THE SPIDERS OF CHINA

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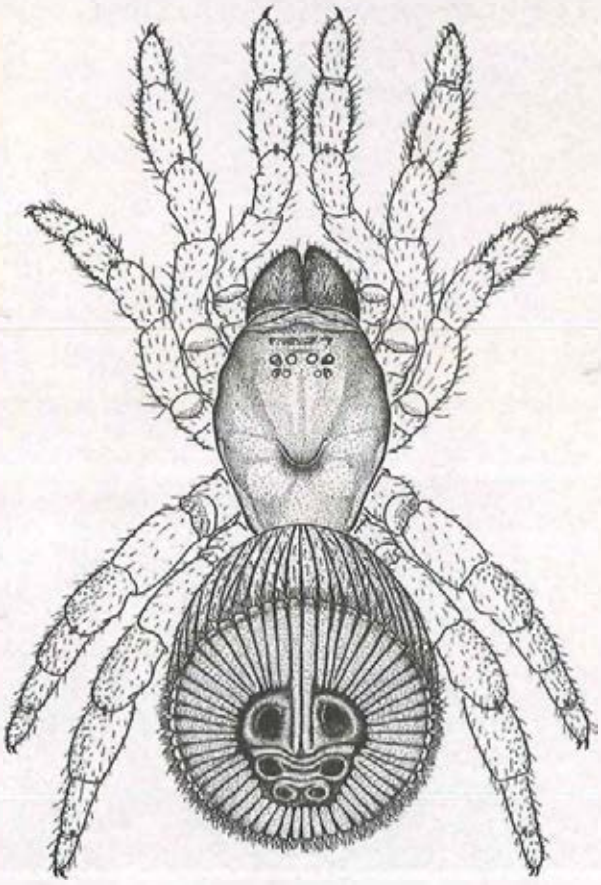

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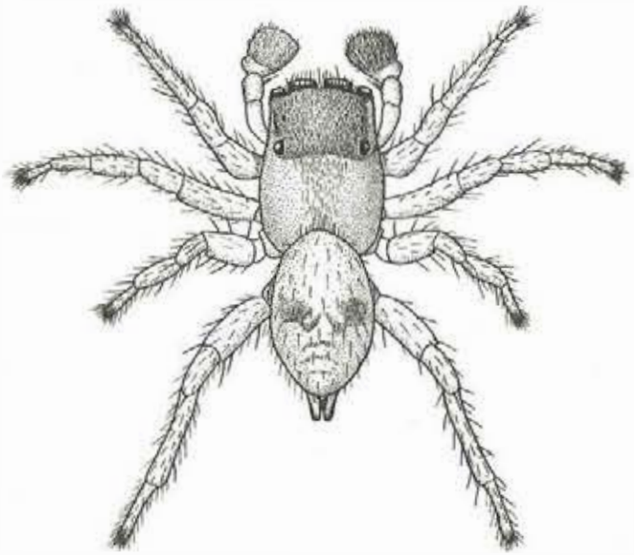

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PREFACE

Spiders are common in daily human experience because of their biodiversity, wide distribution and abundance in favorable seasons. It is unjustifiable that their significance was previously overlooked in biological study. In western countries where Arachnology was initiated more than a century earlier than in China, spiders used to be neglected in academic circle. In China, with the exception of relevant papers published by Professor C. Ping and Professor Fen-chen Wang several decades ago, arachnology remained a vacant field for a long period of time. In recent years, owing to increasing need of biological control of insect pests in agriculture and forestry, attention has been directed to spiders with researchers gradually devoting their studies in this field.

Spiders prey essentially on insects for subsistence. Emerged about four hundred million years ago and developed along the long evolutionary course of insects, the ancestral spider species were terrestrial cave dwellers and sluggish in movements. With changes in natural environment and evolution of insects in their capacity of jumping and flying, spiders improved markedly their ability in jumping and web spinning. They then developed to so-called "true spiders" (Araneomorphae) in coincidence as insect predators. They are very specialized in possession of complicated spinnerets and well-developed silk glands secreting silk with immense strength and elasticity. Spider silk is extraordinary in its numerous functions in pray catching, locomotion, dispersal and reproduction which are marchless in other animals. Spiders are also unique in changing pedipalps into palpal organs and in their special mode of sperm transfer. As an arthropodian order it contains 35 000 species, uniformly as predators, thus forming a rare phenomenon in the phylogenesis of animal kingdom.

Aside from their academic significance in zoological researches, spiders are highly valuable in human productive activities as natural enemies of many agricultural and forest insect pests. In China the beneficial contributes of spiders were recognized early in ancient times. More than two thousand years in the beginning of Han Dynasty, spiders were regarded as an augury of good harvest. There was an old popular saying that aggregation of spiders would bring forth good luck, which was recorded by Wu Jun, a scholar in Liang Dynasty in the period of South Sovereighty, in his book entitled "Annotation of West Capital" as well as by Chen Yuan-long in Qing Dynasty in his writing on "Reflection of Knowledge from Nature". Therefore, it could be seen that our ancestors highly appreciated the beneficial effects of spiders in agriculture. Investigation conducted by scientific workers in plant protection in past ten years and more revealed that spiders accounted for over 50% of the total predatory natural enemies of insects in farming areas, while in the rice fields where insecticide application was not too heavy, the population of spiders amounted to 450 000 ~ 3 150 000 per ha. In Hunan Province, their density in alfalfa fields reached as high as 12 750 000 per hectare. An English scholar reported that spider population in South England grassland reached 2 265 000 per acre. It was estimated that the total weight of insects destroyed by spiders in England in one year surpassed that of human population in that country. Though it is hardly possible to verify the truth of this statement, we could positively affirm the immense capacity of spiders in destroying insect pests.

The senior author of this book devoted himself in the study of taxonomy and biology of crustaceans and leeches in his early years. Since late 1970's he turned to study spiders because of the need of biological control of insect pests in agriculture and forestry. During this period he published two books and some 180 papers in relation to spiders. He visited five key museums in Germany, France and the United States, and examined type specimens and closely related species of Chinese spiders. He found many species were identified as synonyms; and based on his own research he gathered additional latest data including newly established taxa. It seems obviously necessary to systematize and clarify the several hundred Chinese spider species recorded by westerners since 1798 and a thousand and more spiders species described by Chinese in the recent two decades. His collaborators include a middle-aged professor who has worked on spiders for years with remarkable achievements, and a young doctor who has completed his dissertation on systematics of wolf spiders and is ready to study other spider taxa.

Thus they form a splendid working team.

This book is an attempt to summarize the results of previous studies designed to rectify misidentification and promote international exchange by writing in English. In view of the scattered state of relevant literature, it contains systematical and accurate citation of the published papers. It differs from Fauna Sinica in systematically listing of various types of palpal organs, epigynums and chelicerae with a view to facilitating species identification through similar structure.

This is not simply a compilation of previous works. The authors consulted and kept in close contact with colleagues at home and abroad, and have explored and expounded the problems in the course of writing with the latest results of their own researches. Thanks to the generous support of the Hebei Science and Technology Publishing House and computerized printing, its publication time is greatly shortened. It is expected that this book is scientifically up to date with new and comprehensive contents.

China has a vast territory stretching across the Palaearctic and Oriental realms with complicated topography and varying climatic conditions. Its spider fauna is among the richest in the world. It is our hope that this work will serve as useful reference in developing arachnological science.

Qin Junde

Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

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INTRODUCTION

Not long ago the spiders were the most neglected of the most interesting animals…

T. H. Savory

If there is a large gathering of spiders, everything will be satisfactory.

An Old Chinese Popular Saying

Although spiders are thoroughly fascinating creatures, they have not, so far, attracted a large popular audience, and there has always been a small group of people actively studying them. At present taxonomists recognize more than 35 000 spider species, which they group into about 3 000 genera, 106 families. Spiders (Order Araneae, Class Arachnida) ranks seventh in global diversity after the five largest insect orders (Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera) and order Acari (or as a subclass in new classification) among arachnids in term of species described or anticipated. Spiders are among the most diverse group on the earth. Among these taxa, spiders are exceptional for their complete dependence on predation as a trophic strategy. In contrast, the diversity of insect and mites may result from their diversity in dietary strategies notably phytophagy and parasitism. The most characteristic feature of spiders is their ability to produce silken threads. Although certain insects (for example, some Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, and Neuroptera) are also capable of silk production, this ability is usually restricted to a single stage in their life span, such as building a cocoon prior to pupation. In contrast, all spiders posses spinning glands, which they use not only for making egg sacs (cocoons) and draglines but also for building snares. Spider are also exceptional for other adaptations, such as the dispersion of young spiders by "ballooning", and the modification of palpal organ in the male to form a copulatory organ.

Spiders are not only very large in number of species but also in population. Bristowe (1958) has calculated that an acre of undisturbed, gassy meadow in Great Britain contained 2 265 000 spiders. In China some arachnologists have estimated that a hectare of paddy field in South China contained up to some 3 150 000 or more spiders. All spiders are predatory, carnivorous arthropods. The prey of spiders very largely consists of insects. So spiders play a great role in fighting insect pests in forests or farmlands, though they consume some benefit insects or other spiders at the same time. It seems strange that spiders are largely ignored since these are of great scientific significance and of great economic value in biological control of insect pests and indicators of habitat diversity and pollution.

In China spiders had been mentioned as early as 1 200 B. C. in *The Book of Songs*. The morphology and biology of tetragnathids, trapdoor spiders, grass-spiders, urocteids and jumping spiders were reported in the books published in A. D. 324, 739, 864 and 1756 respectively. For example, in A. D. 864, the biology of a species of trapdoor spiders was observed and reported in a book vividly. In 1578, several species of spiders (now belonging to the genera *Aranea*, *Uroctea*, *Agelena* and others) were recorded as Chinese traditional medicines by the well-known doctor Li Shizhen in his famous book *Compendium of Materia Medica*. He also explained the term "spider" in Chinese which consists of two Chinese characters (zhi zhu) meaning "knowing to kill the bad element".

Although spiders were noted in ancient China, arachnology as a branch of modern biology was introduced from the west in the nineteenth century. Early works dealing with Chinese spiders by foreign arachnologists can be listed as follows: Donovan (1798), Cantor (1842), Pryer (1868), Butler (1873), Koch, L. (1875), Simon (1880, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1895, 1901), Karsch (1881), Cambridge (1871, 1885), Lendl (1897), Pocock (1901), Kulczynski (1901), Strand (1907, 1909, 1910), Hogg (1912), Berland (1914), Dahl (1914), Chamberlin (1924), Gerhardt (1927), Nakajama (1929), Bishop & Crosby (1932), Saito (1933, 1936, 1937, 1938), Caporiacco (1934—1935), Sherriffs (1934, 1935, 1936, 1938, 1939a-b), Fox (1935, 1936, 1937a-c, 1938) etc. Of them, Simon's paper (1880) on spiders from Beijing and its vicinity is most important.

Some species, such as *Xysticus ephippiatus*, described by Simon in the paper are very common in the fields. Later, German arachnologist Schenkel (1936, 1944, 1953, 1963) reported several hundred species of spiders from China, among which most were new species. Unfortunately Schenkel's works were not well done. Many species nominated by him are synonyms. Sometimes he described a new species and in his later work he described the same species as another species without any explanations. Contemporary arachnologists who have studied Chinese spiders alone or in collaboration with Chinese zoologist are mainly as follows: Drs. Platnick, Levi (the United States); Drs. Yaginuma, Ono, Okuma, Yoshida, and Tanikawa (Japan): Drs. Proszynski, Wesolowska, Bohdanowicz, Heciak (Poland); Dr. Kim (Korea), Dr Brignoli (Italy), Drs. Haupt and Wunderlich (Germany), Dr. Deeleman-Reihold (The Netherlands), Dr. Saaristo (Finland), Drs. Ovtsharenko, Tanasevitch, Logunov, Marusik (Russia) etc.

The first Chinese zoologist who reported spiders was Professor C. Ping. In his papers dealing with the faunas of Nanking (1931) and of lower Yangtze River (1932), he noted about 33 genera of spiders in the city Nanking (now Nanjing, the capital of Jiangsu Province) and its suburbs. Though not an arachnologist he identified and listed some specific names of spiders correctly then, such as *Agelena labyrinthica*, *Lycosa pseudoannulata* (now trasferred to the genus *Pardosa*), *Scytodes thoracica*, *Uroctea compactilis*, *Oxyopes sertatus*, *Nephila clavata*, etc. The first reports on spiders by Chinese arachnologists were not appeared until the year of 1963. Prof. F. C. Wang & C. D. Zhu published 4 papers on spiders in the *Journal of Jilin Medical University*.

Due to the need in combating bugs with spiders, some zoologists turned their research topics to Araneae. In mid-seventies, the senior author and his colleagues first noted some common tetragnathids, clubionids, wolf spiders, and crab spiders from the paddy field of Zhejiang Province successively (Song *et al.*, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979). After that, a new period in arachnology of China started. From 1976—1986 about 200 papers were published on spiders covering systematics, biology, and the preservation and utilization of them, while from 1934—1975 only 13 papers appeared during the period of 40 years. Such a sharp contrast is due to the fact that research work on spiders in China is closely associated with the need of agriculture. The first National Conference of Arachnology in China was held in Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, in 1983 and the China Arachnological Society, as one of the 13 subsocieties of the China Zoological Society, was established in 1986 in Chong'an County (now Wuyishan City), Fujian Province, marking the milestone in development of arachnology in China. Plenary meeting is organized biennially by the Society and a publication of *Acta Arachnologica Sinica* was issued from 1992, semiannually. Up to date, Chinese arachnologists put out hundreds of papers not only on taxonomy, but also on biology, ecology, cytology, spermatogenesis and on their utilization in biological control of insect pests. Also, seventeen books on spiders (including three volumes of Fauna Sinica dealing with Thomisidae and Philodromidae, Araneidae, and Theridiidae) or provisional Faunas have been published.

China is a vast country with complex topogeography and climate. It crosses frigid, temperate and tropical zones from north to south. Plateaux and high mountains occupy over 50 percent of land. Biologically, China is situated in both the Palearctic and Oriental Realms. During the late Tertiary period, most regions had not been effected by glaciation, thus the fauna and flora is characterized by having many endemic and relic species. Therefore, it is considered internationally that China is one of the megadiversity countries in the world, where the number of species makes up about one tenth of the total number of species of the world. It is hard to say exactly how many species of spiders there are in China. But it may be roughly estimated that there are at least 3 500 species. The number of species which had been named is only about two thirds of the total. Many species remain to be discovered and described. Considering most species threatened by deforestation, habitat change, indiscriminate use of pesticides and other human impacts, it is urgent to organize large-scale surveys on China's fauna of Araneae.

The present comprehensive revision is based upon the examination of most specimens from

China and brings together as much as possible the information on these spiders. In all, 2361 species belonging 450 genera and 56 families are presently recognized. Faunistic data and distributional pattern for each species are given, based on both our collection and from full literature. However, this is our first attempt to compile such a book and our knowledge of Chinese spiders is still rather poor. Many species are left for further taxonomic studies. We look forward earnestly to receiving precious comments so that we may further perfect it by making revisions in the next edition.

The senior author would like to thank the following curators for giving him the opportunities of examining the types of Chinese species and other valuable specimens preserved in their museums: Dr. J. Heurtault (National Museum of Natural History, Paris, France); Dr. H. W. Levi (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA); Dr. J. Coddington (Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, USA); Dr. M. Grasshoff (Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Frankfurt), and Dr. M. Moritz (Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, Germany). In addition to material belonging to the Department of Biology, Hebei University, Baoding, and Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, we have used specimens kindly supplied by the following colleagues and collectors: Professor Zhao Jinzhou and Dr. Chen Jian (Hubei University, Wuhan); Professor Zhu Chuandian and Dr. Gao Jiuchun (Bethune Medical University, Changchun); Professors Chen Zhangfu (Hangzhou Normal College, Hangzhou); Professor Hu Jinlin (Shandong University, Jinan); Professor Wang Jiafu (Hunan Normal University, Changsha); Professor Xu Yajun (Huizhou Normal College, Huangshan); Professors Chen Xiao'en and Gao Junchuan (Institute of Plant Protection, Sichuan Academy of Agriculture, Chengdu); and Professor Wang Haizheng (Yunnan Normal University, Kunming). Special thanks go to Professors Yin Changmin, Wang Hongquan and Doctors Peng Xianjin, Li Shuqiang, Xie Liping, Wang Xinping, and Dr. N. I. Platnick, A. S. Dippenaar-Schoeman and R. Jocque, R. R. Forster and other colleagues for using their material in comparising the diagnostic characters and in description. The authors wish to express their sincere thanks to Drs. J. A. Murphy. H. Ono, H. W. Levi and J. Wunderlich for giving them useful information and advice, to Professor Tan Juanjie for her aiding them in English corrections. We are extremely grateful to professors Kim Joo-Pil, Chen Zhangfu and Yan Hengmei for using the spider photographs in the book by the courtesies of them. We are also much obliged to the following persons for their help in preparing the manuscript and illustrations: Ms. Gao Li, Mr. Lie Wanglu, Miss Zhang Daiyuan, Mr. Guo Dongsheng, Mr. Zhang Feng and Miss Zhang Junxia. We are very indebted to Professor Qin Junde, Member of Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) for his writing the preface for the book, to Professor Yin Xiangchu for his suggestion of our doing the work, and Professors Yin Wenyin, Shen Yunfeng and Zhang Guanxue for their encouragement in planning this research, all of them are members of CAS.

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GENERAL ACCOUNT

SPIDERS AND RELATED ARTHROPODS

Spiders are members of the class Arachnida of the phylum Arthropoda, the largest group of animals, all of which posses jointed appendages and a chitinous exoskeleton. In current classification, the arthropods are regarded as comprising three subphyla: the Chelicerata (horseshoe crabs, spiders, mites and their allies; no antennae, with one pair of chelicerae), Uniramia (insects. centipedes, millipedes, pauropods, symphylans; with one pair of antennae and one pair of mandibles) and Crustacea (crabs, shrimps, waterfleas, copepods, barnacles, woodlice and others; with two pairs of antennae and one pair mandibles). The subphylum Chelicerata comprises the large class Arachnida and a small marine group, the Merostomata (king- or horseshoe-crabs). Sea spiders are usually placed in a separate phylum, the Pycnogonida, and are not closely related to the Arachnida.

The class Arachnida includes those animals with four pairs of legs (although some mites may have fewer), and only two body regions (cephalothorax and abdomen, fused in some orders). It comprises the orders Araneae (spiders), Acari (mites or ticks), Opiliones (harvestmen, or daddy longlegs), Scorpiones (scorpions), Pseudoscorpiones (pseudoscorpions, or false scorpions), Uropygi (uropygids, or whip-scorpions), Solifugae (solifugids, or wind-scorpions, sun spiders), Schizomida (schizomids), Amblypygi (amblypygids, or tailless whip-scorpions), Palpigradi (palpigrades, or micro-whip-scorpions) and Ricinulei (ricinuleids). Of the eleven orders that makes up the Arachnida, only the first eight have been found in China.

Spiders have the body clearly divided into two pieces which are jointed by a narrow stalk, the pedicel. It clearly separates them from other arachnids, such as harvestmen, mites, scorpions, pseudoscorpions, whip-scorpions and schizomids. For example, the two parts of the body in harvestmen are broadly jointed together so that it appears to be just one piece. Mites and ticks also have the two parts of the body fused together into one piece. Finally, spiders are unique in having spinners, situated near the hind end of the abdomen, which produce silk. Harvestmen have no silk glands or spinnerets; some mites produce copious amounts of silk, but this is produced by glands in the palp and there are no spinnerets either.

Except for perhaps the Acari, spiders constitute the largest order of arachnids. As mites are small, often microscopic and difficult to study, the number of species may well be larger than that of spiders. Approximately 32 000 species of spiders have been described, and this probably represents only a portion of the actual number. As mentioned above, spider populations are also very large.

EXTERNAL MORPHOLOGY OF SPIDERS

Spiders range in size from tiny species less than 0.5mm in length to large tropical mygalomorphs with a body length of 9cm; leg span can be much greater. Unlike many other arachnids the body of a spider consists of two main parts, the *cephalothorax* or *prosoma*, and the *abdomen* or *opisthosoma* (fig.1A). These two portions are connected by a narrow waist, the pedicel. The cephalothorax bears the chelicerae, palps, with associated mouthparts, the legs and the eyes, and contains the central nervous system, stomach and poison glands. The abdomen bears the respiratory, reproductive and digestive systems and also the spinnerets and structures normally associated with these spinning organs.

Cephalothorax

The cephalothorax represents the head and the thorax which are fused into a single unsegemented unit. The dorsal portion of the cephalothorax is covered by a convex *carapace* which normally shows a more or less distinct U-shaped *cervical groove*, separating the higher

more convex anterior portion - the *cephalic portion*, or the *head*, from the more flattened posterior portion - the *thoracic portion*, or the *thorax*. Behind the cervical groove on the median surface there is usually another anterior short groove, the *fovea*, which may be transverse or longitudinal (and sometimes absent or indicated only by pigment). Fovea marks the internal attachment of muscles running to the powerful sucking stomach. From the fovea may extend laterally three pairs of *radial furrows* which may be absent but are then often represented by rows of small bristles or hairs. The major portion of the ventral surface of the cephalothorax is covered by a large unsegmented plate - the *sternum*.

The cephalic portion of the carapace bears the eyes, usually eight but sometimes six, four, two or even totally disappeared. The eyes are simple and their relative size and arrangement variable and frequently of use in classification. For descriptive purposes the eight eyes are always considered as forming two rows, the *anterior row* and the *posterior row* so that the terminology of the eye pairs is *anterior median* (AME), *anterior lateral* (ALE), *posterior median* (PME) and *posterior lateral* (PLE) (fig.2A). This terminology is retained throughout on morphological grounds even though in some spiders the eye have moved to positions where the term used may not be actually descriptive of the placing of a particular pair of eyes. The area enclosed by the AME and PME is termed the *median ocular area* or *quadrangle* (MOA, or MOQ) and is used extensively in taxonomy, while in some families such as the Salticidae where the eyes are present in three rows the whole region covered by the eyes is referred to as the *ocular area* and used in a similar way. The rows of eyes may be more or less straight or curved; in the latter case the rows of eyes may be described as *procurved* or *recurved* depending on whether the curvature is concave anteriorly or posteriorly when view from above. Frequently the eyes are circled with black pigment and in some species they are raised on tubercles. Adult males of some spiders have the cephalic region of the carapace modified. Sometimes this takes the form of slight attenuation; in other species it may be greatly enlarged to form lobes or other projections carrying a pair of eyes (e.g. Linyphiidae). The region between the AME and the front margin of the carapace is called *clypeus*. The height of the clypeus is the distance between the front pair of eyes and the anterior margin of the carapace and is referred to in units related to the width of the eyes, usually the AME when this is present.

The *chelicerae* are preoral structures which are situated below the clypeus. In some spider the chelicerae are directed forwards more or less horizontally, which work approximately parallel to each other (fig.2D). But the "modern spiders" have vertical chelicerae, which oppose each other (fig.2E). Each chelicera consists of a stout basal segment - the *paturon* - and an apical *fang* (fig.1B). The groove in which the fang lies when at rest is called the *cheliceral furrow*. The margins of the cheliceral furrow are often provided with small teeth and also bristles which are sometimes modified to form *rods* and these are frequently of importance in taxonomy. Those on the inner, or anterior, margin are termed *promarginal* and on the outer, or posterior, *retromarginal teeth*. In all but two groups of spiders poison glands are associated with chelicerae. The actual poison glands may be contained within the pautron, as in the case with the mygalomorph spiders, but in most true spiders the gland is a voluminous sac which extends back into the head. A narrow duct passes through the fang and opens a short distance behind tip. The size and shape of the chelicerae vary considerably in different species; some have a swollen boss or *lateral condyle* (fig.2G) near the base on the outer surface, and others have a series of horizontal ridges laterally - the *stridulating ridge* - which are of some use in classification (fig.2F).

Behind the mouth are the second pair of appendages - the *pedipalps* or *palps*, which are leglike but normally posses only six segments - *coxa*, *trochanter*, *femur*, *patella*, *tibia* and *tarsus* (metatarsus lacking). The basal segment of the palp, the coxa, is directly associated with feeding, and lies below the mouth. The coxae are little modified in the mygalomorph spiders but in most other spiders are expanded to form the *maxillae*, or *endites* which are flattened lobes with usually a scopula on the inner or anterior surface and in many spiders a row of minute teeth called the *serrula* (fig.5D). Between the maxillae is a small single median plate - the *labium* - which is attached to the sternum. In some spiders there is a distinct

groove between the labium and the sternum (fig.1B) so that the labium is referred to as "*free*" but where the grove is absent the labium is described as "*fixed*" (fig.5B). In some families the anterior margin of the labium is swollen or thickened and then the labium is described as *rebordered* (fig.2I).

The tarsus of female palp is simple and may, or may not, be armed with a single claw. In mature males the tarsus carries a copulatory organ which stores the sperm, derived indirectly from the gonopore, and is the organ used to transfer sperm into the body of the female during mating. In many spiders the tibia, and, less often the patella and femur, is provided with apophyses, which by virtue of their varied form are used extensively in taxonomic description.

In the majority of spiders the tarsus of palp of the male, when mature, is concave below where the bulb rests while not in use. This cavity is called the *alveolus* and the tarus itself is then termed the *cymbium* (fig.6B). In a number of families a further appendage, the *paracymbium* arises from the base of the cymbium.

The palpal organ of the male has modified as an intromittent sex organ. By virtue of the infinite variety of form it may take in different species, is of greatest value in specific identifications. In those groups such as the mygalomorphs, the Oonopidae and Segestriidae, which have no epigynum, the palpal organ is in its simplest form (fig.6A). In these groups it is basically a single flexible bulb within which is a loosely coiled tube containing the sperm. The tube opens from a slender spine, which is usually distal, termed the *embolus*. While the basic mode of copulation remains the same in all spiders the form of the palpal organ becomes extremely complex in many families (fig.6B). In the more complex organs three main divisions are usually present but these are only seen clearly when the organ is distended, and most identifications are made from specimens where the organ is folded back into the alveolus. A number of parts are frequently referred to belonging to the middle and apical division of the organ. The *median apophysis* belongs to the middle portion and is often present as a strongly sclerotized process or as a thin membraneous structure which may become expanded into a thin transparent plate. The two structures belonging to the apical division most commonly referred to are the *embolus* and the *conductor*. The embolus takes many forms but it may be recognized by the fact that the ejaculatory duct opens from it. The conductor is the process, which normally lies along part, or all of the length of the embolus when the organ is at rest and probably has a supporting functions. In addition to the increased number and the complexity of palpal sclerites, these palps also possess a distensible structure, the *proximal haematodocha*. This consists of a balloon of elastic connective tissue and is situated at the base of the palpal organs. During mating it becomes distended with blood so as to expand and push out the palpal organs. Some species (e.g. *Araneus* spp.) have an additional *distal haematodocha* nearer the tip of the palpal organs. The similarity between the structure of the intromittent portions of the palpal organ and the ducts in the epigynum of the female in many spiders has led to the suggestion that there may be a direct relationship between the various structures of the two organs which would preclude interspecific mating. However, many detailed studies tend to show that this "lock and key" hypothesis has little merit and it is possible that the main barrier to cross mating lies in physiological and behavioristic characters rather than structural form.

The four pairs of legs are attached to the cephalothorax laterally, between the sternum and the carapace. Each leg consists of seven segments - the *coxa*, *trochanter*, *femur*, *patella*, *tibia*, *metatarsus* and *tarsus*. It is customary to use the terms *dorsal* and *ventral* and the prefixes *pro* and *retro* in their morphological sense as determined by the plane of symmetry. The plane is determined by imaginary straight lines joining the articulation points of the basal and distal end of the same segment. The prolateral surface is then the side, which in relation to this plane faces the anterior end of the body. In the front two pairs of legs of most spiders this will be the inner surface but in the posterior two pairs it will be the outer surface. In some spiders such as the Thomisidae the anterior legs may be turned so that the morphological prolateral surface becomes dorsal. This type of leg is termed *laterigrade* and the same term is used to describe the sideways type of locomotion which is usually associated with such

spiders. When the legs are not turned they are named *prograde*. Spiders with prograde legs may use two types of locomotion -running, for which the term *citigrade* is used and jumping, for which the term is *saltigrade*. All legs are usually covered with hairs and in most spiders spines and bristles are also present. In addition to normal hairs and spines, some spiders have hairs on the legs and the body which may be *squmiform* (scalelike), *clavate* (club-shaped), *spatulate* (flattened club-shaped), *plumose* (feathery), *serrated* (with saw-like edge). The *trichobothria* (fig.4B, C) are very fine hairs, usually smooth, but occasionally ciliate, which are set vertically in relatively large sockets. These are specialized sensory hairs for which a variety of functions have been postulated: the most commonly held suggestions being the detection of air current or of vibrations. The presence of trichobothria and their distribution, or in some cases their absence, is extensively used in taxonomy. In some spiders the ventral surface of the tarsus and less often the metatarsus is clothed with a dense brush of short, stiff hairs -the *scopula*. When a tuft of similar hairs is present but restricted to the end of the tarsus below or around the claws these are called the *claw tufts* (fig.4B). The tarsi of all legs are terminated by either two or three claws. In general the spiders which capture their prey by active hunting have only two claws while web-building spiders have three claws, but this division is by no means true for all spiders. The upper pair of claws is called the *superior claws*. The third claw or *inferior claw* when present is always below the superior claws and usually much smaller.

Apart from the trichobothria there are a number of other structures found on legs, which are supplied with nerves and are certainly sensory organs but their function is not clear. There is on the dorsal surface of the tarsus of many spiders a small blister enclosing a space, which communicates externally through a small pore. This is called the *tarsal organ* and it has been suggested that this structure function as a chemoreceptor and also that it play a part in the detection of water. *Slit sense organs*, or *lyriform organs*, are always present on the legs as well as other parts of the body both as single slits and in groups. While these organs are usually held to be chemoreceptors recent work suggests that they may act to control torsion and assist in locomotion and other muscular activities.

Spiders with a cribellum also have a *calamistrum* (fig.4E). The calamistrum consists of one or two rows of closely spaced curved bristles on the metatarsus of the fourth leg. It is used by spider to comb the special silk produced for the cribellum. In most of the Theridiidae there is a *comb* (fig.4H) on the ventral surface of the fourth tarsus that consists of a row of serrate bristles used in association with the swathing silk.

Abdomen

The abdomen, connected to the cephalothorax by the *pedicel* or *petiolus*, varies greatly in shape, color and markings in different species and is generally relatively smaller in adult males than females.

The dorsal surface of the abdomen has a pattern in many species. In the anterior midline there is frequently a lanceolate mark which overlies the primitive heart and is sometimes called the *cardiac mark* (fig.1B). Usually there is also a series of paired, depressed spots or *sigilla*, often reddish in color, which mark the internal attachments of muscles. The abdominal pattern may, in some species, be made up of a series of chevrons; in others there may be longitudinal or horizontal stripes. In many species there is a broad, leaf-like abdominal pattern with clearly defined edges, which is referred to as *folium*. The pattern itself may be made up of numerous subcutaneous pigmented "cells" (white or colored guanine) which can, on expansion or contraction, cause considerable alteration in appearance in some species. This change, in living spiders, may on occasions be used in camouflage and could conceivably have a thermoregulatory function in some species. In preserved specimen these pigmented cell often contract, giving a more reticulated appearance to the abdomen as the darker abdominal contents show through the interstices. Superficial to this there may also be coloring or markings within the integument itself. Some species may have, on the dorsal and sometimes ventral aspects of the abdomen, a hard sclerotized plate or *scutum*. The abdominal surface is usually clothed with hairs that in some species may be fine and sparse. In Lycosidae and Salticidae

species the hairs may be dense and pigmented or iridescent and be themselves arranged to form a pattern which, in living spider, obscures the underlying integument. In these cases the appearance of the specimen in alcohol often differs substantially from its appearance in life. The abdominal pattern, when present, is often more clearly defined and contrasting in males where the abdomen is relatively smaller.

The pedicel is the first true abdominal segment. The dorsal surface of the pedicel is called *lorum* and the ventral surface the *plagula*. While the abdomen is most commonly oval it may be modified in many ways. Primitive liphistiids such as *Heptethela* show segmentation, represented by sclerotized plates in the adult form. The reproductive and respiratory organs open from the ventral surface. In all spiders there is a more or less distinct transverse groove on the anterior half of the ventral surface, which is called the *epigastric furrow*. In some spiders such as the myglomorphs there are two pairs of slits on the ventral surface, which are the external openings of the booklungs. The presence of booklungs can usually be distinguished by a pale or sclerotized patch, the *branchial opercula*. Two separate openings are found in some spiders behind the epigastric furrow which lead to tracheae but in most families the posterior trachea are fused so that there is a single opening in the mid-line which is normally situated near the base of the spinnerets. In some spiders the posterior spiracle is lacking.

In the mid region of the epigastric furrow is the *gonopore* which is a slit leading into the reproductive system. The region in front of the epigastric furrow is the *epigastrium*. This area is rarely modified in male spiders but in the females of many spiders there is a sclerotized plate associated with the gonopore, which is called the *epigyne* or *epigynum*. There is no epigyne in the species belonging to some families, such as Atypidae, Oonopidae, Dysderidae, Segestriidae and Scytodidae, and in the genera of Tetragnathidae the epigynum is very simple. In most other species the epigyne has a variety of more complex sclerotized parts and some have a tongue-like process or *scape* in the midline. Generally, a pair of ducts leading from the openings in the epigyne, pass to a pair (sometimes two pairs) of sacs, the *spermathecae* (fig.6E, F). Sperm is stored in the spermathecae and passed down from them through a fertilization duct to the uterus, when required, to fertilize eggs as they laid. The epigyne and also the spermathecae and ducts show an infinite variety of form and like the male palpal organ are of great importance in the identification of species. In some spiders females in the penultimate instar may show some sclerotized structures which while smaller than the functional epigyne can lead to a mistaken impression that the specimen is mature.

At the morphologically posterior end of the abdomen the digestive system opens from a more or less distinct *anal tubercle*. This is normlly a simple lobe but may be somewhat modified as in *Oecobius*. Below the anal tubercle are spinnerets usually arranged in three pairs, *anterior*, *median* and *posterior* (fig.1B, C). The spinnerets are provided with *spigots* from which a number of different kinds of silk are produced according to the type of gland associated with the spigots. It is usually considered that the spinnerets are homologous with the biramous pleopods of crustaceans and that eight spinnerets found in some liphistiids represent the primitive condition for spiders. In a number of families there is a small plate, the *cribellum* (fig.5J), possessing a sieve-like surface immediately in front of the spinnerets. Those species which have a cribellum also have a calamistrum on metatarsus IV to pull and comb out the fine flocculent silk from it. A small apparently functionless appendage is found in the same position in many spiders and this is termed the *colulus* (fig.5I). The colulus is normally slender and pointed but in a number of spiders it may be somewhat flattened and in some represented only by a few hairs. It has been suggested that the colulus represents a direct relic of the anterior median spinnerets of primitive spiders, and by others that it has been derived indirectly from a cribellum.

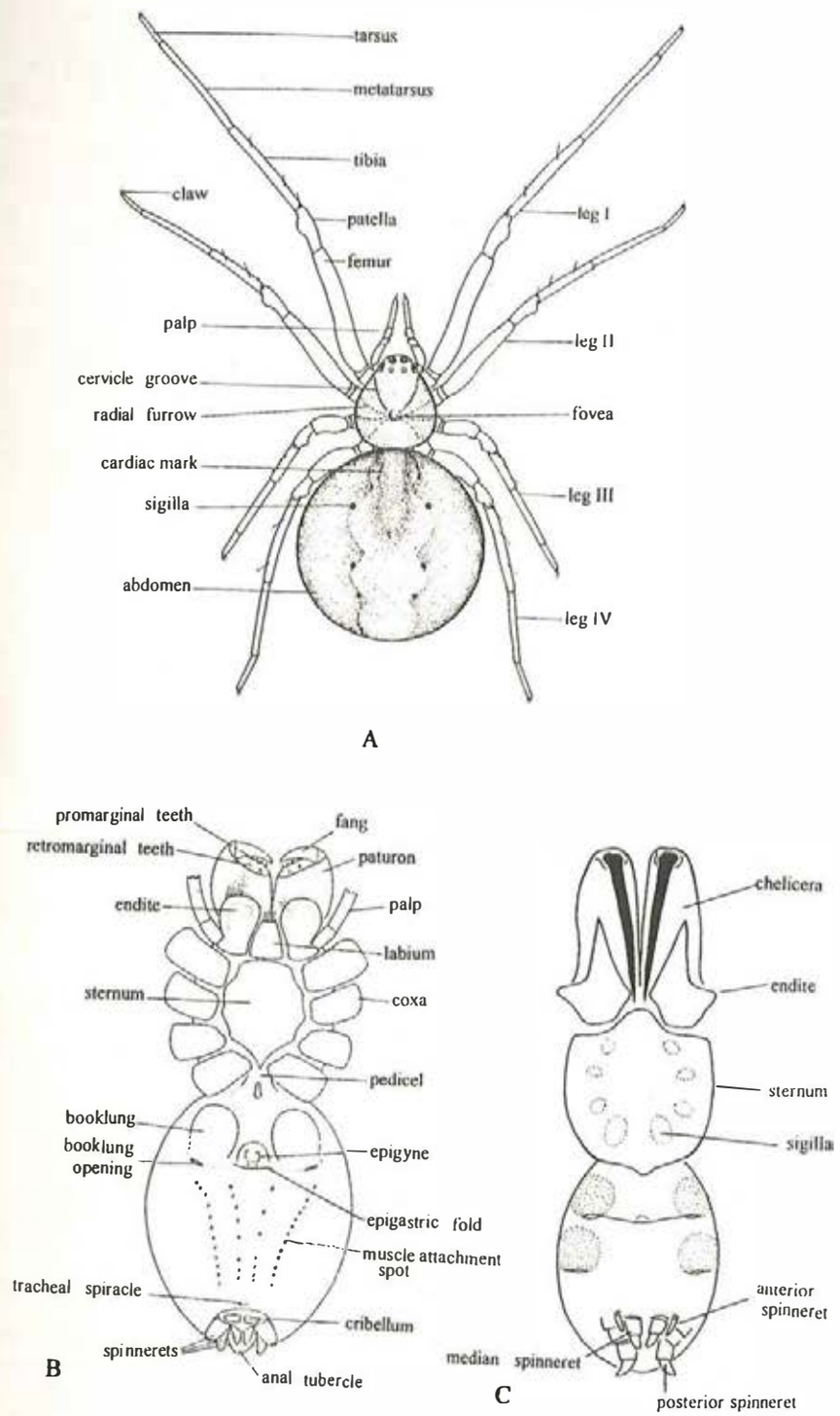

Fig. 1 External morphology

A. Araneomorphae, dorsal view; B. Araneomorphae, ventral view; C. Mygalomorphae, ventral view.

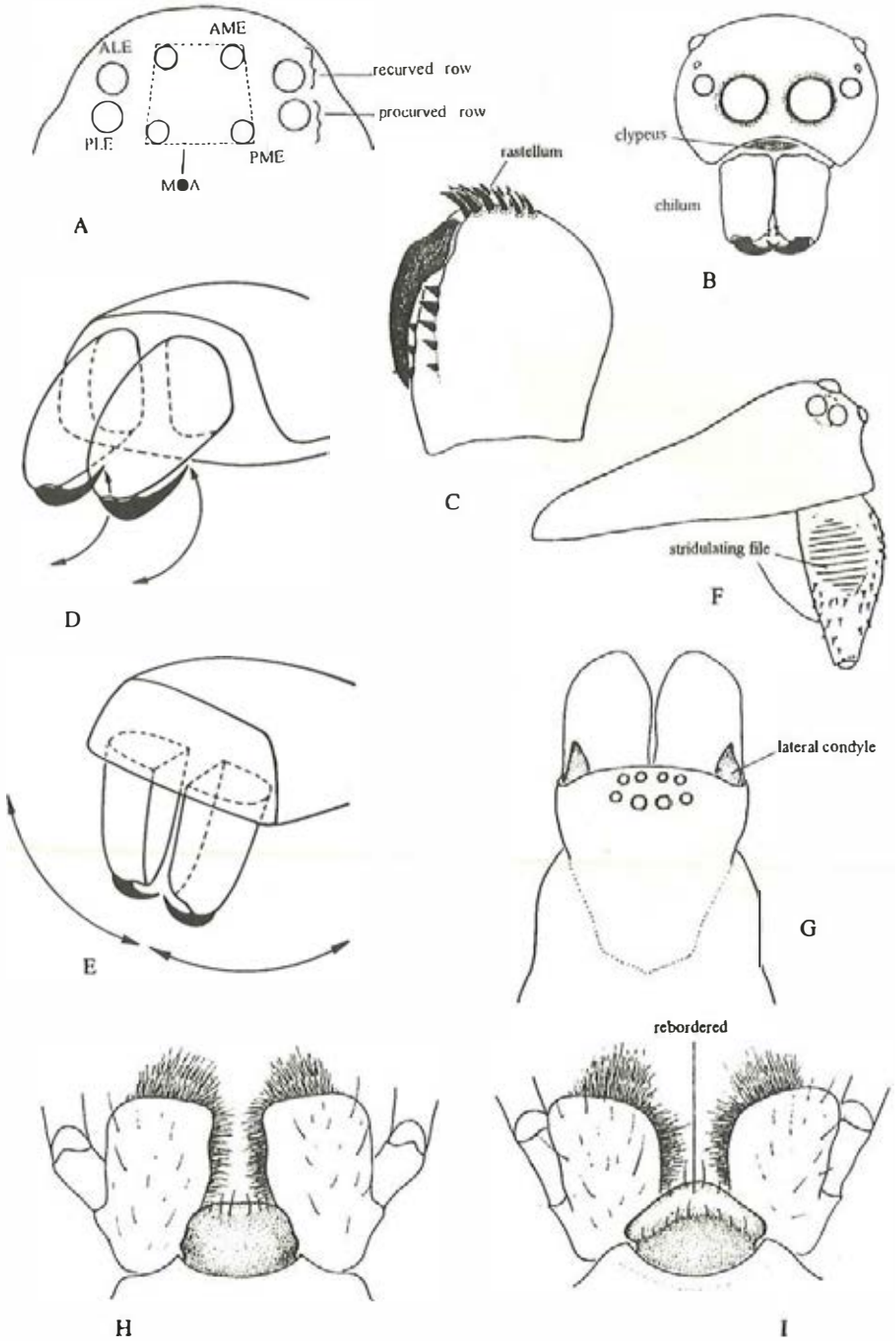

Fig. 2 External morphology

A. eye pattern, dorsal view (abbreviations explained in text); B. eye and chelicerae, anterior view, showing chilum; C. chelicera of a mygalomorph, showing rastella; D. paraxial chelicerae, showing chelicerae extending forwards, with fangs closing towards abdomen; E. diaxial chelicerae, showing chelicerae extending downwards, with fangs closing towards midline; F. carapace and chelicera of a linyphiid, lateral view, showing stridulating files; G. cephalic region and palp, dorsal view, showing lateral condyle; H. endites and labium of a theridiid; H. endites and labium of an araneid, showing anterior margin of labium rebordered. (D & E after Kaestner, 1969)

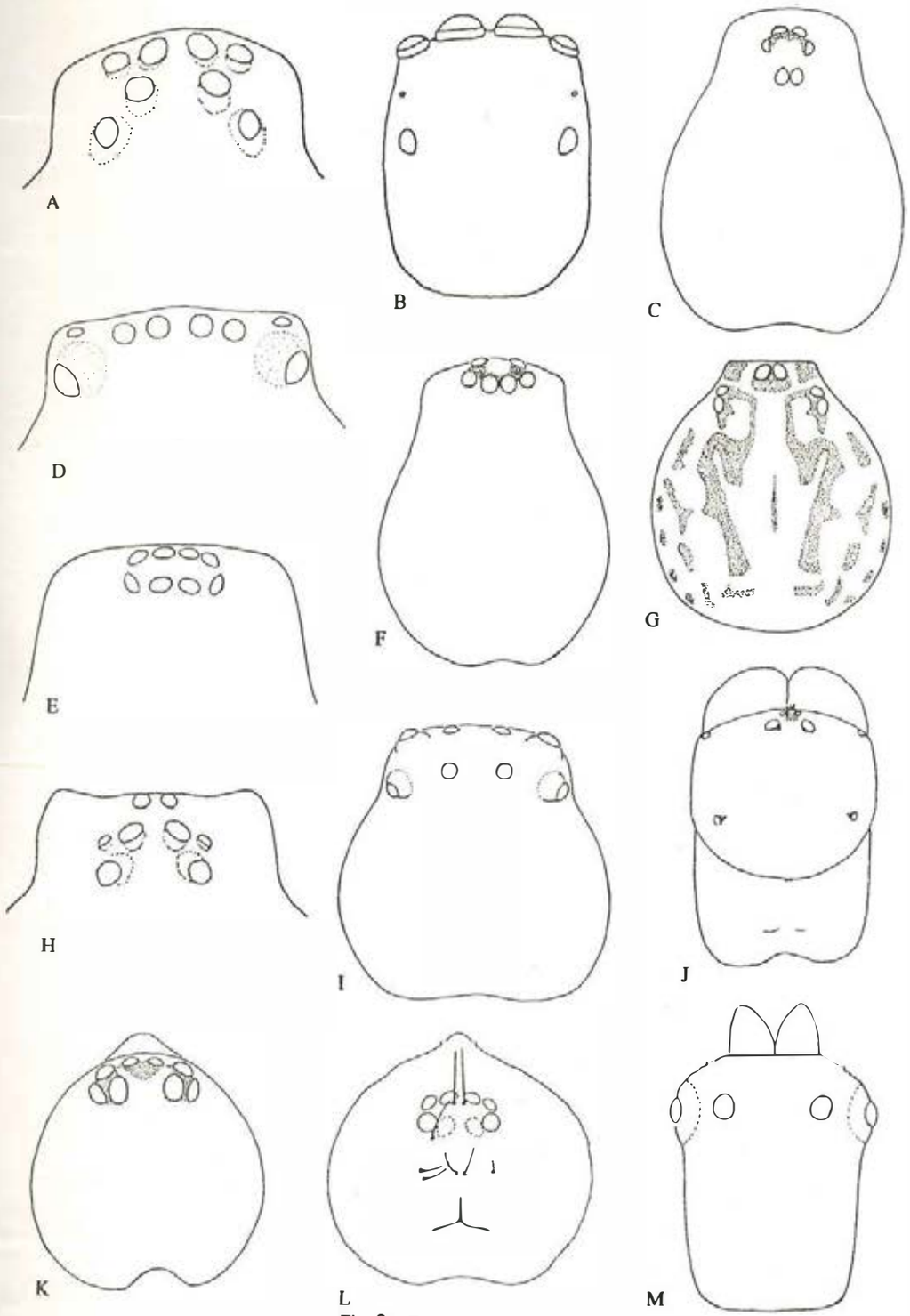

Fig. 3 Eye patterns

A. Zoridae (*Zora*); B. Salticidae; C. Leptonidae; D. Selenopidae; E. Gnaphosidae; F. Dysderidae (*Dysdera*, six eyes); G. Scytodidae; H. Ctenidae (*Anahita*); I. Thomisidae; J. Eresidae; K. Pholcidae; L. Oecobiidae; M. Uloboridae (*Miagrammopes*, four eyes).

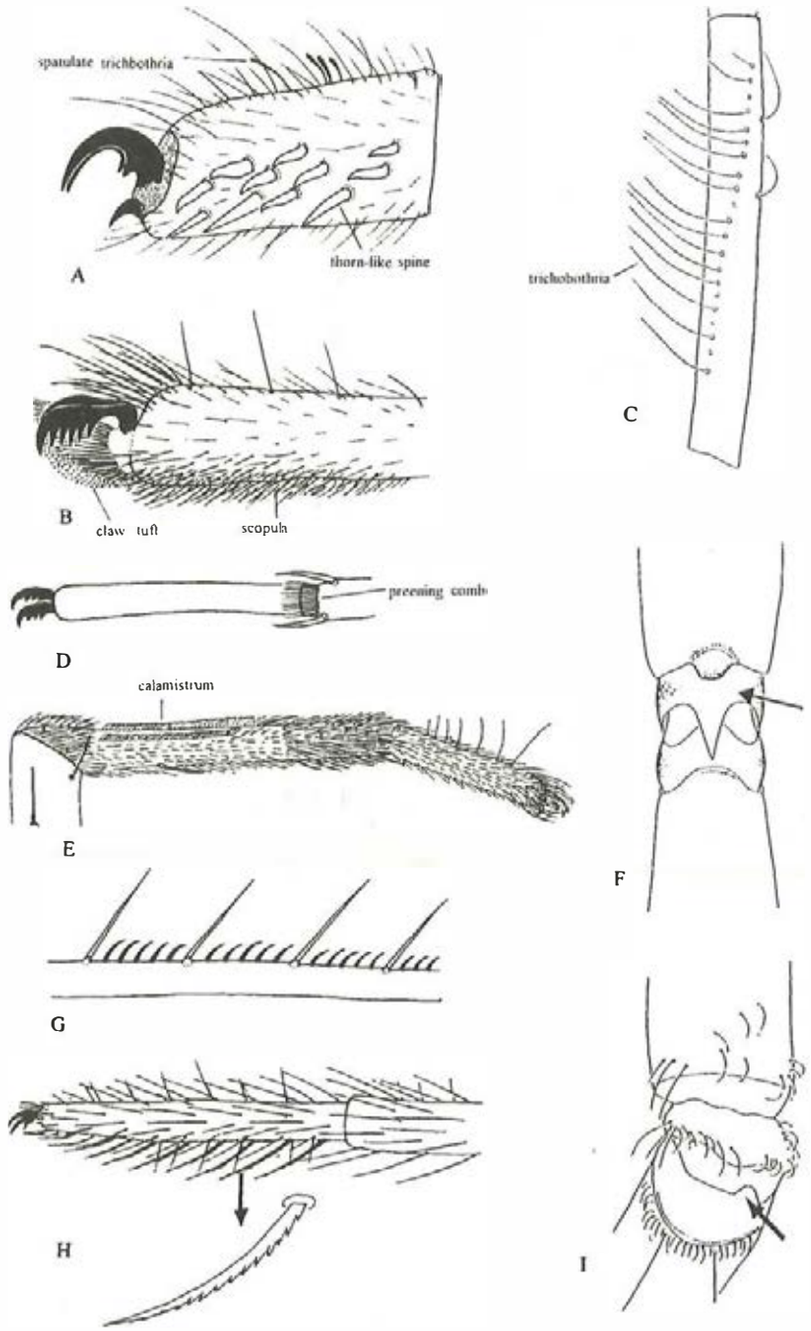

Fig. 4 External morphology

A. tarsus of a female *Latoucia* (Ctenizidae), showing three claws, spatulate trichobothria and thorn-like spines; B. tarsus of a *Clubiona* (Clubionidae), showing two claws and claw tufts; C. femur of a *Leucauge* (Tetragnathidae), showing trichobothria; D. metatarsus and tarsus of fourth leg of a *Zelotes* (Gnaphosidae), showing preening comb on metatarsus; E. metatarsus and tarsus of fourth leg of an amaurobiid, showing two rows of calamistrum on metatarsus IV; F. part of a heteropodid's leg, showing a trilobate membrane between tarsus and metatarsus; G. part of a mimetid's tibia I, showing modified setae on tibia; H. tarsus and metatarsus IV of a theridiid's leg, showing serrated bristles on tarsus IV; I. part of a lycosid's leg, showing deep notch on distal margin of trochanter.

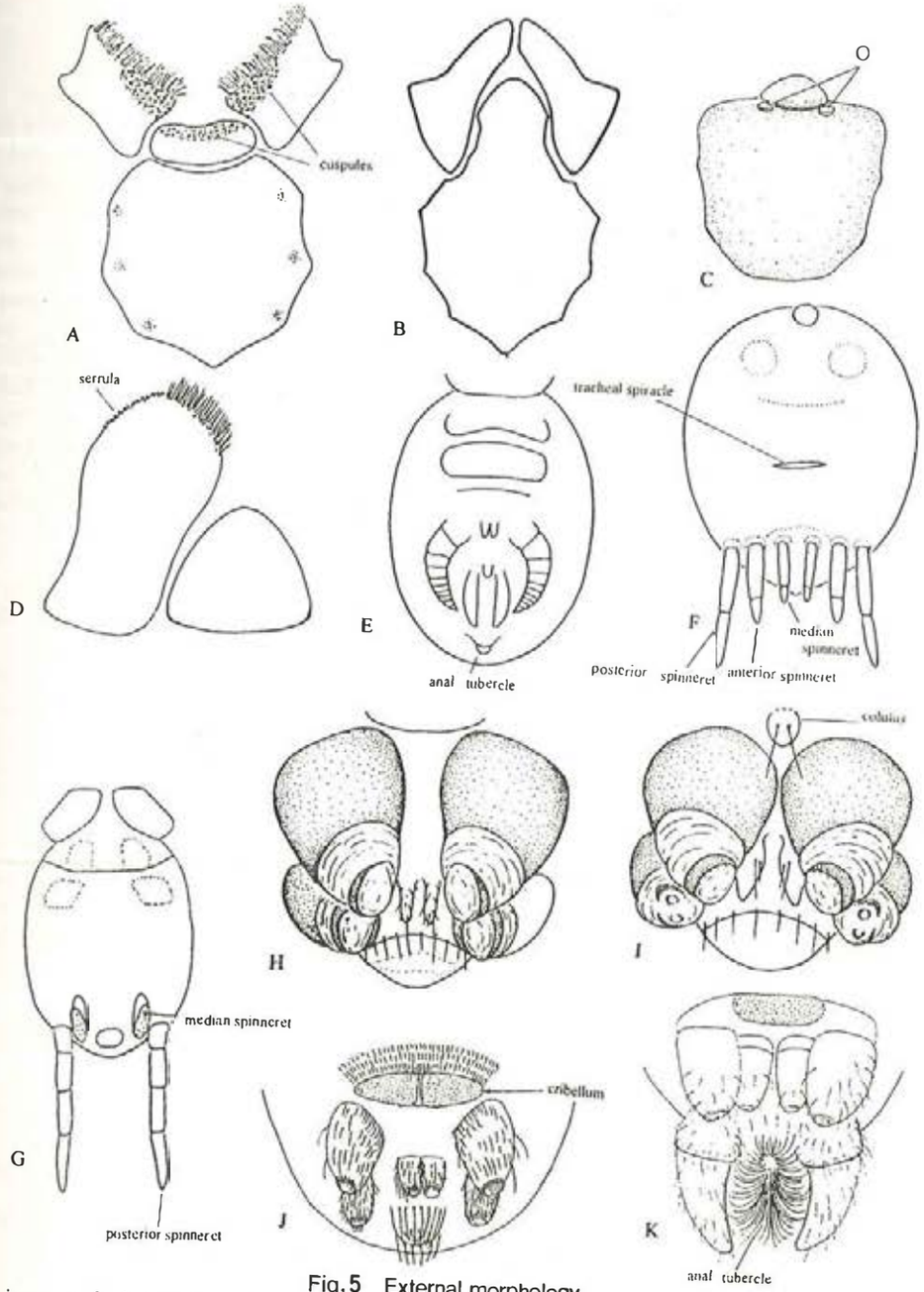

Fig. 5 External morphology

A. anterior part of a hexathelid, ventral view, showing numerous cuspules on endites and labium; B. anterior part of a filistatid, ventral view, showing a long labium fused to the sternum; C. labium and sternum of a theridiosomatid, showing paired openings of the sternal glands (O); D. diagram of an endite and labium, showing a row or cluster of tiny teeth (serrula) along anterior margin of endites, often only visible as a dark line; E. abdomen of a *Heptathela* (Liphiistidae), ventral view, showing seven spinnerets located at the middle part of abdomen; F. abdomen of a *Hahnia* (Hahniidae), ventral view, showing all spinnerets in a transverse row; G. abdomen of a diplurid, ventral view, showing posterior spinnerets longer than the half the length of abdomen; H. spinnerets of *Theridion* (Theridiidae), no colulus; I. spinnerets of *Steatoda* (Theridiidae), showing colulus; J. abdomen of *Dictyna* (Dictynidae), ventral view, showing cribellum; K. abdomen of an oecobiid, ventral view, showing characteritic arrangement of long hairs along anal tubercle.

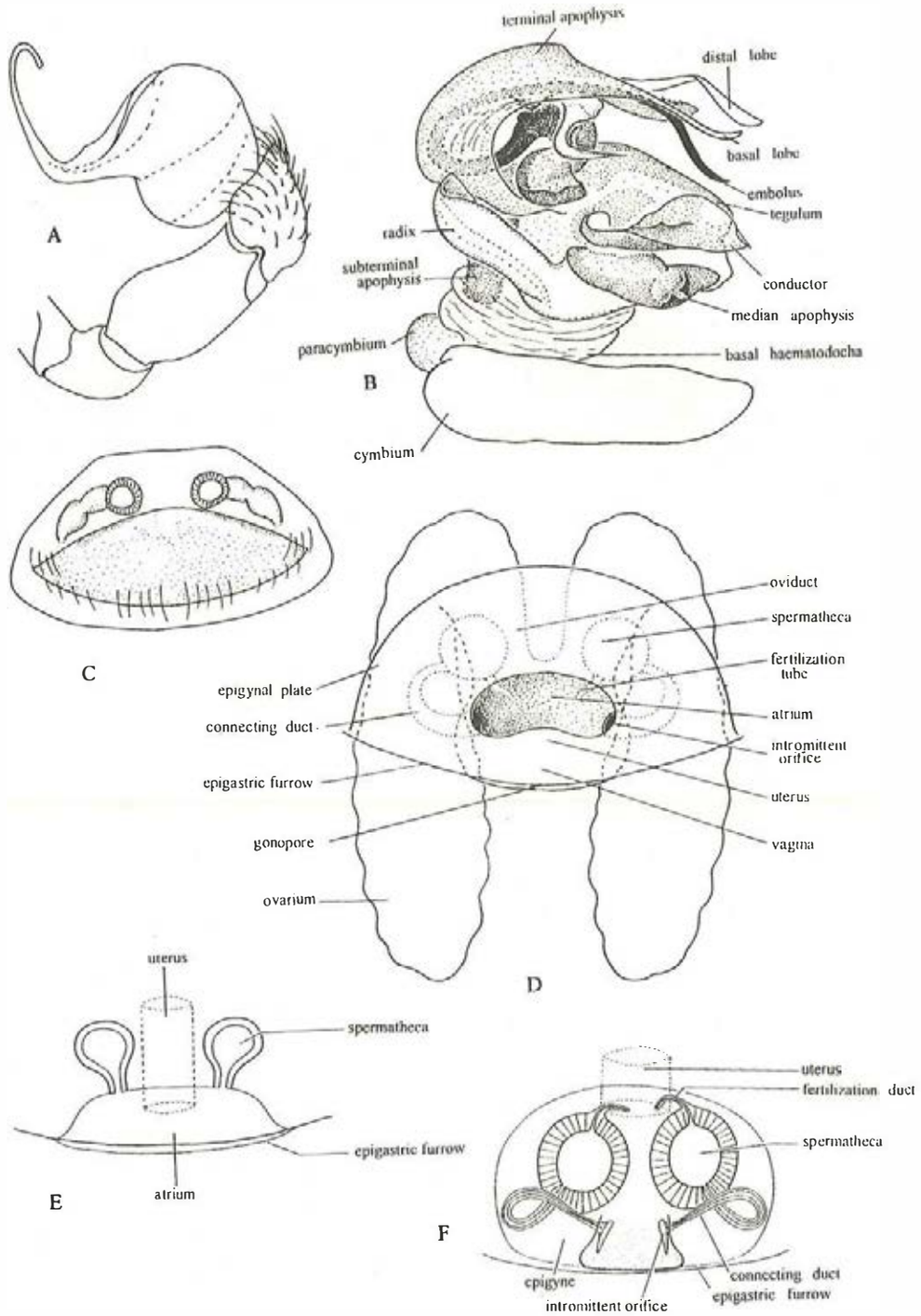

Fig.6 External and internal morphology

A. male palp (haplogyne); B. male palp expanded (entelegyne, *Alenatea fuscocolorata*, an araneid); C. female genitalia (hyplogyne, *Leptoneta longqiensis*, a leptonetid), internal view; D. female genitalia (entelegyne, *Theridion*), internal view; E. diagram of a female genitalia (hyplogyne); F. diagram of a female genitalia (entelegyne). (Figs. E & F, after Dippenaar-Schoeman & Jocque, 1997)

INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF SPIDERS

In addition to the exoskeleton there is an endoskeleton of which the most conspicuous element is the endosternite in the cephalothorax. This is a horizontal plate, above the nerve mass and below the alimentary canal, which serves as an attachment of the appendages and the sucking stomach or pumping stomach (fig.7). The intrinsic muscles and the extension of the legs are controlled by variation in the pressure of the blood within the segment. The musculature of the abdomen is poorly developed. In all spiders a series of muscles extend from the petiolus to the spinnerets. These are situated near the ventral surface of the abdomen and are the longitudinal ventral muscles. A number of dorso-ventral muscles are arranged segmentally in pairs and extend between the longitudinal ventral muscles and the dorsal body wall.

The nervous system of all spiders is restricted to the cephalothorax and consists of a fixed number of paired ganglia. The large portion, or ventral ganglionic mass, lies below the endosternite and the alimentary canal while a smaller dorsal portion or 'brain' lies above the alimentary canal. The dorsal portion is concerned only with the innervation of the eyes and chelicerae, and the relative size and complexity is related to visual ability. The ventral ganglionic mass receives the nerves from all other parts of the body. The first five neuromeres serve the legs and palp while nerve fibers from the remaining seven neuromeres extend back as a single large nerve through the petiolus to the abdomen where it is split into two secondary branches from which discrete branches extend throughout the abdomen. In spiders there are no ganglia within the abdomen.

The eyes are always simple. The *cornea* or *lens* is a modified and unpigmented portion of the body wall and is continuous with it. The cornea is renewed at each molt in the same way as the rest of cuticula. Immediately below the cornea is the *corneal hypodermis* continuous with the hypodermis of the body wall and in fact a modified portion of the layer. The *retina* lies immediately below the corneal hypodermis and is composed of a layer of *visual cells*. Each visual cell consists of a cell body with a nucleus and a hard structure known as the *optic rod* or *bacillus*. Each visual cell is connected with the central nervous system by means of a nerve fiber. There are two types of retina found in spiders. The AME, which belong to the first segment of the head, are provided with a *direct retina*. In a direct retina the hard non-nucleated portion of the retinal cell - the *optic rod* - is directed forward towards the cornea and the nucleated cell body is situated near the base of the eye. In the indirect eye, the nucleated portion is in front of the optic rods. In *prebacillar eyes* the nerve fibers join the visual cell at the end of portion containing the nucleus while in the *postbacillar eyes* the nerve fibers join the visual cells between the nucleus and the rod. The prebacillar eyes generally have a *tapetum* which is a layer of cells behind the retina containing small crystals which reflect back the light, and for this reason these eyes may appear light in color, while the AME which lack a tapetum appear black. However, in some spiders a layer of pigment may be present in front of the tapetum so that the prebacillar eyes appear dark also, and conversely the presence of white pigment in the AME may give these eyes a pearly lustre resembling that of the prebacillar eyes.

All silk glands are located inside the abdomen. Each gland leads to a specific spinneret, which opens to the outside in the form of a tiny spigot. As one might expect, the largest variety of spinning glands is found in the orb-weaver family Araneidae, yet ground-dwelling spiders also have at least four different types of silk glands. Morphologically and histologically, one distinguishes ampullate glands, aciniform glands, tubuliform glands, aggregate glands, piriform glands, and flagelliform (or coronate) glands. Each type of gland secretes a different kind of silk with its own specific characteristics. The tubuliform glands provide the silk thread for the egg sac and are thus found only in female spiders. The aggregate glands are typical of the araneids; they produce the glue substance for the web's catching spiral. Each spinning gland comprises the gland proper and a thin duct. Most glands are pear-shaped and always consist of a single layer of epithelial cells. Silk is secreted into the glandular lumen in the form of tiny protein droplets and can be stored in the saclike middle part of the gland. The

extrusion via the glandular duct is most likely caused by an increase of the spider's abdominal hemolymph pressure and sometimes also by the active extraction of silk from the spigots with the hind legs. The transition from liquid silk into a solid thread has nothing to do with exposure to air but is simply brought about by tension that orients molecules of the fibroin so that they are parallel to each other. Unlike poison glands, spinning glands do not possess any musculature for expelling their secretions. In orb-web spiders, though, the amount of silk leaving the gland can be controlled by valves situated just in front of the spigots. The diameter of the valves can be regulated by muscular action, thereby varying the thickness of the thread.

The *Malpighian tubes* are paired and enter the alimentary canal near the union of the mid and hindgut. They are endodermal in origin and therefore not homologous to the organs of the same in insects. Each of these tubes is branched and the branches ramify among the chylenteric diverticula. The Malpighian tubes function as excretory vessels, which remove waste products from the blood. In addition to the Malpighian tubules the principal organ of excretion is the *coxal gland* situated within the cephalothorax. There are four main types of coxal glands in the spider, which show progressive simplification. In the Mygalomorphae the saccules which lie to the outside of the endosternite near the first and third legs are lined with cells which have the ability to excrete waste material. This waste material passes through a convoluted labyrinth into a straight tube from which the exit tubes pass the contents to the surface of the spider. In these spiders there are two saccules and the two exit tubes. One of the exit tubes opens from behind the coxa of the first pair of legs and the other behind the coxa of the third leg. In the true spiders the exit duct behind the third leg is not present, the posterior saccule is lacking and the labyrinth where present is not convoluted. In the Lycosidae, Thomisidae, Salticidae etc. there are extensions in the labyrinth near legs Ⅱ & Ⅲ (Type 2) while in the Dysderidae and Scytodidae these extensions are not present (Type 3). In more advanced web spinners (Araneidae, Theridiidae, Pholcidae and Filistatidae) the labyrinth itself is virtually absent so that the saccule opens directly to the surface from behind the first coxa.

The alimentary canal consists of three sections that are of different origin. The foregut is derived from the stomodaeum, the hindgut is derived from the proctodaeum and the midgut is of endodermal origin. The fore - and the mid-gut is lined with a chitinous layer continuous with the cuticle while the midgut is lined with a layer of cells which forms the digestive epithelium. The mouth is formed by the *rostrum* and the *labium*, and also the *endites*, which are plates rising from the coxae of palp. These are fringed with hairs that filter the food passing into the buccal cavity. While spiders only ingest liquid food, this includes the previously solid portions of the prey, which have been broken down by digestive enzymes. The source of this digestive fluid, which is exuded from the mouth during feeding, is thought to be from glands in the rostrum and endites and also from the chylentic caeca. The foregut consists of a *pharynx* which leads up more or less vertically from the mouth into the *oesophagus* which passes back horizontally between the dorsal and ventral nerve masses to the *sucking stomach*. The midgut follows directly from the sucking stomach and is divided into two portions - the *thoracenteron* in the prosoma and the *chylenteron* in the abdomen which are jointed by a narrow tube, the *connecting midgut*, which passes through the petiolus. The thoracenteron is composed of a number of diverticula ranging from simple lobes to most complex ramifications. The chylenteron fills the space defined by the heart dorsally and the silk glands and reproductive organs ventrally. It consists of lobed diverticula, which produce digestive enzymes and also store food. The hindgut is enlarged dorsally to form a large diverticulum - the *stercoral chamber* in which the faeces are stored before being excreted.

The blood circulatory system of spiders is incomplete in that during a part of its course the haemolymph enters the body cavity. It consists of a simple tubular heart and a number of smaller ramifying blood vessels that are reduced in extent with the increase of the tracheal system.

The respiratory organs of spiders are of two types - *booklungs* or *tracheae*. In many spiders both organs are present but in some spiders only one type is present. The booklungs are formed by invagination of the integument to form a vestibule, the floor of which is secondly

invaginated into the space filled with exhausted blood from the body cavity. These invaginations are regular and usually numerous so that the appearance of the booklung is that of the leaves of a book. The tubular tracheae usually extend from a small vestibule below the spiracle and ramify extensively to pass oxygen direct to the tissues.

With the exception of the male palpal organ the reproductive system of spiders is very simple. The female possesses large ovaries, which lies on the ventral surface of the abdomen, from which the paired oviducts extend to near the gonopore, where they fused to form the uterus. In probably all spiders one or more of spermathecae are found below the gonopore, usually in pairs, where it is thought that sperm is stored until required to fertilize the eggs passing down the oviduct. In some groups (Mygalimorphae) there is a single opening to each spermatheca by which the sperm are presumed both to enter and leave during impregnation and fertilization but in most true spiders there is a second duct leading to the uterus - the *fertilization duct* - while the openings through which the spermathecae receive the sperm are situated externally on the epigynum. In the male the testes are simply long tubes lying parallel to one another in the ventral part of the abdomen from which narrow tubes extend to the gonopore where they are fused into a single tube.

COURTSHIP, MATING AND GROWTH

In most spiders the sexes are alike although the male is often slightly smaller or more slender. However, in some families there may be considerable differences in the size and sometimes in the form of the eye region and the abdomen. When there are gross differences in size it is usually the male that is small and also where there are modifications of the head, this modification is usually shown in the male. Most modifications of the abdomen, however, are more prominent in the female. In many of the lycosids and salticids epigamic structures, often in the form of bunches of hairs or scales, are found only in the male and these are displayed during courtship. The males of many species are also provided with structures, usually in the form of spurs or spines, which hold the female in some way during copulation. These structures are most often found on the legs but also on the chelicerae of some species.

During the mating season it is the male which actively hunts for the female. Shortly after the final molt the male spider constructs a small silken structure called the *sperm web*. This web, only a few millimeters in width, is used by the spider to support a drop of seminal fluid exuded from the gonopore. The palpal receptaculum is charged by dipping the organ into the drop of seminal fluid. A female then has to be located and in this respect the male may follow strands of silk laid down by mature females and also be influenced by pheromones. On finding a female, the correct approach has to be made, in these spiders with poor eyesight this often takes the form of plucking the web and then continuously tapping and stroking the female. Spiders with good vision (e. g. Salticidae and Lycosidae) engage in courtship displays which may be elaborate and involve a dance with a waving of legs and palps.

It has been found that there are a number of different positions taken up by the spiders during copulation and it is known that these positions are fairly constant within related groups. Gerhardt has divided these positions into five main types although many variations do occur.

Sperm is then transferred to the female, by applying the palps to the epigynum, and is stored in her spermathecae. Gerhardt (1929) studied the mating stance and pattern in *Loxosceles rufescens* (Sicariidae). He found that during mating the two palpi of the male are applied simultaneously to the paired receptacles of the female epigynum. It follows, then, that the right embolus of the male palpus enters the left receptacle, and the left embolus enters the right receptacle of the female genital organ. This insertion patterns seems to be the same for mygalomorph and haplogyne spiders; but in all the former and some of the latter, the palpi are inserted one at a time. In all the high true spiders (entelegynes) the right embolus is inserted into the right receptacle of the female, and vice versa.

After an interval, sometimes a week or so, the female lays her eggs, which are fertilized in transit by the stored sperm, and deposits them in a silken sac. Females of some species may store sperm for very long period of time and use it to fertilize several batches of eggs.

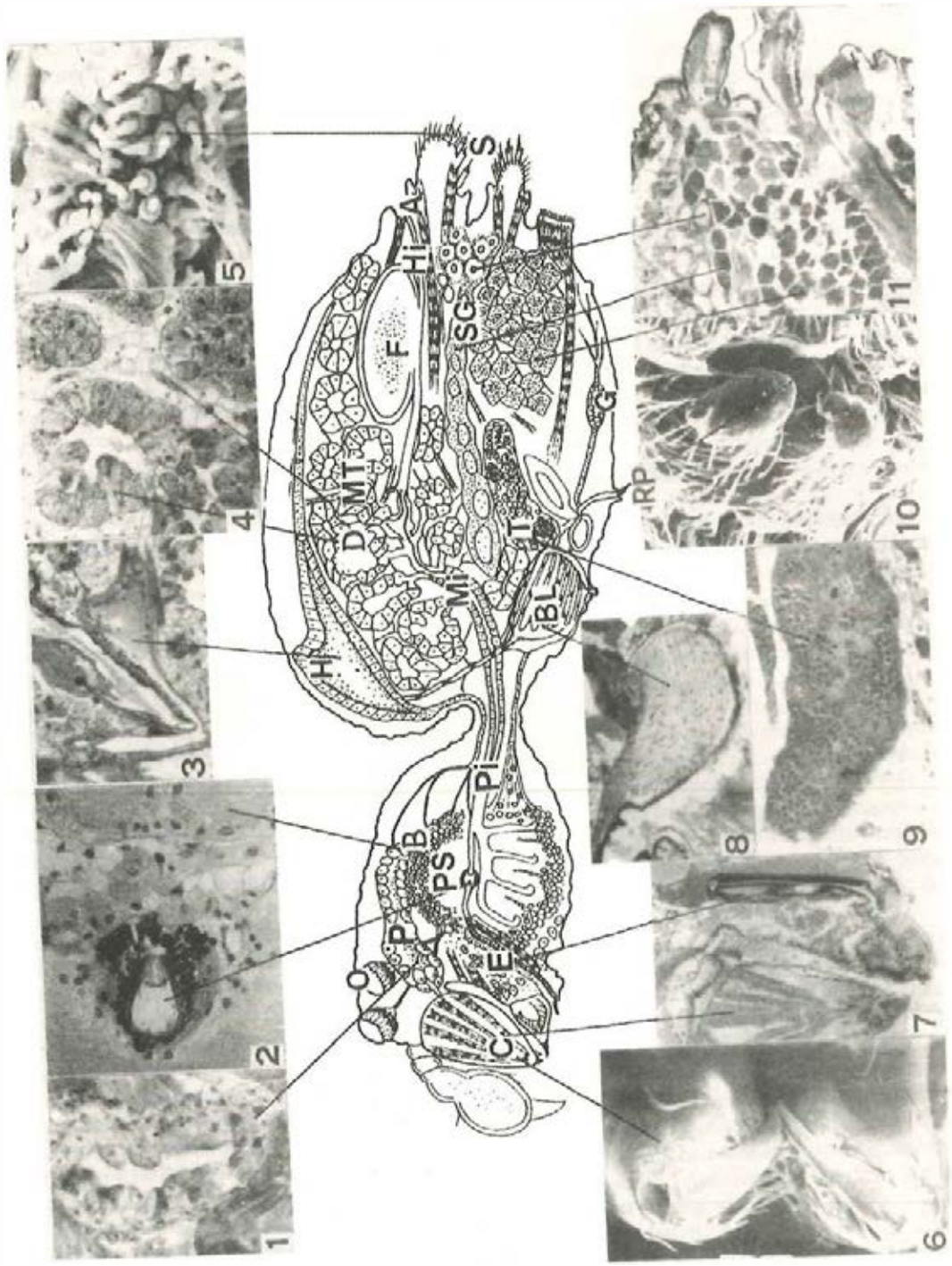

Fig.7 Internal anatomy

1. poison gland (P); 2. pumping stomach (PS); 3. heart (H); 4. diverticula (D); 5. spinnerets (S); 6. chelicera (C); 7. chelicera (C) and esophagus (E); 8. booklung (BL); 9. testis (T); 10. reproductive pore (RP); 11. silk gland (SG) and anus (A).

Some species lay hundreds of eggs in one sac; those that provide special care for their eggs and young lay fewer. The eggs hatch directly into tiny spiders; there is no larval stage or pupation as occurs in insects. The young spiderlings emerge either a few weeks later or, in some cases, the eggs may lie dormant over the winter and the young emerge the following spring.

Growth of the spider requires periodic shedding (*ecdysis*) of its exoskeleton and this may happen 4—12 times before maturity is reached. The number of ecdyses required varies between the species and obviously partly depends on the eventual adult size. However, within the same species the food supply and many other factors will influence the frequency and number of ecdyses taken to reach maturity and affect the size attained by adults. While getting ready to molt, spider withdraws into its retreat for several days and stops feeding. The definite signal for the imminent molting process of most spiders is their suspension on a molting thread. "Tarantulas" do not use molting threads, but simply lie on their backs while they molt. In all spiders, however, three successive phases can be distinguished: (1) lifting of the carapace, (2) liberation of the abdomen, and (3) extraction of extremities. Occasionally, a leg or palp may be lost during molting. Limbs lost in this and other way may subsequently be partly or completely regenerated. As indicated earlier, the structure of the female epigynum and male palp does not appear differentiated until the spider becomes adult. In some species there is a vaguely defined epigynal structure after the penultimate molt and most males have the palpal tarsus swollen but undifferentiated before the final molt.

SILK AND WEB

Silk is produced by pseudoscorpions, spider, mites, most centipedes, some millipedes and by the caterpillars of many moth species, but only for mating or for egg-chambers and cocoons. Some caddis-fly larvae are known to use silk for snaring prey under water. Spiders use silk in many ways. Silk is a fibrous protein, insoluble in water, with a high tensile strength and is extruded from the spigots of the spinners as a liquid, hardening immediately as it is pulled out. The molecular weight of the fibroin from the orb weaver *Nephila* has been determined to be 3 000. This value refers to liquid silk inside the spinning gland; the molecular weight of a solidified silk thread is 200 000—300 000, or about ten times higher. The transition from the water-soluble liquid form into the insoluble, solid silk thread is not yet fully understood, but apparently the molecules of the polypeptide chain changes their orientation from an α-configuration that is soluble (with predominantly intramolecular hydrogen bonds) to the insoluble β-configuration (a pleated sheet form with intermolecular bonds). From the silk moth it is known that the liquid α-fibroin can be transformed into the β-configuration simply by pulling it. The tenacity of spider silk can be compared to that of nylon. The dragline thread of the garden spider (*Araneus*) has a tenacity of 7.8g/denier (denier = weight in grams of 9 000 meters of a fiber); the corresponding value for nylon is 8.7. The tenacity value of 7.8g/denier becomes more significant if one calculates the corresponding "breaking length": the dragline would have to be 80 km long before it would snap under its own weight. With respect to elasticity, the dragline is even superior to a nylon thread, for it can be stretched by 31%, compared with only 16% for nylon. Spider silk is a highly unusual protein in its amino acid composition. Amino acid with short side-chains (alanine, glycine, serine) constitute 50%—60% of the total fibroin. It is quite remarkable that the silk proteins of the spider's web are largely conserved during successive web building. Before building a new web, the spider (*Araneus*) eats its old web. When the old web is labeled radioactivity with alanine-H^3, 80%—90% of the initial radioactivity appears in the new web. Since this occurs after only 30 minutes, either the silk of the old web has been incompletely broken down by digestive enzymes, or the amino acids are so rapidly absorbed by the glandular epithelium that little is diverted into making body protein. In any case, the old silk is apparently quickly recycled, and hardly any body proteins are needed for its synthesis. Several different types of silk are produced by different glands within the abdomen: woolly cribellate silk, web-frame silk and

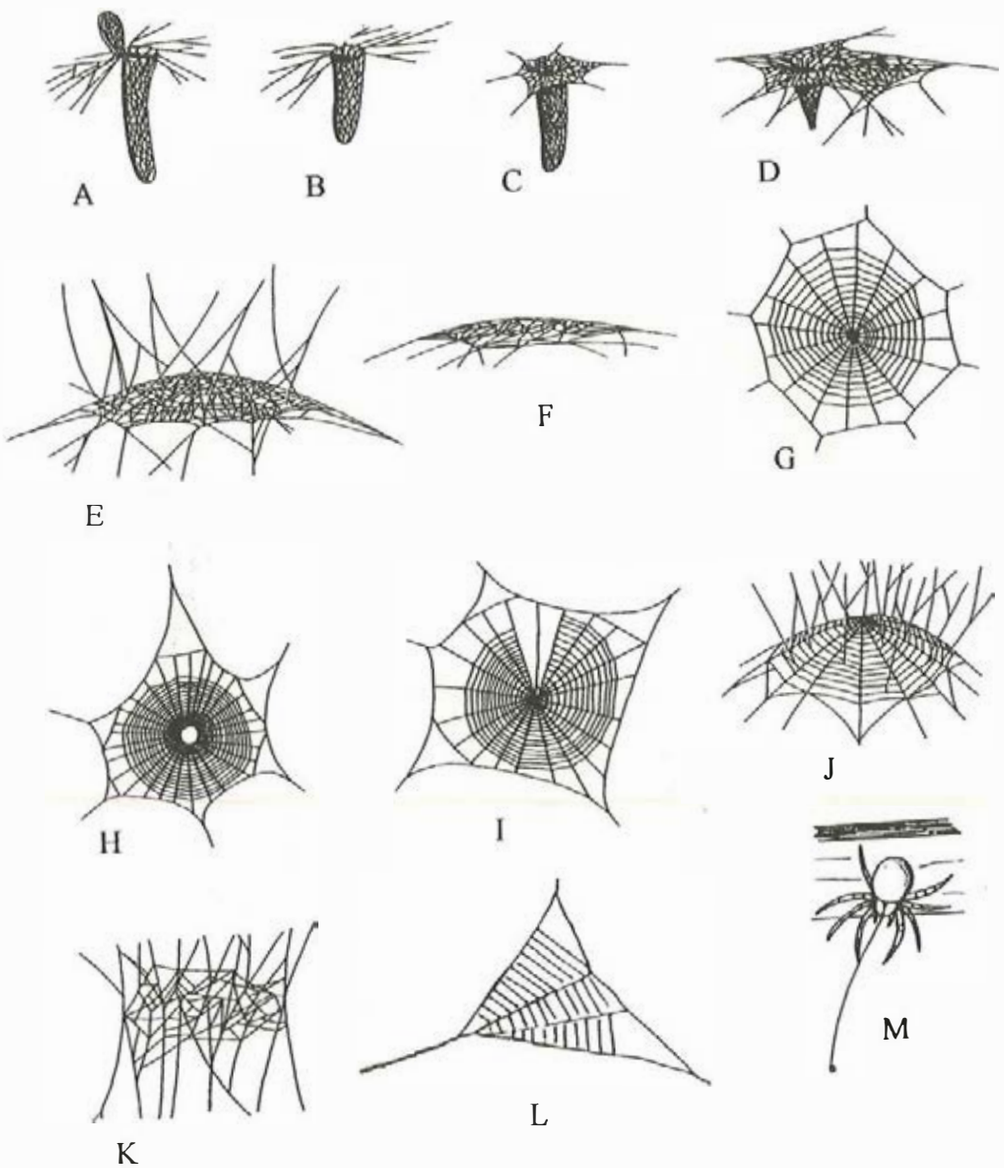

Fig.8 Common web types of spiders

A. silk-lined tunnel with trap door and radiating triplines (Liphistiidae); B. silk-lined tunnel without trap door (Segestriidae); C. silk-lined tunnel with silk collar (Agelenidae); D. web with horizontal sheet and a tubular retreat at center (Agelenidae); E. aerial sheet web with extensive, irregular tangle of threads above and under the sheet (Linyphiinae, Linyphiidae); F. simple sheet web on the ground (Erigoninae, Linyphiidae); G. typical orb web with meshed hub, visid spiral, no barrier thread (Araneidae); H. orb web with open hub (Gasteracanthinae and Tetragnathidae); I. orb web with radial sector missing (*Zygiella*, Araneidae); J. domed orb web with dry scaffold spiral but no viscid spiral, with tangle of threads and covered by a sheet dome (*Cystophora*, Araneidae); K. Irregular web with vertical and inclined lines (Theridiidae); L. web reduced to a triangular sector of the orb (*Hyptiotes*, Uloboridae); M. web reduced to a single line, with a large glue bulb at the end (*Mastophora*, Araneidae). (From Song, 1997, after Kaston, 1964; Wiehle, 1927 etc.)

drag lines, sticky viscid silk, egg-sac silk, etc. Most spiders make silken egg sacs of various types and *Pisaura mirabilis* uses silk to construct a nursery tent. Many species construct silken tunnels or retreats that may be in the ground, under bark and stones, or between leaves. Silk is also used by some species to wrap prey. Most spiders, as they wander about, lay down the draglines of silk, anchored at intervals, which may serve in retracing a path or as safety lines, or be marked with pheromones.

The snares of web-spinning spiders are perhaps the most conspicuous use to which silk is put and the various species have evolved different methods of catching prey. These include the irregular cribellate webs, cobwebs, sheet webs, funnel webs and orb webs. Some of the Linyphiidae make very small sheet webs over depressions in the ground or on the bark, and it is possible that these serve to maintain a stable microhabitat for the spider, with regard to temperature and humidity, rather than acting purely as snares. The different types of most common webs are shown in fig.8.

Shear (1944) made a phylogenetic tree of webs to show how some families of spiders may have arrived at similar and different web designs. The Mesothelae are generally believed to have evolved first from the common ancestor of all spiders, followed by the Mygalomorpha and Araneomorpha. The monophyletic hypothesis of orb-web origin holds that the orb web was invented by an araneomorph, the common ancestor of araneoid and uloborid spiders, that had a cribellum. The cribellum was acquired by a spider that was the common ancestor of all araneomorphs, including the araneoid superfamily and the uloborids. The araneoids lost the cribellun, and some araneoid families later lost the orb. Among the uloborids and their close relatives, the dinopids, are many species that have modified the orb (fig.9). It is possible that some aerial sheet webs peceded the orb webs, whereas others developed from the orb (fig.10).

Many adults of the smaller Linyphiidae and spiderlings of other species use silk in 'ballooning'. This is very effective dispersal mechanism in which the spider climbs to the top of a

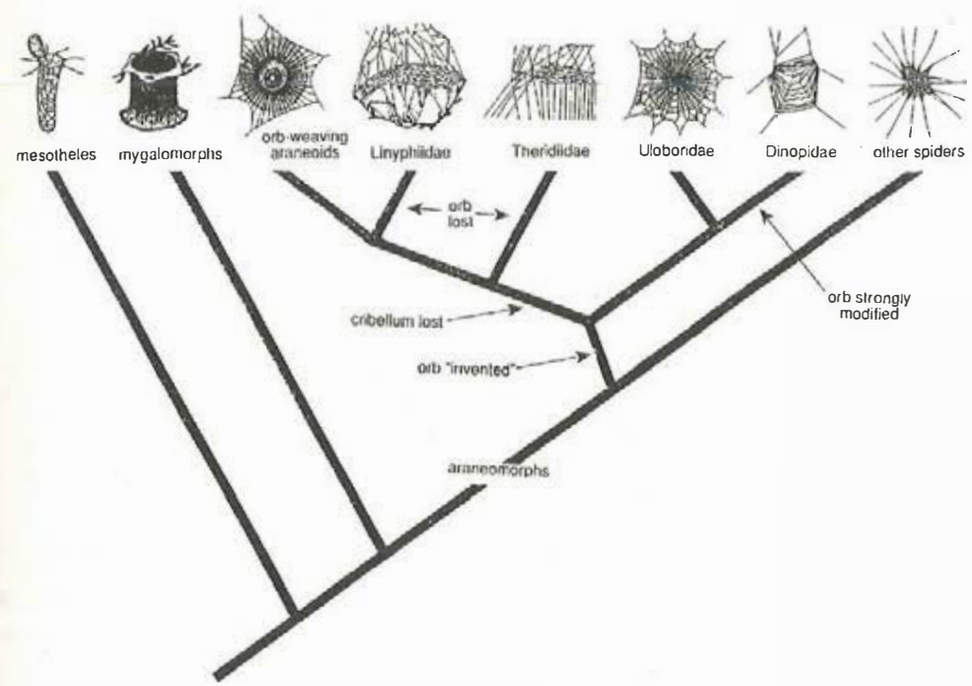

Fig.9 Phylogenetic tree of spider's webs
(From Shear, 1994)

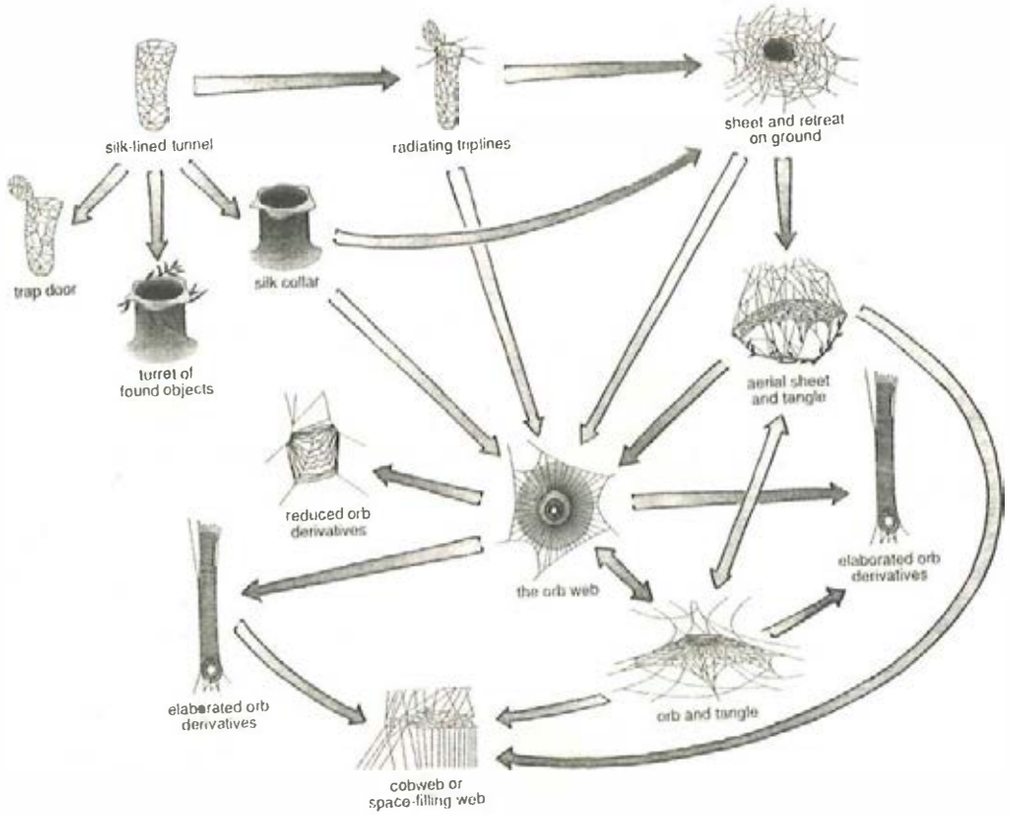

Fig. 10 Hypothetical pathways of spider-web evoluton
Pathways that are less likely are indicated by light arrows. (From Shear, 1994)

post, branch or stem, stands 'on tiptoe', raises the spinners and releases silk. As the silk threads lengthen they are caught by convection currents and the wind, the whole animal being lifted, often to great heights, and carried over large distances. At certain times, especially in the autumn, masses of ballooning threads may be seen and are known as gossamer. Ballooning spiders have been collected by aircraft at altitudes of 1,500 meters.

A little more than a century ago, an American observer of spider behavior, Henry McCook, proposed a hypothesis for the origin of silk that today remains the best-supported idea. He suggested that primitive proto-spiders, like modern centipedes, trailed excretory matter from kidney-like glands at the bases of the legs as they walked about. The chemical trails so laid down would have been useful in finding mates and returning to burrows or hiding places under stones. Eventually, McCook reasoned, the excretory function of these many coxal glands was taken over entirely by a few in the anterior (forward) part of the body, leaving those in the abdomen to function entirely in trail-making. The trail of excretory material was replaced by longer-lasting protein (silk) and some of the abdominal appendages became transformed into spinnerets. Even today, most spiders continuously trail out a dragline of silk as they move about, and the silk lines of females can be followed by males in search of mates. Studies of development have shown that the spinnerets do indeed originate from the rudiments of abdominal appendages.

SPIDER COMMUNICATION

Spiders, in common with other arthropods, communicate with one another in various

ways. These include the use of vision, acoustic/vibratory mechanisms and pheromones. Much interesting research is being done in this field. Salticid spiders have highly developed visual acuity which is used in predation and in courtship displays. Many spider species have a stridulating apparatus of 'file and scraper' type that may be variously located on the chelicerae, palp, legs, abdomen and carapace. Others employ percussive tapping of limbs or body on the ground, on web or even on the surface of water. It is also known that spiders use pheromones, particularly in courtship. Research into the molecular structure of pheromones and their sites of production and chemoreception is just beginning.

As well as having great ecological importance, research on spider communication may have considerable implications taxonomically in the case of cryptic sibling species. The latter may be difficult or impossible to separate reliably using morphological characters, but communication (particularly in courtship) may function effectively as a species isolating mechanism in these cases. Thus our traditional 'morphospecies' may be further subdivided into 'ethospecies' or 'biospecies'.

SPIDER BITES AND POISON

A pair of poison glands is situated either in the chelicerae, or in the cephalothorax, from which a narrow duct leads down the fang to open from a pore near the tip. Typically the gland is more or less cylindrical and is enclosed in a thin elastic membrane. In the Mygalomorphae, Liphistiidae and Hypochilidae the gland is small and enclosed within the paturon of the chelicera. In some araneomorph spider (Salticidae, Tetragnathidae, Clubionidae, and Gnaphosidae) the glands are also small but extend slightly into the cephalothorax. In the greater majority of the Araneomorphae, however, the glands are much more strongly developed and extend back into the cephalothorax, more or less covering the nerve mass. In a few spiders (Uloboridae) the poison glands are absent.

According to Coddington & Levi (1991) at least four genera are consistently responsible for medically serious of life-threatening bites on the world. They are the Australian funnel-web mygalomorph *Atrax* (Hexathelidae), the brown recluse *Loxosceles* (Loxoscelidae), the widow spiders *Latrodectus* (Theridiidae), and the tropical wolf spiders *Phoneutria* (Ctenidae). Other ctenid genera occurring in the tropics are probably also responsible for serious bites. Sao Paulo (Brazil) has 100 serious bites a year. At least 20 other genera have been responsible for bites requiring medical attention. In China *Lycosa singoriensis* (Laxmann) (Lycosidae) distributed in Yining, Nilka and Urumqi, northwest region of Xinjiang, is reported a poisonous spider. The bites of this spider are fatal to horses and men. Each year in July and August men and livestock may be bitten by the wolf spiders while they wander about on the ground for mating. The symptoms are extremely pain, face dropsy, breathe with difficulty, and arrhythmia, and death is due to heart paralysis if there is no timely medical treatment. Serious cases of bite by black widow, *Latrodectus mactans* (Fabricius) (Theridiidae) has been recorded from Chengmai County, Hainan Province. Some species belonging to Theraphosidae in Hainan, Guangxi and Guangdong provinces may also be medically serious to men.

ROLE OF SPIDERS IN BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

In agriculture, a lot of chemicals were used for controlling pests every year. As a result, natural enemies are killed, while insect pest became more rampant as they produced resistance to chemicals in them. Therefore, the quantity of application of agriculture chemicals became serious day after day, the ecological equilibrium condition gets destroyed, and what's more, human beings and animals are threatened.

So in the mid-seventies, agriculture workers diverted their attentions to biological control. To their surprise they found that spiders were so abundant on the farmland and played an important role in depressing insect pests. In Shandong, Hebei, Henan provinces, farmers have used spiders, lady beetle and parasitic flies to combat wheat and cotton aphids with much

success. In rice-producing areas along the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River and in Guangdong, spiders and parasitic wasps have been introduced on several million hectares of paddy fields to fight such rice pests as brown rice planthopper *Nilaparvata lugens* and rice leafhopper *Nephotettix cincticeps*.

Comparing with insect parasites and other predators, spiders as a natural enemy of insect pests have the following advantages (Wang, H. Q, 1981).

1. Spiders are abundant in the field. In general, the spiders populations account for 60%—80% of the total number of predators. Thus it means spiders are the most important component of predators.

2. Spiders are indiscriminate and voracious feeders. Spiders rarely reject any prey and they may suppress a wide range of pests. A tiny dwarf spider consumes about 2 planthoppers daily. One median-sized spider consumes about 6 insects daily.

3. Spider usually appears in the field earlier than insect predators. For example, crab spider *Philodromus cespitum* in North China is found on the cotton seedling at least one month earlier than predacious insects. The crab spiders capture cotton aphids at an earlier stage to prevent the outbreak of aphids.

4. Under the circumstances of lacking food spider can survive for a long time. *Hylyphantes graminicola* can live without food for 15—31 days and *Pardosa pseudoannulata*, 56—116 days. When there are no insects for a certain period of time, spiders will not die with hunger. When the insect pests begin to reproduce, spiders would be activated for capturing them.

5. Spiders live in the same environment with insect pests and they have high fecundity. *H. graminicola* 6—7 generations a year. Each generation produces 10—15 egg sacs, each containing 40 eggs or so. *P. pseudoannulata* reproduces 2—3 generations a year. Each generation produces 4—7 egg sacs with about 120 eggs in each cocoon, sometimes even 200 eggs. They can live and multiply in the field for a long time. As for dwarf spiders, they can live 6—12 months, and the medium-sized wolf spiders can live 1—2 years.

With the characteristics mentioned above spiders can be well used in biological control in addition to other natural enemies. Rearing and releasing are rather costly and failure may be due to bad weather. Most agriculture workers divert their attention to the protection of spiders.

Then what are the threats to affect the survival of spiders? One is farming activities, including ploughing, flooding, and crop harvesting, the other is insecticide application. Both can reduce the population of spiders in the field by 30%—99%, the result could be the outbreak of pests afterwards due to the fact that the rates of growth and reproduction of spiders are lower than those of the pests.

Different measures are adopted to preserve spiders in accordance with different culturing practices, such as: 1. Putting bunches of rice straw before ploughing or flooding and then taken away to a field where spiders are needed. As usual, each such bunch may contain 400—700 spiders, some up to 1 000 spiders. 2. Inter-planting or arranging a "bridge-field" for spider transferring from one field to another one. 3. Leaving the border field not weeded to provide a place for the hiding of spiders. 4. Digging some holes near the farmland and covering them with straw as a shelter for spiders. Investigation showed that at first the number of pests might be equal to or higher than that of predators, but as time goes on the pests become fewer and fewer because of being eaten by their natural enemies. This is especially important for spiders living through the summer or winter. In addition, to tie bunches of straw on tree trunks is also useful for spider preservation.

Regarding the effect of application of insecticides, studies were carried out first to assess the role of spiders in the control of insect pests. Studies of every dominant species were carried out on their growth and development, longevity, courtship and mating, oviposition and potential of progeny multiplication, food habit and predation on insect pests including functional response of them to prey population densities. In order to get more data for comparison, as usual the spiders were reared and examined under laboratory condition as well as at outdoor condition.

Agriculture workers have to estimate the ratio of spiders to the pests first. For example, in area of double cropping of rice in South China, if their population ratio (spider: hopper) in the early crop is 1:3—4, or 1:5—9 in the later crop (this depends on the dominant species of spiders present at the time), no outbreak of leafhopper and planthopper will occur. The agriculture technicians of the County Bureau of Agriculture or of Corporation have to collect and analyze the data from the plant protectors at the basic level, and then make the decision of using or not using insecticide, and , if use, teach the method and amount of insecticide applied. If insecticide is necessary, its applications are usually confined to a part of acreage, to individual fields, or even to infested spots within a field.

This decision depends on the ratio of the natural enemies (especially spiders) to the pests, the growth and development of crop, etc. Emphasis is laid on whether in the key period of the coming 2—3 days spiders can depress the main pests below the threshold density. This is to say, although the ratio now is a bit higher, yet it will reduce to a point which we define or expect in several days later (it depends on the nutrition of crop), insecticide may be not used.

Selection of the correct insecticide and formulation are important not only for effective pest control but also for conservation of natural enemies. The toxicity of pesticides to different dominant species of spiders has been tested by arachnologists. These studies are carried out only on the different kinds of pesticides, but also on different formulations and methods of application. In a word, every effort has been made to minimize the adverse effects on spiders.

PHYLOGENY AND SYSTEMATICS

The first spiders probably appeared during the Devonian period, almost 400 million years ago. The arachnids were quite likely at their peak during the Paleozoic era, since 5 of the known arachnid orders were already extinct by the Carboniferous period. During that time the evolution of insects was still in its infancy, and flying was just about to be "invented". The ancient spiders (Araneae) of the Carboniferous period were all segmented, quite similar to the Mesothelae (Liphistiidae) that still live today. It is for this reason that the liphistiids are considered the most primitive of all living spiders and are often referred to as "living fossils". The Paleozoic spiders *Arthrolycosa* and *Protolycosa* were certainly closely related to the liphistiids of today. Remnants of abdominal segmentation are still clearly present in some recent spider families, for example, in the cribellate Hypochilidae as well as in several orthognath spiders of the Antrodiaetidae family.

A reconstruction of the Paleozoic archetype of a spider would exhibit the following characteristics: 1. six prosomal and twelve abdominal segments consisting of tergites and sterintes; 2. body segment Ⅷ bearing the genital opening; 3. body segments Ⅷ & Ⅸ with respiratory organs; 4. body segments Ⅺ & Ⅻ carrying spinnerets; 5. prosoma and opisthosoma initially broadly jointed together, later constricted at the pedicel; 6. prosoma consisting initially of 6 segments, later of a single plate (carapace); 7. chelicerae of two or three segments, formerly chelate (pincers); 8. palps resembling legs.

During the course of their evolution arachnids acquired several new characteristics that can be explained primarily as adaptations to a terrestrial mode of life. For instance, preoral digestion, typical of arachnids is possible only on land. Concomitantly more efficient mouth parts were needed, and apparently the palpal coxae were best suited, and thus were preadapted, for that purpose. Also, the chelicerae may have proved to be more efficient tools than pincers, once their terminal segment was modified into a movable claw and the basal segment became mainly a site of muscle attachment. Further improvements were certainly the development of cheliceral poison glands and a second, postcerebral pump (the sucking stomach), within the intestinal tract. Other changes involved: 1. a general reduction of body segmentation; 2. a constriction of the 7th segment, which led to the formation of the typical pedicel; 3. the hydraulic extension of some leg joints; 4. a direct transfer of sperm with modified palps instead of deposited spermatophores, and finally; 5. a development and refinement of spinning apparatus for use in prey catching. In general, spiders probably became gradually small-

er and lived shorter lives, while their entire behavioral repertoire became more complex.

The monophyly of Araneae is supported by several complex and unique synapomorphies. The most important are abdominal appendages modified as spinnerets, silk gland and associated spigots, cheliceral venom glands, male palpal tarsi modified as secondary genitalia (sperm transfer organ), and loss of abdominal segmentation (external traces are clear in Mesothelae and faint in a few Mygalomprphae; all possible sister taxa to Araneae are segmented). Spiders also lack the trochanterofemoral depressor muscle in the walking legs.

The traditional view has placed spiders as sister to Amblypygi (tailless whip scorpion). But now most arachnologists agreed that Araneae is sister to the Pedipalpi (Amblypygi, Schizomida, Uropygi) as a whole, based on six synapomorphies for Pedipalpi, and eight that linked Araneae to it. The validity of the Pedipalpi-Araneae hypothesis is important for evolutionary studies on spiders. Reconstructing the ground plan for spiders now requires consideration of variation within all Pedipalpi rather than just Amblypygi.

Platnick & Gertsch's cladistic analysis (1976) showed there are three major monophyletic groups of spider: namely suborders Mesothelae and Opisthothelae (infraorders Mygalomorphae and Araneomorphae).

Suborder Mesothelae Pocock, 1892

The Mesothelae contains the single family Liphistiidae (2 genera, ca. 40 species), limited to China, Japan, southeast Asia, and Sumatra. Mesothelae confirm the metameric ancestry of spiders (tergites, sternites, dorso-ventral musculature, etc), dispersed (versus coalesced) ventral ganglia, and four distinct pairs of anterior placed spinnerets (versus fewer terminal spinnerets) (fig.11A).

Liphistiids are tube-dwelling sit-and-wait predators that construct rudimentary trap doors. Some make silk "trip-lines" radiating away from the burrow entrance that extend the sensory radius of the animals. They are active mainly at night, live for several years, have very low agility and consume a catholic diet of mainly walking prey. Females molt after sexual maturity. Because the internal spermathecal lining is shed during a molt, presumably they must mate again to continue to lay fertile eggs. While females rarely leave their burrows, adult males wander in search of the females. Their respiratory system consists only of book-lungs, a possible obstacle to high activity levels. This disposition to forgo high activity levels and mobility (which characterize pterygote insects at least) for a low-cost, sit-and wait strategy is a common plesiomorphic, and perhaps constraining pattern in spider evolution.

Suborder Opisthothelae Pocock, 1892

Dorsal surface of abdomen without segmentally arranged tergal plates, and without distinct sternal plates beneath. Spinnerets never more than six in number and situated near the posterior end of the abdomen close to the anus. The posterior lateral spinnerets have only one or two segments in Araneomorphae, or three, rarely four, segments in Mygalomorphae. Fourth coxae have no peculiar invaginations at their posteromedian corner. Araneomorphs have cribellum or colulus known to result from the fusing during ontogeny of the two "missing" anterior median spinnerets.

Infraorder Mygalomorphae Pocock, 1892

Mygalomorphs include Atypidae (purse-web spiders) (fig.11B), Antrodiaetidae, Mecicobothriidae, Hexathelidae (funnel web spiders), Dipluridae (sheetweb mygalomorphs), Cyrtaucheniidae (wafer-lid trapdoor spiders), Ctenizidae (cork-lid trapdoor spiders) (fig.11C), Idiopidae (spurred trapdoor spiders), Actinopodidae, Migidae (trapdoor spiders, banded-legged trapdoor spiders), Nemesiidae (tube-trapdoor spiders), Microstigmatidae (micromygalomorphs), Barychelidae (trapdoor baboon spiders), Paratropodidae, and Theraphosidae. With 15 families (ca. 260 genera, 2, 200 species), Mygalomorphae

are more diverse than Mesothelae, although they do not approach the diversity of araneomorphs. Mygalomorph monophyly rests mainly on spinneret and male genitalic characters. They lack any trace of the anterior median spinnerets present in mesotheles, whereas at least primitive araneomorphs retain the cribellum as a homolog of those spinnerets. In mygalomorphs the anterior lateral spinnerets are much reduced if not absent altogether; in araneomorphs these spinnerets are the largest and best developed. The male pedipalpal genital bulb is fused in most mygalomorphs, but primitive araneomorphs and mesotheles have two to three divisions. Besides, only mygalomorphs have a small ancillary dorsal sclerite near the fang tooth.

Like mesotheles, mygalomorphs usually live in tube retreats or burrows. Many tube dwellers extend the range over which they can sense prey by constructing silk lines away from the retreat entrance or arranging debris in radial patterns. These elaborations rarely gain the animal more than a few centimeters in range, although the foraging area can equal that accessed by typical web spiders. Some diplurids, however, build extensive and elaborate capture webs that approach a meter in diameter. Mygalomorphs are also capable of spinning at least slightly adhesive silk. Although use of silk by mygalomorphs is more diverse than commonly appreciated, it is not so developed as in some araneomorphs. Mygalomorphs display a limited diversity of silk glands and spigot types.

Infraorder Araneomorphae Smith, 1902

The Araneomorphae, sometimes referred to as "true" spiders, includes all remaining taxa, some 90 families, 2 700 genera, and 32 000 species described (representatives of some families of Chinese araneomophs see figs.11D-L & 12—14). Diversification rates in spiders between sister taxa (by definition of equal age) tend to be unequal. Mesothelae has a few dozen known species, Opithothelae has 34 000. Mygalomorphae has roughly 2 000 species, Araneomorphae has the rest.

In the cladogram of the major groups of spider reported by Platnick & Gertsch the araneomorphs differs from mygalomorphs in the following characters:

1. In mygalomorph spiders, the anterior median spinnerets disappear completely, even embryologically. In araneomorphs, however, they appear embryologically and are fused to form a cribellum or colulus; the latter structure has several degenerative states in which it is reduced to a relatively weakly sclerotized area or to a clump of modified setae, or it may even disappear entirely during ontogeny. Both states, the immediate loss of the anterior median spinnerets of their conversion to a cribellum or colulus with occasional subsequent loss are considered independently derived as compared with the retention of the spinnerets throughout ontogeny in the Mesothelae.

2. Mygalomorphs have three or four articles in their posterior spinnerets and araneomorphs one or two. Both states differ from the multisegmented condition of liphistiids and are presumed to be independently derived.

3. The paraxial chelicerae of mygalomorphs are shared with liphistiids and the diaxial chelicerae of araneomorphs are considered apomorphic.

4. Liphistiids and mygalomorphs have two pairs of coxal glands, araneomorphs a single pair; the loss is considered apomorphic.

5. The maxillary glands of mygalomorphs open in a single row but are clumped together on a sieve in araneomorphs. The mygalomorph state is shared with the liphistiids and the araneomorph state considered derived.

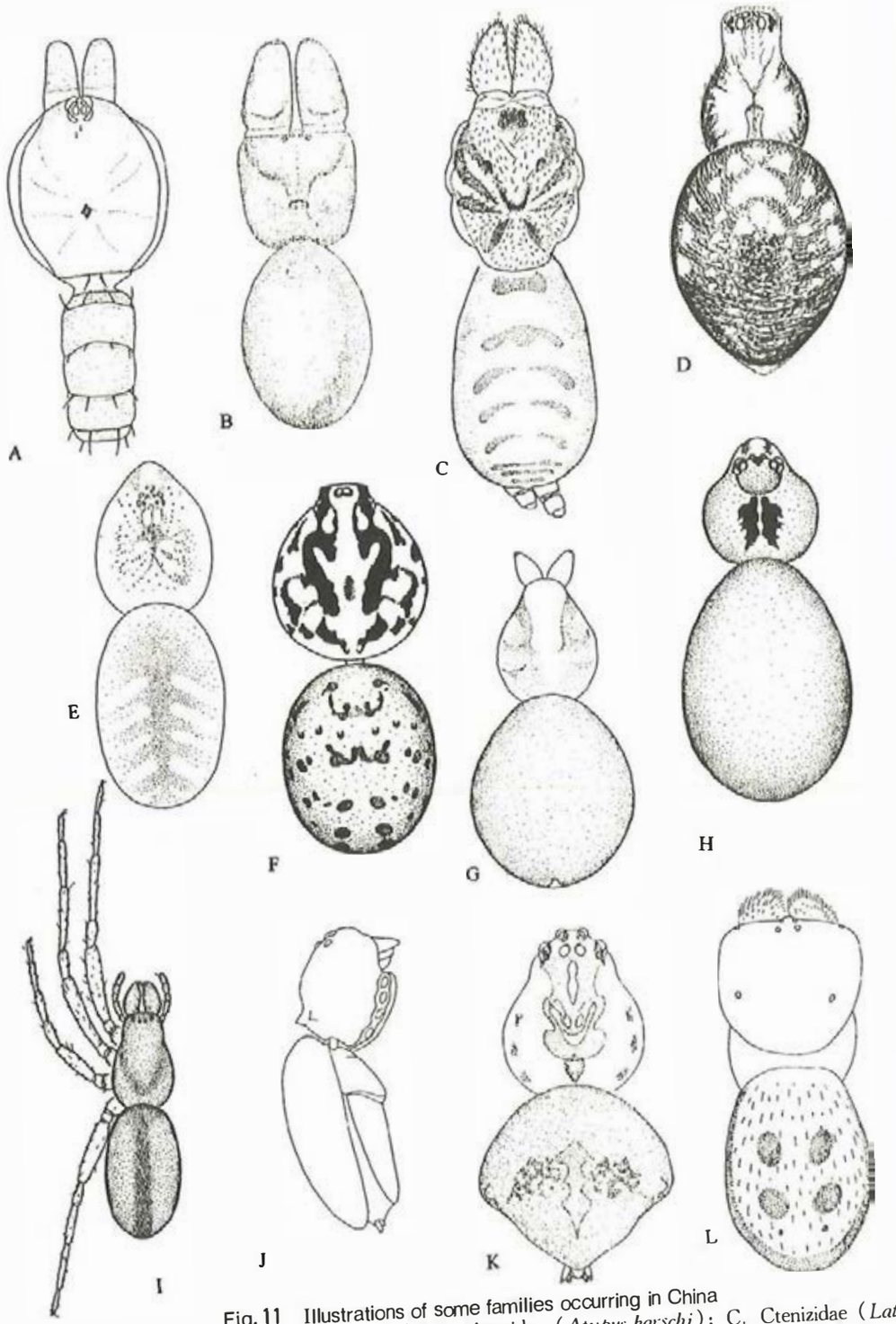

Fig. 11 Illustrations of some families occurring in China

A. Liphistiidae (*Heptethela hongkong*, a male); B. Atypidae (*Atypus karschi*); C. Ctenizidae (*Latouchia cornuta*); D. Hypochilidae (*Ectatostica davidi*, after Forster, Platnick & Gray, 1987); E. Filistatidae (*Pritha spinula*); F. Scytodidae (*Scytodes thoracica*); G. Telemidae (*Telema wunderlichi*); H. Pholcidae (*Pholcus affinis*); I. Segestriidae (*Ariadna lateralis*); J. Oonopidae (*Opopaea cornuta*); K. Mimetidae (*Mimetus sinicus*); L. Eresidae (*Eresus cinnaberinus*).

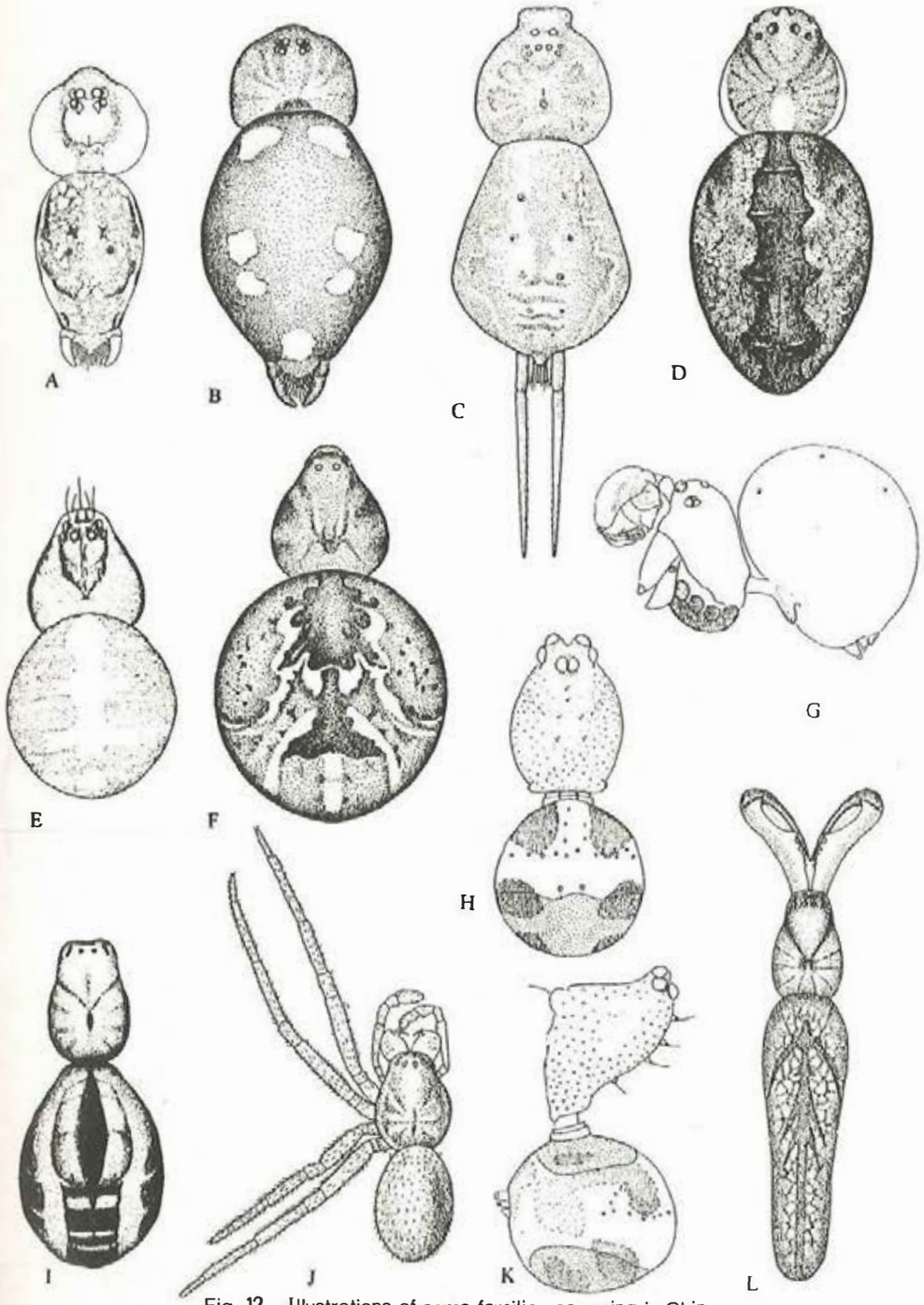

Fig. 12 Illustrations of some families occurring in China

A. Oecobiidae (*Oecobius cellariorum*, Oecobiinae); B. Oecobiidae (*Uroctea lesserti*, Uroctinae); C. Hersiliidae (*Hersilia striata*, after Wang & Yin, 1984); D. Uloboridae (*Octonoba sinensis*); E. Nesticidae (*Nesticus odontus*); F. Theridiidae (*Achaearanea tepidariorum*); G. Theridiosomatidae (*Wendilgarda sinensis*); H. Anapidae (*Sinanapis crassitarsus*, male, dorsal view); I. Linyphiidae (*Neriene emphana*, Linyphiinae); J. Linyphiidae (*Hylyphantes graminicola*, Erigoninae); K. Anapidae (*Sinanapis crassitarsus*, male, lateral view); L. Tetragnathidae (*Tetragnatha nigrita*, male).

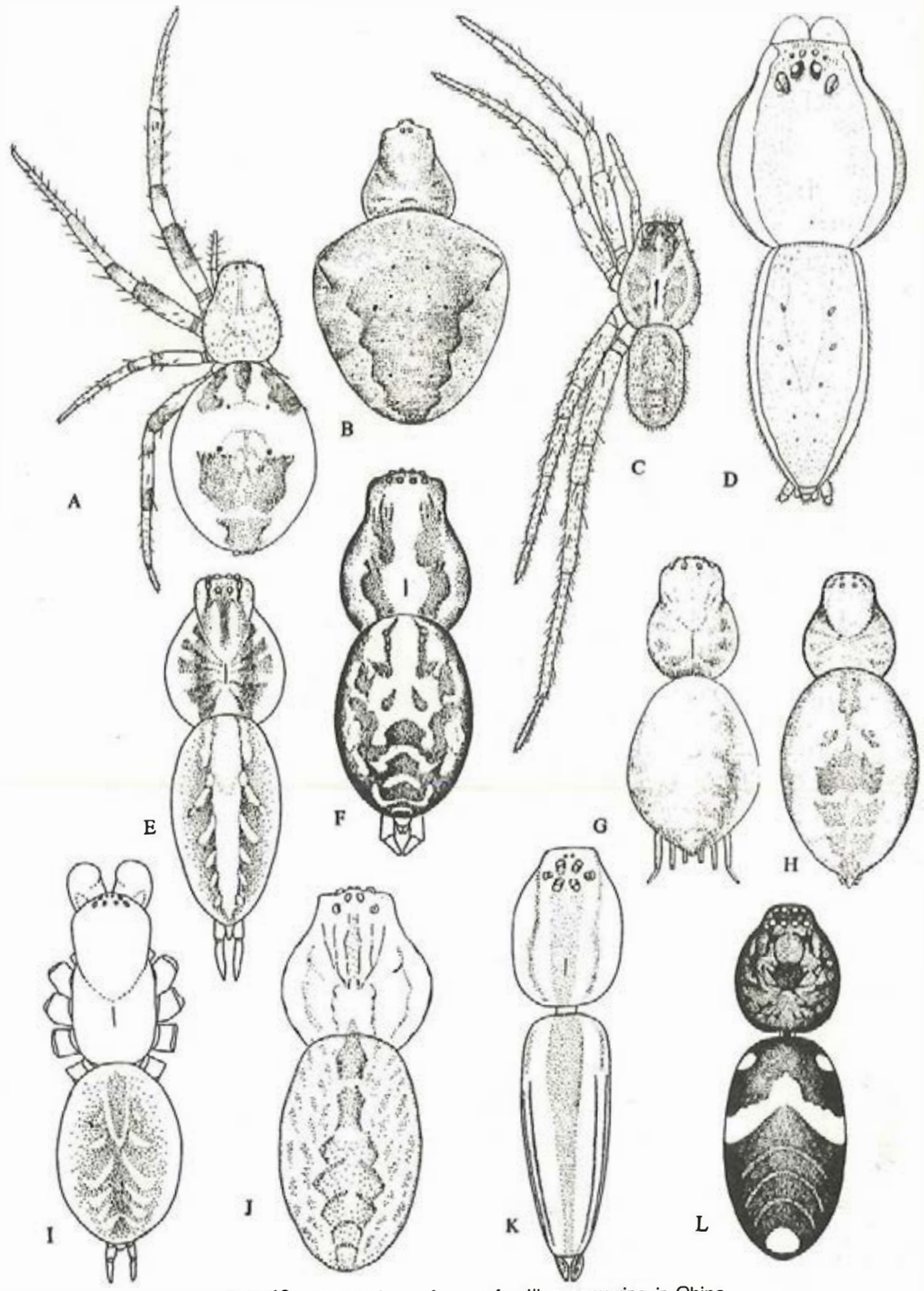

Fig. 13 Illustrations of some families occurring in China

A. Araneidae (*Larinioides cornuta*); B. Araneidae (*Araneus ventricosus*); C. Lycosidae (*Pardosa pseudoannulata*); D. Pisauridae (*Dolomedes pallitarsis*); E. Agelenidae (*Agelena difficilis*); F. Agelenidae (*Tegenaria domestica*); G. Hahniidae (*Hahnia pyriformis*); H. Dictynidae (*Dictyna foliicola*); I. Amaurobiidae (*Tonsilla truculenta*); J. Zoropsidae (*Zoropsis pekingensis*); K. Oxyopidae (*Oxyopes macillentus*); L. Liocranidae (*Phrurolithus sinicus*).

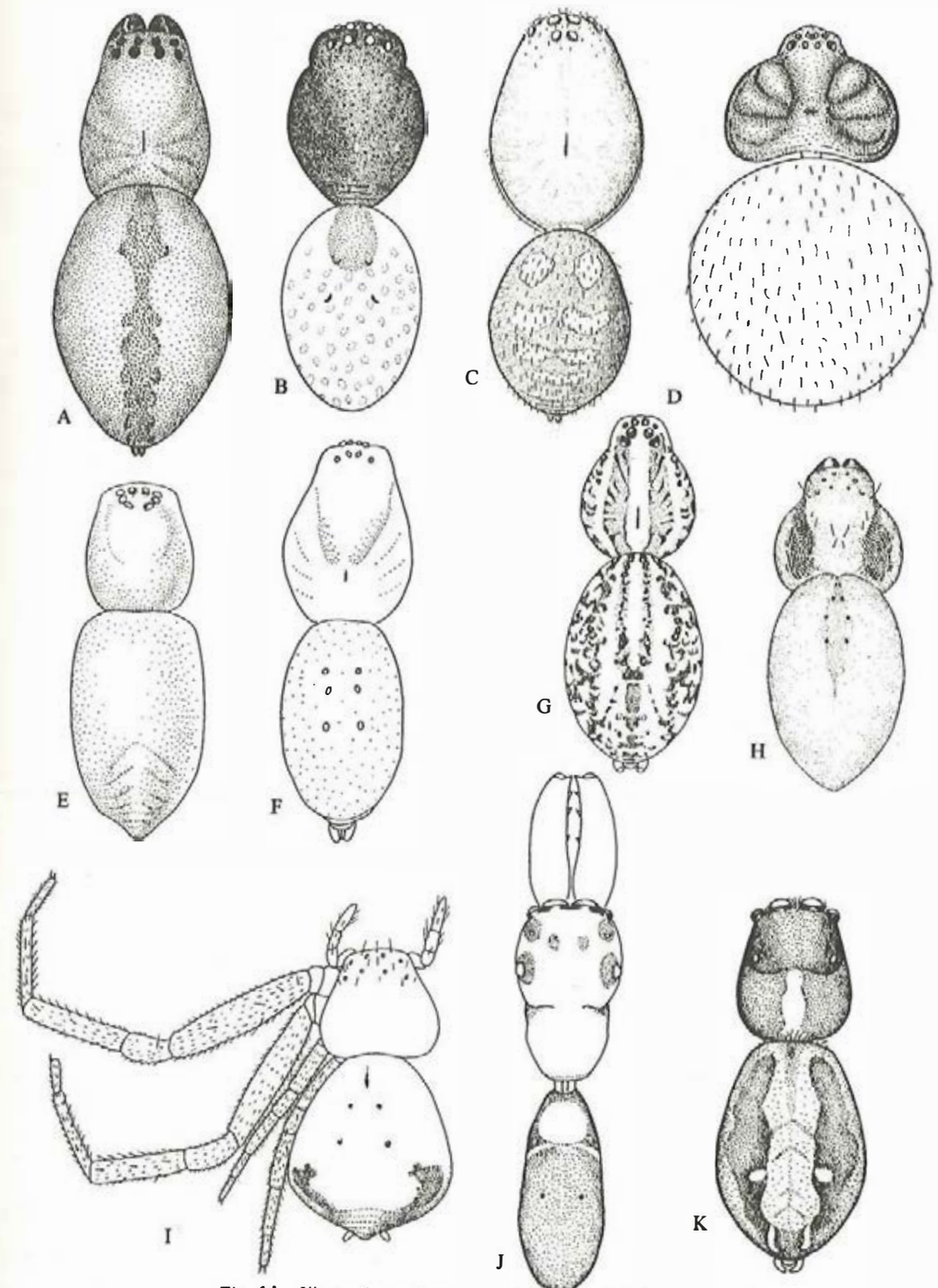

Fig. 14 Illustrations of some families occurring in China

A. Clubionidae (*Clubiona*); B. Corinnidae (*Trachelas gui*); C. Zodariidae (*Mallinella maolanensis*); D. Trochanteriidae (*Plator insolens*); E. Prodidomidae (*Prodidomus imaidzhmii*); F. Gnaphosidae (*Gnaphosa zhaoi*); G. Zoridae (*Zora spinimala*); H. Philodromidae (*Philodromus*); I. Thomisidae (*Misumenopes tricuspidatus*); J. Salticidae (*Myrmarachne volatilis*); K. Salticidae (*Plexippus paykulli*).

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

Key to suborders

Abdomen with distinct tergites; spinnerets 7 or 8 in number, and situated in the middle of the venter of the abdomen ..... Mesothelae

Abdomen without tergites; spinnerets never more than 6, and situated at the posterior end of the abdomen ..... Opisthothelae

Suborder Mesothelae Pocock, 1892

Medium-sized to large spiders. Eight eyes grouped on a tubercle. Paraxial chelicerae. No endites on the base of palp. Legs with two pairs of coxal glands. Ternite of the first abdominal segment retained as a small, round sclerite on the pedicel, near the posterior pair of coxae. Fourth coxae with peculiar invaginations at their posteromedian corners. Two pairs of book lungs. Most specimens having eight or seven spinnerets rather than six or fewer, situated near the middle of the venter of the abdomen. Lateral spinnerets multisegmented, with up to 12 articles being discernible.

The Mesothelae contains the single family Liphistiidae limited to China, Japan and southeast Asia.

Family Liphistiidae Thorell, 1869

Medium-sized to large spiders (8—23mm). Carapace flat, lightly elevated in the cephalic region; fovea transversely oval; radiating grooves strongly defined. Eyes aggregated on a distinct tubercle; anterior medians minute, posterior medians large and circular, anterior and posterior laterals long and reniform. Chelicerae jointed to the cephalothorax in a vertical plan; the fang, when closed, directed obliquely backwards and inwards. No endites on coxa of palp. Sternum very narrow, much longer than wide, without distinct sigilla. Legs with distal segments strongly spined, not scopulate, furnished with 3 claws.

The Liphistiidae are a small family consisting of about 40 species belonging to two genera. The genus *Liphistius* is known only from eastern Myanmar, western Thailand, Malaysia and Sumatra, and *Heptathela* known only from southern China, northern Vietnam and southern Japan. In China one genus and 10 species have been reported from subtropical zone.

Liphistiids are ground-dwelling spiders living in characteristic burrows with a trapdoor. Mostburrows are found in shaded places covered with moss or sparse vegetation.

Heptathela Kishida, 1923

***Heptathela bristowei* Gertsch**, 1967 (**fig. 15A**)
Heptathela bristowei Gertsch, 1967: 116—117, 1—3; Haupt, 1983: 285, 9e.
Distribution: Sichuan (Wanxian).

***Heptathela cipingensis* (Wang**, 1989)
Liphistius cipingensis Wang, 1989: 30—31, 1—6.
Distribution: Jiangxi (Ciping).

***Heptathela hangzhouensis* Chen, Zhang *et* Zhu**, 1981 (**fig. 15B—C, H—I**)
Heptathela hangzhouensis Chen, Zhang & Zhu, 1981: 305—307, 1—7; Haupt, 1983: 285, 8c; Song & Haupt, 1984: 448, 2c, e, f, 3c, d.
Heptathela yuelushanensis Wang & Ye, 1983: 146—148, 1—9; Song & Haupt, 1984: 449.

Burrows are found in shaded bank covered with moss or lichen and extend horizontally into banks for up to 80—120mm. Adults appear in August and September.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan.

***Heptathela heyangensis* (Zhu *et* Wang**, 1984)

Liphistius heyangensis Zhu & Wang, 1984: 251, 1—7.
Distribution: Shaanxi.

***Heptathela hongkong* Song *et* Wu**, 1997 (**figs. 11A, 15J—K**)
Heptathela hongkong Song & Wu, 1997: 1, 1.
Distribution: Hong Kong

***Heptathela hunanensis* Song *et* Haupt**, 1984 (**fig. 15D**)
Heptathela hunanensis Song & Haupt, 1984: 449, f.3e.
Distribution: Hunan.

***Heptathela jianganensis* Chen, Gao, Zhu *et* Luo**, 1988
Heptathela jianganensis Chen, Gao, Zhu & Luo, 1988: 78, f.1—9.
Distribution: Sichuan (Jiang'an County).

***Heptathela schensiensis* (Schenkel**, 1953) (**fig. 15E, L—M**)
Liphistius (*Heptathela*) *sinensis* var. *schensiensis* Schenkel, 1953: 1, f.1.
Heptathela schensiensis Song & Haupt, 1984: 447, f.1c, d, 2b, d, 3b.
Heptathela xianensis Zhu & Wang, 1983: 131, f.1—7.
Distribution: Shaanxi.

***Heptathela sinensis* Bishop *et* Crosby**, 1932 (**fig. 15F, N—O**)
Heptathela sinensis Bishop & Crosby, 1932: 5, f. 1—7; Wen & Zhu, 1980: 39; Haupt, 1983: 285, f. 9c; Song & Haupt, 1984: 445, f. 1a—b, 2a, 3a.
Distribution: Shandong.

***Heptathela yunnanensis* Song *et* Haupt**, 1984 (**fig. 15G**)
Heptathela yunnanensis Song & Haupt, 1984: 449, f.3f.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Suborder Opisthothelae Pocock, 1892

Small-sized to large spiders. Paraxial or diaxial chelicerae. One or two pairs of coxal glands. Abdomen without tergites. Booklungs one or two pairs. Two to six spinnerets at the end of the abdomen near anal tubercle. Lateral spinnerets 1—4 segments.

The suborder Opisthothelae has roughly 34 000 species described belonging to 104 families, 2 infraorders (Mygalomorphae and Araneomorphae). Mygalomorphs include tarantulas, trap-door spiders, purse-web spiders etc. and araneomorphs include most known species referred to as "true" spiders. The species of the suborder can be found in different niches and has a wide distribution.

Key to infraorders

Basal segment of chelicerae projecting forwards from the fore extremity of the cephalothorax, its articulation lying in a vertical plane; fang closing backwards ..... Mygalomorphae

Basal segment of chelicerae projecting downwards beneath the extremity of the cephalothorax, its articulation lying in a horizontal plane; fang closing more inwards ..... Araneomorphae

Infraorder Mygalomorphae Pocock, 1892

Eight eyes. Chelicerae well-developed, projecting forward and the fang of the chelicerae moving vertically. Poison gland situated in the basal segment (paturon) of the chelicerae. Palps not furnished with a well-developed endite, with the exception of the family Atypidae. Sternum broad, flat; sternal stgilla present. Labial and maxillary cuspules usually present. Coxal glands of legs with two pairs of openings. Epigynum simple. Two to six spinnerets. Most species living in burrows or making use of cavities in the ground or in trunks of trees.

Mygalomorph has about 2 200 species belonging 260 genera, 15 families. Thirty-three species belonging to 13 genera 7 families have been reported in China.

Key to families

1. Cribellum and calamistrum present. Legs very long and slender ····· Hypochilidae
   Cribellum and calamistrum lacking. Legs not very long and slender, mostly short and thick ····· 2
2. Prosoma frontly widest. Tarsi pseudosegmented. Gnathocoxae (endites) strongly projecting forward, its length 3/4 of the sternum width ····· Atypidae
   Prosoma usually widest more or less in the middle. Tarsi not pseudosegmented (except in few theraphosid spiders). Gnathocoxae not so strongly projecting, its length up to 1/2 sternum width ····· 3
3. Tarsal claw with claw tufts (hair brush under claws in 2 groups) which hide the 2 claws ····· Theraphosidae
   Tarsal claw without such true claw tufts, three, claws visible ····· 4
4. Claws with two rows of teeth at least on legs I—II ····· Nemesiidae
   Claws in Chinese spiders only with one row of teeth on all legs ····· 5
5. Chelicerae with rastellum. Posterior spinnerets not very long, the length of the distal segment less than twice than long as width. Tarsi not seldom with spatulate trichobothria similar to the more club-shaped ones in Theraphosidae ····· Ctenizidae
   Chelicerae without rastellum. Posterior spinnerets very long, its distal segment at least two time longer than wide. Tarsi with ordinary thin trichobothria only ····· 6
6. At least gnathocoxae lacking cuspules in Chinese spiders. Apical segment of posterior spinnerets longer than basal ones and slender ····· Dipluridae
   Labium and gnathocoxae with numerous cuspules. Apical segment of posterior spinnerets mostly only as long as each of the basal segment ····· Hexathelidae

Family Atypidae Bertkau, 1878

Medium-sized to large (9—30 mm) mygalomorph spiders. Carapace testaceous, glabrous, very broad in front, strongly arched, with median conical ocular tubercle. Fovea a deep pit. Eight eyes in three diads. Chelicerae dorsally expanded, without rastellum; fang ectally with two basal teeth (*Atypus*) or with curving transverse edge (*Calommata*); lower and inner faces with serrate edge. Endites bearing a large conical anterior lobe: arrterior lobe elongate (*Atypus*) or very elongate and arcuate (*Calommata*), serrula absent; cuspules present (*Atypus*) or absent (*Calommata*). Labium fused with sternum and immovable. Sternum with anterior sigilla not forming a groove at the base of labium. Legs pale testaceous, with three claws. Legs of females short, stout, laterally narrow; anterior tarsi and metatarsi with numerous short, thornlike spines (*Atypus*), or aspinose (*Calommata*). Scopulae absent in females, thin but present on all tarsi of males. Spine of palpal organ in male protected by a secondary outgrowth from the bulb. Abdomen with an irregularly shaped dorsal scutum. Four booklungs. Spermathecae consist of two or more paired receptacula with lobes. Bulb with distinct third haematodocha and two basal sclerites; embolus and conductor free, one or both hinged, or fused. Six spinnerets: ALS (anterior lateral spinnerets) one-segmented, more slender than PMS (posterior median spinnerets); PMS as broad as PLS (posterior lateral spinnerets) basally, with very broad obliquely truncated tips; PLS short with three subequal segments, apical segment digitiform.

The Atypidae are a small family represented by about 20 species, 3 genera found in the temperate, subtropical and tropical zones of the world. Eight species of 2 genera have been described in China.

The spider lives in a tunnel in the ground. The tunnel in *Atypus* is extended vertically above the surface of the ground for a considerable distance against the side of the tree. The spider waits in the tube below the surface of the ground with its head upward ready to rush up the tube. When the tube is disturbed by the passage of an insect over it, the spider rushes to the point where the insect is, and biting through the web, captures it. The web is then slit

and the insect pulled inside the tube. After the spider has sucked its prey dry, the remnant is thrown out, the slit is repaired, and the spider waits for another victim.

Atypus Latreille, 1804

***Atypus baotianmanensis* Hu**, 1994 (**fig. 15P, T—U**)
Atypus baotianmanenisis Hu, 1994: 127, f. 1—9.
Distribution: Henan.
***Atypus heterothecus* Zhang**, 1985 (**fig. 15Q, V—W**)
Atypus heterothecus Zhang, 1985: 143, f. 3—4; Chen & Gao, 1990: 19, f. 21; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 35, f. 27.
Distribution: Guangxi, Jiangxi, Hunan.
***Atypus karschi* Doenitz**, 1887 (**figs. 11B, 15R, 16A—B**)
Atypus karschi Doenitz, 1887: 9; Saito, 1936: 250; 1939: 4; Lee, 1964: 11, f. 1d; Feng, 1990: 28, f. 3.
Distribution: Taiwan, Hunan; Japan.
***Atypus sinensis* Schenkel**, 1953 (**fig. 16C**)
Atypus sinensis Schenkel, 1953: 6, f. 3—4.
Distribution: Shanxi.
***Atypus suiningensis* Zhang**, 1985 (**figs. 15S, 16D—E**)
Atypus suiningensis Zhang, 1985: 140, f. 2.
Distribution: Hunan.
Species inquirenda
Atypus formosensis Kishida in Lee, 1964: 11, f. 1d, Taiwan.

Calommata Lucas, 1837

***Calommata signata* Karsch**, 1879 (**fig. 16F—G**)
Calommata signata Karsch, 1879: 60.
Calommata signatum: Wang & Zhu, 1982: 44, f. 1a; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 50, f. 41. Guo, 1985: 43, f. 2—4; Zhang, 1987: 45, f. 31.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei; Korea, Japan.
Species inquirenda
Calommata pichoni Schenkel, 1963: 17, Zhejiang.

Family Ctenizidae Thorell, 1887

Medium-sized to very large (15—43mm) mygalomorph spiders. Carapace arched, glabrous. Eyes in two or three rows, front row strongly procurved; group trapezoidal. Chelicerae furnished with rastellum; two rows of strong teeth on cheliceral furrow. Fovea strongly procurved. Distal segments of legs I and II with lateral bands of short thron-like spines in females. Tarsi of the legs lacking a bundle of terminal tenent hairs and almost always having the third claw well-developed. Three claws; superior claws with few or one tooth. Abdomen soft or posteriorly hard, canaliculate. Spermathecae multilobular. Male palpal bulb simple, with pyriform conical distal sclerite; second haematodocha small. Most species with 6 spinnerets, but some with only four. Apical segment of posterior lateral spinnerets domed.

The Ctenizidae, represented by nine genera and about one hundred species, inhabit most of the tropical and subtropical regions of the world. Only 10 species belonging to two genera are known from China.

Ctenizids dig tunnels in the ground which are lined with silk and, in most cases, are closed with a hinged lid. The lid is attached to the entrance rim of the burrow with a tough silk hinge. The outside of the trapdoor is usually well camouflaged as it is covered with soil from the surrounding area. When disturbed the spider closes the lids and holds it down with strong setae on the front legs that fit into a circle of small holes on the inside of the lid. The lid is kept closed during rain, ecdysis and egg-laying.

Cyclocosmia Pocock, 1901

Cyclocosmia ricketti **(Pocock, 1901) (fig. 16H, K—L; pl. 1A—B)**
Halonoproctus ricketti Pocock, 1901: 209, pl. 21, f. 1, 1a—d.
Cyclocosmia ricketti: Gertsch & Platnick, 1975: 18, f. 28, 29, 32, 36.
Distribution: Fujian (Kuatun); Thailand.

Latouchia Pocock, 1901

Latouchia cornuta **Song, Qiu *et* Zheng, 1983 (figs. 11C, 16I, M, P)**
Latouchia cornuta Song, Qiu & Zheng, 1983: 373, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
Latouchia fossoria **Pocock, 1901 (fig. 16Q—R)**
Latouchia fossoria Pocock, 1901: 211, pl. 21, f. 2, 2a.
Distribution: Fujian.
Latouchia pavlovi **Schenkel, 1953 (fig. 16J, N—O)**
Latouchia pavlovi Schenkel, 1953: 3, f. 2; Song & Hu, 1982: 1, f. 1—3; Guo, 1985: 38, f. 2—2, 2—3; Chen & Gao, 1990: 17, f. 20a—b; Song, 1987: 59, f. 27.
Distribution: Sichuan, Shaanxi, Henan, Shandong
Latouchia swinhoei **Pocock, 1901 (fig. 17A—B)**
Latouchia swinhoei Pocock, 1901: 211, pl. 21, f. 3, 3a.
Distribution: Southern China (Great Loo-Choo).
Species inquirendae
Bothriocyrtum tractabile Saito, 1933: 33, pl. 3, f. 2, Taiwan; *Latouchia davidi* (Simon), 1886: 163, Tibet; *L. fasciata* Strand, 1907: 6, Shanghai; *L. formosensis* Kishida, 1928: 385, Taiwan; *L. typica* (Kishida, 1927), Zhu & Mao, 1983: 161, f. a—c, Henan.

Family Hexathelidae Ausserer, 1871

Medium-sized to large (14—28mm) mygalomorph spider. Carapace with few setae; cephalic region raised. Eight eyes in a close group on a distinct eye tubercle. Fovea an open, broad pit or transverse and procurved. Chelicerae paraxial (directed forward), rastellum absent, with teeth on one or both furrows. Labium as wide as long or longer, with numerous cuspules (small, spiny warts). Endites longer than wide, also with numerous cuspules; serrula present. Sternum heart shaped, six sigilla subventrally. Legs with three claws; one row of teeth on paired claw; inferior claw short, curved with fine teeth. Tarsi I densely spined and incrassate. Scopulae absent in males and females. Abdomen oval; dorsal sclerite absent. Four booklungs. Four spinnerets; apical segment of posterior lateral spinnerets digitiform or longer. Spermathecae with two undivided receptacula (*Macrothele*). Cymbium similarly bilobed and spinose; third haematodocha absent; bulbus whip-like; embolus elongated.

The Hexathelidae occur worldwide and are represented by 11 genera. In China only five species belonging to one genus have been recorded.

Hexathelids are not true burrowing species but occupy pre-existing holes and crevices. They construct tubewebs or funnelwebs under rocks, logs or crevices in the ground. Silk threads usually radiate from the web, probably to extend the prey-sensing area.

Macrothele Ausserer, 1871

N. B. *Macrothele sinensis* trasferred to the genus *Raveniola*, Nemesiidae.
Macrothele guizhouensis **Hu *et* Li, 1986 (fig. 17C)**
Macrothele guizhouensis Hu & Li, 1986: 35, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Guizhou.
Macrothele holsti **Pocock, 1901**

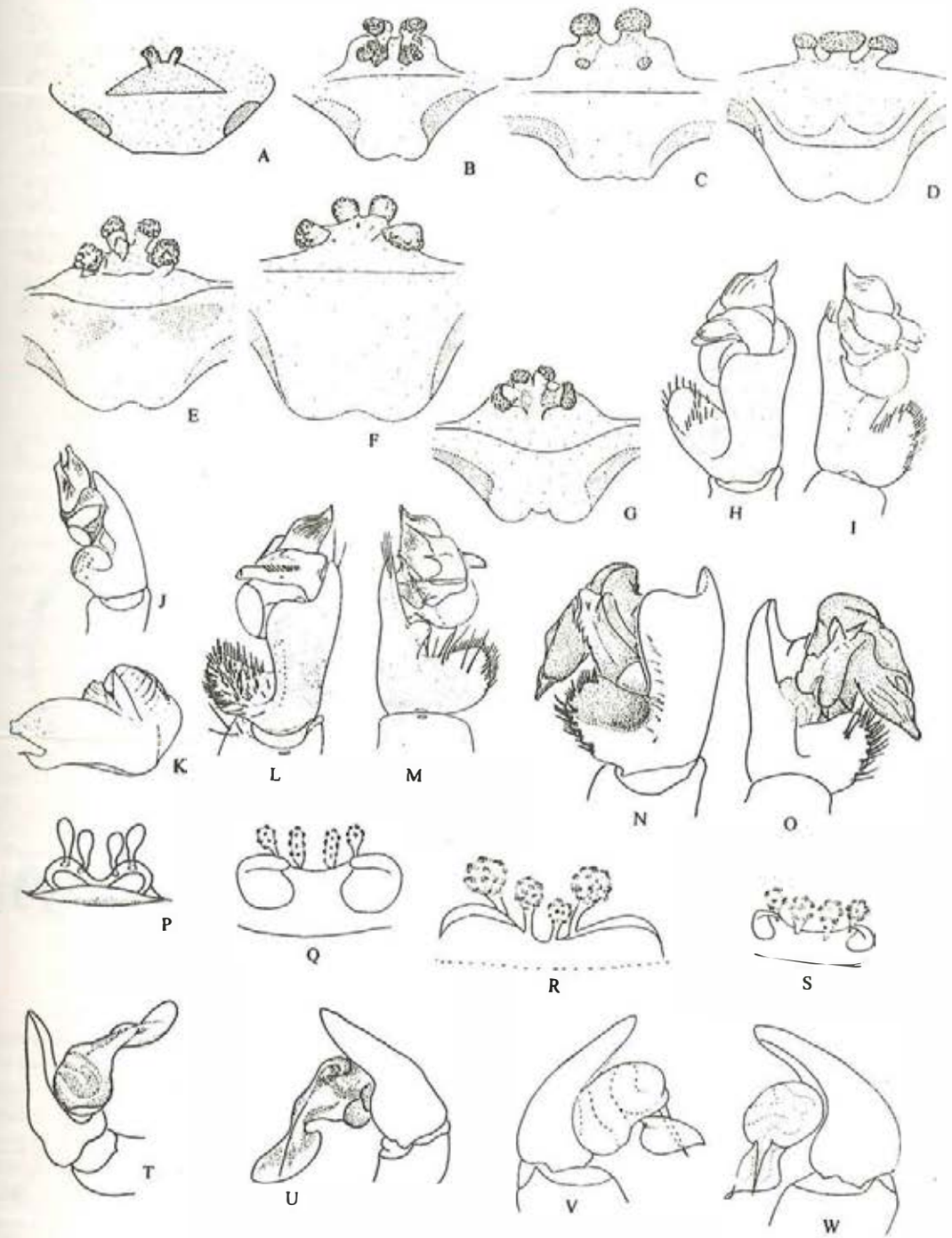

Fig. 15

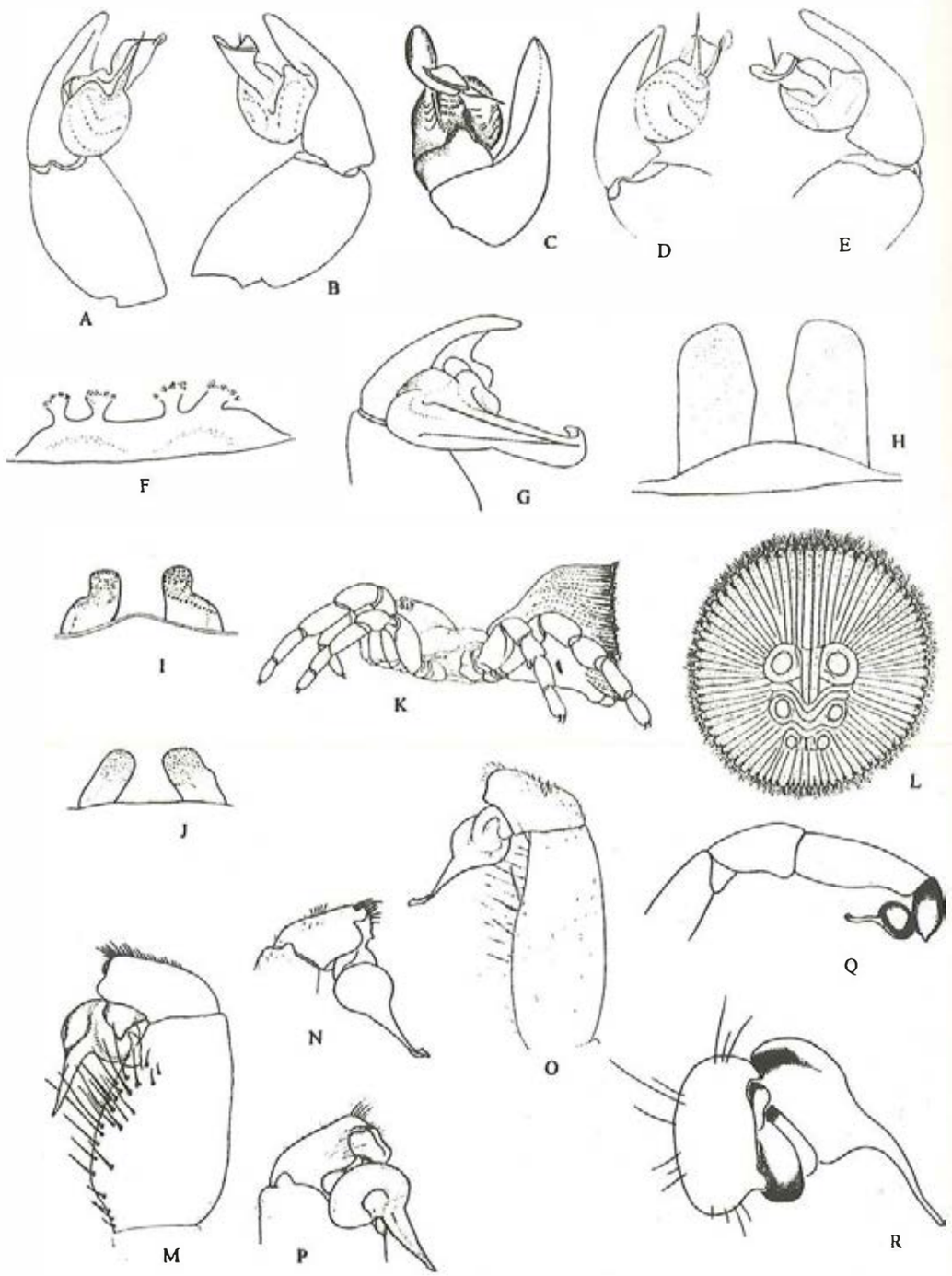

Fig. 16

Macrothele holsti Pocock, 1901: 214, pl. 21, f. 5; Shimojana & Haupt, 1998: 2, f. 1—2, 11, 21—22.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Macrothele palpator* Pocock**, 1901 (**fig. 17D—F**)
Macrothele palpator Pocock, 1901: 213, pl. 21, f. 4; Hu & Li, 1986: 37, f. 8—11; Feng, 1990: 27, f. 2.
Distribution: Hong Kong, Zhejiang (Da Lan San, near Ningbo), Hubei, Guizhou.
***Macrothele simplicata* (Saito**, 1933)
Ischenothele simplicata Saito, 1933: 34, pl. 3, f. 3.
Macrothele simplicata Lee, 1964: 13, f. 2a—b.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Macrothele taiwanensis* Shimojana *et* Haupt**, 1998
Macrothele taiwanensis Shimojana & Haupt, 1998: 7, f. 5—6, 13, 16, 23.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Family Dipluridae Pocock, 1897

Small to large (5—22mm) mygalomorph spiders. Cephalic region low and thoracic region elevated. Eight eyes in a compact group, twice as wide as long; eye tubercle present. Fovea small or pitlike. Chelicerae paraxial, without rastellum; fang elongate with smooth or unridged outer surface; tooth row only on promargin. Labium wider than long, without cuspules. Endites short, cuspules present or absent, serrula present. Legs with three claws; paired claws with one row of teeth; unpaired claws with few fine teeth. Abdomen oval; hirsute; frequently with spots or chevron pattern; dorsal sclerites absent. Four spinnerets, posterior lateral ones elongate; median spinnerets short and widely spaced. Spermathecae usually paired, or only two, each spermatheca with one or more sclerotized receptors. Male palp with small haematodocha on bulbus; bulbus pyriform with elongated embolus; cymbium bilobate and spinose or embolus long and thin, and cymbium an elongated tube.

The Dipluridae occur worldwide and are represented by 20 genera and about 275 species. Only one species is known from China.

Diplurids are ground-dwelling spiders that construct capture webs consisting of a sheetweb with a funnel-shaped retreat.

***Euagrus* Ausserer**, 1875

***Euagrus formosanus* Saito**, 1933
Euagrus formosanus Saito, 1933: 35, pl. 3, f. 1a—c.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Family Nemesiidae Audouin, 1826

Medium-sized to very large (13—30mm) mygalomorph spiders. Carapace low, hirsute; with cephalic region slightly arched. Eight eyes in group about twice as wide as long, in two rows on low tubercle. Fovea short, more or less straight or procurved. Clypeus narrow. Chelicerae porrect, broad; rastellum absent or, when present, consisting of weak spines on a low mound; fang long, only with promarginal teeth. Labium wider than long, cuspules present or absent. Endites with cuspules. Female papal claw with row of teeth on promargin. Labiosternal sigilla distinct groove. Tarsal organ low with concentric ridges. Legs with three claws; scopulae weakly developed on tarsi I. Leg formula: 4123. Tarsi of females short but slender, without subsegmentation. Paired claws of female broad with two rows of teeth or bare and claw tufts present; unpaired claw bare, if present. Abdomen oval, hirsute; dorsal sclerites absent. Four booklungs. Four spinnerets; posterior lateral ones digitiform or shorter, middle segment as long as basal; median spinnerets situated closer than in Dipluridae. Spermathecae either entire or bilobate. Cymbium short, bilobed, spinose; bulb pyriform with short if differentiated embolus. Conductor and paraembolic apophysis absent.

The Nemesiidae occur worldwide and are represented by 26 genera and about 300 species. Only five species belonging to three genera have been reported in China.

Nemesiids live in silk-lined burrows that vary in shape. Some species close their burrow with lids.

Nemesia Audouin, 1826

***Nemesia sinensis* Pocock, 1901**
Nemesia sinensis Pocock, 1901: 212.
Distribution: Zhejiang (Da Lan San, near Ningbo City).

Raveniola Zonstein, 1987

***Raveniola chinensis* (Kulczynski, 1901) New combination**
Brachythele chinensis Kulczynski, 1901: 320; Kritscher, 1956: 258, f. 5—7.
Distribution: China (Tshan-pin-cho).
***Ravenicola sinensis* (Zhu *et* Mao, 1983) (fig. 17G—H) New combination**
Macrothele sinensis Zhu & Mao, 1983: 133, f. a—f; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 33, f. 26.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Henan, Beijing.
***Raveniola xizangensis* (Hu *et* Li, 1987) (fig. 17I—J) New combination**
Brachythele xizangensis Hu & Li, 1987: 315, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Tibet.

Sinopesa Raven *et* Schwendinger, 1995

***Sinopesa guangxi* Raven *et* Schewndinger, 1995 (fig. 17K)**
Sinopesa guangxi Raven & Schewndinger, 1995: 633, f. 3C, 4B—C, 8A—E.
Distribution: Guangxi.

Family Theraphosidae Thorell, 1869

Medium-sized or very large (13—90mm) mygalomorph spiders. Eight eyes always aggregated on a distinct tubercle. The furrow of the chelicerae well-marked, rastellum weak or absent. Labium not fused with sternum. Median furrow of the thorax transverse of elliptic. Labium and endites with dense cuspules. Anterior lobe of endites distinctly produced into conical process. Sternum with moderately small, oval, marginal to subcentral posterior sigilla. Tarsi of legs furnished with scopulae and with a bundle of terminal tenent hairs. Paired claws with few small teeth; third claw wanting or obsolete. Four booklungs. Only four spinnerets. Apical segment of the posterior spinnerets cylindrical and at least as long as the second segment. Palpal bulb with small second haematodocha and coniform distal sclerite. Embolus elongate, or broad and acuminate.

The Theraphosidae is a large family with a pantropical distribution that comprises 86 genera and about 612 species. Only three species of three genera have been reported in China.

Spiders living under stones or rubbish on the ground and in the cracks of trees, or digging a very simple cell lined with a slight web of silk, but its aperture without any lids.

Chilobrachys Karsch, 1891

***Chilobrachys hubei* Song *et* Zhao, 1988 (fig. 17L—M)**
Chilobrachys hubei Song & Zhao, 1988: 1, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Hubei.

Selenocosmia Ausserer, 1871

***Selenocosmia huwena* Wang, Peng *et* Xie, 1993 (fig. 17N—P; pl. 1C)**
Selenocosmia huwena Wang, Peng & Xie, 1993: 72, f. 1—6; Yin & Bao, 1995: 131, f. 1—9.
Distribution: Guangxi.

Note: The male (from Yunnan) described by Wang *et al*. (1993) was associated erroneously with the female holotype (from Guangxi). In 1995, Yin & Bao described the real male of the species collected from the same locality (Ninming County, Guangxi).

Species inquirenda
Yamia watasei Kishida, 1920: 305, f. 3; Lee, 1964: 14, f. 2c, Taiwan.

Family Hypochilidae Marx, 1888

Medium-sized (7—13m), cribellate spiders. Carapace longer than wide, low; clypeus short, vertical; thoracic groove long, wide, deep posteriorly, occupying middle one-third of carapace length; margins with long, semirecumbent, dark setae. Eight eyes in two rows, from above both eye rows recurved. AME circular, dark, smaller than others; others oval, light, subequal. Hypochilids can easily be distinguished by all other araneomorphs by the endites having the serrula composed of several rows of teeth. Calamistrum composed of two rows of bristles occupying proximal one quarter of metatarsi Ⅳ; tarsi not scopulate, with three dentate claws. Abdomen coated with long, erect, dark setae; two pairs of spiracles, posteriors situated about halfway between epigastric furrow and spinnerets. Cribellum wide, short, undivided. Male palp with spine-bearing paracymbium and complex bulb attached subdistally. Female genitalia unipartite, with two pairs of receptacula.

Hypochlids are represented by two genera distributed in China (*Ectatostica*) and United States (*Hypochilus*). In China only one species has been reported.

Ectatosticta Simon, 1892

***Ectatostica davidi* (Simon, 1888) (figs. 11D, 17Q—T)**
Hypochilus davidi Simon, 1888: ccviii.
Ectatostica davidi 1892: 204, f. 10, 19, 22—31; Li & Zhu, 1984: 510, f. a—g; Forster, Platnick & Gray, 1987: 23, f. 6—16, 18—20, 23, 24, 31—36, 78—82.
Distribution: Beijing, Qinghai (Huangyuan County, alt. 2 800—2 900m).

Infraorder Araneomorphae Smith, 1902

The basal segment of the chelicerae articulated in a horizontal plane to the under side of the head and directed downwards. The fang closing obliquely inwards. Coxa of the palp with a large endite. Sternum without distinct sigilla. The posterior respiratory organs are in the form of tracheal tubes, which in most cases open by a common aperture just in front of spinnerets. Spinerrets normally 6 in number (but sometimes maybe only 4 or 2), often accompanied by the cribellum or the colulus. Spiders with poison glands (except the Uloboridae) situated in the anterior part of the cepahlothorax. Coxal glands only with one pair of excretory pores. The araneomorphs living in different niches and in most parts of the world.

Roughtly 32 000 species belonging to 2 700 genera, 90 families have been found and about 2 318 species of 48 families found in China.

Key to families

1. Very special eye position, eyes in three rows (4—2—2). Median eyes of the anterior row unusual large and directed forward. Eyes of posterior rows often nearly in the middle of the length of prosoma ····· Salticidae
   Eyes different. If AME (anterior median eye) unusual large, e. g. some Lycosidae, posterior eyes more in front; if posterior eyes near the middle of prosoma, e. g. some cribellate Eresidae, Uloboridae and Lycosidae, AME not unusual large ····· 2
2. First leg with distinctly thickened article, tarsus and metatarsus I prolaterally with large brushes of hairs (similar in some Salticidae). Spider eater ····· Palpimanidae
   First leg rarely thickened; tarsus and metatarsus I prolaterally without brushes of hairs ····· 3

3. Posterior spinnerets of unusual length and medially with a row of spigots, metatarsus Ⅰ, Ⅱ and Ⅳ biarticulate. Head part more or less elevated ····· Hersiliidae
If posterior spinnerets of unusual length, e. g. some Agelenidae, without such medial spigots, and metatarsi not biarticulate ····· 4
4. Anal tubercle large, of characteristic structure and with long hairs. Prosoma nearly circular, frontly with a "nose", lenses of the PME (posterior median eye) mostly reduced. Cribellum and calamistrum present or absent ····· Oecobiidae
Anal tubercle and prosoma otherwise. Prosoma rarely protruding, e. g. in Pholcidae. Cribellum and calamistrum present or absent ····· 5
5. Tibia and metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ prolaterally with a row of long spines and between each two of them are numerous shorter spines. Spider eater ····· Mimetidae
No such alternating long and short spines bent. ····· 6
6. Tarsi at least as long as metatarsi, mostly distinctly longer. No lung covers. Female palp more or less reduced. Male leg I ventrally or prolaterally often with large copulatory spine (s). Opisthosoma heavily sclerotized in the subfamily Anapinae (Anapinae with a frontal labrum spur. Small or tiny spiders, body length<1—3mm ····· Anapidae
Tarsi in nearly all species shorter than metatarsi (except in very few tiny Linyphidiidae and Theridiidae). Lung covers mostly present, in some families indistinct, lacking in Telemidae. Female palp not reduced. No copulatory spines. Opisthosoma soft or sclerotized. No labrum spur. Tiny to large spiders ····· 7
7. Prosoma not protruding. Legs very long and slender, without spines or blistles. AME reduces or lacking. Eyes often in 2 elevated triads. Male chelicerae frontly or laterally mostly with teeth or outgrowth (s) ····· Pholcidae
Combination of characters otherwise: Prosoma rarely protruding. Eyes not in triads, mostly 6 or 8 eyes, rarely less. Legs long or short, mostly with spines or bristles. ····· 8
8. Four eyes, with cribellum and calamistrum (the cribellate genus *Miagrammopes*, Uloboridae) ····· 25
Six or eight eyes (cave spiders may have less), with or without cribellum and calamistrum ····· 9
9. Anterior median eye reduced or lacking, with cribellum and calamistrum (genus *Lathys*) ····· Dictynidae (part.)
Combination of characters otherwise ····· 10
10. Six eyes (cave spiders may have less), without cribellum and calamistrum ····· 11
Eight eyes (cave spiders may have less), with or without cribellum and calamistrum ····· 17
11. Prosoma distinctly domed in the posterior part. Eye position similar to Sicariidae ····· Scytodidae
Prosoma mostly not domed (domed in some Oonopidae) and/or eye position different ····· 12
12. Body length<1—3mm. ····· 13
Body length from 3mm to more than 10mm ····· 15
13. Leg short and stout, patella + tibia not longer than the prosoma. Opisthosoma often scleotized ····· Oonopidae
Leg very long and slender, patella + tibia longer than the prosoma. Opisthosoma soft ····· 14
14. Posterior eyes distinctly behind the other ones. Opisthosoma not sclerotized above pedicel ····· Leptonetidae
Eyes in 3 diads similar to Scytodidae. Opisthosoma distinctly sclerotized above pedicel ····· Telemidae
15. Legs very long, laterigrade. Body flattened. Eyes in 3 diads similar to Scytodidae. No distinct pairs of tracheal spiracles near the epigastral furrow (genus *Loxosceles*) ····· Sicariidae (part.)
Legs robust, prograde. Body not flattened. Eyes in 3 diads or otherwise. Two distinct (sclerotized) pairs of tracheal spiracles near the epigastral furrow (similar to Oonopidae) ····· 16

16. Eyes in 3 diads similar to some Oonopidae. Legs Ⅰ—Ⅲ directed forward, only Ⅳ backward. Prosoma dark gray-brown in color ····· Segestriidae
Eyes otherwise. As in most spiders legs Ⅰ—Ⅱ directed forward and Ⅲ—Ⅳ backward. Prosoma (red)brown in color ····· Dysderidae
17. Gnathocoxae (endites) with a serrula. 3 pairs of spinnerets. Prosoma, fang, opisthosoma and spinnerets variable. 2 or 3 tarsal claws ····· 18
Gnathocoxae without a serrula, smooth. 1, 2 or 3 pairs of spinnerets, median and posterior pairs usually reduced. Fang mostly short and stout. Prosoma often domed and/or long, opisthosoma often with a dorsal scutum. Cymbium distally mostly with strong spines. Claw of the female palp turned inward over an angle of up to 90 degree. Mostly 3 tarsal claws, rarely two. Ant eater. Similar in some respects to Corinnidae ····· Zodariidae
18. Legs laterigrade (directed sideward). Body usually more or less flattened (not in most Thomisidae), often more or less crab-shaped (especially in Thomisidae). Except Thomisidae leg Ⅱ usually longer than leg Ⅰ. Two tarsal claws. Larger (never tiny) spiders ····· 19
Legs prograde (the anterior pairs directed forward and the posterior pairs backward). Body not flattened, not crab-shaped. Leg Ⅰ longer than leg Ⅱ. 2 or 3 tarsal claws. Tiny to large spiders ····· 24
19. Anterior spinnerets cylindrical ····· Gnaphosidae (part.)
Anterior spinnerets conical ····· 20
20. Trochanter Ⅳ distinctly longer than the others ····· Trochanteriidae
Trochanter Ⅳ not or only slightly longer than the others ····· 21
21. Paired tarsal claws smooth. Eye field very wide, position of the PLE at the margin of the prosoma ····· Selenopidae
Paired tarsal claws toothed. Eye field not so wide, PLE not at the margin of the prosoma ····· 22
22. Tarsi and metatarsi without scopula or claw tuft. Legs Ⅰ—Ⅱ distinctly longer than Ⅲ—Ⅳ, first leg longer than the second one. Both margins of the furrow of the chelicerae rarely with teeth (except Stephanpinae). Mostly at least the lateral eyes on unusual large humps ····· Thomisidae
At least anterior tarsi and often metatarsi with scopula; claw tuft present. Legs Ⅰ—Ⅱ not distinctly longer than Ⅲ—Ⅳ, second leg longer than the first one (as in most other flattened spiders). Mostly promargin of the chelicerae with at least 1 tooth. Eyes on lower humps or flat ····· 23
23. Promargin of the chelicerae furrow with 1 tooth (rarely smooth?). Tarsi with one row of trichobothria only. No trilobate membrane between tarsi and metatarsi ····· Philodromidae
Promargin of the chelicerae furrow with at least 2 teeth. Tarsi with more than one row of trichobothria or irregular ones. With a trilobate membrane between tarsi and metatarsi ····· Heteropodidae (=Sparassidae)
24. With a cribellum in front of the spinnerets and with a calamistrum on metetarsus Ⅳ (compare Hypochilidae and Oecobiidae; calamistrum lacking in the males of *Philoponella* and *Uloborus*) ····· 25
Without cribellum and calamistrum ····· 33
25. Femora with row (s) of trichobothria (often most distinct on femur Ⅲ). Compare Tetragnathidae. genus *Miagrammopes* with 4 eyes only). Orb weavers ····· Uloboridae
Femora without trichobothria. (Weavers of orb-shaped webs only species of Psechridae) ····· 26
26. Anterior two-thirds of the prosoma largely raised. Median eyes close together, lateral eyes widely spaced. Chelicerae with a median keel ····· Eresidae

Prosoma not or not largely raised. Different eye position. No median cheliceral keel 27

27. Position of the spinnerets at the ventral side of the opisthosoma. Labium very long and fused to the sternum. Male palp simple, bulbus pear-shaped. Epigynum lacking ..... Filistatidae

Position of the spinnerets at the end of the opisthosoma. Labium wide and free, with a seam to the sternum. Male palp complicated, bulbus not pear-shaped. Epigynum present, in Dictynidae often indistinct 28

28. Eyes in 3 rows 29

Eyes in 2 rows 30

29. ALE at the frontal corner of the prosoma, more or less prominent, PME enormously developed and projected forward in *Deinopis* ..... Deinopidae

ALE and PME otherwise ..... Zoropsidae

30. Calamistrum in 3—4 rows. Claw tuft present, not seldom weak. Weavers of orb-shaped webs ..... Psechridae

Calamistrum in 1 or 2 rows. Claw tuft lacking 31

31. Calamistrum in 2 rows of about half the length of metatarsus Ⅳ. Tarsi with numerous long trichobothria which are distinctly longer than normal hairs. Body length mostly > 4mm ..... Amaurobiidae

Calamistrum in 1 row of more than 3/4 of the length of metatarsus Ⅳ. Tarsi with few short trichobothria which are mostly of the length of normal hairs. Body length mostly < 4mm 32

32. Gnathocoxae parallel. Male chelicerae not modified ..... Titanoecidae

Gnathocoxae converging above the labium. Male chelicerae modified: diverging, excavated medially and/or with humps ..... Dictynidae: Dictyninae

33. Two tarsal claws, mostly hidden by a claw tuft, tarsi mostly with scopula (except in *Agroeca*, Liocranidae). Large (r) spiders, body length mostly 2—10mm 34

Three free visible tarsal claws, no claw tuft, and mostly no scopula. Tiny (<1—2mm long) to large spiders 41

34. Position of the wide tracheal spiracle about one-third of the opisthosoma length in front of the spinnerets or even in the middle of the opisthosoma ..... Anyphaenidae

Position of the tracheal spiracle near the spinnerets; it is often small and hard to recognize 35

35. Anterior spinnerets widely spaced (except in *Micaria*, Gnaphosidae), cylindrical. PME oval. Gnathocoxae (endites) with an impression (indistinct in *Callilepis*, Gnaphosidae) 36

Anterior spinnerets conical (in some Clubionidae, male nearly cylindrical), mostly close together. PME circular. Gnathocoxae without depression 37

36. Paired tarsal claws with teeth. At least promargin of the chelicerae furrow with one tooth ..... Gnaphosidae

Paired tarsal claws smooth. Both margins of the chelicerae smooth, geniculate and with long hairs posteriorly ..... Prodidomidae

37. Eyes in 3 rows (2—4—2 or 4—2—2) 38

Eyes in 2 rows (4—4) 39

38. Body length smaller or about 5mm. Eyes in 3 rows (4—2—2). Epigyne a groove without lateral horns ..... Zoridae

Body length 5—40mm. Eyes in 3 rows (2—4—2). Epigyne with lateral horns ..... Ctenidae

39. Eye field very wide, posterior row occupying about 4/5 of its width. Opisthosoma mostly soft. Median spinnerets of female not flattened. (Sub-)tegulum flat. Genera *Cheiracanthium* (Its relationships are not sure), *Clubiona* and others ..... Clubionidae

Eye field smaller (except in some Trachelinae in which leg spines are strongly reduced and ususally lacking), posterior row occupying 3/4 or less of its frontal width and about 1/3 of its maximum width. Opisthosoma often with dorsal scutum. Median spinnerets of female often flattened. The relationships of several genera of the two following (good?) families are not sure 40

40. Prosoma mostly high and distinctly convex. Opisthosoma usually with ventral epigastric scutum and dorsal and ventral male scuta. Spiders often ant-like as many Zodaridae. Bulb unusual large with spirally sperm ducts (including Phrurolithini?) ..... Corinnidae

Prosoma flat and not convex. Opisthosoma soft. Spiders not ant-like (few exceptions?). Bulb not unusual large ..... Liocranidae

41. All spinnerets in a transverse row ..... Hahniidae

Spinnerets not in a transverse row 42

42. Tarsi without trichobothria, at least metatarsi Ⅰ—Ⅱ each with 1 trichobothrium. Male palp: no tibial apophysis except in several Linyphiidae (e. g. most of the tiny Erigoninae); mostly with a retrobasal paracymbium (indistinct in Theridiosomatidae, lacking in Theridiidae) 43

Tarsi with at least one, mostly several, trichobothria; metatarsi with several trichobothria. Male palp with a tibial apophysis in nearly all taxa, without a retrobasal paracymbium 48

43. Clypeus in nearly all taxa more or less short as a diameter of anterior median eye. Orb Weaver 44

Clypeus in nearly all taxa as long as the field of the median eyes. Mostly not orb weaver, except Theridiosomatidae 45

44. Median eyes mostly closer to each other than to lateral eyes. Femora without trichobothria. Paracymbium compact, bulb complicated, epigyne with scapus ..... Araneidae

Eyes more or less equidistant. Femora often with rows of trichobothria similar to the cribellate Uloboridae. Paracymbium mostly long and/or complicated, bulb simple with large (sub)tegulum, epigyne lacking or simple, no scapus (including Metinae) ..... Tetragnathidae

45. Chelicerae in nearly all species laterally with stridulating files. Paracymbium a free (membraneous connected and movable) sclerite in a retrobasal position, mostly not outstanding and more or less sickle-shaped. Males of small species (Erigoninae) often with cephalic lobes and tibial apophyses. Autospasy: the legs break between patellae and tibiae (this is testable in alcohol materials) ..... Linyphiidae

No such stridulating files (stridulating files are also known from other families ant not rare, for example, in Pholcidae and Mimetidae). A paracymbium in a retrobasal position is lacking (Theridiidae), or immovable connected with the cymbium, small/indistinct (Theridiosomatidae), or large and outstanding (Nesticidae). Tarsus Ⅳ in most taxa ventrally with a serrated comb (indistinct or lacking in Theridiosomatidae and some genera of Theridiidae) 46

46. Sternum with small paired pits near the labium (openings of the sternal glands). At least the first leg mostly with 1 bristle on the femur and 1 pair of lateral bristles on tibia. No ventral comb of serrated bristles on tarsus Ⅳ. ..... Theridiosomatidae

No sternal pits/glands. No femoral or lateral tibial bristles. A ventral comb of serrated bristles present in most genera 47

47. No tiny teeth in the chelicerae furrow. Prosoma at least in the male posteriorly often with stridulating ridges or rugose. Male palp: tibia plate-shaped and prolongated, lying on the cymbium and/or the bulb (similar to several Anapidae), apically with a row of long bristles; paracymbium small, in a retrodistal or internal (hidden) position ..... Theridiidae

With a fields of tiny teeth in cheliceral furrow. No stridulating ridges posteriorly on the prosoma. Palpal tibia of male not prolongated; paracymbium large, outstanding and in a retrobasal position ..... Nesticidae

48. Clypeus very long and prosoma very high; eye position nearly in a circle. Cheliceral margins smooth or with 1 posterior tooth only ..... Oxyopidae

Clypeus not so high; both cheliceral margins with several teeth ····· 49
49. Tarsal trichobothria in a single row. Trochanters I—II not notched ····· 50
Position of tarsal trichobothria irregular. Trochanters I—II deeply notched ····· 51
50. Body length mostly less than 3.5mm. Tarsi mostly with only few trichobothria. Compare the cribellate Dictyninae ····· Dictynidae (part.)
Body length mostly more than 3.5mm. Tarsi with numerous trichobothria. Included are here Cybaeinae and *Argyroneta* ····· Agelenidae
51. Opisthosoma oval. Unpaired tarsal claw smooth or with 1 tooth. Male palp without a tibial apophysis. Females carry the egg sacs attached to the spinnerets and the spiderlings on the opisthosoma ····· Lycosidae
Opisthosoma elongated. Unpaired tarsal claw with 2—3 teeth. Male palp with a tibial apophysis. Females carry the egg sacs under the sternum and guard the spiderlings in a special web ····· Pisauridae

Family Filistatidae Ausserer, 1867

Small to medium-sized (3—15mm), cribellate, haplogyne spiders. Cephalic region distinctly narrowed anteriorly. Eight eyes in a compact group, situated on a small tubercle. Chelicerae small, with laminae and basally fused; no lateral condyle; fang short, fang furrow without teeth. Labium as wide as long and fused with sternum. Endites inclined inward, convergent together in front of labium. Legs fairly long, especially in males; with numerous spines, paired setae ventrally on tibiae and metatarsi; three dentate claws; autospasy at patella-tibia joint. Two booklungs; posterior tracheal spiracle situated close to spinnerets. Cribellum small, divided, subtriangular to narrowly transverse; indiscernable by covered hairs; bearing claviform spigots. Calamistrum very short; rows of disordered setae in *Filistata*. Spinnerets set slightly forward; median spinnerets two-segmented with large basal spigot. Genitalia: haplogyne; vulva paired, arching, U-shaped, opening into small internal sac into which the ducts also open; male palp with cymbium varying from U-shaped to cylindrical; tegulum fused to subtegulum.

The Filistatidae are a small family comprising 15 genera and about 70 species of cribellate spiders. In China 16 species belonging to 3 genera have been recorded.

Filistatids are nocturnal, living in tubular silk-lined retreats in crevices in rocks or wall.

Filistata Latreille, 1810

Filistata marginata **Kishida**, 1936 (**fig.** 17U)
Filistata marginata: Kayashima, 1943: 11, pl. 7, f. 1; Lee, 1964: 15, f. 2d.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.
Filistata tarimuensis **Hu *et* Wu**, 1989 (**fig.** 17V—X)
Filistata tarimuensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 53, f. 37.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Filistata xizangensis **Hu, Hu *et* Li**, 1987 (**fig.** 17Y—Z, A') **New Name**
Filistata xizanensis Hu, Hu & Li, 1987: 36, f. 1—12.
Distribution: Tibet.
Note: The specific name should be spelled correctly as *xizangensis* (Xizang in Chinese).

Pritha Lehtinen, 1967

Pritha ampulla **Wang**, 1987 (**fig.** 18A)
Pritha ampulla Wang, 1987: 251, f. 1.
Distribution: Yunnan (Kunming).
Pritha beijingensis **Song**, 1986 (**fig**, 18B, M—N)
Pritha beijingensis Song, 1986: 43, f. 1—5; 1987: 60, f. 28.
Distribution: Beijing.
Pritha spinula **Wang**, 1987 (**figs.** 11E, 18C, U—V)
Pritha spinula Wang, 1987b: 252, f. 2A—K.

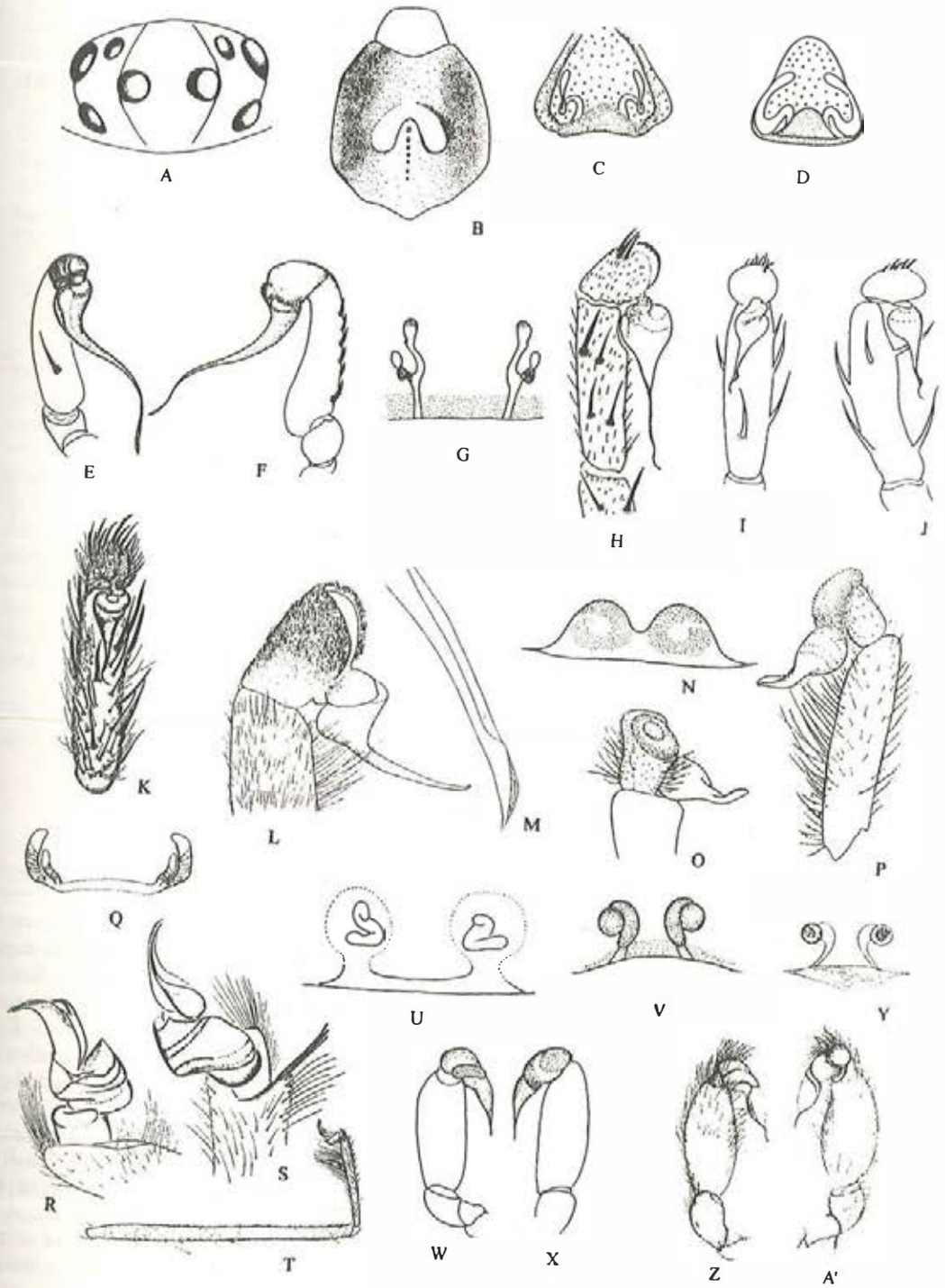

Fig. 17

Distribution: Yunnan (Menghai County).

Tricalamus Wang, 1987

Tricalamus albidulus **Wang**, 1987 (**fig.** 18D, O—P)
Tricalamus albidulus Wang, 1987a: 50, f. 6.
Distribution: Yunnan (Juqi County).
Tricalamus gansuensis **Wang et Wang**, 1992 (**fig.** 18E)
Tricalamus gansuensis Wang & Wang, 1992: 43, f. 2.
Distribution: Gansu (Wudu County).
Tricalamus jiangxiensis **Li**, 1994 (**fig.** 18F, Q—R)
Tricalamus jiangxiensis Li, 1994: 422, f. 1—11.
Distribution: Jiangxi (Ganxian and Yudu Counties).
Tricalamus longimaculatus **Wang**, 1987 (**fig.** 18G, W—X)
Tricalamus longimaculatus Wang, 1987a: 152, f. 7.
Distribution: Yunnan (Shangyun County).
Tricalamus menglaensis **Wang**, 1987 (**fig.** 18H, S—T)
Tricalamus menglaensis Wang, 1987a: 143, f. 3.
Distribution: Yunnan (Mengla County).
Tricalamus meniscatus **Wang**, 1987 (**figs.** 18I, 19A—B)
Tricalamus meniscatus Wang, 1987a: 149, f. 5.
Distribution: Yunnan (Lancang County).
Tricalamus papilionaceus **Wang**, 1987 (**figs.** 18J, 19C—D)
Tricalamus papilionaceus Wang, 1987a: 147, f. 4.
Distribution: Yunnan (Shuangjiang County).
Tricalamus papillatus **Wang**, 1987 (**fig.** 19E—F)
Tricalamus papillatus Wang, 1987a: 154, f. 8.
Distribution: Guizhou (Zun'yi City).
Tricalamus tetragonius **Wang**, 1987 (**figs.** 18K, 19G—H)
Tricalamus tetragonius Wang, 1987a: 142, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Yunnan (Kunming City, Yuqi County).
Tricalamus xianensis **Wang *et* Wang**, 1992 (**figs.** 18L, 19I—J)
Tricalamus xianensis Wang & Wang, 1992: 42, f. 1.
Distribution: Shaanxi (Xi'an City).

Family Sicariidae Simon, 1890

Medium-sized to large (8—19mm), cribellate, haplogyne spiders. Carapace flat, with a conspicuous, deeply impressed fovea and porrect clypeus (*Loxosceles*). Six eyes in a recurved row in three diads. Chelicerae joint basally; laminate; semichelate; without lateral condyle; outer surface with stridulating file which is scraped by peg-like processes on inner surface of palpal femora; fang short, more or less transverse. Labium longer than wide. Endites long, converging around labium. Female palp without claw. Legs long and slender in *Loxosceles*. Tarsus of legs with two claws bearing onychium; legs clothed in sickle-shaped setae. Two booklungs with their external openings at base of abdomen, and a transverse tracheal spiracle in front of spinnerets. Epigynum with single broad gonopore (*Loxosceles*); vulva paired. Male palp with simple bulb lacking hematodocha; embolus conical basally, slender and spiniform distally, and lacking conductory or accessory elements. Colulus conspicuous, apically half finger as long as anterior spinerrets.

This family comprises two genera: *Loxosceles* and *Sicarius*. Only three species of the genus *Loxosceles* were reported in China. *Loxosceles* is not web-bound and spins only a few irregular strands of silk that serve as retreats under objects on the ground or in dark corners in building, outbuildings and caves.

Loxosceles Heincken *et* Lowe, 1835

Loxosceles aphrasta **Wang**, 1994 (**fig.** 19K, O)
Loxosceles aphrasta Wang, 1994: 13, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Hunan (Linxian County).
Loxosceles lacta **Wang**, 1994 (**fig.** 19L, P)
Loxosceles lacta Wang, 1994: 14, f. 3—4.
Distribution: Hunan (Changsha City).
Loxosceles rufescens (**Dufour**, 1820) (**fig.** 19M—N, Q)
Loxosceles rufescens: Gertsch & Ennik, 1983: 353, f. 341—343, 348—351; Chen & Gao, 1990: 37, f. 39; Chen & Zhang, 1991: f. 60.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Anhui; Cosmopolitan.

Family Scytodidae Blackwall, 1852

Small or medium-sized (4—9mm), ecribellate, haplogyne spiders. Carapace domed toward thoracic region to accommodate the large glue-producing glands, oval, narrow in front and rounded posteriorly, with complex markings. Six eyes in three diads, median eyes much more anteriorly. Fovea absent. Chelicerae without lateral condyle, fused at basal part, fang small. Labium as wide as long, fused to sternum, with slightly concave anterior margin. Endites converging. Sternum oval, with sclerotized edge, apex blunt. Legs long and slender, light covering of sete; spines absent; metatarsi longer than tarsi; three claws with onychium. Two coxae Ⅳ separated widely. Abdomen broad, oval; with light covering of dark setae; venter with chitinous depressions behind genital groove. Two booklungs; posterior spiracle close to spinnerets. Colulus large, pointed, with numerous setae. Anterior spinnerets contiguous, slightly larger than other spinnerets. Female genitalia simple, no bursa copulatrix; vulva paired with multiple spermathecae and scattered glands. Male palp with tarsi variable; bulbus large or small, lacking basal haematodocha; embolus basally slender.

This family comprises three genera, namely, *Scytodes*, *Scyloxes*, and the newly established genus *Stedocys* by Dr. Ono in 1995 for the species found in Southeast Asia. One genus including 11 species have been reported in China.

Spiders living in dark places at home or in field.

Scytodes Latreille, 1804

Scytodes fusca **Walckenaer**, 1837 (**figs.** 19R, 20D)
Scytodes fusca: Wang, Zhang & Li, 1985: 66, f. 1; Wang, 1994: 6, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Yunnan (Mengyang); Pantropical.
Scytodes liui **Wang**, 1994 (**fig.** 19S)
Scytodes liui Wang, 1994: 7, f. 6—7.
Distribution: Fujian (Xiamen City).
Scytodes pallida **Doleschall**, 1859 (**fig.** 19T)
Scytodes pallidus: Wang, 1994; 7, f. 4—5.
Distribution: Yunnan (Menglun).
Scytodes striatipes (**L. Koch**, 1872) (**fig.** 20E—G)
Dictis striatipes L. Koch, 1872: 294, pl. 24, f. 5.
Dictis nigrolineata Simon, 1880: 123.
Scytodes nigrolineata: Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 114, pl. 6, f. 62; pl. 12, f. 67; pl. 15, f. 441a—c; Lee, 1984: 24, f. 4e, 1; Schenkel, 1963: 28, f. 10.
Scytodes striatipes: Berland, 1924: 185, f. 38; Song & Hubert, 1983: 2; Xu, 1987a: 2, f. 3.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hebei, Beijing, Tianjin; Japan to Australia.
Note: Figs. 20F and G after Schenkel, 1953.
Scytodes thoracica (**Latreille**, 1802) (**figs.** 11F, 20A, H)
Aranea thoracica Latreille, 1802: 56.

Scytodes thoracica: Lee, 1964: 23, f. 4g—j; Brignoli, 1969: 124, f. 2, 4, 7, 10—13; Hu, 1984: 73, f. 67. 1; Zhu *et al.*, 1985, 65, f. 53; Xu, 1987a: 1, f. 2; Zhang, 1987: 56, f. 41; Feng, 1990: 44, f. 19; Chen & Gao, 1990: 38, f. 40; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 69, f. 61.

Spider living in buildings. Female with egg sac under her sternum can be seen in mid June. Diameter of egg sac about 4.3mm, containing some 100 eggs.

Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Sichuan, Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Liaoning; Holarctic, Pacific.

***Scytodes yphanta* Wang**, 1994 (**fig.20B**)
Scytodes yphantus Wang, 1994: 8, f. 8—9.
Distribution: Hunan (Ling Xian County).

***Scytodes zamena* Wang**, 1994 (**fig.20C**)
Scytodes zamenus Wang, 1994: 9, f. 10—12.
Distribution: Fujian (Xiamen City).

Species inquirendae

Scytodes albiapicalis Strand, 1907: 11, Guangdong; *S. quatuordecemmaculada* Strand, 1907: 8, Guangdong; *S. quatuordecemmaculata clarior* Strand, 1907: 10, Guangdong; *S. semipullata* Simon, 1909: 42, Tibet.

Family Leptonetidae Simon, 1890

Very small (1—2mm), haplogyne spiders. Six eyes: anterior four eyes in a recurved row; posterior two contiguous. In some species eyes degenerated, only 4, 2 eyes, or eyeless. Chelicerae without lateral condyle; fang furrow with teeth. Labium not fused with sternum. Sternum large, slightly convex. Legs very long and slender.

The Leptonetidae are represented by 13 genera, more than 100 species. In China a single genus and 13 species have been reported.

Spiders living in litters or caves.

Leptoneta (s. lat.) Simon, 1872

***Leptoneta anocellata* Chen, Zhang *et* Song**, 1986 (**fig.20I, T**)
Leptoneta anocellata Chen, Zhang & Song, 1986: 40, f. 1—4; Song, 1987: 98, f. 61; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 60, f. 51.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

***Leptoneta arquata* Song et Kim**, 1991 (**fig.20J**)
Leptoneta arquata Song & Kim, 1991: 20, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

***Leptoneta hangzhouensis* Chen, Shen *et* Gao**, 1984 (**fig.20K, U—V**)
Leptoneta hangzhouensis Chen, Shen & Gao, 1984: 8, f. 1—6; Song, 1987: 98, f. 62; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 58, f. 49. 1—6.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

***Leptoneta huanglongensis* Chen, Zhang *et* Song**, 1982 (**fig.20L, W**)
Leptoneta huanglongensis Chen, Zhang & Song, 1982: 204, f. 1—3; Hu, 1984: 69, f. 63. 1—3; Song, 1987: 100, f. 63; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 57, f. 48
Distribution: Zhejiang.

***Leptoneta lingqiensis* Chen, Shen *et* Gao**, 1984 (**figs.20M, 21A—B**)
Leptoneta lingqiensis Chen, Shen & Gao, 1984: 9, f. 7—15; Song, 1987: 100, f. 64; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 59, f. 50. 1—6.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

***Leptoneta maculosa* Song *et* Xu**, 1986 (**figs.20N, 21C**)
Leptoneta maculosa Song & Xu, 1986: 84, f. 2A—C; Song, 1987: 101, f. 65; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 56, f. 47. 1—3.
Distribution: Anhui.

***Leptoneta miaoshiensis* Chen *et* Zhang**, 1995 (**figs.20O, 21D—E**)

Leptoneta miaoshiensis Chen & Zhang, 1995: 217, f. 1.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

***Leptoneta microdonta* Xu *et* Song**, 1983 (**figs.20P, 21F—G**)
Leptoneta microdonta Xu & Song, 1983: 24, f. 1—6; Song, 1987: 103, f. 66.
Distribution: Anhui.

***Leptoneta monodactyla* Yin, Wang *et* Wang**, 1984 (**fig.21H—I**)
Leptoneta monodactyla Yin, Wang & Wang, 1984:366,f.2; Song, 1987: 104, f. 67.
Distribution: Hunan.

***Leptoneta taizhensis* Chen *et* Zhang**, 1995 (**figs.20Q, 21J—K**)
Leptoneta taizhensis Chen & Zhang, 1995: 218, f. 2.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

***Leptoneta trispinosa* Yin, Wang *et* Wang**, 1984 (**figs. 20R, 21L—M**)
Leptoneta trispinosa Yin, Wang & Wang, 1984: 364, f. 1; Song, 1987: 105, f. 68.
Distribution: Hunan.

***Leptoneta tunxiensis* Song *et* Xu**, 1986 (**figs.20S, 21N—O**)
Leptoneta tunxiensis Song & Xu, 1986: 84, f. 1A—D; Song, 1987: 106, f. 69.
Distribution: Anhui.

***Leptoneta unispinosa* Yin, Wang *et* Wang**, 1984 (**fig.21P—Q**)
Leptoneta unispinosa Yin, Wang & Wang, 1984: 368, f. 3; Song, 1987: 107, f. 70.
Distribution: Hunan.

Family Telemidae Petrunkevitch, 1923

Very small (<2 mm), haplogyne spiders. Carapace slightly wider than long. Six eyes or none. Chelicerae without condyle, with teeth on both margins. Labium wider than long, fused with sternum. Leg long and slender with few spines; tibiae with mid-dorsal integumental glands opening onto cuticular plate; tarsi without trichobothria; three claws, claw tuft lacking. Leg formula: 1243 or 1423. Abdomen slightly elongated, with sclerotized zigzag ridge above pedicel, more distinct in males. Booklungs absent; two pairs of tracheal spiracles. Female palp without claw. Female genitalia with a single large spermatheca; male palp with a ribbon-like spermatophore, bulb simple, oval, bag-like, its end with a small process; tibia with or without a long process. Large rhomboidal colulus. Three pairs of spinnerets, anterior pair the longest.

The Telemidae are a small family represented by seven genera. In China only 1 genus 2 species have been reported. Most species living in caves.

Telema Simon, 1882

***Telema dongbei* Wang *et* Ran**, 1998 (**fig. 21R—U**)
Telema dongbei Wang & Ran, 1998: f. 1—5 (in press)。
Distribution: Guizhou.

***Telema wunderlichi* Song *et* Zhu**, 1994 (**figs. 11G, 22A—C**)
Telema wunderlichi Song & Zhu, 1994: 36, f. 1.
Distribution: Hunan.

Family Pholcidae C. L. Koch, 1850

Very small to medium-sized (<2—10mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace short, broad and almost circular. Cephalic region usually raised, with deep striae; thoracic region sometimes with deep, longitudinal fovea. Clypeus high, sometimes concave beneath eyes. Eight eyes in three groups: the anterior medians small and black, forming a group; the rest large and white in color, each three forming a group on both sides; or lacking anterior medians, and six eyes in two groups on each side. Chelicerae weak and cylidrical in shape; joined over greater part of length; cheliceral margin with transparent lamina; apically thickened and darkened, lobed or tooth-like. Legs exceedingly long and slender, at least four

times as long as the body length, with flexible tarsi; three claws. Abdomen shape variable, either globose (*Spermophora*, *Artema*) or cylindrical (*Smeringopus*, *Pholcus*); epigastric region well developed. Anterior spinnerets thick and cylindrical, slightly separated with small colulus in between; posterior spinnerets smaller, conical and compressed. Female lacks an epigynum but has a swollen, sclerotized area on underside of abdomen; male with large, complex palpi; patella very small; tibia large and swollen, either oval or globose; tarsi divided into two dessimilar parts; external part vesiculate, internal part produced into a long apophysis; bulb with small alveolus, globose or oval. Anal tubercle large. obtusely triangular.

The Pholcidae are a large family of spiders with a worldwide distribution. Totally about 220 species of 39 genera have been found in the world. of which 40 species in 7 genera are known from our fauna.

Sedentary spiders, spinning in hollow trees, beneath overhanging rocks or in the corners of houses, a tangled network of threads, amongst which the occupant hangs head downwards. The female carries her cocoon in her chelicerae.

Artema Walckenaer, 1837

Species inquirendae

Artema atlanta Walckenaer, 1837, Lee, 1964: 36, f. 9a—b, Taiwan, Pantropical; *Artema sisyphoides* (Doleschall, 1857) Zhu, 1983: 15, China.

Crossopriza Simon, 1893

Crossopriza lyoni **(Blackwall, 1867) (fig. 22H—O)**

Crossopriza lyoni: Strand, 1907: 19; Chamberlin, 1924: 4; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 462, f. 4, 7—8; Kim, 1988: 35, f. 1—6; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 72, f. 62.

Distribution: Hainan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Guangxi; Korea, Japan.

Micropholcus Deeleman-Reinhold *et* Prinsen, 1987

Micropholcus fauroti **(Simon, 1887) (fig. 22T—Y) New record**

Pholcus fauroti Simon, 1887: 453.

Micropholcus fauroti: Deeleman-Reinhold & Prinsen, 1987: 73, f. 1—9.

Length of male 2.42—2.43mm. Body length 2.42: cephalothorax 0.85 long, 1.00 wide; abdomen 1.56 long, 1.09 wide. Carapace yellow, no markings. Cephalic region not highly elevated. Eight eyes in two rows; both recurved. AME-AME 0.05, AME-ALE 0.13, PME-PME 0.38, two PMEs touched. Legs yellow, no markings. Legs: I 24.70 (6.70, 6.90, 9.80, 1.20), II 23.85 (4.80, 4.55, 7.10, 0.75), III 11.85 (3.50, 3.15, 4.65, 0.55), IV 16.55 (4.80, 4.95, 6.10, 0.70). Abdomen yellow, no marking. Palp without uncus; embolus short, cylindrical; appendix forked.

Specimens examined: 2 males, Mt. Jianfengling, Hainan, October 11, 1989, by Zhu, M. S.

Distribution: Hainan, Yunnan; Pantropical.

Pholcus Walckenaer, 1805

Pholcus affinis **Schenkel, 1953 (figs. 11H, 22D—G)**

Pholcus affinis Schenkel, 1953: 23, f. 12; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 66, f. 54; Zhu, Tu & Shi, 1986: 118, f. 1; Song, 1987: 109, f. 71; Zhang, 1987: 58, f. 42; Hu & Wu, 1989: 74, f. 55; Feng, 1990: 46, f. 21; Chen & Gao, 1990: 39, f. 41; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 76, f. 67.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin.

Pholcus alloctospilus **Zhu *et* Gong, 1991 (fig. 22P—S)**

Pholcus alloctospilus Zhu & Gong, 1991: 18, f. 2.

Distribution: Hebei (Lingshou County).

Pholcus beijingensis **Zhu *et* Song, sp. nov. (figs. 22Z, A'—C', 23A—C)**

Holotype: male; paratypes: 4 females, Beijing, May 30, 1980, by Zhu, M. S.

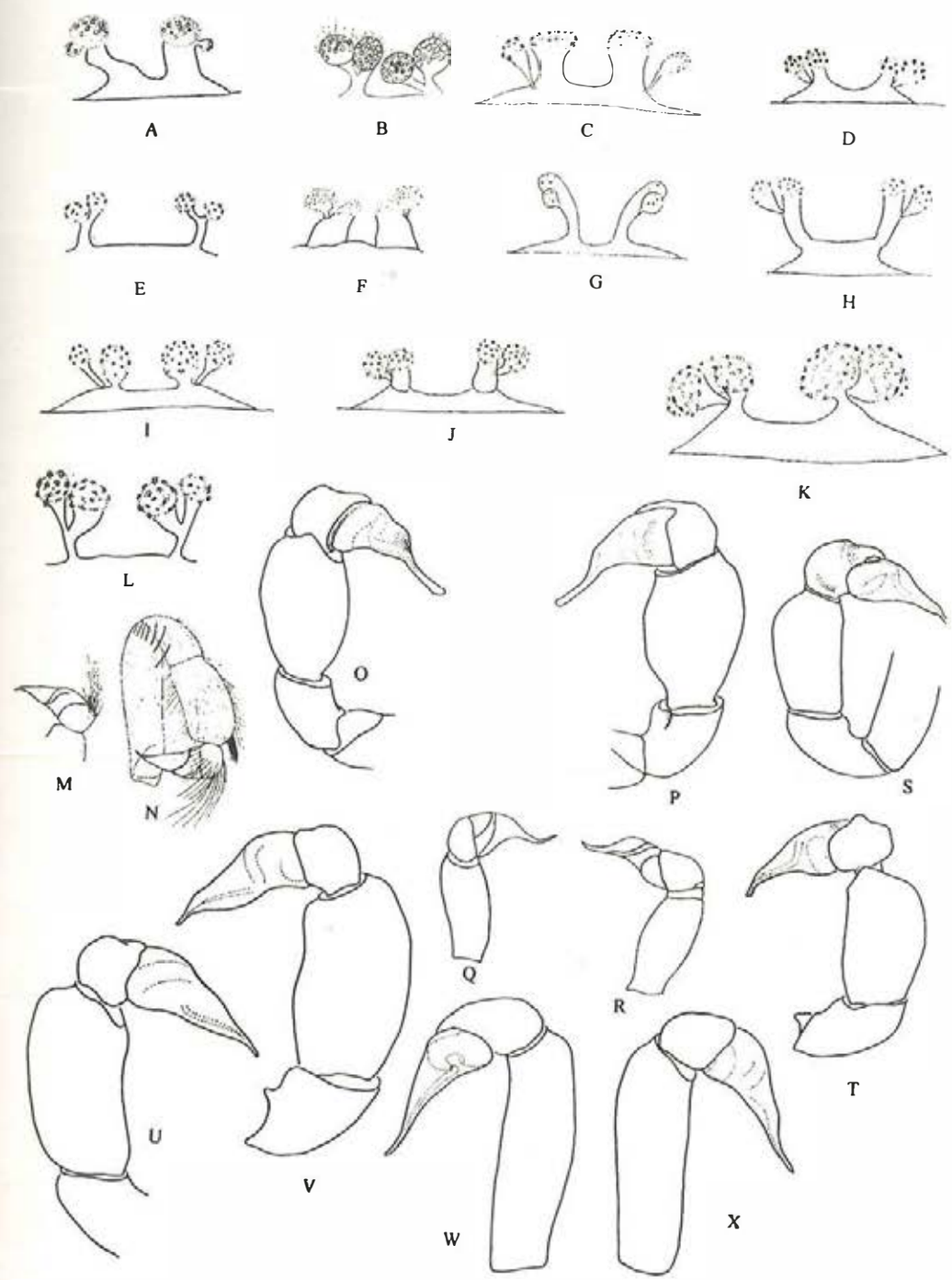

Fig. 18

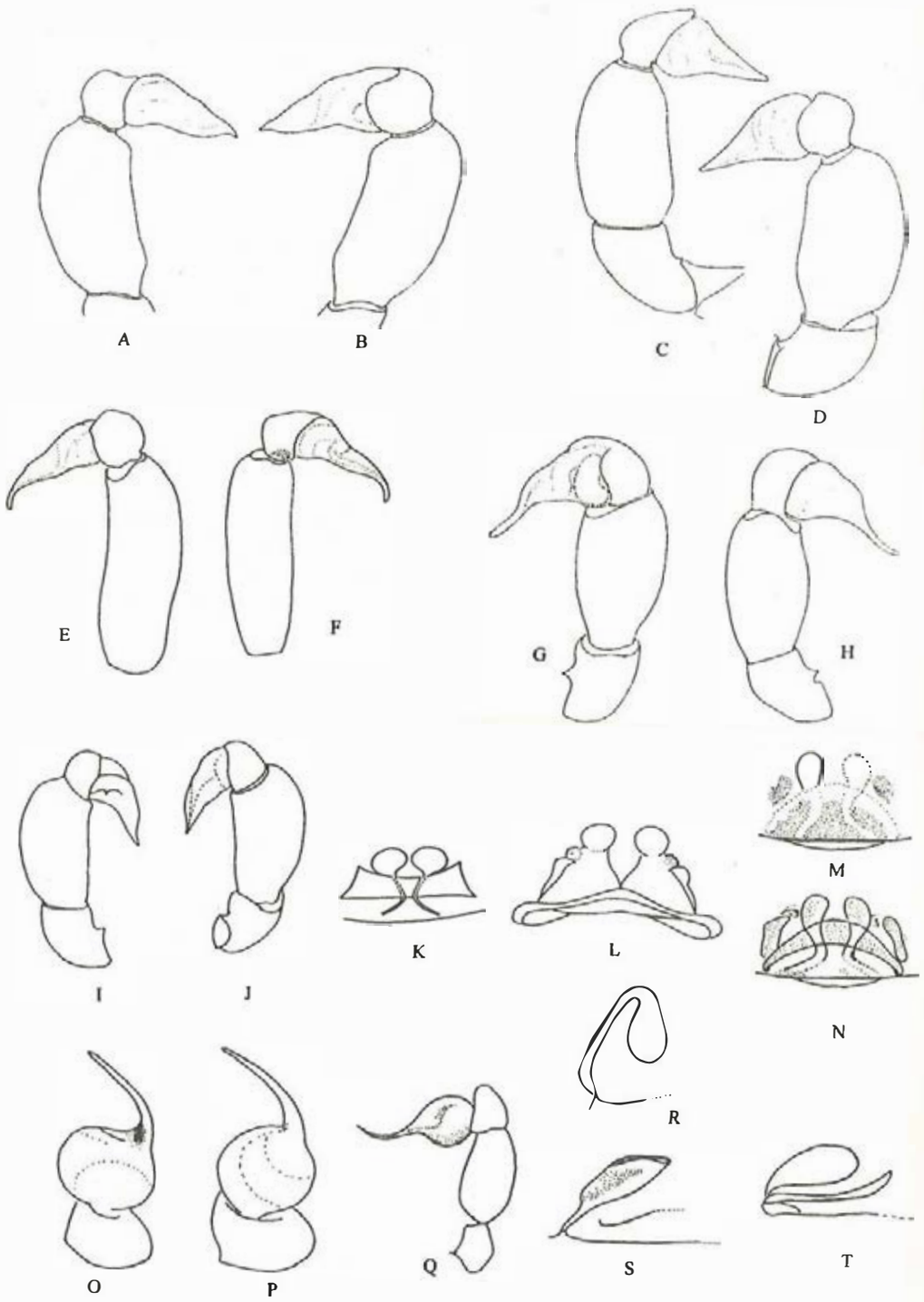

Fig. 19

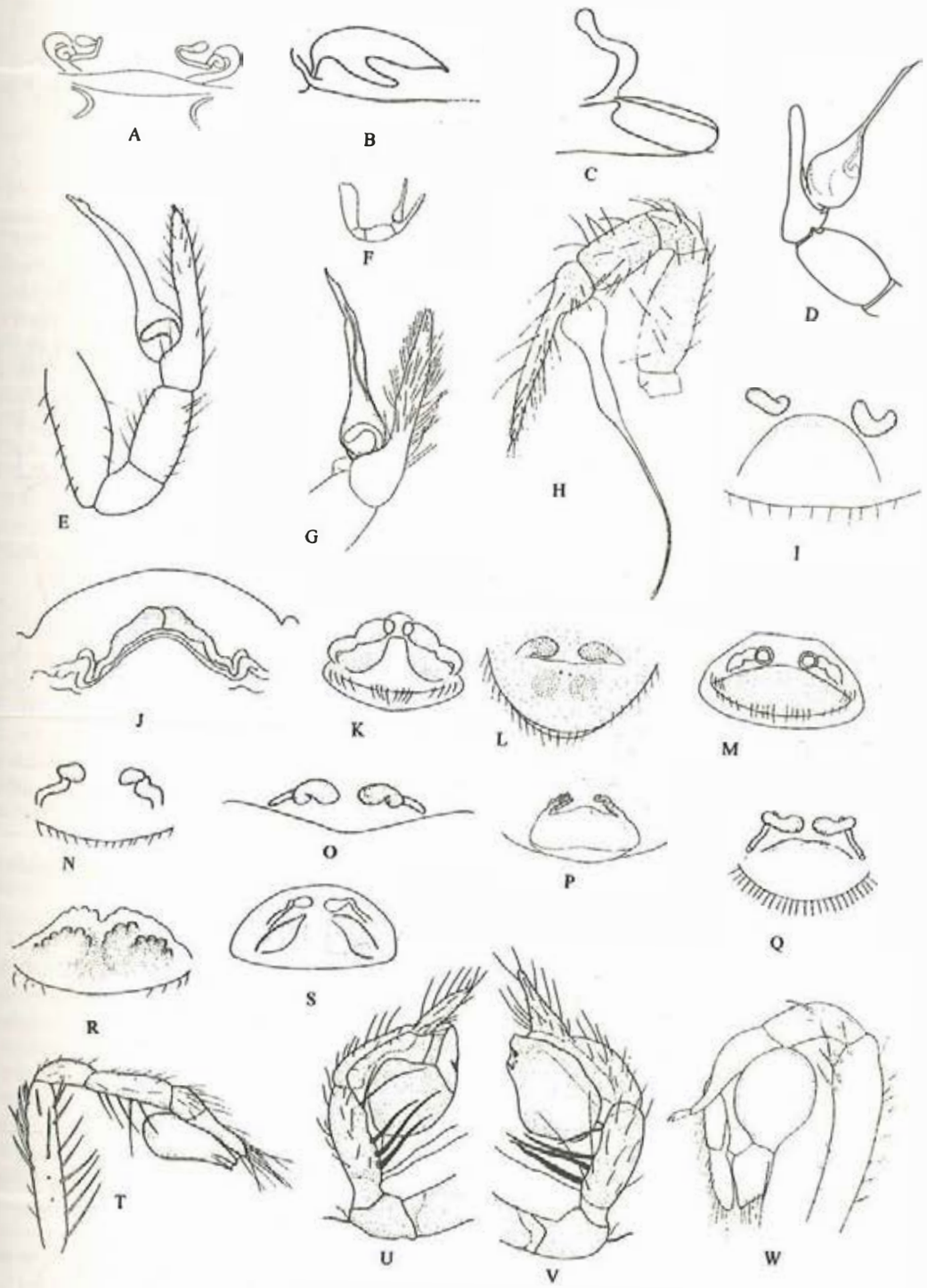

Fig. 20

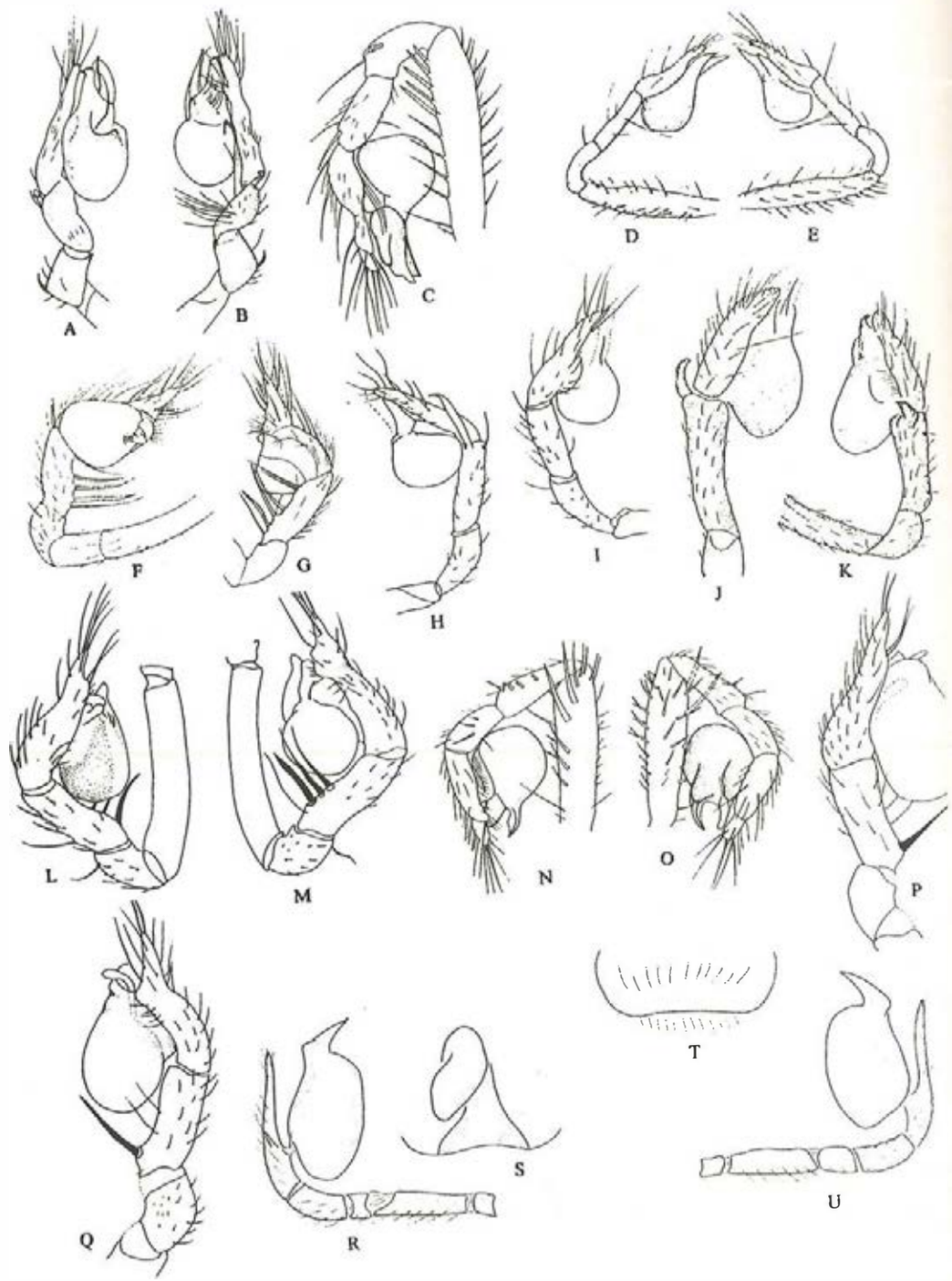

Fig.21

Length of holotype 5.39mm. Cephalothorax 1.49 long, 1.78 wide; abdomen 3.90 long, 1.40 wide. Carapace cream-colored. Both sides of thoracic region with light brown spots. Two eyes rows recurved. AME-AME 0.05, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.20, PME-PME 0.03. Labium and endites yellowish brown. Sternum yellowish brown, with anteriorly center yellow. Abdomen fawn, with numerous blackish brown spots. Uncus of palpal organ triangular; spur of trochanter not forked, distal end hook-like.

Length of female 4.56—4.12mm. Body length 4.61: cephalothorax 1.29 long, 1.39 wide; abdomen 3.32 long, 1.82 wide, 1.80 high. Color and markings as in male. Legs: Ⅰ 32.40 (8.10, 8.80, 13.40, 2.10), Ⅱ 22.50 (6.10, 6.20, 8.90, 1.30), Ⅲ 16.55 (4.70, 4.50, 6.40, 0.95), Ⅳ 22.85 (6.60, 6.30, 8.75, 1.20). Scapus short, end enlarged.

Note: This new species is closely related to *Pholcus* gaoi Song *et* Ren, 1994, but differs from the latter in: 1. the end of female's scapus enlarged; 2. the end of appendage of male palp no sharp process; 3. male chelicerae only with one process on its prolateral side.

***Pholcus bessus* Zhu *et* Gong**, 1991 (**fig.23D—G**)

Pholcus bessus Zhu & Gong, 1991: 20, f. 3.

Distribution: Hebei (Jingxing County).

***Pholcus clavatus* Schenkel**, 1936

Pholcus clavatus Schenkel, 1936: 32, f. 8; Zhang, 1987: 59, f. 43

Pholcus sinica Zhu & Wang, 1963; 464, f. 11—17; Zhu, Tu & Shi, 1986: 10, f. 3.

Pholcus sinensis: Hu, 1984: 78, f. 72; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 75, f. 66 (lapsus for *Ph. sinicus*).

Distribution: Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Hebei, Liaoning

***Pholcus clavimaculatus* Zhu *et* Song, sp. nov.** (**fig.23P—U**)

Holotype: male, Suizhong County, Liaoning Province, August, 1987, by Guan, G. D.

Length of male 4.43mm. Cephalothorax 1.29 long, 1.58 wide; abdomen 3.14 long, 1.49 wide. Carapace cream-colored. Both sides of thoracic region with light brown spots. AME－AME 0.03, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.23, PME-PME 0.03. Legs: Ⅰ 28.40 (7.70, 7.50, 11.40, 1.40), Ⅱ missing, Ⅲ 18.60 (5.30, 5.00, 7.30, 1.00), Ⅳ 23.40 (7.00, 6.70, 9.70, 1.30). Abdomen fawn, with numerous blackish brown spots on dorsum. Embolus longer; uncus nearly triangular; spur of trochanter broadest at middle.

Note: This new species is closely related to *Pholcus acutulus* Paik, 1978, but differs from the latter in: 1. the appendage of palpal organ C-shaped from the retrolateral view; 2. spur of trochanter not V-shaped.

***Pholcus crypticolens* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**fig.23H—K; pl. 1D—E**)

Pholcus crypticolens: Schenkel, 1963: 101, f. 58; Hu, 1984: 77, f. 69—70 (*cryticolens*); Song, 1987: 110, f. 72; Feng, 1990: 47, f. 22; Chen & Gao, 1990: 40, f. 42 (*cryticolens*); Chen & Zhang, 1991: 73, f. 63; Zhu & Gong, 1991: 18, f. 1.

Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Anhui, Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Hebei, Beijing, Shandong, Jilin; Korea, Japan.

***Pholcus everesti* Hu *et* Li**, 1987

Pholcus everesti Hu & Li, 1987b: 260, f. 8.

Distribution: Tibet.

***Pholcus gaoi* Song *et* Ren**, 1994 (**fig.23L—O**)

Pholcus gaoi Song & Ren, 1994: 20, f. 1—7.

Distribution: Liaoning (Kuandian County).

***Pholcus guani* Song *et* Ren**, 1994 (**fig.23V—Y**)

Pholcus guani Song & Ren, 1994: 21, f. 8—14.

Distribution: Liaoning (Beizhen County).

***Pholcus gui* Zhu *et* Song, sp. nov.** (**fig.24A—H**)

Holotype: male; paratypes: 3 males, 3 females, Mt. Jianfengling, Hainan, December 31, 1989, by Gu, M. B.

Length of males 6.72—6.80mm. Length of holotype 6.80: cephalothorax 1.52 long,

1.82 wide; abdomen 5.30 long, 1.70 wide. Carapace cream-colored. Both sides of thoracic region with a brown spot. Anterior margin of clypeus with a pair of processes. Two eyes rows recurved. Lateral eyes grouping on a short eye stalk. Labium, endites and chelicerae light yellowish brown. Sternum cream-colored, with anterior margin and posterior half yellow brown. Legs yellow brown. I 48.20 (12.20, 12.50, 20.80, 2.70), II 34.25 (9.30, 9.10, 1420, 1.65), III 24.75 (7.20, 6.60, 9.70, 1.25), IV 32.25 (9.50, 8.40, 12.70, 1.65). Abdomen fawn, dorsum with 4—5 pairs of grayish brown spots, venter with a grayish brown, longitudinal stripe. Uncus of palpal organ helmet-like; bulb smaller than uncus.

Length of female 6.75—6.84mm. Body length 6.84: cephalothorax 1.49 long, 1.70 wide; abdomen 5.35 long, 1.92 wide, 1.80 high. Color and markings as in male. Lateral eye grouping not elevated. AME-AME 0.06, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.35, PME-PLE 0.03. Legs: I 41.60 (10.10, 11.10, 17.80, 2.60), II 27.55 (7.90, 7.85, 11.80, 1.60), III 20.70 (6.10, 5.50, 7.90, 1.20), IV 28.90 (8.50, 7.50, 11.30, 160). Epigyne blackish brown, convex, no scapus.

Note: This new species differs from other members of the genus in: 1. uncus of male palp helmet-like; 2. male bulb smaller than uncus; 3. female epigyne without scapus.

***Pholcus henanensis* Zhu *et* Mao**, 1983

Pholcus henanensis Zhu & Mao, in: Zhu, Mao & Yu, 1983: 125, f. 1; Zhu, Tu & Shi, 1986: 119, f. 2.

Distribution: Henan, Shanxi.

***Pholcus jixianensis* Zhu *et* Yu**, 1983

Pholcus jixianensis Zhu et Yu, in: Zhu, Mao & Yu, 1983: 136, f. 2.

Distribution: Tianjin (Jixian Conuty).

***Pholcus kimi* Song et Zhu**, 1994 (**fig.24I—J**)

Pholcus kimi Song & Zhu, 1994: 37, f. 2.

Distribution: Yunnan (Hekou).

***Pholcus mengla* Song *et* Zhu, sp. nov.** (**fig.24K—N**)

Holotype: female; Mengla County, Yunnan Province, August 1. 1981, by Wang, J. F.

Length of holotype 4.40mm. Cephalothorax 0.96 long, 0.86 wide; abdomen 3.50 long, 0.86 wide. Carapace fawn, middle part with a pair of light, yellowish brown, longitudinal bars. Two eyes rows recurved. AME-AME 0.03, AME-ALE 0.03, PME-PME 0.18, PME-PME 0.02. Labium and endites yellowish brown. Sternum grayish brown. Legs yellowish orange. Legs: I 33.20 (8.00, 8.50, 14.30, 2.40), II 19.80 (5.50, 5.20, 7.80, 1.30), III 13.70 (4.10, 3.60, 5.00, 1.00), IV 19.50 (5.90, 5.10, 7.20, 1.30). Abdomen short, club-like, fawn in color. Dorsum with indistinct light, yellowish brown markings; venter with a distinct, brown, longitudinal stripe. Epigyne light brown, scapus located at anterior margin of epigeneal plate, curved, finger-like.

Note: This new species is closely related to *Pholcus gui* sp. nov., but differs from the latter in: 1. the epigyne with scapus; 2. the middle part of carapace with a pair of light, yellowish brown, longitudinal bars; 3. sternum grayish brown.

Pholcus opilionoides (**Schrank**, 1781)

Pholcus opilionoides: Chamberlin, 1924: 4; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 463, f. 1—3, 5, 6, 9, 10; Hu, 1984: 78, f. 71; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 74, f. 64.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Beijing, Liaoning, Jilin; Holarctic.

Pholcus phalangioides (**Fuesslin**, 1775)

Pholcus phalangioides: Roberts, 1985: 64, f.21a; Deeleman-Reinhold, 1986: 222, f. 59b; Wunderlich, 1987: 69, f.48—54; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 75, f.65.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan; Cosmopolitan.

***Pholcus podophthalmus* Simon**, 1893 (**fig.24O—V**) **New record**

Pholcus podophthalmus Simon, 1893: 468, f. 456.

Length of female 5.60—6.06mm. Cephalothorax 1.32—1.35 long, 1.49—1.52 wide; abdomen 4.20—4.71 long, 1.22—1.32 wide. Carapace yellow, both sides of carapace each

with a butterfly-like, brown spot. Except AME, other six eyes in two groups, each group on a slightly elevated tubercle. AME-AME 0.04, AME-ALE 0.08, PME.PME 0.23, PME-PLE 0.03. Labium and endites yellowish brown. Sternum light brown. Legs yellow, with dark rings. Leg formula: 1243. Abdomen yellow, posterior end bending upwards. Dorsum of abdomen with yellowish brown spots, venter with a light brown, longitudinal stripe. Epugyne brown, scapus short and small.

Length of male 3.92mm. Cephalothorax 0.75 long, 0.99 wide; abdomen3.14 long, 0.92 wide. Carapace domed, color and marking as in male. AME very small, other six eyes in two group, each group on the top of a relatively longer eye stalk, The structure of palp as shown in figure.

Specimens examined: 2 males, 5 females, Mt Daming, Guangxi Province, date unknown, by Wang, J. F.

***Pholcus qinghaiensis* Song *et* Zhu, sp. nov.** (**fig.24W—Z, A′—D′**)

Holotype: male; paratypes: 5 males, 15 females, Huangzhong County, Qinghai Province, August, 1988, by Wang, J. F.

Length of males 3.70—3.78mm. Length of holotype 3.70: cephalohorax 1.19 long, 1.42 wide; abdomen 2.61 long, 1.38 wide. Carapace pinkish yellow. Both sides of thoracic region each with a yellowish brown spot. Two eyes rows recurved. AME-AME 0.05, AME-ALE 0.08, PME-PME 0.03, PME-PLE 0.03. Labium and endites yellowish brown. Sternum pinkish yellow, submargin each with 4 triangular, light brown spots. Legs cream-colored. I 39.30 (10.10, 10.80, 16.20, 2.20), II 27.30 (7.50, 7.60, 10.80, 1.40), III 18.60 (5.30, 5.20, 7.00, 1.10), IV 23.90 (6.90, 6.60, 9.10, 1.30). Abdomen fawn, dorsum with numerous blackish brown, small spots; venter no markings. Uncus of palpal organ axe-like; the middle of appendix with a small process.

Length of female 3.86—3.92mm. Body length 3.86: cephalothorax 1.22 long, 1.58 wide; abdomen 2.64 long, 1.38 wide. Color and markings as in male. Legs: I 29.50 (7.40, 8.00, 11.90, 2.20), II 20.90 (5.70, 5.70, 8.10, 1.40), III 15.20 (4.30, 4.20, 5.70, 1.00), IV 19.90 (5.80, 5.60, 7.40, 1.10). Epigyne brown, both margins of epigeneal plate strongly invaginated.

Note: This new species resembles *Pholcus guani* Song *et* Ren, 1994, but can be readily distinguished from the latter by : 1. the appendix of male palp not forked; 2. the tip appendage sharp; 3. scapus of epigyne short; 4. cephalothorax wider than long.

***Pholcus spilis* Zhu *et* Gong**, 1991 (**fig.24E′—H′**)

Pholcus spilis Zhu & Gong, 1991: 22, f. 4.

Distribution: Hunan (Daoxian County).

***Pholcus suizhongicus* Zhu *et* Song, sp. nov.** (**fig.25A—H**)

Holotype: male; paratypes: 2 females, Suizhong County, Liaoning Province, August, 1987, by Gao S. S.

Length of holotype 5.20: cephalothorax 1.42 long, 1.78 wide; abdomen 3.60 long, 1.60 wide. Carapace yellow. Both sides of thoracic region each with a yellowish brown spot. Two eyes rows recurved. AME-AME 0.05, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.23, PME-PLE 0.03. Labium and endites yellowish brown. Sternum yellow, with yellowish brown spots. Legs yellow. I 49.70 (14.40, 13.60, 19.60, 2.10), II 31.00 (9.70, 8.80, 12.60, 1.40), III missing, IV 29.50 (8.60, 8.10, 11.40, 1.40). Abdomen ovoid, grayish yellow, dorsum with numerous black, small spots. Uncus of palpal organ socks-like.

Length of female 4.80—5.23mm. Body length 4.80: cephalothorax 1.22 long, 1.65 wide; abdomen 3.60 long, 2.10 wide. Color and markings as in male. Legs: I 36.70 (8.80, 9.60, 16.20, 2.10), II 24.50 (6.80, 6.80, 9.50, 1.40), III 18.40 (5.10, 5.40, 6.80, 1.10), IV 24.30 (7.10, 6.80, 9.10, 1.30). Epigyneal plate nearly quadrangular, scapus spear-like.

Note: This new species resembles *Pholcus affinis* Schenkel, 1953, but can be readily distinguished from the latter by: 1. the uncus of male palp socks-like; 2. the end of appendix not remarkedly enlarged; 3. spur of trochanter as long as wide; 4. epigyneal plate nearly quadrangular, scapus spear-like.

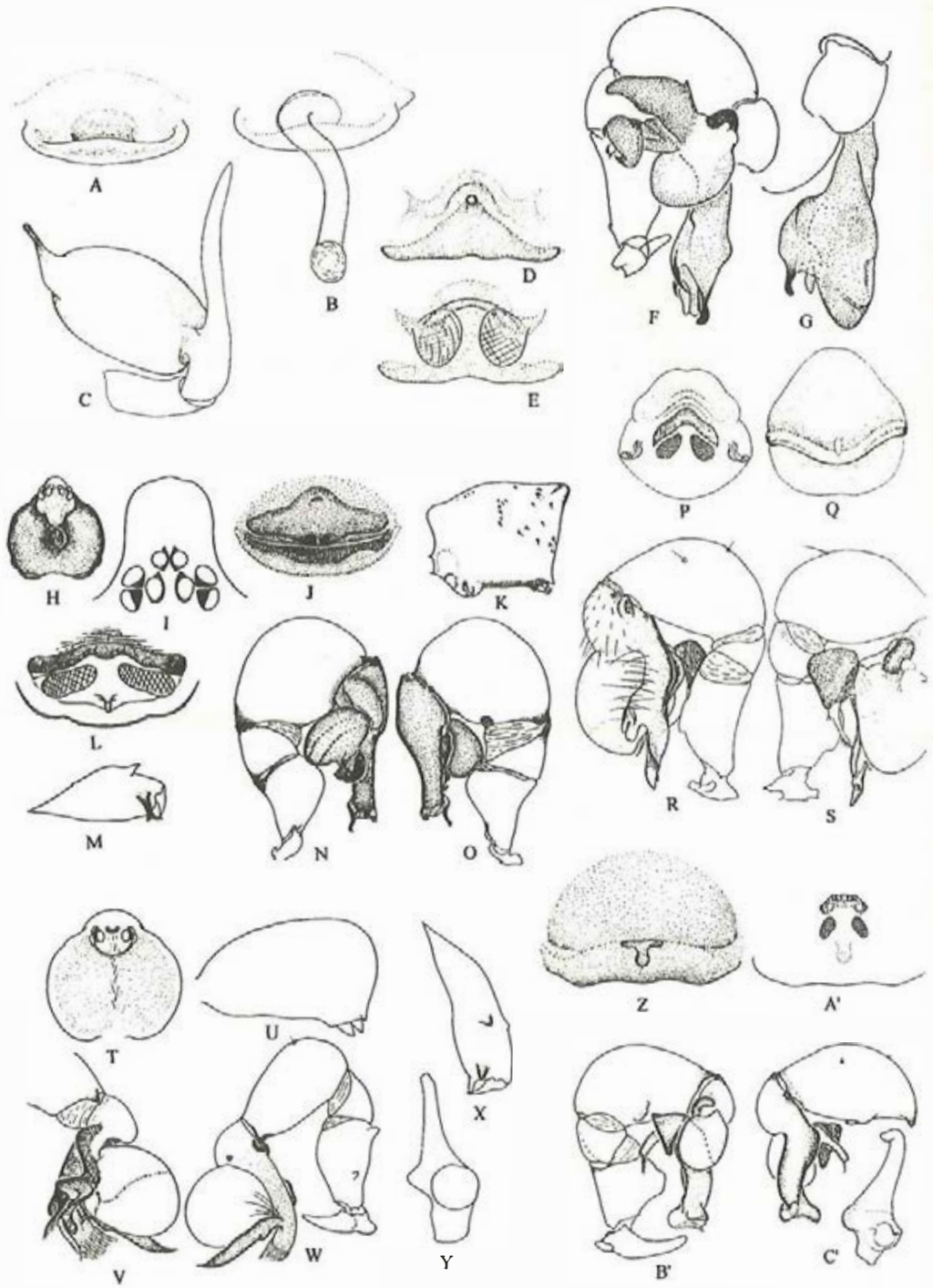
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Fig. 22

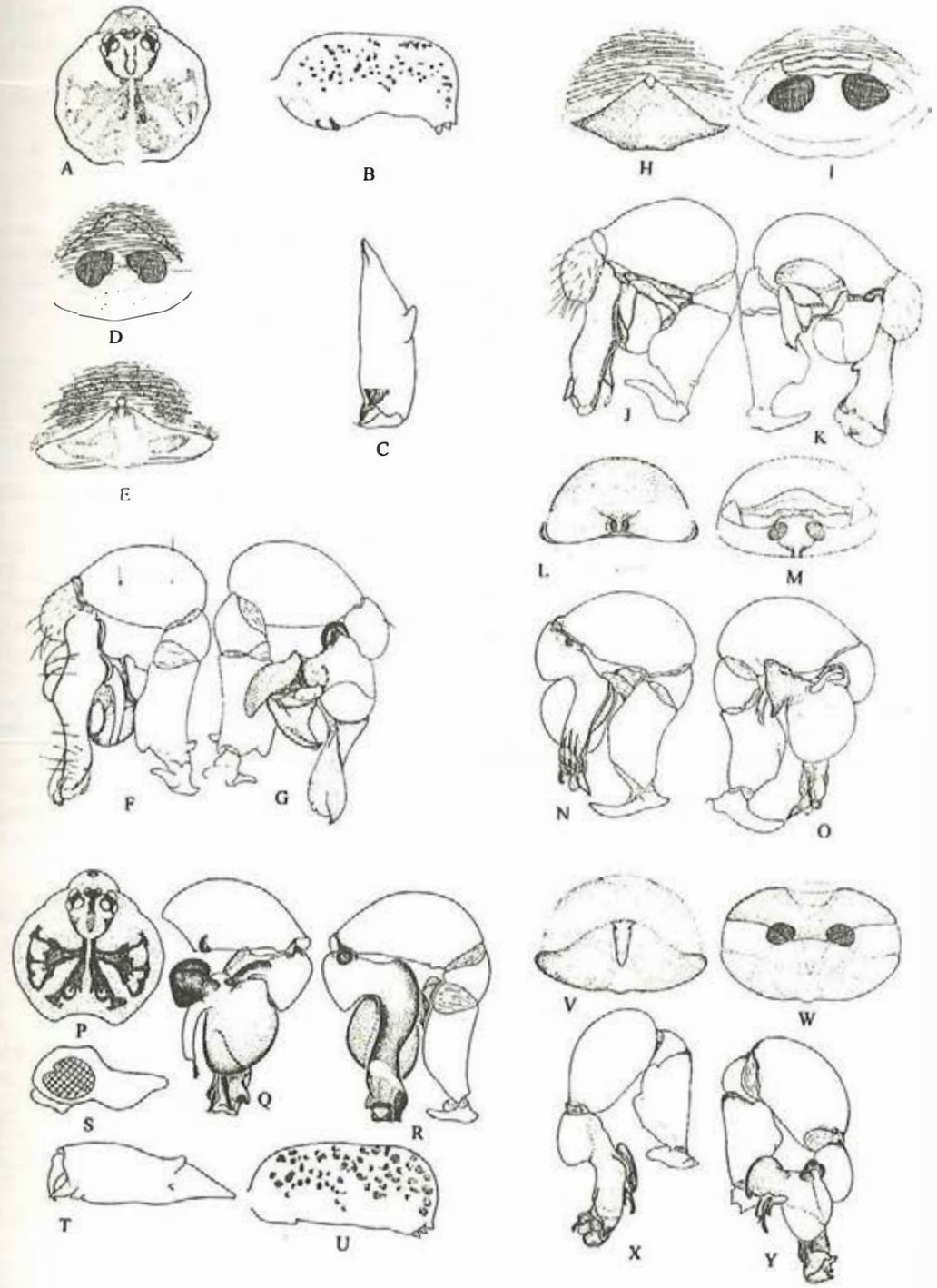
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Fig. 23

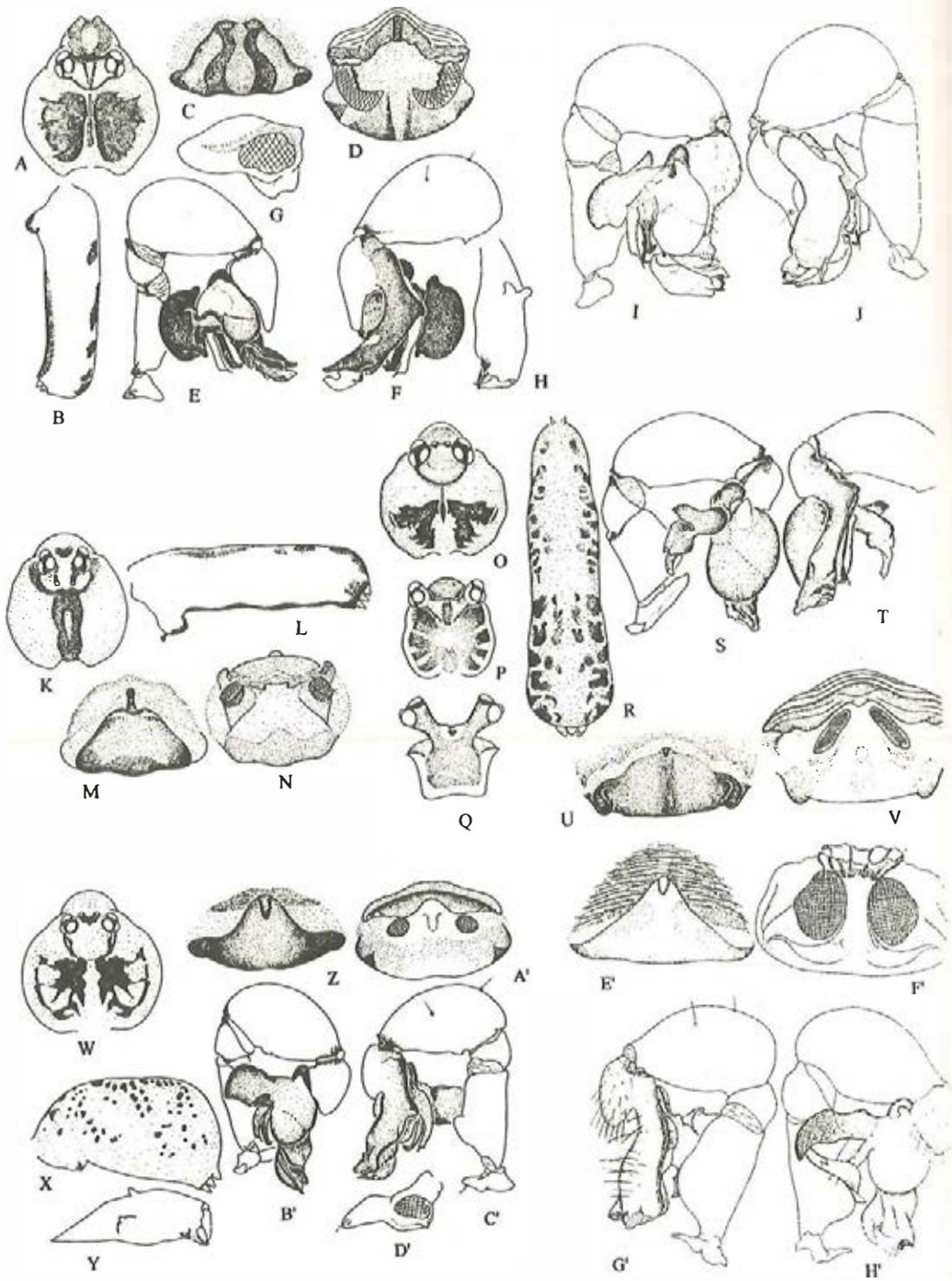

Fig.24

Pholcus taibaiensis **Wang *et* Zhu**, 1992 (**fig.25I—K**)
Pholcus taibaiensis Wang & Zhu, 1992: 20, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Shaanxi.

Pholcus taishan **Song *et* Zhu, sp. nov.** (**fig.25L—S**)

Holotype: male; paratypes: 4 males, 6 females, Mt. Taishan, Shandong Province, August 5, 1988, by Zhu, M. S.

Length of males 4.65—4.71mm. Length of holotype 4.71: cephalothorax 1.39 long, 1.46 wide; abdomen 3.32 long, 1.72 wide. Carapace yellow. Both sides of thoracic region each with a yellowish brown spot. Two eyes rows recurved. AME-AME 0.04, AME-ALE 0.06, PME-PME 0.23, PME-PLE 0.03. Labium and endites yellowish brown. Legs yellow. Ⅰ 38.50 (9.80, 10.40, 16.10, 2.20), Ⅱ 19.55 (5.70, 5.50, 16.10, 2.20), Ⅲ 19.95 (5.70, 5.50, 7.60, 1.10), Ⅳ 26.70 (7.60, 7.50, 10.20, 1.40). Abdomen fawn, dorsum with numerous small black spots. Palp: the tip of appendix expanded; spur of trochanter long, tip enlarged.

Length of female 5.20—5.26mm. Body length 5.26: cephalothorax 1.46 long, 1.88 wide; abdomen 3.80 long, 2.20 wide. Color and markings as in male. Legs: Ⅰ 34.80 (8.60, 9.50, 14.50, 2.20), Ⅱ 24.60 (6.70, 6.80, 9.60, 1.50), Ⅲ 18.20 (5.20, 5.00, 6.90, 1.10), Ⅳ24.40 (6.90, 6.60, 9.50, 1.40). Epigyne blackish brown, scapus remarkedly long.

Note: This new species resembles *Pholcus henanensis* Zhu *et* Mao, 1983, but can be readily distinguished from the latter by: 1. the top of uncus rounded in shape from prolateral view; 2. the tip of the spur of trochanter expanded; 3. scapus not reaching posterior edge of epigyne from ventral view, spermathcae globular.

Pholcus wuyiensis **Zhu *et* Gong**, 1991 (**fig.25T—W**)
Pholcus wuyiensis Zhu & Gong, 1991: 23, f. 5.
Distribution: Fujian.

Pholcus xinjiangensis **Hu *et* Wu**, 1989 (**fig.25X—Z**)
Pholcus xinjiangensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 74, f. 56.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Pholcus yichengicus **Zhu, Tu *et* Shi**, 1986 (**fig.25A'—C'**)
Pholcus yichengicus Zhu, Tu & Shi, 1986: 121, f. 4.
Distribution: Shanxi.

Species inquirenda
Pholcus zichyi Kulczynski, 1901: 326, pl. 12, f. 3—4, Tshan-pin-cho.

Physocyclus **Simon**, 1893

Physocyclus orientalis **Zhu *et* Song, sp. nov.** (**fig. 26A—H**)
Artema atlanta (non Walckenaer, 1837): Feng, 1990: 45, f. 20 (misidentification).

Holotype: female; paratypes: 1 female, 2 males, Mt. Jianfengling, Hainan, December 12, 1989, by Gu, M. B.

Length of female 2.60—4.50mm. Length of holotype 4.50: cephalothorax 1.40 long, 1.50 wide; abdomen 3.10 long, 2.70 wide, 3.40 high. Carapace light yellow, behind fovea with a sharp process on the center of carapace. Two eyes rows recurved. AME-AME 0.20, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.15, two PMEs touched. Labium and endites light yellow. Sternum yellowish white. Legs yellow, with light brown rings. Legs: Ⅰ 20.80 (5.70, 6.20, 7.30, 1.60), Ⅱ 15.10 (4.30, 4.50, 5.40, 0.90), Ⅲ 11.45 (3.30, 3.30, 4.10, 0.75), Ⅳ 15.80 (4.60, 4.60, 5.70, 0.90). Abdomen fawn, with numerous blackish brown spots. Epigyne dark brown, near triangular in shape.

Length of male 2.64—3.20mm. Body length 3.20: cephalothorax 1.30 long, 1.40 wide; abdomen 1.90 long, 1.50 wide, 1.80 high. Color and markings as in female. Prolateral surface of chelicerae provided with five small, black brown processes. Legs: Ⅰ 30.10 (8.00, 8.60, 12.10, 1.40), Ⅱ 21.10 (6.00, 6.00, 8.00, 1.00), Ⅲ 15.65 (4.50, 4.30, 5.95, 0.95), Ⅳ 21.10 (6.10, 6.00, 8.00, 1.00). Bulb of palp large, embolus wide.

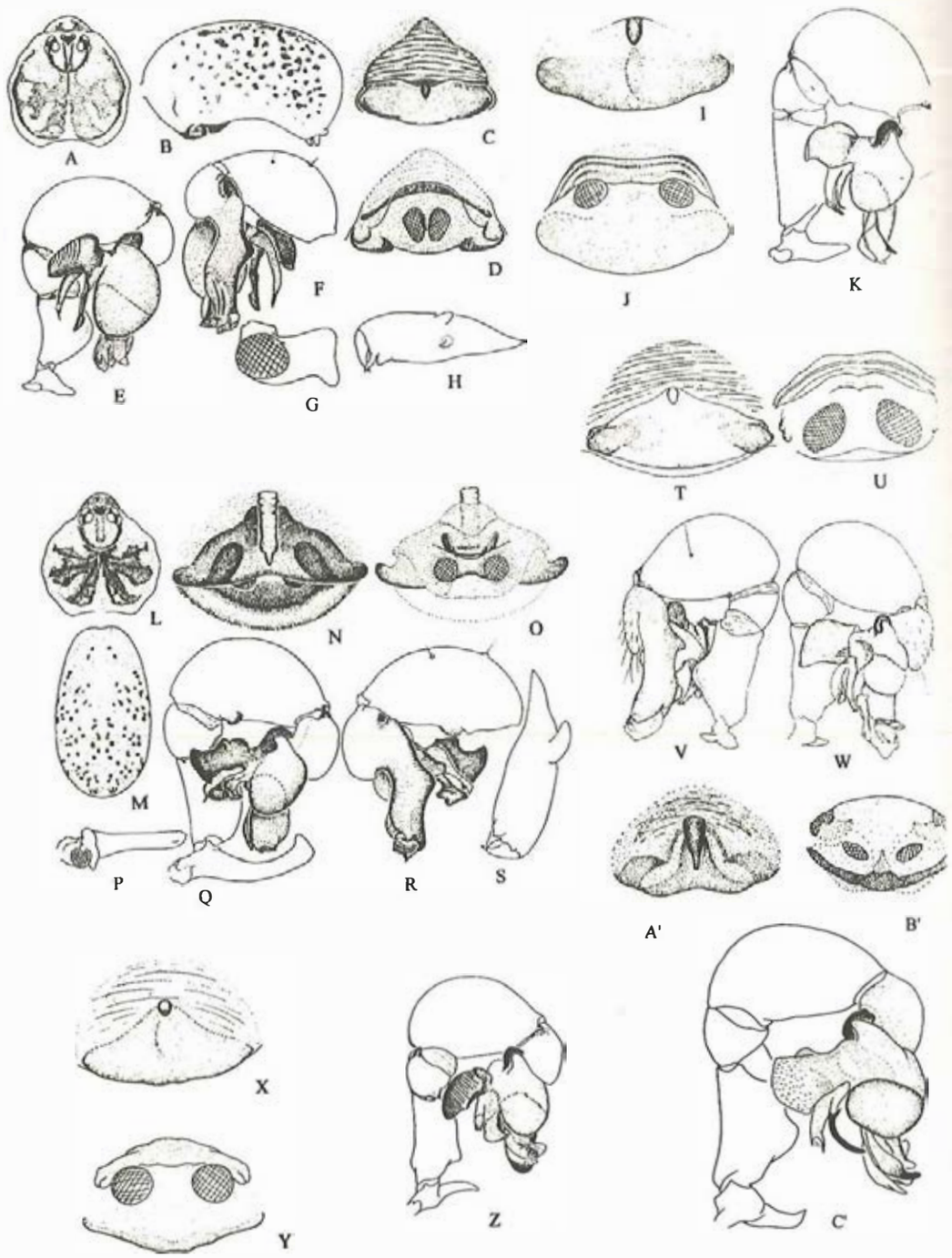

Fig.25

Distribution: Hainan (probably also in Taiwan and Guangdong).
Note: This new species is closely related to *Physocyclus globosus* (Taczanowski, 1873) (Brignoli: 94, f. 14—18, 21—24, America), but differs from the latter in female spermathecae ovoid and the distal end of embolus relatively broader.

Smeringopus Simon, 1890

Smeringopus pallidus **(Blackwall, 1858) (fig.26I—O)**
Pholcus pallidus Blackwall, 1858: 433.
Smeringopus pallidus: Lee, 1964: 35, f. 8r (*pullidus*); Timm, 1976: 70, f. 7—8; Saaristo, 1978: 102, f. 23—26, 31—38.
Smeringopus elongatus: Sherriffs, 1936: 113, f. 2.
Distribution: Hainan (Hainan Island, Xisha Islands), Hong Kong, Taiwan, Guangdong, Yunnan; Cosmopolitan.

Spermophora Hentz, 1841

Spermophora anhuiensis **Xu *et* Wang, 1981**
Spermophora anhuiensis Xu & Wang, 1981: 51, f. A—H; Song, 1987: 110, f. 73.
Distribution: Anhui.
Spermophora elongata **Yin *et* Wang, 1981 (fig.26P—W)**
Spermophora elongata Yin & Wang, 1981: 380, f. 2; Hu, 1984: 80, f. 73; Song, 1987: 112, f. 75.
Distribution: Yunnan (Mengla).
Spermophora forcipata **Tu, 1994 (fig.26X—Z, A′)**
Spermophora forcipata Tu, 1994: 419, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Fujian
Spermophora rollofoliolata **Wang, 1983**
Spermophora rollofoliolata Wang, 1983: 6, f. A—H; Xu & Wang, 1984: 52, f. I & J; Song, 1987: 113, f. 76.
Dsitribution: Yunnan (Menghai).
Spermophora senoculata **(Duges, 1836) (fig.26B′—D′)**
Pholcus senoculata Duges, 1836: 160.
Spermophora senoculata: Schenkel, 1936: 32; Zhu, 1983: 17.
Spermophora domestica Yin & Wang, 1981: 378, f. 1; Song, 1987: 111, f. 74; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 76, f. 68. First considered a junior synonym of *S. senoculata* by Zhu, 1983.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan; Holarctic.
Spermophora yadongensis **Hu, 1985**
Spermophora yadongensis Hu, 1985: 148, f. 1—10.
Distribution: Tibet.
Species inquirenda
Spermophora everesti Hu *et* Li, 1987: 260, f. 8, Tibet.

Family Segestriidae Petrunkevitch, 1933

Medium-sized (6—15mm), ecribellate, haplogyne spiders. Body elongate and nearly cylindrical. Color variable, yellowish brown to reddish black, puplish black (*Ariadna*) or more yellowish (*Segestria*). Carapace longer than wide. Six eyes in three groups, all white. Two medians usually arranged transversely, two laterals on each side arranged longitudinally. Fovea a small depression. Chelicerae free, long and slender, fang small; cheliceral furrow with few teeth. Endites longer than wide, well developed. Labium much longer than wide; serrula well developed, in a single row. Sternum longer than wide, connected with carapace by membranous or chitin plates. Legs Ⅰ, Ⅱ & Ⅲ directed forward; tibiae and metatarsi Ⅰ with double row of spines ventrally; leg Ⅲ & Ⅳ short and stout in *Ariadna*, longer and more slender in *Segestria*; Leg Ⅳ with few spines in *Aridna*, numerous spines in

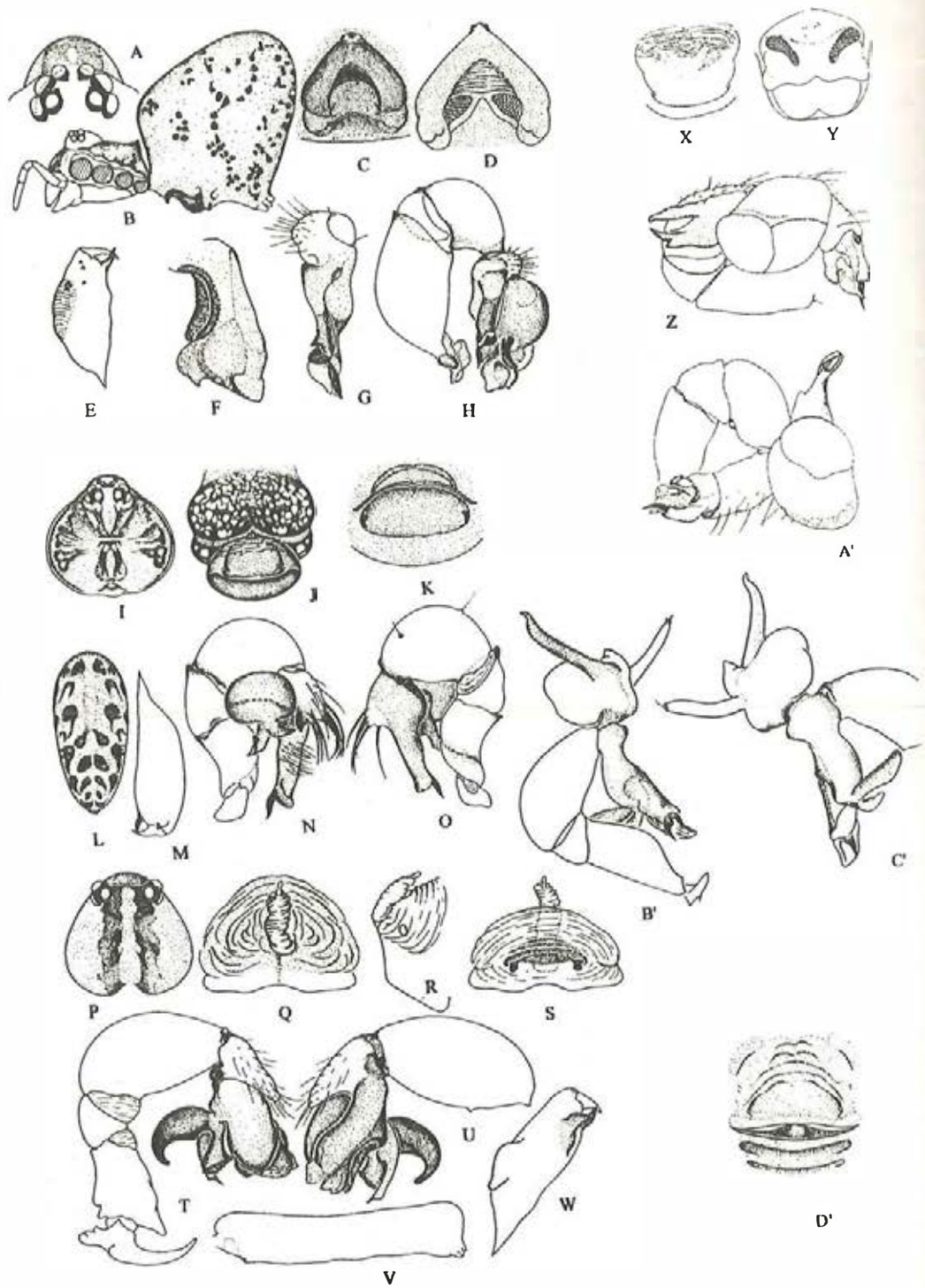

Fig.26

Segestria; no trichobothria; with three claws, paired claws strongly curved, with series of 6—8 teeth. Abdomen longer than wide, cylindrical; hirsute; without pattern, or with pattern consisting of transverse bars in *Ariadna*, and dark, median, longitudinal stripes in *Segestria*. Two booklungs and two pairs of anterior positioned tracheae opening through distinct spiracles situated behind epigastric groove. Female genitalia composed of two parts, one associated with anterior wall of bursa and the other with posterior wall; male palp with bulbus simple, inserted medially (*Ariadna*), or inserted over most of basal third of tarsi (*Segestria*); embolus varies from elongated (*Ariadna*) to short (*Segestria*). Six spinnerets. Colulus present.

The Segestriidae occur worldwide and are represented by three genera. Five species of two genera are known from China.

Most spiders living under stones, in tree's holes and rock's crevices; making a tube with both ends open.

Ariadna Audouin, 1826

***Ariadna elaphros* Wang**, 1993 (**fig.27A**)
Ariadna elaphros Wang, 1993: 418, f. 5—6.
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan.

***Ariadna insulicola* Yaginuma**, 1967
Ariadna insulicola Yaginuma, 1967: 103, f. 2v-w; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 56.
Spiders living in crevice of stone by the sea.
Distribution: Hainan, Zhejiang (Zhujia Jian Island); Korea, Japan.

***Ariadna lateralis* Karsch**, 1881 (**fig.11I**)
Ariadna lateralis Karsch, 1881: 25; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 55, f. 46.
Spider living in the crevices of bark or stone.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Shandong, Liaoning; Korea, Japan.

***Ariadna pelios* Wang**, 1993 (**fig.27B—C**)
Ariadna pelios Wang, 1993: 417, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Segestria Latreille, 1804

***Segestria bavarica* C. L. Koch**, 1843 (**fig.27D—E**)
Segestria bavarica: Xu, 1987b: 26, f. A—D.
Distribution: Anhui; Palearctic.

Family Dysderidae C. L. Koch, 1837

Medium-sized (9—15mm), ecribellate, haplogyne spiders. Body somewhat elongated appearence. Carapace and legs deep red to deep orange, abdomen pinkish gray. Carapace longer than wide, integument sclerotized, with fine granulation. Six eyes arranged to form a compact group near clypeal edge; AME lacking. Clypeus narrow. Fovea absent. Chelicerae free, well developed; subchelate; porrect; cheliceral furrow without teeth; fang long and well developed; lamina absent. Labium longer than wide, with a deep notch at anterior edge. Endites parallel, pointed anteriorly. Sternum joined to carapace by intercoxal sclerites. Legs with two claws, claw tufts present; metatarsi and tarsi with ventral scopulae distally; tibiae and metatarsi with setae. Abdomen ovoid, with sparse cover of short setae; without a pattern or other definite markings. Two booklungs; two pairs of openings, anterior pairs leading to booklungs, posterior situated behind epigastric groove, leading to tracheae. Females genitalia simple with small, posteriorly positioned spermathecae. Male palp variable; tarsus short or long; bulbus large, originating medioventrally on cymbium; embolus conical; conductor absent.

The Dysderidae occur worldwide. The family comprises 23 genera of which most are endemic to Mediterranean region. From China only one species is known.

Dysderids are free-living ground-dwellers.

Dysdera Latreille, 1804

***Dysdera crocota* C. L. Koch**, 1838 (**fig. 27F—I**)
Dysdera crocota: Lee, 1964: 21, f. 4a; Roberts, 1985: 60, f. 19b, d, f. h (*D. crocata*); Deeleman-Reinhold & Deeleman, 1988: 157, f. 23—27.
Distribution: Taiwan; Cosmopolitan.
Note: Lee (1964) reported this species without diagnostic characters or illustrations.

Family Oonopidae Simon, 1890

Very small (< 3mm), ecribellate, haplogyne spiders. Body often brightly colored, orange, yellow, greenish or pink; species without scuta are paler in color. Carapace convex to flat, markedly narrowed anteriorly, integument with variable texture; often smooth and shiny, or sometimes granular, finely striolate or punctate. Most species with six eyes, some species only 4 eyes or eyeless. Eyes white, close together. No fovea. Chelicerae without lateral condyle, fang furrow often without teeth. Labium movable. Endites broad at base, narrower at tip. Legs short, tarsi with two biserially dentate claws; legs devoid of scopulae; Tibiae and tarsi I and II with series of paired spines in some species; tarsi with distinct onychium. Abdomen oval; enclosed in dorsal and ventral shield (Gamasomorphinae) or soft-bodied (Oonopinae), some genera with an anal plate. Booklungs present but reduced; a pair of inconspicuous tracheal spiracles situated behind epigastric fold, leading to well-developed tracheae. Six spinnerets; anterior spinnerets closely neared, similar to posterior pair in length. Colulus absent or replaced by a plate with two setae. Female genitalia a sclerotized slit, composed of two distinct elements associated with both the anterior and posterior abdominal walls. Male palpal organ small; balbus globular with variable embolus; conductor absent.

The Oonopidae, represented by 54 genera and about 300 species, are widely distributed in the subtropics and tropics. Totally 8 genera and 18 species are found in China.

Oonopids are free-living ground-dwellers.

Camptoscaphiella di Caporiacco, 1934

***Camptoscaphiella sinensis* Deeleman-Reinhold**, 1994 (**fig. 27J—K**)
Camptoscaphiella sinensis Deeleman-Reinhold, 1994: 26, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Yunnan (Mengzi County).

Epectris Simon, 1893

***Epectris guniujiangensis* Xu**, 1986 (**fig. 27L—M**) **New name**
Epectris conujaingensis Xu, 1986: 271, f. 5—8.
Distribution: Anhui.
Note: Specific name misspelled, the type locality Guniujiang Nature Reserve, located at Shitai and Qimen counties, Anhui Province.

Gamasomorpha Karsch, 1881

***Gamasomorpha anhuiensis* Song *et* Xu**, 1984 (**fig. 27N—P**)
Gamasomorpha anhuiensis Song & Xu, 1984: 361, f. 1—2; Xu, 1997: 17, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Gamasomorpha cataphracta* Karsch**, 1881 (**fig. 27Q—R**)
Gamasomorpha cataphracta Karsch, 1881: 40, f. 1—5; Lee, 1964; 22, f. 4b; Brignoli, 74, f. 1—6; Song, 1987: 90, f. 53.
Oonops corticalis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 116 (see Brignoli, 1974: 74); Lee, 1964; 23, f. 4.
Distribution: Taiwan; Korea, Japan, Philippines.
***Gamasomorpha nigrilineata* Xu**, 1986 (**fig. 27S—U**)
Gamasomorpha nigrilineata Xu, 1986: 270, f. 1—4; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 64, f. 55.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui.

Ischnothyreus Simon, 1892

***Ischnothyreus flagellichelis* Xu**, 1989 (**fig. 28A—E**)
Ischnothyreus flagellichelis Xu, 1989: 19, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Ischnothyreus formosus* Brignoli**, 1974 (**fig. 28F—H**)
Ischnothyreus formosus Brignoli, 1974: 80, f. 12—18; Song & Xu, 1986: 83; Song, 1987: 91, f. 55; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 62, f. 53.
Distribution: Taiwan (Akau), Zhejiang, Anhui; Japan.
***Ischnothyreus narutomii* (Nakatsudi**, 1942)
Gamasomorpha narutomii Nakatsudi, 1942: 287, pl. 11—12, f. 1—5.
Ischnothyreus narutomii: Lee, 1964: 22, f. 4c-e.
Ischnothyreus japonicus Oi, 1958: 31, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.
***Ischnothyreus omus* Suman**, 1965 (**fig. 28I—K**)
Ischnothyreus omus Suman, 1965: 226, f. 1—8; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 63, f. 54 (*I. onus*).
Distribution: Zhejiang; Hawaii.
***Ischnothyreus yueluensis* Yin *et* Wang**, 1984 (**fig. 28L—M**)
Ischnothyreus narutomii yueluensis Yin & Wang, 1984a: 51, f. 1.
Distribution: Hunan.

Oonopinus Simon, 1892

***Oonopinus pihulus* Suman**, 1965
Oonopinus pihulus Suman, 1965: 237, f. 32—34; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 66, f. 57.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Hawaii.

Opopaea Simon, 1891

***Opopaea cornuta* Yin *et* Wang**, 1984 (**figs. 11J, 28N—P**)
Opopaea cornuta Yin & Wang, 1984a: 52, f. 2; Song, 1987: 92, f. 56; Feng, 1990: 43, f. 18; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 67, f. 58.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Yunnan.
***Opopaea media* Song *et* Xu**, 1984 (**fig. 28Q—R**)
Opopaea media Song & Xu, 1984: 362, f. 3—5; Song, 1987: 94, f. 57; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 67, f. 59.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui.
***Opopaea plumula* Yin *et* Wang**, 1984 (**fig. 28S—U**)
Opopaea plumula Yin & Wang, 1984a: 54, f. 3; Song, 1987: 94, f. 58.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Opopaea sauteri* Brignoli**, 1974 (**fig. 28V—W**)
Opopaea sauteri Brignoli, 1974: 82, f. 19—21; Song, 1987; 95, f. 59.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Orchestina Simon, 1882

***Orchestina sinensis* Xu**, 1987 (**fig. 29A—C**)
Orchestina sinensis Xu, 1987c: 256, f. 1—6; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 65, f. 56.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Orchestina thoracica* Xu**, 1987 (**fig. 29D—F**)
Orchestina thoracica Xu, 1987c: 257, f. 7—12.
Distribution: Anhui.

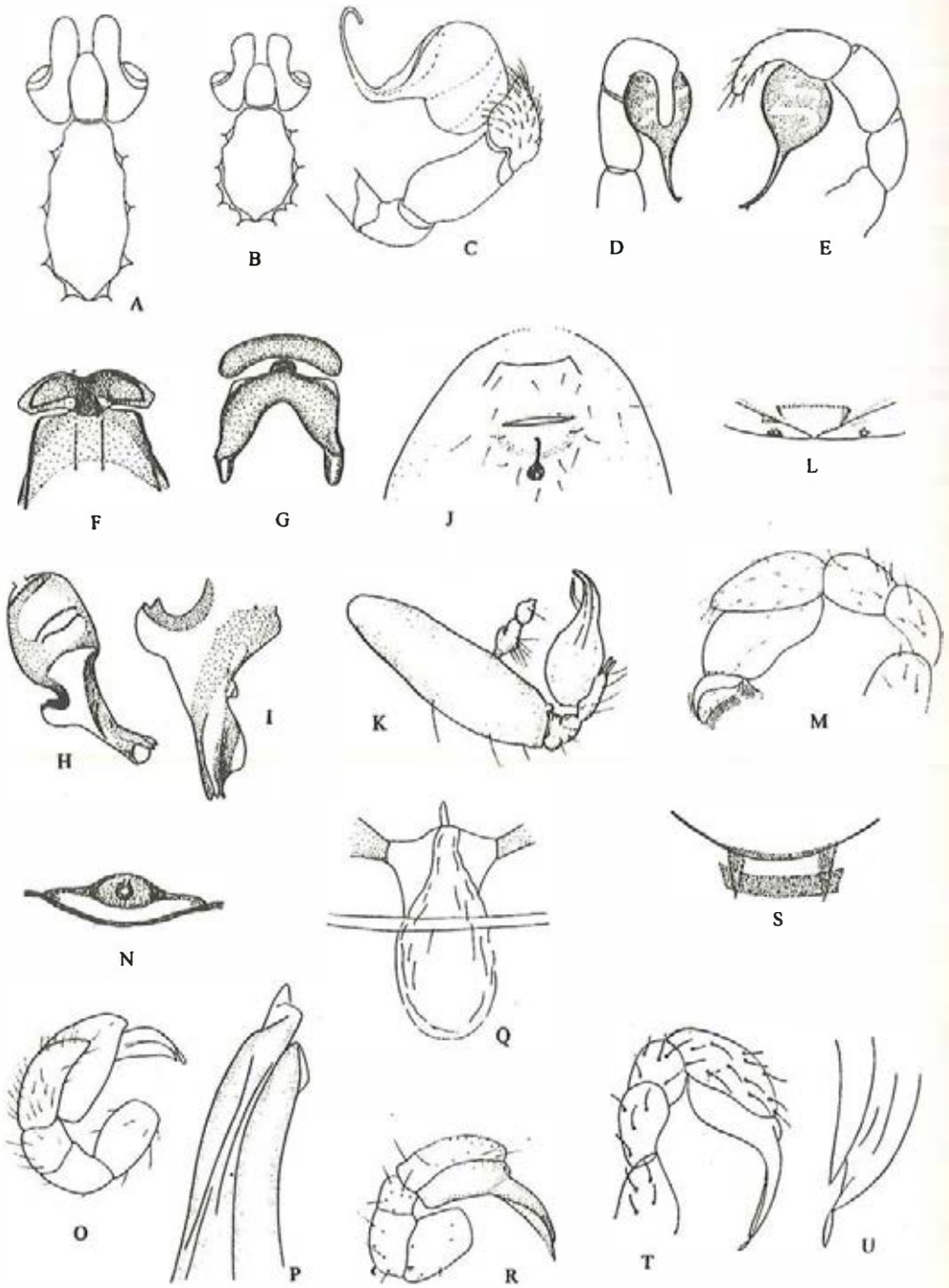

Fig. 27

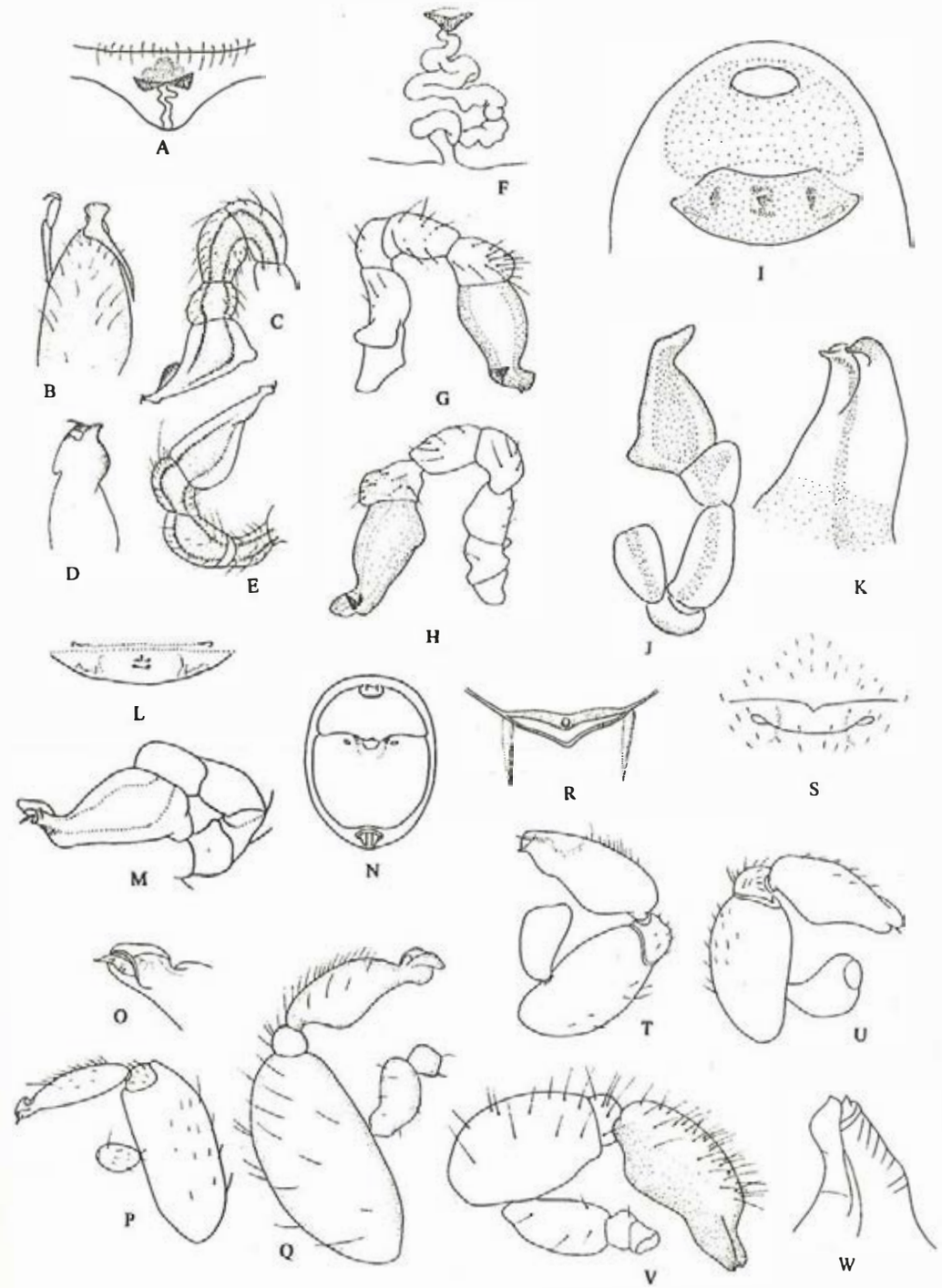

Fig. 28

Pseudotriaeris Brignoli, 1974

Pseudotriaeris karschi **(Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (fig.29G—H)**
Gamasomorpha karschi Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 117, pl. 16, f. 455.
Pseudotriaeris echinatus Yin & Wang, 1984a: 55, f. 4.
Pseudotriaeris karschi: Brignoli, 1974: 77, f. 7—11; Song & Xu, 1986: 83; Song, 1987: 96, f. 60; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 61, f. 52.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan; Japan.

Family Palpimanidae O. P. -Cambridge, 1871

Small to medium-sized (3—11mm), ecribellate, entelegyne (secondly haplogyne) spiders. Carapace and legs often dark to bright red or bright orange; abdomen fawn, gray to purplish, some species with two oval spots. Carapace suboval in outline, anteriorly slightly narrowed or truncated. Cephalic region evenly rounded, sloping gently towards thoracic region. Usually eight eyes in two rows, position varies between genera; lateral eyes either contiguous or widely separated; posterior median eyes small or large and irregular in shape. Chelicerae short and stout; cheliceral furrow weakly developed, true teeth may be present on retromargin but never numerous; promargin with peg teeth opposite tip of fang, which is short and stout. Fovea usually distict, covered with a hard, coriacerous, granular epidermis. Labium triangular. Endites converging and almost touching; serrula stong. Sternum scutiform, as wide as long; strongly granular, with extension around coxae. Femur I usually expanded dorsally; patella about as long as tibia length; tibia, metatarsus and tarsus of leg I with scopulae on promargin, but on tarsus scopulae limited to distal or middle part of the segment. Claws of anterior legs small, but those of posterior legs normal. Abdomen oval, cuticle often coriaceous with epigastric region heavily sclerotized, forming a ring-shaped scutum extending dorsally to encircle pedicel (Palpimaninae); scutum absent in Chedimininae. Two booklungs; single tracheal spiracle near spinnerets. Female genitalia consisting of two large membranous sacs opening into a common atrium with large secretory glands near base; spermathecae small, laterally connected to atrium by long duct. Male palp bears, in addition to embolus, an elaborate conductor and often other terminal accessory sclerites; tibia frequently bulbous.

The Palpimanidae represented by 14 genera most of which are known from the Afrotropical Region. From China only one species is reported.

Palpimanids are free-living ground-dwellers.

Fernandezina Biraben, 1951

Fernandezina gyirongensis **Hu *et* Li, 1987**
Fernandezina gyirongensis Hu & Li, 1987a: 323, f. 6—7.
Distribution: Tibet.
Note: Platnick (1993: 153) pointed out that this species was misplaced in this genus. This species needs to be further studied because of the poorly description and illustration.

Family Mimetidae Simon, 1890

Small to medium-sized (3—7mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace sometimes with rows of long spines. Cephalic region varies from long and attenuated (*Mimetus*) to short and sharply convex near middle (*Ebo*). Eight eyes; anterior median eyes usually largest; lateral eyes equal in size, connate and raised on a small common protuberance; well separated from median eyes; anterior median eyes frequently raised on a small, square protuberance. Chelicerae relatively long (especially in male *Mimetus*); directly vertically; fused at base; inner side separated by a narrow, triangular, elongated, membranous fissure; cheliceral promargin with peg teeth. Labium as wide as long or longer than wide (*Mimetus*). Endites long, almost parallel, ventrally with fairly short submarginal serrula. Legs long and

slender with strong spines. Legs I and II only slightly longer than others in *Ero*, in other genera anterior legs much longer; tibiae and metatarsi I and II with modified prolateral spination consisting of series of short spines, interspersed with series of longer, slightly curved spines. Abdomen variable in shape; in *Mimetus* often broad and angular in front or provided with humeral humps; in *Ero* either two apical tubercles of four large humps; intergument usually with very strong, isolated setae. Two booklungs. Tracheal spiracle single, near base of spinnerets. Epigynum distinct, heavily sclerotized but relatively simple, usually with lobed posterior extension. Male palp fairly long, with strongly developed paracymbial process; bulb with strongly curved embolus. Spinnerets with peculiarly enlarged, rounded, and incised cylindrical gland spigots of a sort unknown in any other spiders.

The Mimetidae are a small family represented by 12 genera. Totally 14 species belonging to 2 genera are reported from China.

Most mimetids are araneophagous. They are encountered in debris on the ground, in low vegetation or on the webs of other spiders.

Ero C. L. Koch, 1837

Ero aphana **(Walckenaer, 1894) (fig.29I—J)**
Ero aphana: Wiehle, 1953: 62, f. 138—143; Hu & Wu, 1989: 177, f. 147; Wang, 1990: 39, f. II. 5—7.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Xinjiang; Palearctic, introduced in Queensland.
Note: The epigynum and vulva of Xinjiang specimens illustrated by Hu & Wu is somewhat similar to those given by Wiehle, but the abdomen of Xinjiang specimens without three processes on the dorsum of abdomen. The illustrations given by Wang from Zhejiang specimens are different from those by Wiehle. A further study on these collections from different regions seems to be necessary.

Ero canala **Wang, 1990 (fig.29K—L)**
Ero canala Wang, 1990: 39, f. III. 1—4.
Distribution: Hunan.

Ero galea **Wang, 1990 (fig.29T—U)**
Ero galea Wang, 1990: 39, f. II. 8—10.
Distribution: Anhui.

Ero japonica **Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (fig.29M—N, V—W)**
Ero japonica Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 245; Paik, 1967: 186, f. 1, 4—11; Wang, 1990: 36, f. I. 1—9.
Distribution: Hunan; Korea, Japan.

Ero jiuhuaensis **Xu, Wang et Wang, 1987 (fig.29O—P) New name**
Ero juhuaensis Xu, Wang & Wang, 1987: 65, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Anhui (Mt. Jiuhua Shan), Hunan.
Note: The specific name refers to the type locality Mt. Jiuhua and was misprinted as *juhuaensis*.

Ero koreana **Paik, 1967 (fig.29Q—R)**
Ero koreana Paik, 1967: 188, f. 12—15; Wang, 1990: 36, f. II. 1—4; Ono, 1996: 20, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Hunan; Korea, Japan.

Ero tuberculata **(De Geer, 1778) (figs.29S, 30A)**
Ero tuberculata: Wang, 1986: 41, f. A—B.
Distribution: Anhui; Palearctic.

Mimetus Hentz, 1832

Mimetus caudatus **Wang, 1990 (fig.30N—O)**
Mimetus caudatus Wang, 1990: 42, f. IV. 4—5.
Distribution: Guangxi.

Mimetus echinatus **Wang, 1990 (fig.30B—C, P—Q)**
Mimetus echinatus Wang, 1990: 44, f. IV. 6—10.

Distribution: Hunan.
***Mimetus labiatus* Wang**, 1990 (**fig.30D—E**)
Mimetus labiatus Wang, 1990: 40, f. Ⅳ. 1—3.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Mimetus ryukyus* Yoshida**, 1993 (**fig.30F—G, R**)
Mimetus ryukyus Yoshida, 1993: 30, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.
***Mimetus sinicus* Song *et* Zhu**, 1993 (**figs.11K, 30H—I, S—T**)
Mimetus sinicus Song & Zhu, 1993: 421, f. 1—5; Song & Li, 1997; 400, f. 1.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Mimetus testaceus* Yaginuma**, 1960 (**fig.30J—K, U—V; pl. 1F**)
Mimetus testaceus: Wang, 1990: 40, f. Ⅲ. 5—11; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 61, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Guizhou, Guangxi; Korea, Japan.
***Mimetus tuberculatus* Liang *et* Wang**, 1991 (**fig.30L—M**)
Mimetus tuberculatus Liang & Wang, 1991: 61, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Qinghai, Xinjiang.

Family Eresidae C. L. Koch, 1850

Small to large (3—20mm), robust, cribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace rectangular, densely clothed in setae; cephalic region usually high in Eresinae. Eight eyes in three rows: 2—4—2 or 4—2—2. The four median eyes forming a small quadrangle narrower in front than behind, the anterior lateral on the side of the head, the posterior lateral far removed from the rest of eyes and situated high up on the posterior portion of the head (Eresinae). Chelicerae strong; anterior margin of cheliceral furrow armed with a strong chitinous keel; lateral condyle present. Endites inclined obliquely inwards. Fang and legs relatively shorter and strong. Sternum narrowed in front; labiosternal groove distinct. Legs short and stout, tarsi usually united to metatarsi by almost rigid joints; densely clothed in setae, three claws. Calamistrum uniseriate, usually along entire length of metatarsus Ⅳ in Eresinae. Abdomen rounded to oval, densely clothed in setae, frequently with patterns. Cribellum well developed; cribellar plate oval; usually divided. Posterior spinnerets shorter than anterior ones. Color patterns of both sexes different.

Totally about 110 species of 10 genera were described. Only 3 species of one genus are found in China.

Eresids occur in a variety of habitats, and are either ground-dwelling or plant-dwelling.

Eresus Walckenaer, 1805

***Eresus cinnaberinus* (Olivier**, 1789) (**figs. 11L, 31A—B**)
Aranea cinnaberinus Olivier, 1789: 221.
Eresus niger: Hu, 1984: 51, f. 47; Zhang, 1987: 47, f. 33—1—3; Feng, 1990: 31, f. 6. 1—4; Chen & Gao, 1990: 23, f. 25a—b; Wang, 1994: 11, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Heilongjiang; Palearctic.
***Eresus granosus* Simon**, 1895
Eresus granosus Simon, 1895: 331.
Distribution: Beijing; Russia.
Note: Simon (1895) noted that this species could be distinguished from former species by the granulation of thoracic region and sternum with reddish hairs rather than dark brown haris.
***Eresus tristis* Kroneberg**, 1875 (**fig.31C—D**)
Eresus tristis Kroneberg, 1875: 44, pl. 4, f. 31; Wang, 1994: 12, f. 4—6.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Turkestan.

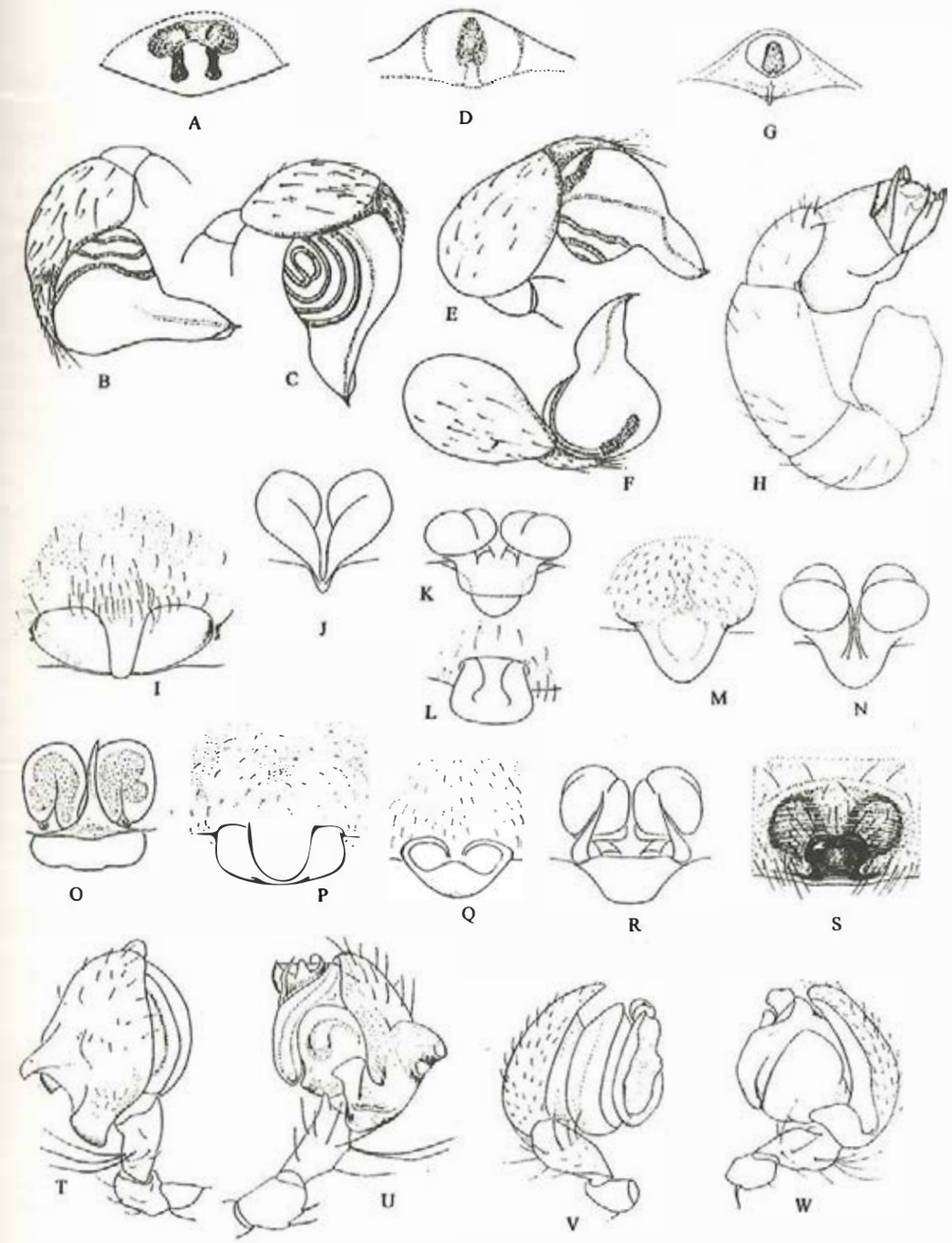

Fig. 29

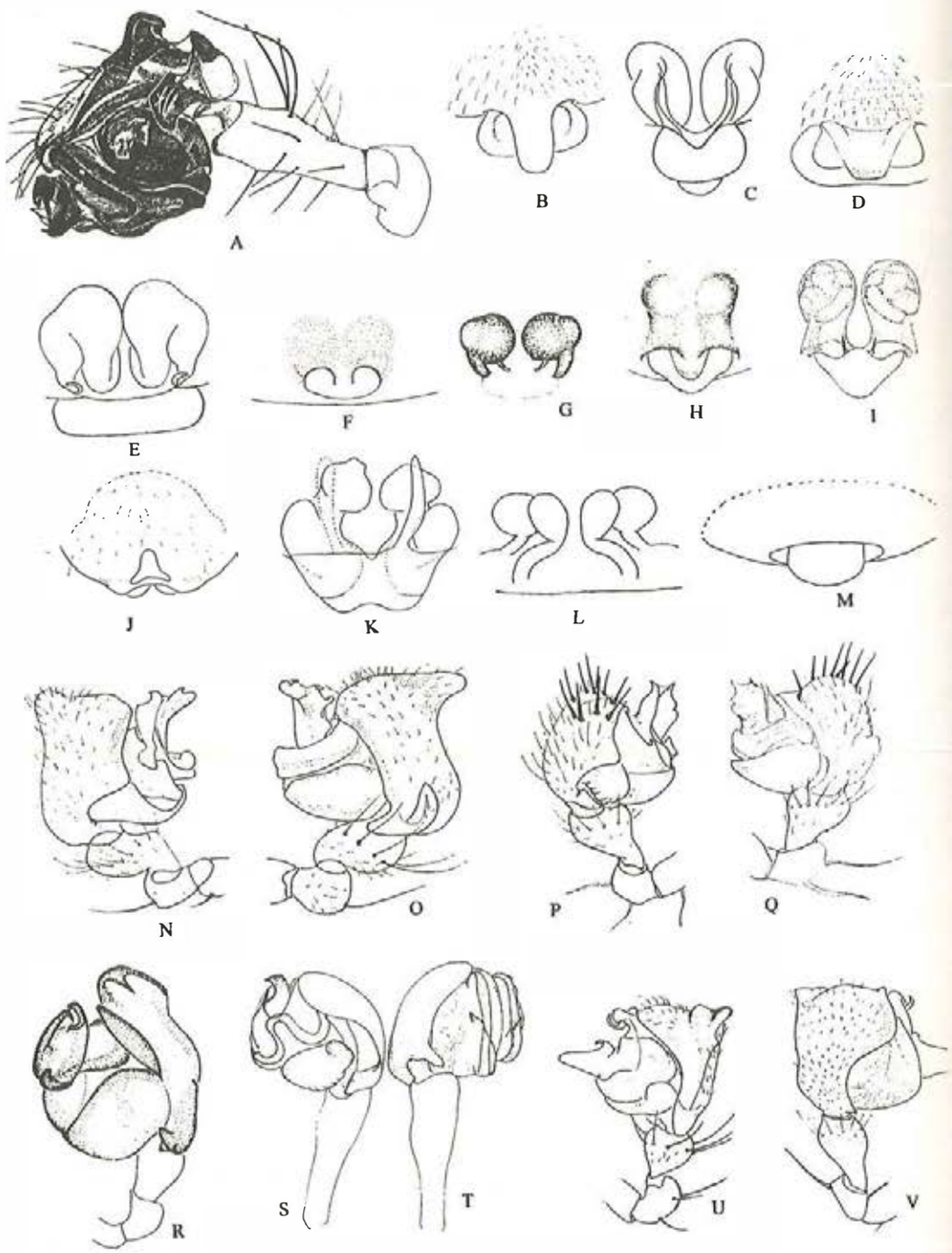

Fig. 30

Family Oecobiidae Blackwall, 1862

Small to medium-sized (3—16mm), entelegyne spiders. Carapace subcircular, wider than long; sides round. Eyes 6—8 in two rows in a close group near the center of the head; heterogenous. Posterior median eyes variable: circular or subcircular in Urocteinae and Oecobiinae; reduced in Uroecobiinae. Fovea absent. Clypeal snout distinct in *Uroctea*. Chelicerae slender, without fang groove or teeth; contiguous for full length; without lateral condyle or scopula; fang simple, curved, sharp. Sternum heart-shaped, wider than long; apex pointed, separating coxae Ⅳ; males with fringe of specialized spatulate setae on sternal margin. Labium free. Endites well developed, distal end convergent; without scopula. Female palp stout, with a pectinate claw. Legs with three claws, pectinate, spines few or lacking. Calamistrum biseriate in proximal half (lacking in males). Abdomen more or less flattened, oval to round; slightly overlapping carapace. Anal tubercle long, two jointed, provided with double row of fringe of long hairs. One pair of lung slits and one tracheal spiracle, close to the spinnerets; tracheal tubes restricted to the abdomen. Cribellum divided in Oecobiinae; absent in Urocteinae and Uroecobiinae. Anterior spinnerets short; posterior spinnerets with terminal article long, basal article short; middle spinnerets in the usual position, of moderate size. Female epigynum with plate variable, often with caudal notch, sometimes with anterior pit; epigyneal region transversely furrowed. Male palp with tibia unmodified to globular, without apophyses; embolus short with a hooked or long, curved spine; conductor varies from a complex sclerite to a membranous appendage.

The Oecobiidae are a small family of spiders represented by six genera in three subfamilies. Only 7 species of two genera are reported in China.

Oecobiids are commonly found either under small star-shaped meshwebs or multilayered webs under stones.

Oecobius Lucas, 1846

Oecobius cellariorum **(Duges, 1836) (figs. 12A, 31E, L)**
Oecobius cellariorum: Baum, 1974: 122, 141, f. 26—27, 54—57, 63; Zhu, 1983: 7; Yaginuma & Wen, 1983: 195, f. 6; Song *et al*. 1984: 2, f. F—H; Hu, 1984: 50, f. 44—45; Song, 1987: 88, f. 52; Feng, 1990: 30, f. 5; Chen & Gao, 1990: 22, f. 24a—b; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 54, f. 116.
Oecobius shaanxiensis Qiu & Zheng, 1981: 141, f. 1—4.
Oecobius shensiensis Qiu, 1981: 18, f. 10.
Oecobius sinensis Yin & Wang, 1981: 143, f. A—E.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hebei, Shandong; Cosmopolitan.

Oecobius nadiae **(Spassky, 1936) (fig. 31F—G, M—N)**
Oecobius nadiae: Mikhailov & Fet, 1980: 503.
Oecobius afghanicus Kullmann & Zimmermann, 1976: 42, f. 1—3, 6—9, 12, 13; Zhou, Wang & Zhu, 1983: 153, f. 1; Song, Hu & Liu, 1984: 1, f. A—E; Hu, 1984: 48, f. 43; Song, 1987: 85, f. 50; Hu & Wu, 1989: 55, f. 38; Chen & Gao, 1990: 21, f. 23a—b.
Distribution: Sichuan, Xinjiang; Afghanistan, Russia.

Oecobius navus **Blackwall, 1859 (fig. 31H—I, O—P)**
Oecobius navus: Wunderlich, 1987a: 115, f. 281—283, 708—709.
Oecobius annulipes: Shear, 1970: 138, f. 9, 10, 14, 29, 30, 50, 51; Baum, 1974: 117, 139, f. 17—19, 50—53, 62; Brignoli, 1982: 350; Song, 1987: 87, f. 51; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 38, f. 29; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1704, f. 1.
Distribution: Hong Kong, Guangdong, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Hunan; Cosmopolitan.

Oecobius przewalskyi **Hu *et* Li, 1987 (fig. 31J—K)**
Oecobius przewalskyi Hu & Li, 1987b: 247, f. 1. 1—3.
Distribution: Tibet.

Species inquirenda

Oecobius formosensis (Kayashima): Kayashima, 1943: 16, pl. 8, f. 2 (*Phanerecobius f.*), Taiwan.

Uroctea Dufour, 1820

***Uroctea compactilis* L. Koch**, 1878 (**fig.32A—B, F; pl. 2A**)
Uroctea compactilis: Baum, 1974: 110, 132, f. 3—5, 37—40, 49; Hu, 1984: 84, f. 76; Zhu, 1984: 170, f. 2; Feng, 1990: 49, f. 24; Chen & Gao, 1990: 41, f. 43; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 80, f. 71.
Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan; Korea, Japan.
***Uroctea lesserti* Schenkel**, 1936 (**figs. 12B, 32C—E**)
Uroctea lesserti Schenkel, 1936: 266, f. 87; Baum, 1974: 110, f. 6—8; Wen & Zhu, 1980: 40, f. 2; Zhu & Shi, 1985: 66, f. 55; Hu, 1984: 83, f. 76; Zhu, 1984: 169, f. 1; Zhang, 1987: 61, f. 45; Feng, 1990: 50, f. 25. 1—6.
Uroctea 11-maculata Schenkel, 1953: 17, f. 9; Brignoli, 1983: 216 (*U. undecimmaculata*).
Uroctea joannisi Schenkel, 1963: 99, f. 57.
Distribution: Jiangsu, Henan, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang.

Family Hersiliidae Thorell, 1869

Medium-sized (5—10mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Body color varies from golden brown to pure white, or almost black and mottled. Carapace ovoid and flattened; with narrow longitudinal fovea and radiating striae; densely covered with plumose setae. Eight eyes in two strongly recurved rows, the anterior laterals standing high up halfway between the anterior and posterior medians. Chelicerae weak, unarmed or armed with three large and a series of about 12 minute teeth. Endites inclined obliquely on the labium. Sternum heart-shaped, anterior edge straight or slightly concave. Legs very long and slender, especially in males; leg III shortest; legs armed with 3 claws on an onychium. Legs with few spines; trichobothria present; autospasy occurs at petella-tibia joint. Abdomen flat; densely covered with plumose setae; wider behind than in front. Two booklungs; tracheal spiracle close to spinnerets. Female epigynum with broad central septum. Male palp without tibial apophyses; bulb regular, ovoid or circular; conductor filiform and pointed. Posterior spinnerets very long, usually longer than the abdomen (*Hersilia*), cylindrical with elongated and tapering apical segments; inner surface with a series of long tubules producing thin silk threads. Colulus present.

The Hersiliidae are a small family with a worldwide distribution that comprises six genera and about 90 species. Seven species of one genus are known from our fauna.

The species of the family are extremely active hunting spiders, living on tree-trunks, old walls, or under stones, and at most spinning a scanty web of irregular threads.

Hersilia Audouin, 1826

***Hersilia albinota* Baehr *et* Baehr**, 1993
Hersilia albinota Baehr & Baehr, 1993: 60, f. 9, 39a—b, e—f.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Hersilia albomaculata* Wang *et* Yin**, 1985 (**figs.32G—H, 33A—B**)
Hersilia albomaculata Wang & Yin, 1985: 47, f. 2; Song & Chen, 1985: 445, f. 1—2; Song, 1987: 114, f. 77; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 79, f. 70.
Hersilia clathrata (non Thorell, 1895) Yaginuma & Wen, 1983: 193, f. 2; Xu, 1984: 25, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Anhui (Mt. Huangshan), Zhejiang (Mt. Morgan).
Note: Yaginuma and Wen (1983) described the female specimens from Mt. Huangshan, Anhui Province and misidentified them as *H. clathrata*. Later, Xu (1984) described the male specimens from Mt. Huangshan under the same specific name.

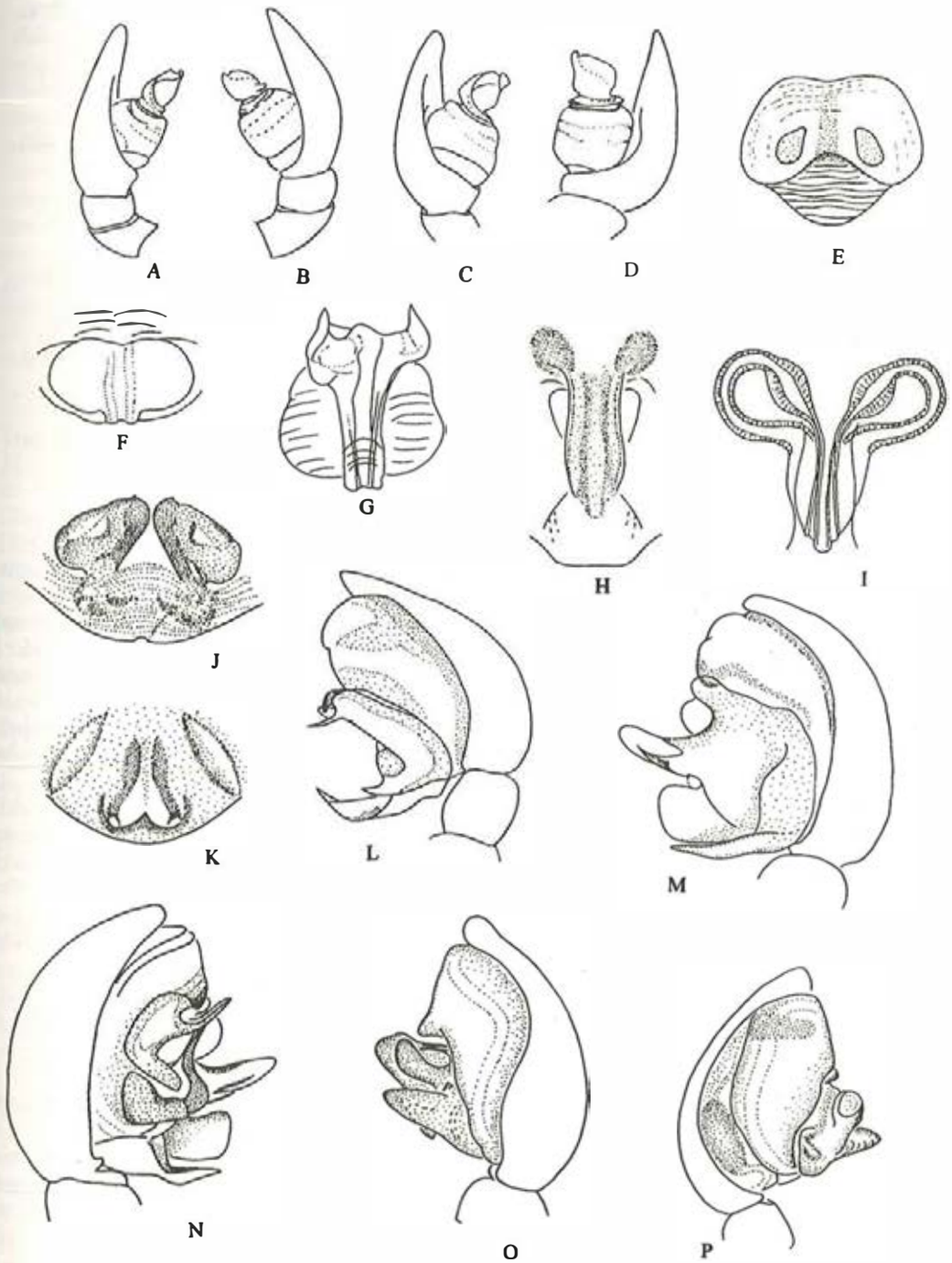

Fig.31

***Hersilia asiatica* Song *et* Zheng**, 1982 (**figs.32I—J, 33C—D**)
Hersilia asiatica Song & Zheng, 1982a: 40, 1—5; Hu, 1984: 81, f. 74; Song, 1987: 116, f. 78: feng, 1990: 48. f. 11. 23; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 78, f. 69; Baehr & Baehr, 1993: 25, f. 20c—f; S. H. Chen, 1994: 1, f. 1A—F.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Zhejiang; Thailand.
***Hersilia savignyi* Lucas**, 1836
Hersilia savignyi Lucas, 1836: 10, pl. 13. f. 1; Simon, 1893: 444, f. 417, 426; Pocock, 1900: 241, f. 82; Lee, 1964: 66, f. 24. 1.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan, Burma, India to Indonesia.
***Hersilia striata* Wang *et* Yin**, 1985 (**figs.12C, 32K—L, 33E**)
Hersilia striata Wang & Yin, 1985: 45, f. 1; Song, 1987: 117, f. 79.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Hersilia xinjiangensis* Liang *et* Wang**, 1989 (**figs.32O—P, 33F—G**)
Hersilia xinjiangensis Liang & Wang, 1989: 56, f. 1—4; Hu & Wu, 1989: 78, f. 55. 5—8.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Hersilia yunnanensis* Wang, Song *et* Qiu**, 1993 (**fig.32M—N**)
Hersilia yunnanensis Wang, Song & Qiu, 1993: 33, f. 1.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Family Deinopidae MacLeay, 1839

Medium-sized to large (6—20mm), cribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace longer than wide. Eight eyes in three rows; posterior median eyes enlarged, anterior mdian eyes smallest, anterior lateral eyes on small tubercles. Cheliceral furrow with teeth, lateral condyle present. Labium as wide as long, narrowly rebordered. Front legs long and slender. Leg formula: 1234; metatarsi and tarsi Ⅳ with macrosetae ventrally; three claws. Abdomen clothed in a dense layer of plumose setae. Two booklungs; posterior tracheal spiracle situated close to spinnerets. Six spinnerets; anterior pair broad at base, larger than others. Cribellum narrow, undivided; as wide as spinnerets' base. Epigyne with semicircular to triangular plate. Male palp with spiral embolus.

The Deinopidae are a small family found in tropical and subtropical regions of the world. Totally about 60 recognized species in four genera, only one undescribed species is known from China.

Deinopids construct a small, rectangular, expandable web consisting of cribellated silk. They hunt in low bushes and shrubs.

Deinopis MacLeay, 1839

***Deinopis* sp.**
Dinopis sp. Wang, 1983: 50, f. 1—3 (juvenile).
Distribution: Yunnan (Jinghong).

Family Uloboridae O. P. -Cambridge, 1871

Small to medium-sized (3—10mm), cribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace variable, long and narrow in Miagrammopinae, pear-shaped in Uloboridae, more triangular in Hyptiotinae. Eight eyes (4—4) in Uloboridae and Hyptiotinae, or four with anterior eye row reduced in Miagrammopinae; posterior lateral eyes on tubercles in *Hyptiotes*. Chelicerae without prominent condyle; cheliceral furrow with cluster of small teeth or with one or more large teeth; venom glands absent. Labium semicircular in Uloboninae and Hyptiotinae. Labium and endites long and distally pointed in Miagrammopinae. Legs Ⅰ and Ⅳ longer than other legs in both Uloborinae and Miagrammopinae, legs shorter and stouter in Hyptiotinae; tibia Ⅰ with brush of long setae in Uloborinae. Femora of legs with dorsal trichobothria. Metatarsus Ⅳ curved, laterally compressed, bearing uniseriate calamistrum. Extending from the center or distal third of metatarsus Ⅳ to the tip of tarsus Ⅳ, with a row of stout, nearly perpendicular, ventral setae each with a spiraled shaft and small, hooked tip. Abdomen shape variable, from oval to peaked to cylindrical, with 1 to 4 pairs of dorsal humps. Female epigyne with paired or unpaired caudal projections. Male palp with palpal tibia modified, short, disc-like to conical; embolus thin, circular, coiled or a short, curved spine; cymbium with two apical setae. Cribellum of female undivided, instead of a weakly sclerotized integument in mature males. Just anterior to the cribellum a single median spiracle. Anterior spinnerets having three segments: a large basal segment; a short, ringlike middle segment; and a short, dome-shaped apical segment. Anal tubercle usually large, two-segmented. Uloborids are distinguished from all other spiders by the lack of poison glands.

The Uloboridae occur worldwide, attaining great diversity in tropical and subtropical regions. The family comprises 19 genera in four subfamilies. Twenty two species of six genera have been reported from China.

Uloborids construct complete orbwebs or reduced orbwebs ranging from a section of an orb to a single line.

Hyptiotes Walckenaer, 1837

***Hyptiotes affinis* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**fig.33H—I, N**)
Hyptiotes affinis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 108, f. 393; Yoshida, 1982: 18, f. 1—2; Song, 1987: 80, f. 44; Feng, 1990: 29, f. 32; Chen & Gao, 1990: 29, f. 32; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 45, f. 36.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Hebei; Korea, Japan.
***Hyptiotes paradoxus* (C. L. Koch**, 1834) (**figs.33J—K, 34A**)
Hyptiotes paradoxus: Zhu & Sha, 1983: 163, f. a—d; Hu, 1983: 13, f. 6 (*H. paradorus*); Chen & Zhang, 1991: 46, f. 37.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Sichuan; Palearctic.
Note: The figures of vulva and palp given by the authors cited above are different from those of *H. paradoxus* given by Opell (1979: f. 62) and Roberts (1985: f. 17d) respectively.
***Hyptiotes xinlongensis* Liu, Wang *et* Peng**, 1991 (**fig.33L—M**)
Hyptiotes xinlongensis Liu, Wang & Peng, 1991: 262, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Gansu.

Miagrammopes O. P. -Cambridge, 1869

***Miagrammopes oblongus* Yoshida**, 1982 (**fig.34B—C**)
Miagrammopes oblongus Yoshida, 1982: 19, f. 8—10; Song, 1987: 81, f. 45.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Miagrammopes orientalis* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**fig.34D—F**)
Miagrammopes orientalis: Yoshida, 1982: 18, f. 3—7; Song, 1987: 82, f. 46; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 47, f. 38; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1705, f. 2.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Shanxi; Korea, Japan.

Octonoba Opell, 1979

***Octonoba biforata* Zhu, Sha *et* Chen**, 1989 (**figs.34G—H, 35A—B**)
Octonoba biforata Zhu, Sha & Chen, 1989: 48, f. 1—8; Chen & Gao, 1990: 30, f. 23.
Distribution: Fujian, Sichuan.
Octonoba longshanensis* Xia *et al., 1997 (**fig.34I—J**)
Octonoba longshanensis
Xia, Peng, Zhang, Gong & Kim, 1997: 33, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Octonoba sinensis* (Simon**, 1880) (**figs.12D, 34K—L, 35C**)
Uloborus sinensis Simon, 1880: 111, pl. 3, f. 8—9.
Octonoba sinensis Yoshida, 1980: 58, f. 3—4; Song, 1987: 82, f. 47; Zhang, 1987: 54, f. 39; Hu & Wu, 1989: 72, f. 54; Feng, 1990: 40, f. 15; Chen & Gao, 1990: 32, f. 34; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 48, f. 39; Yoshida, 1991d: 24, f. 2C.

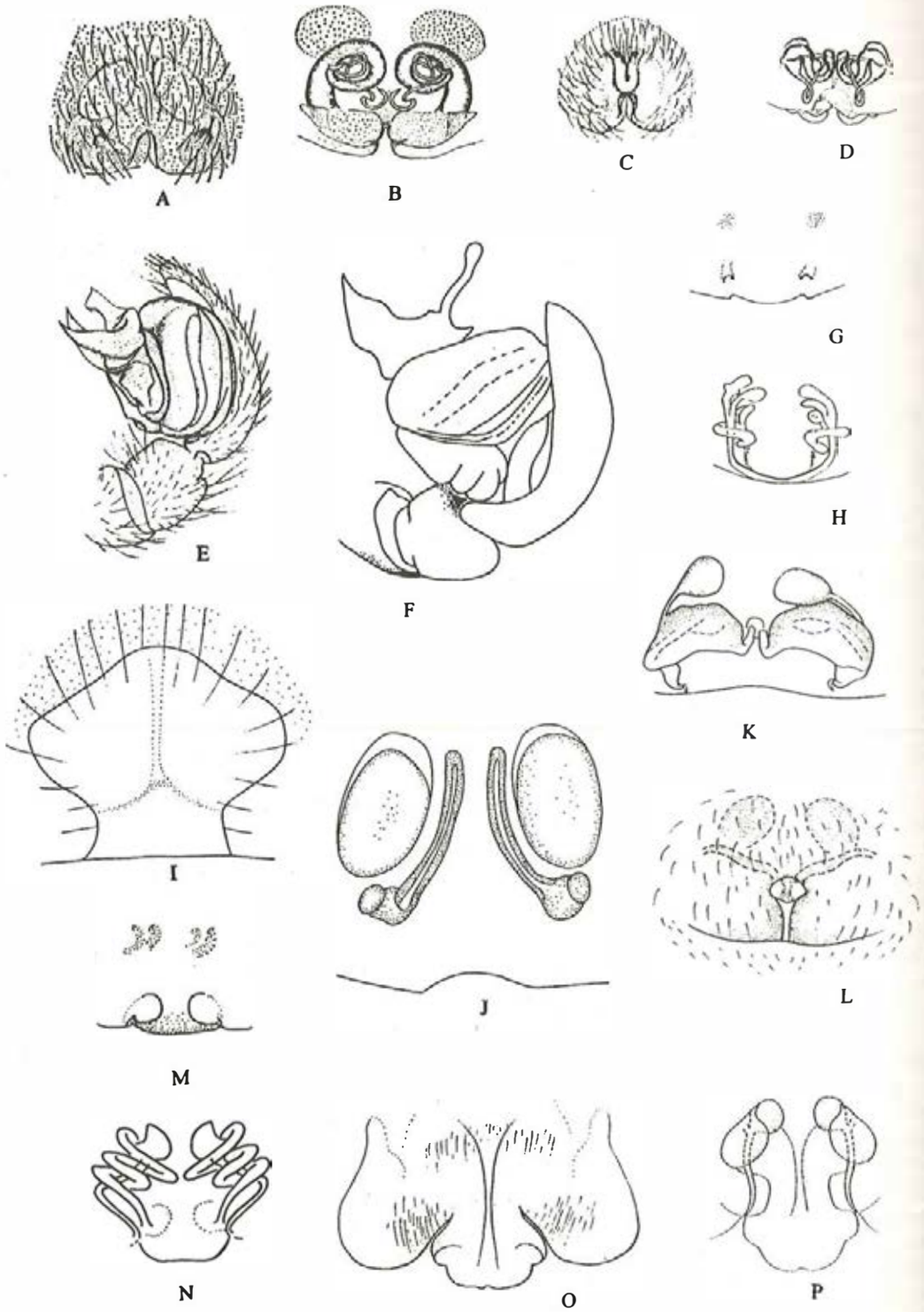

Fig. 32

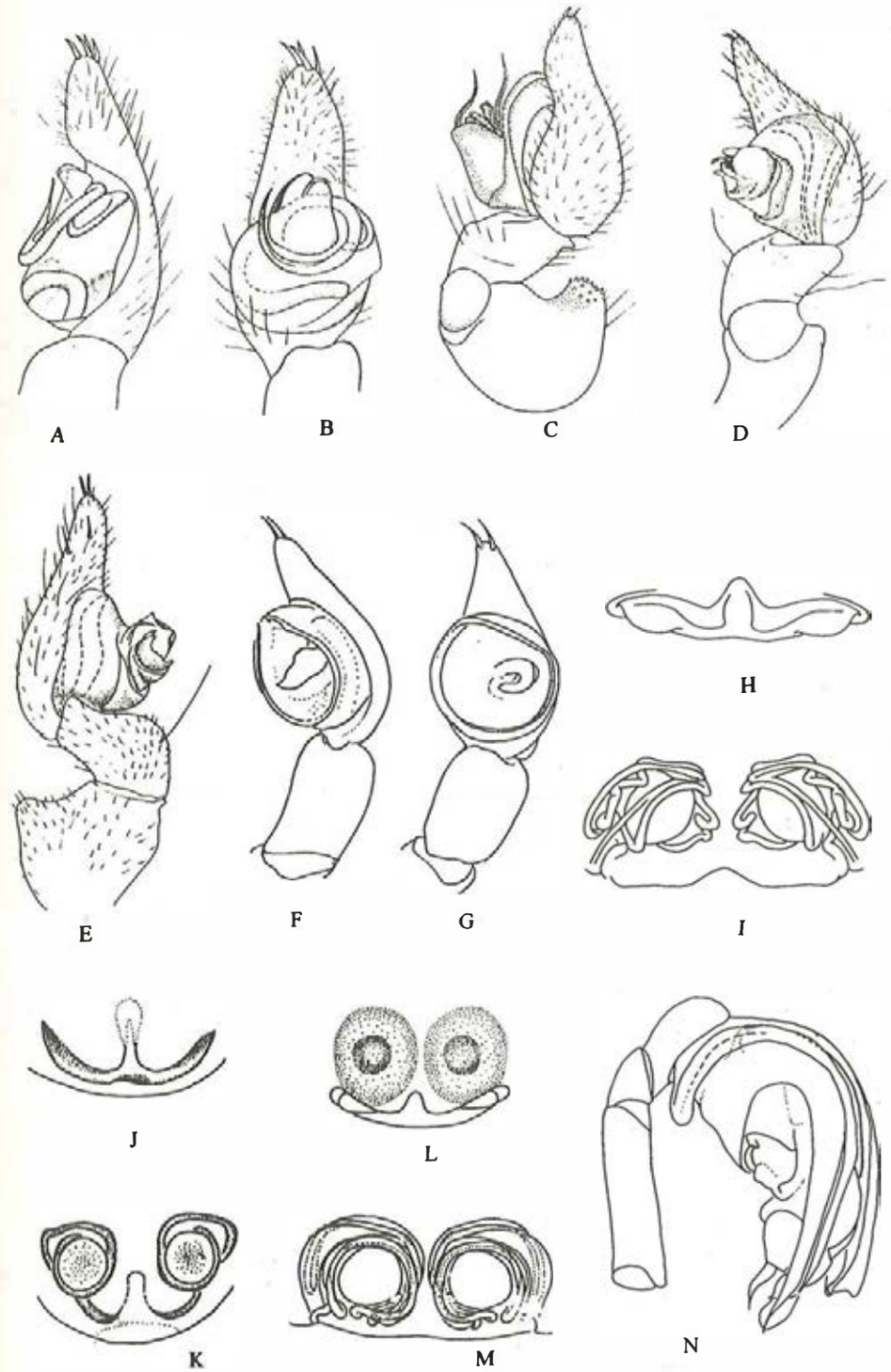

Fig. 33

Distribution: Zhejiang, Sichuan, Hebei, Xinjiang; Korea, Japan, North America.

***Octonoba spinosa* Yoshida**, 1982 (**figs.34M—N, 35D**)

Octonoba spinosa Yoshida, 1982: 72, f. 1—3; Song, 1987: 83, f. 48.

Distribution: Taiwan.

***Octonoba sybotides* (Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906) (**figs.34O, 35E**)

Uloborus sybotides Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 104, pl. 15, f. 428, 431.

Octonoba sybotides Yoshida, 1980: 62, f. 9, 10; Hu, 1983: 12, f. 3 (lapsus for *syborides*, *sybetides*).

Distribution: Hunan; Korea, Japan.

***Octonoba taiwanica* Yoshida**, 1982 (**figs.34R—S, 35F**)

Octonoba taiwanica Yoshida, 1982: 72, f. 4—6; Song, 1987: 84, f. 49.

Distribution: Taiwan.

***Octonoba varians* (Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906) (**figs.34P, 35G**)

Uloborus varians Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 102, pl. 3, f. 429; Hu, 1984: 65, f. 60.

Octonoba varians: Yoshida, 1980: 59, f. 1, 2, 5, 6; Hu, 1983: 12, f. 2; Zhu *et al.*, 1985: 62, f. 51; Chen & Gao, 1990: 32, f. 35; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 49, f. 40. 1—4.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan, Shanxi; Japan.

***Octonoba yesoensis* (Saito**, 1934) (**figs.34Q, 35H**)

Argyrodes yesoensis Saito, 1934: 303, pl. 12. f. 15; pl. 14, f. 54.

Octonoba yesoensis: Yoshida, 198 0 62, f. 7, 8: Wang & Zhu, 1983: 164, f. 1—3.

Distribution: Shaanxi; Korea, Japan, Russia, Iran.

Philoponella Mello-Leitao, 1917

Philoponella cymbiformis* Xia *et al., 1997 (**fig.36A—B**)

Philoponella cymbiformis Xia, Peng, Zhang, Gong & Kim, 1997: 34, f. 4—6.

Distribution: Jiangxi.

***Philoponella nasuta* (Thorell**, 1895) (**fig.36C**)

Uloborus nasutus Schenkel, 1963: 18, f. 2a—b; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 51, f. 42.

Philoponella nasutus: Hu, 1983: 13, f. 5; Feng, 1990: 42, f. 17.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Sichuan; Burma.

***Philoponella nigromaculata* Yoshida**, 1992 (**figs.35I, 36D**)

Philoponella nigromaculata Yoshida, 1992: 193, f. 1—5.

Distribution: Taiwan.

***Philoponella prominens* (Bosenberg *et* Strand**, 1906) (**figs.35J—K, 36E**)

Uloborus prominens Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 106, pl. 16, f. 410.

Philoponella prominens: Yoshida, 1980: 63; Hu, 1983: 12, f. 4; Feng, 1990: 41, f. 16; Chen & Gao, 1990: 33, f. 36; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 50, f. 41 (lapsus for *prominensis*).

Distribution: Zhejiang, Sichuan, Hunan; Korea; Japan.

Philoponella wuyiensis* Xia *et al., 1997 (**fig.35L—M**)

Philoponella wuyiensis Xia, Peng, Zhang, Gong & Kim, 1997: 34, f. 7—8.

Distribution: Fujian.

Uloborus Latreille, 1806

***Uloborus guangxiensis* Zhu, Sha *et* Chen**, 1989 (**fig.36F—G, L—M**)

Uloborus guangxiensis Zhu, Sha & Chen, 1989: 50, f. 9—17; Chen & Gao, 1990: 34, f. 37.

Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan.

Uloborus penicillatoides* Xia *et al., 1997 (**fig.36H—I**)

Uloborus penicillatoides Xia, Peng, Zhang, Gong & Kim, 1997: 35, f. 13—16.

Distribution: Hunan.

***Uloborus walckenaerius* (Latreille**, 1806) (**fig.36J—K, N**)

Uloborus walckenaerius Hu, 1983: 11, f. 1; Zhu *et al.*, 1985: 63, f. 52; Zhang, 1987: 55, f. 40; Chen & Gao, 1990: 36, f. 38; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 51, f. 43—44.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Sichuan, Henan, Hebei, Qinghai, Gansu, Jilin, Helongjiang; Palearctic.

Zosis Walckenaer, 1841

***Zosis geniculatus* (Olivier**, 1789) (**figs.35N—O, 37A**)

Uloborus geniculatus: Chikuni, 1989: 167, pl. 23. f. 4.

Zosis geniculatus Zhu, 1983: 13; Opell, 1979: 510, pl. 7c, f. 2, 162—174; Yoshida, 1991: 24, f. 1c, 2b; Platnick, 1993: 171; Song & Zhu, 1994: 38, f. 3C (male only).

Philoponella xiamenensis Xia, Peng, Zhang, Gong & Kim, 1997: 35, f. 10—12. **New synonymy**

Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Yunnan; Tropical.

Note: 1. Illustrations of female's genitalia are after original drawings of *Ph. xiamenensis* by Xia *et al.*; 2. The female of *Z. geniculatus* (non Olivier, 1789) described by Song & Zhu (1994: 38, f. 3B—C) was misidentified and should be transferred to the genus *Philoponella* as a new species.

Family Nesticidae Dahl, 1926

Very small to medium-sized (2—6mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace short, pear-shaped; fovea represented by a wide depression. Eight eyes in two rows, but all of them may be strongly reduced or totally lacking in troglobionts. Chelicerae with 2—3 strong teeth on the anterior margin. Behind these teeth an irregular group of numerous small denticles. Legs without strong spines, but long dorsal bristles present on tibiae and patellae. Three claws pectinate in one row; female palpal claw exceptionally long, pectinate. Trichobothrial pattern two rows on tibiae, a single one on metatarsi. Serrate bristles present on tarsi IV, and errect sensory hairs on all tarsi and metatarsi. Abdomen more or less globular and without modifications; abdominal pattern of pale symmetrical spots or stripes on a darker ground, sometimes also with blackish stripes, but white guanine and silvery pigments lacking. Colulus well developed, widely triangular or sometimes almost finger-like. Spinnerets and tracheal stigma unmodified, as in most Araneoidea. Female epigyne rather variable externally, with or without simple scape. Copulatory pockets usually complex in structure. One pair of seminal receptacula. Male papal cymbium with more or less complicated basal process, usually fixed, but in the genus *Nesticella* movable. This process is usually called the paracymbium, but its homology with the paracymbium in Linyphiidae is uncertain. Palpal tibia without apophyses and never significantly modified. Apex of cymbium with 0—2 short, strong spines. Bulb with semicircular embolus, which is modified subapically in many species of Nesticini. Conductor always present but very variable in structure, often with backwardly directed guide for embolus. Most species with an additional sclerite, the "terminal apophysis", close to or fused with base of conductor. Tegulum usually with a well-developed, projecting apophysis, but this is strongly reduced or absent in many genera and doubled in the genus *Nesticus*.

The Nesticidae are a small family represented by eight genera of which only one genus and four species are known from China.

Web three-dimensional, but not as regular as in Theridiidae. Cocoon globular, attached to the web or carried in the chelicerae.

Nesticella Lehtinen *et* Saaristo, 1980

***Nesticella brevipes* (Yaginuma**, 1970)(**fig.37G**)

Nesticus brevipes: Zhu, 1983: 50.

Distribution: Zhejiang; Japan.

Nesticella mogera **(Yaginuma,** 1972**)(fig.37B—C, H)**
Nesticus mogera: Gong & Zhu, 1982: 62, f. a-f; Hu, 1984: 175, f. 184; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 157, f. 155.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Shandong, Inner Mongolia; Japan, Hawaii, Fijian.
Nesticella odonta **(Chen,** 1984**)(figs.12E, 37E—F, I)**
Nesticus odontus Chen, 1984: 34, f. 1—6; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 157, f. 156.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui.
Nesticella yui **Wunderlich *et* Song,** 1994 **(fig.37D)**
Nesticella yui Wunderlich & Song, 1994: 347, f. 19.
Distribution: Yunnan (Menglun).

Family Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833

Very small to medium-sized (2—15mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace variable in profile from flat to high; in some genera frontal region of carapace with modifications, especially in males. Eight eyes in two rows, eyes usually encircled by brownish ring. Cherilcerae usually without retromarginal teeth. Anterior margin of labium not thickened. Clypeus usually high. Legs moderately long to very long; with no or few spines, none on femora, tibiae and metatarsi; tarsi usually tapering towards tip. Tarsi IV with a series of serrated bristles forming a comb on its ventral side (sometimes reduced or difficult to discern in smaller species and males). Abdomen variable in shape from oval to round and high to elongated, extending beyond spinnerets; some species with dorsal stridulating plates near pedicel. Two booklungs; tracheal spiracle a fairly wide slit with poorly sclerotized rim, just in front of spinnerets. Epigyne variable; one or two pairs of spermathecae. Patellae and tibiae of male palp without any processes, paracymbium forming a hook on alveolus or on distal margin of cymbium.

The Theridiidae are a large family of spiders represented worldwide by 62 genera and about 2 200 species. Of which 234 species of 27 genera have been reported from China.

Theridiids constitute a diverse group of spiders occuring in a variety of habitats where they usually construct irregular space-webs with threads radiating in different direction. Aggregate silk glands are present in theridiids. Sticky silk is used to wrap prey.

Achaearanea Strand, 1929

Achaearanea angulithorax **(Boesenberg *et* Strand,** 1906**)(fig.38A—B, I—J)**
Theridion angulithorax Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 144, pl. 12, f. 294; Lee, 1964: 29, pl. 6, f. lm; Hu, 1984: 167, f. 4—6.
Achaearanea angulithorax: Guo, 1985: 45, f. 2; Zhang, 1987: 104, f. 83; Chen & Gao, 1990: 89, f. 110; Zhu, 1998: 92, f. 53.
Distribution: Taiwan, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
Achaearanea asiaticus **(Boesenberg *et* Strand,** 1906**)(fig.38C—D, K—L)**
Achaea asiaticus Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 148, pl. 12, f. 278.
Achaearanea asiaticus: Yaginuma 1986: 33, f. 19. 7; Zhu, 1998: 96, f. 56.
Distribution: Hainan, Hubei, Liaoning, Jilin; Japan.
Achaearanea campanulata **Chen *et* Zhang,** 1990 **(fig.38E—F, M—N)**
Achaearanea campanulata Chen & Zhang, 1990 138, f. 130; Zhu, 1998: 88, f. 50.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hubei, Guizhou.
Achaearanea celsabdomina **Zhu,** 1998 **(fig.38G—H, O—P)**
Achaearanea celsabdomina Zhu, 1998: 82, f. 45.
Distribution: Hainan.
Achaearanea cingulata **Zhu,** 1998 **(fig.39A—B)**
Achaearanea cingulata Zhu, 1998: 85, f. 48.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi.
Achaearanea daliensis **Zhu,** 1998 **(fig.39C—D, K—L)**
Achaearanea daliernsis Zhu, 1998: 87, f. 49.

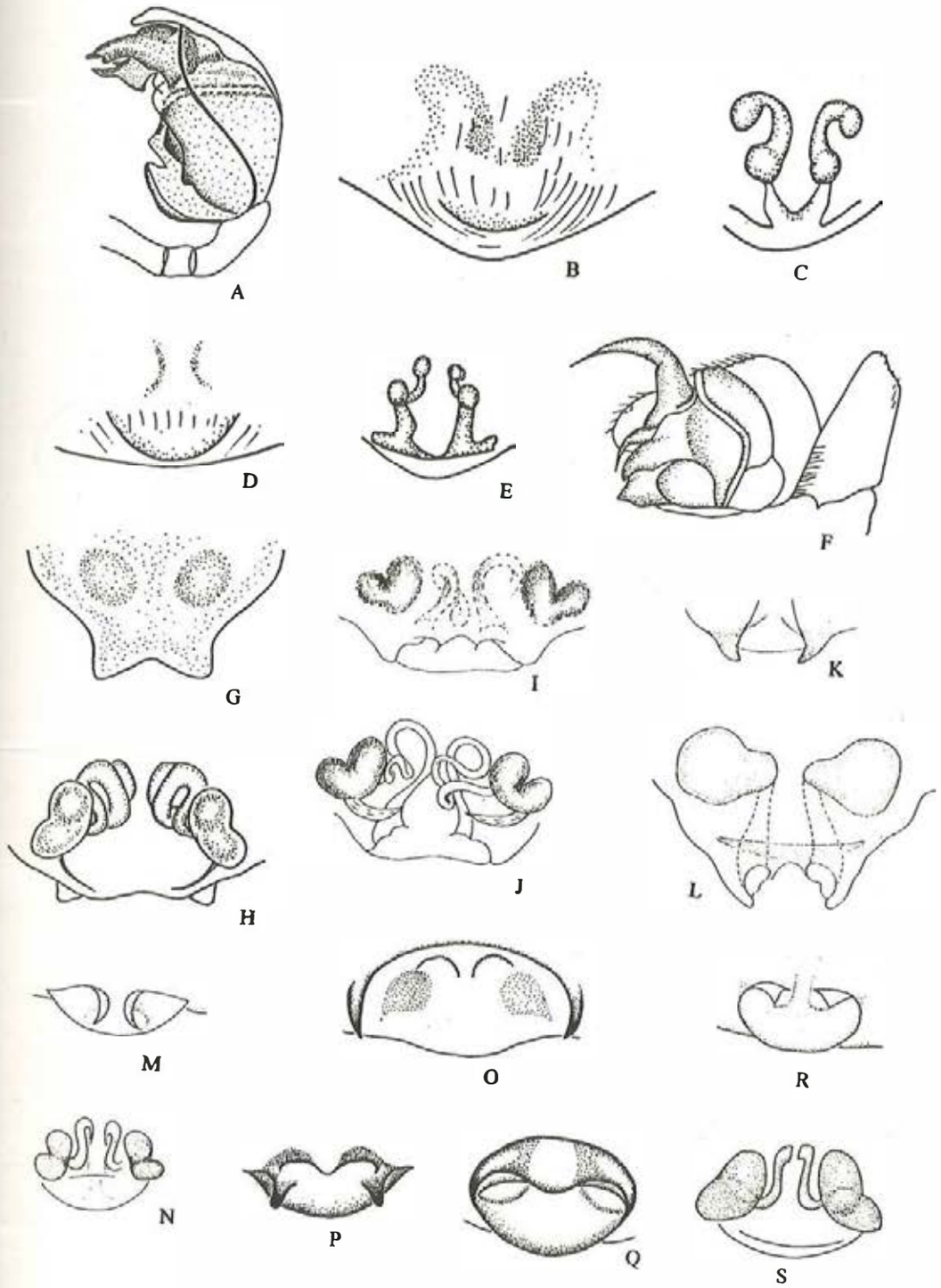

Fig. 34

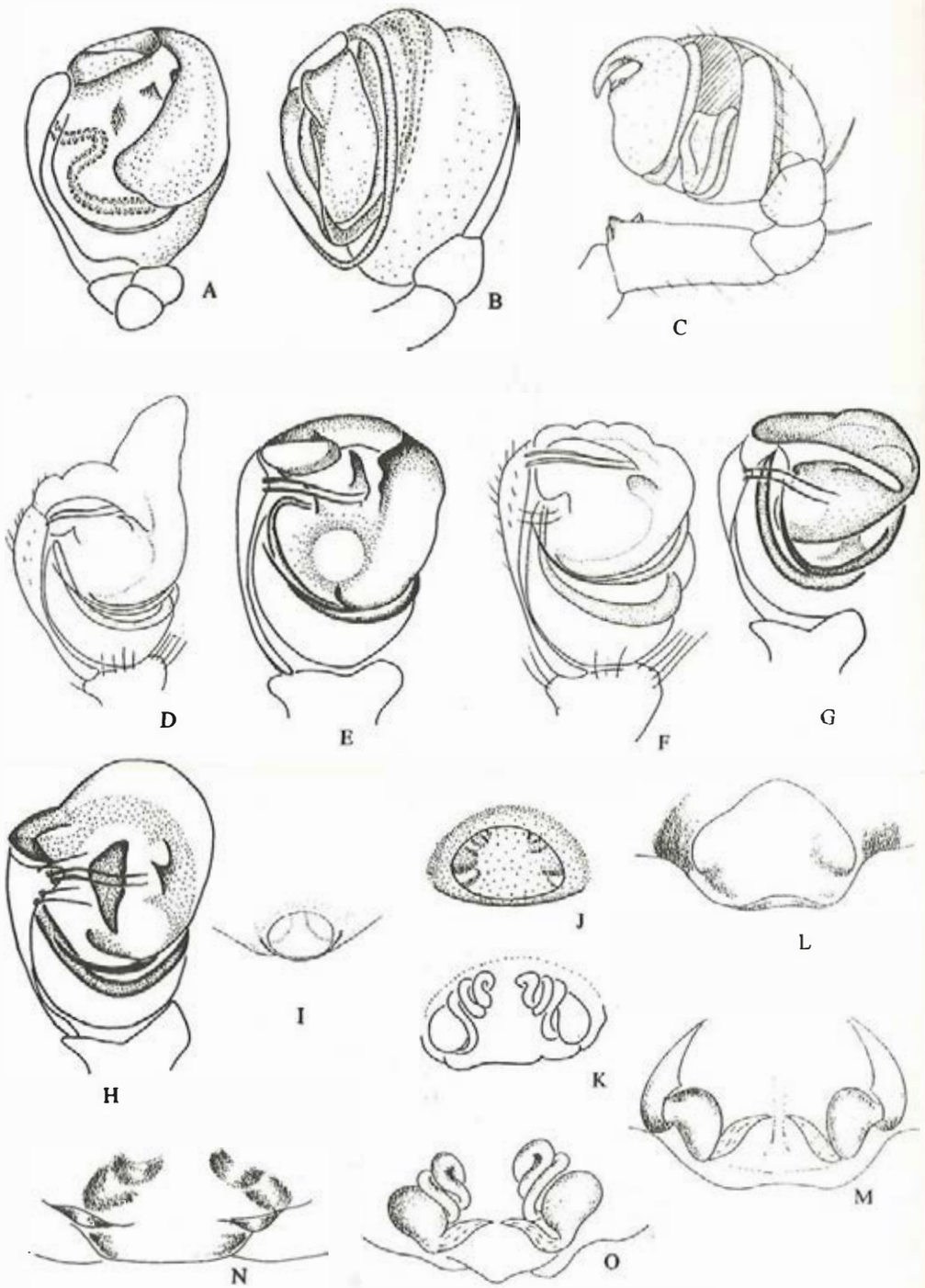

Fig. 35

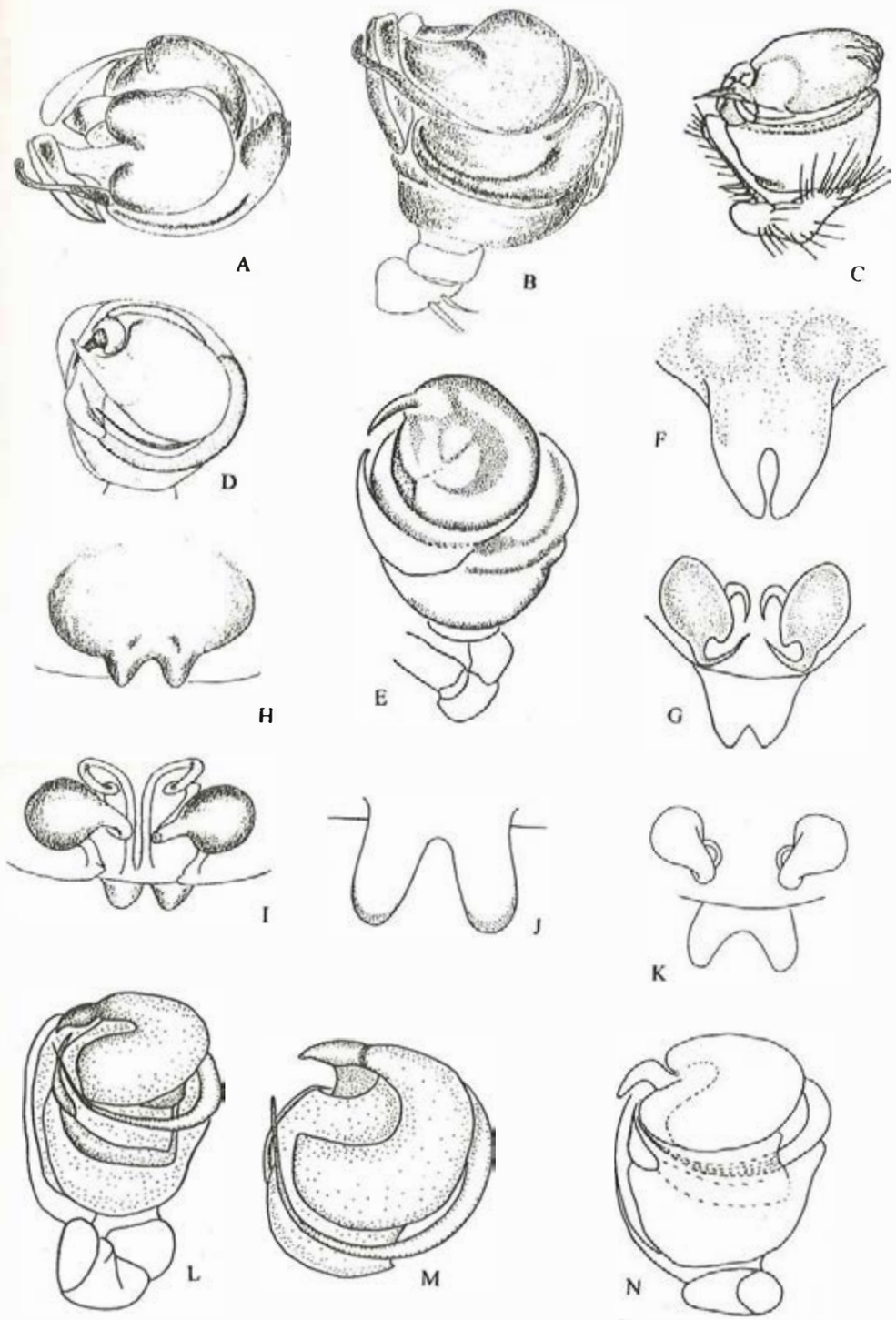

Fig. 36

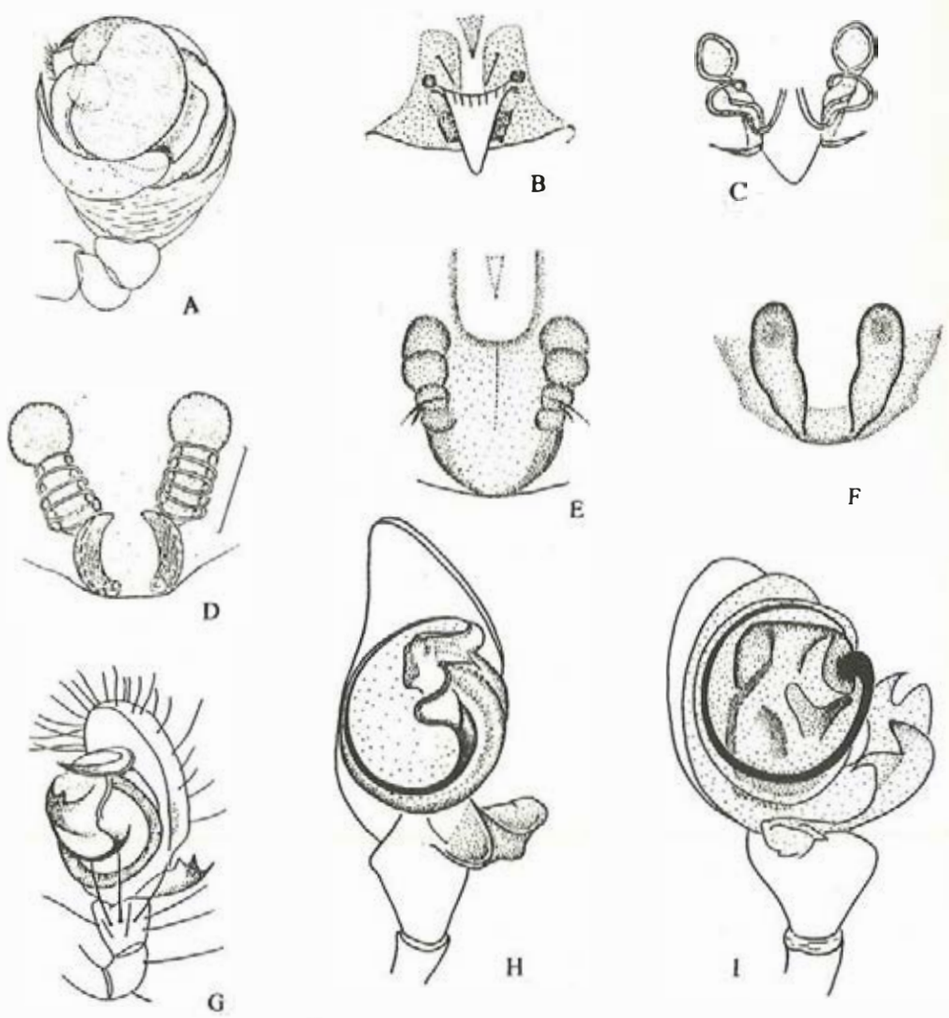

Fig. 37

Distribution: Yunnan.

***Achaearanea ducta* Zhu, 1998 (fig. 39E—F)**

Achaearanea ducta Zhu, 1998: 107, f. 64.

Distribution: Hainan.

***Achaearanea ferrumequina* (Boesesnberg *et* Strand, 1906) (fig. 39G—H)**

Theridion ferrumequinum Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 139, pl. 12, f. 261.

Achaearanea ferrumequina: Zhu, 1998: 99, f. 58.

Distribution: Hainan, Hunan, Sichuan; Korea, Japan.

***Achaearanea galeiforma* Zhu, Zhang *et* Xu, 1991 (fig. 39I—J, M—N)**

Achaearnea galeiforma Zhu, Zhang & Xu, 1991: 172, f. 3—7; Zhu, 1998: 80, f. 44; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 852, f. 1.

Distribution: Fujian, Hubei, Yunnan.

***Achaearanea gui* Zhu, 1998 (fig. 40K—L)**

Achaearanea gui Zhu, 1998: 114, f. 69.

Distribution: Hainan.

***Achaearanea japonica* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (fig. 40A—B, M—N; pl. 2B)**

Theridion japonicum Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 140, pl. 12, f. 383; Lee, 1964: 28, pl. 6, f. i—k.

Achaearanea japonica: Chen & Gao, 1990: 89, f. 111; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 140, f. 132; Zhu & Zhang, 1992: 20; Zhu, 1998: 89, f. 51.

Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Guangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan, Guizhou; Korea, Japan.

***Achaearanea jinghongensis* Zhu, 1998 (fig. 40C—D)**

Achaearanea jinghongensis Zhu, 1998: 94, f. 54.

Distribution: Yunnan.

***Achaearanea kompirensis* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (fig. 40E—F, O—P)**

Theridion kompirensis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 141, pl. 5, f. 41, pl. 12, f. 284; Hu, 1984: 169, f. 176.

Achaearanea kompirensis: Chen & Gao, 1990: 90, f. 112; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 141, f. 133; Zhao, 1993: 202, f. 93; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1706, f. 3; Zhu, 1998: 109, f. 66.

Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shandong; Korea, Japan.

***Achaearanea longiducta* Zhu, 1998 (fig. 40G—H)**

Achaearanea longiducta Zhu, 1998: 97, f. 57.

Distribution: Hunan.

***Achaearanea mundula* (C. L. Koch, 1872) (fig. 40I—J)**

Theridion mundula C. L. Koch, 1872: 263, pl. 22, f. 3.

Achaearanea mundula: Zhu, 1998: 100, f. 59.

Distribution: Hainan; India to New Caledonia.

***Achaearanea oculiprominentis* (Saito, 1939) (fig. 41A—B, G—H)**

Nesticus oculiprominentis Saito, 1939: 52, pl. 1, f. 1—3.

Achaearanea oculiprominentis: Yoshida, 1991: 4, f. 1—3; Zhu, 1998: 95, f. 55.

Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan; Japan.

***Achaearanea oxymaculata* Zhu, 1998 (fig. 41C—D, I—J)**

Achaearanea oxymaculata Zhu, 1998: 83, f. 46.

Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan.

***Achaearanea riparia* (Blackwall, 1834) (fig. 41E—F, K—L)**

Theridion riparia Blackwall, 1834: 345.

Achaearanea riparia: Gao, Guan & Zhu, 1993: 75, f. 11—15; Zhu, 1998: 101, f. 60.

Distribution: Beijing, Liaoning; Japan, Russia, Europe.

***Achaearanea rostra* Zhu *et* Zhang, 1992 (fig. 42A—B, K—L)**

Achaearanea rostra Zhu & Zhang, 1992: 21, f. 1; Zhu, 1998: 108, f. 65.

Distribution: Guangxi.

***Achaearanea simaoica* Zhu, 1998 (fig. 42C—D)**

Achaearanea simaoica Zhu, 1998: 84, f. 47.

Distribution: Yunnan.

***Achaearanea songi* Zhu, 1998 (fig. 42E—F, I—J)**

Achaearanea songi Zhu, 1998: 104, f. 62.

Distribution: Hunan, Hubei.

***Achaearanea subtabulata* Zhu, 1998 (fig. 42G—H, M—N)**

Achaearanea nipponica (non Yoshida, 1983): Zhu, Zhang & Xu, 1991: 172, f. 1—2.

Achaearanea subtabulata Zhu, 1998: 111, f. 67.

Distribution: Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong.

***Achaearnea subvexa* Zhu, 1998 (fig. 43A—B, G—H)**

Achaearanea subvexa Zhu, 1998: 102, f. 61.

Distribution: Yunnan.

***Achaearanea tabulata* Levi, 1980 (fig. 43C—D, I—J)**

Achaearanea tabulata Levi, 1980: 334, f. 1—2; Zhu, 1998: 112, f. 68.

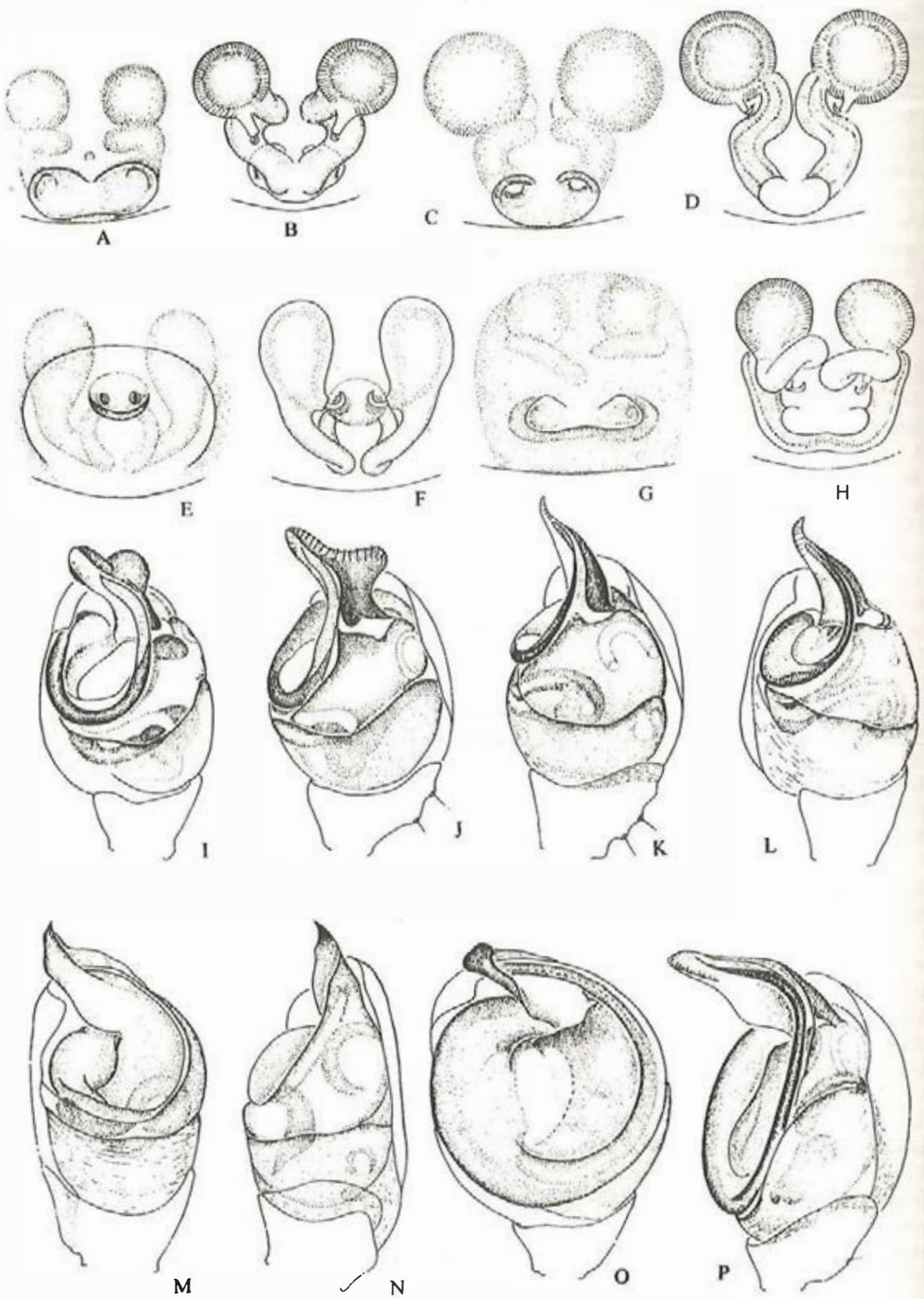

Fig. 38

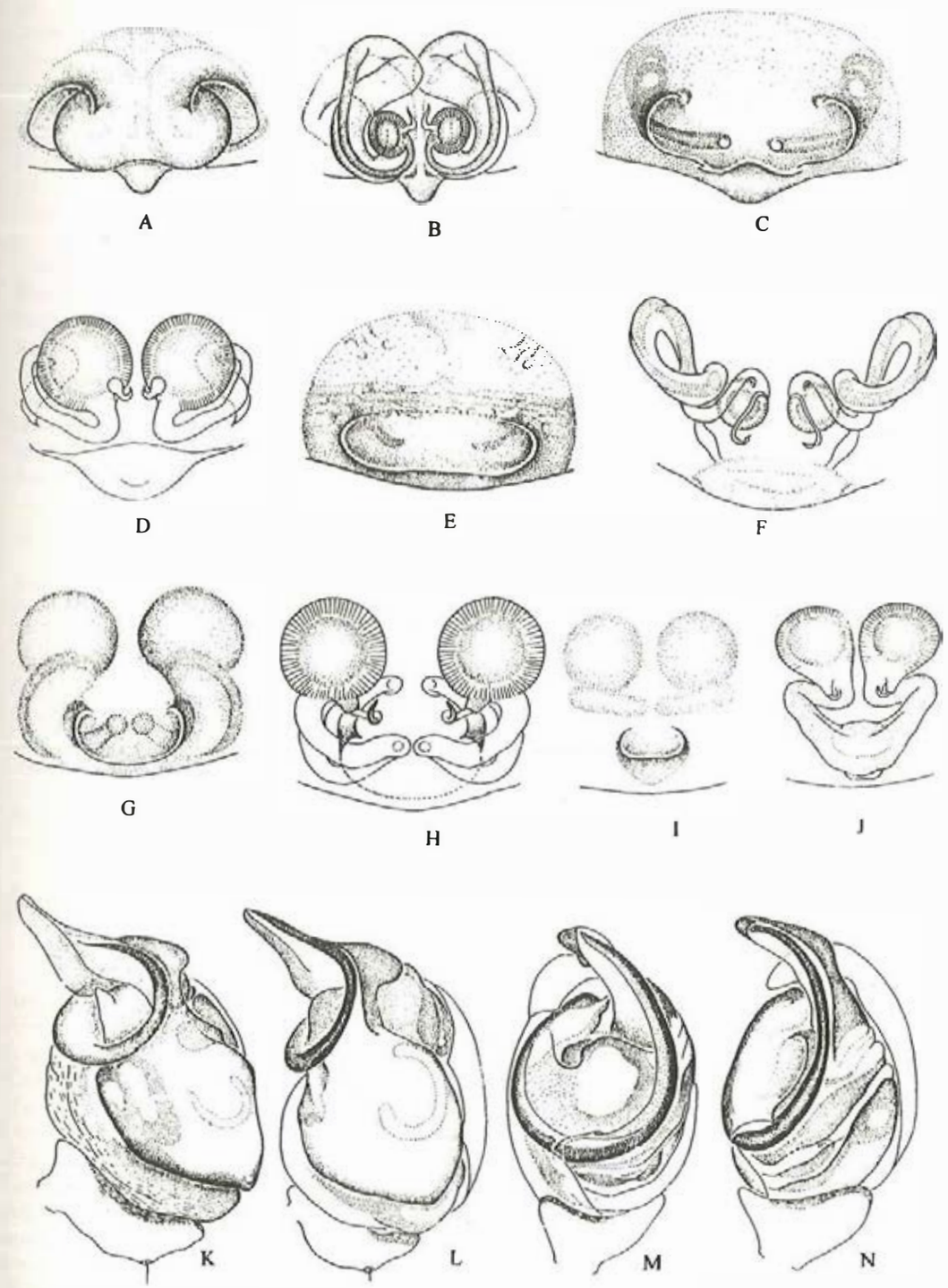

Fig. 39

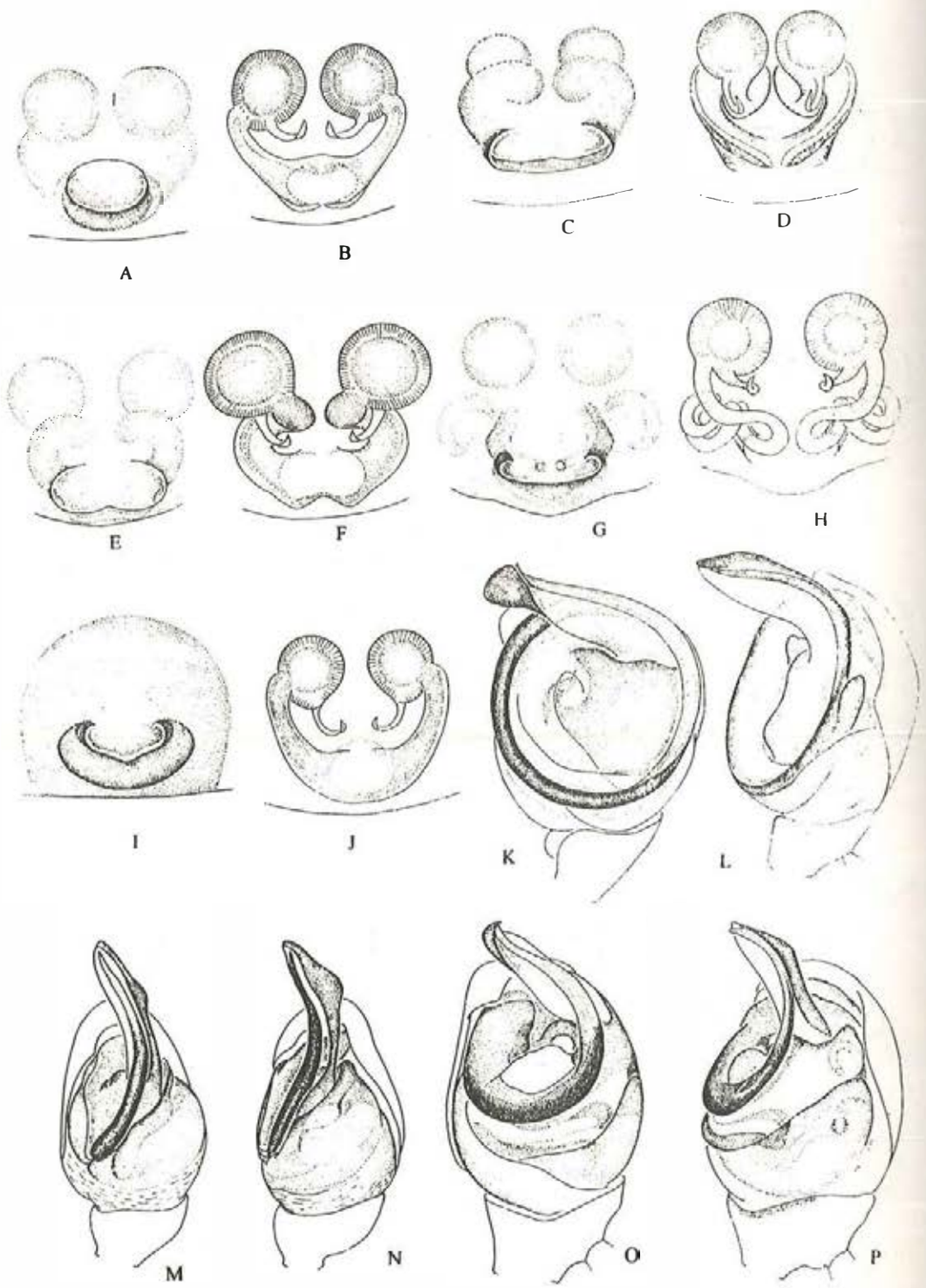

Fig. 40

Achaearanea nipponica Yoshida, 1983: 37, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan, USA, Germany, Austria.

Achaearanea tepidariorum **(C. L. Koch, 1841)(figs. 12F, 43E—F, K—L)**
Theridion tepidariorum C. L. Koch, 1841: 15, f. 646—648; Lee, 1964: 28, f. 6e—h; Guo, 1985: 99, f. 2—43.
Achaearanea tepidariorum: Zhu & Shi, 1983: 98, f. 84; Zhang, 1987: 104, f. 84; Song, 1987: 119, f. 80; Hu & Li, 1987: 339; Hu & Wu, 1989: 118, f. 131; Feng, 1990: 112, f. 87; Chen & Gao, 1990: 90, f. 113; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 139, f. 131; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 853, f. 1; Zhao, 1993: 203, f. 94; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997; 1706, f. 4; Zhu, 1998: 105, f. 63 Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 853, f. 2.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Tianjin, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Cosmopolitan.

Achaearanea transipora **(Zhu *et* Zhang, 1992)(fig. 44A—D)**
Theridion transiporum Zhu & Zhang, 1992: 27, f. 7.
Achaearanea transipora: Zhu, 1998: 91, f. 52.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi.

Species inquirenda
Achaearanea culicivora (Boesenberg & Strand, 1906) Gao & Guan, 1991: 54, f. 1, Liaoning, specimen damaged.

Anelosimus **Simon, 1891**

Anelosimus chonganicus **Zhu, 1998 (fig. 44K)**
Anelosimus chonganicus Zhu, 1998: 291, f. 197.
Distribution: Fujian (Chong'an).

Anelosimus crassipes **(Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906)(fig. 44E—F, L)**
Enoplognatha crassipes Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 157, pl. 12, f. 271.
Anelosimus crassipes: Lee, 1964: 27, pl. 6, f. a—d; Yoshida, 1986: 33, f. 1—3; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 143, f. 137; Zhu, 1998: 288, f. 194.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Korea, Japan.

Anelosimus exiguus **Yoshida, 1986 (fig. 44G—H, M)**
Anelosimus exiguus Yoshida, 1986: 37, f. 13—16; Zhu, 1998: 289, f. 195.
Distribution: Hainan; Japan.

Anelosimus taiwanicus **Yoshida, 1986 (fig. 44I—J, N)**
Anelosimus taiwanicus Yoshida, 1986: 32, f. 4—8; Zhu, 1998: 290, f. 196.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Argyrodes **Simon, 1864**

Argyrodes argentatus **O. P. -Cambridge, 1880 (fig. 45A—B, K)**
Argyrodes argentata O. P. -Cambridge, 1880: 325, pl. 28, f. 5.
Argyrodes argentatus: Zhu & Song, 1991: 131, f. 1; Zhu, 1998: 210, f. 137.
Conopistha bonadea (non Karsch, 1881) Yu & Wen, 1980: 140, f. 75; Hu, 1984: 160, 1. 164; Zhang, 1987: 106, f. 85.
Distribution: Hainan, Hubei; East India.

Argyrodes bonadea **(Karsch, 1881)(fig. 45C—D, L)**
Conopistha bonadea Karsch, 1881: 39; Lee, 1964: 25, pl. 5, f. e—f.
Argyrodes bonadea: Chamberlin, 1924: 5; Chen & Gao, 1990: 91, f. 114; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 151, f. 147; Zhu & Song, 1991: 132, f. 2; Zhu, 1998: 209, f. 136; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 854, f. 4.
Walckenaeria? anceps Xu, 1985: 86, f. 1—9 (lapsus for *Walckenaeri aanceps*; *Walckenaeria xui* Platnick, 1989: 298, new name for *Walckenaeria anceps* Xu).
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou; Japan.

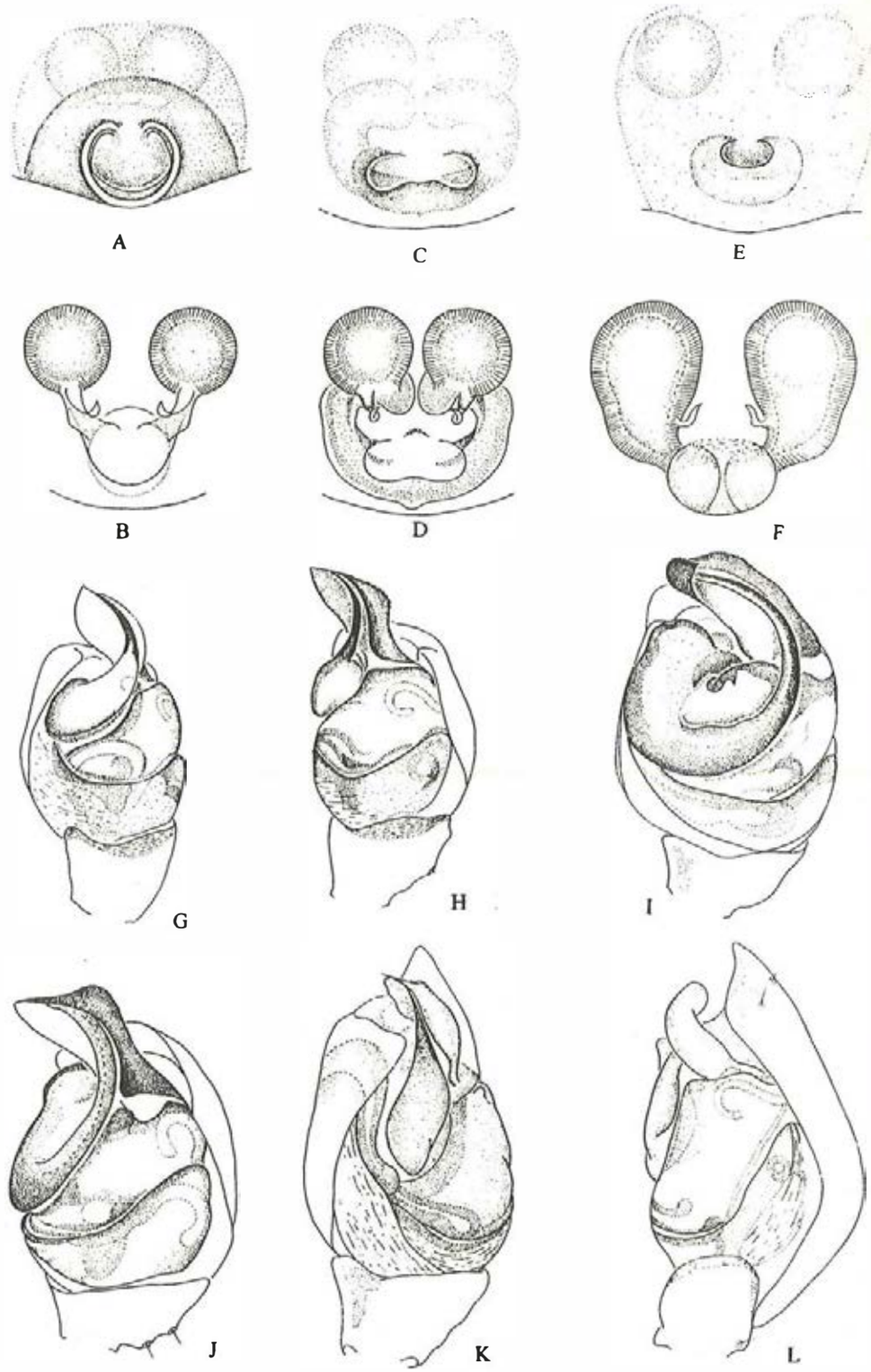

Fig.41

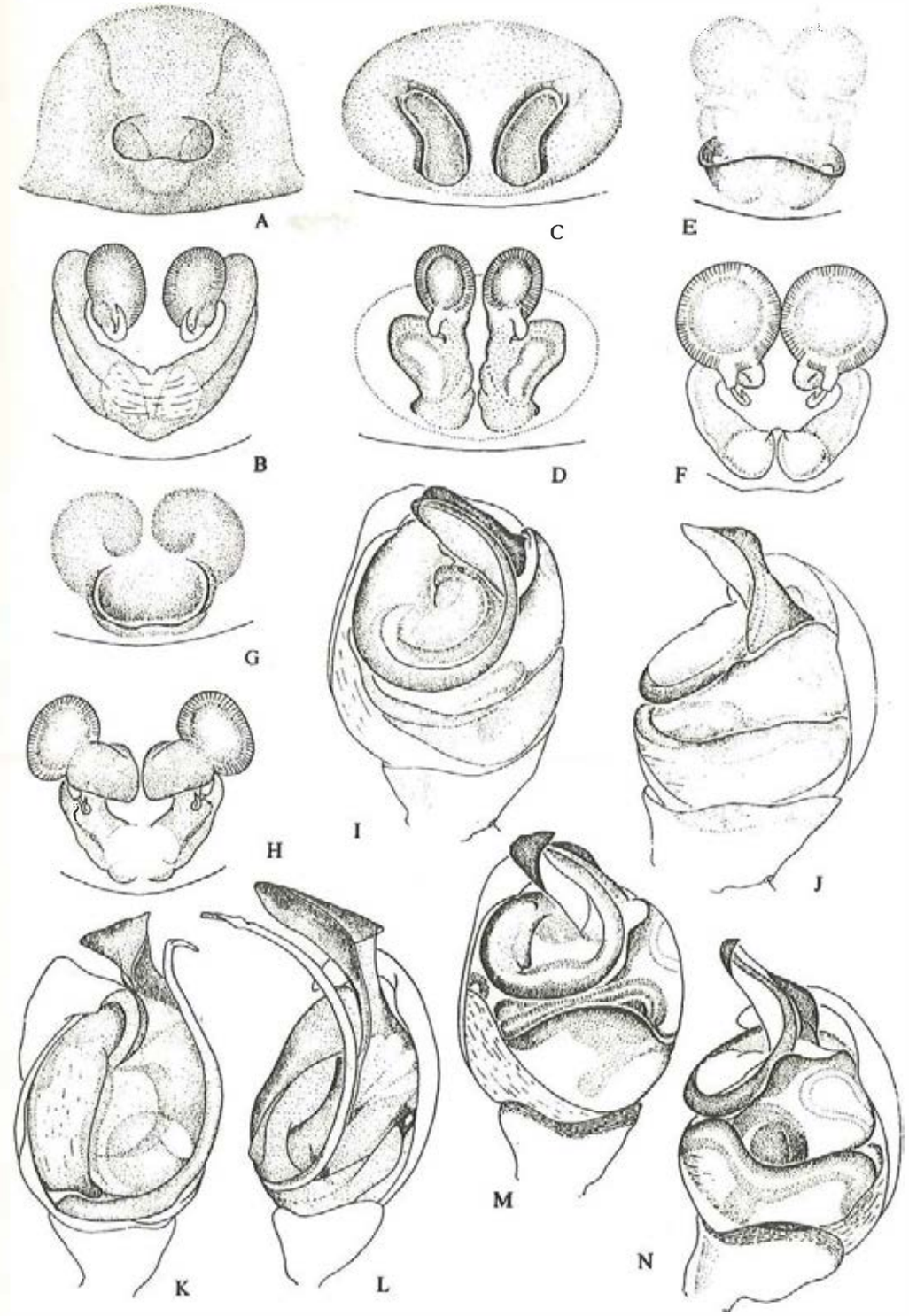

Fig.42

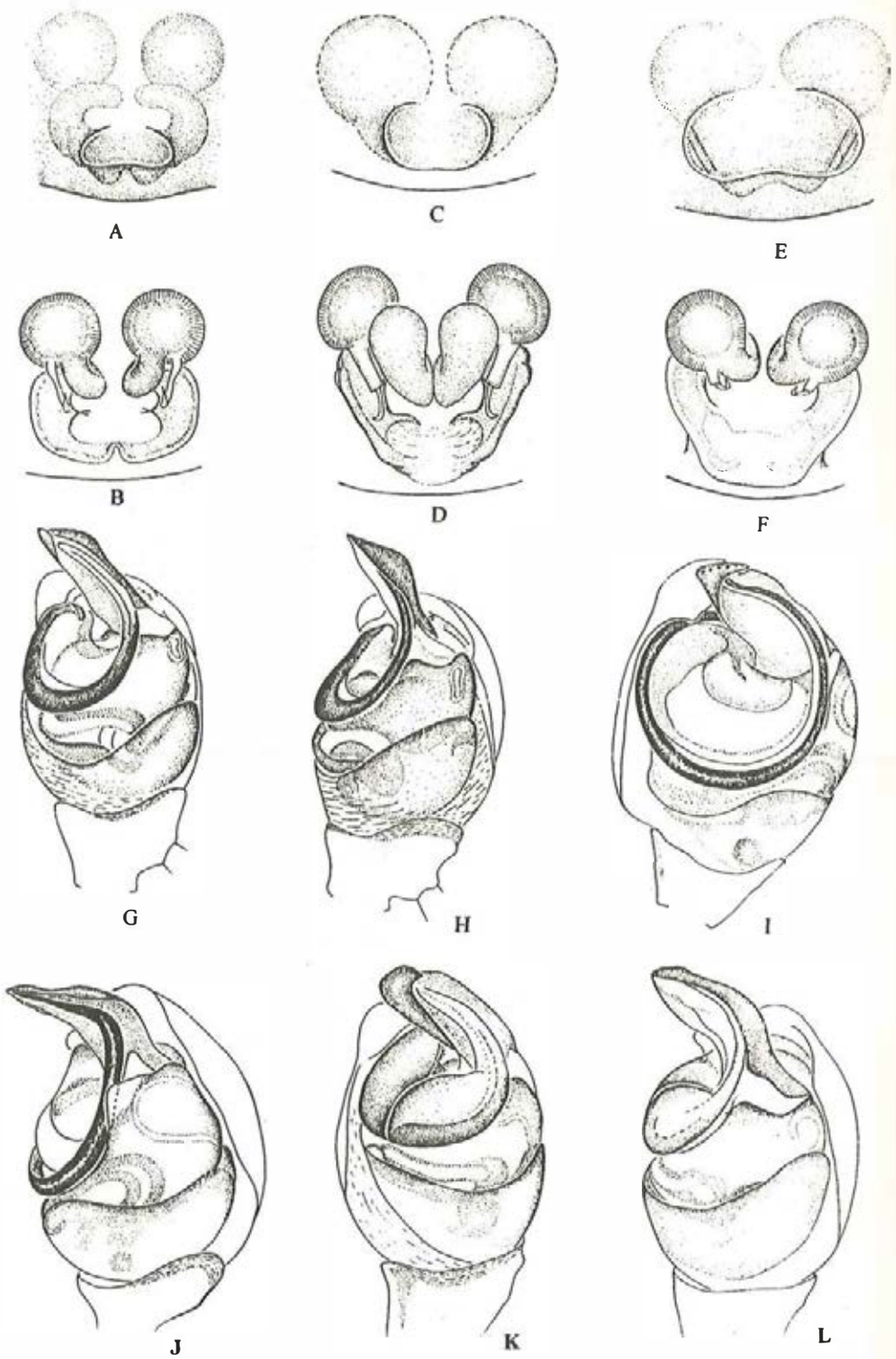

Fig. 43

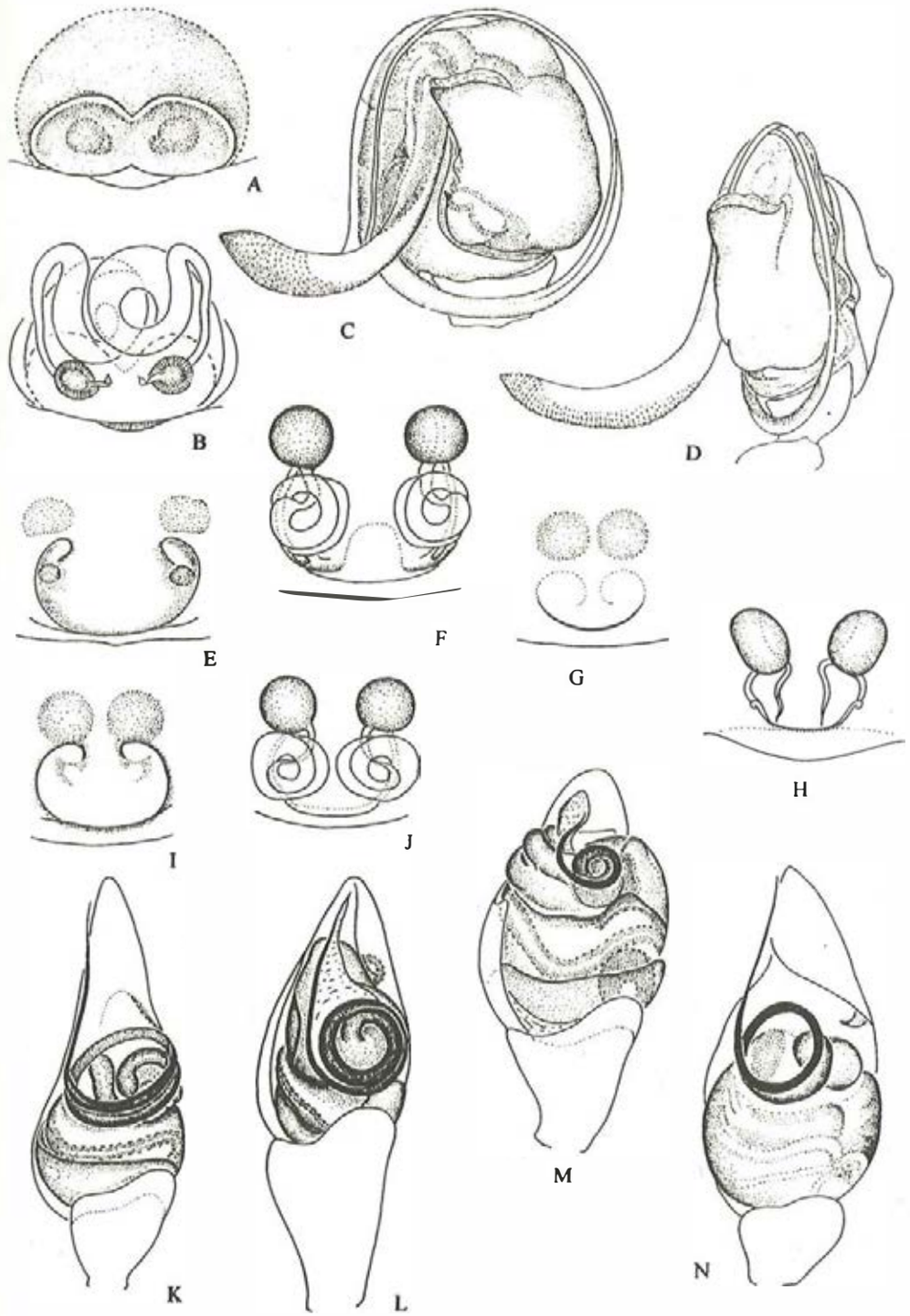

Fig. 44

Note: Xu's *Walckenaeria anceps* of Linyphiidae is, no doubt, a species of Theridiidae, and is probably a synonym of *Argyrodes bonadea*.

***Argyrodes ceraosus* Zhu *et* Song,** 1991 **(fig.45E—F)**
Argyrodes ceraosus Zhu & Song, 1991: 133, f. 3; Zhu, 1998: 215, f. 140.
Distribution: Hainan.

***Argyrodes cylindrogaster* (Simon,** 1888 **)(fig.45G—H, M; pl. 2C)**
Argyrodes cylindrogaster: Hu, 1991: 40, f. 8—13; Zhu & Song, 1991: 133, f. 4; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1707, f. 5; Zhu, 1998: 198, f. 128; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 853, f. 3.
Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Henan, Gansu; Japan.

***Argyrodes fissifrons* O. P. -Cambridge,** 1880 **(fig.45I—J, N)**
Argyrodes fissifrons O. P. -Cambridge, 1880: 380, pl. 12, f. 31—38; Zhu & Song, 1991: 139, f. 5; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 854, f. 5; Zhu, 1998: 206, f. 134.
Distribution: Hainan, Hong Kong, Fujian, Hunan, Yunnan, Guizhou; Japan to Sri Lanka, New Guinea.

***Argyrodes flavescens* O. P. -Cambridge,** 1880 **(fig.46A—B, K)**
Argyrodes flavescens O. P. -Cambridge, 1880: 321, pl. 28, f. 1; Zhu & Song, 1991: 135, f. 6; Zhu, 1998: 204, f. 132.
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan; Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Singapore, Indonesia.

***Argyrodes fur* Boesenberg et Strand,** 1906 **(fig.46C—D)**
Argyrodes fur Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 133, pl. 11, f. 226; Chamberlin, 1924: 6; Zhu & Song, 1991: 135, f. 7; Zhu, 1998: 200, f. 129.
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan, Guizhou; Japan.

***Argyrodes gansuensis* Zhu,** 1998 **(fig.46I—J)**
Argyrodes gansuensis Zhu, 1998: 202, f. 131.
Distribution: Gansu.

***Argyrodes hyrcanus* Logunov *et* Marusik,** 1990 **(fig.46L—M)**
Argyrodes hyrcanus Logunov & Marusik, 1990: 133, f. 1—7; Zhu & Song, 1991: 136, f. 8; Zhu, 1998: 217, f. 142.
Distribution: Hainan; Russia.

***Argyrodes labiatus* Zhu *et* Song,** 1991 **(fig.46E—F, N)**
Argyrodes labiatus Zhu & Song, 1991: 137, f. 9; Zhu, 1998: 213, f. 139; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 855, f. 6.
Distribution: Guangxi, Fujian, Hunan, Guizhou.

***Argyrodes menluensis* Zhu *et* Song,** 1991 **(fig.46G—H)**
Argyrodes menluensis Zhu & Song, 1991; 139, f. 11; Zhu, 1998: 220, f. 144.
Distribution: Yunnan.

***Argyrodes miltosus* Zhu *et* Song,** 1991 **(fig.47A—B, K—L)**
Argyrodes miltosus Zhu & Song, 1991: 134, f. 12; Zhu, 1998: 205, f. 133.
Argyrodes miniaceus (non Doleschall, 1857) Zhu & Song, 1991: 141, f. 13; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 152, f. 148.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei.

***Argyrodes nipponicus* Kumada,** 1990 **(fig.47C—D, M)**
Argyrodes nipponicus Kumada, 1990: 1, f. 1—5; Zhu & Song, 1991: 142, f. 14; Zhu, 1998: 201, f. 130.
Distribution: Hunan; Japan.

***Argyrodes orbitus* Zhu,** 1998 **(fig.47E—F, N)**
Argyrodes orbitus Zhu, 1998: 221, f. 145.
Distribution: Gansu.

***Argyrodes saganus* (Doenitz *et* Strand),** 1906 **(fig.47G—H, O)**
Ariamnes saganus Doenitz & Strand, in Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 378, pl. 5, f. 46.
Argyrodes saganus: Logunov & Marusik, 1990: 135, f. 9—14; Zhu, 1998: 212, f. 138.

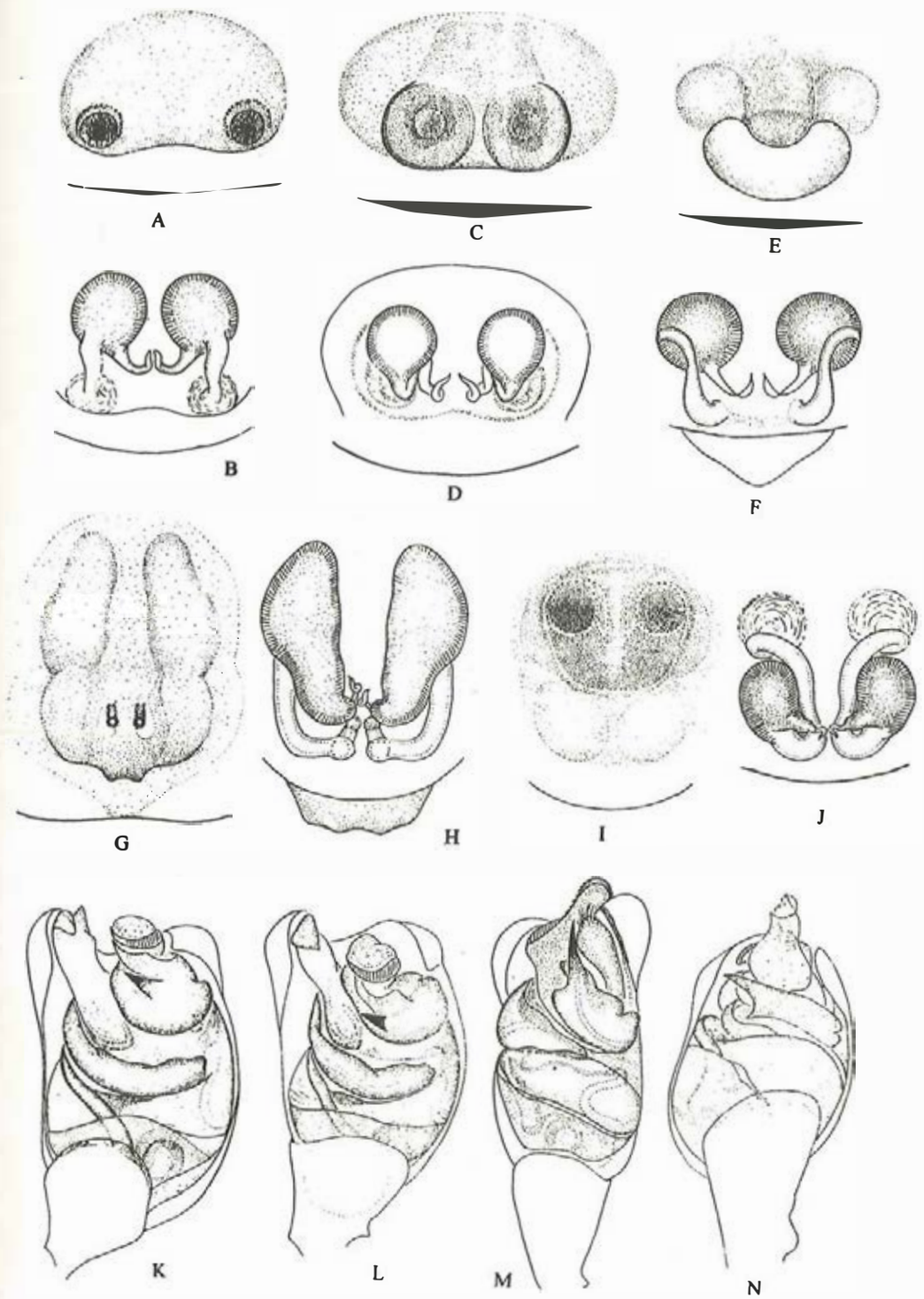

Fig. 45

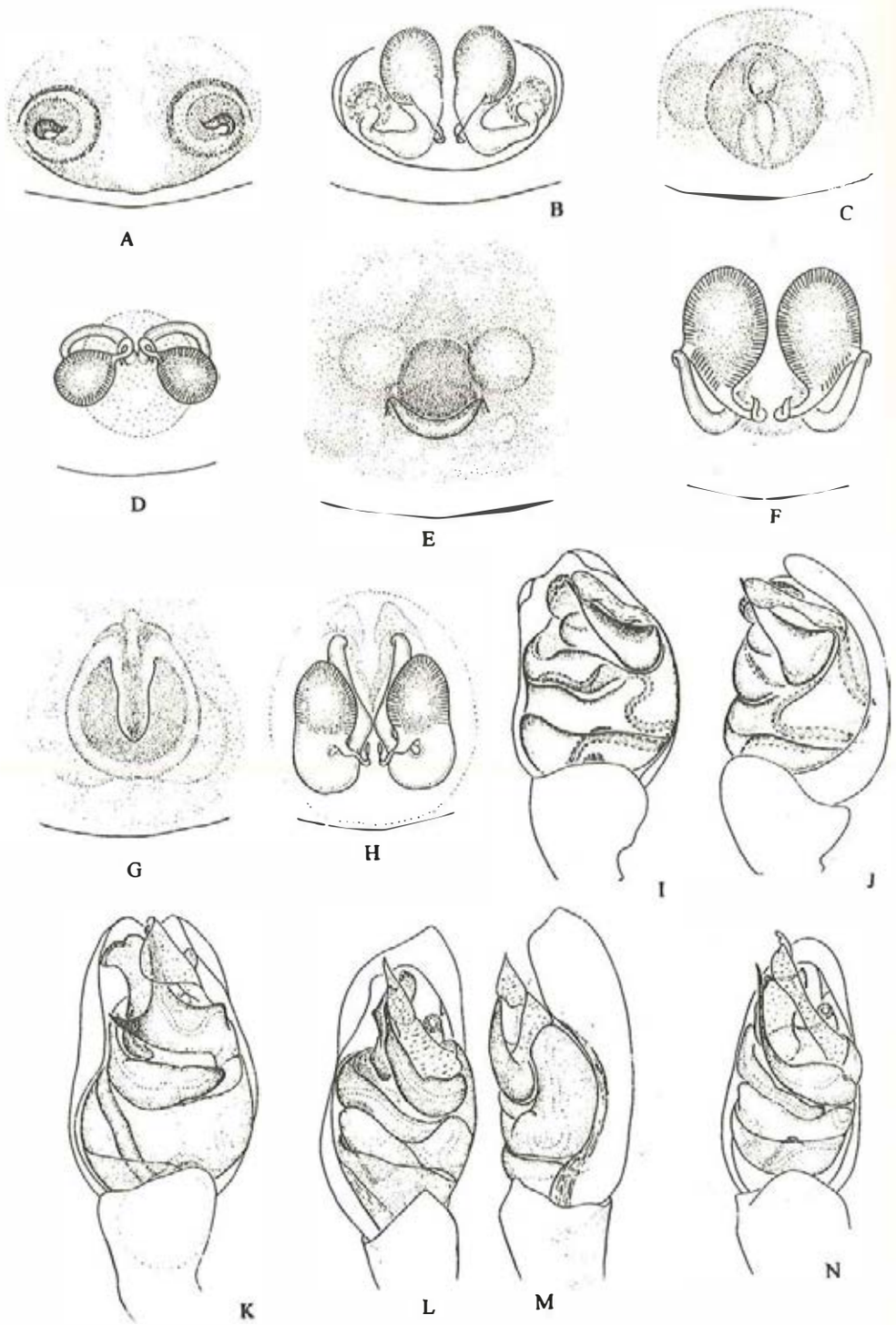

Fig.46

Distribution: Gansu, Jilin; Japan, Russia.

***Argyrodes sinicus* Zhu *et* Song,** 1991 **(fig.47I—J, P)**

Argyrodes sinicus Zhu & Song, 1991: 142, f. 15; Zhu, 1998: 216, f. 141.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan.

***Argyrodes xiphias* Thorell,** 1887 **(fig.48A—B, E)**

Argyrodes xiphias Thorell, 1887: 25; Yoshida, 1993: 83, f. 1—4; Yoshida, 1993: 83, f. 1—4, Zhu, 1998: 218, f. 143.

Argyrodes levii Zhu & Song, 1991: 138, f. 10; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 855, f. 7.

Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Fujian; Myanmar, Nicobar Is. to Japan, Krakatau.

***Argyrodes zhui* Zhu *et* Song,** 1991 **(fig.48C—D, F—G)**

Argyrodes zhui Zhu & Song, 1991: 143, f. 16; Zhu, 1998: 208, f. 135.

Distribution: Hainan.

Chrosiothes Simon, 1894

***Chrosiothes sudabides* (Boesenberg *et* Strand,** 1906 **)(fig.48H—I, L)**

Theridion sudabides Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 145, pl. 10, f. 186; Yu & Wen, 1980: 137, f. 73; Hu, 1984: 172, f. 180.

Phoroncida sudabides: Zhu, 1983: 46.

Chrosiothes sudabides: Yaginuma, 1986: 44, f. 23; Feng, 1990: 113, f. 88; Chen & Gao, 1990: 92, f. 115; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 141, f. 134; Zhu, 1998: 258, f. 172.

Distribution: Guangdong, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Sichuan, Henan; Japan.

Chrysso C. P. -Cambridge, 1882

***Chrysso caudigera* Yoshida,** 1993 **(fig.48J—K, M—N)**

Chrysso caudigera Yoshida, 1993: 29, f. 6—9; Zhu, 1998: 52, f. 26.

Distribution: Taiwan, Gansu.

***Chrysso cyclocera* Zhu,** 1998 **(fig.49A—B, I—J)**

Chrysso cyclocera Zhu, 1998: 62, f. 34.

Distribution: Hainan.

***Chrysso jianglensis* Zhu *et* Song,** 1993 **(fig.49K—L)**

Chrysso jianglensis Zhu & Song, in Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 857, f. 9; Zhu, 1998; 68, f. 39.

Distribution: Fujian.

***Chrysso lativentris* Yoshida,** 1993 **(fig.49C—D)**

Chrysso lativentris Yoshida, 1993: 27, f. 1—5; Zhu, 1998: 48, f. 22.

Distribution: Taiwan, Gansu; Korea.

***Chrysso lingchuanensis* Zhu *et* Zhang,** 1992 **(fig.49E—F, M—N)**

Chrysso lingchuanensis Zhu & Zhang, 1992: 2, f. 2; Zhu, 1998: 55, f. 29.

Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi.

***Chrysso nigra* (O. P. -Cambridge,** 1880 **)(fig.49G—H, O)**

Argyrodes nigra O. P. -Cambridge, 1880: 341, pl. 30, f. 20.

Theridion caudata Saito, 1933: 44, pl. 3, f. 4; Lee, 1964: 30, pl. 7, f. e—g; Hu, 1984: 174, f. 132.

Chrysso nigra Zhu, 1998: 53, f. 27.

Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Guangxi; Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka.

***Chrysso oxycera* Zhu *et* Song,** 1993 **(fig.50H—I)**

Chrysso oxycera Zhu & Song, in Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 857, f. 10; Zhu, 1998: 63, f. 35.

Distribution: Fujian.

***Chrysso pulcherrima* (Mello-Leitao,** 1917 **)(fig.50A—B, J)**

Argyrodes pulcherrimus Mello-Leitao, 1917: 86, f. 7—8.

Chrysso pulcherrima: Levi, 1967: 182, f. 28—31; Zhu & Zhang, 1992: 23, f. 8; Zhu, 1998: 54, f. 28.

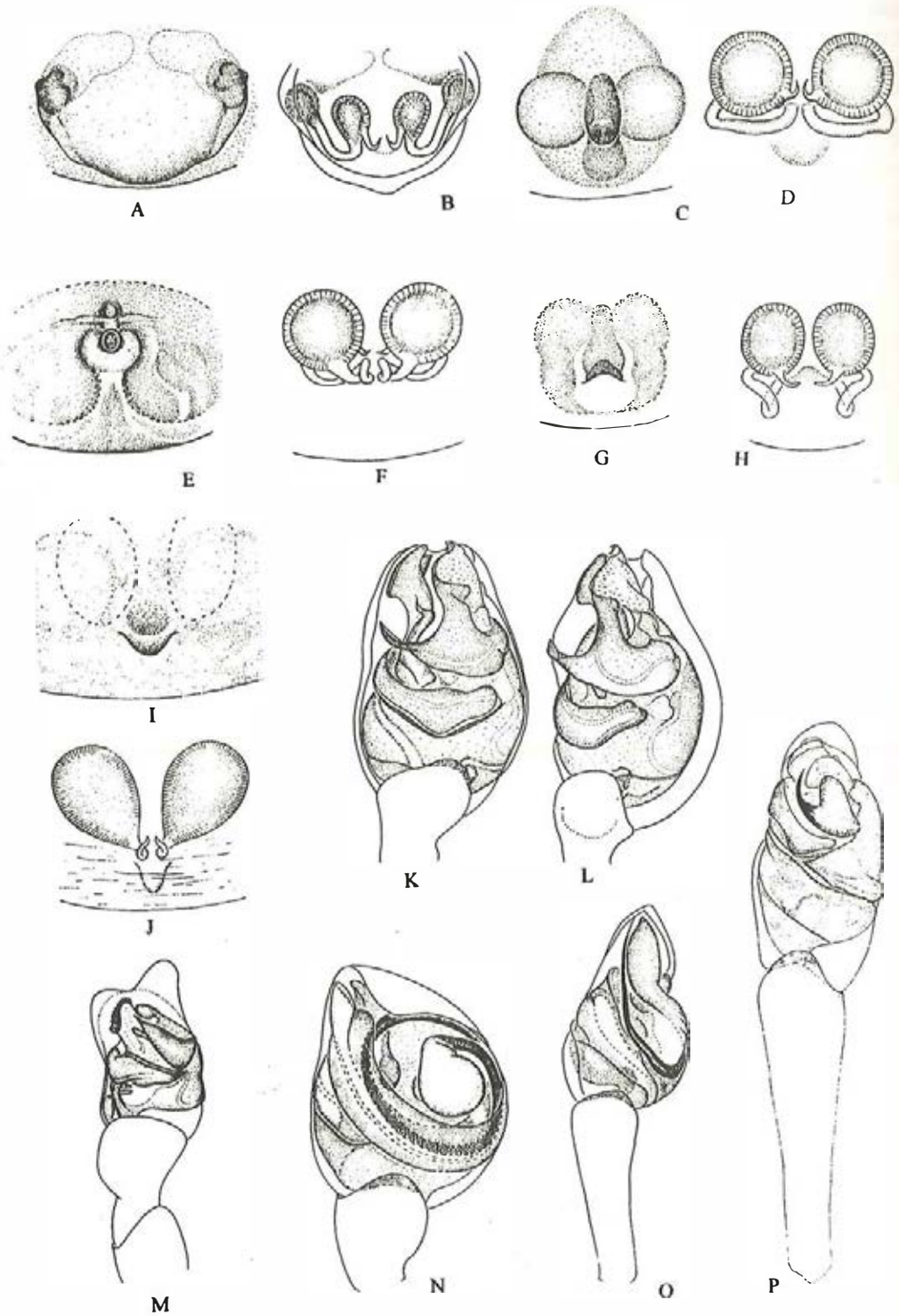

Fig. 47

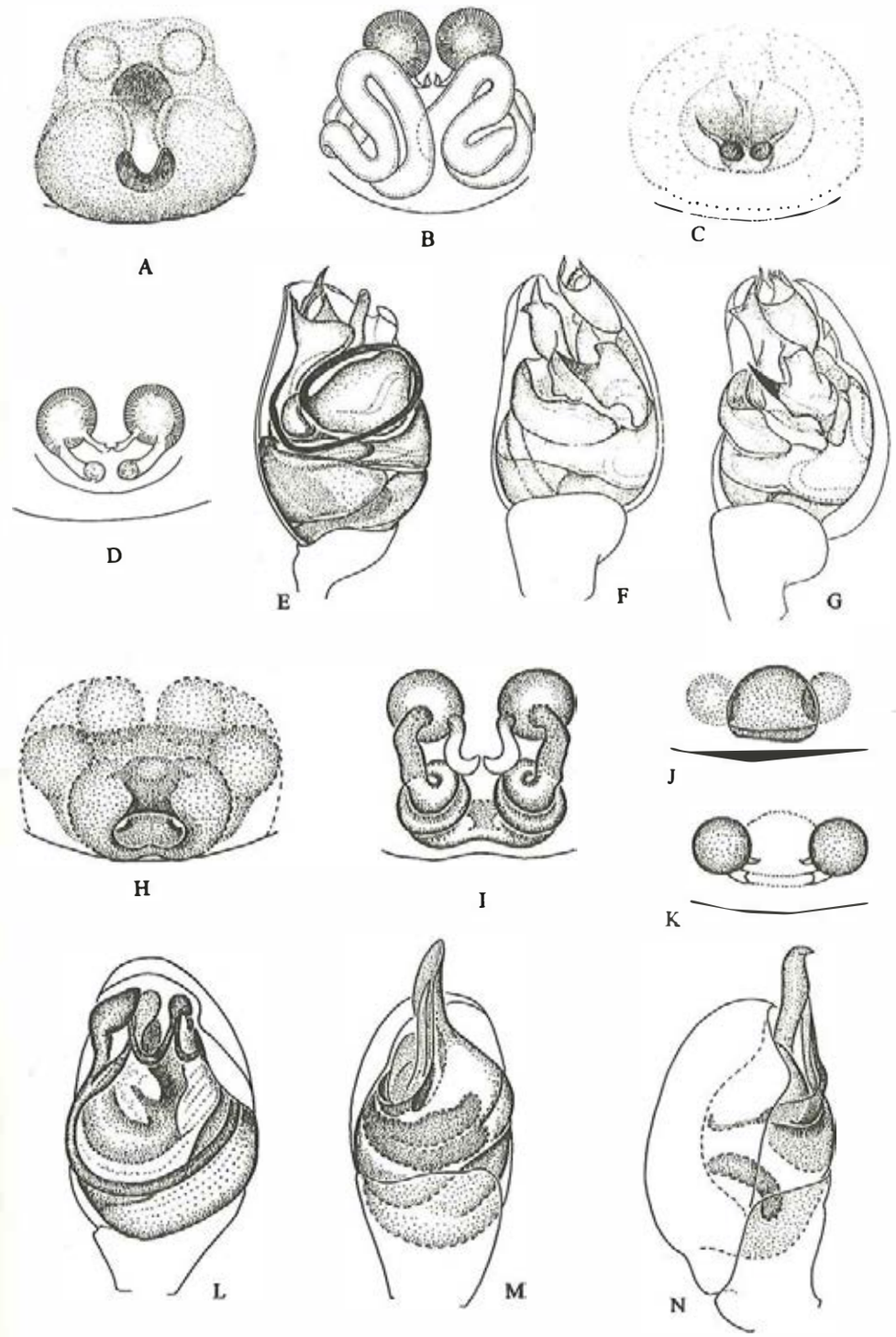

Fig. 48

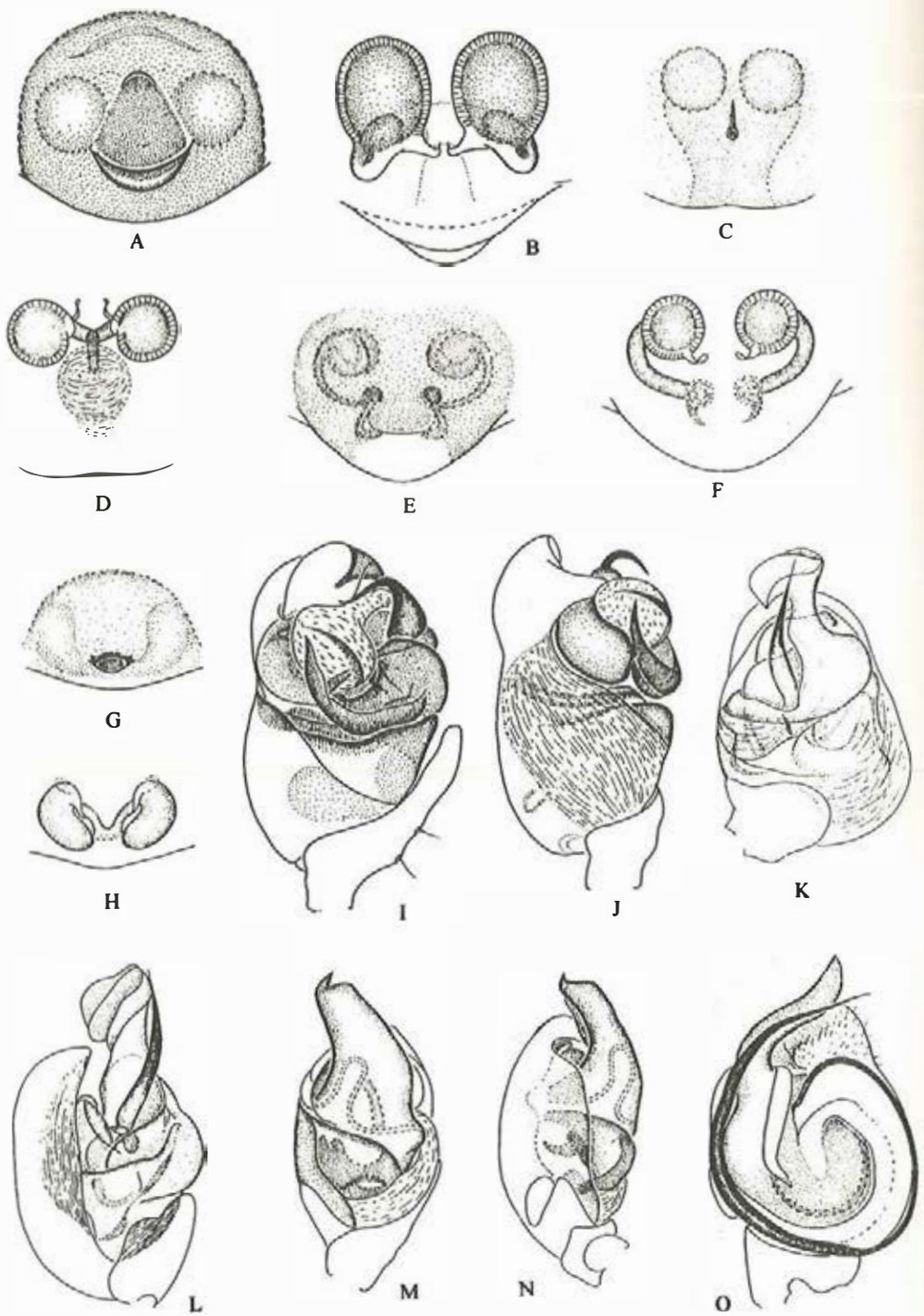

Fig. 49

Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang; Pantropical.

Chrysso rapula **(Yaginuma, 1960)(fig. 50C—D, K)**

Theridion rapulum Yaginuma, 1960: 36, pl. 9, f. 101; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 154, f. 150.

Chrysso rapulum: Yoshida, 1993: 32, f. 21; Zhu, 1998; 57, f. 30.

Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Liaoning; Korea, Japan.

Chrysso spiniventris **(O. P. -Cambridge, 1869)(fig. 50E, L)**

Theridion spiniventris O. P. -Cambridge, 1869: 384, pl. 12, f. 52—56; Song, 1987: 128, f. 89.

Chrysso spiniventris: Zhu & Zhang, 1992: 20; Zhu, 1998: 66, f. 38.

Distribution: Taiwan, Guangxi; Japan, Indonesia, Sri Lanka.

Chrysso subrapulum **Zhu, 1998 (fig. 50M—N)**

Chrysso subrapulum Zhu, 1998: 65, f. 37.

Distribution: Hubei.

Chrysso trimaculata **Zhu, Zhang *et* Xu, 1991 (fig. 50F—G, O—P)**

Chrysso trimaculata Zhu, Zhang & Xu, 1998: 58, f. 31.

Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Fujian, Hunan, Guizhou.

Chrysso trispinula **Zhu, 1998 (fig. 51A—B)**

Chrysso trispinula Zhu, 1998: 50, f. 24.

Distribution: Hainan.

Chrysso venusta **(Yaginuma, 1957)(fig. 51C—D, K)**

Argyria venusta Yaginuma, 1957: 15, f. 11.

Argyroaster venusta: Yaginuma, 1958: 37; Lee, 1964: 30, pl. 7, f. i—j.

Chrysso bidens Xing, Gao & Zhu, 1994: 164, f. 1—5. First synonymized with *Ch. venusta* by Zhu in 1998.

Chrysso venusta: Chen & Zhang, 1991: 149, f. 144; Zhu, 1998: 59, f. 32.

Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou; Korea, Japan.

Chrysso vesiculosa **(Simon, 1894)(fig. 51E—F)**

Meotipa vesiculosa Simon, 1894: 514, f. 522, 527.

Chrysso vesiculosa Zhu, 1998: 51, f. 25.

Distribution: Taiwan, Guangxi; Japan, Vietnam, Philippines.

Chrysso vitra **Zhu, 1998 (fig. 51G—H, L—M)**

Chrysso vitra Zhu, 1998: 61, f. 33.

Distribution: Fujian.

Chrysso wangi **Zhu, 1998 (fig. 51I—J)**

Chrysso wangi Zhu, 1998: 49, f. 23.

Distribution: Shanxi.

Chrysso wenxianensis **Zhu, 1998 (fig. 51N—O)**

Chrysso wenxianensis Zhu 1998: 64, f. 36.

Distribution: Gansu.

Species inquirendae

Chrysso argyrodiformis (Yaginuma, 1952) Chen & Gao, 1990: 93, f. 116, Taiwan, Sichuan; *C. punctifera* (Yaginuma, 1960) Chen & Zhang, 1991: 150, f. 145, Zhejiang.

Coleosoma **O. P. -Cambridge, 1882**

Coleosoma blandum **O. P. -Cambridge, 1882 (fig. 52A—B, G)**

Coleosoma blandum O. P. -Cambridge, 1882: 427, pl. 29, f. 3; Levi, 1959: 3, f. 18; Song, 1987: 120, f. 81, Chen & Zhang, 1991: 136, f. 128; Zhu, 1998: 70, f. 40.

Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Taiwan, Guangxi, Zhejiang, Sichuan; Cosmopolitan.

Coleosoma floridanum **Banks, 1900 (fig. 52C—D, H)**

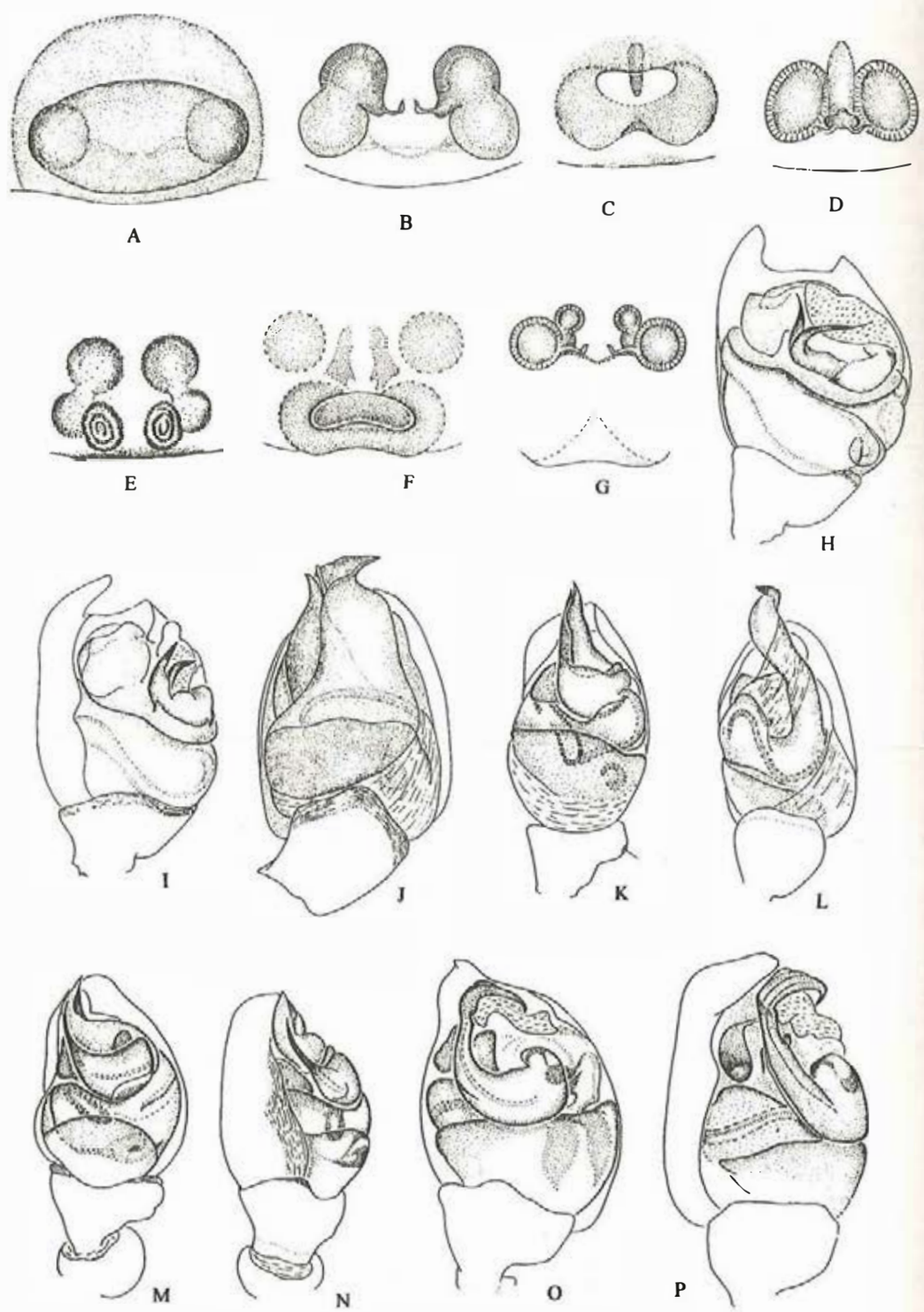

Fig.50

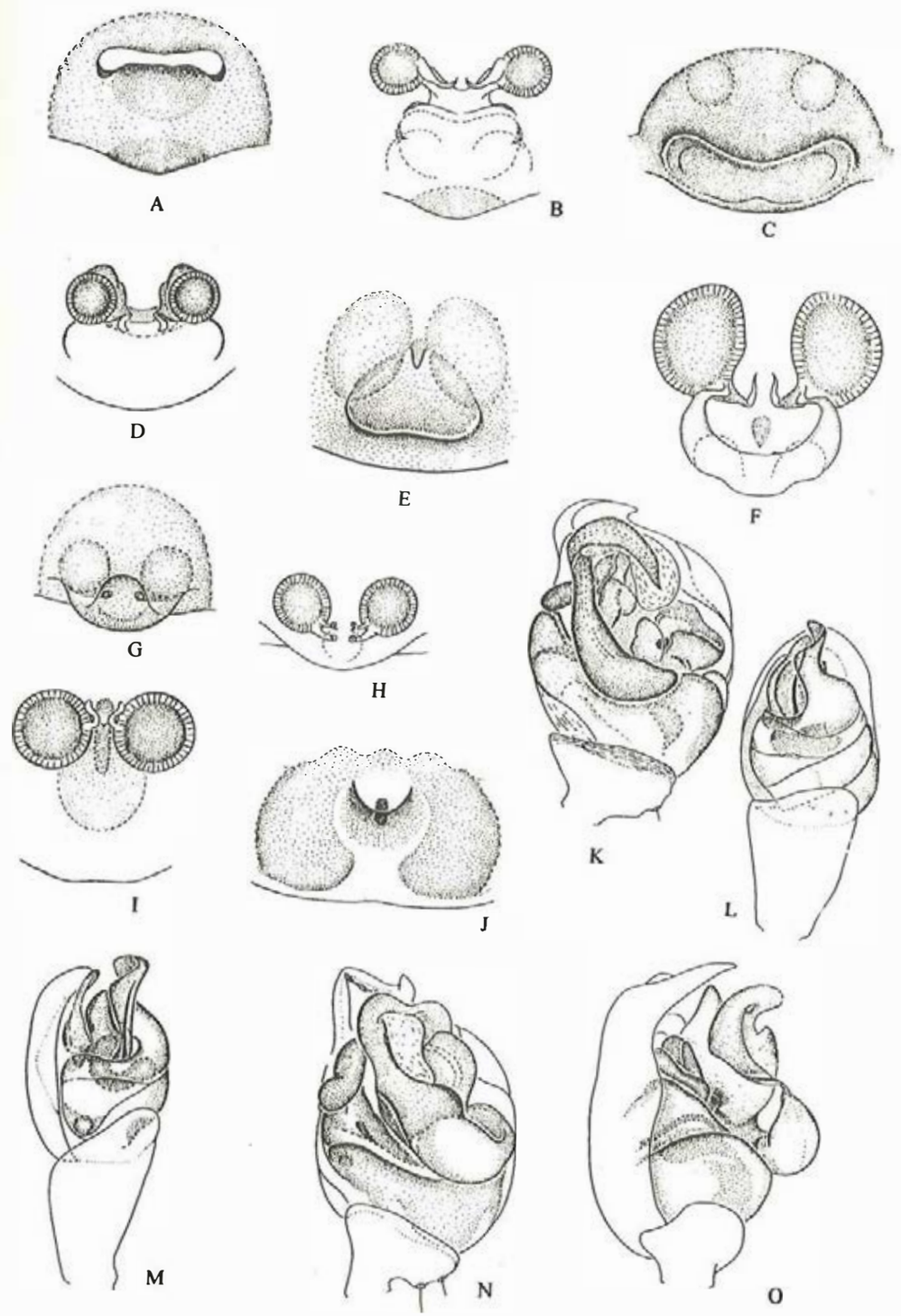

Fig.51

Coleosoma floridanum Banks, 1900: 98; Levi, 1967: 181, f. 32—36; Tanikawa, 1991: 4, f. 6—15; Zhu & Zhang, 1992: 23, f. 4; Zhu, 1998: 71, f. 41.
Distribution: Sichuan; Pantropical.

Coleosoma octomaculatum **(Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906)(fig.52E—F, I)**
Theridion octomaculatum Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 138, pl. 3, f. 4, pl. 12, f. 281; Lee, 1964: 29, f. 6n—o; Yu & Wen, 1980: 134, f. 71; Writing Group, 1980: 134, f. 71; Guo, 1985: 97, f. 2—41.
Coleosoma octomaculatum: Zhang, 1987: 106, f. 86; Song, 1987: 121, f. 82; Chen & Gao, 1990: 93, f. 117; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 137, f. 129; Zhao, 1993: 205, f. 95; Zhu, 1998: 72, f. 42.
Distribution: Guangdong, Taiwan, Guangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong; Korea, Japan.

Coscinida Simon, 1894

Coscinida asiatica **Zhu *et* Zhang, 1992 (fig.52J—M)**
Coscinida asiatica Zhu & Zhang, 1992: 24, f. 5; Zhu, 1998: 32, f. 14; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 856, f. 8.
Distribution: Guangxi, Fujian.

Crustulina Menge, 1868

Crustulina guttata **(Wider, 1834)(fig.53A—B, E)**
Theridion guttata Wider, 1834: 241, pl. 16, f. 7.
Crustulina guttata: Roberts, 1985: 178, f. 79a; Zhu, 1998: 322, f. 216.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Japan, Europe.

Crustulina sticta **(O. P. -Cambridge, 1861)(fig.53C—D, F)**
Theridion stictum O. P. -Cambridge, 1861: 432.
Crustulina sticta: Zhou, Wang & Zhu, 1983: 154; Zhu, 1998: 320, f. 215.
Distribution: Beijing, Xinjiang; Holarctic.

Dipoena Thorell, 1869

Dipoena amamiensis **(Yoshida, 1985)(fig.53G—H, M)**
Pholcomma amamiensis Yoshida, 1985: 11, f. 4—5, 11—12.
Dipoena amamiensis: Yoshida, 1991: 35, f. 5—6; Zhu, 1992: 108. f. 1—4; 1998: 242, f. 159.
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan; Japan.

Dipoena castrata **Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (fig.53I—J, N—O)**
Dipoena castrata Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 149, pl. 5, f. 50, pl. 12, f. 246—247; Gao & Guan, 1991: 54, f. 2.
Dipoena uniforma Yaginuma. 1977: 377.
Distribution: Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan.

Dipoena flavomarginata **Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (fig.53K—L, P)**
Dipoena flavomarginata Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 151, pl. 12, f. 297; Zhu, 1998: 231, f. 150.
Distribution: Hubei; Japan.

Dipoena gui **Zhu, 1998 (fig.54A—B, I—J)**
Dipoena gui Zhu, 1998: 228, f. 148.
Distribution: Hainan.

Dipoena hainanensis **Zhu, 1998 (fig.54C—D, K—L)**
Dipoena hainanensis Zhu, 1998: 234, f. 153.
Distribution: Hainan.

Dipoena hana **Zhu, 1998 (fig.54E—F)**
Dipoena hana Zhu, 1998: 237, f. 155.
Distribution: Hainan.

Dipoena hui **Zhu, 1998 (fig.54G—H)**

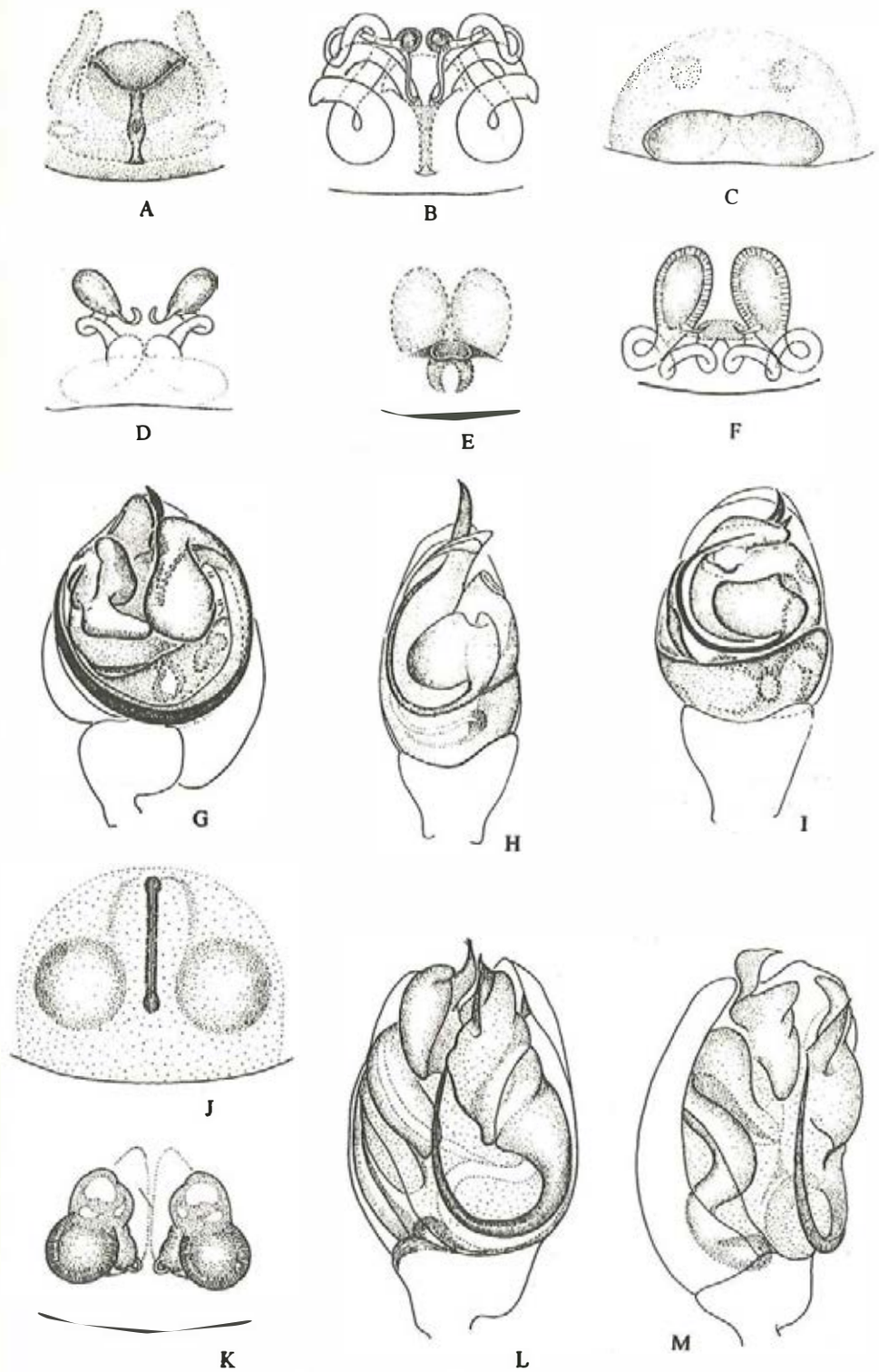

Fig.52

Dipoena hui Zhu, 1998: 247, f. 163.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Dipoena immaculata* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.54M—N**)
Dipoena immaculata Zhu, 1998: 251, f. 167.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Dipoena labialis* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.55A—B**)
Dipoena labialis Zhu, 1998: 241, f. 158.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Dipoena martinae* Roberts**, 1983 (**fig.55C—D, K—L**)
Dipoena martinae Roberts, 1983: 227, f. 32; Zhu, 1998: 236, f. 154.
Dipoena decamaculata Chen, Peng & Zhao, 1992: 270, f. 1—5. First synonymized with *D. martinae* by Zhu in 1998.
Distribution: Hainan, Jiangxi; Aldabra.
***Dipoena mustelina* (Simon**, 1888) (**fig.55E—F, M**)
Euryopis mustelina Simon, 1888: 251.
Dipoena mustelina: Yaginuma, 1986: 42, f.23.3; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 156, f. 154; Zhu, 1998: 240, f. 157.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Yunnan, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
***Dipoena nigromaculata* (Yoshida**, 1987) (**fig.55G—H, N**)
Pholcomma nigromaculata Yoshida, 1987: 29, f. 1—5; Zhu, 1998: 227, f. 147.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.
***Dipoena pelorosa* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.55I—J, O**)
Dipoena pelorosa Zhu, 1998: 243, f. 160.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
***Dipoena redunca* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.56A—B, I—J**)
Dipoena redunca Zhu, 1998: 232, f. 151.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Dipoena ripa* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.56C—D**)
Dipoena ripa Zhu, 1998: 233, f. 152.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Dipoena sinica* Zhu**, 1992 (**fig.56E—F, K—L**)
Dipoena sinica Zhu, 1992: 109, f. 7—13; 1998: 238, f. 156.
Dipoena hubeiensis Chen & Zhao, 1996: 35, f. 1—7. First synonymized with *D. sinica* by Zhu in 1998.
Distribution: Hainan, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu.
***Dipoena stellaris* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.56G—H**)
Dipoena stellaris Zhu, 1998: 230, f. 149.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Dipoena sticta* Zhu**, 1992 (**fig.56M—N**)
Dipoena sticta Zhu, 1992: 101, f. 14—17; 1998: 252, f. 168.
Distribution: Fujian, Anhui.
***Dipoena submustelina* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.57A—B**)
Dipoena submustelina Zhu, 1998: 250, f. 166.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Dipoena turriceps* (Schenkel**, 1936) (**fig.57C—D, I**)
Paoningia turriceps Schenkel, 1936: 42, f. 12; Zhu, 1983: 46.
Dipoena turriceps Zhu, 1998: 244, f. 161.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan.
***Dipoena wangi* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.57E—F, J—K**)
Dipoena wangi Zhu, 1998: 245, f. 162.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
***Dipoena yutian* Hu *et* Wu**, 1989 (**fig.57G—H, L—M**)
Dipoena yutian Hu & Wu, 1989: 120, f. 93; Zhu, 1998: 249, f. 165.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

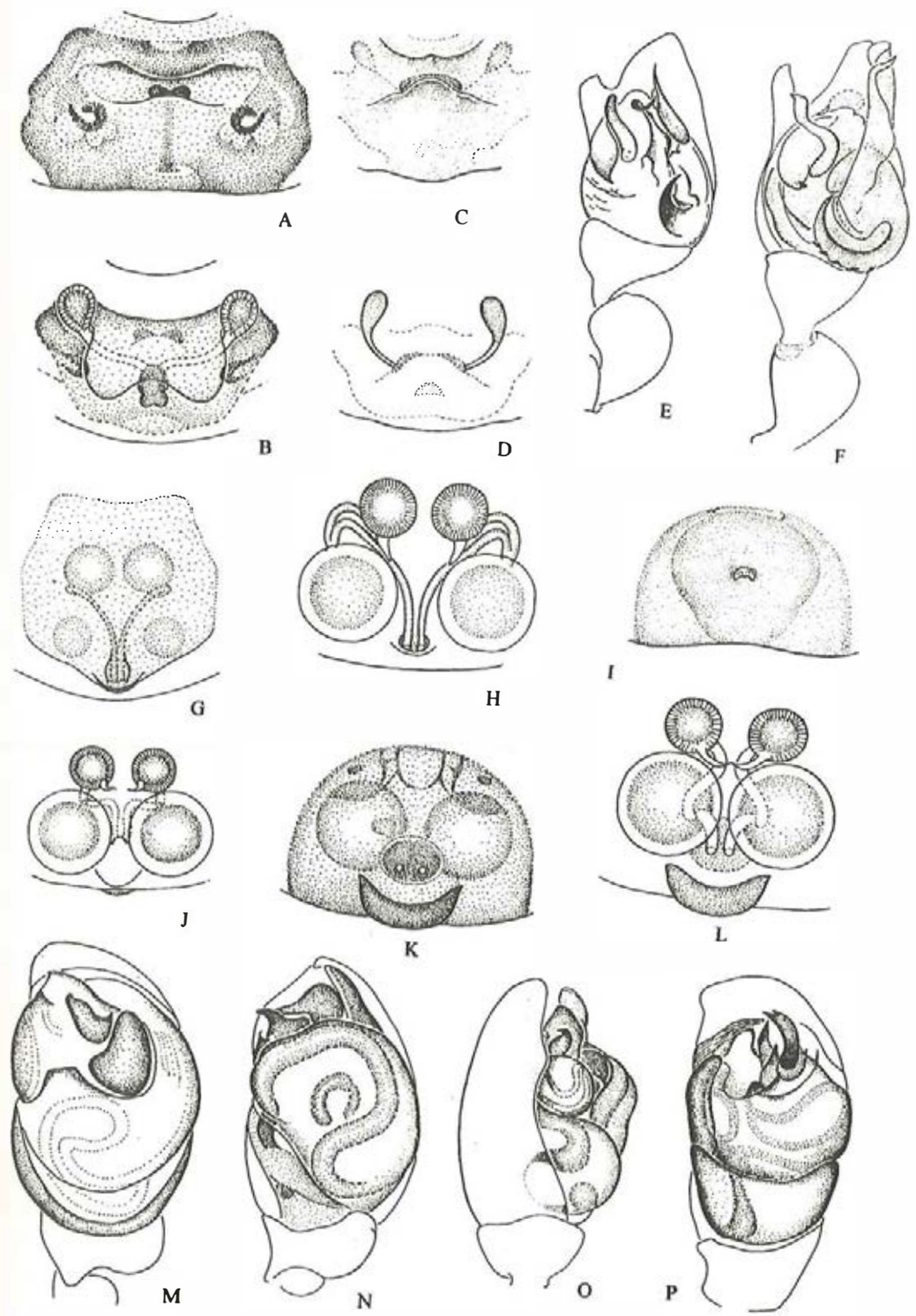

Fig.53

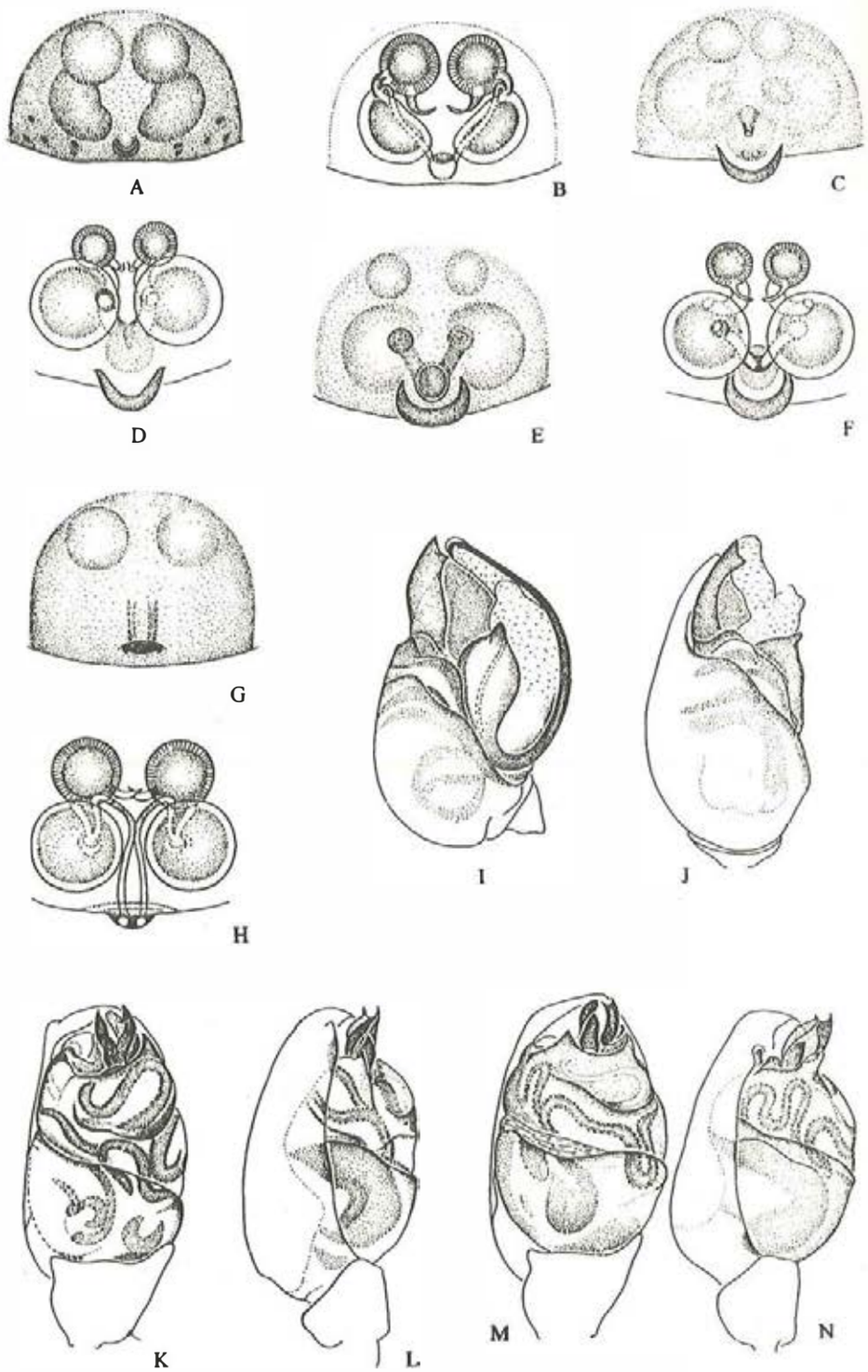

Fig.54

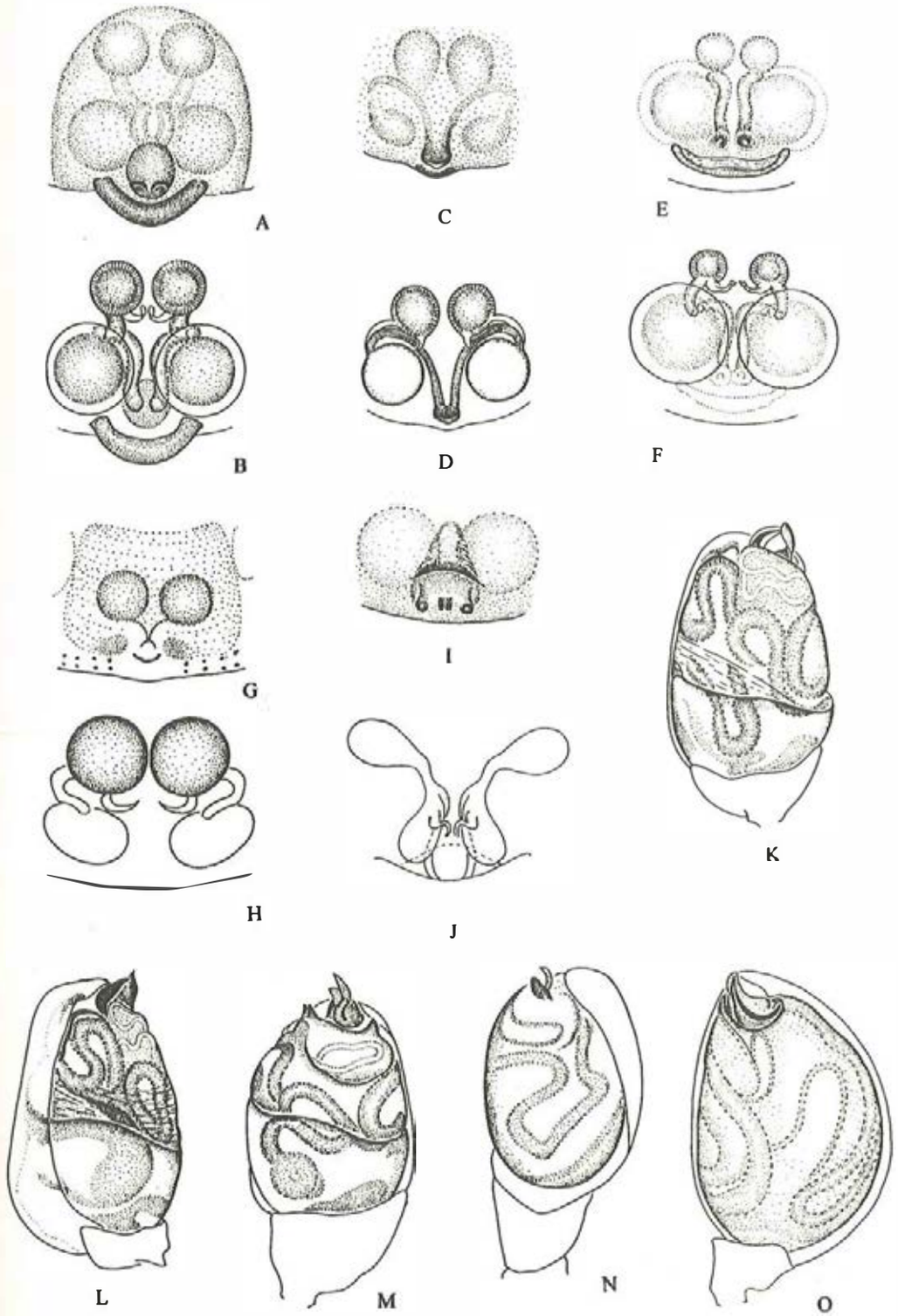

Fig.55

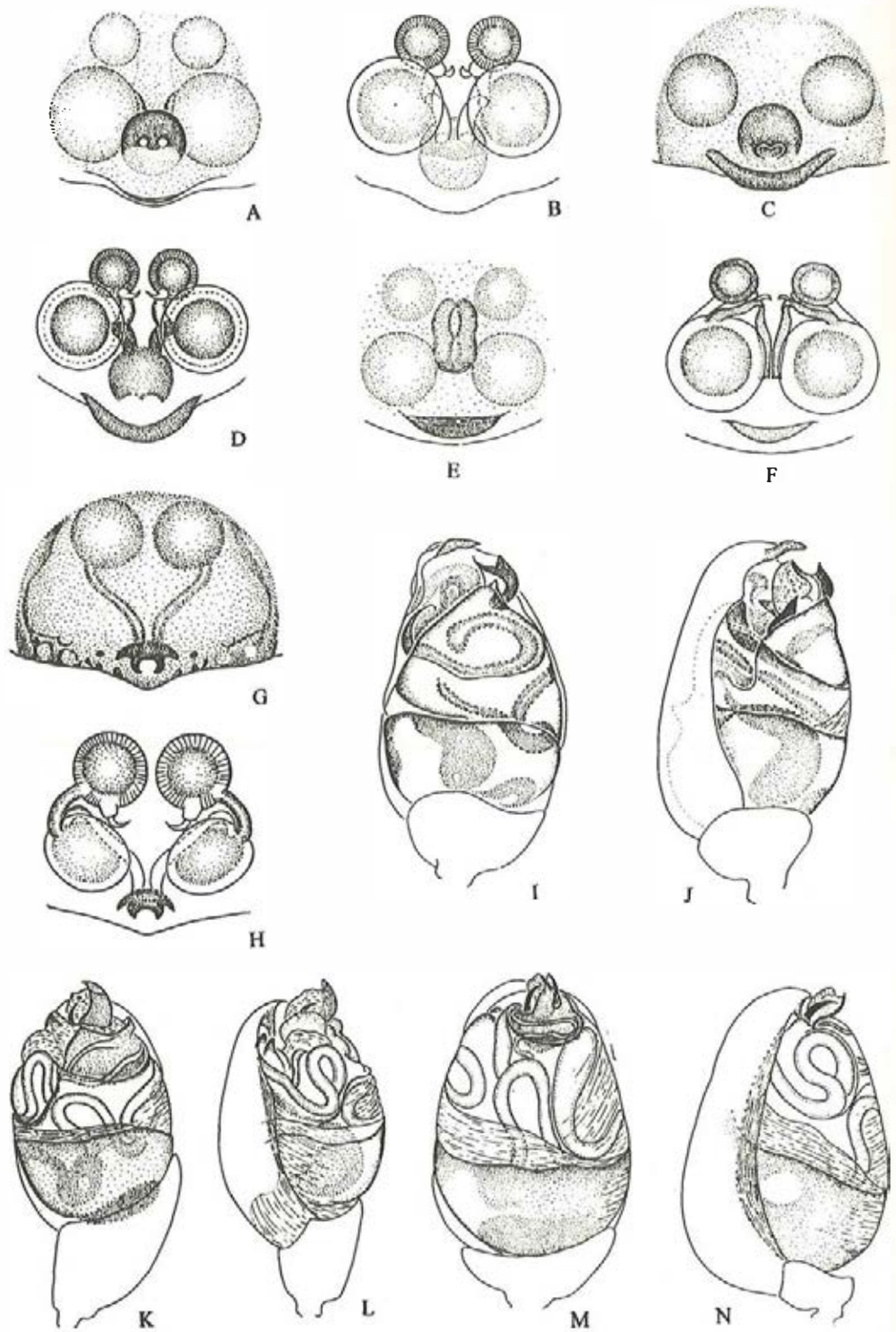

Fig. 56

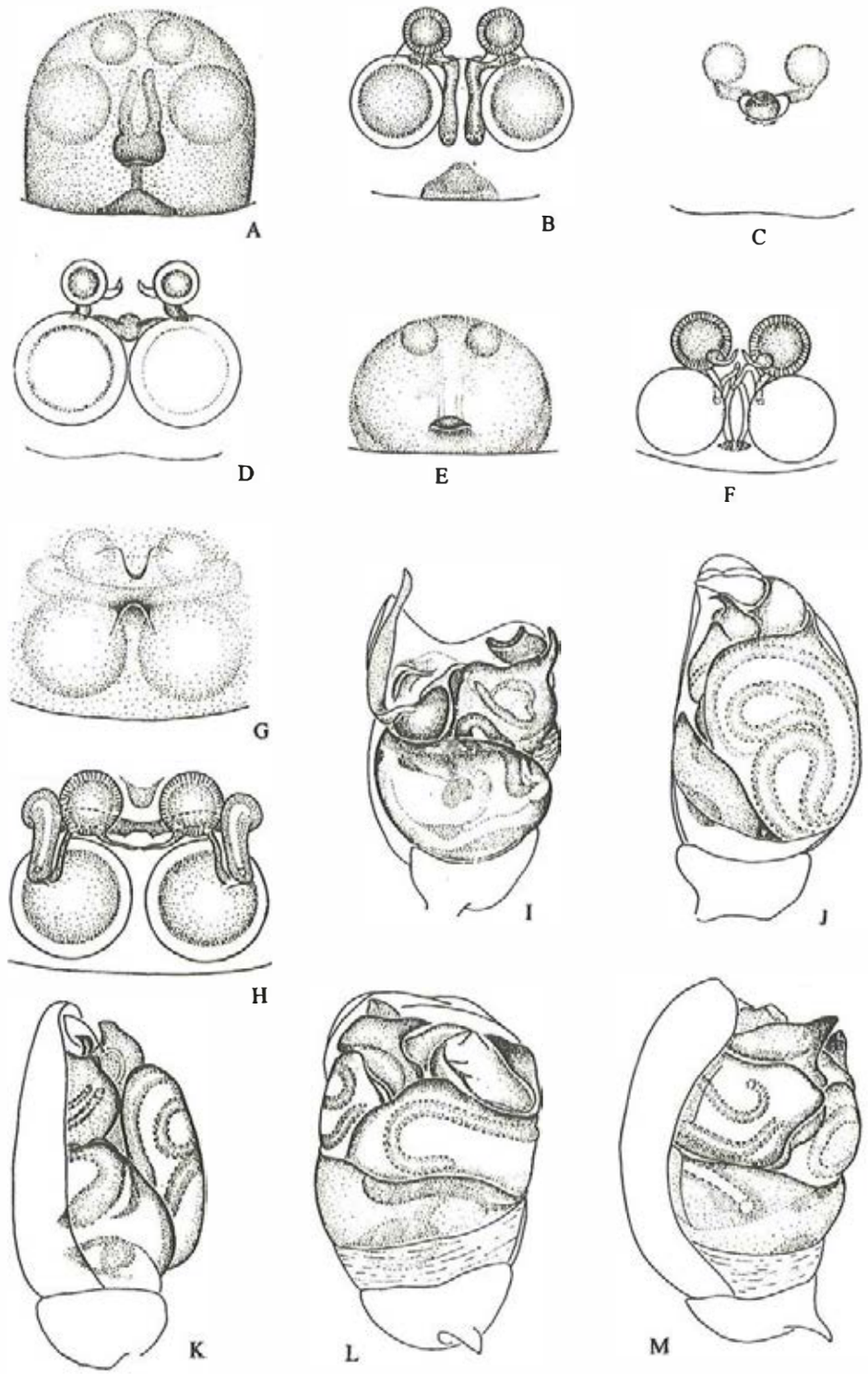

Fig. 57

Dipoenura Simon, 1908

***Dipoenura aplustra* Zhu *et* Zhang**, 1997 (**fig.58A—B, E**)
Dipoenura aplustra Zhu & Zhang, 1997: 23, f. 2; Zhu, 1998: 42, f. 20.
Distribution: Hainan.
Dipoenura cyclosoides (**Simon**, 1894) (**fig.58C—D, F**)
Dipoena cyclosoides Simon, 1894: 562, f. 573.
Dipoenura cyclosoides: Zhu, 1998: 43, f. 21.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi; Sierra Leone.

Enoplognatha Pavesi, 1880

***Enoplognatha bobaiensis* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.58G—H**)
Enoplognatha bobaiensis Zhu, 1998: 312, f. 209.
Distribution: Guangxi.
***Enoplognatha diodonta* Zhu *et* Zhang**, 1992 (**fig.58K—N**)
Enoplognatha diodonta Zhu & Zhang, 1992: 26, f. 6; Zhu, 1998: 318, f. 214.
Enoplognatha mandibularis (non Lucas, 1846) Yu & Wen, in Writing Group of Farmland Spiders, 1980: 142, f. 77.
Distribution: Guangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan.
***Enoplognatha gramineusa* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.59A—B, I—J**)
Enoplognatha gramineusa Zhu, 1998: 307, f. 206.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.
***Enoplognatha hangzhouensis* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.59C—D, K—L**)
Enoplognatha hangzhouensis Zhu, 1998: 314, f. 211.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Shanxi.
***Enoplognatha japonica* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**fig.59E—F, M—N; pl. 2D**)
Enoplognatha japonica Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 156, pl. 5, f. 47, pl. 12, f. 250; Yu & Wen, 1980: 141, f. 76; Guo, 1985: 94, f. 2—39; Zhang, 1987: 108, f. 89; Chen & Gao, 1990: 94, f. 119; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 145, f. 139; Zhao, 1993: 213, f, 97; Zhu, 1998: 304, f. 204.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Yunnan, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
Note: *E. dorsinotata* Boes. *et* Strand, 1906, may be a synonym of *E. japonica*.
***Enoplognatha lordosa* Zhu *et* Song**, 1992 (**fig.59G—H, O—P**)
Enoplognatha lordosa Zhu & Song, 1992: 4, f. A—C; Song & Li, 1997: 401, f. 2; Zhu, 1998: 313, f. 210.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Hubei.
***Enoplognatha margarita* Yaginuma**, 1964 (**fig.60A—B, K—L**)
Enoplognatha margarita Yaginuma, 1964: 5, f. 1—8; Yang, Tang & Song, 1992: 95, f. 1; Yaginuma & Zhu, 1992: 159, f. 9—15; Zhu, 1998: 310, f. 208.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Shanxi, Gansu, Liaoning; Korea, Japan.
Enoplognatha mordax (**Thorell**, 1875) (**fig.60C—D**)
Zilla mordax Thorell, 1875: 82.
Enoplognatha mordax: Simon, 1884: 195; Zhu, 1998: 306, f. 205.
Enoplognatha crucifer: Roberts, 1985: 192, pl. 122, f. 85c.
Enoplognatha maritima: Wiehle, 1937: 207, f. 244—250.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Russia, Europe.
Enoplognatha oelandica (**Thorell**, 1875) (**fig.60E—F**)
Steatoda oelandica Thorell, 1875: 82.
Enoplognatha oelandica: Simon, 1884: 195; Roberts, 1985: 192, pl. 122, f. 85e; Zhu, 1998: 315, f. 212.
Enoplognatha thoracica (non Hahn, 1831) Hu & Wu, 1989: 125, f. 97.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Russia, Europe.
***Enoplognatha qiuae* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.60G—H**) **New name**

Enoplognatha qiui Zhu, 1998: 317, f. 213.
Distribution: Sichuan, Gansu.
***Enoplognatha submargarita* Yaginuma *et* Zhu**, 1992 (**fig.60I—J, M—N**)
Enoplognatha submargarita Yaginuma & Zhu, 1992: 157, f. 1—8; Zhu, 1998: 309, f. 207.
Enoplognatha thoracica (non Hahn, 1831) Zhou *et al.*, 1983: 155, f. 4.
Enoplognatha ovatus (non Clerck, 1757) Hu & Wu, 1989: 135, f.107.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Enoplognatha tecta (**Keyserling**, 1884) (**fig.58I—J**)
Steatoda caricis Fickert, 1876: 72.
Enoplognatha caricis: Wiehle, 1937: 209, f. 251—253; Zhu, 1998: 303, f. 203.
Enoplognatha schaufussi (non L. Koch, 1882) Hu & Wu, 1989: 125, f. 96.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Europe.

Episinus Walckenaer, 1809

***Episinus affinis* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**fig.61A—B, I**)
Episinus affinis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 136, pl. 5, f. 55, pl. 12, f. 251; Okuma, 1994: 7, f. 1; Zhu, 1998: 265, f. 176.
Distribution: Taiwan, Sichuan; Korea, Japan.
***Episinus gibbus* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1991 (**fig.61C—D, J—K**)
Episinus gibbus Zhu & Wang, 1991: 278, f. 1—6; Zhu, 1998: 261, f. 173.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Episinus longabdomenus* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.61L—M**)
Episinus longabdomenus Zhu, 1998: 270, f. 180.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Episinus makiharai* Okuma**, 1994 (**fig.61E—F, N—O**)
Episinus makiharai Okuma, 1994: 11, f. 4; Zhu, 1998: 266, f. 177.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Episinus nubilus* Yaginuma**, 1960 (**fig.61G—H, P—Q**)
Episinus nubilus Yaginuma, 1960: 39, f. 38; Yoshida, 1985: 27, f. 13—15; Okuma, 1994: 12, f. 5; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 858, f. 11; Zhu, 1998: 267, f. 178.
Episinus bicornutus Yoshida, 1983: 76, f. 9—11 (male only); Chen & Zhang, 1991: 147, f. 142; Song, 1987: 124, f. 84.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi; Korea, Japan.
***Episinus punctisparsus* Yoshida**, 1983 (**fig.62A**)
Episinus punctisparsus Yoshida, 1983: 75, f. 7—8; Song, 1987: 125, f. 85; Zhu, 1998: 271, f. 181.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Episinus variacorneus* Chen, Peng *et* Zhao**, 1992 (**fig.62B—C, H—I**)
Episinus variacorneus Chen, Peng & Zhao, 1992: 271, f. 6—13; Zhu, 1998: 264, f. 175.
Distribution: Jiangxi.
***Episinus xiushanensis* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.62D—E, J**)
Episinus xiushanensis Zhu, 1998: 263, f. 174.
Distribution: Fujian, Hubei, Gansu.
***Episinus yoshidai* Okuma**, 1994 (**fig.62F—G, K**)
Episinus yoshidai Okuma, 1994: 15, f. 7; Zhu, 1998: 269, f. 179.
Episinus bicornutus Yoshida, 1983: 76, f. 9—10 (female only).
Distribution: Taiwan.

Euryopis Menge, 1868

Euryopis acuminata (**Lucas**, 1846) (**fig.62L—O**)
Theridion acuminatum Lucas, 1846: 268, pl. 17, f. 10.
Euryopis acuminata Zhu, 1998: 36, f. 16.

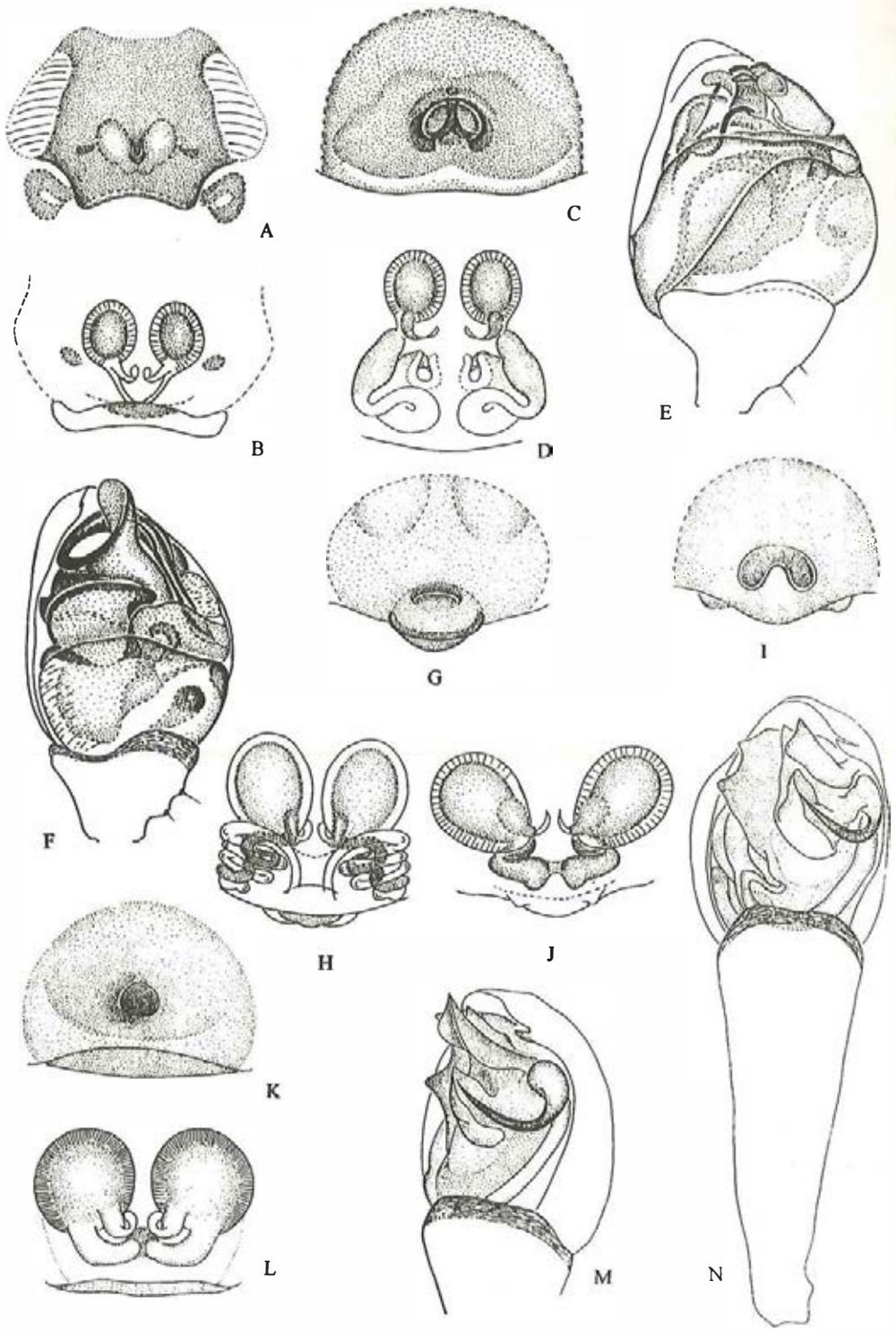

Fig. 58

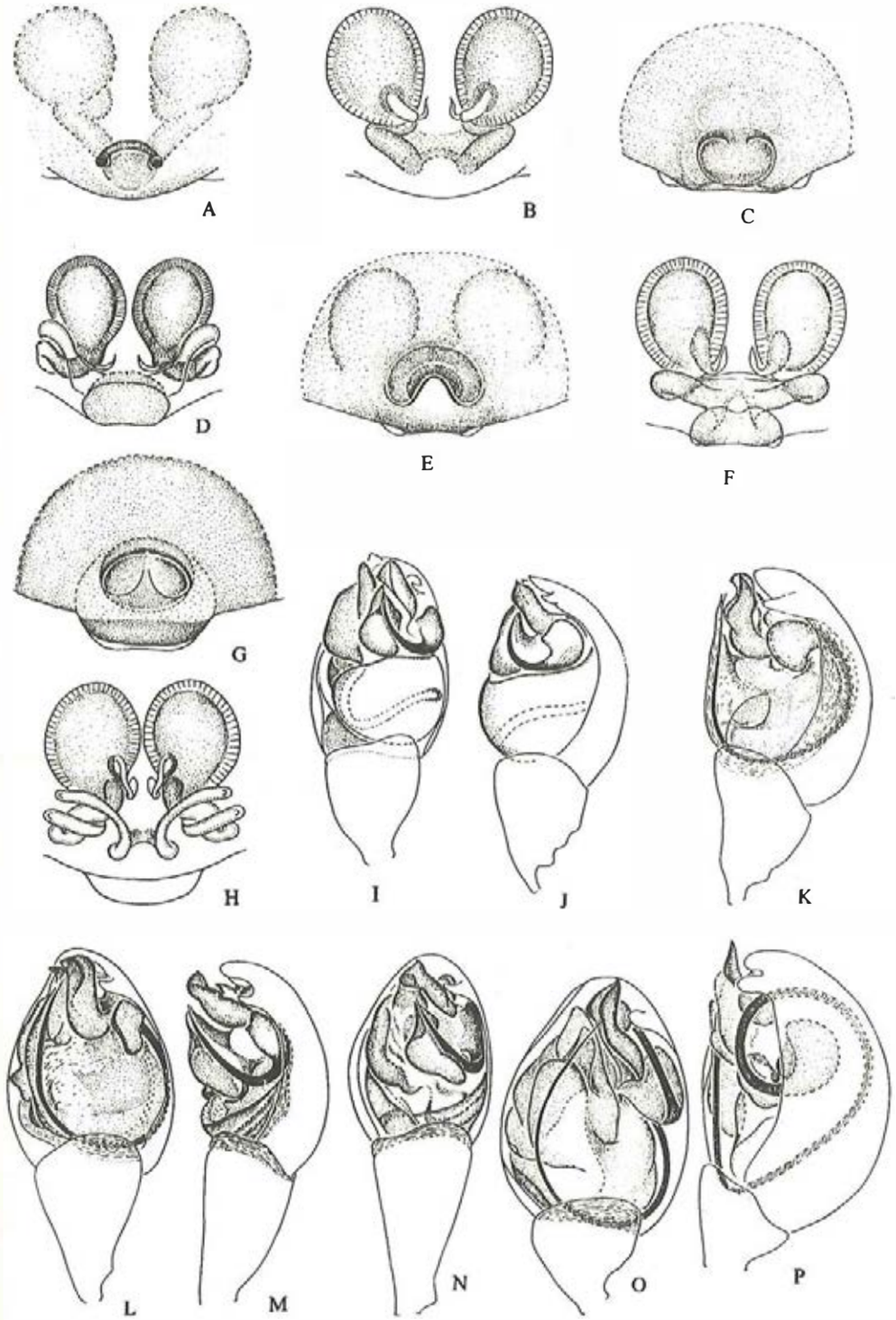

Fig. 59

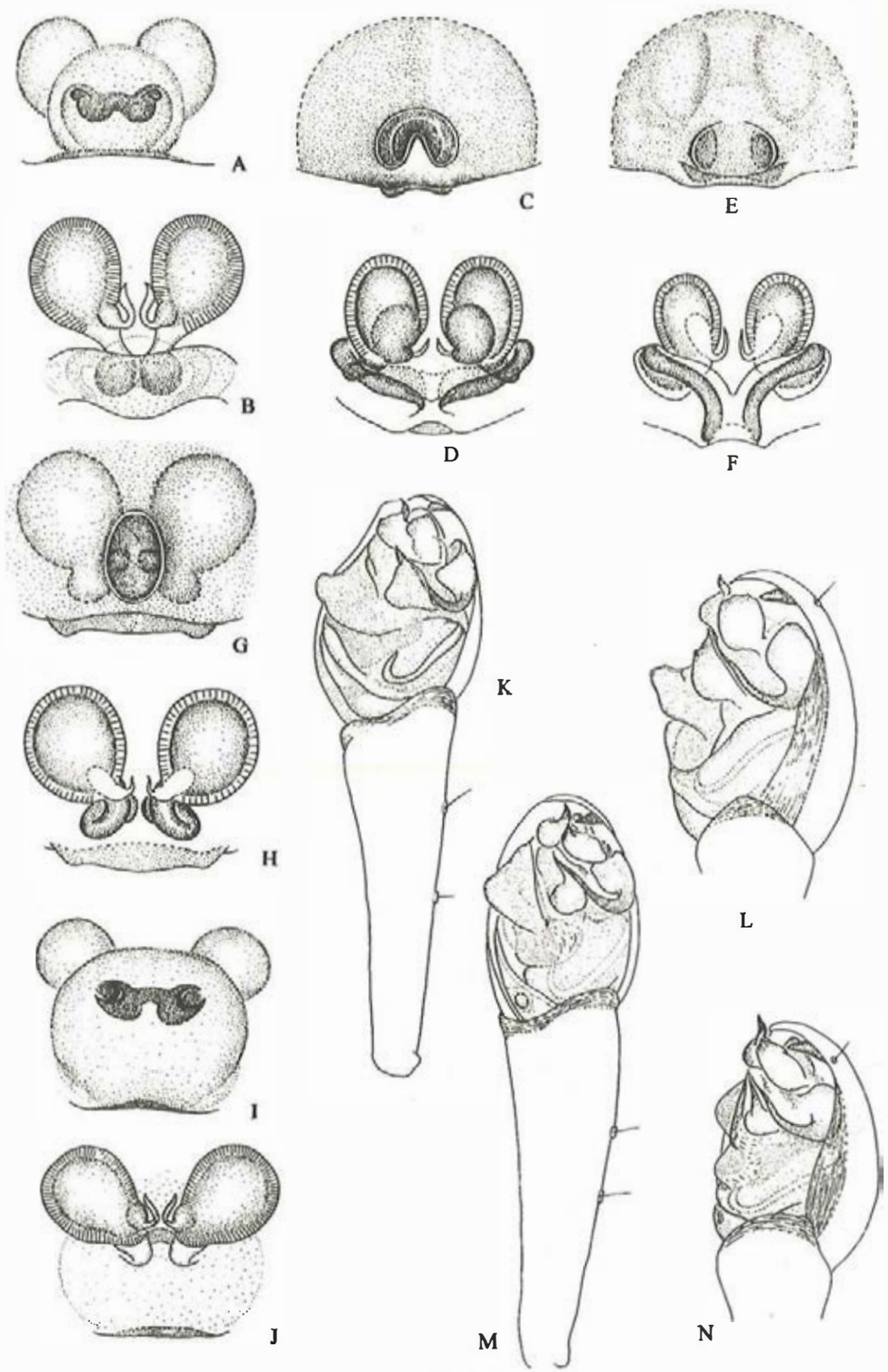

Fig.60

Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi; Isreal, Southern Europe, North America.

***Euryopis cyclosia* Zhu *et* Song**, 1997 (**fig.62P—Q**)

Euryopis cyclosia Zhu & Song, 1997: 93, f. a—c; Zhu, 1998: 40, f. 19.

Distribution: Hong Kong.

***Euryopis flavomaculata* (C. L. Koch**, 1836) (**fig.63E—F**)

Micryphantes flavomaculatus C. L. Koch, 1836: 67, f. 220.

Euryopis flavomaculatus: Zhu, 1998: 39, f. 18.

Distribution: Liaoning; Palearctic.

***Euryopis galeiforma* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.63A—B**)

Euryopis galeiforma Zhu, 1998: 35, f. 15.

Distribution: Hainan.

***Euryopis taczanowskii* Keyserling**, 1886 (**fig. 63C—D, G**)

Euryopis taczanowskii Keyserling, 1886: 47, pl. 12, f. 160; Zhu, 1998: 37, f. 17.

Distribution: Yunnan; USA to Argentina, Sri Lanka to Ryukyu Is.

Note: *Euryopis deplanata* Schenkel, 1936: 45, f.13, Sichuan, may be a synonym of *E. taczanowskii*.

Species incertae sedis

Euryopis modesta Schenkel, 1936: 47, f.14, Gansu, 3 juveniles.

Latrodectus Walckenaer, 1805

***Latrodectus mactans* (Fabricius**, 1775) (**fig.63H—I**)

Aranea mactans Fabricius, 1775: 432.

Latrodectus mactans: Levi, 1959: 24, f. 1, 5—7, 19—21, 38, 53—57, 73—29; Hu, 1984: 164; Zhu, 1998: 294, f. 199.

Latrodectus hasseltii: Lee, 1964: 30, pl. 7, f. h; Hu, 1984: 164.

Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Sichuan; Cosmopolitan.

***Latrodectus tredecimguttatus* (Rossi**, 1790) (**fig.63J—M**)

Aranea tredecimguttatus Rossi, 1790: 136, pl. 9, f. 10.

Latrodectus tredecimguttatus: Levi & Amitai, 1983: 46, f. 1—17; Zhu, 1998: 293, f. 198.

Distribution: Xinjiang; Mediterranean to Central Asia.

Molione Thorell, 1892

***Molione triacantha* Thorell**, 1892 (**fig.64A—C**)

Molione triacantha Thorell, 1892: 216; Zhu, 1998: 30, f. 13.

Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian; Singapore.

Moneta O. P. -Cambridge, 1870

***Moneta caudifer* (Doenitz *et* Strand**, 1906) (**fig.64D—E, K—L**)

Episinus caudifer Doenitz & Strand, in Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 379, pl. 4, f. 39; Zhu, 1983: 45.

Moneta caudifer: Okuma, 1994: 17, f.8; Zhu, 1998: 280, f. 188.

Distribution: Jiangxi, Shanxi; Korea, Japan.

***Moneta hunanica* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.64F—G**)

Moneta hunanica Zhu, 1998: 274, f. 183.

Distribution: Hunan.

***Moneta mirabilis* (Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906) (**fig.64H, M**)

Hyptimorpha mirabilis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 136, pl. 11, f. 227.

Moneta mirabilis: Okuma, 1994: 18, f. 9; Zhu, 1998: 281, f. 189.

Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.

***Moneta spiniger* O. P. -Cambridge**, 1870 (**fig.64I—J, N**)

Moneta spiniger O. P. -Cambridge, 1870: 736, pl. 44, f. 5; Okuma, 1994: 20, f. 10; Zhu, 1998: 273, f. 182.

Episinus spiniger: Levi & Levi, 1962: 55, f. 228—230; Yoshida, 1983: 74, f. 1—4;

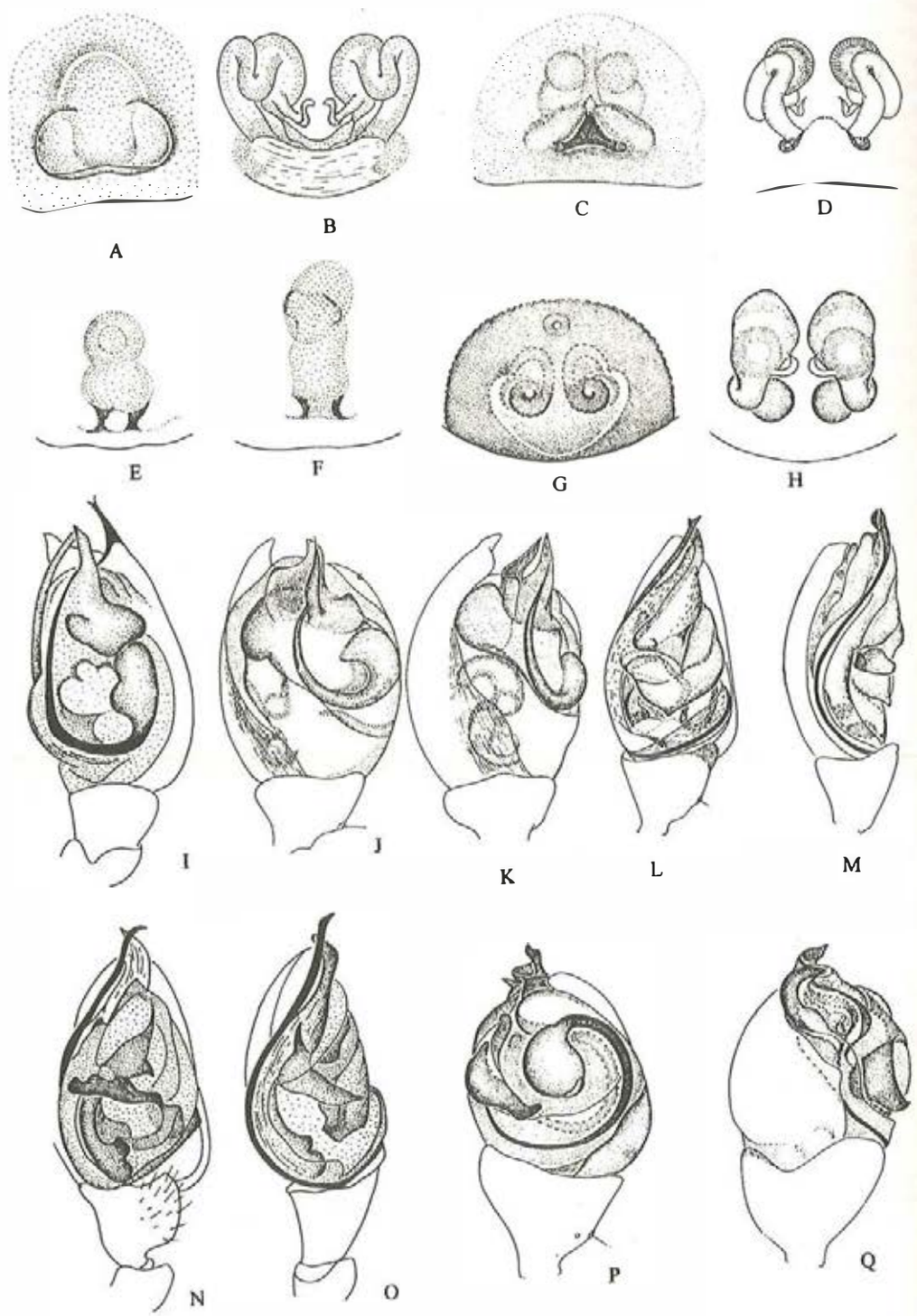

Fig.61

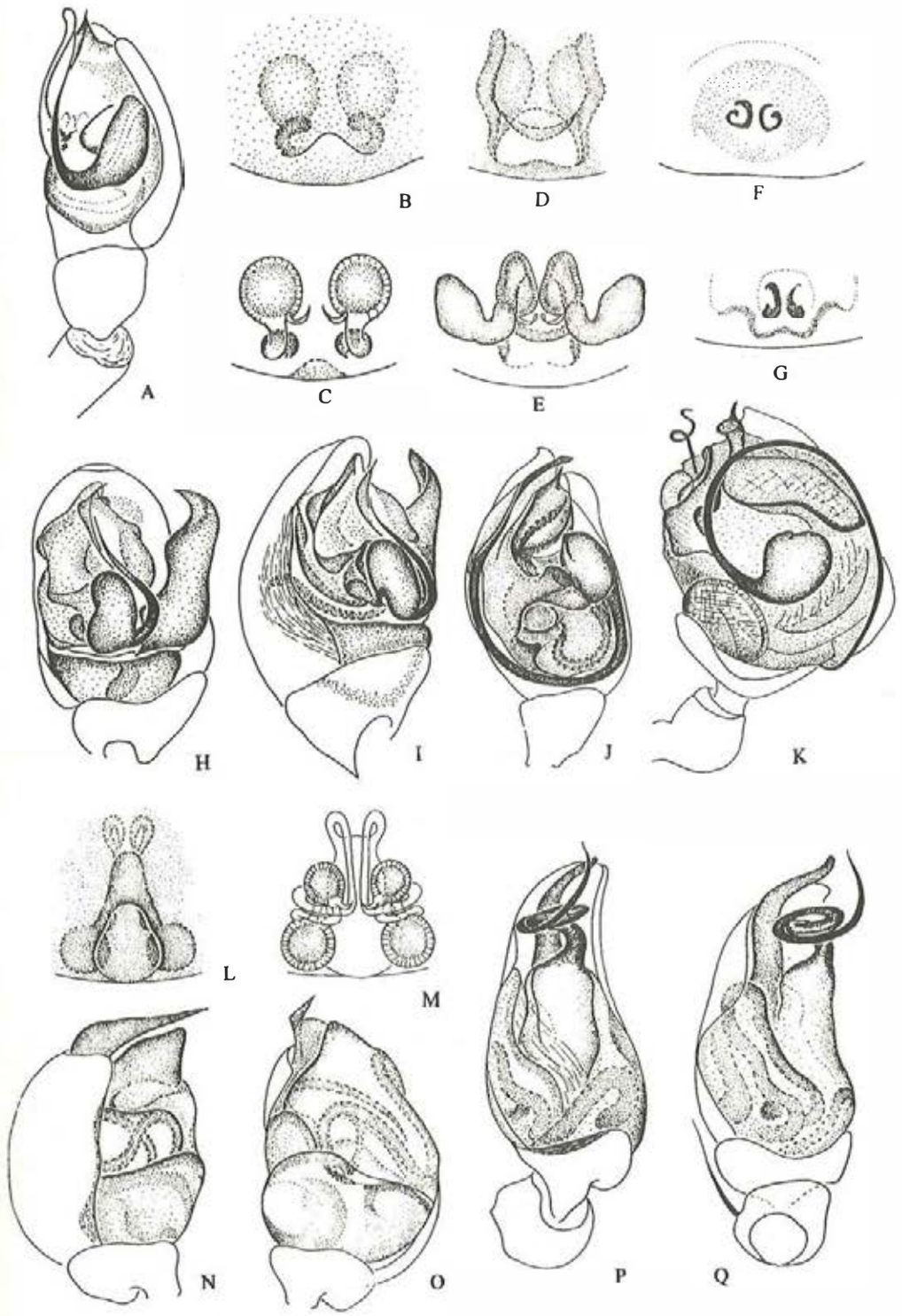

Fig.62

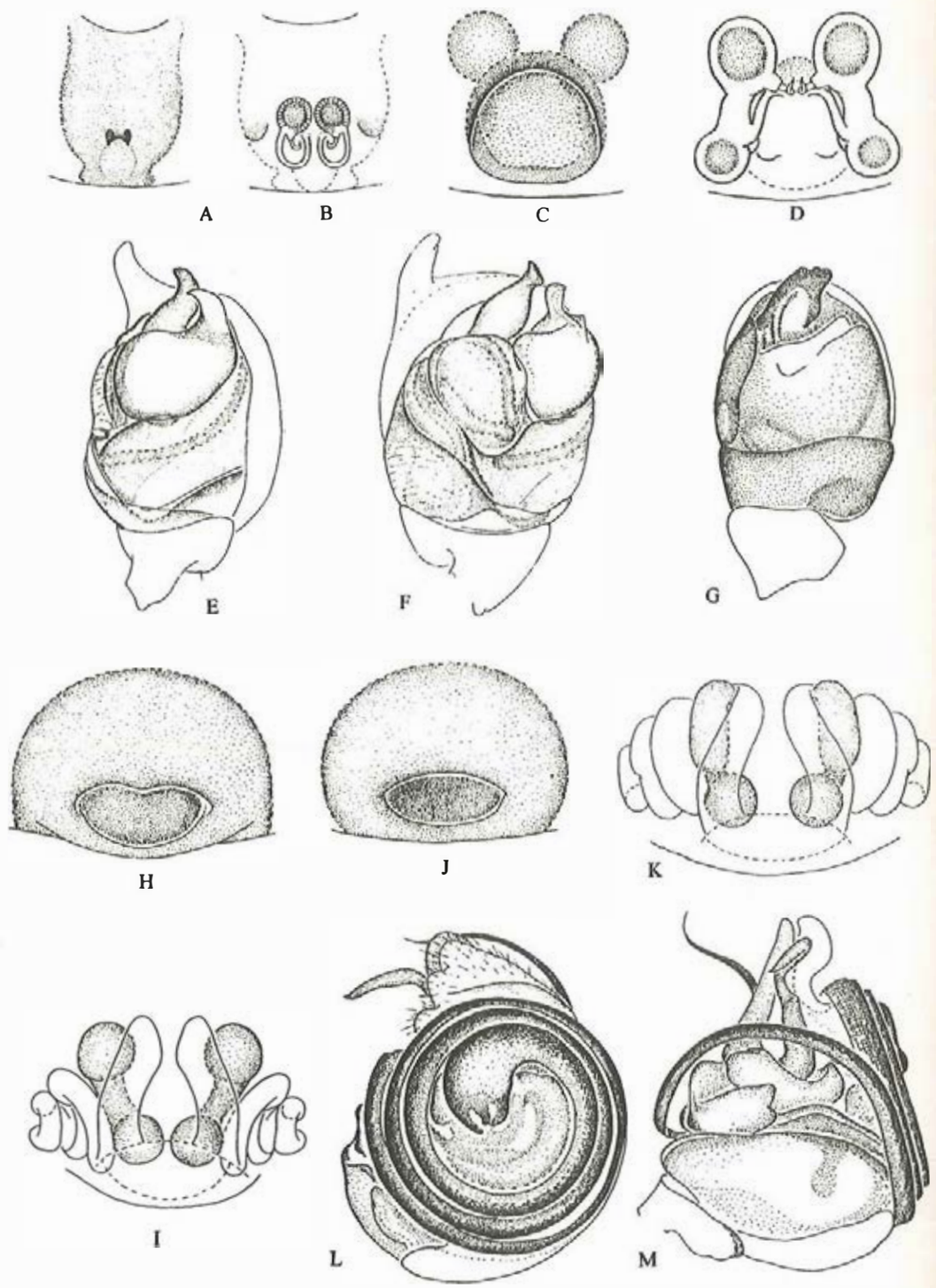

Fig. 63

Song, 1987: 125, f. 86; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 148, f. 143.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang; China to Africa.

Moneta spinigeroides **(Zhu *et* Song,** 1992) **(fig.65A—B)**
Episinus spinigeroides Zhu & Song, 1992: 4, f. D—E; Song & Li, 1997: 402, f. 3.
Moneta spinigeroides: Zhu, 1998: 278, f. 186.
Distribution: Hubei.

Moneta subspiniger **Zhu,** 1998 **(fig.65C—D)**
Moneta subspiniger Zhu, 1998: 274, f. 183.
Distribution: Hainan.

Moneta tumida **Zhu,** 1998 **(fig.65E—F)**
Moneta tumida Zhu, 1998: 279, f.187.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Moneta tumulicola **Zhu,** 1998 **(fig.65I—J)**
Moneta tumulicola Zhu, 1998: 282, f. 190.
Distribution: Gansu.

Moneta uncinata **Zhu,** 1998 **(fig.65G—H, K—L)**
Moneta uncinata Zhu, 1998: 275, f. 184.
Distribution: Hainan.

Moneta yoshimurai **(Yoshida,** 1983) **(fig.65M)**
Episinus yoshimurai Yoshida, 1983: 75, f. 5—6; Song, 1987: 127, f. 87.
Moneta yoshimurai: Okuma, 1994: 23, f. 12; Zhu, 1998: 283, f. 191.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Nesticodes **Archer,** 1950

Nesticodes rufipes **(Lucas,** 1846) **(fig.65N—Q)**
Theridion rufipes Lucas, 1846: 263, pl. 16, f. 5.
Nesticodes rufipes: Archer, 1950: 23, pl. 3, f. 7—8; Wunderlich, 1987: 215, f. 570.
Distribution: Yunnan; Pantropical.

Pholcomma **Thorell,** 1869

Pholcomma yunnanense **Song *et* Zhu,** 1994 **(fig.66A—B)**
Pholcomma yunnanense Song & Zhu, 1994: 38, f. 4; Zhu, 1998: 223, f. 4.
Distribution: Yunnan (Gejiu County).

Phoroncidia **Westwood,** 1835

Phoroncidia crustula **Zhu,** 1998 **(fig.66C—D)**
Phoroncidia crustula Zhu, 1998: 29, f. 12.
Distribution: Hainan.

Phoroncidia pilula **(Karsch,** 1879) **(fig.66E—G)**
Sudabe pilula Karsch, 1879: 63, 103.
Phoroncidia pilula Zhu, 1998: 27, f. 11.
Distribution: Gansu, Liaoning; Korea, Japan.

Robertus **O. P. -Cambridge,** 1879

Robertus arundineti **(O. P. -Cambridge,** 1871) **(fig.66H—I, N—O)**
Neriene arundineti O. P. -Cambridge, 1871: 441.
Robertus arundineti: Zhou & Song, 1987: 19, f. 3; Hu & Wu, 1989: 127, f. 99; Zhu, 1998: 296, f. 200.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Robertus emeishanensis **Zhu,** 1998 **(fig.66J—K, P—Q)**
Robertus emeishanensis Zhu, 1998: 298, f. 201.
Distribution: Sichuan.

Robertus ungulatus **Vogelsanger,** 1944 **(fig.66L—M, R—S)**

Robertus ungulatus Vogelsanger, 1944: 160, f. 1—3; Gao, Guan & Zhu, 1993: 76, f. 16—18; Wunderlich, 1976: 11, f. 49—52; Zhu, 1998: 299, f. 202.
Distribution: Liaoning; Palearctic.

Steatoda Sundevall, 1880

Steatoda albomaculata **(De Geer, 1778) (fig.67A—B, I—J)**
Araneus albomaculata De Geer, 1778: 257, pl. 15, f. 2—4.
Steatoda albomaculatus: Zhang, 1987: 109, f. 89; Hu & Wu, 1989: 128, f. 101; Tang & Song, 1990: 48, f. 1; Zhu, 1998: 341, f. 228.
Lethyphantes albomaculatus: Schenkel, 1936: 267.
Distribution: Hebei, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin; Holarctic.

Steatoda americana **(Emerton, 1882) (fig.67C—D, K—L)**
Asagena americana Emerton, 1882: 23.
Steatoda americana: Levi, 1957: 400, f. 66—69; Zhu, 1998: 328, f. 226.
Steatoda phalerata (non Panzer, 1801) Hu & Wu, 1989; 132, f. 103.
Distribution: Xinjiang; North America.

Steatoda bipunctata **(Linnaeus, 1758) (fig.67E—F, M)**
Aranea bipunctata Linnaeus, 1758: 620.
Steatoda bipunctata: Roberts, 1985: 178, f. 79c; Zhu, 1998: 328, f. 219.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia; Europe.

Steatoda castanea **(Clerck, 1757) (fig.67G—H, N—O)**
Araneus castaneus Clerck, 1757: 49, pl. 3, f. 3.
Steatoda castanea: Levi, 1957: 410, f. 77—79; Hu & Li, 1987: 340; Hu & Wu, 1989: 129, f. 102; Zhu, 1998: 333, f. 223.
Steatoda huangyuanensis Zhu & Li, 1983: 140, f. a—e. First synonymized with *S. castanea* by Zhu in 1998.
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Beijing, Shandong; Europe.

Steatoda cingulata **(Thorell, 1890) (fig.68A—B, I—J)**
Stethopoma cingulatum Thorell, 1890: 289.
Steatoda cingulata: Levi & Levi, 1962: 60, f. 264—265; Zhu, 1998: 329, f. 220.
Lithyphantes cavernicola Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 154, pl. 5, f. 57; Lee, 1964: 26, pl. 5 f. n (First synonymized with *S. cingulata* by Zhu in 1998).
Steatoda cavernicola: Yu & Wen, 1980: 143, f. 78; Chen & Gao, 1990: 95, f. 120; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 143, f. 136.
Lithyphantes cavaleriei Schenkel, 1963: 102, f. 60. First synonymized with *S. cingulata* by Zhu in 1998.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Sichuan, Guizhou, Gansu; Japan, Indonesia.

Steatoda craniformis **Zhu *et* Song, 1992 (fig.68C—D)**
Steatoda craniformis Zhu & Song, 1992: 5, f. F—H; Song & Li, 1997: 402, f. 4; Zhu, 1998: 327, f. 218.
Distribution: Hubei.

Steatoda erigoniformis **(O. P. -Cambridge, 1872) (fig.68E—F, K—L)**
Theridion erigoniformis (O. P. -Cambridge, 1872: 284.
Steatoda erigoniformis: Levi, 1962: 25; 1967: 184, f. 46—49; Levy & Amitai, 1982: 26, f. 63—71; Zhu, 1998: 332, f. 222.
Lithyphantes septemmaculatus Keyserling, 1884: 141, pl. 6, f. 88; Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 155, pl. 12, f. 277; Lee, 1964: 27, pl. 5, f. o—p.
Steatoda septemmaculatus: Chen & Zhang, 1991: 142, f. 135.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Sichuan; Japan, Indonesia.

Steatoda gui **Zhu, 1998 (fig.68M—N)**
Steatoda gui Zhu, 1998: 345, f. 231.

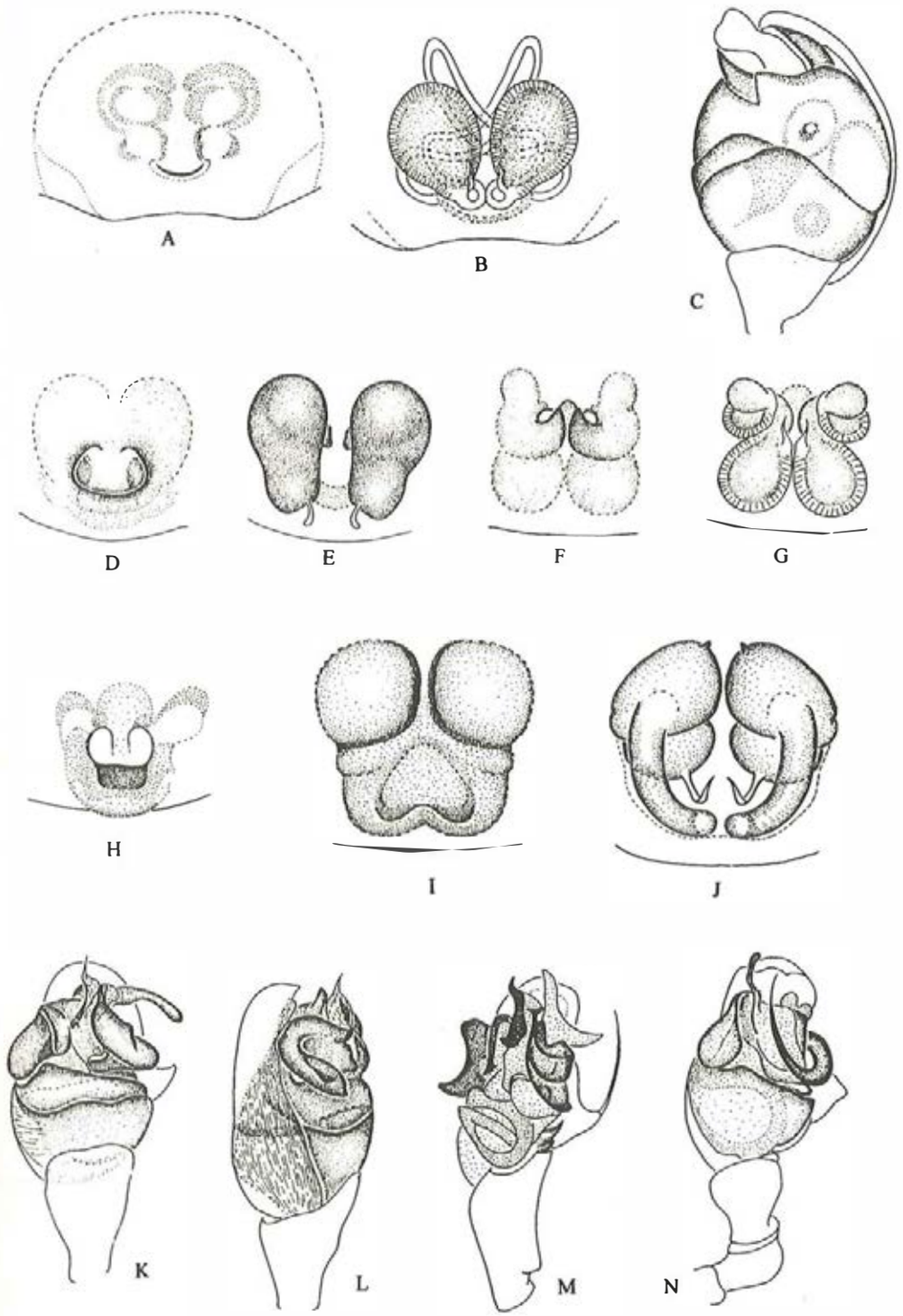

Fig.64

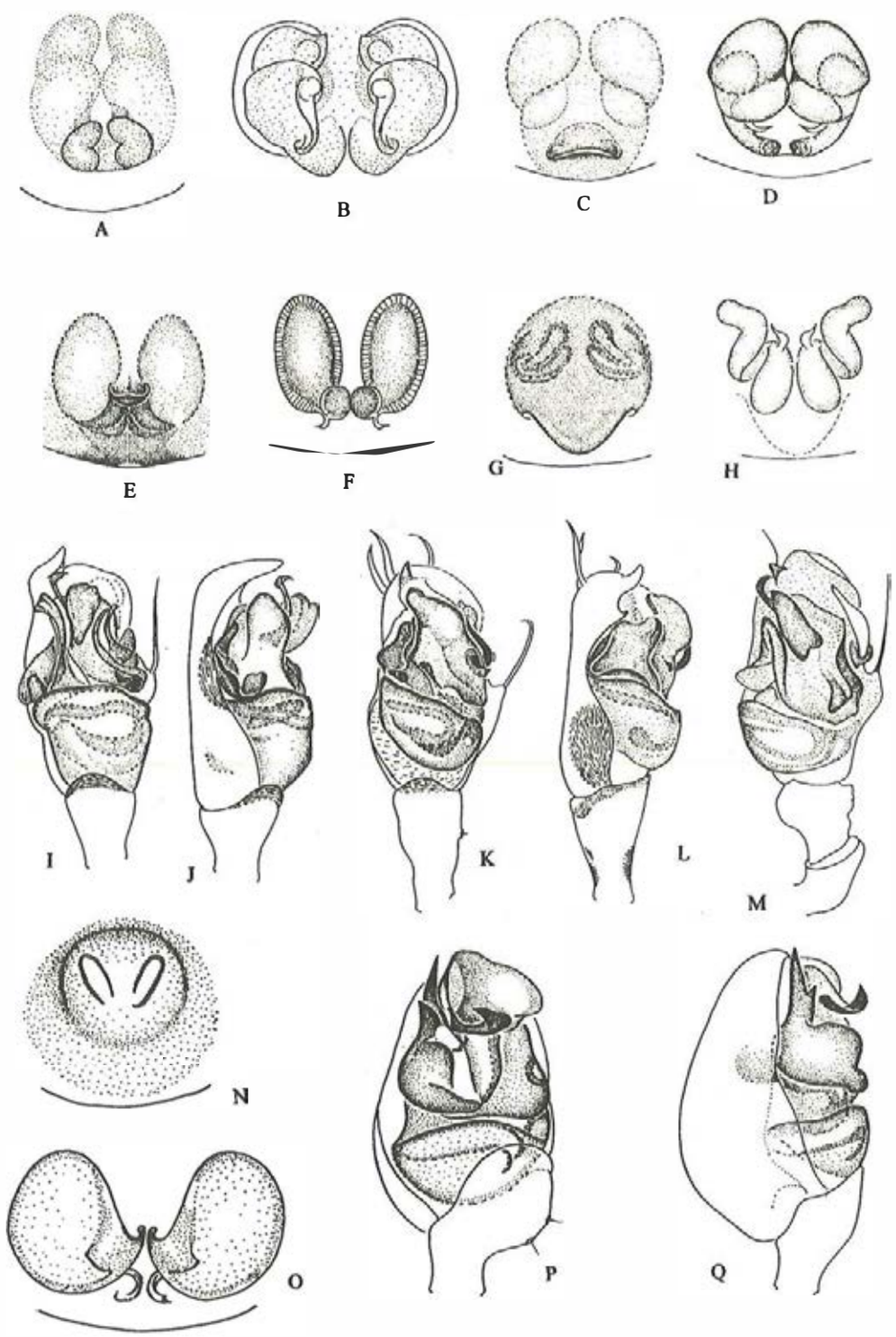

Fig. 65

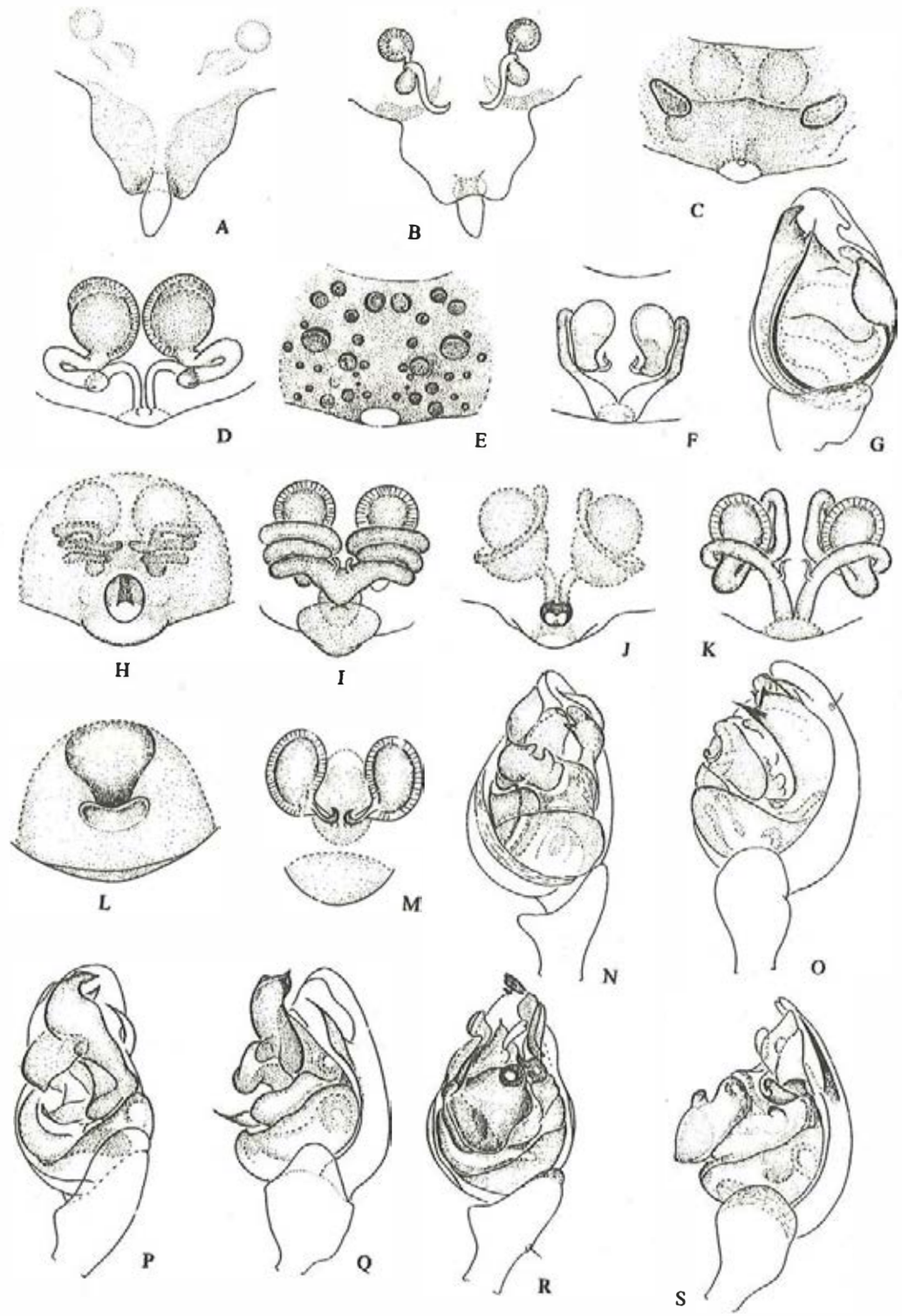

Fig. 66

Distribution: Hainan.
***Steatoda hui* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.68G—H, O—P**)
Steatoda hui Zhu, 1998: 331, f. 221.
Distribution: Tibet.
***Steatoda kuytunensis* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.69A—B, I—J**)
Steatoda kuytunensis Zhu, 1998: 339, f. 227.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Steatoda mainlingensis (**Hu *et* Li**, 1987) (**fig.69C—D, K—L**)
Enoplognatha mainlingensis Hu & Li, 1987: 271, f. 15; Hu & Wu, 1989: 123, f. 95.
Steatoda mainlingensis Zhu, 1998: 342, f. 229.
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjing.
Steatoda paykulliana (**Walckenaer**, 1806) (**fig.69E—F, M—N**)
Theridion paykulliana Walckenaer, 1806: 74.
Steatoda paykulliana: Simon, 1875: 197; Levy & Amitai, 1982: 18, f. 26—32; Zhu, 1998: 344, f. 230.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Europe, Mediterranean.
Steatoda phalerata (**Panzer**, 1801) (**fig.69G—H, O—P**)
Phalangium phalerata Panzer, 1801: 21.
Steatoda phalerata: Zhang, 1987: 111, f. 90; Zhu, 1998: 337, f. 225.
Asagena phalerata: Hu, 1984: 158, f. 162.
Distribution: Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Palearctic.
***Steatoda terastiosa* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.70C—D**)
Steatoda terastiosa Zhu, 1998: 346, f. 232.
Distribution: Guangxi.
Steatoda triangulosa (**Walckenaer**, 1802) (**fig.70A—B, E—F**)
Araneus triangulosa Walckenaer, 1802: 207.
Steatoda triangulosa: Levi, 1957: 407, f. 75—76; Zhang, 1987: 111, f. 91; Hu & Li, 1987: 340; Chen & Gao, 1990: 96, f. 122; Zhu, 1988: 335, f. 224.
Teutana lugubris Schenkel, 1963: 104, f. 61. First synonymized with *S. triangulosa* by Zhu in 1998.
Distribution: Tibet, Sichuan, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu; Cosmopolitan.
***Steatoda wangi* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.70G—H**)
Steatoda wangi Zhu, 1998: 347, f. 233.
Distribution: Shaanxi.

***Stemmops* O. P. -Cambridge**, 1894

***Stemmops forcipus* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.70I—L**)
Stemmops forcipus Zhu, 1998: 225, f. 170.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Stemmops nigroabdomenus* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.70M—N**)
Stemmops nigroabdomenus Zhu, 1998: 257, f. 171 (lapsus for *nigroadbomenus*).
Distribution: Guangxi.
***Stemmops nipponicus* Yaginuma**, 1969 (**fig.71A—D**)
Stemmops nipponicus Yaginuma, 1969: 14, f. 1—5; Zhu, Zhang & Xu, 1991: 135, f. 127; Zhu, 1998: 254, f. 169.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hebei; Japan.

***Theonoe* Simon**, 1881

***Theonoe weyersi* Brignoli**, 1979 (**fig.71E—F**)
Theonoe weyersi Brignoli, 1979: 1075, f. 1; Song & Kim, 1991: 21, f. 7—9; Zhu, 1998: 323, f. 217.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Indonesia.

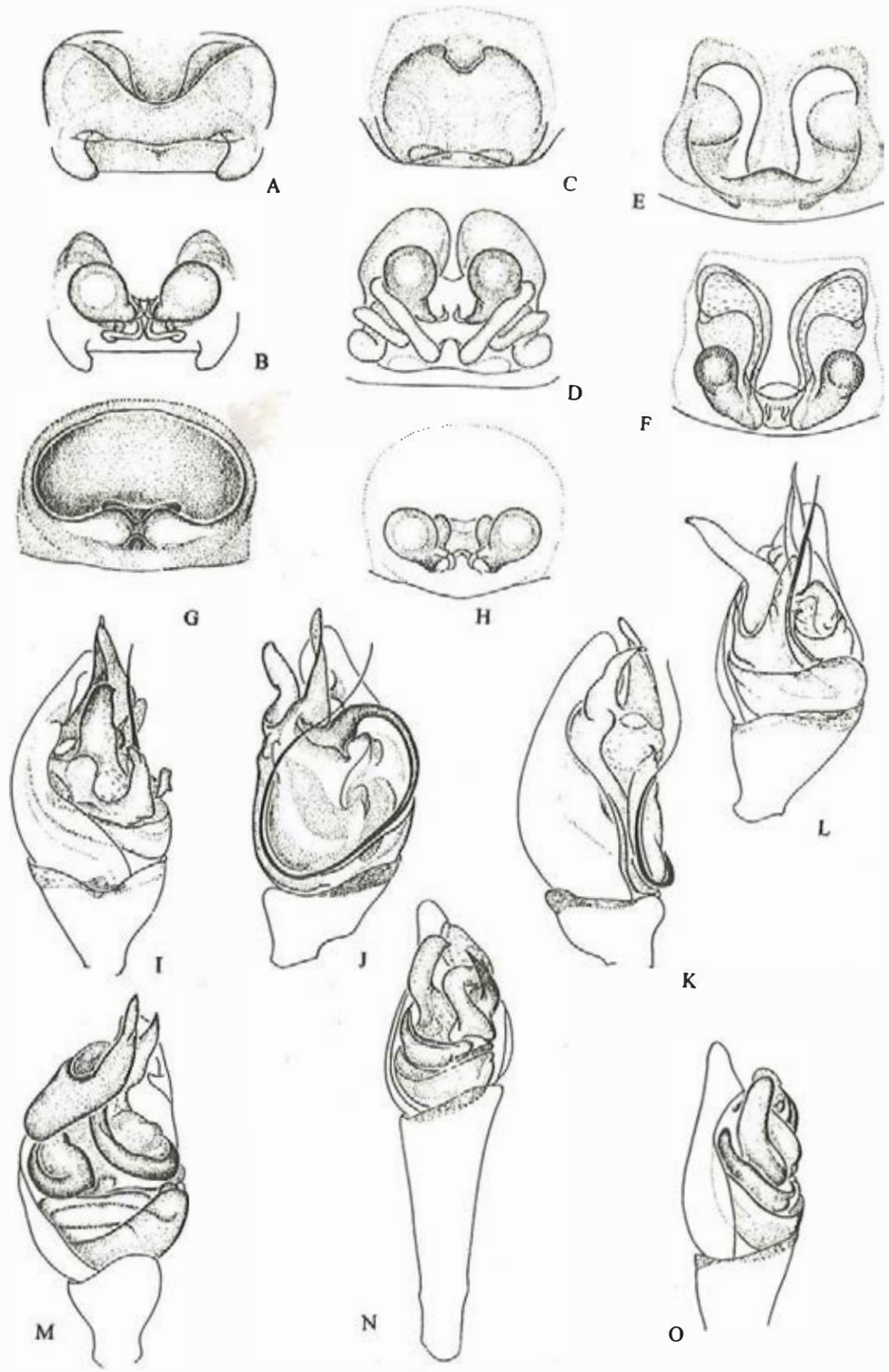

Fig. 67

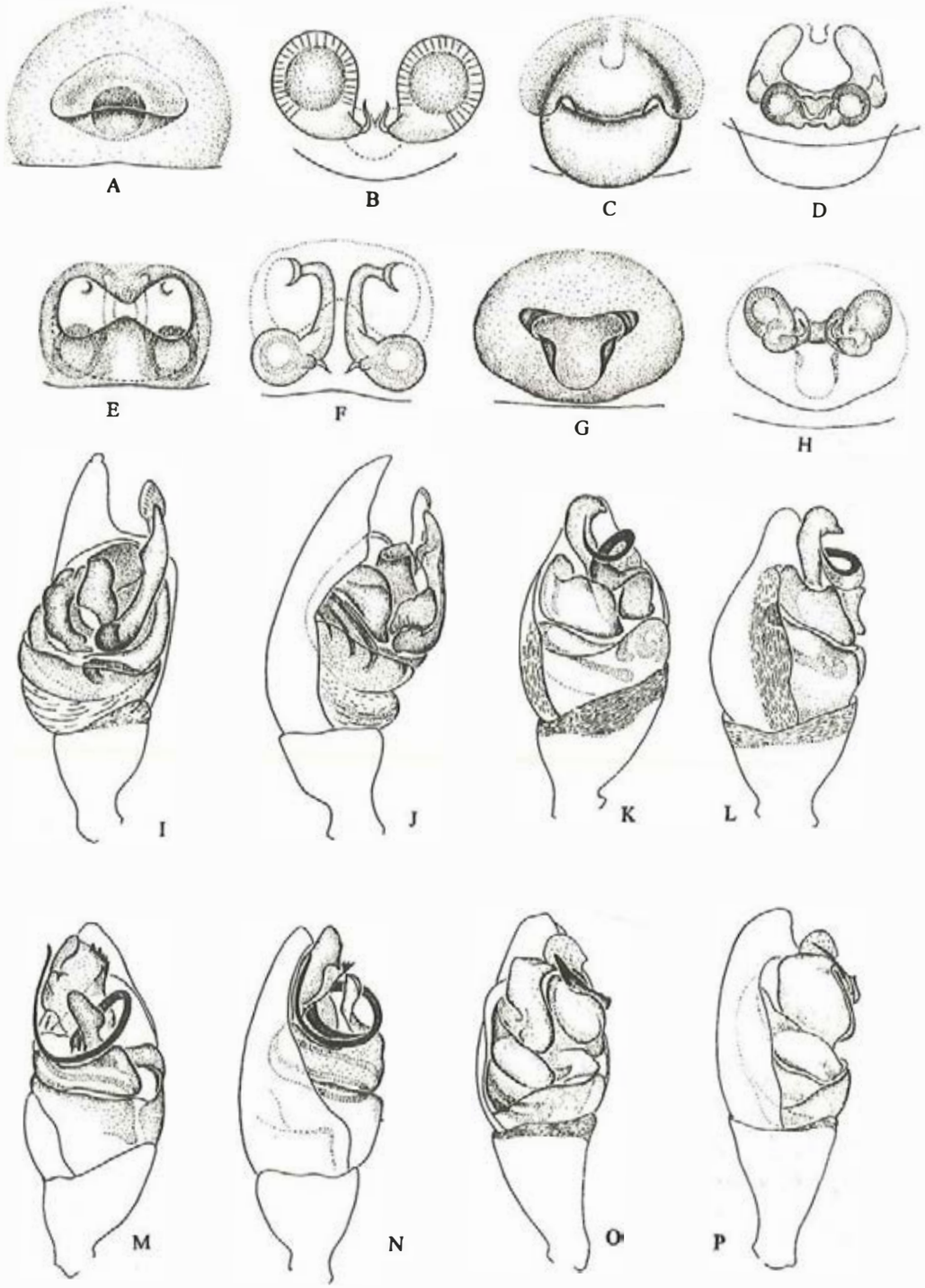

Fig.68

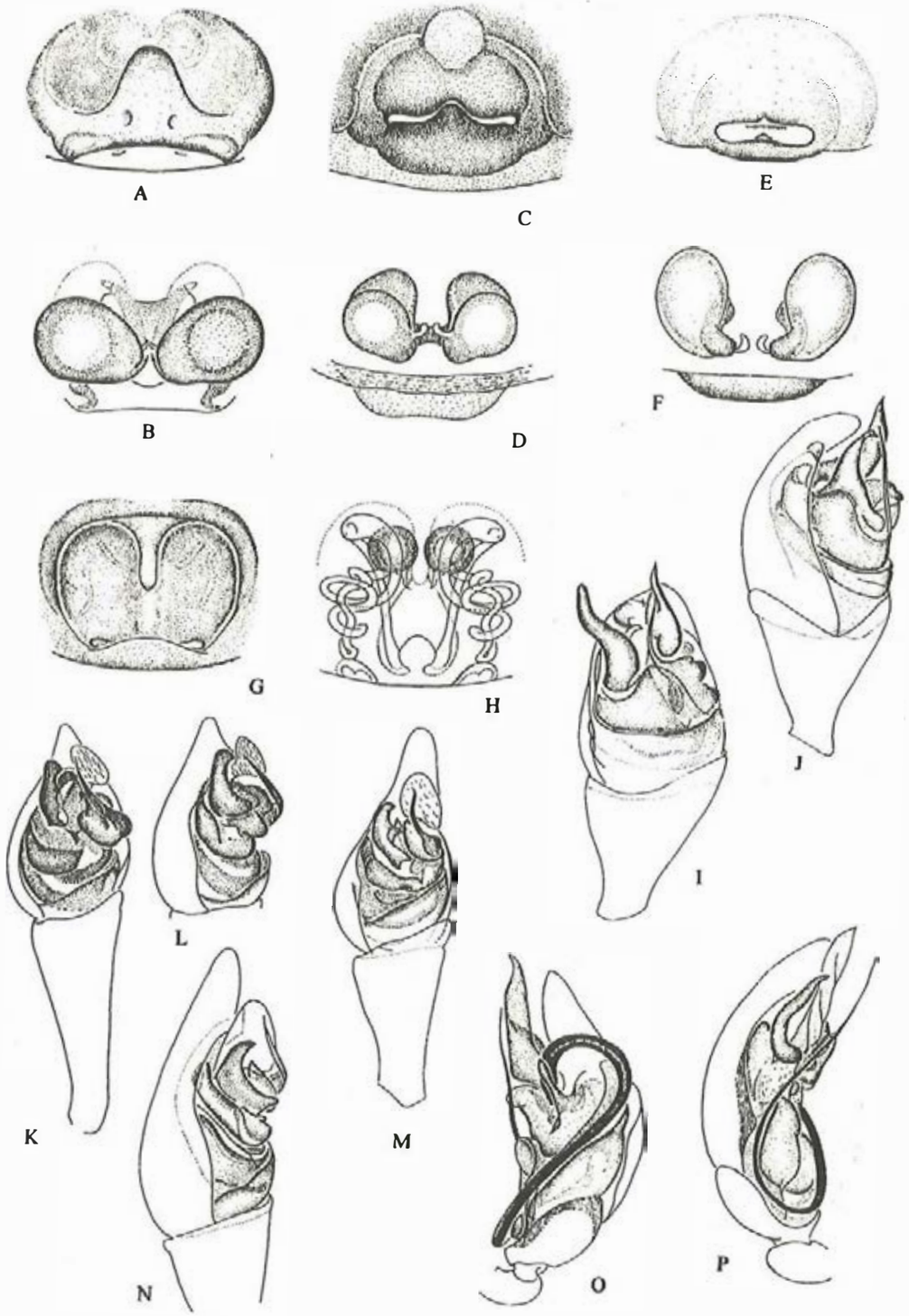

Fig.69

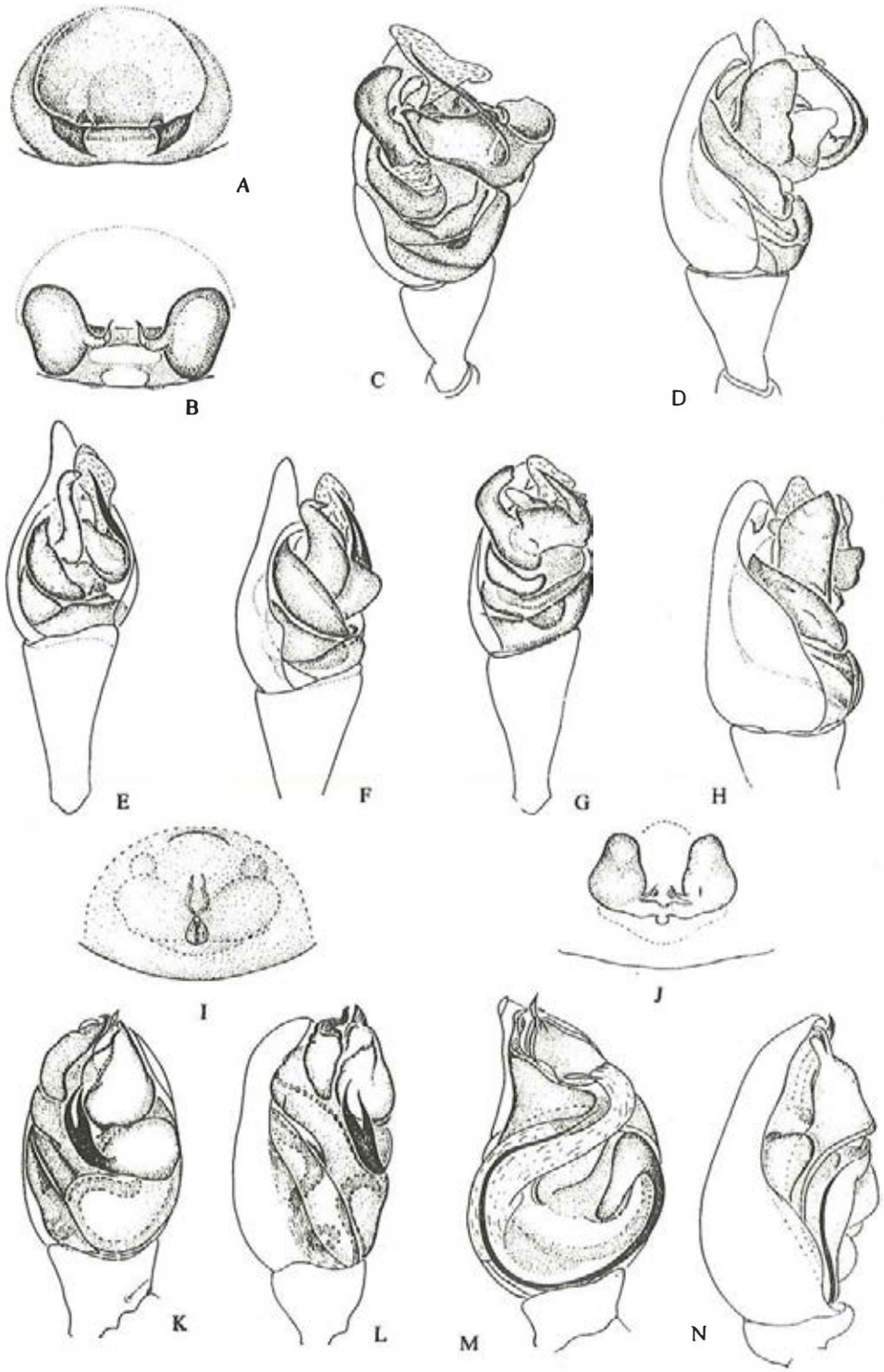

Fig.70

Theridion Walckenaer, 1805

Theridion adamsoni **Berland**, 1934 (**fig.71G—H, M—N**)
Theridion adamsoni Berland, 1934: 456, pl. 15, f. 9; Zhu, 1998: 162, f. 101.
Coleosoma adamsoni: Platnick, 1993: 196.
Distribution: Jiangsu, Sichuan; Pantropical.

Theridion albioculum **Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.71I—J, O—P**)
Theridion albioculum Zhu, 1998: 128, f. 73.
Distribution: Shaanxi; Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu.

Theridion biforaminum **Gao *et* Zhu**, 1993 (**fig.71K—L**)
Theridion biforaminum Gao & Zhu, in Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1993: 89, f. 1—4; Zhu, 1998: 135, f, 79.
Distribution: Liaoning.

Theridion bimaculatum (**Linnaeus**, 1767) (**fig.72A—B, O—P**)
Aranea bimaculata Linnaeus, 1767: 1033.
Theridion bimaculatum: Zhou, Wang & Zhu, 1983: 53, f. 3; Hu & Wu, 1989: 132, f. 105, Zhu, 1998: 130, f. 74.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Jilin; Japan, Russia, Europe.

Theridion cheni **Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.72C—D**)
Theridion cheni Zhu, 1998: 151, f. 92.
Distribution: Hainan.

Theridion chikunii **Yaginuma**, 1960 (**fig.72E—F, Q—R**)
Theridion chikunii Yaginuma, 1986: 34, f. 19. 10; Zhu, 1998: 180, f. 115.
Distribution: Hubei, Tibet, Gansu; Korea, Japan.

Theridion chonetum **Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.72G—H, S—T**)
Theridion chonetum Zhu, 1998: 139, f. 82.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Theridion clivalum **Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.72I—J**)
Theridion clivalum Zhu, 1998: 134, f. 78
Distribution: Hainan.

Theridion dayongensis **Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.72K—L**)
Theridion dayongensis Zhu, 1998: 175, f. 111.
Distribution: Hunan.

Theridion dukouensis **Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.72M—N**)
Theridion dukouensis Zhu, 1998: 133, f. 77.
Distribution: Sichuan.

Theridion gramineusum **Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.73A—B**)
Theridion gramineusum Zhu, 1998: 176, f. 112.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Theridion hainanensis **Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.73C—D, K—L**)
Theridion hainanensis Zhu, 1998: 172, f. 109.
Distribution: Hainan.

Theridion hotanensis **Zhu *et* Zhou**, 1993 (**fig.73E—F, M—N**)
Theridion hotanensis Zhu & Zhou, 1993: 84, f. 1—6; Zhu, 1998: 132, f. 76.
Theridion petraeum (non L. Koch, 1872): Hu & Wu, 1989: 136, f. 108.
Theridion pinastri (non L. Koch, 1872): Hu & Wu, 1989: 137, f. 109.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Theridion huanrenensis **Zhu *et* Gao**, 1993 (**fig.73G—H, O—P**)
Theridion huanrenensis Zhu & Gao, in Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1993: 90, f. 5—10, Zhu, 1998: 153, f. 94.
Distribubion: Liaoning.

Theridion hui **Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.73I—J**)
Theridion hui Zhu, 1998: 150, f. 91.
Theridion theridioides (non Keyserling, 1889) Hu & Wu, 1989: 137, f. 110.

Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Theridion impressum* L. Koch**, 1881 (**fig.74A—B, K—L; pl. 2E**)
Theridion impressum L. Koch, 1881: 45, pl. 2, f. 1; Hu & Li, 1987: 340; Zhu, 1998: 161, f. 100.
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Holarctic.
***Theridion karamayensis* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.74C—D, I—J**)
Theridion karamayensis Zhu, 1998: 168, f. 106.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Theridion kunmingicum* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.74E—F, M—N**)
Theridion kunmingicum Zhu, 1998: 136, f. 80.
Distribution: Hainan, Yunnan,
***Theridion latifolium* Yaginuma**, 1960 (**fig.74G—H, O—P; pl. 2F**)
Theridion latifolium Yaginuma, 1960, 1986: 35, f. 19. 11; Zhu, 1998: 152, f. 93.
Distribution: Hubei, Shandong, Liaoning; Korea, Japan.
***Theridion liaoyuanensis* (Zhu *et* Yu**, 1982) (**fig.75A—B, G—H**)
Achaearanea liaoyuanensis Zhu & Yu, 1982: 60, f. la—f.
Theridion liaoyuanensis Zhu, 1998: 157, f. 97.
Distribution: Shanxi, Jilin.
***Theridion linimaculatum* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.75C—D, I—J**)
Theridion linimaculatum Zhu, 1998: 182, f. 117.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Theridion longipalpum* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.75K—L**)
Theridion longipalpum Zhu, 1998: 193, f. 126.
Distribution: Hubei, Gansu.
***Theridion lunulatum* Guan *et* Zhu**, 1993 (**fig.E—F, M—N**)
Theridion lunulatum Guan & Zhu, in Zhu, Guan & Gao, 1993: 91, f. 11—13; Zhu, 1998: 140, f. 83.
Distribution: Liaoning.
***Theridion lushanensis* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.76A—B, G—H**)
Theridion lushanensis Zhu, 1998: 180, f. 115.
Distribution: Jiangxi.
***Theridion margaritum* (Yoshida**, 1985) (**fig.76C—D, I—J**)
Coelosoma margaritum Yoshida. 1985: 45, f. 1—6.
Theridion margaritum: Gao, Guan & Zhu, 1993: 78, f. 19—24; Zhu, 1998: 177, f. 113.
Distribution: Liaoning; Japan.
***Theridion melanostictum* O. P. -Cambridge**, 1876 (**fig.76E—F, K—L**)
Theridion melanostictum O. P. -Cambridge, 1876: 570; Levy & Amitai, 1982: 99, f. 32—37, Zhu, 1998: 148, f. 90.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan; USA, Mediterranean.
***Theridion mystaceum* L. Koch**, 1870 (**fig.77C—D, K**)
Theridion mystaceum L. Koch, 1870: 23; Zhu, 1998: 147, f. 89.
Theridion denticulatum (non Walckenaer, 1802) Hu & Wu, 1989: 133, f. 106.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Russia, Europe.
***Theridion naevium* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.77E—F, L—M**)
Theridion naevium Zhu, 1998: 171, f. 108.
Distribution: Fujian.
***Theridion obscuratum* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.77G—H**)
Theridion obscuratum Zhu, 1998: 167, f. 105.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Theridion odoratusum* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.78A—B**)
Theridion odoratusum Zhu, 1998: 144, f. 86.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Theridion pinastri* L. Koch**, 1872 (**fig.78C—D, K—L**)

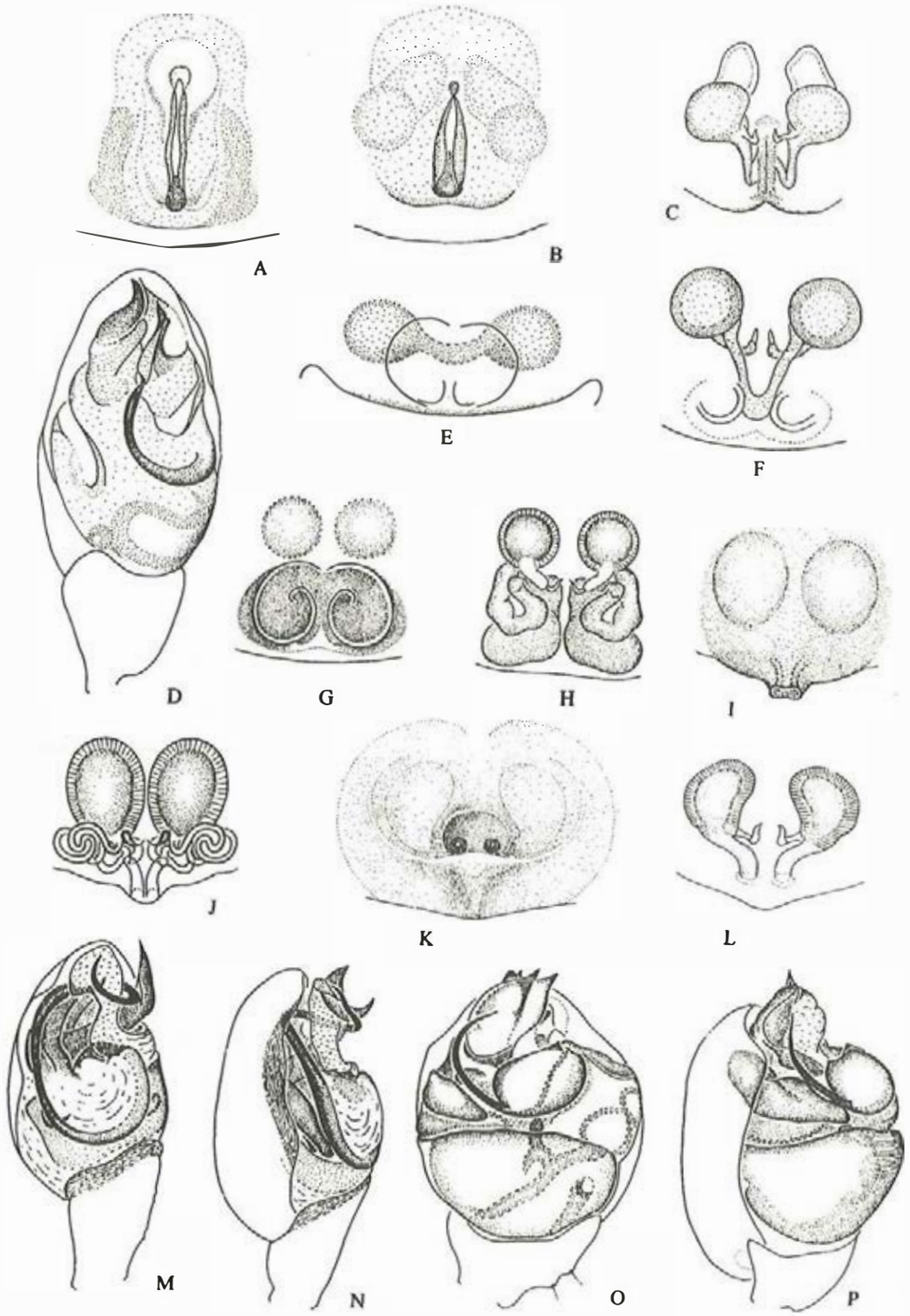

Fig.71

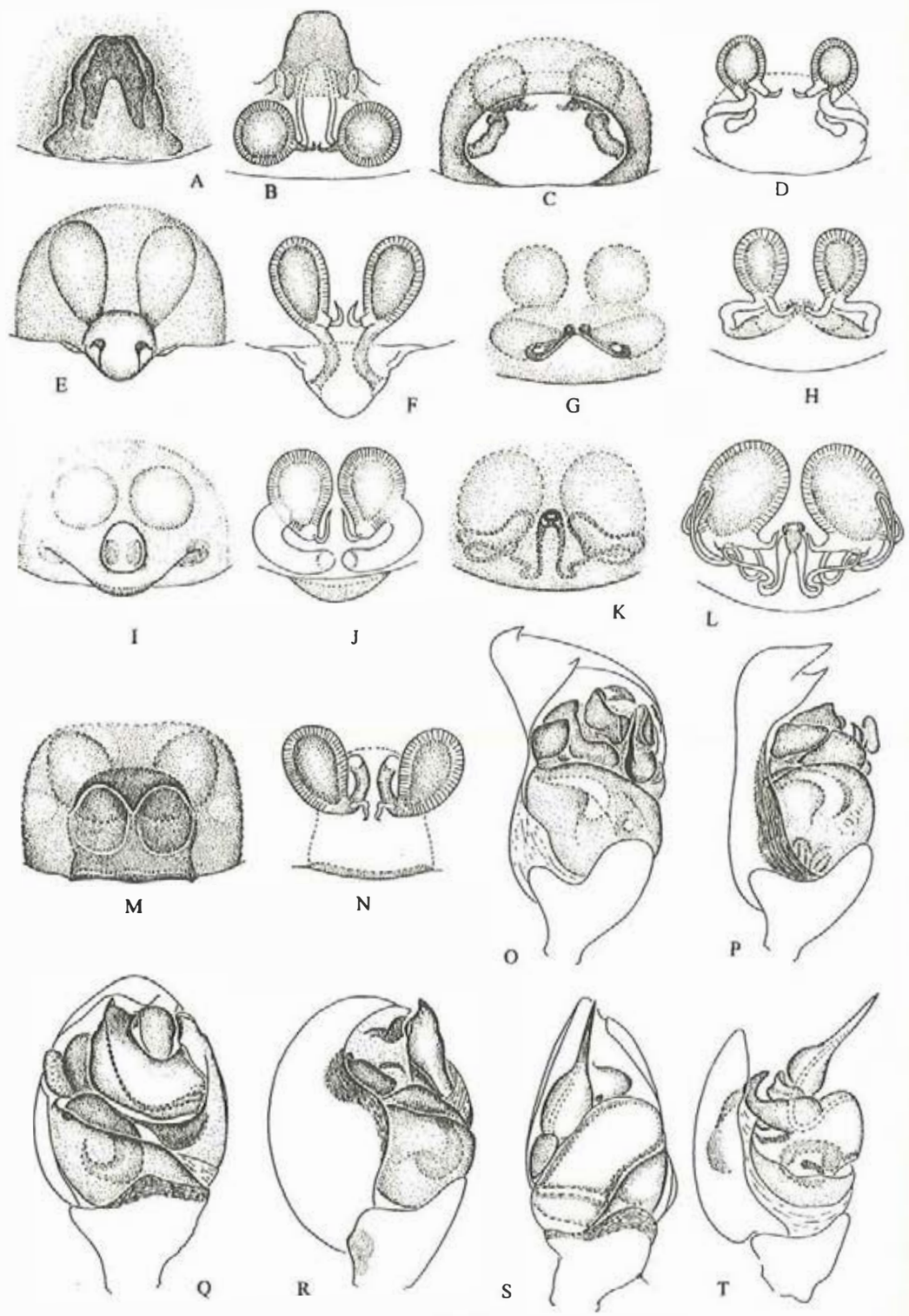

Fig. 72

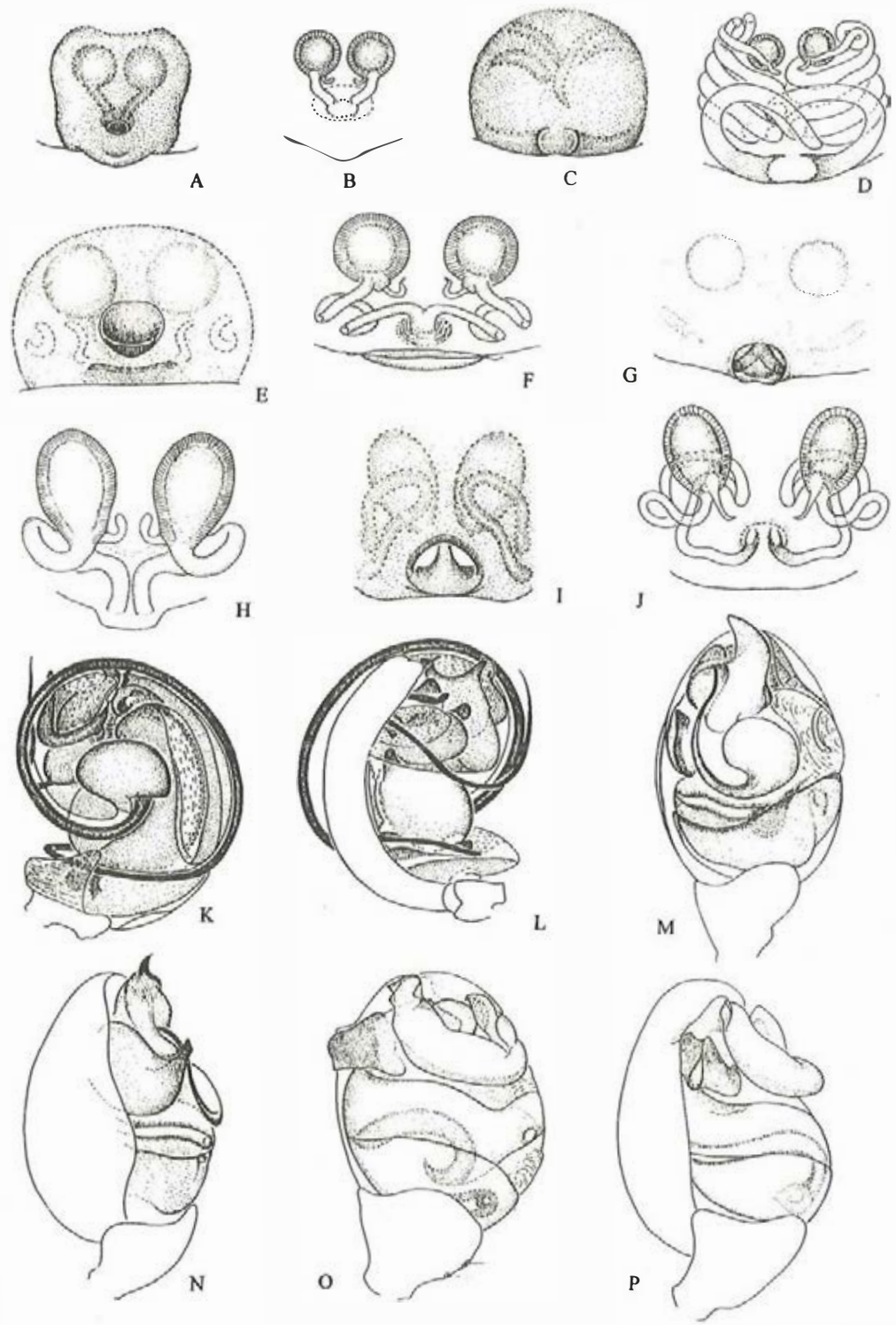

Fig. 73

Theridion pinastri L. Koch, 1872: 249; Song, 1987: 127, f. 88; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 155, f. 150; Zhu, 1998: 191, f. 124.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Jilin; Japan, Europe.
***Theridion poecilum* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.78E—F, M—N**)
Theridion poecilum Zhu, 1998: 142, f. 85.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Theridion pustuliferus* Levy *et* Amitai**, 1982 (**fig.78G—H**)
Theridion pustuliferus Levy & Amitai, 1982: 119, f. 76—78; Zhu, 1998: 144, f. 87.
Distribution: Anhui, Hubei; Israel.
***Theridion qionghaiensis* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.78I—J, O—P**)
Theridion qionghaiensis Zhu, 1998: 164, f. 102.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Theridion quadrimaculatum* Song *et* Kim**, 1991 (**fig.79A—B, I, K**)
Theridion quadrimaculatum Song & Kim, 1991: 20, f. 4—6, Zhu, 1998: 178, f. 114.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Liaoning.
***Theridion sangzhiensis* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.79C—D, J, L**)
Theridion sangzhiensis Zhu, 1998: 127, f. 72
Distribution: Hunan.
***Theridion serpatusum* Guan *et* Zhu**, 1993 (**fig.79M—N**)
Theridion serpatusum Guan & Zhu, in Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1993: 92, f. 14—17; Zhu, 1998: 194, f. 127.
Distribution: Liaoning.
***Theridion setum* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.79E—F**)
Theridion setum Zhu, 1998: 131, f. 75.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
***Theridion seximaculatum* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.79G—H**)
Theridion seximaculatum Zhu, 1998: 141, f. 84.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Theridion sisyphium* (Clerck**, 1757) (**fig.80A—B, I—J**)
Araneus sisyphium Clerck, 1757: 54.
Theridion sisyphium: Hu & Li, 1987: 340, f. 18; Zhao, 1993: 219, f. 99; Zhu, 1998: 166, f. 104.
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjiang, Heilongjiang; Holarctic.
***Theridion sterninotatum* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**fig.80C—D, K—L**)
Theridion sterninotatum Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 143, pl. 12, f. 200, 289; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 155, f. 152; Zhu, 1998: 132, f. 76.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hubei, Shaanxi, Liaoning; Korea, Japan.
***Theridion subimpressum* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.80E—F**)
Theridion subimpressum Zhu, 1998: 170, f. 107.
Distribution: Jilin.
***Theridion sublatifolium* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.80M—N**)
Theridion sublatifolium Zhu, 1998: 192, f. 152.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Theridion submirabile* Zhu *et* Song**, 1993 (**fig.80G—H, O—P**)
Theridion submirabilis Zhu & Song, in Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 858, f. 12; Zhu, 1998: 138, f. 81.
Theridion submirabile Platnick, 1997: 299.
Distribution: Hainan, Fujian.
***Theridion subpallens* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**fig.77A—B, I—J**)
Theridion subpallens Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 139, Taf. 12, f. 293; Paik & Namkung, 1979: 30, f. 12. 1—2; Chikuni, 1989: 44, 186, f. 65.
Theridion mirabilis Zhu, Zhang, & Xu, 1991: 176, f. 17—21. **New synonymy**

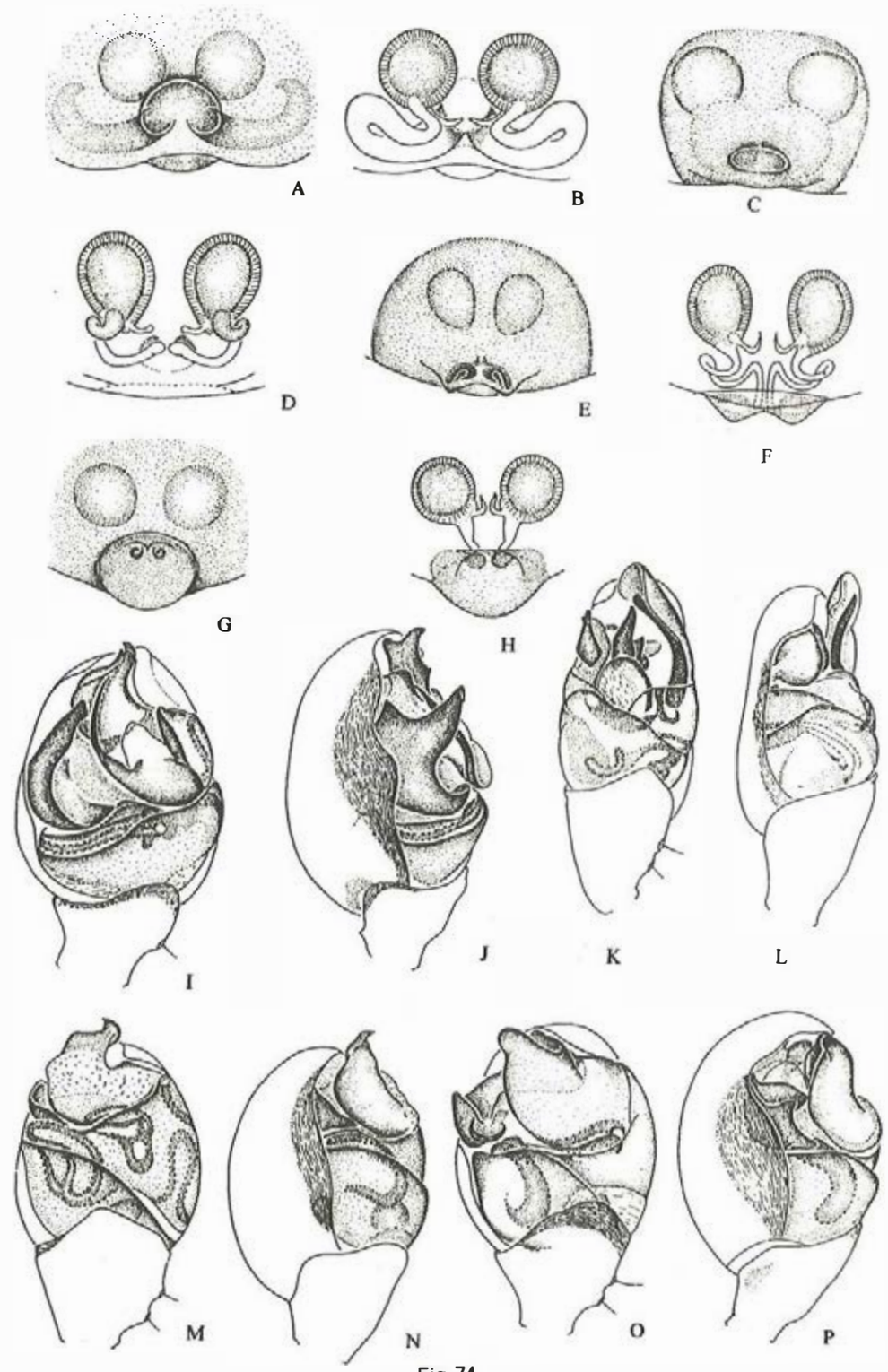

Fig.74

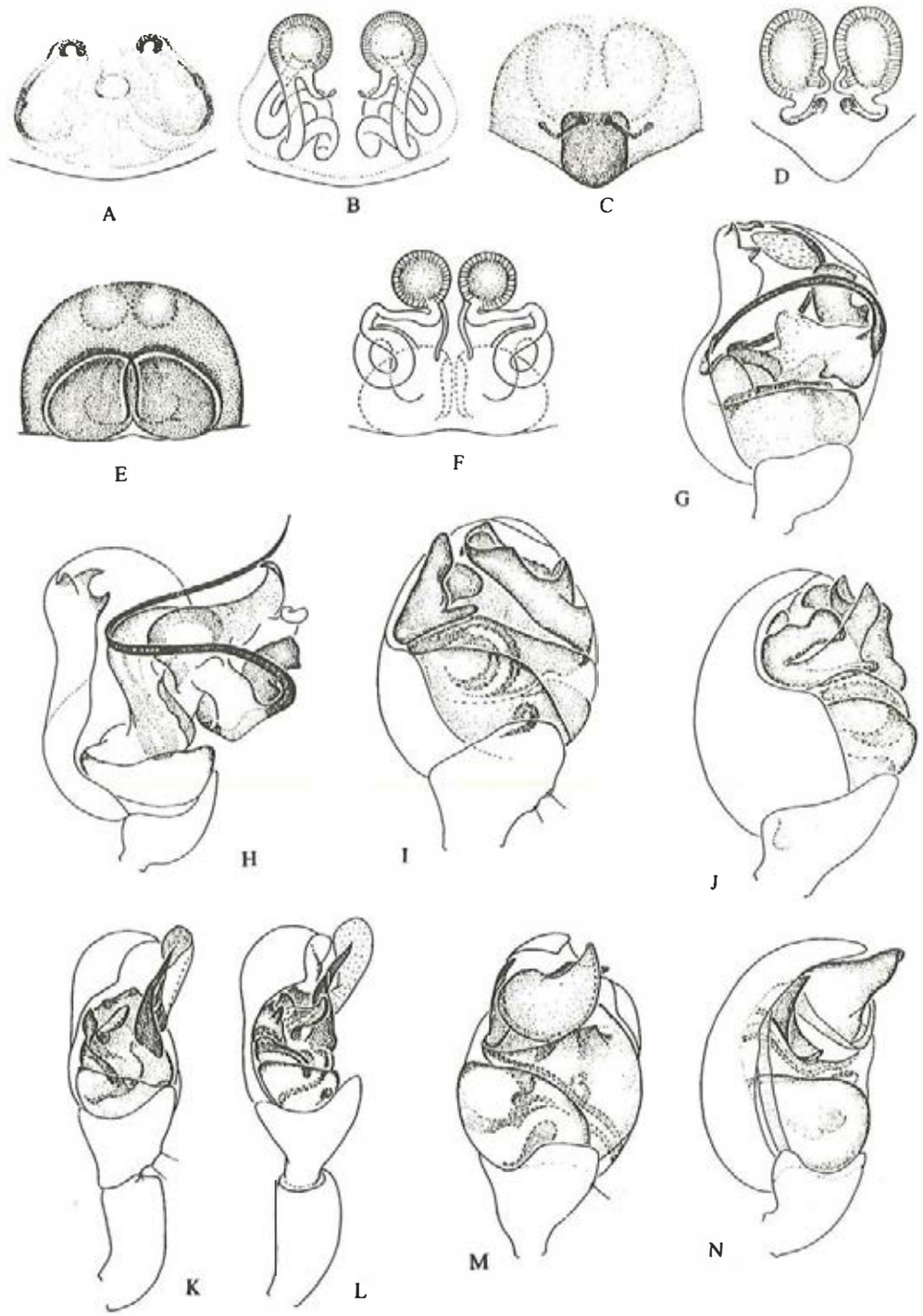

Fig. 75

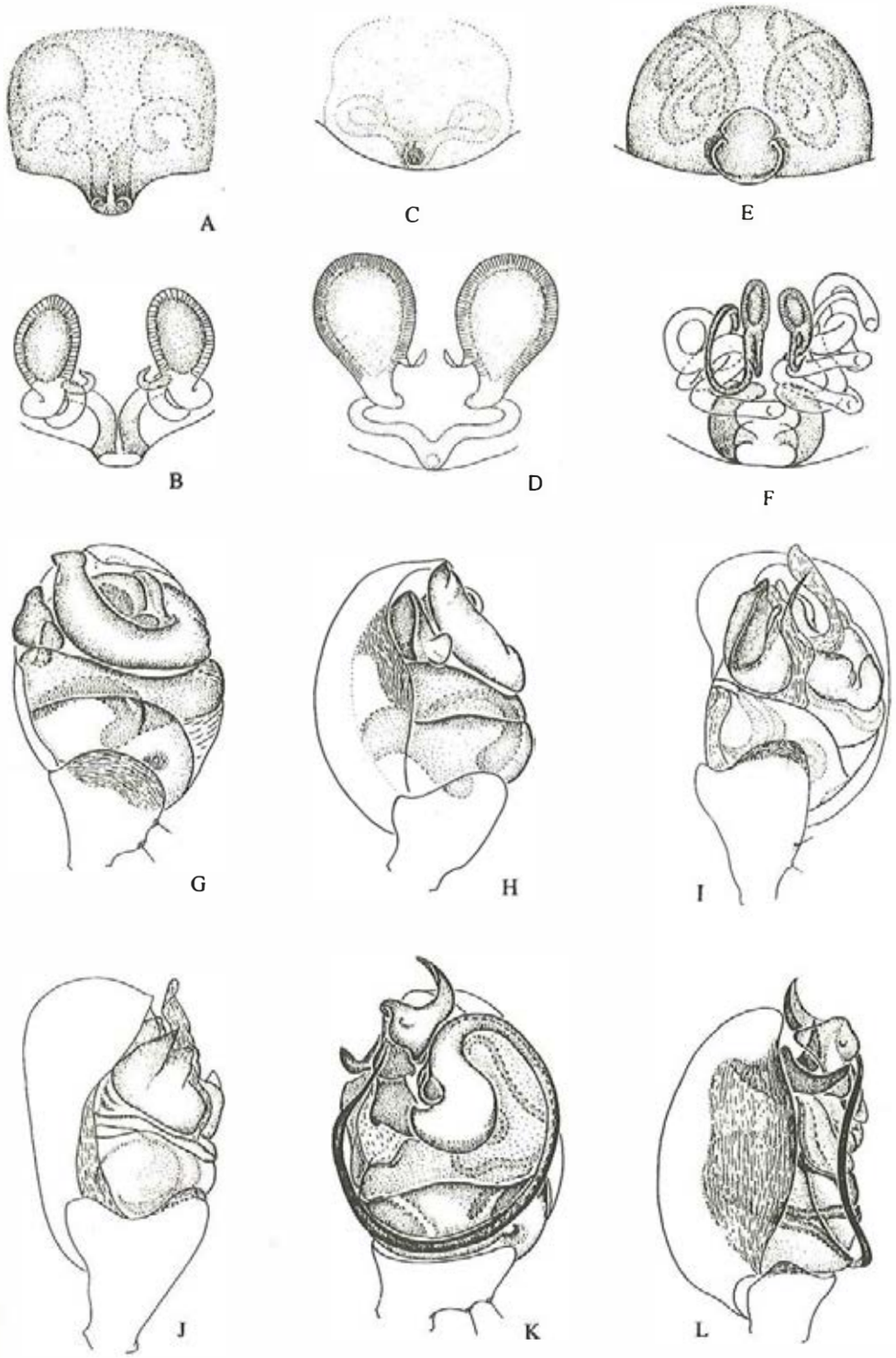

Fig. 76

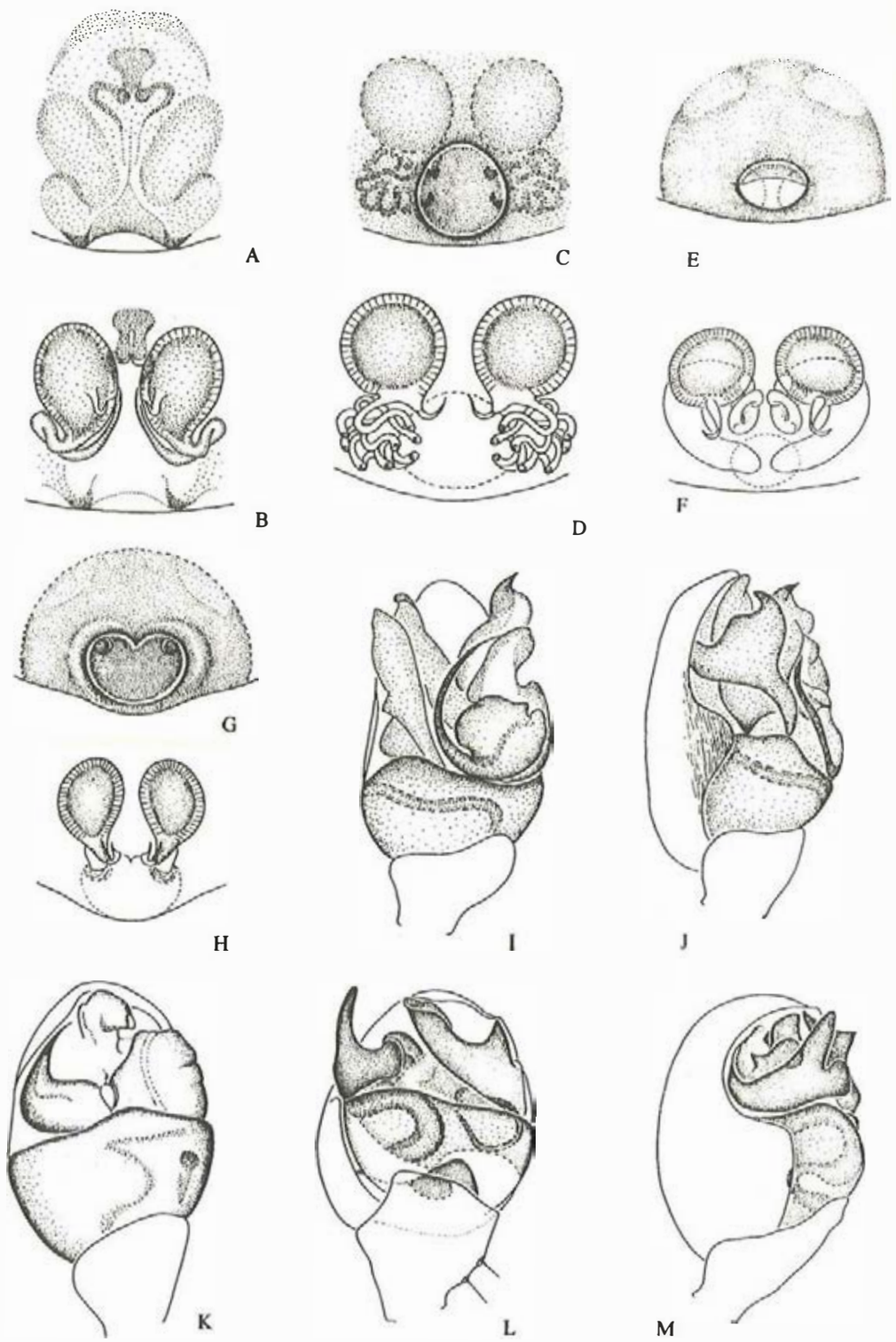

Fig.77

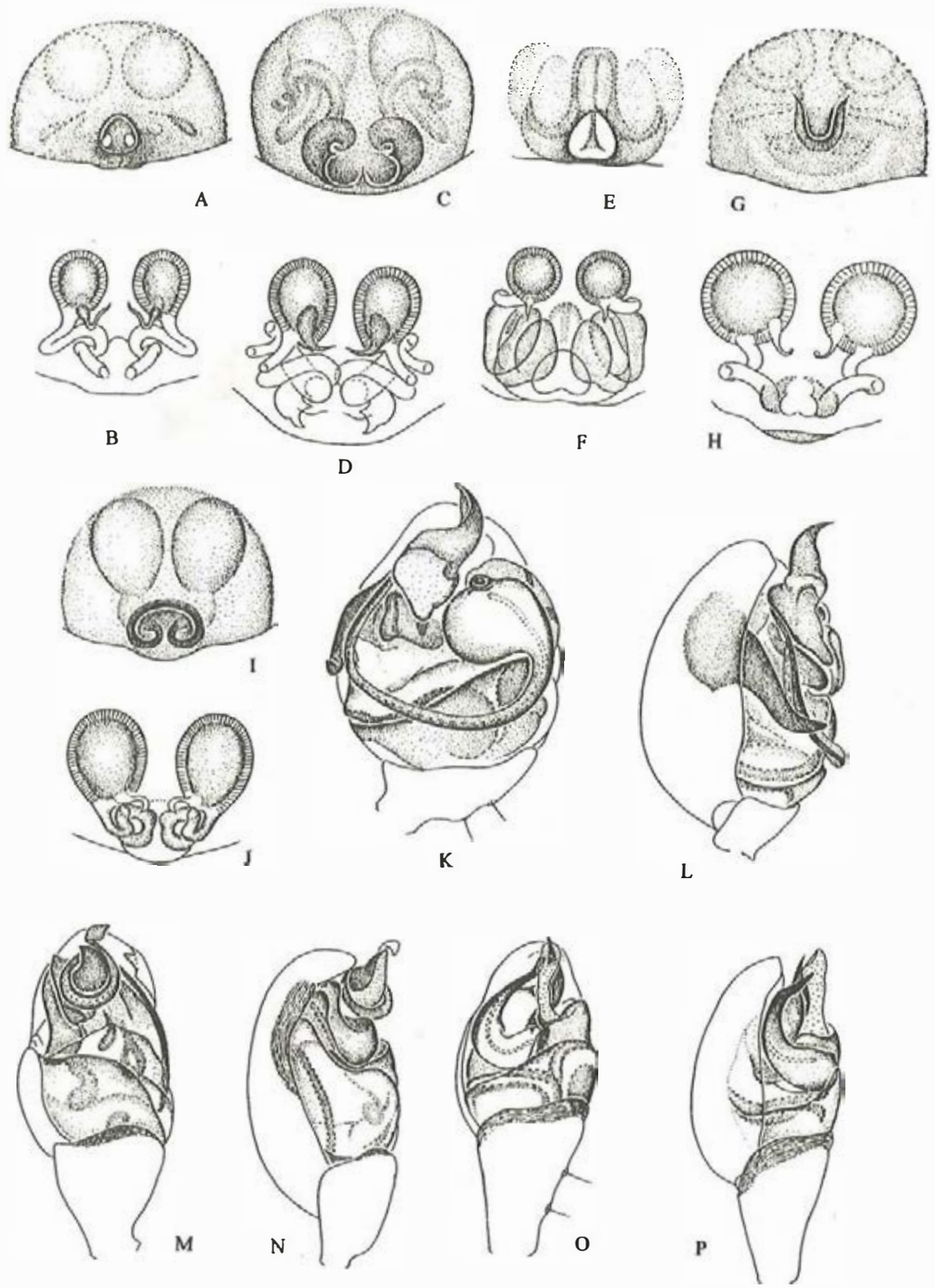

Fig.78

Theridion mirabile: Platnick, 1993: 222; Zhu, 1998: 189, f. 122.
Distribution: Guangxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Beijing, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Japan.
***Theridion takayense* Saito**, 1939 (**fig.81A—B, I**)
Theridion takayense Saito, 1939: 47m f. 6. 2; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 156, f. 153; Zhu, 1998: 186, f. 120.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Gansu; Korea, Japan.
***Theridion undatum* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.81C—D, J—K**)
Theridion undatum Zhu, 1998: 190, f. 123.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Theridion varians* Hahn**, 1831 (**fig.81E—F, L—M**)
Theridion varians Hahn, 1831: 93, pl. 22, f. 71—72; Zhu, 1998: 146, f. 88.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Jilin; Russia, Europe, USA, North Africa.
***Theridion wangi* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.81G—H, N—O**)
Theridion wangi Zhu, 1998: 183, f. 118.
Distribution: Hubei, Gansu.
***Theridion xianfengense* Zhu *et* Song**, 1992 (**fig.82A—B, K, O**)
Theridion xianfengensis Zhu & Song, 1992: 5, f. I—J; Song & Li, 1997: 403, f. 5; Zhu, 1998: 154, f. 95.
Distribution: Hainan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou.
***Theridion xinjiangense* (Hu *et* Wu**, 1989) (**fig.82E—F, I—J**)
Achaearanea xinjiangensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 119, f. 92.
Theridion xinjiangensis: Zhu, 1998: 187, f. 121.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Theridion xui* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.82C—D, L—M**)
Theridion xui Zhu, 1998: 181, f. 116.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Theridion yani* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.82G—H, N**)
Theridion yani Zhu, 1998: 159, f. 98.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Theridion zebrinusum* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.83A—B**)
Theridion zebrinusum Zhu, 1998: 165, f. 103.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Theridion zhaoi* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.83C—D, G**)
Theridion zhaoi Zhu, 1998: 173, f. 110.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Theridion zhoui* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.83E—F**)
Theridion zhoui Zhu, 1998: 160, f. 99.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
Species inquirendae
Theridion elegantissimum Roewer, 1942, Saito, 1933: 43, T. 3, f. 10, Taiwan; *T. hummeli* Schenkel, 1936: 35, f. 10, Gansu; *T. inquinatum continentale* Strand, 1907: 23, Guangdong; *T. longihirsutum* Strand, 1907: 25, Guangdong; *T. pallens* Blackwall, 1834: 357, Jilin; *T. pictum* (Walckenaer, 1802) Zhu, 1983: 48, Inner Mongolia; *T. yunnanense* Schenkel, 1963: 101, 9.59, Yunnan.

Theridula Emerton, 1882

***Theridula gonygaster* (Simon**, 1873) (**fig.83H—J**)
Theridion gonygaster Simon, 1873: 109, pl. 2, f. 24.
Theridula gonygaster: Levi, 1967: 176, f. 5—8; Zhu, 1998: 75, f. 43.
Distribution: Guangxi, Sichuan; Cosmopolitan.

Thwaitesia O. P. -Cambridge, 1881

***Thwaitesia glabicauda* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.83K—L**)

Thwaitesia glabicauda Zhu, 1998: 284, f. 192.
Distribution: Hainan, Sichuan.
***Thwaitesia margaritifera* O. P. -Cambridge**, 1881 (**fig.83O—P**)
Thwaitesia margaritifera O. P. -Cambridge, 1881: 766, pl. 66, f. 1; Levi & Levi, 1962: 30, f. 207—210; Zhu, 1998: 286, f. 193.
Distribution: Sichuan; Sri Lanka.

Thymoites Keyserling, 1884

***Thymoites wangi* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.83M—N, Q—R**)
Thymoites wangi Zhu, 1998: 115, f. 70.
Distribution: Hainan.

Family Theridiosomatidae Simon, 1881

Very small (<3mm), ecribellate, colulate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace glaborous, pear-shaped, length and width subequal, cephalic region frequently elevated. Eight subequal eyes in two rows, laterals jaxtaposed. From above anterior eye row recurved, posterior row straight or procurved. Chelicerae robust; without lateral condyle; number of teeth on cheliceral furrow variable. Labium indistinctly rebordered. Endites converging. Sternum as wide as long; with paired pits (openings of sternal glands) on promargin in both sexes. Legs in males longer and more slender than in females; leg formula: 1234. Tibiae I-IV with trichobothria, but more distinct on dorsal side of tibiae III and IV, trichobothria usually 2—4 times longer than diameter of tibia (but in *Wendilgarda* comparatively short). Three claws, with unpaired claw elongated. Abdomen usually higher than long; smoothly ovoid or with tubercles in variable positions; scutum absent. Two booklungs; tracheal spiracle single, in front of spinnerets. Epigynum usually a flat or domed, sclerotized plate; copulatory bursae well developed. one pair of spermathecae, always connate. Male palp with T -or hook-shaped paracymbium, and with basal haematodocha, subtegulum, median haematodoche, and tegulum bearing median apophysis, conductor and embolus, always in consistent configulation or conformation with respect to one another.

The Theridiosomatidae are a small family comprising 12 genera in four subfamilies. Only two species of one genus are known from China.

Theridiosomatids are small spiders constructing webs of variable shape in dark, shaded areas.

Wendilgarda Keyserling, 1886

***Wendilgarda assamensis* Fage**, 1924 (**fig.84A—B**)
Wendilgarda assamensis: Brignoli, 1981: 15, f. 5—8, Song & Zhu, 1994: 39, f. 5.
Distribution: Yunnan (Hekou), India.
***Wendilgarda sinensis* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1992 (**figs.12G, 84C—F**)
Wendilgarda sinensis Zhu & Wang, 1992: 14, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Hainan.

Family Anapidae Kratochvil, 1935

Very small (<2mm), ecribellate, haplogyne (secondary) spiders. Body color various shades of brown, from reddish brown to yellowish brown. Carapace modified with ocular region elevated; pedicel arising from circular, rimmed cavity on posterior declivity; glandular openings situated in hollow pits on edge of carapace at anterolateral corners. Six or eight eyes, anterior median eyes often reduced in size or absent; other eyes arranged in three pairs; posterior medians sometimes touching. Both margins of chelicerae with teeth. Labium with a labral spur in front and projecting forward between two chelicerae (discernible when chelicerae are spread apart); sometimes reduced to a small crest. Sternum as broad as long, broadly fused to carapace. Legs short, without spines; matatarsi shorter than tarsi; femora I of male

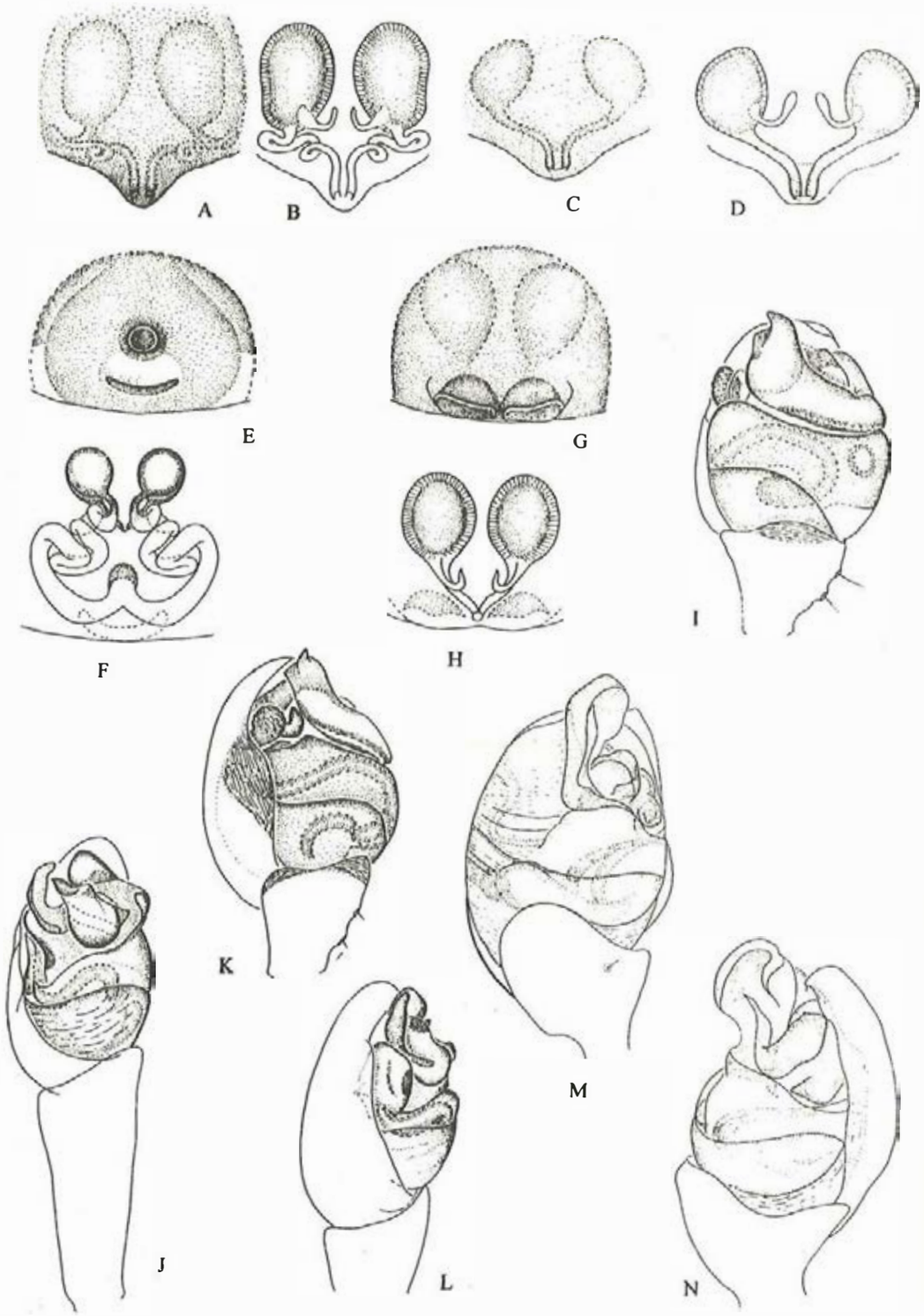

Fig.79

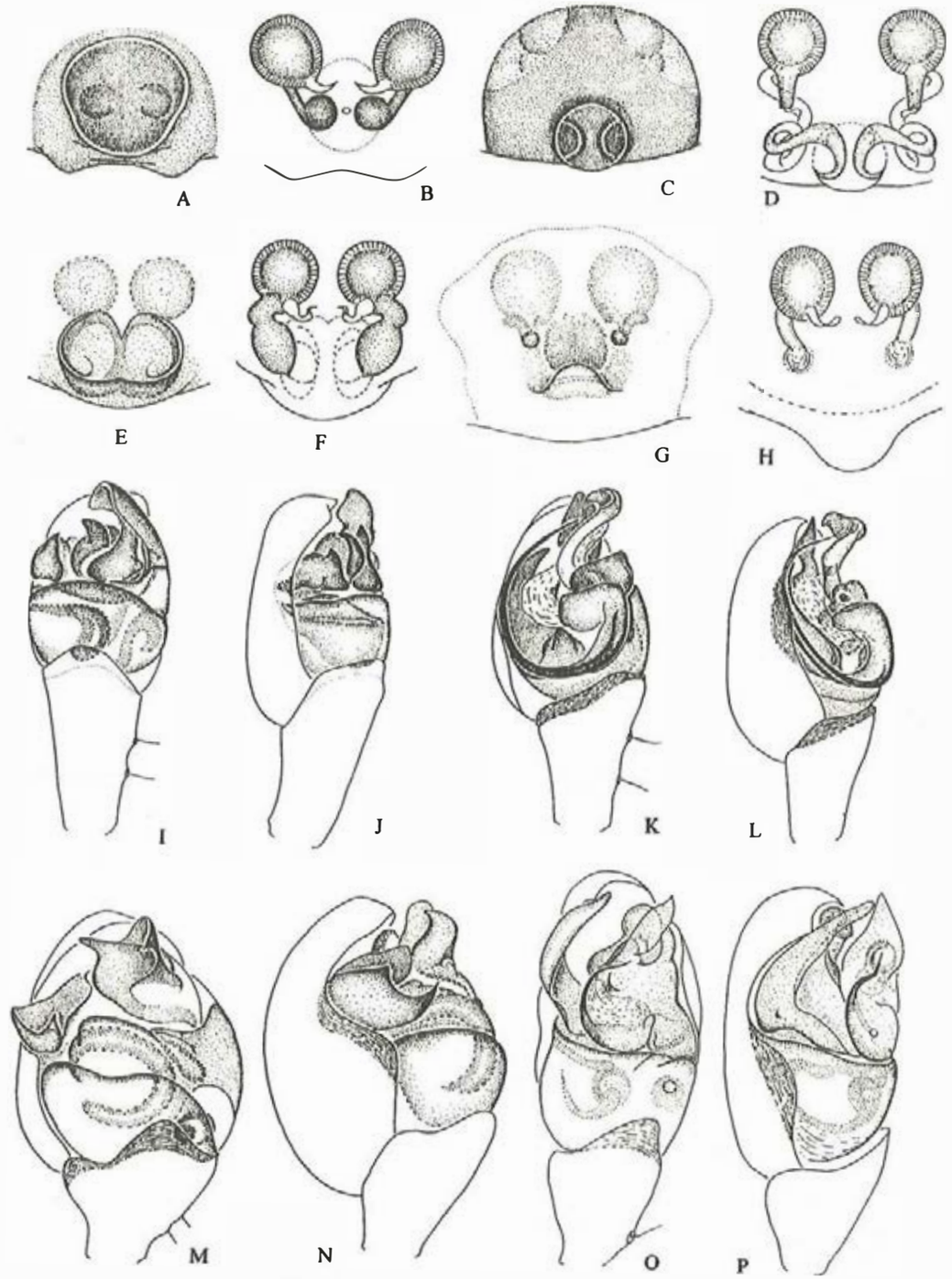

Fig.80

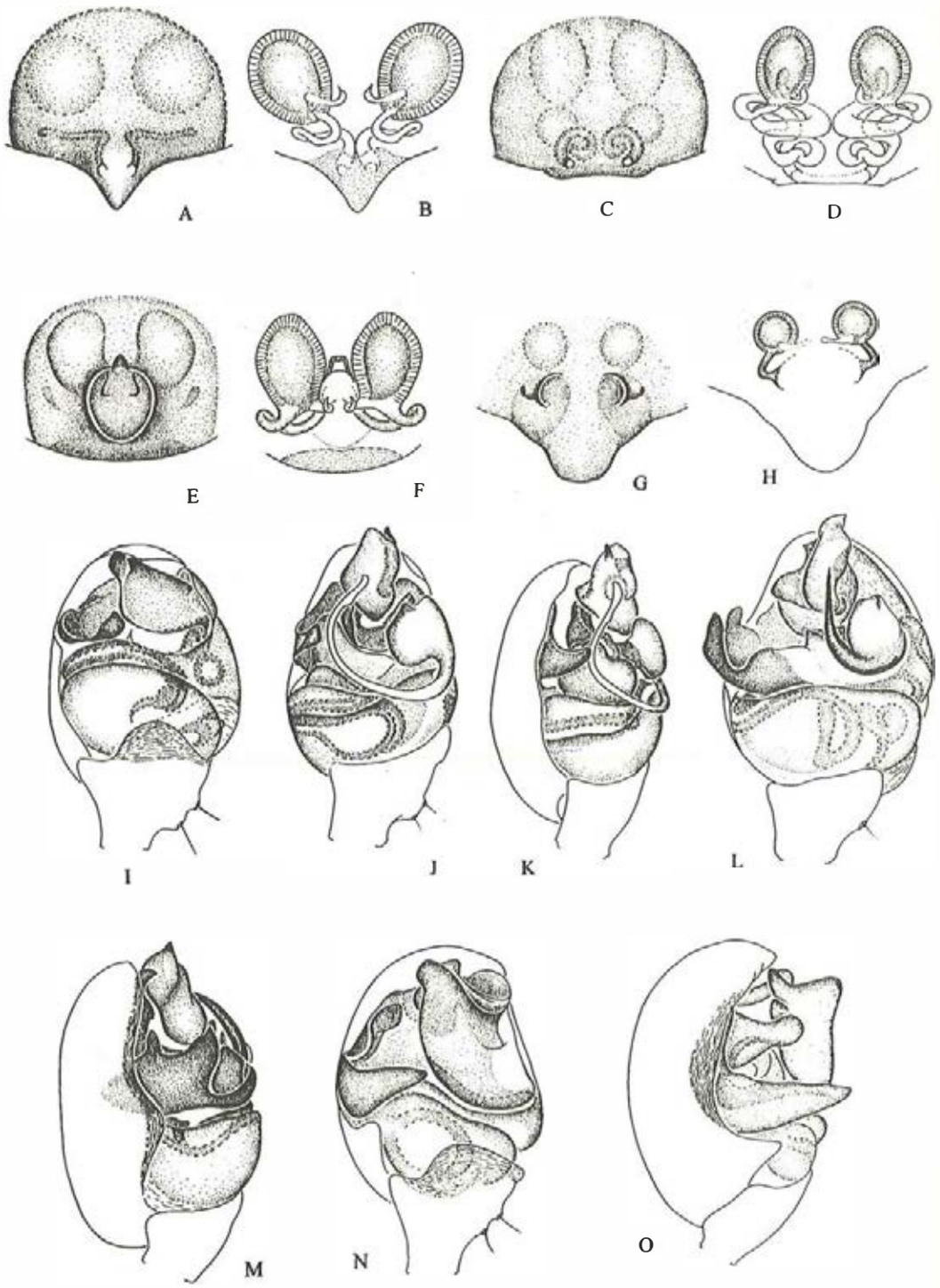

Fig. 81

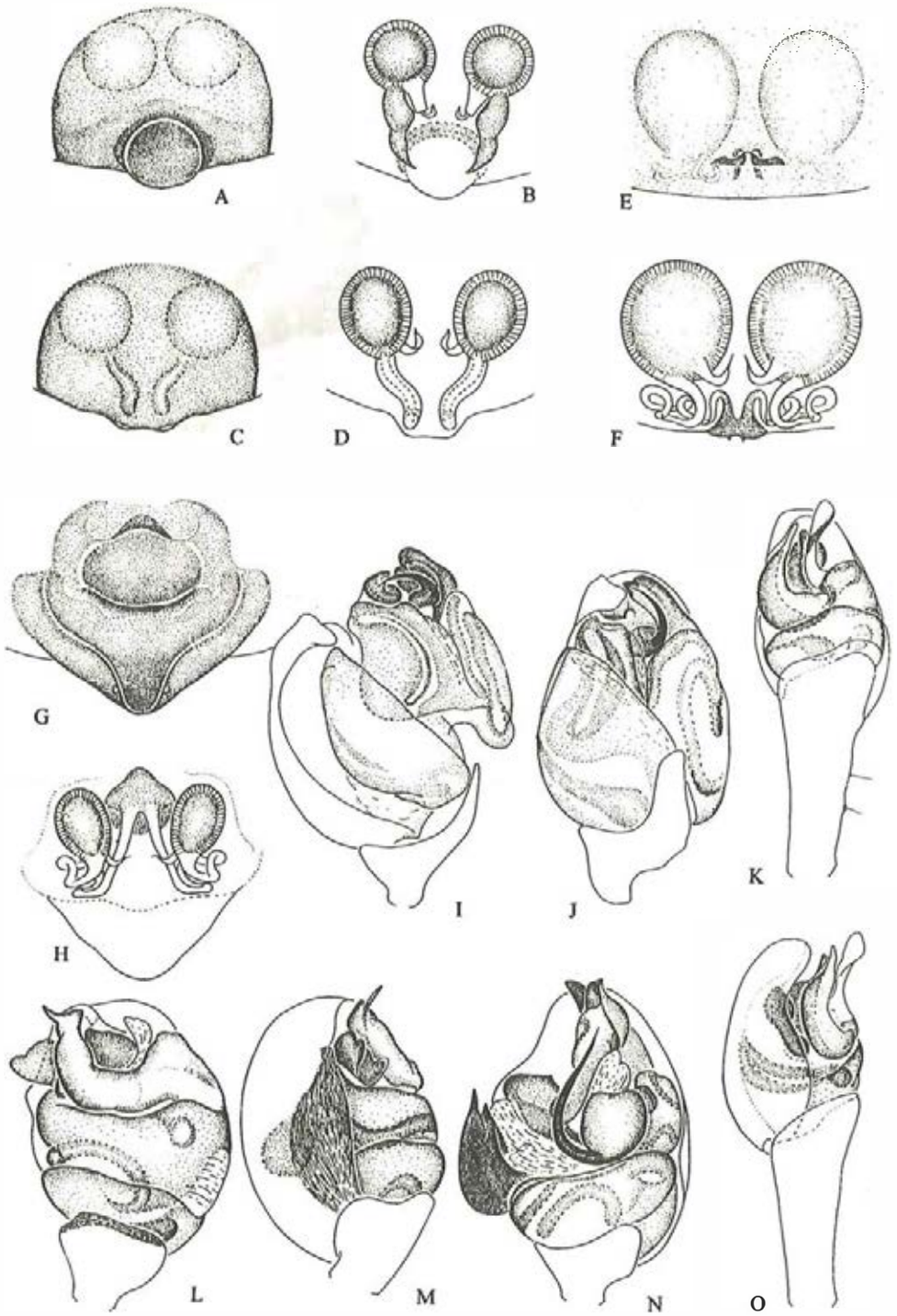

Fig. 82

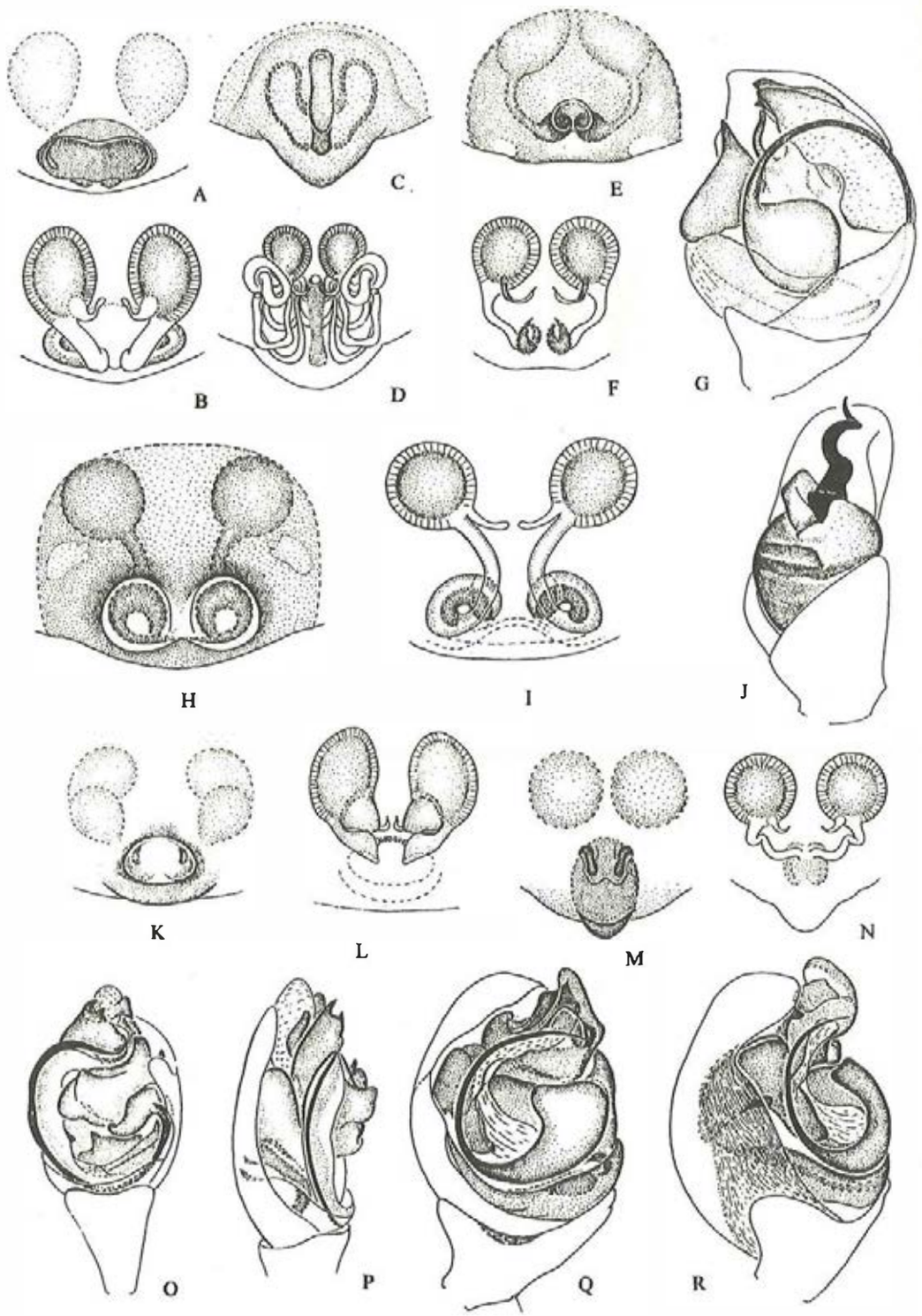

Fig.83

with a short spine ventrally. Abdomen: male with large dorsal scutum, or 2—3 scuta, or dorsal region with scattered small sclerotized areas; ventral scutum surronding pedicel; female abdomen soft or with small, brown, sclerotized areas. Two booklungs present or replaced by anterior tracheae opening through spiracles on both sides of genital opening. Spermathecae well developed. Male palp variable, femur and patella sometimes with bristles or apophyses; embolus varies from spiniform to short and wide.

The Anapidae, represented by 34 genera and about 150 species, occur worldwide, but are more common in tropical and southern temperate forests. Only three species of 3 genera have been reported in China.

Spiders spinning webs under the stones of streams, on the water surface in caves and in litters and on the grounds.

Comaroma Bertkau, 1889

***Comaroma tongjunca* Zhang *et* Chen**, 1994 (**fig.84G—J**)
Comaroma maculosa (non Oi, 1960) Zhang & Chen, 1991: 150, f. 146. 1—4.
Comaroma tongjunca Zhang & Chen, 1994: 118, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Pseudanapis Simon, 1905

***Pseudanapis serica* Brignoli**, 1981
Pseudanapis serica Brignoli, 1981: 125, 9.14—15.
Distribution: Hong Kong.

Sinanapis Wunderlich *et* Song, 1994

***Sinanapis crassitarsus* Wunderlich *et* Song**, 1994 (**figs.12H, K, 84K—L**)
Sinanapis crassitarsus Wunderlich & Song, 1994: 344, f. 1—8.
Distribution: Yunnan (Menglun, Mengla County).

Family Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859

Very small to small (< 6mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace variable; clypeus height usually exceeding that of median ocular region; frontal part of carapace in Linyphiinae species usually raised, that of male in Erigoninae species often modified. Eight eyes in two rows, anterior median eyes slightly darker. Chelicerae robust, usually with strong teeth on cheliceral furrow; lateral condyle absent; stridulating files located laterally. Labium rebordered. Endites usually parallel. Leg usually slender and provided with setae, especially on tibiae and metatarsi; tarsi usually cylindrical, not tapering, three claws. Abdomen longer than wide; with a pattern (Linyphiinae), or dark and shiny, without pattern (Erigoninae); scutum present in some males. Two booklungs; tracheal spiracle close to spinnerets. Epigyne variable, often simple with flat surface modified by grooves, pits or notches (Erigoninae); often with scapus (Linyphiinae); male palp lacks tibial apophysis but paracymbium well developed (Linyphiinae); armed with apophyses but paracymbium usually small (Erigoninae). Colulus present. Anterior and posterior spinnerets short, conical, concealing median pair.

The Linyphiidae are a very large family, comprising 472 genera and more than 4 000 species. About 243 species, 100 genera, are known from our fauna.

Linyphiids spin delicate sheetwebs between branches of trees or shurbs, in tall grass and sometimes close to the ground. The sheet can be flat, higher in the middle (domed) or lower in the middle (hammock-shaped); above the sheet, isolated threads form a scaffolding web. The spider hangs upside-down under the sheet; it makes no retreat. Prey is bitten from below through the sheet, and is then pulled through the sheet before being consumed. Some species of Erigoninae make tiny, flat sheetwebs close to the soil surface, whereas others live under debris. It is likely the smaller Erigoninae do not spin webs, but that they live in litter or under debris.

Agyneta Hull, 1911

Agyneta cauta **(O. P. Cambridge,** 1902)
Agyneta cauta: Li, Sha & Zhu, 1987: 42; Li & Tao, 1994: 221.
Distribution: Jilin; Kyrgyzstan to Europe.
Agyneta subtilis **(O, P. Cambridge,** 1863) **(fig.** 85A—B)
Agyneta subtilis: Hu & Li, 1987: 341, f. 20; Hu & Wu, 1989: 142, f. 115, Zhao, 1993: 154, f. 73.
Distribution: Tibet, Hebei, Xinjiang; Holarctic.

Alioranus Simon, 1926

Alioranus avanturus **Andreeva *et* Tyschchenko,** 1970 **(fig.**85C—F)
Alioranus avanturus: Gao, Zhu & Sha, 1994: 80, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Turkmenistan.

Allomengea Strand, 1912

Allomengea dentisetis **(Grube,** 1861) **(fig.**85G—H, I—J)
Allomengea dentisetis: Li, Song & Zhu, 1994: 80, f. 28; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 242, f. 1—6.
Allomengea adomata Zhu, Li & Sha, 1986: 267, f. 3A—F.
Distribution: Jilin, Qinghai; Holarctic.

Aprifrontalia Oi, 1960

Aprifrontalia afflata **Ma *et* Zhu,** 1991 **(fig.**85K—M)
Aprifrontalia afflata Ma & Zhu, 1991: 169, f. 1—10.
Distribution: Hubei, Jilin.
Aprifrontalia mascula **(Karsch,** 1879)
Erigone mascula Karsch, 1879: 62, pl. 1, f. 1.
Aprifrontalia mascula: Yaginuma, 1977: 381; Zhu, 1983: 55 (lapsus for *mascuia*), Li & Tao, 1994: 231 (lapsus for *mascuia*).
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.
Aprifrontalia quadrialata **Gao, Xing *et* Zhu,** 1996 **(fig.**85N—Q)
Aprifrontalia quadrialata Gao, Xing & Zhu, 1996: 291, f. 2.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Shaanxi.

Archaraeoncus Tanasevitch, 1987

Archaraeoncus prospiciens **(Thorell,** 1875) **(fig.**86A—D)
Archaraeoncus prospiciens: Marusik, 1992: 95.
Archaraeoncus tianschanica: Zhou & Luo, 1992: 10, f. a-i; Li & Tao, 1994: 231 (*tianshanicus*).
Araeoncus tianschanica Hu & Wu, 1989: 164, f. 135.
Distribution: Xinjiang; China to Eastern Europe.

Arcuphantes Chamberlin *et* Ivie, 1943

Arcuphantes curvatus **Sha *et* Zhu,** 1987 **(fig.**86E—F)
Arcuphantes curvatus Sha & Zhu, in Li, Sha & Zhu, 1987: 46, f. 2. A—E.
Distribution: Hebei, Sichuan.
Arcuphantes ramosus **Li *et* Zhu,** 1987 **(fig.**86G—J)
Arcuphantes ramosus Li & Zhu, in Li, Sha & Zhu, 1987: 45, f. 3. A—E; Li & Song, 1993: 251, f. 2A—G; Li, Song & Zhu, 1994: 80, f. 29—30; Song & Li, 1997: 405, f. 7.
Distribution: Hunan, Hubei.

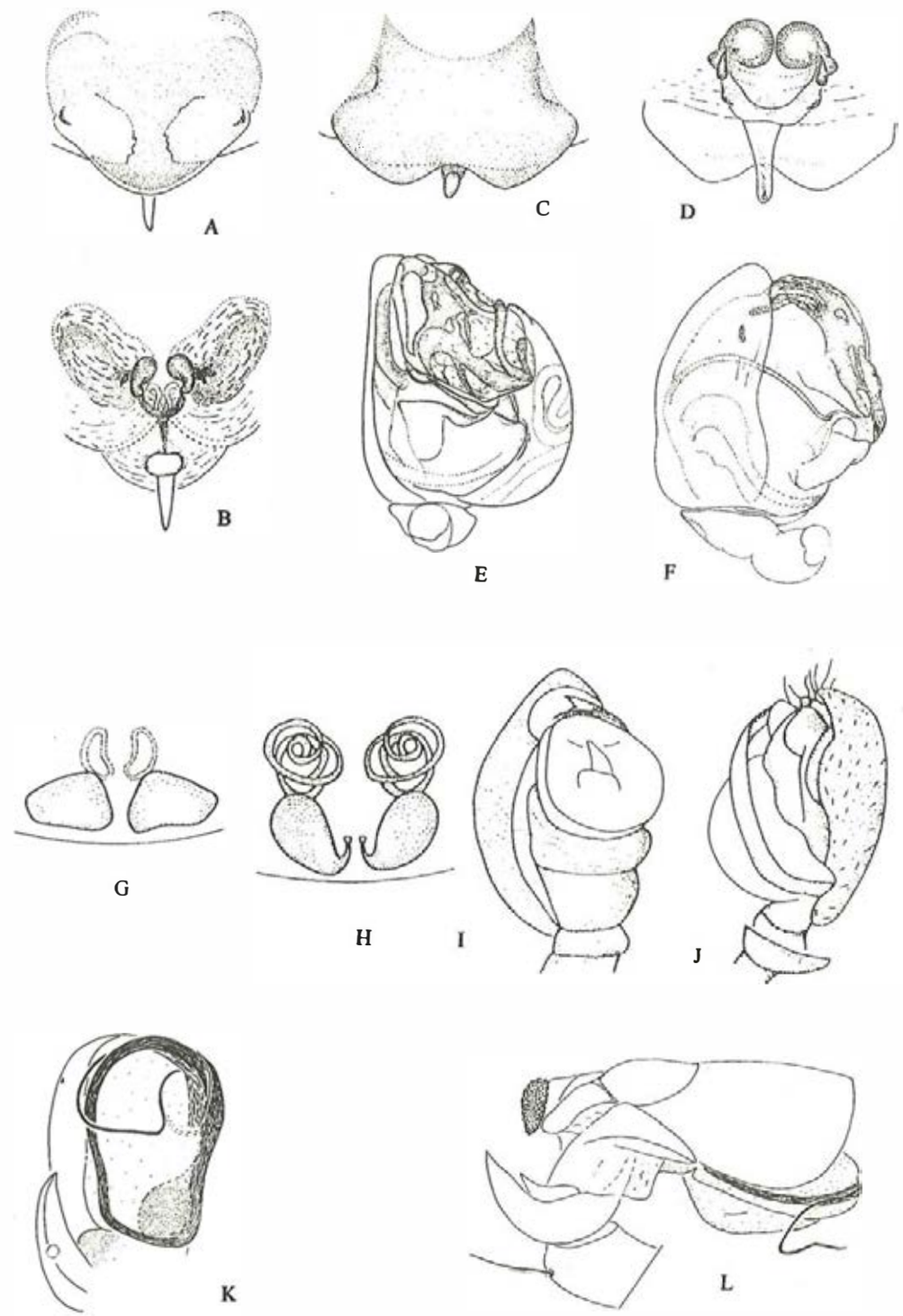

Fig. 84

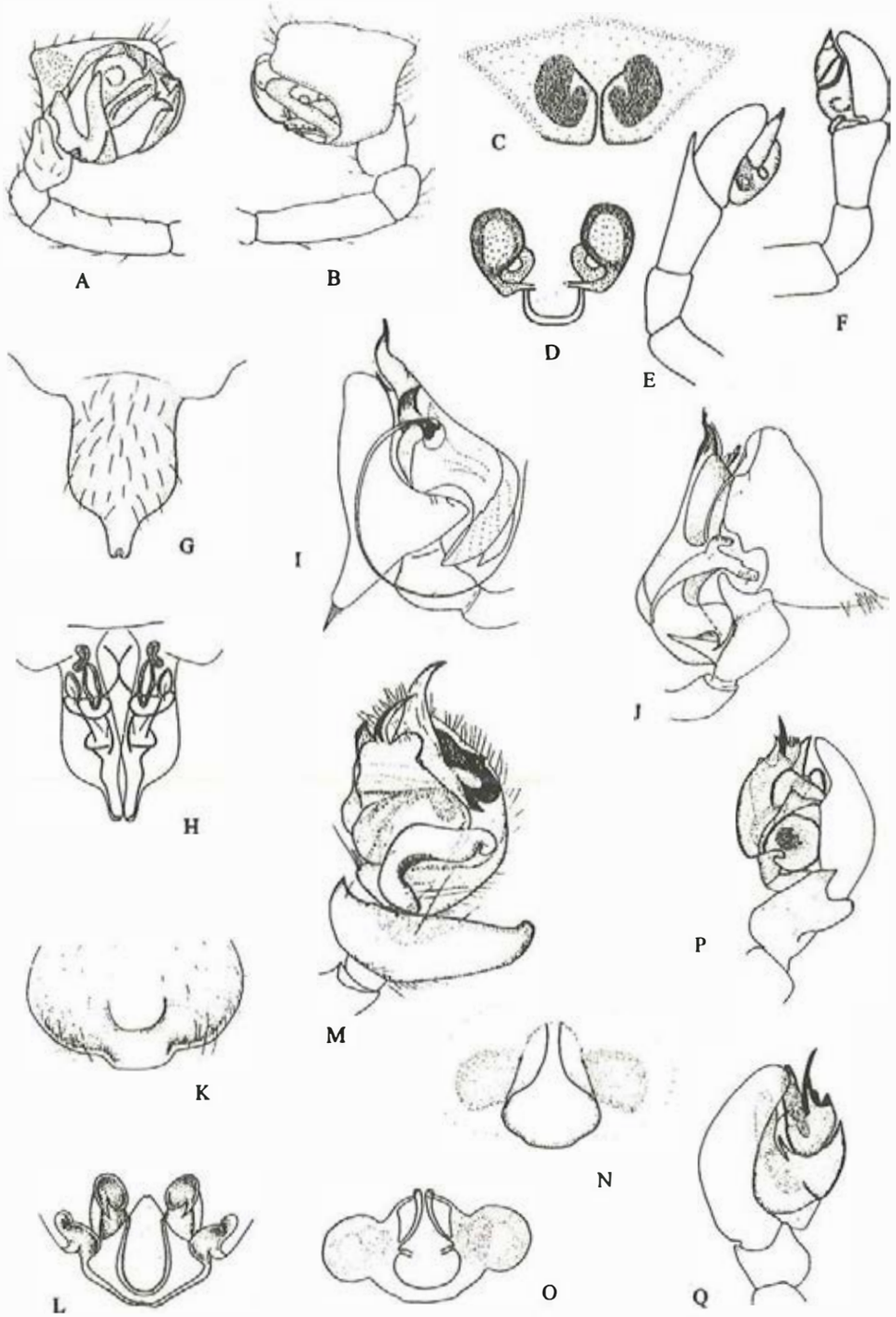

Fig. 85

Asperthorax Oi, 1960

Asperthorax granularis **Gao *et* Zhu**, 1989 (**fig.86K—L**)
Asperthorax granularis Gao & Zhu, 1989: 246, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Hubei.

Asthenargus Simon *et* Fage, 1922

Asthenargus edentulus **Tanasevitch**, 1989 (**fig.86M—P**)
Asthenargus edentulus: Gao, Zhu & Sha, 1994: 80, f. 6—10.
Distribution: Xinjiang; China to Kazakhstan.

Bathylinyphia Eskov, 1992

Bathylinyphia major (**Kulczynski**, 1885)
Bathyphantes maior Kulczynski, 1885: 30, pl. 9, f. 11; pl. 10, f. 11.
Bathylinyphia major: Eskov, 1992: 164; Platnick, 1997: 323.
Distribution: China; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Bathyphantes Menge, 1866

Bathyphantes bohuensis **Zhu *et* Zhou**, 1983 (**figs.86Q—R, 87F**)
Bathyphantes bohuensis Zhu & Zhou, 1983: 143, f. 116; Zhao, 1993: 154, f. 74.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Bathyphantes eumenis (**L. Koch**, 1879) (**fig.86S—T**)
Bathyphantes eumenis: Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 242, f. 114—116; Li, Song & Zhu, 1994: 79, f. 12—13.
Bathyphantes haniensis Zhu, Wen & Sun, 1986: 206, f. 2a—d.
Distribution: Jilin; Hoarctic.
Bathyphantes gracilis (**Blackwall**, 1841) (**fig.87A, G**)
Bathyphantes gracilis: Zhou, Wang & Zhu, 1983: 156, f. 5a—d; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 242; Li, Song & Zhu, 1994: 79, f. 10—11.
Distribution: Hubei, Xinjiang, Jilin; Hoarctic.
Bathyphantes orientis **Oi**, 1960 (**fig.87B—C, H**)
Bathyphantes orientis: Hu, 1984: 177, f. 186; Song, 1987: 131, f. 92; Zhang, 1987: 113, f. 92.
Distribution: Hebei, Jilin; Japan.
Bathyphantes parvulus (**Westring**, 1851) (**fig.87I**)
Bathyphantes parvulus: Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 241.
Distribution: Jilin; Europe.
Bathyphantes tongluensis **Chen *et* Song**, 1988 (**fig. 87D—E, J—K**)
Bathyphantes tongluensis Chen & Song, 1988: 42, f. 1—4: Chen & Zhang, 1991: 170, f. 168; Li, Song & Zhu, 1994: 79, f. 8—9.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei.

Batueta Locket, 1982

Batueta similis **Wunderlich *et* Song**, 1994 (**fig, 87L—M**)
Batueta similis Wunderlich & Song, 1994: 345, f. 9—10.
Distribution: Yunnan (Menglun).

Birgerius Saaristo, 1973

Birgerius triangulus **Tao, Li *et* Zhu**, 1994 (**fig.87N—O**)
Birgerius triangulus Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 243, f. 7—10.
Distribution: Jilin.

Bishopiana Eskov, 1988

Bishopiana glumacea **(Gao, Fei *et* Zhu, 1992) (fig. 87P—S)**
Caviphantes glumacea Gao, Fei & Zhu, 1992: 6, f. 1—5; Li, Tao & Chen, 1998: 36.
Bishopiana glumacea: Eskov & Marusik, 1994: 67.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Bolyphantes C. L. Koch, 1866

Bolyphantes alticeps **(Sundevall, 1832) (fig. 88A—D)**
Bolyphantes alticeps: Tanasevitch, 1989: 94; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 243.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Jilin; Palearctic.
Bolyphantes index **(Thorell, 1856) (fig. 88E—F)**
Bolyphantes index: Tanasevitch, 1989: 94, f. 24—25; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 244; f. 21—23.
Distribution: Jilin; Palearctic, Greenland.
Bolyphantes luteolus **(Blackwall, 1833) (fig. 88G—J)**
Bolyphantes luteolus: Hu & Wu, 1989: 145, f. 117; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 244, f. 24—31.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Jilin; Palearctic.

Calltrichia Fage, 1936

Callitrichia formosana **Oi, 1977 (fig. 88K—L)**
Callitrichia formosana Oi, 1977: 23, f. 1—5; Song, 1987: 144, f. 104.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Caracladus Simon, 1884

Caracladus montanus **Sha *et* Zhu, 1994 (fig. 88M—O)**
Caracladus montanus Sha & Zhu, 1994: 172, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Jilin.

Carorita Duffey *et* Merrett, 1963

Carorita limnaea **(Crosby *et* Bishop, 1927) (fig. 89A—B)**
Carorita limnaea: Fei, 1992: 22, pl. 2, f. A—B; Li & Tao, 1994: 231.
Distribution: Jilin; Holarctic.

Caviphantes Oi, 1960

Caviphantes flagellatus **(Zhu *et* Zhou, 1992) (fig. 89C—D, I)**
Maxillodens flagellatus Zhu & Zhou, 1992: 2, f. a—h.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Note: *Maxillodens* Zhu & Zhou (1992: 2) is considered a junior synonym of *Caviphantes* by Eskov & Marusik (1994: 67).
Caviphantes pseudosaxetorum **Wunderlich, 1979 (fig. 89E—F)**
Caviphantes pseudosaxetorum: Gao, Fei & Zhou, 1992: 8, f. 6—7.
Distribution: Hubei; Japan, Nepal.
Caviphantes samensis **Oi, 1960 (fig. 89G—H)**
Caviphantes samensis Oi, 1960: 179, f. 163—169; Fei, 1992: 25, pl. 2, f. C—E; Gao, Fei & Zhu, 1992: 8, f. 8—10.
Distribution: Jilin; Japan.

Centromerus Dahl, 1886

Centromerus forficalus **Zhu *et* Tu, 1986 (fig. 89J—K, Q—R)**
Centromerus forficalus Zhu & Tu, 1986: 101, f. 9—13.
Distribution: Shanxi.

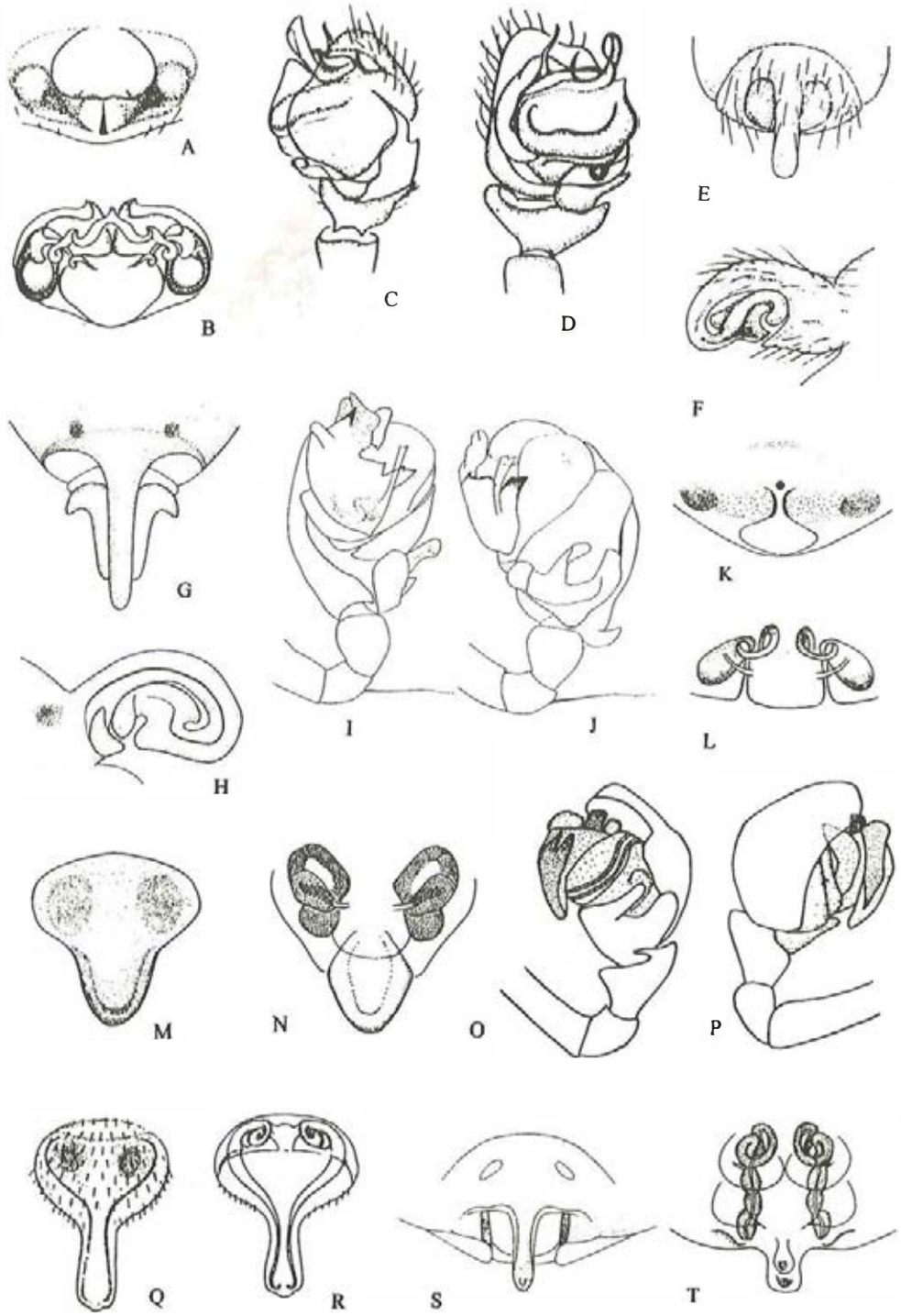

Fig. 86

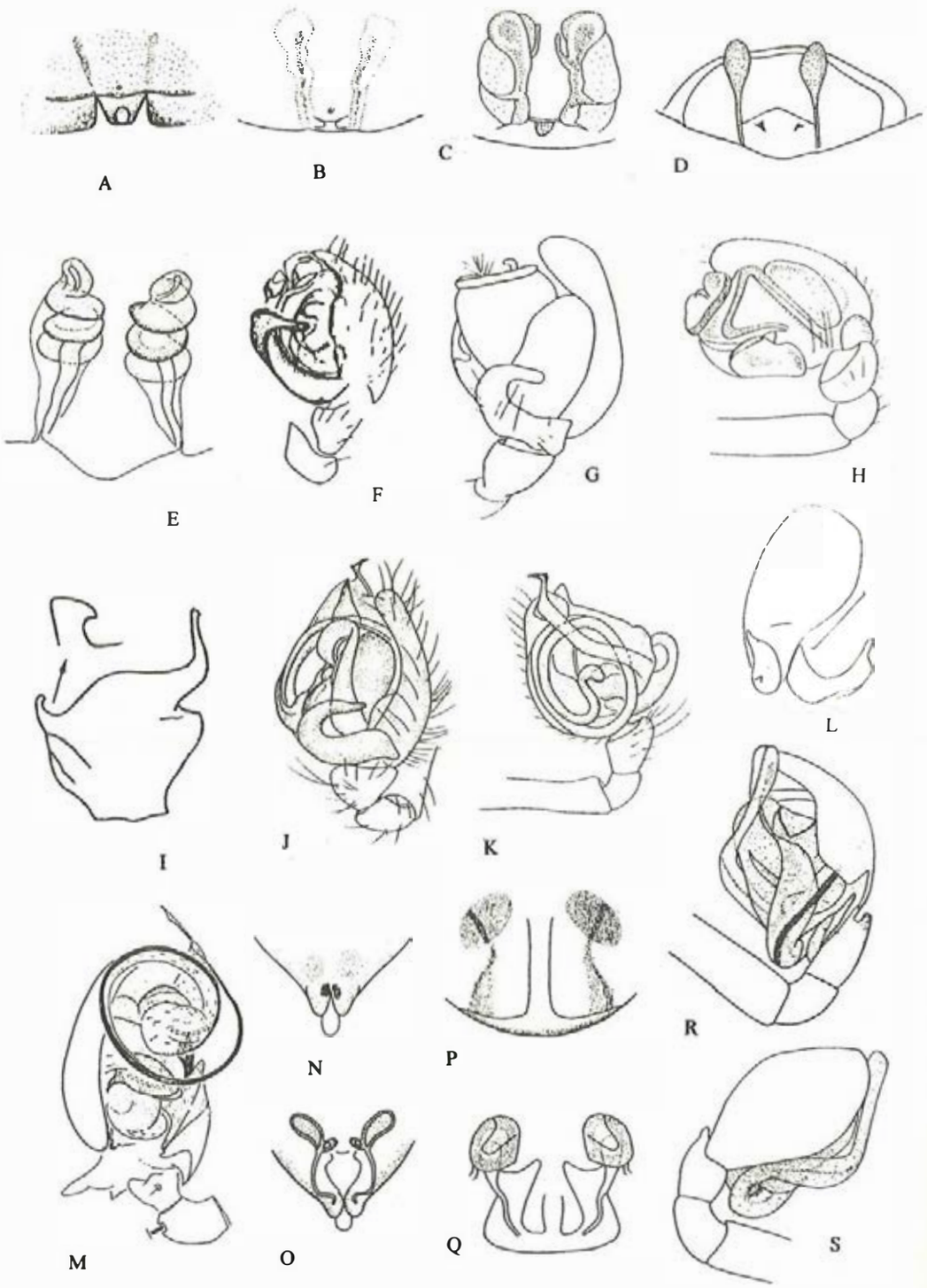

Fig. 87

Centromerus sylvaticus **(Blackwall, 1841)**
Centromerus sylvaticus: Roberts, 1987: 128, f. 64a; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 244.
Distribution: Sichuan, Jilin; Holarctic.
Centromerus tianmushanus **Chen *et* Song, 1987 (fig. 89L—N, S—T)**
Centromerus tianmushanus Chen & Song, 1987: 136, f. 1—5; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 171, f. 169.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Centromerus triobus **Tao, Li *et* Zhu, 1994 (figs. 89O—P, 90A—B)**
Centromerus triobus Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 245, f. 40—46.
Distribution: Jilin.
Centromerus yadongensis **Hu *et* Li, 1987**
Centromerus yadongensis Hu & Li, 1987: 343, f. 21.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Ceratinella Emertton, 1882

Ceratinella brevis **(Wider, 1834) (fig. 90C—D, G—H)**
Ceratinella brevis: Sha, 1992: 26, f. 10—14; Li & Tao, 1994: 232.
Distribution: Jilin; Palearctic.
Ceratinella plancyi **(Simon, 1880) (fig. 90E—F, I—J)**
Erigone plancyi Simon, 1880: 113, f. 10—11.
Ceratinella plancyi: Song & Hubert, 1983: 3, f. 1—5; Sha, 1992: 28, f. 15—20.
Distribution: Beijing, Liaoning, Jilin.

Collinsia O. P. -Cambridge, 1913

Collinsia holmgreni **(Thorell, 1871)**
Collinsia holmgreni: Hu & Li, 1987: 346
Distribution: Tibet; Holarctic.
Collinsia inerrans **(O. P. Cambridge, 1885) (fig. 90K—L)**
Milleriana inerrans: Zhang, 1987: 129, f. 107.
Scotargus inerrans: Song, Yu & Zhang, 1981: 81. f. 1—2; Hu, 1984: 200, f. 211. 1—2; Song, 1987: 156, f. 117; Hu & Wu, 1989: 175, f. 145; Zhao, 1993: 200, f. 91.
Distribution: Hebei, Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Cornicephalus Saaristo *et* Wunderlich, 1995

Cornicephalus jilinensis **Saaristo *et* Wunderlich, 1994 (fig. 90M—O)**
Cornicephalus jilinensis Saaristo & Wunderlich, 1994: 309, f. 1—11.
Distribution: Jilin.

Crispiphantes Tanasevitch, 1995

Crispiphantes biseulsanensis **(Paik, 1985)**
Crispiphantes biseulsanensis: Tanasevitch, 1992: 45; Platnick, 1997: 340.
Distribution: China; Korea.

Dactylopisthes Simon, 1884

Dactylopisthes diphyus **(Heimer, 1987) (fig. 91A—D)**
Walckenaera dentata Zhu & Zhou, 1988: 343, f. a-i; Hu & Wu, 1989: 166, f. 137.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Mongolia.

Dicymbium Menge, 1868

Dicymbium libidinosum **(Kulczynski, 1926) (fig. 91E—F, K—L)**
Dicymbium libidinosum: Sha, 1992: 32, f. 21—25; Li & Tao, 1994: 332; Sha, Gao & Zhu, 1994: 19, f. 17—21.
Distribution: Jilin; Russia.

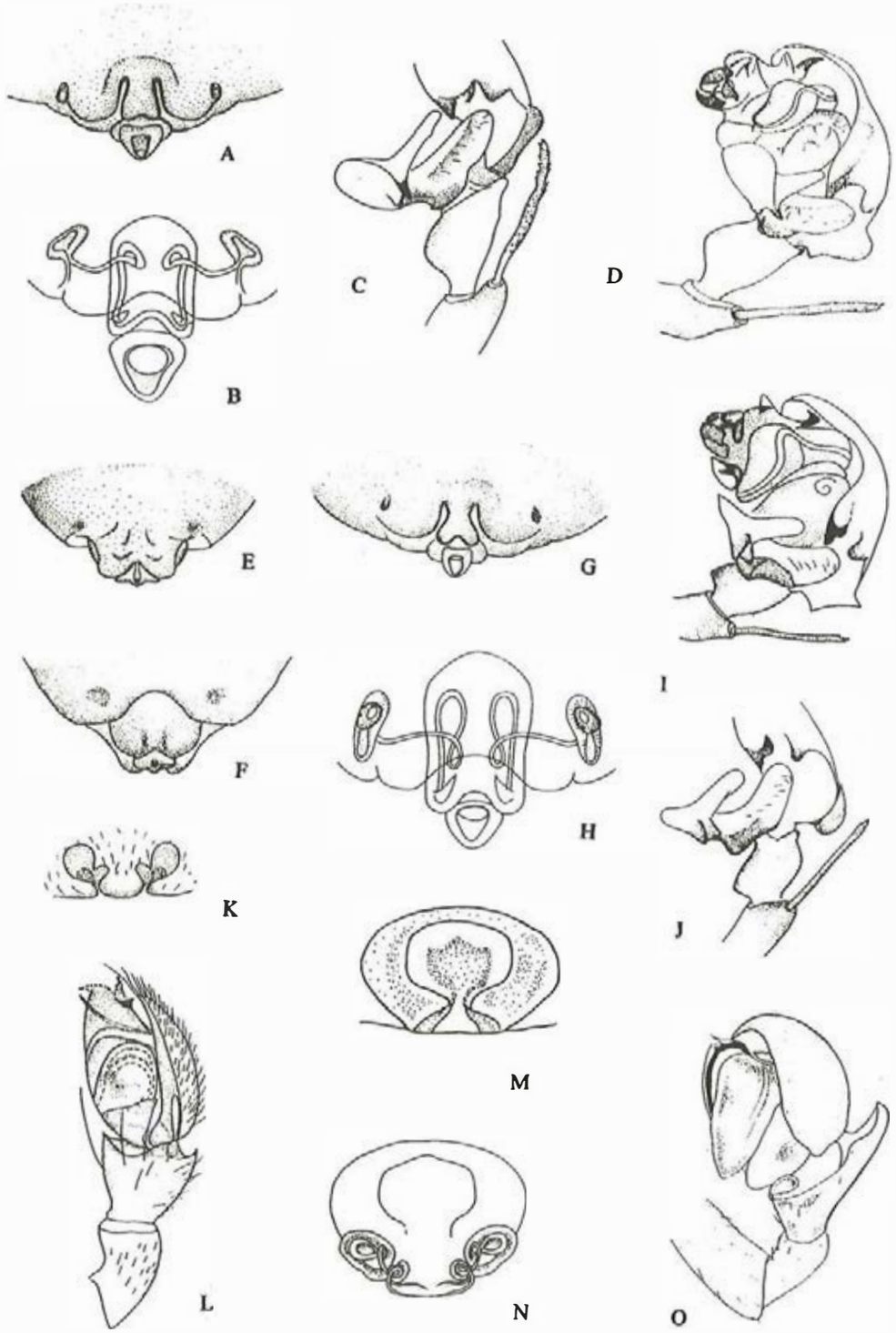

Fig. 88

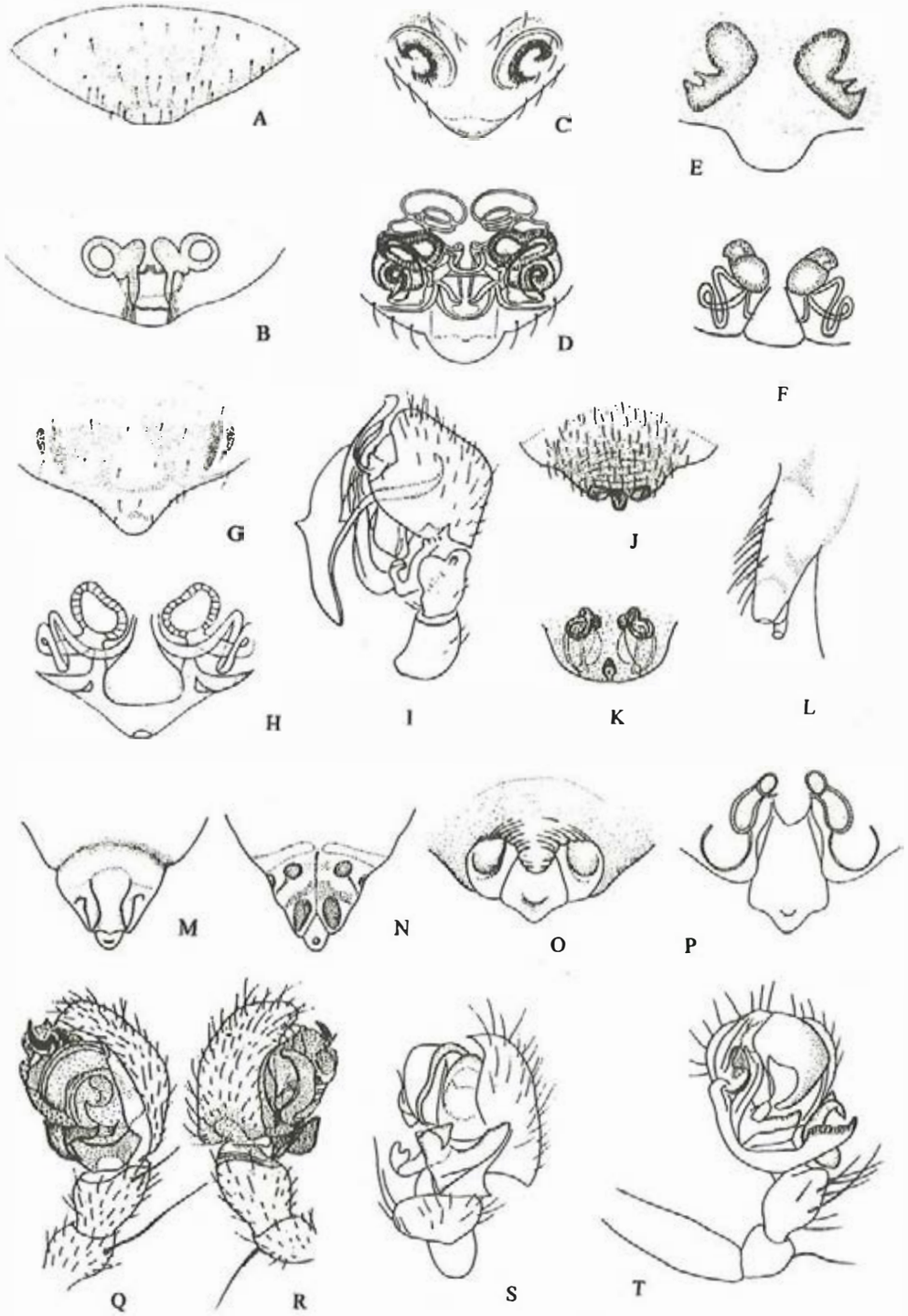

Fig. 89

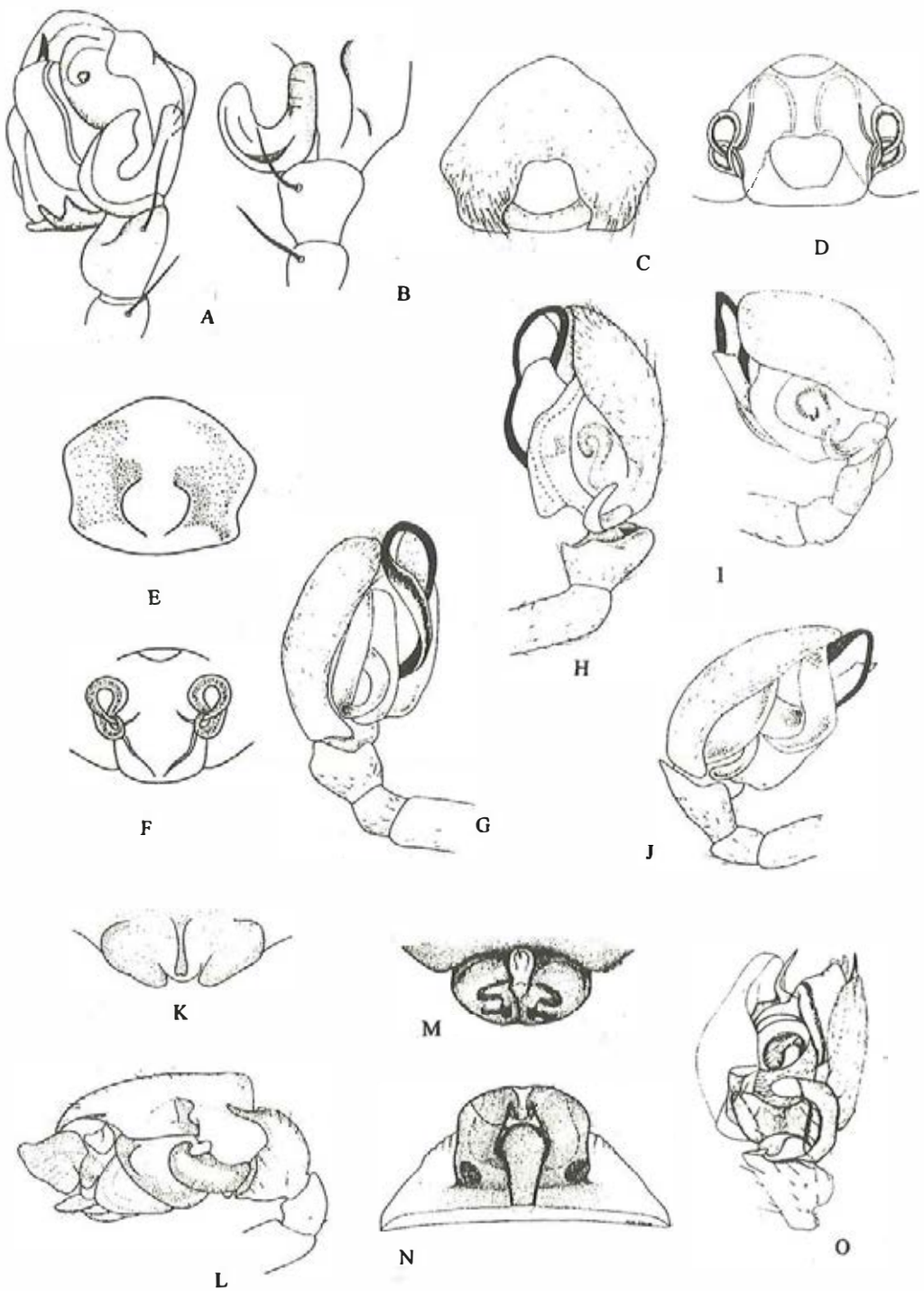

Fig. 90

Dicymbium nigrum **(Blackwall, 1834) (fig. 91G—H, M—N)**
Dicymbium nigrum: Zhou, Zai, Luo & Zhu, 1994: 21, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Dicymbium tibiale **(Blackwall, 1836) (fig. 91I—J)**
Dicymbium tibiale: Sha, Gao & Zhu, 1994: 19, f. 22—23.
Distribution: Hubei, Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Diplocentria Hull, 1909

Diplocentria bidentata **(Emerton, 1882) (fig. 91O—R)**
Diplocentria bidentata: Fei, 1992: 30, pl. 3, f. A—F; Li & Tao, 1994: 232.
Distribution: Jilin; Holarctic.

Diplocephalus Bertkau, 1883

Diplocephalus mirabilis **Eskov, 1988 (fig. 92A—D)**
Diplocephalus mirabilis: Sha, 1992: 36, f. 26—33; Li & Tao, 1994: 232; Sha, Gao & Zhu, 1994: 14, f. 1—8.
Distribution: Jilin; Russia.

Doenitzius Oi, 1960

Doenitzius pruvus **Oi, 1960 (fig. 92E—F)**
Doenitzius pruvus Oi, 1960: 196, pl. 16, f. 221—224; Li, Song & Zhu, 1994: 80, f. 23—26; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 245, f. 47—50.
Distribution: Jilin; Japan; Korea.
Note: The figures of epigynum from Chinese specimens given by Li *et al*. are somewhat different from those by Oi (1960).

Drapetisca Menge, 1866

Drapestisca socialis **(Sundevall, 1833) (fig. 92G—J)**
Drapestisca socialis: Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 245, f. 51—57.
Distribution: Jilin, Qinghai; Palearctic.

Drepanotylus Holm, 1945

Drepanotylus aduncus **Sha *et* Zhu, 1995 (fig. 92K—N)**
Drepanotylus aduncus Sha & Zhu, 1995: 281, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Jilin.

Entelecara Simon, 1884

Entelecara aurea **Gao *et* Zhu, 1993 (figs. 92O—P, 93A)**
Entelecara aurea Gao & Zhu, 1993: 27, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Hubei.
Entelecara dabudongensis **Paik, 1983 (figs. 92Q—R, 93B—C)**
Diplocentria bidentata: Fei, 1992: 36, pl. 4, A—F; Li & Tao, 1994: 232.
Distribution: Jilin; Korea.

Eperigone Crosby *et* Bishop, 1928

Eperigone fradeorum **(Berland, 1932) (fig. 93D—E, H—I)**
Pareribone fradeorum Berland, 1932: 76.
Eperigone fradeorum: Gao, Ren & Zhu, 1994: 52, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Sichuan; Cosmopolitan.
Eperigone naniwaensis **(Oi, 1960) (fig. 93F—G, J—K)**
Erigonidium (?) *naniwaensis* Oi, 1960: 145, pl. 2, f. 26—30; Zhao, 1993: 535 (*E. naniwaense*).
Eperigone naniwaensis: Zhu & Sha, 1992: 43, f. 9—14; Li & Tao, 1994: 232.
Distribution: Hubei; Japan.

Erigone Audouin, 1913

Erigone amdoensis **Schenkel**, 1963
Erigone amdoensis Schenkel, 1963: 109, f. 64; Tanasevitch, 1989: 170.
Distribution: Gansu; Middle Asia.
Erigone atra **Blackwall**, 1833 (**figs.93L—M, 94E**)
Erigone atra: Song, 1987: 146, f. 106; Roberts, 1987: 94, f. 43c, 46a; Hu & Wu, 1989; 167, f. 138; Zhao, 1993: 162, f. 80.
Erigone dentipalpis kansuensis Schenkel, 1963: 111.
Distribution: Gansu, Xinjiang, Jilin; Holarctic.
Erigone dentipalpis (**Wider**, 1834) (**figs.93N—O, 94F**)
Erigone dentipalpis: Roberts, 1987: 94, f. 43a, 45b; Hu & Wang, 1982: 64, f. Ⅲ. 1—7; Song, 1987: 147, f. 108; Hu & Wu, 1989: 169, f. 139; Zhao, 1993: 164, f. 81.
Distribution: Tibet, Gansu, Xinjiang; Holarctic.
Erigone jaegeri **Baehr**, 1984 (**figs.93P—Q, 94G**)
Erigone jaegeri: Sha, 1992: 52, f. 44—49; Li & Tao, 1994: 232; Gao, Zhu & Sha, 1994: 81, f. 11—16.
Distribution: Jilin; Central Europe.
Erigone koshiensis **Oi**, 1960 (**figs.93R, 94H**)
Erigone koshiensis Oi, 1960: 181, f. 179—184; Lee, 1964: 33, f. 8a—d; Hu, 1984: 194, f. 200; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 173, f. 170.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Shanghai, Jiangsu; Korea, Japan.
Erigone longipalpis (**Sundevall**, 1830) (**figs.93S, 94A, I**)
Erigone changchunensis Zhu & Wen, 1980: 18, f. 1; Hu, 1984: 190, f. 198; Song, 1987: 123, f. 101.
Erigone longipalpis: Li & Tao, 1994: 233.
Distribution: Hebei, Gansu, Jilin; Holarctic.
Erigone maculivulva **Strand**, 1907
Erigone maculivulva Strand, 1907: 36, f. 21; Zhu, 1983: 55; Li & Tao, 1994: 233.
Distribution: Jiangsu.
Erigone noseki **Strand**, 1907
Erigone noseki Strand, 1907: 34, f. 20; Zhu, 1983: 55; Li & Tao, 1994: 233.
Distribution: Guangdong.
Erigone ourania **Crosby** *et* **Bishop**, 1928
Erigone ourania Crosby & Bishop, 1928: 35, pl. 6, f. 62—64; Locket, 1973: 161, f. 1C—D; Zhu, 1983: 56; Li & Tao, 1994: 233.
Distribution: South China; Nepal to China.
Erigone prominens **Boesenberg** *et* **Strand**, 1906 (**fig.94B—C, J**)
Erigone prominens: Song *et al.*, 1977: 37, f. 4; Song, 1980: 153, f. 82; Hu, 1982: 192, f. 201; Zhu *et al.*, 1985: 112, f. 98; Song, 1987: 148, f. 109; Zhang, 1987: 124, f. 102; Feng, 1990: 132, f. 107; Chen & Gao, 1990: 106, f. 133; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 173, f. 171; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 859, f. 13; Li & Tao, 1994: 233.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Henan, Hebei, Shandong; Japan to Cameroon, New Zealand.
Erigone sinensis **Schenkel**, 1936 (**fig.94D**)
Erigone sinensis Schenkel, 1936: 61, f. 19; Tanasevitch, 1989: 170, f. 220.
Distribution: Gansu.
Erigone subprominens **Saito**, 1936
Erigone subprominens Saito, 1936: 32, f. 10; Zhu, 1983: 56; Li & Tao, 1994: 233.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.

Estrandia Blauvelt, 1936

Estrandia grandaeva (**Keyserling**, 1886) (**fig.94K—L**)
Estrandia grandaeva: Li, Song & Zhu, 1994: 78, f. 3—4; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 245, f. 58—60.
Distribution: Jilin; Holarctic.

Floronia Simon, 1887

Floronia bucculenta (**Clerck**, 1757) (**figs.94M—N, 95A—B**)
Floronia bucculenta: Li, Sha & Zhu, 1987: 42; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 246, f. 61—68.
Distribution: Yunnan, Hebei, Liaoning, Jilin; Palearctic.
Floronia hunanensis **Li** *et* **Song**, 1993 (**figs.94O—P, 95C**)
Floronia hunanensis Li & Song, 1993: 251, f. 3; Song, & Li, 1997: 405, f. 8.
Distribution: Hunan.
Floronia jiuhuensis **Li** *et* **Zhu**, 1987 (**fig.95D—E**)
Floronia jiuhuensis Li & Zhu, in Li, Sha & Zhu, 1987: 43, f. 1.
Distribution: Hubei.
Floronia zhejiangensis **Zhu, Chen** *et* **Sha**, 1987 (**figs.94Q—R, 95F—G**)
Floronia zhejiangensis Zhu, Chen & Sha, 1987: 139, f. 1—8; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 169, f. 167; Li, Sha & Zhu, 1987: 43.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Frontinella F. O. P. -Cambridge, 1902

Frontinella hubeiensis **Li** *et* **Song**, 1993 (**fig.95H—I, L—M**)
Frontinella hubeiensis Li & Song, 1993: 252, f. 4; Li, Song & Zhu, 1994: 78, f. 1—2; Song & Li, 1997: 406, f. 9.
Distribution: Hubei.
Frontinella zhui **Li** *et* **Song**, 1993 (**fig.95J—K**)
Frontinella zhui Li & Song, 1993: 254, f. 5; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 863, f. 20; Li, Song & Zhu, 1994: 78, f. 5—6; Song & Li, 1997: 407, f. 10.
Distribution: Fujian, Hubei.

Gnathonarium Karsch, 1881

Gnathonarium cambridgei **Schenkel**, 1963
Gnathonarium cambridgei Schenkel, 1963: 114, f. 67; Zhu, 1983: 56.
Distribution: Gansu.
Gnathonarium cornigerum **Zhu** *et* **Wen**, 1980 (**figs.95N—O, 96J—K**)
Gnathonarium cornigerum Zhu & Wen, 1980: 19, f. 2; Hu, 1984: 193, f. 202; Zhu *et al.*, 1985: 114, f. 100; Li & Tao, 1994: 233.
Distribution: Hubei, Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Gansu, Jilin.
Gnathonarium dentatum (**Wider**, 1834) (**fig.96A, L**)
Gnathonarium dentatum: Song *et al.*, 1977: 37, f. 5; Song, 1980: 155, f. 83; Hu, 1984: 194, f. 203. 1—4; Guo, 1985: 105, f. 2—47; Zhu *et al.*, 1985: 115, f. 101; Song, 1987: 150, f. 111; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 860, f. 14; Zhao, 1993: 183, f. 84; Li & Tao, 1994: 233.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Qinghai, Shandong, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Palearctic.
Gnathonarium exsiccatum (**Boesenberg** *et* **Strand**, 1906) (**fig.96B—C, M—N**)
Gnathonarium exsiccatum: Gao, 1988: 20, f. 9—15; Li & Tao, 1994: 233.
Distribution: Hubei; Japan.
Gnathonarium flavidum **Gao** *et* **Zhu**, 1993 (**fig.96D—E, O—P**)
Gnathonarium flavidum Gao & Zhu, 1993: 28, f. 7—13.

Distribution: Hubei.
Gnathonarium gibberum **Oi**, 1960 (**figs.96F—G, 97A**)
Gnathonarium gibberum Oi, 1960: 149, f. 44—49; Song *et al.*, 1977: 37, f. 6; Song, 1980: 158, f. 84; Hu, 1984: 194, f. 204; Guo, 1985: 106, f. 2—48; Song, 1987: 152, f. 112; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 860, f. 15; Li & Tao, 1994: 234.
Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hebei; Japan.
Gnathonarium phragmigerum **Gao *et* Zhu**, 1988 (**figs.96H—I, 97B—C**)
Gnathonarium phragmigerum Gao & Zhu, 1988: 350, f. 1—7; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 860, f. 16.
Distribution: Fujian, Hubei; Japan.

Gonatium Menge, 1868

Gonatium japonicum **Simon**, 1894
Gonatium cinctum Schenkel, 1936: 55, f. 17.
Gonatium japonicum: Millidge, 1981: 259; Tanasevitch, 1989: 170.
Distribution: Gansu; Japan.
Species inquirenda
Gonatium? amdoensis Schenkel, 1963: 111, f. 65 (see Millidge, 1981: 259).

Gongylidiellum Simon, 1884

Gongylidiellum murcidum **Simon**, 1884
Gongylidiellum murcidum: Li & Tao, 1994: 234.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Europe.
Note: This species has not been described by Hu & Wu (1989) from Xinjiang as Li & Tao noted.

Gongylidioides Oi, 1960

Gongylidioides foratus (**Ma *et* Zhu**, 1990) (**fig.97D—E, M**)
Oedothorax foratus Ma & Zhu, 1990: 433, f. 8—15.
Gongylidioides foratus: Eskov, 1992: 159.
Distribution: Hubei.
Gongylidioisdes griseolineata (**Schenkel**, 1936) (**fig.97I**)
Gonatium griseolineatum Schenkel, 1936: 58, f. 18.
Oinia griseolineatum: Tanasevitch, 1989: 170, f. 222.
Gongylidioides griseolineata: Eskov, 1992: 159.
Distribution: Gansu.
Gongylidiodes rimatus (**Ma *et* Zhu**, 1990) (**fig.97F—G, N**)
Oedothorax rimatus Ma & Zhu, 1990: 431, f. 1—7.
Gongylidiodes rimatus: Eskov, 1992: 159.
Distribution: Hubei, Jilin.
Gongylidiodes ussuricus **Eskov**, 1992 (**fig.97H, J, K—L**)
Gongylidiodes ussuricus Eskov, 1992: 159, 21—26; Eskov & Marusik, 1994: 67.
Oedothorax longistriatus Fei & Zhu, 1992: 536, f. A—G.
Distribution: Jilin.

Helophora Menge, 1866

Helophora insignis (**Blackwall**, 1841) (**figs.97O—P, 98A—B**)
Helophora insignis Li, Sha & Zhu, 1987: 44; Tanasevitch, 1989: 96, Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 246, f. 69—75.
Distribution: Jilin; Holarctic.

Hilaira Simon, 1884

Hilaira tatrica **Kulczynski**, 1915 (**fig.98C—D, G—H**)
Hilaira tatrica: Sha, 1992: 63, f. 61—64; Li & Tao, 1994: 234.
Distribution: Jilin; Holarctic.
Hilaira tuberculifera **Sha *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**fig.98E—F, I—J**)
Hilaira tuberculifera Sha & Zhu, 1995: 284, f. 16—20.
Distribution: Jilin.

Himalaphantes Tanasevitch, 1992

Himalaphantes azumiensis (**Oi**, 1979) (**fig.98K—N**)
Himalaphantes azumiensis: Tanasevitch, 1992: 45, f. 3f—h.
Lepthyphantes azumiensis Li & Tao, 1994: 224.
Lepthyphantes denticulatus Zhu, Li & Sha, 1986: 265, f. 2.
Distribution: Sichuan, Qinghai; Japan, Russia.

Hylyphantes Simon, 1884

Hylyphantes graminicola (**Sundevall**, 1830) (**figs.12J, 98O—P, 99A**)
Erigonidium graminicola: Wang, 1981: 107, f, 48; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 113, f. 99; Hu, 1984: 188, f. 197; Guo, 1985: 104, f. 2—46; Song, 1987: 149, f. 110; Zhang, 1987: 125, f. 103; Hu & Wu, 1989: 171, f. 142; Chen & Gao, 1990: 107, f. 134; Feng, 1990: 135, f. 108; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 175, f. 173.
Distribution: Guangdong, Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Hebei, Liaoning, Jilin; Palearctic.
Hylyphantes nigritus (**Simon**, 1881) (**figs.98Q—R, 99B—C**)
Hylyphantes nigrita: Sha, 1992: 69, f. 70—73; Li & Tao, 1994: 234.
Distribution: Jilin; Europe.

Hypomma Dahl, 1886

Hypomma bituberculatum (**Wider**, 1834) (**fig. 99D**)
Hypomma bituberculatum: Sha, 1992: 77, f. 78—81; Li & Tao, 1994: 234.
Distribution: Jilin; Palearctic.

Hypselistes Simon, 1894

Hypselistes acutidens **Gao, Sha *et* Zhu**, 1989 (**fig.99E—F, K—L**)
Hypselistes acutidens Gao, Sha & Zhu, 1989: 424, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Hubei.
Hypselistes fossilobus **Fei *et* Zhu**, 1993 (**fig.99G—H, M—N**)
Hypselistes fossilobus Fei & Zhu, 1993: 23, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Jilin.
Hypselistes jacksoni (**O. P. -Cambridge**, 1902)(**fig.99I—J, O—P**)
Hypselistes jacksoni: Fei & Zhu, 1993: 25, f. 8—14.
Distribution: Jilin; Holarctic.

Incestophantes Tanasevitch, 1992

Incestophantes kochiellus (**Strand**, 1900) (**fig.100A—C**)
Incestophantes kochiellus: Tanasevitch, 1992: 45.
Lepthyphantes kochiellus: Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 249, f. 121—126.
Distribution: Sichuan, Qinghai; Russia, Norway, Sweden, Finland.

Kaestneria Wiehle, 1956

Kaestneria longissima (**Zhu *et* Wen**, 1983) (**fig.100D—E, J—K**)
Bathyphantes longissima Zhu & Wen, 1983: 149, f. 1; Song, 1987: 130, f. 91; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 246, f. 76—81.

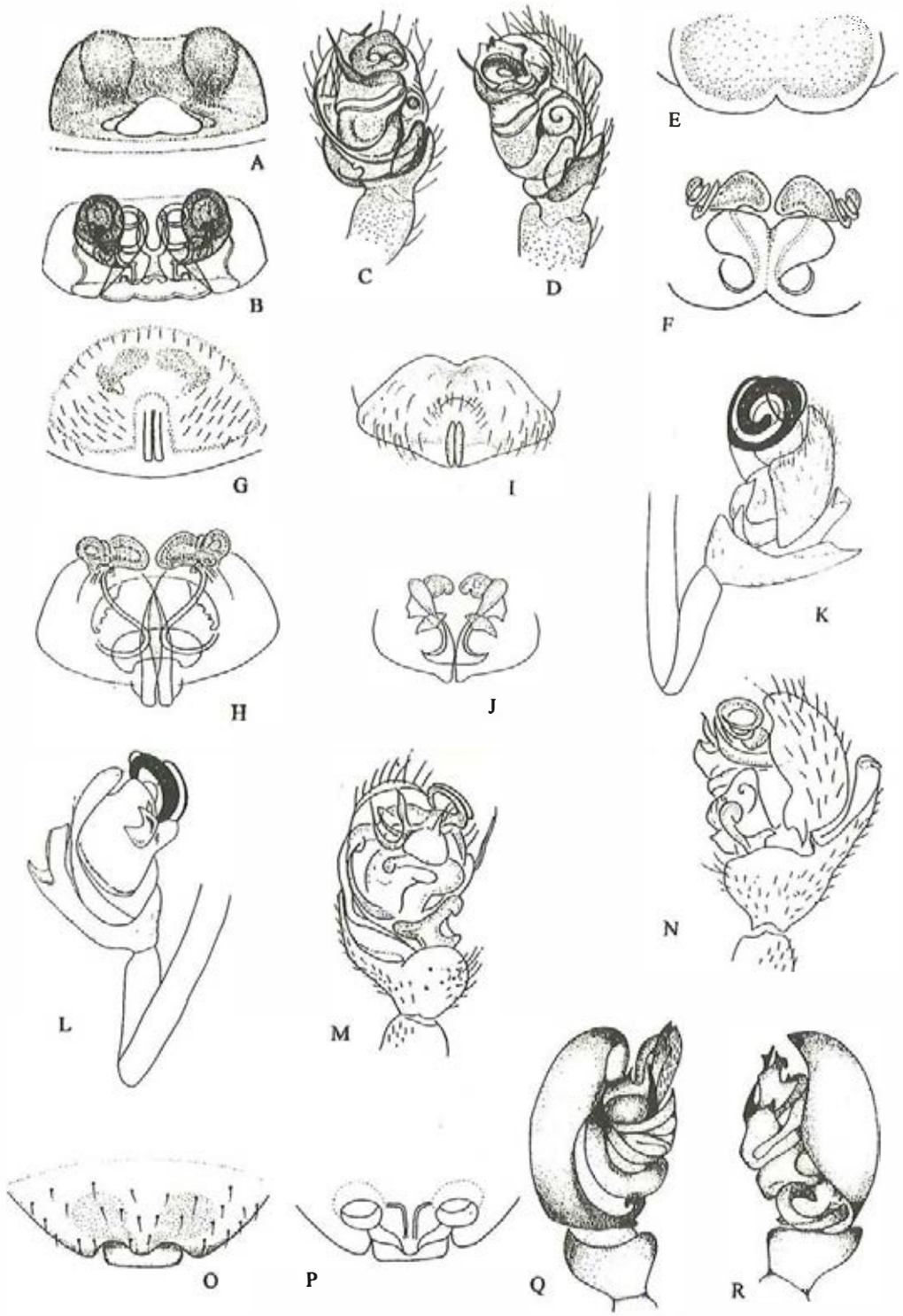

Fig. 91

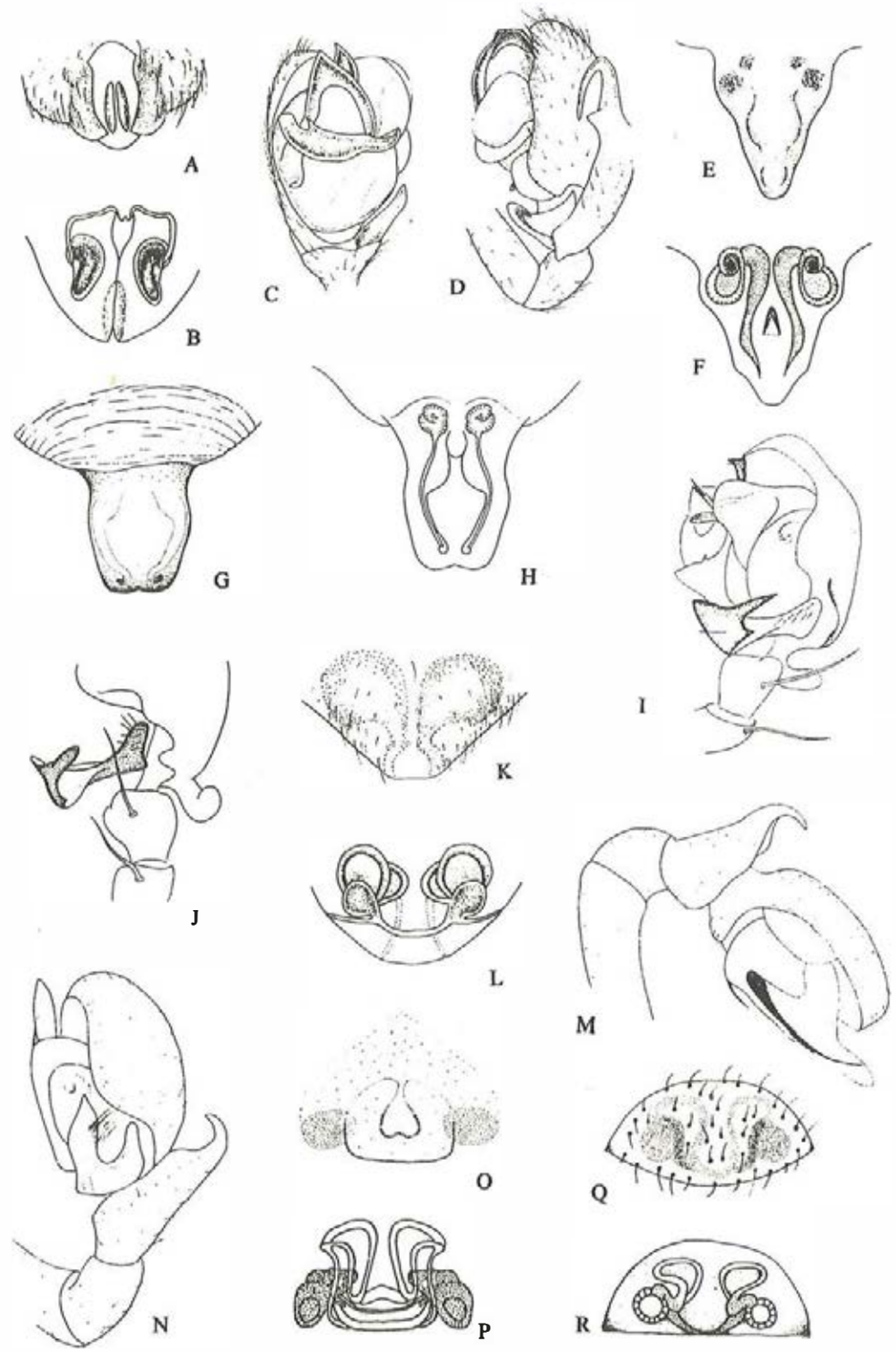

Fig. 92

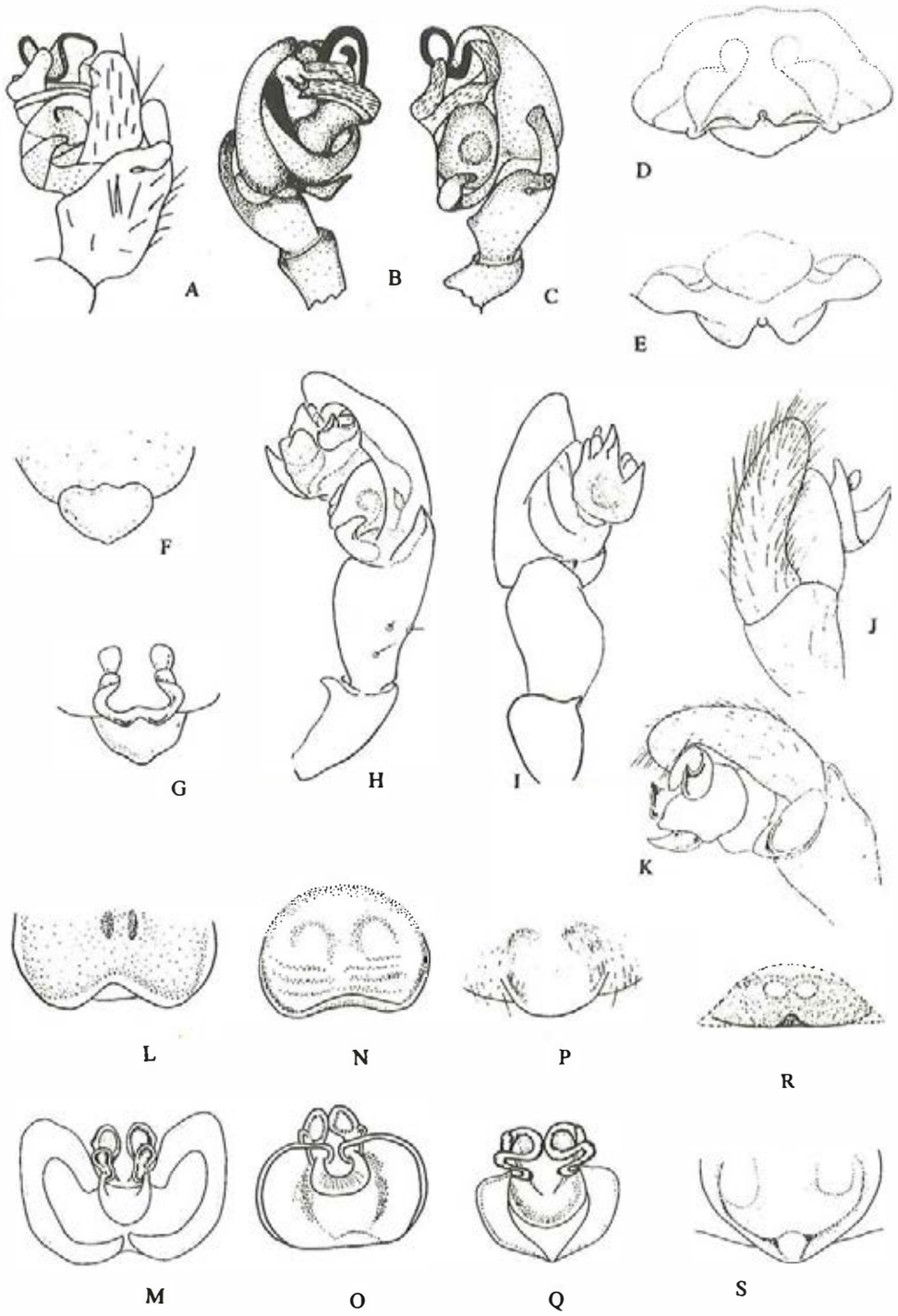

Fig. 93

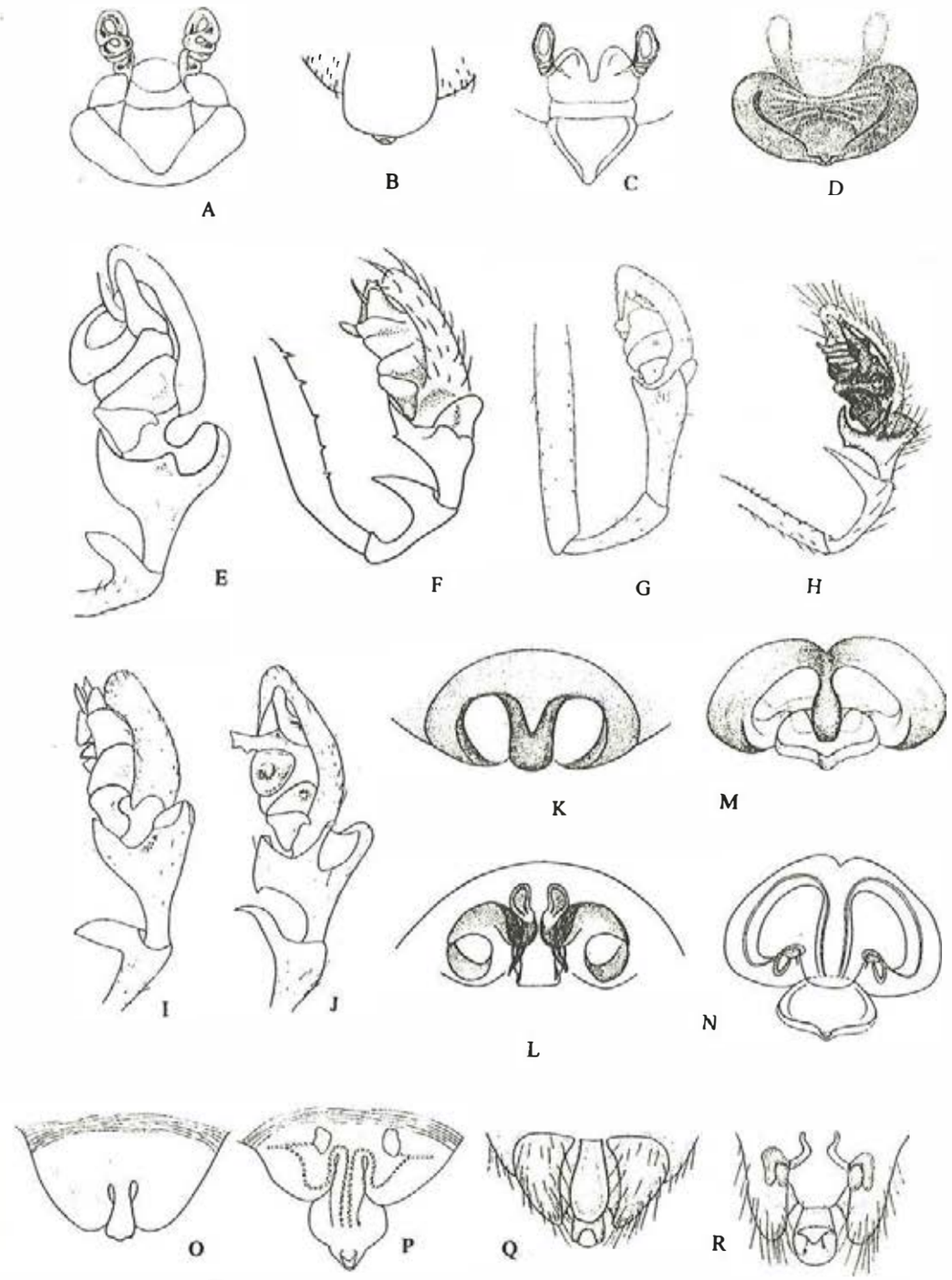

Fig. 94

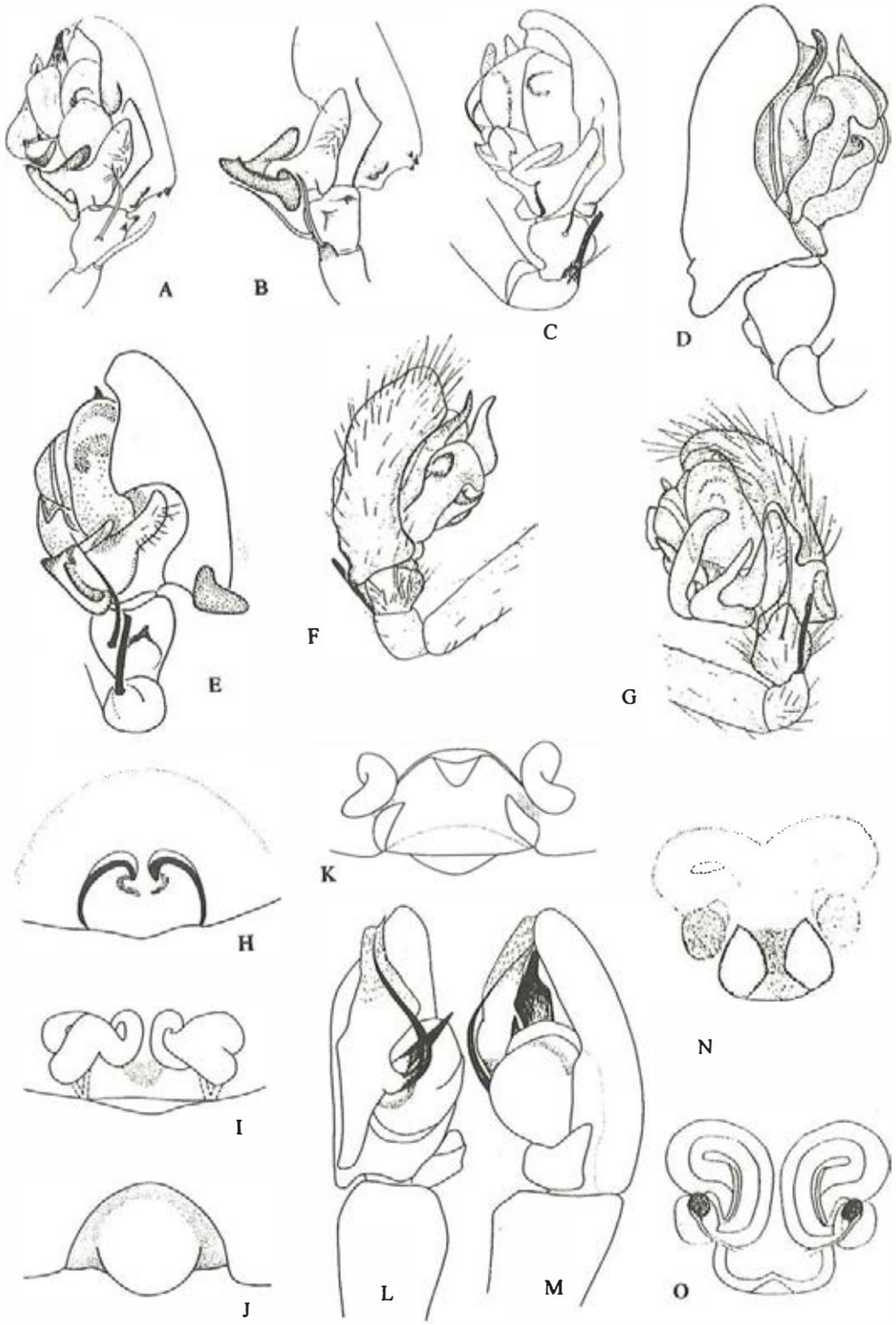

Fig. 95

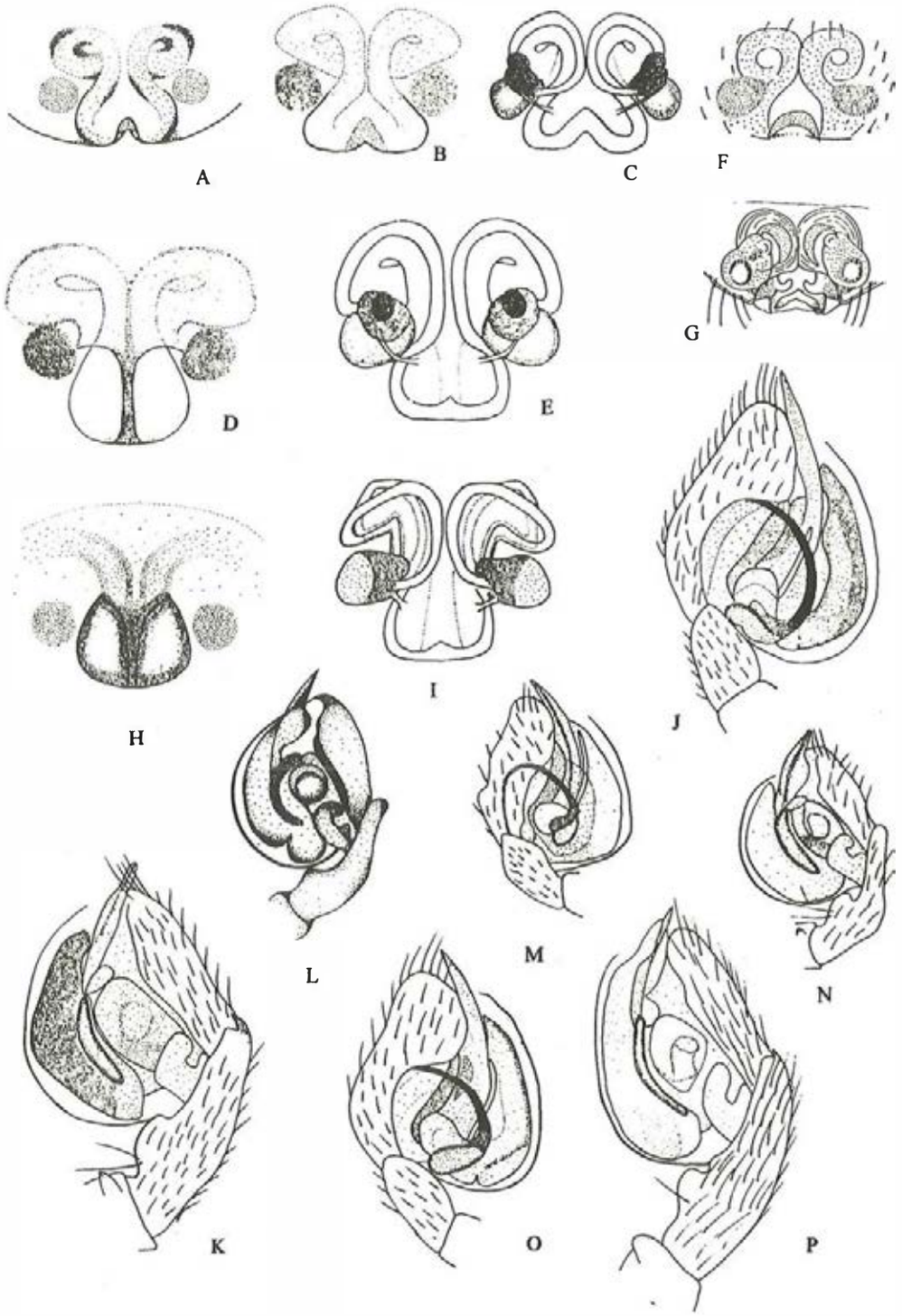

Fig. 96

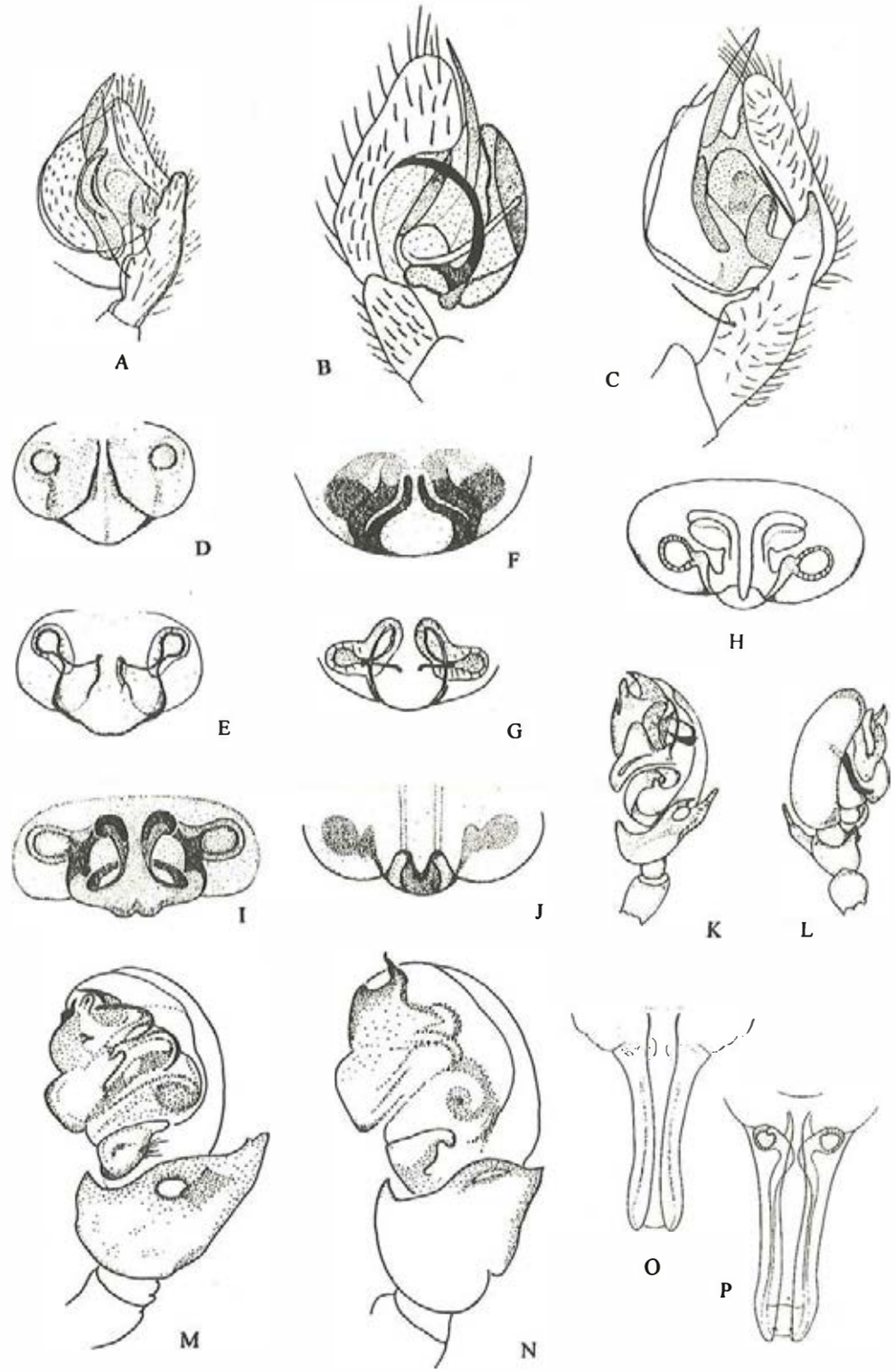

Fig. 97

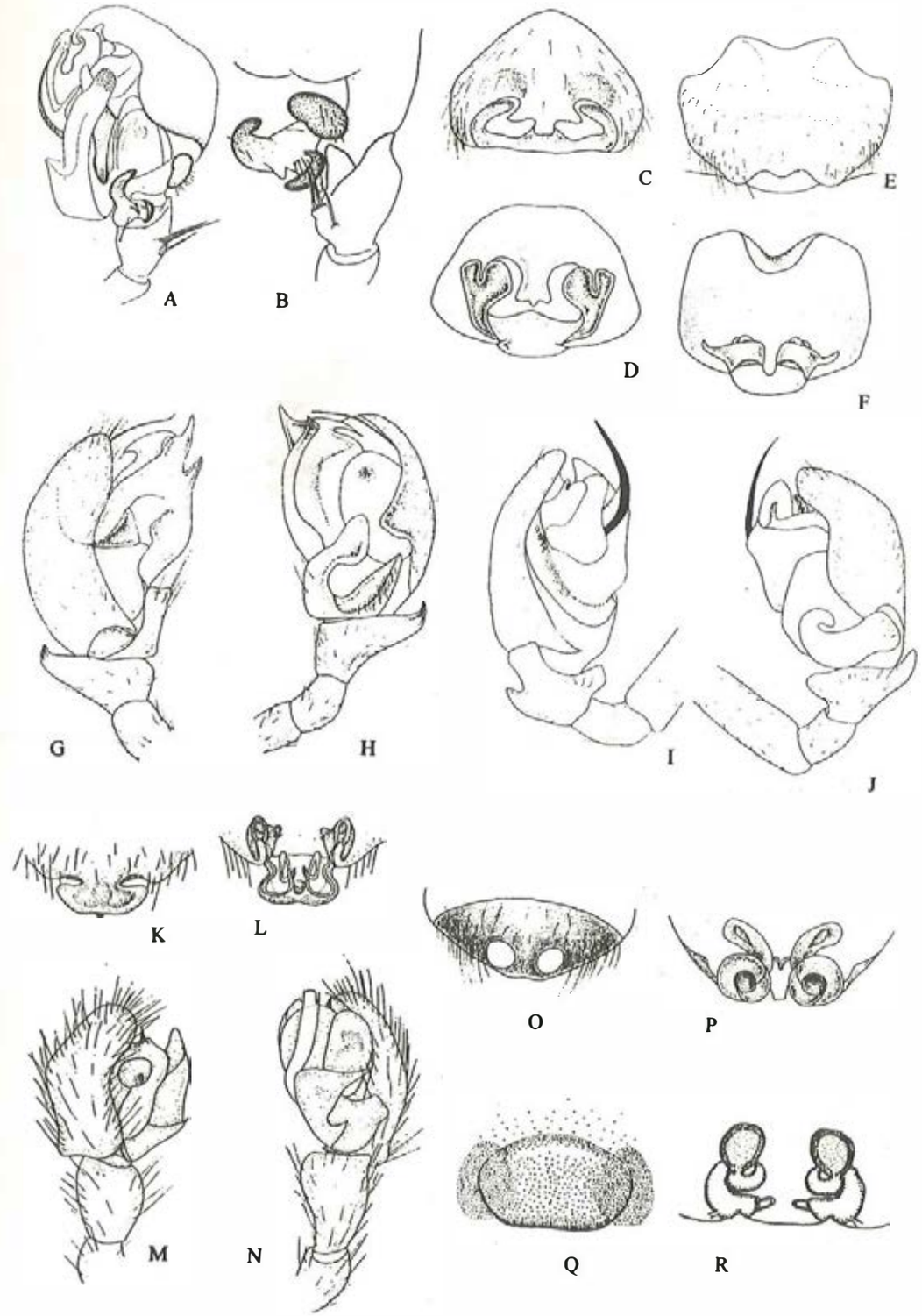

Fig. 98

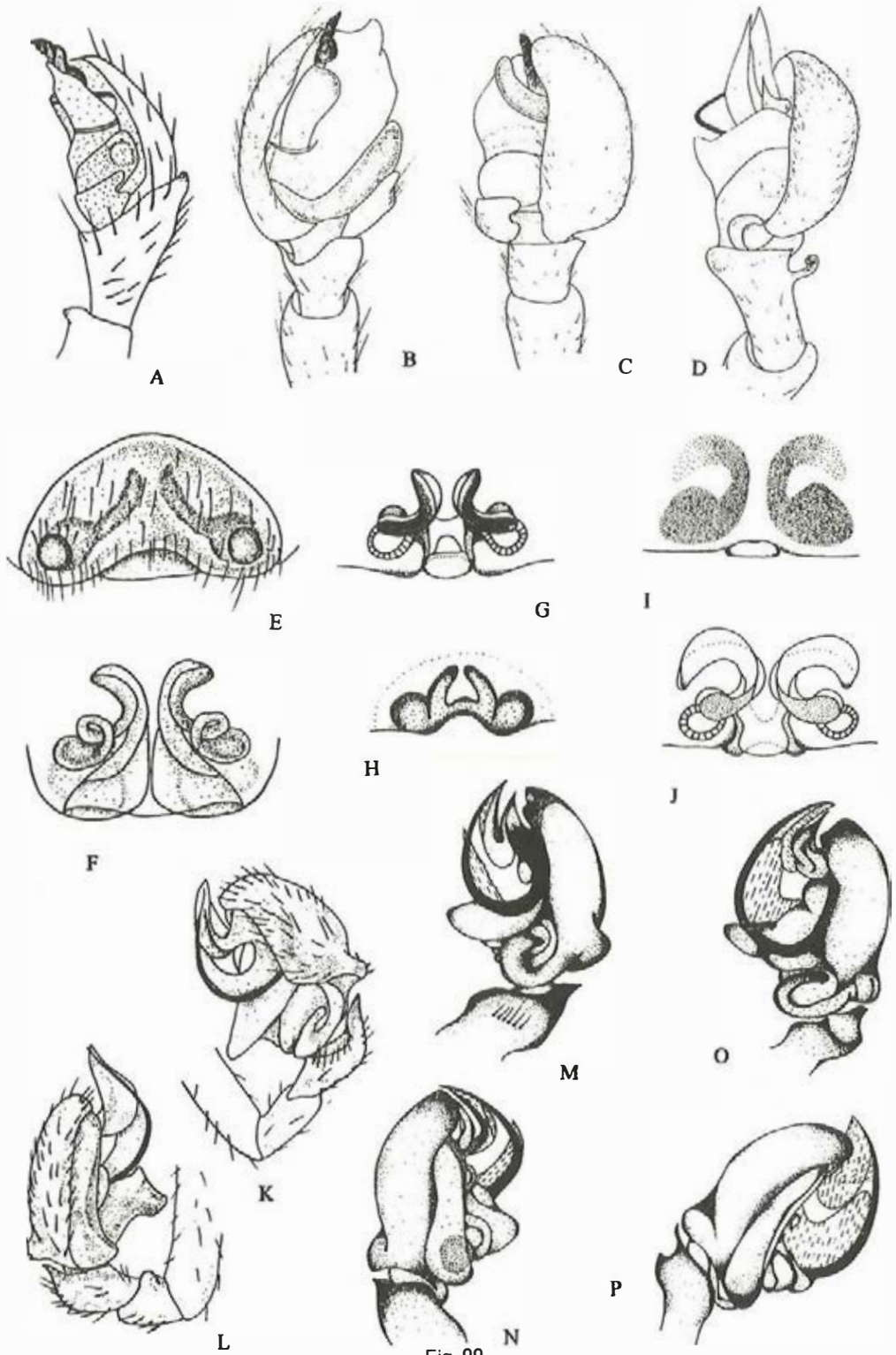

Fig.99

Distribution: Jilin.
Kaestneria pullata **(O. P. -Cambridge, 1983) (fig. 100F—G, L)**
Kaestneria pullata: Roberts, 1987: 140, f. 71b; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 247.
Distribution: Hubei, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Holarctic.
Kaestneria rahmanni **Tao, Li *et* Zhu, 1994 (fig. 100H—I, M)**
Kaestneria rahmanni Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 247, f. 82—91.
Distribution: Jilin.

Latithorax Holm, 1943

Latithorax faustus **(O. P. -Cambridge, 1900) (fig. 100N—O)**
Latithorax faustus: Gao, Zhu & Fei, 1993: 74, f. 3—4.
Distribution: Jilin; Palearctic.
Latithorax qixiensis **Gao, Zhu *et* Fei, 1993 (fig. 100P—Q)**
Latithorax qixiensis Gao, Zhu & Fei, 1993: 73, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Jiangsu.

Lepthyphantes Menge, 1866

Lepthyphantes abiskoensis **Holm, 1945 (fig. 101A—B, N—O)**
Lepthyphantes abiskoensis: Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 247, f. 91—97.
Lepthyphantes haniensis Zhu, Wen & Sun, 1986: 205, f. 1. First synonymized with *L. abiskoensis* by Tanasevitch, 1992: 39.
Distribution: Jilin; Palearctic.
Lepthyphantes aduncus **Zhu, Li *et* Sha, 1986 (fig. 101C—D, P)**
Lepthyphantes aduncus Zhu, Li & Sha, 1986: 264, f. 1; Li & Song, 1993: 249, f. 1.
Distribution: Hubei, Qinghai.
Lepthyphantes ancatus **Li *et* Zhu, 1989 (fig. 101E—F)**
Lepthyphantes ancatus Li & Zhu, 1989: 38, f. A—D.
Distribution: Hubei.
Lepthyphantes biseulsanensis **Paik, 1985 (fig. 101G—I)**
Lepthyphantes biseulsanensis Paik, 1985: 8, f. 1—9; Li & Tao, 1994: 224.
Distribution: Liaoning; Korea.
Lepthyphantes bonneti **Schenkel, 1963**
Lepthyphantes bonneti Schenkel, 1963: 117, f. 69.
Distribution: Gansu.
Lepthyphantes cultellifer **Schenkel, 1936 (fig. 101Q)**
Lepthyphantes cultellifer Schenkel, 1936: 55, f. 17; Tanasevitch, 1989: 171, f. 223.
Distribution: Gansu.
Lepthyphantes denisi **Schenkel, 1963**
Lepthyphantes denisi Schenkel, 1963: 118, f. 70; Zhu & Li, 1983: 146. f. 3d—f.
Distribution: Gansu, Qinghai.
Lepthyphantes dentatus **Tao, Li *et* Zhu, 1994 (fig. 101J—K, R—S)**
Lepthyphantes dentatus Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 248, f. 98—105.
Distribution: Jilin.
Lepthyphantes erigonoides **Schenkel, 1936 (fig. 101L)**
Lepthyphantes erigonoides Schenkel, 1936: 69, f. 23; Tanasevitch, 1989: 171, f. 221.
Distribution: Gansu.
Lepthyphantes expunctus **(O. P. -Cambridge, 1875) (fig. 101M)**
Lepthyphantes expunctus: Hu & Wu, 1989: 147, f. 119.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Lepthyphantes halonatus **Li *et* Zhu, 1995 (fig. 102A—B, Q)**
Lepthyphantes halonatus Li & Zhu, 1995: 39, f. 1.
Distribution: Hubei.

Lepthyphantes hamifer **Simon**, 1884 (**fig.** 102C—D, R)
Lepthyphantes hamifer: Zhu & Tu, 1986: 103, f. 20—23; Li & Tao, 1994: 225.
Lepthyphantes minhenensis Zhu & Li, 1983: 145, f. 3a—c; Zhang, 1987: 113, f. 93.
Distribution: Henan, Hebei, Beijing, Shandong, Qinghai, Jilin; Palearctic.
Lepthyphantes huangyuanensis **Zhu** ***et*** **Li**, 1983 (**fig.** 102E—F, S)
Lepthyphantes huangyuanensis Zhu & Li, 1983: 144, f. 1a—d.
Distribution: Qinghai.
Lepthyphantes hummeli **Schenkel**, 1936 (**fig.** 102G—H)
Lepthyphantes hummeli Schenkel, 1936: 65, f. 21; Tanasevitch, 1989: 171, f. 224—225.
Distribution: Gansu.
Lepthyphantes kansuensis **Schenkel**, 1936
Lepthyphantes kansuensis Schenkel, 1936: 67, f. 22.
Distribution: Gansu.
Lepthyphantes karpinskii (**O. P. -Cambridge**, 1873) (**fig.** 102I—J)
Lepthyphantes karpinskii: Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 249, f. 117—120.
Distribution: Jilin; Russia.
Lepthyphantes kronebergi **Tanasevitch**, 1989 (**fig.** 102K—L, T)
Lepthyphantes kronebergi Tanasevitch, 1989: 101, f. 41—45.
Lepthyphantes xinjiangensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 150, f. 124. First synonymized with *L. kronebergi* by Tanasevitch, 1992: 48.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Middle Asia.
Lepthyphantes kuhitangensis **Tanasevitch**, 1989 (**fig.** 102M—N)
Lepthyphantes kuhitangensis Tanasevitch, 1989: 102, f. 38—40; Li, Tao, Zhang & Yang, 1996: 11.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Middle Asia.
Lepthyphantes maritimus **Tanasevitch**, 1988 (**fig.** 102O—P)
Lepthyphantes maritimus: Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 249, f. 121—126.
Distribution: Jilin; Europe.
Lepthyphantes molestus **Tao, Li** ***et*** **Zhu**, 1994 (**fig.** 103A—B)
Lepthyphantes molestus Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 249, f. 131—135.
Distribution: Jilin.
Lepthyphantes nasus **Paik**, 1965 (**fig.** 103C—D)
Lepthyphantes nasus Paik, 1965: 27, f. 10—14; Li & Tao, 1994: 225.
Distribution: Liaoning; Korea.
Lepthyphantes nigriventris (**L. Koch**, 1879) (**fig.** 103E—F, O)
Lepthyphantes nigriventris: Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 250, f. 136—143.
Distribution: Jilin; Palearctic.
Lepthyphantes obscurus (**Blackwall**, 1841)
Lepthyphantes obscurus: Hu & Wu, 1989: 148, f. 121; Zhao, 1993: 158, f. 76.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Lepthyphantes pallidus (**O. P. -Cambridge**, 1871)
Lepthyphantes pallidus: Hu & Wu, 1989: 149, f. 122.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Lepthyphantes riyueshanensis **Zhu** ***et*** **Li**, 1983 (**fig.** 103G—H, P)
Lepthyphantes riyueshanensis Zhu & Li, 1983: 146, f. 2.
Distribution: Qinghai.
Lepthyphantes sachalinensis **Tanasevitch**, 1987 (**fig.** 103I—J, Q)
Lepthyphantes sachalinensis Tanasevitch, 1987: 338, f. 16—19; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 250, f. 144—150.
Distribution: Jilin; Russia (Sachalin Island).
Lepthyphantes tenebricola (**Wider**, 1834)
Lepthyphantes tenebricola: Hu & Wu, 1989: 150, f. 123.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

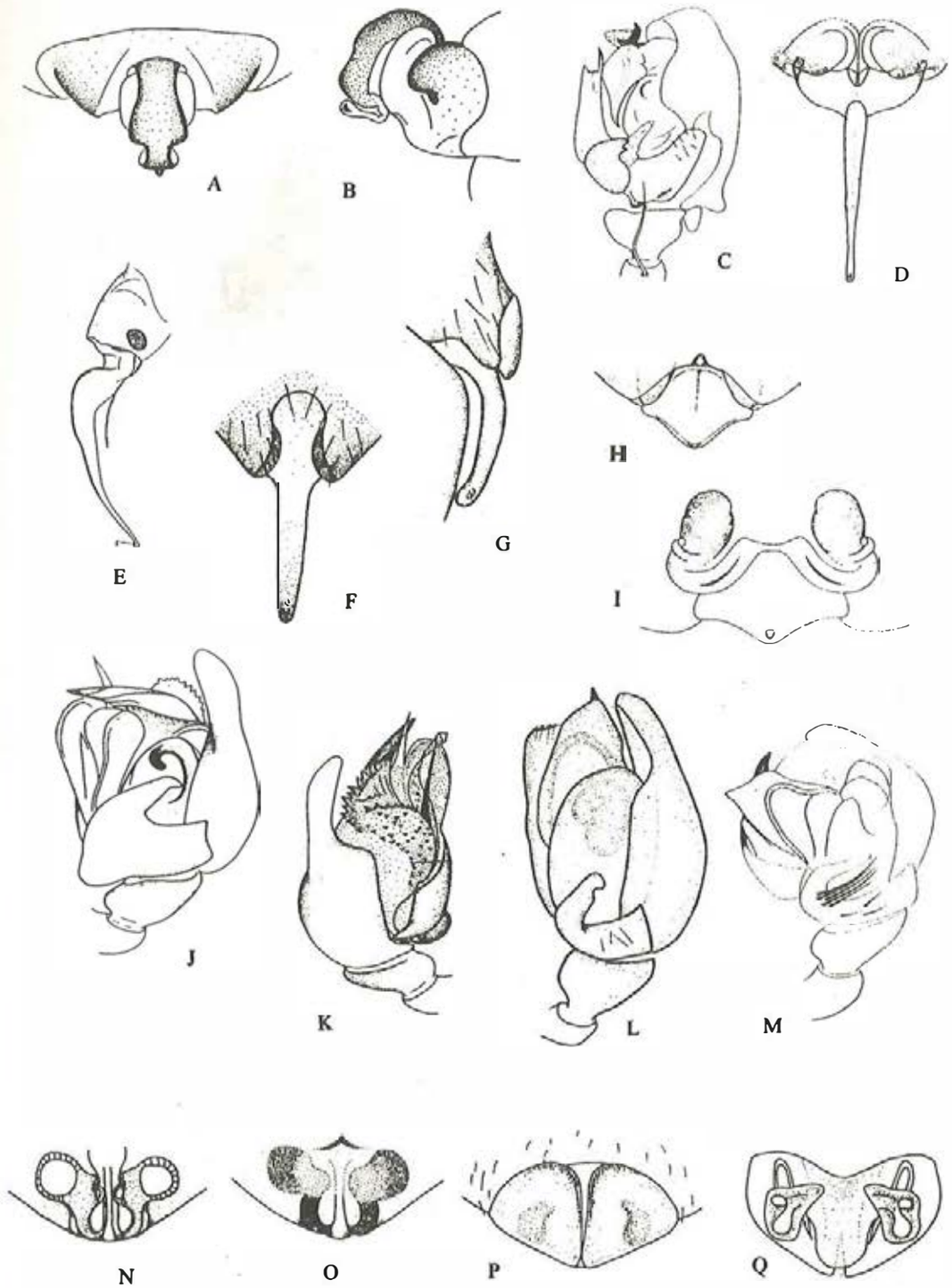

Fig. 100

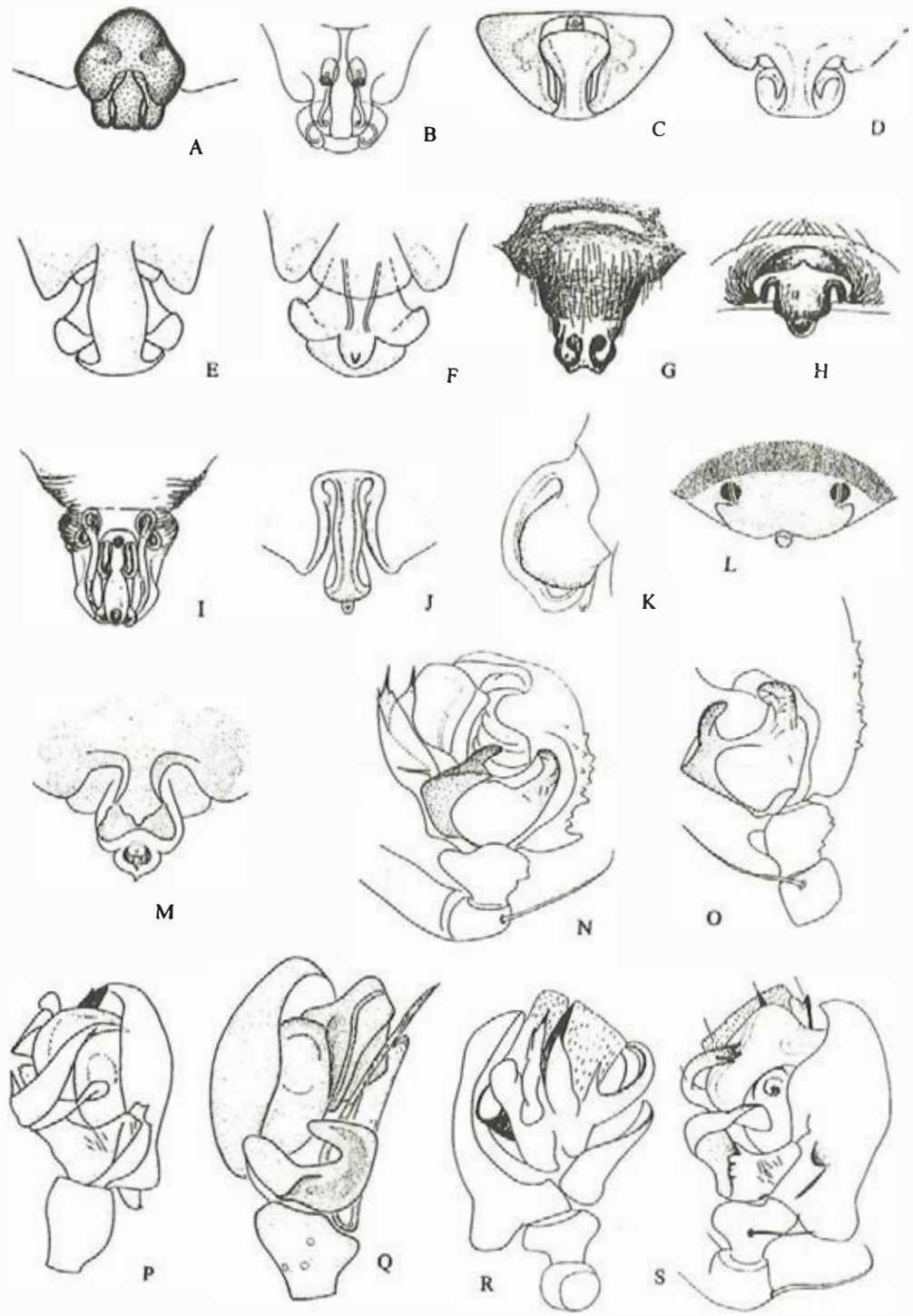

Fig. 101

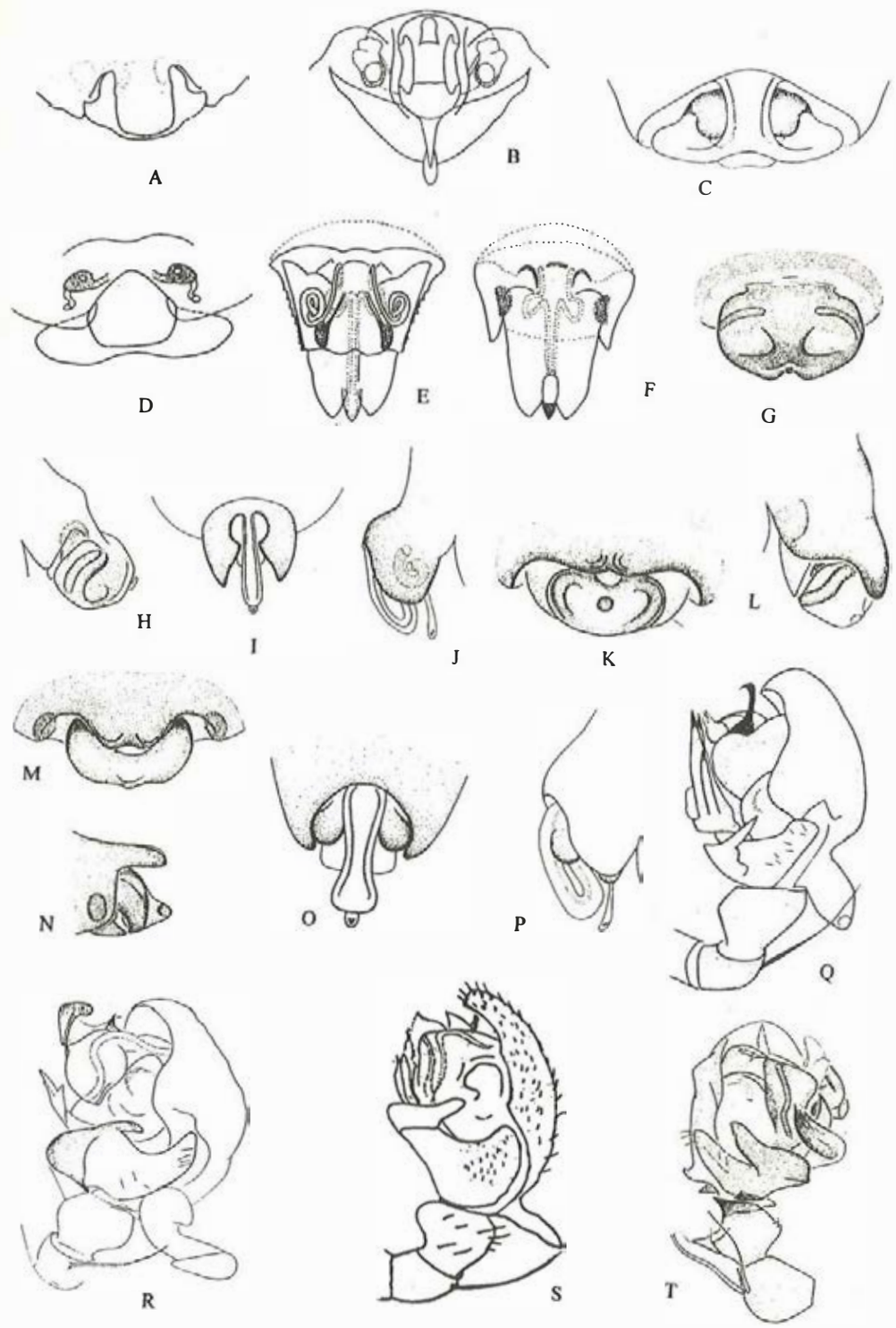

Fig. 102

***Lepthyphantes turkestanicus* Tanasevitch**, 1989 (**fig.** 103K—L, R)
Lepthyphantes turkestanicus Tanasevitch, 1989: 113, f. 47—51; Li, Tao, Zhang & Yang, 1996: 12.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Middle Asia.
***Lepthyphantes unicinatus* Schenkel**, 1936
Lepthyphantes unicinatus Schenkel, 1936: 267, f. 88.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Lepthyphantes zhejiangensis* Chen**, 1991 (**fig.** 103M—N, S—T)
Lepthyphantes zhejiangensis Chen, 1991: 163, f. 1.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Linyphia Latreille, 1804

Linyphia triangularis (**Clerck**, 1757) (**fig.** 104A—B, E—F)
Linyphia triangularis: Helsdingen, 1969: 31, f. 19—30, pl. 1; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 105, f. 91; Song, 1987: 133, f. 94; Hu & Wu, 1989: 15, f. 126.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning; Holarctic.
***Linyphia triangularoides* Schenkel**, 1936 (**fig.** 104C)
Linyphia triangularoides Schenkel, 1936: 73, f. 25; Tanasevitch, 1989: 171, f. 226.
Distribution: Gansu.

Macrargus Dahl, 1886

***Macrargus alpinus* Li *et* Zhu**, 1993 (**fig.** 104D, G, J)
Macrargus alpinus Li & Zhu, in Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 863, f. 21; Li, Song & Zhu, 1994: 81, f. 31—33; Li & Zhu, 1995: 41, f. 2.
Distribution: Fujian, Hubei.
Macrargus multesimus (**O. P. -Cambridge**, 1875) (**fig.** 104H—I)
Macrargus multesimus: Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 250, f. 151—154.
Distribution: Jilin; Holarctic.

Maro O. P. -Cambridge, 1906

***Maro sublestus* Falconer**, 1915
Maro sublestus: Heimer & Nentwig, 1991: 208, f. 558; Chen, 1991: 327.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Russia, Scandinavia, Britain.

Maso Simon, 1844

Maso sundevalli (**Westring**, 1851) (**fig.** 104K—N)
Maso sundevalli: Sha, 1992: 80, f. 82—85; Li & Tao, 1994: 234.
Distribution: Jilin; Holarctic.

Mecynargus Kulczynski, 1894

Mecynargus tungusicus (**Eskov**, 1981) (**fig.** 104O—P)
Mecynargus tungusicus: Fei, 1992: 55, pl. 8, f. C—E; Li & Tao, 1994: 235.
Distribution: Jilin; Russia (Siberia).

Megalepthyphantes Wunderlich, 1994

Megalepthyphantes nebulosus (**Sundevall**, 1830)
Lepthyphantes nebulosus: Hu & Wu, 1989: 147, f. 120; Zhao, 1993: 156, f. 75.
Megalepthyphantes nebulosus: Wunderlich, 1994: 168.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Holarctic.

Meioneta Hull, 1920

Meioneta beata (**O. P. -Cambridge**, 1906) (**fig.** 104Q—R)
Meioneta beata: Zhou & Song, 1987: 18, f. 2; Hu & Wu, 1989: 155, f. 128. 1—2.

Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
***Meioneta bialata* Tao, Li *et* Zhu**, 1994 (**fig.** 105A—B, M)
Meioneta bialata Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 250, f. 158—168.
Distribution: Jilin.
***Meioneta dactylis* Tao, Li *et* Zhu**, 1994 (**fig.** 105C—D, N)
Meioneta dactylis Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 251, f. 169—176.
Distribution: Jilin.
***Meioneta decurvis* Tao, Li *et* Zhu**, 1994 (**fig.** 105O)
Meioneta decurvis Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 251, f. 155—157.
Distribution: Jilin.
***Meioneta falcata* Li *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**fig.** 105E—F, P)
Meioneta falcata Li & Zhu, 1995: 42, f. 3.
Distribution: Hubei.
Meioneta mollis (**O. P. -Cambridge**, 1871)
Meioneta mollis: Zhu & Tu, 1986: 104, f. 24—26.
Distribution: Shanxi; Palearctic.
***Meioneta nigra* Oi**, 1960
Meioneta nigra Oi, 1960: 211, pl. 22, f. 318—321; Hu & Li, 1987: 344; Zhang, 1987: 114, f. 94; Chen & Gao, 1990: 98, f. 123; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 252.
Distribution: Guangxi, Sichuan, Hubei, Henan, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Russia.
***Meioneta palustris* Li *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**fig.** 105G—H)
Meioneta palustris Li & Zhu, 1995: 44, f. 4.
Distribution: Hubei.
Meioneta rurestris (**L. Koch**, 1836) (**fig.** 105I—J)
Meioneta rurestris: Zhou & Song, 1987: 18, f. 3.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
***Meioneta unicornis* Tao, Li *et* Zhu**, 1994 (**fig.** 105K—L, Q)
Meioneta unicornis Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 252, f. 177—188.
Distribution: Jilin.

Mesasigone Tanasevitch, 1989

Mesasigone beijianensis (**Song, Zhou *et* Wang**, 1990) (**fig.** 106A—D)
Mesasigone beijianensis: Li & Tao, 1994: 227.
Meioneta beijianensis Song, Zhou & Wang, 1990: 48, f. 1—7; Hu & Wu, 1989: 156, f. 128. 3—9.
Tapinopa disjugata (non Simon, 1884) Zhu & Tu, 1986: 106, f. 33—35.
Distribution: Shanxi, Xinjiang.

Micrargus Dahl, 1886

Micrargus herbigradus (**Blackwall**, 1854) (**fig.** 106E—F, I)
Micrargus herbigradus: Gao & Zhu, 1990: 154, f. 14—15.
Distribution: Jilin; Palearctic.
Micrargus subaequalis (**Westring**, 1851) (**fig.** 106G—H, J)
Micrargus subaequalis: Fei, 1992: 62, pl. 9, f. D—E.
Distribution: Hubei, Hebei, Jilin; Europe.

Microlinyphia Gerhardt, 1928

Microlinyphia impigra (**O. P. -Cambridge**, 1871) (**fig.** 106K—L)
Microlinyphia impigra: Roberts, 1987: 164, f. 86c.
Linyphia impigra: Zhou & Song, 1987: 48, f. 17
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Microlinyphia pusilla (**Sundevall**, 1830) (**fig.** 106M—N, O, Q)
Microlinyphia impigra: Song, 1987: 134, f. 95.

Distribution: Gansu, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Holarctic.

Microneta Menge, 1869

Microneta viaria **(Blackwall, 1841) (fig. 106P, R)**
Microneta viaria: Roberts, 1987: 124, f. 62e; Li, Sha & Zhu, 1987: 42; Hu & Wu, 1989: 159, f. 131; Li, Song & Zhu, 1994: 81, f. 37—38; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 252, f. 189—198.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang.

Nasoona Locket, 1996

Nasoona nigromaculata **Gao, Fei *et* Xing, 1996 (fig. 107D—G)**
Nasoona nigromaculata Gao, Fei & Xing, 1996: 29, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui.

Nasoonaria Wunderlich *et* Song, 1994

Nasoonaria sinensis **Wunderlich *et* Song, 1994 (fig. 107H—J)**
Nasoonaria sinensis Wunderlich & Song, 1994: 347, f. 11—18.
Distribution: Yunnan (Menglun).

Nematogmus Simon, 1884

Nematogmus digitatus **Fei *et* Zhu, 1994 (fig. 107K—L, O—P)**
Nematogmus digitatus Fei *et* Zhu, 1994: 293, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Hubei.
Nematogmus sanguinolentus **(Walckenaer, 1837) (fig. 107M—N, Q)**
Nematogmus sanguinolentus: Song, 1987: 152, f. 113; Hu & Wu, 1989: 172, f. 143; Feng, 1990: 136, f. 113; Chen & Gao, 1990: 110, f. 137 (*Nematogmun s.*); Chen & Zhang, 1991: 174, f. 172.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hubei, Sichuan, Hebei, Xinjiang, Liaoning, Jilin; Palearctic.
Nematogmus stylitus **(Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906)**
Nematogmus stylitus: Zhu, 1983: 58.
Distribution: Sichuan; Japan.

Neriene Blackwall, 1833

Neriene albolimbata **(Karsch, 1879) (fig. 108A—B, M—N)**
Neriene albolimbata: Helsdingen, 1969: 141, f. 178—188; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 162, f. 160; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 253.
Distribution: Taiwan, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Anhui, Hunan, Guizhou, Shandong, Jilin; Korea, Japan, Russia.
Neriene angulifera **(Schenkel, 1953) (fig. 108C—D)**
Linyphia angulifera Schenkel, 1953: 24, f. 13.
Linyphia frutetorum (non C. L. Koch) Schenkel, 1936: 79 (juveniles).
Neriene angulifera: Helsdingen, 1969: 258, f. 356—358, pl. 2, f. 6, 8; Song, 1987: 135, f. 96; Zhang, 1987: 115, f. 95; Tanasevitch, 1989: 171; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 253.
Distribution: Henan, Hebei, Gansu, Jilin; Japan, Russia.
Neriene aquilirostralis **Chen *et* Zhu, 1989 (fig. 108E—F, O—P)**
Neriene aquilirostralis Chen & Zhu, 1989: 160, f. 1—11.
Distribution: Hubei.
Neriene birmanica **(Thorell, 1887) (fig. 108G—H, Q)**
Neriene birmanica: Helsdingen, 1969: 265, f. 361—363; Chen, Zhu & Chen, 1989: 1, f. 1—10; Chen & Gao, 1990: 99, f. 124.
Distribution: Sichuan; India, Kashmir, Myanmar.

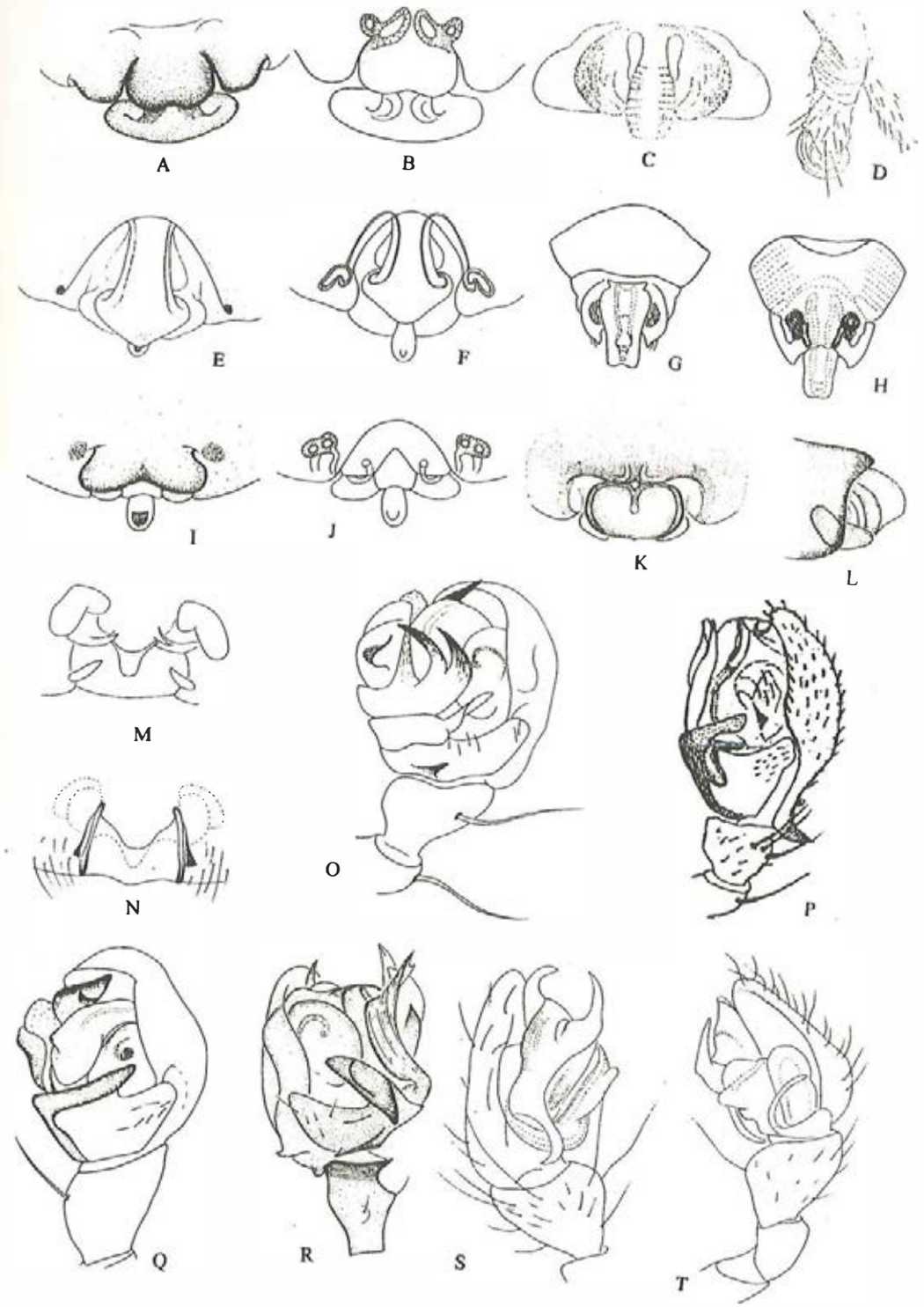

Fig. 103

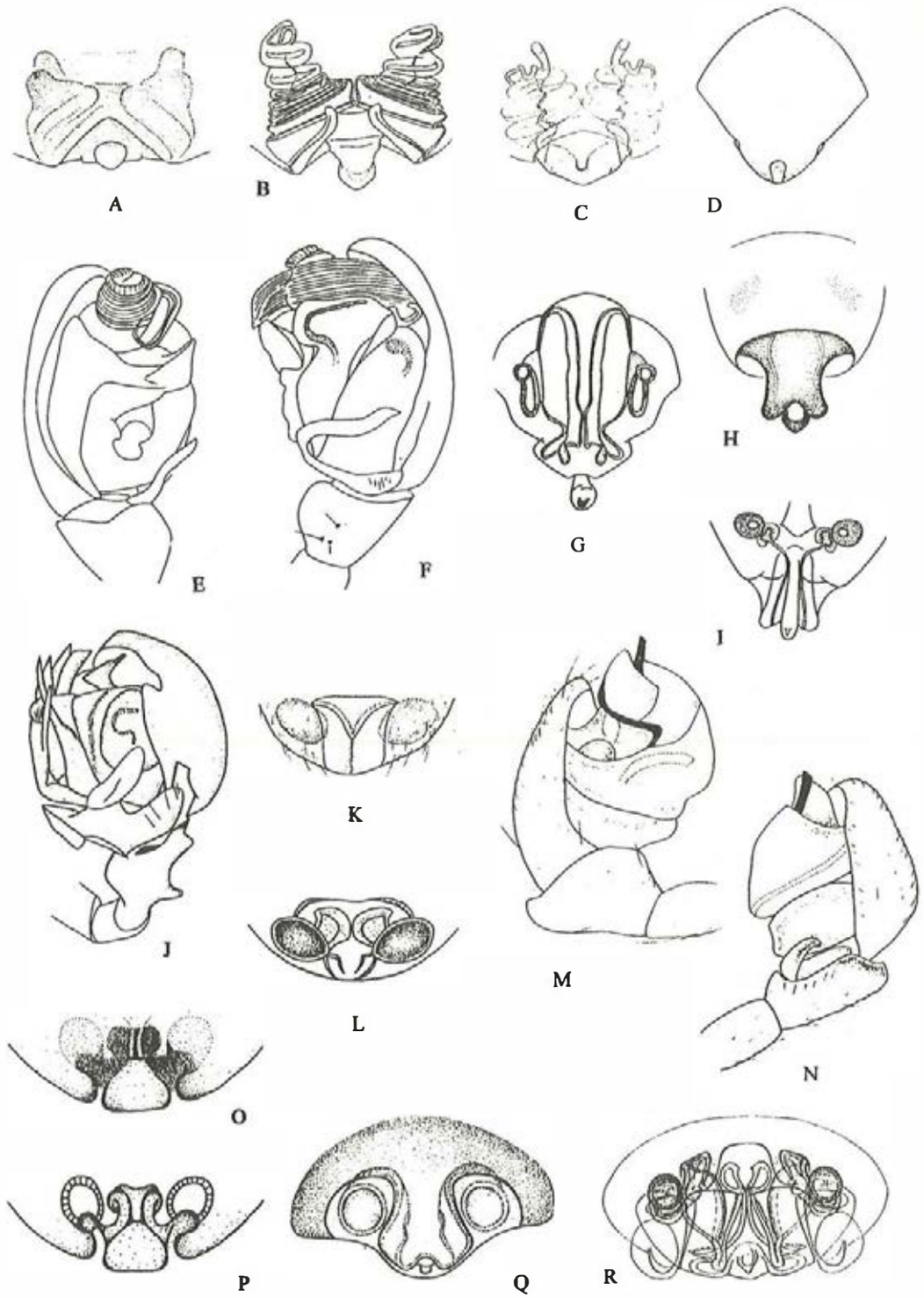

Fig. 104

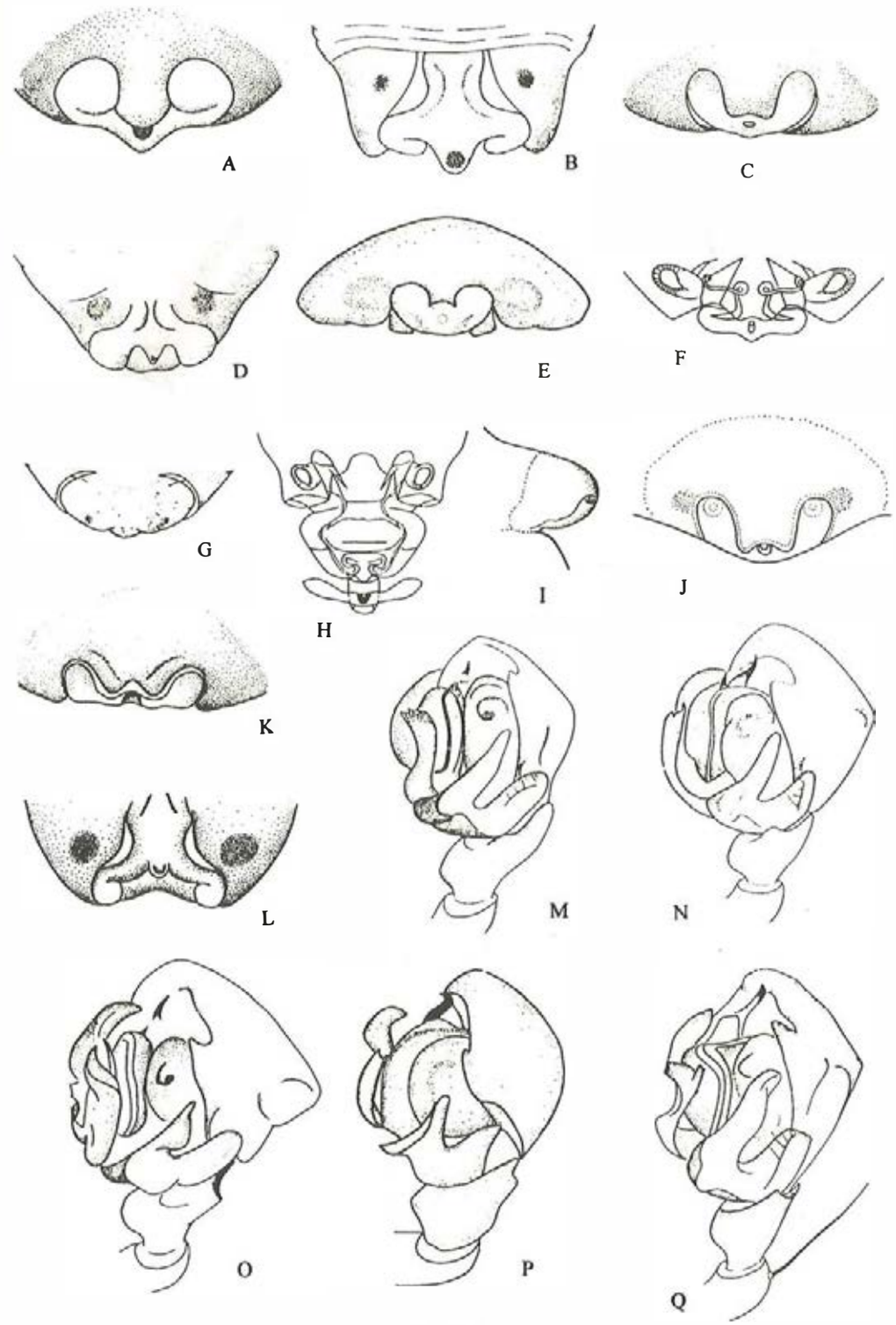

Fig. 105

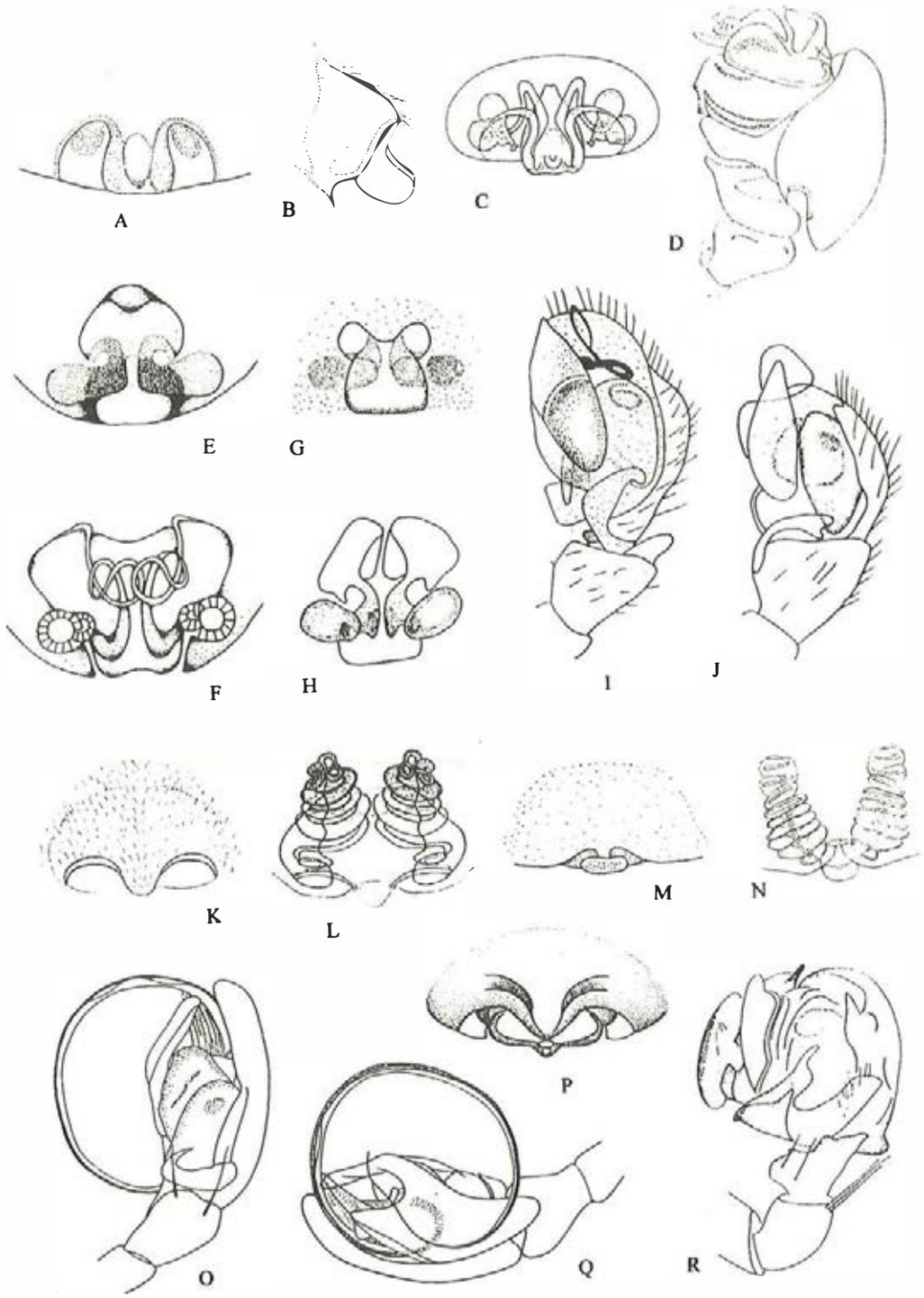

Fig. 106

Neriene calozonata **Chen *et* Zhu**, 1989 (**fig.** 108**I—J**)
Neriene calozonata Chen & Zhu, 1989: 162, f. 12—18.
Distribution: Hubei.
Neriene cavaleriei (**Schenkel**, 1963) (**fig.** 108**K—L**, **R—S**)
Linyphia cavaleriei Schenkel, 1963: 119, f. 71.
Neriene cavaleriei: Helsdingen, 1969: 153, f. 200—204; Song, 1981: 56, f. 10—14; 1987: 135, f. 97; Feng, 1990: 123, f. 98; Chen & Gao, 1990: 101, f. 125; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 163, f. 161; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 864, f. 22.
Distribution: Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Gansu.
Neriene clathrata (**Sundevall**, 1830) (**fig.** 109**A—B**, **J—K**)
Neriene clathrata: Helsdingen, 1969: 84, f. 79—91; Zhu & Shi, 1983; 107, f. 93; Song, 1987: 137, f. 98; Feng, 1990: 124, f. 99; Chen & Gao, 1990: 101, f. 126; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 253.
Distribution: Anhui, Hubei, Sichuan, Shanxi, Guizhou, Gansu, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Holarctic.
Neriene compta **Zhu *et* Sha**, 1986 (**fig.** 109**C**)
Neriene compta Zhu & Sha, 1986: 163, f. 1; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 161, f. 159.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou.
Neriene decormaculata **Chen *et* Zhu**, 1988 (**fig.** 109**D—E**, **L—M**)
Neriene decormaculata Chen & Zhu, 1988: 346, f. 1—12; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 864, f. 23.
Distribution: Fujian, Hubei.
Neriene emphana (**Walckenaer**, 1841) (**figs.** 12**I**, 109**F—G**, **N—O**)
Linyphia emphana: Zhu & Shi, 1983: 108, f. 94; Song, 1987: 138, f. 99; Zhang, 1987: 116, f. 96; Feng, 1990: 125, f. 100; Chen & Gao, 1990: 101, f. 127; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 865, f. 24; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 253.
Distribution: Fujian, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shanxi, Hebei, Tibet; Palearctic.
Neriene hammeni (**van Helsdingen**, 1963) (**figs.** 109**H—I**, **P**, 110**A**)
Neriene hammeni Helsdingen, 1969: 124, f. 142—154, pl. 2, f. 3; Li & Tao, 1994: 229.
Distribution: Hubei, Shanxi; Palearctic.
Neriene herbosa (**Oi**, 1960)
Neriene herbosa: Hu, 1984: 183, f. 192.
Distribution: Hunan, Sichuan.
Neriene japonica (**Oi**, 1960) (**fig.** 110**B—C**, **J**)
Neriene japonica: Zhu & Tu, 1986: 105, f. 29—32; Song, 1987: 139, f. 100; Zhang, 1987: 117, f. 97; Feng, 1990: 125, f. 100; Chen & Gao, 1990: 101, f. 127; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 254.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Henan, Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan.
Neriene jinjooensis **Paik**, 1991 (**fig.** 110**D—E**, **K—L**)
Neriene hammeni (non Helsdingen, 1969) Zhu & Shi, 1983: 109, f. 95 (lapsus for *hammini*).
Neriene jinjooensis Paik, 1991: 5, f. 39—65; Li & Tao, 1994: 228 (lapsus for *jiujooensis*).
Distribution: Shanxi; Korea.
Neriene limbatinella (**Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906) (**fig.** 110**F—G**, **M—N**)
Linyphia limbatinella Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 174, pl. 12, f. 248
Linyphia fenestrata Schenkel, 1936: 76, f. 26.
Neriene limbatinella: Helsdingen, 1969: 278, f. 386—393; Song, 1987: 140, f. 101; Zhang, 1987: 118, f. 98; Tanasevitch, 1989: 171; Feng, 1990: 127, f. 102; Chen & Gao, 1990: 103, f. 129; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 166, f. 165; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 865, f. 25; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 254.

Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hubei, Sichuan, Hebei, Gansu, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Neriene litigiosa **(Keyserling, 1886) (fig. 110O)**

Neriene litigiosa: Zhu & Tu, 1983: 105, f. 27—28.

Distribution: Shanxi.

Neriene liupanensis **Tang *et* Song, 1992 (fig. 110H—I)**

Neriene liupanensis Tang & Song, 1992: 415, f. 1—3.

Distribution: Ningxia.

Neriene longipedella **(Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (fig. 111A—B, I—J)**

Linyphia marginata longipedella Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 173, f. 192.

Linyphia marginata (non C. L. Koch) Schenkel, 1936: 78.

Neriene longipedella: Helsdingen, 1969: 235, f. 325—333; Song, 1981: 56, f. 6—9; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 110, f. 96; Song, 1987: 141, f. 102; Tanasevitch, 1989: 171; Feng, 1990: 128, f. 103; Chen & Gao, 1990: 104, f. 130; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 164, f. 162; Zhao, 1993: 160, f. 78; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 254.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Sichuan, Hubei, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Gansu, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Neriene macella **(Thorell, 1898) (fig. 111C—D, K—L)**

Neriene macella: Helsdingen, 1969: 186, f. 257—262; Chen, Li & Zhao, 1995: 137, f. 1—10.

Distribution: Yunnan; Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia.

Neriene nigripectoris **(Oi, 1960)**

Neriene nigripectoris: Zhu, 1983: 54; Feng, 1990: 129, f. 104; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 254.

Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Hebei, Jilin; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Neriene nitens **Zhu *et* Chen, 1991 (fig. 111E—F, M—N)**

Neriene nitens Zhu & Chen, in Chen & Zhang, 1991: 167, f. 166; Chen & Zhu, 1992: 418, f. 1—15; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 866, f. 26.

Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan.

Neriene oidedicata **Helsdingen, 1969 (fig. 111G—H, O—P)**

Neriene oidedicata Helsdingen, 1969: 146, f. 189—199; Yin, Wang & Hu, 1983: 34, f. 5C; Feng, 1990: 130, f. 105; Chen & Gao, 1990: 104, f. 131; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 255.

Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Henan, Shandong, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan.

Neriene radiata **(Walckenaer, 1841) (fig. 112A—B, I—J)**

Neriene radiata: Song, 1981: 55, f. 1—5; Guo, 1985: 100, f. 2—44; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 111, f. 97; Song, 1987: 142, f. 103; Wang, 1981: 117, f. 58; Zhang, 1987: 119, f. 99; Song, 1988: 131; Feng, 1990: 131, f. 106; Chen & Gao, 1990: 105, f. 132; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 165, f. 163; Zhao, 1993: 161, f. 79; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 255.

Nesticus alteratus Chamberlin, 1924: 14, pl. 4, f. 28. First synonymized with *N. radiata* by Song in 1988.

Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Henan, Hebei, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Liaoning, Jilin; Holarctic.

Neriene sinensis **Chen, 1991 (fig. 112C—D, M—N)**

Neriene sinensis Chen, 1991: 164, f. 2; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 866, f. 26.

Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang.

Neriene zanhuangica **Zhu *et* Tu, 1986 (fig. 112E—F, K—L)**

Neriene zanhuangica Zhu & Tu, 1986: 102, f. 14—19.

Distribution: Hebei.

Neriene zhui **Chen *et* Li, 1995 (fig. 112G—H, O—P)**

Neriene zhui Chen & Li, 1995: 311, f. 1—10.

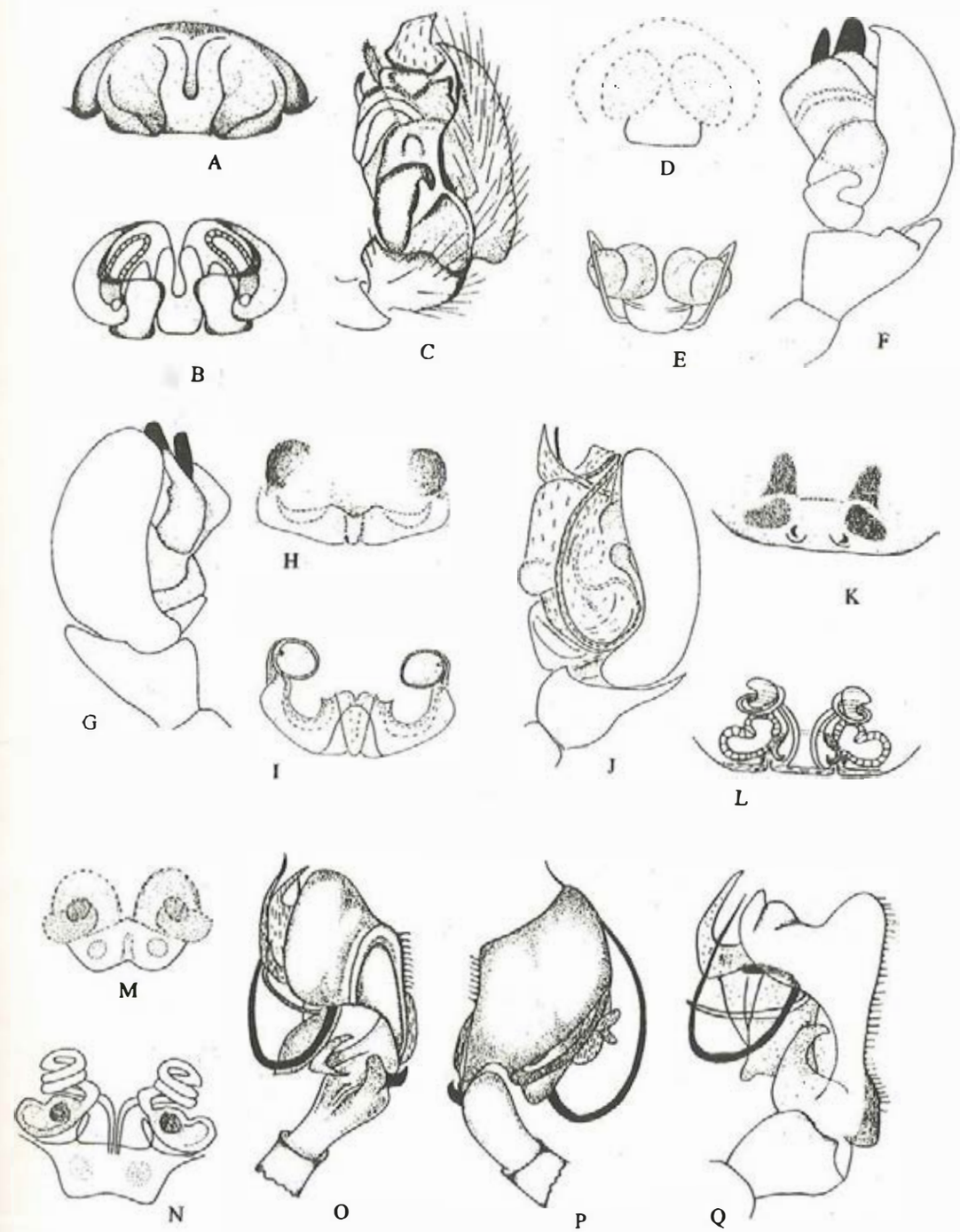

Fig. 107

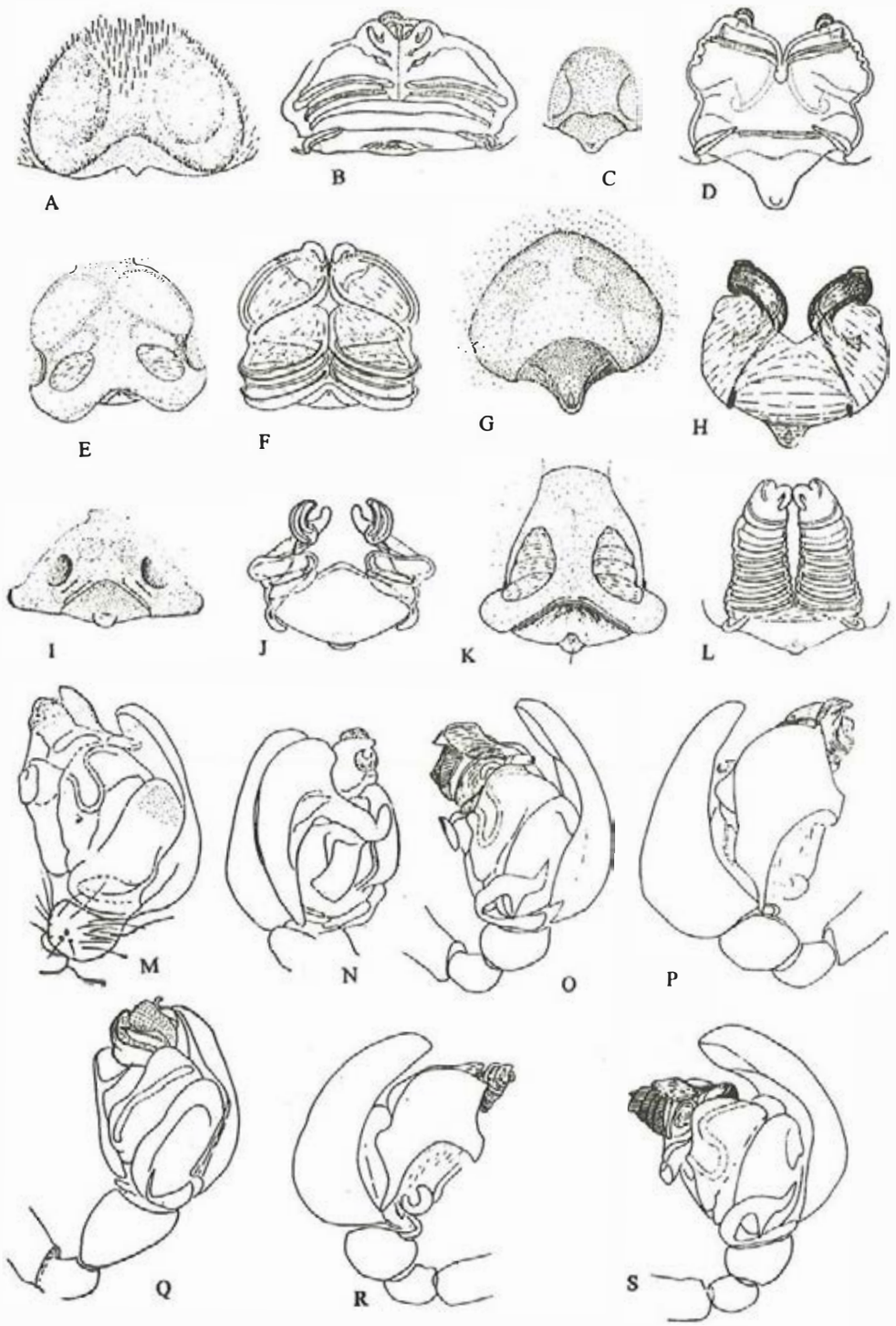

Fig. 108

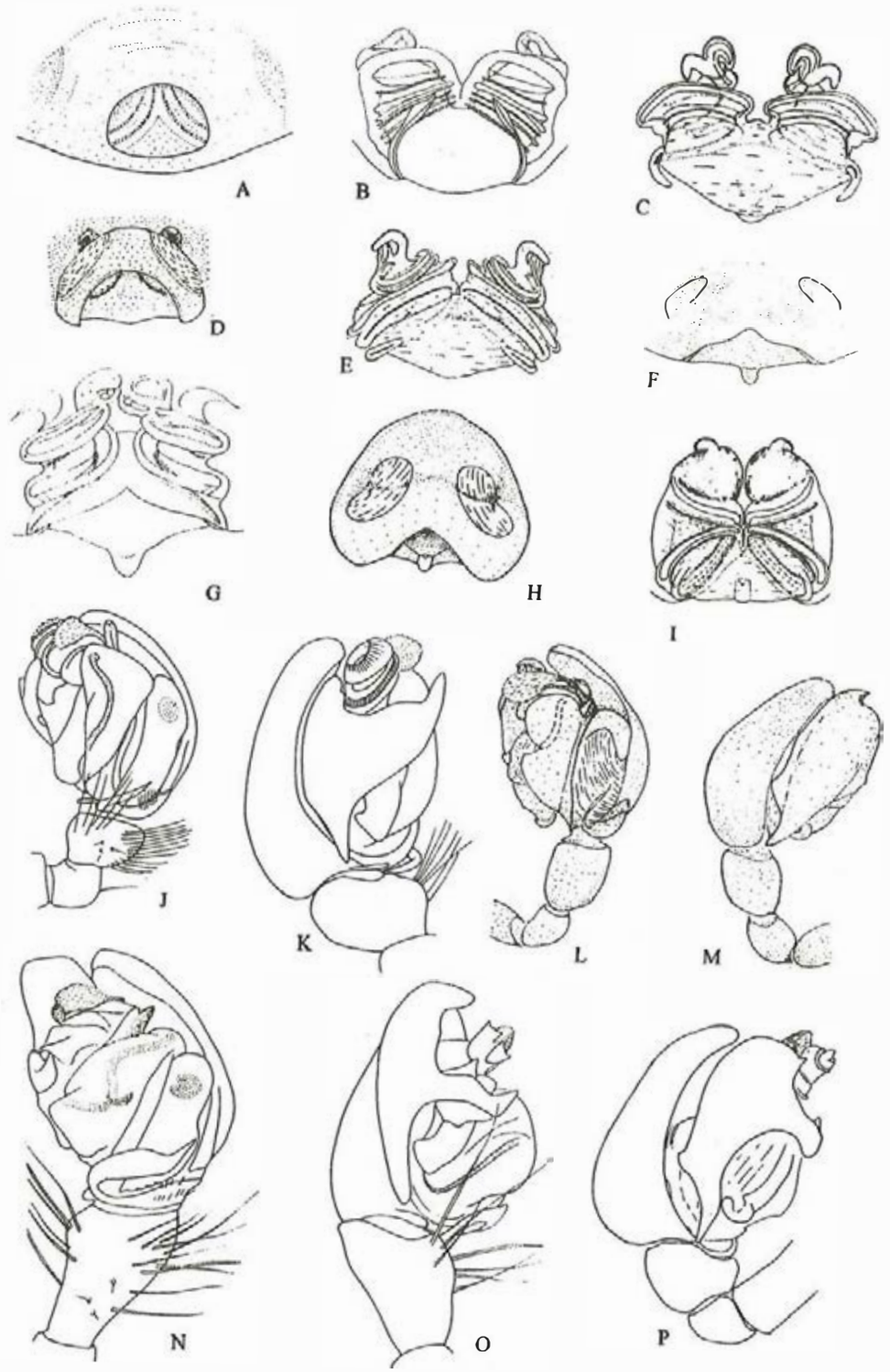

Fig. 109

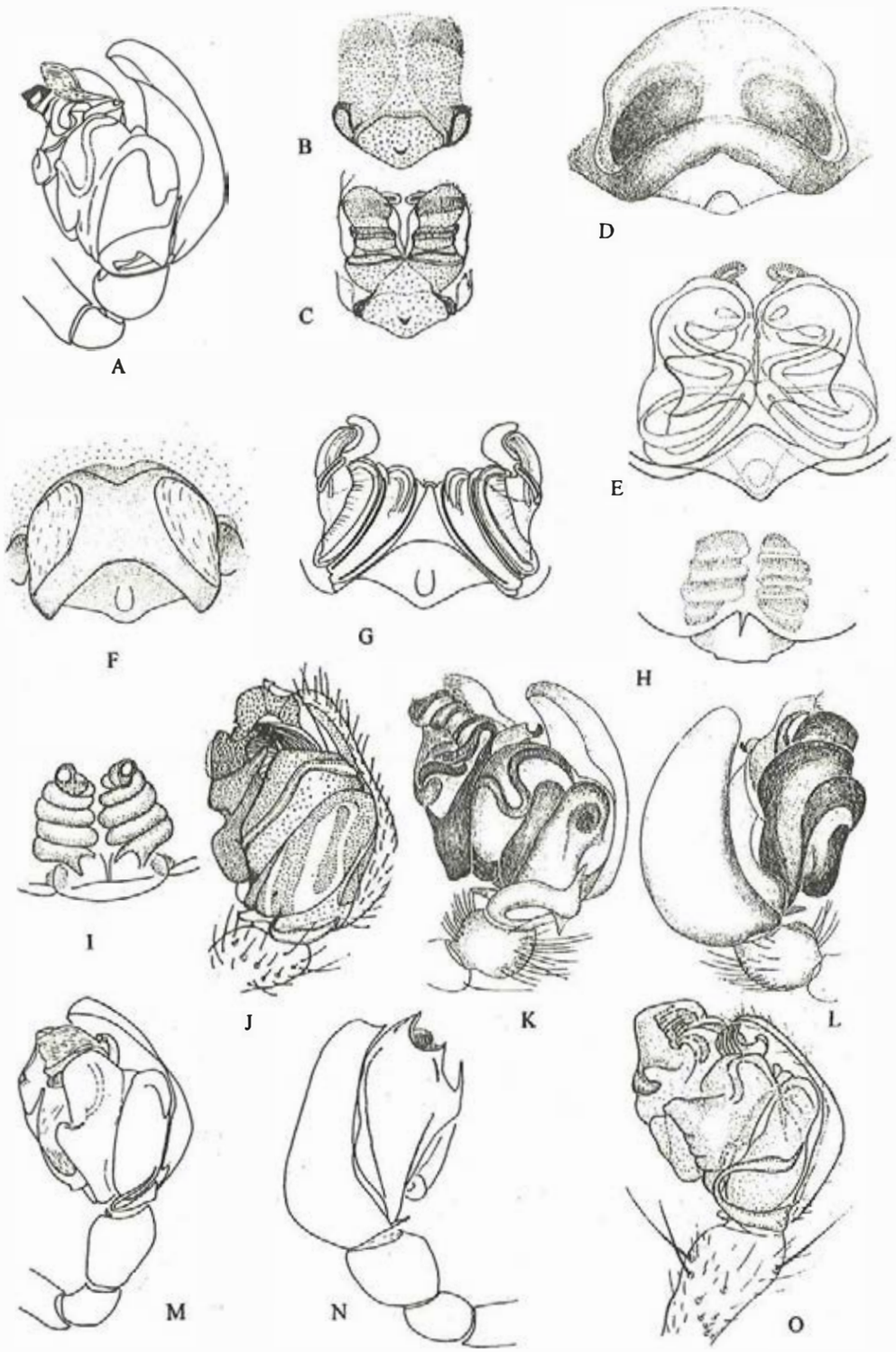

Fig. 110

Distribution: Fujian.

Species incertae sedis

Neriene multidentata (Schenkel, 1936): 80, f. 27 (juvenile only), Gansu.

Nippononeta Eskov, 1992

Nippononeta coreanus **(Paik, 1991) (fig. 113A—C)**

Macrargus coreanus Paik, 1991: 2, f. 30—38; Li, Tao, Zhang & Yang, 1996: 10, f. 1—7.

Nippononeta coreanus: Eskov, 1992: 159.

Distribution: Guangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Jilin; Korea, Russia.

Oedothorax Bertkau, 1883

Oedothorax apicatus **(Blackwall, 1850) (fig. 113D—E, H)**

Oedothorax apicatus: Hu & Wang, 1982: 63, f. 1; Song, 1987: 153, f. 114; Hu & Wu, 1989: 174, f. 144; Chen & Gao, 1990: 111, f. 139; Zhao, 1993: 191, f. 86.

Distribution: Sichuan, Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Oedothorax collinus **Ma *et* Zhu, 1991 (fig. 113F—G, N)**

Oedothorax collinus Ma & Zhu, 1991: 27, f. 1—9.

Distribution: Hubei.

Oedothorax hulongensis **Zhu *et* Wen, 1980 (fig. 113I—K)**

Oedothorax hulongensis Zhu & Wen, 1980: 21, f. 4; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 118, f. 103; Song, 1987: 154, f. 115; Zhang, 1987: 131, f. 177; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 180, f. 177; Li & Tao, 1994: 235; Zhao, 1993: 192, f. 87.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Hubei, Shanxi, Hebei, Liaoning, Jilin; Russia.

Oedothorax retusus **(Westring, 1851)**

Oedothorax retusus: Zhu, 1983: 58; Zhao, 1993: 199, f. 90.

Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Oinia Eskov, 1984

Oinia clava **(Zhu *et* Wen, 1980) (fig. 113L—M, Q—R)**

Gongylidium clavus Zhu & Wen, 1980: 20, f. 3; Hu, 1984: 196, f. 205.

Oinia clava: Eskov, 1992: 53.

Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Korea, Russia.

Okhotigone Eskov, 1986

Okhotigone sounkyoensis **(Saito, 1986) (fig. 113O—P, S)**

Walckenaeria sounkyoensis: Sha & Zhu, 1992: 55, f. 1—5; Li & Tao, 1994: 237.

Okhotigone sounkyoensis: Eskov, 1993: 55, f. 47—50.

Distribution: Jilin; Japan, Russia.

Oreonetides Strand, 1901

Oreonetides longembolus **Wunderlich *et* Li, 1994 (fig. 114A—B)**

Oreonetides longembolus Wunderlich & Li, 1994: 338, f. 18—22.

Distribution: Liaoning.

Orientopus Eskov, 1992

Orientopus yodoensis **Oi, 1960 (fig. 114C—E)**

Lophomma yodoensis: Namkung, 1964: 36, f. 18; Paik & Namkung, 1979: 37, f. 18. 1—2; Li, Zhu, Zhang, Liu, Shan & Wang, 1997: 67, f. 1—4.

Orientopus yodoensis: Eskov, 1992: 165.

Distribution: Hebei; Korea, Japan.

Osterarius Hull, 1911

Osterarius melanopygius **(O. P. -Cambridge, 1879)**

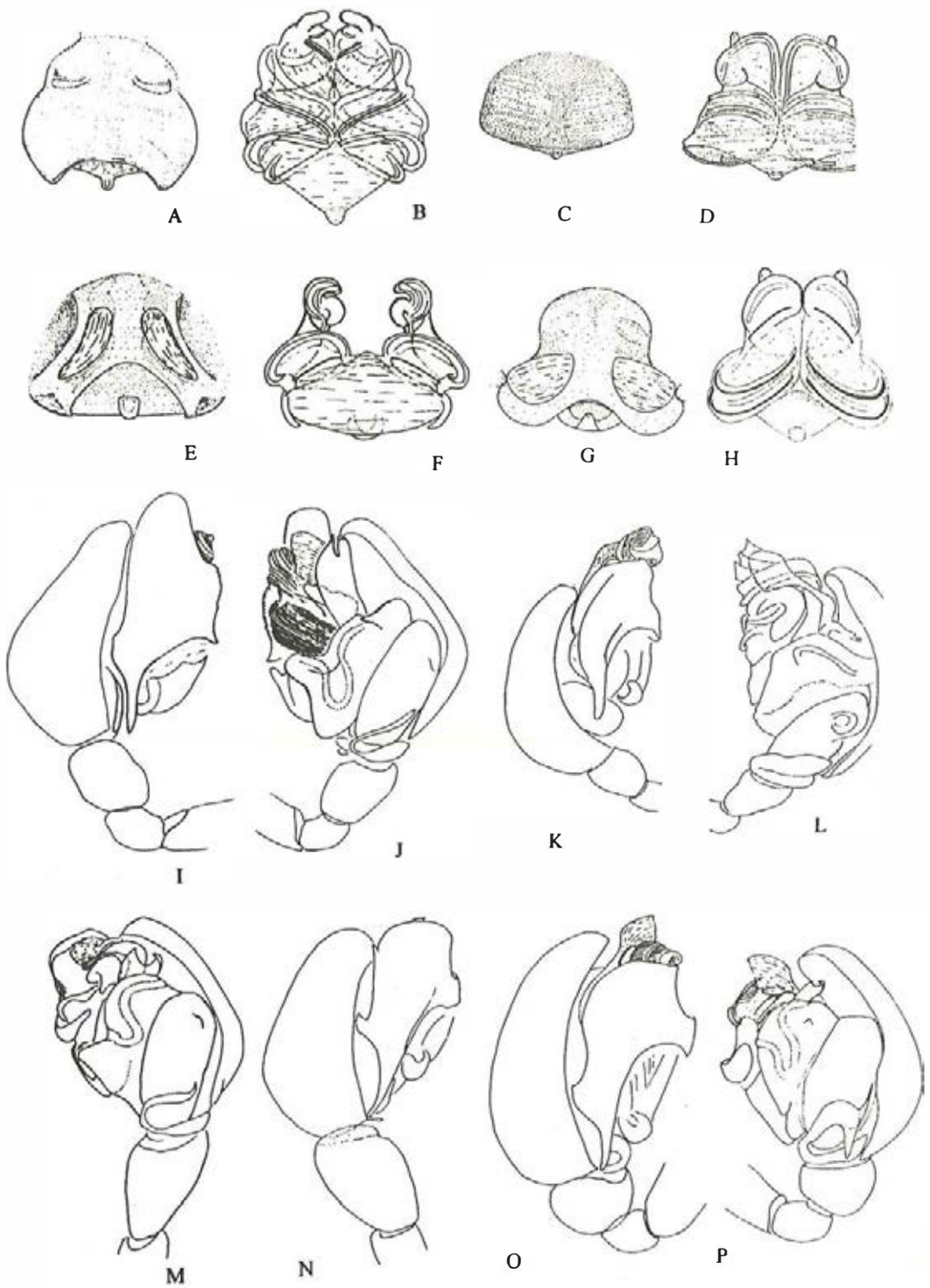

Fig. 111

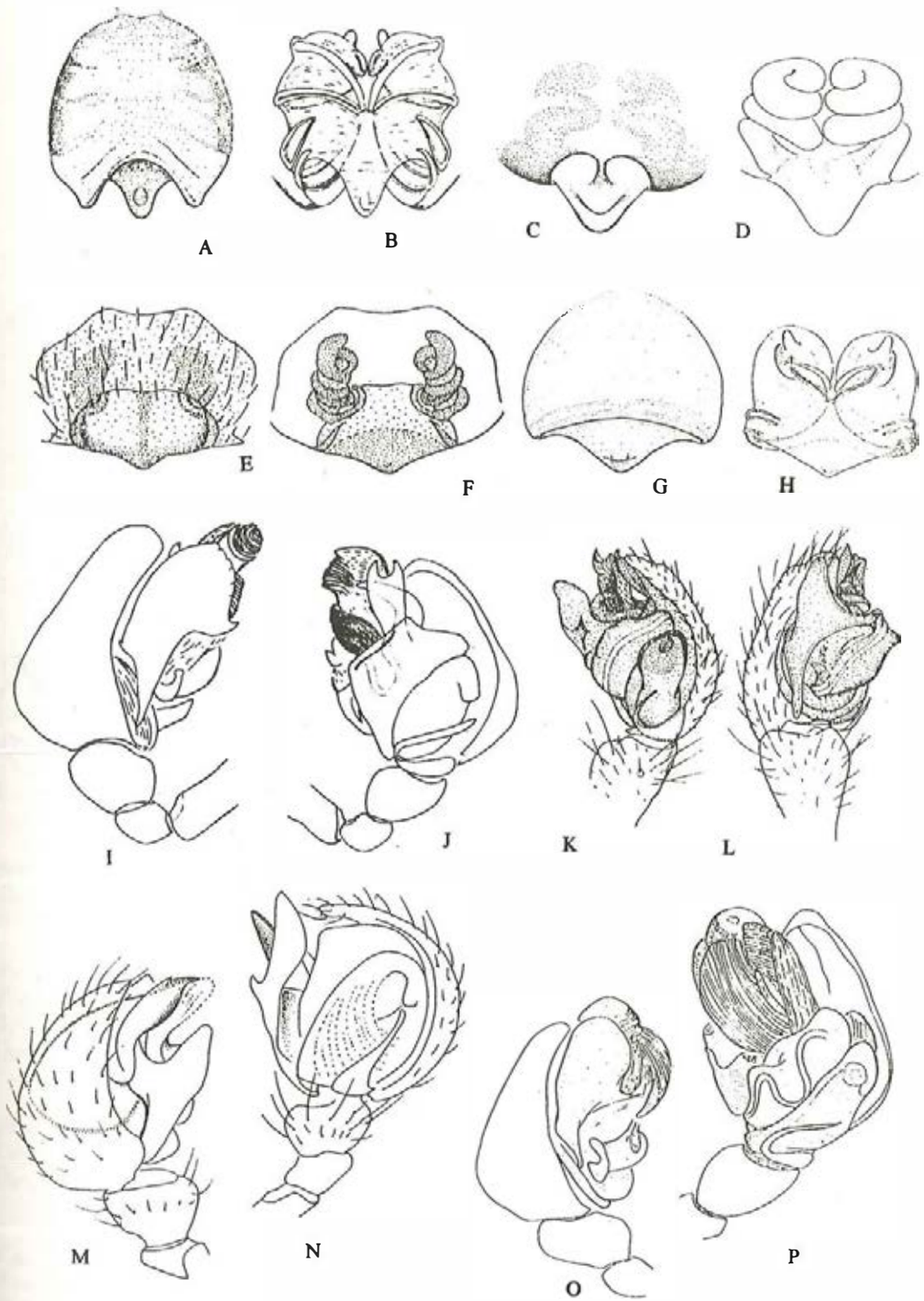

Fig. 112

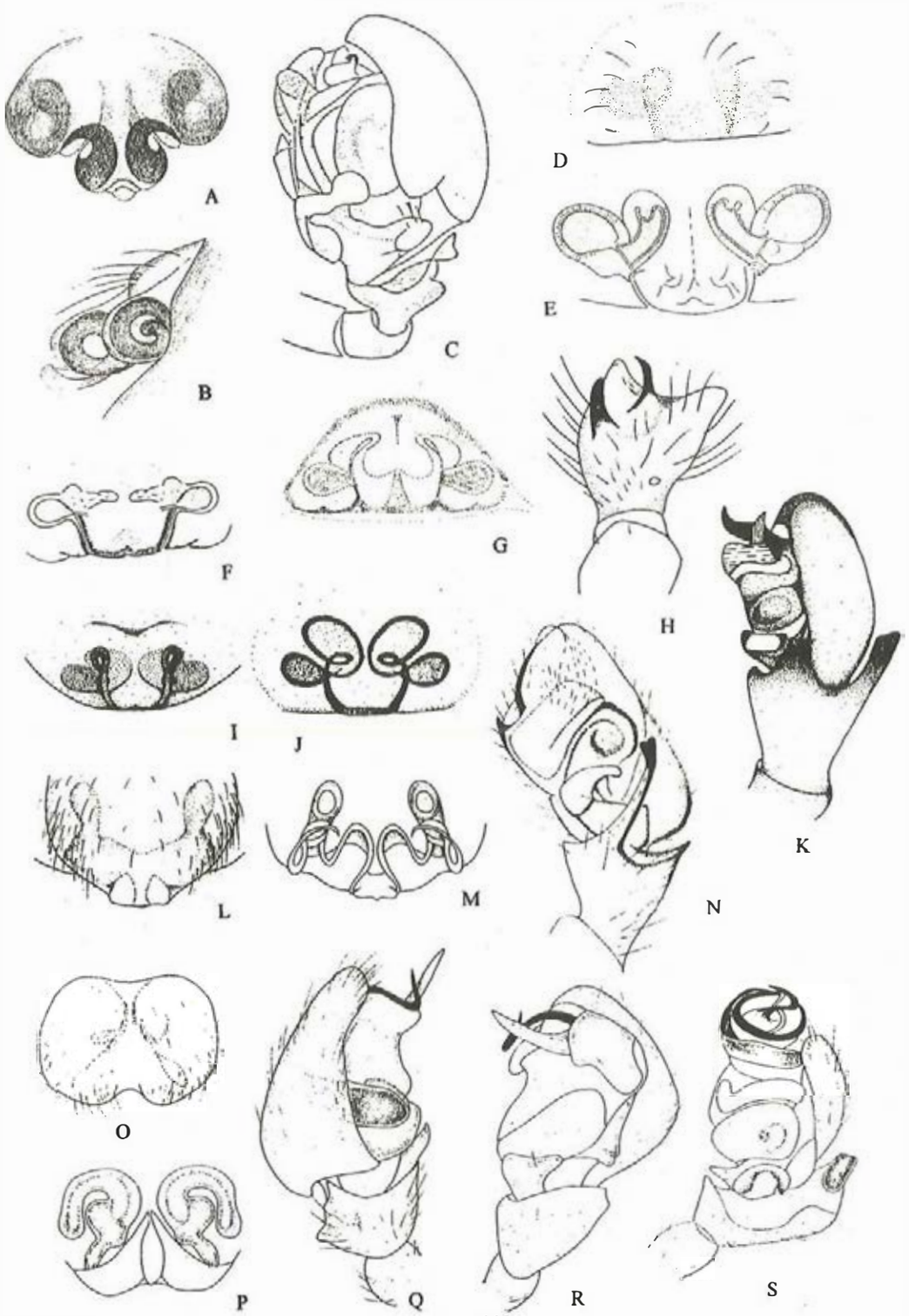

Fig. 113

Osterarius melanopygius: Roberts, 1987: 113, f. 55a; Li, Tao & Chen, 1998: 37.
Distribution: Hebei; Cosmopolitan.
***Osterarius muticus* Gao, Gao *et* Zhu**, 1994 (**fig. 114F—I**)
Osterarius muticus Gao, Gao & Zhu, 1994: 124, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Gansu.

Parameioneta Locket, 1982

***Parameioneta bilobata* Li *et* Zhu**, 1993 (**fig. 114J—M**)
Parameioneta bilobata Li & Zhu, in Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 867, f. 28; Li & Zhu, 1995: 45, f. 5.
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan, Hubei, Guizhou.

Paranasoona Heimer, 1984

***Paranasoona cirrifrons* Heimer**, 1984 (**fig. 114N—Q**)
Paranasoona cirrifrons: Zhu & Sha, 1992: 42, f. 1—8.
Distribution: Guangxi; Vietnam.

Parawubanoides Eskov *et* Marusik, 1992

Parawubanoides nigromaculatus (**Zhu *et* Wen**, 1983) (**fig. 115A—D**)
Bolyphantes nigromaculata Zhu & Wen, 1983: 150, f. 2; Song, 1987: 132, f. 93; Tao, Li & Zhu, 1994: 244, f. 32—39.
Bolyphantes auriformis Zhu & Tu, 1983: 98, f. 1—4.
Parawubanoides nigromaculatus: Eskov & Marusik, 1992: 33.
Distribution: Sichuan, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang.

Pelecopsis Simon, 1864

***Pelecopsis nigroloba* Fei, Gao *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**fig. 115E—H**)
Pelecopsis nigroloba Fei, Gao & Zhu, 1995: 168, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Jilin.
Pelecopsis parallela (**Wider**, 1834)
Pelecopsis parallela: Fei, Gao & Zhu, 1995: 170.
Distribution: Jilin; Palearctic.

Perimonoides Schenkel, 1963

Species inquirenda
Perimonoides potanini Schenkel, 1963: 116; Li & Tao, 1994: 230, Inner Mongolia.

Perregrinus Tanasevitch, 1992

***Perregrinus deformis* Tanasevitch**, 1982 (**fig. 115I—J**)
Perregrinus deformis Tanasevitch, 1982: 1503, pl. 1, f. 1—4, pl. 2, f. 1—5, pl. 3, f. 1—2; Fei, 1992: 94, pl. 13, f. C—E; Li & Tao, 1994: 236.
Distribution: Jilin; Russia.

Pityohyphantes Simon, 1929

Pityohyphantes phrygianus (**C. L. Koch**, 1836)
Pityohyphantes phrygianus: Li & Tao, 1994: 230.
Distribution: Hainan; Palearctic.

Pocadicnemis Simon, 1884

***Pocadicnemis jacksoni* Millidge**, 1976 (**fig. 115K—L**)
Pocadicnemis jacksoni: Gao & Zhu, 1990: 153, f. 7—8.
Distribution: Hubei; France.
***Pocadicnemis juncea* Locket *et* Millidge**, 1953 (**fig. 115M—N**)
Pocadicnemis juncea: Gao & Zhu, 1990: 153, f. 5—6; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 181, f.

178.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hubei; Palearctic.

Poeciloneta Kulczynski, 1894

Poeciloneta variegata **(Blackwall, 1841)**
Poeciloneta variegata: Roberts, 1995: 351, text-figs; Li & Tao, 1994: 230.
Poeciloneta globosa: Hu & Li, 1987: 275, f. 17; Li, Sha & Zhu, 1987: 42; Hu & Wu, 1989: 160, f. 132.
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjiang; Holarctic.

Porrhomma Simon, 1884

Porrhomma microphthalmum **(O. P. - Cambridge, 1871)**
Porrhomma microphthalmum: Song, 1982: 101; Roberts, 1987: 114, f. 56e, 58e; Li & Tao, 1994: 230.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Porrhomma rakanum **Yaginuma *et* Saito, 1981 (fig. 115O—P)**
Porrhomma rakanum: Li & Song, 1993: 250; Li & Tao, 1994: 230.
Porrhomma lonjiangensis Zhu & Wang, 1983: 148, f. a—e; Zhu, Wen & Sun, 1986: 207, f. 3a—b; Eskov & Marusik, 1994: 52, f. 45—48.
Distribution: Jilin, Heilongjiang; Japan, Russia.

Prinerigone Millidge, 1988

Prinerigone vagans **(Audouin, 1826)**
Erigone vagans: Hu & Wu, 1989: 171, f. 140; Tao, 1994: 236.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Old World.

Silometopus Simon, 1926

Silometopus reussi **(Thorell, 1871) (fig. 116A—D)**
Silometopus reussi: Zhou, Zai, Luo & Zhu, 1994: 22, f. 6—13.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Sinolinyphia Wunderlich *et* Li, 1994

Sinolinyphia cyclosoides **Wunderlich *et* Li, 1994 (fig. 116E—G)**
Sinolinyphia cyclosoides Wunderlich & Li, 1994: 336, f. 1—8.
Distribution: Hubei, Shaanxi, Liaoning.

Solenysa Simon, 1894

Solenysa circularis **Gao, Zhu *et* Sha, 1993 (fig. 116H—I, N—O)**
Solenysa circularis Gao, Zhu & Sha, 1993: 66, f. 7—10.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Solenysa longqiensis **Li *et* Song, 1992 (fig. 116J—K, Q—R)**
Solenysa longqiensis Li & Song, 1992: 6, f. 1A—G; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 861, f. 17; Li, Song & Zhu, 1994: 80, f. 18—19.
Distribution: Fujian.
Solenysa protrudens **Gao, Zhu *et* Sha, 1993 (fig. 116L—M, P, S)**
Solenysa protrudens Gao, Zhu & Sha, 1993: 65, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Solenysa wulingensis **Li *et* Song, 1992 (fig. 117A—B)**
Solenysa wulingensis Li & Song, 1992: 7, f. 2.
Distribution: Hunan.

Stemonyphantes Menge, 1866

Stemonyphantes griseus **(Schenkel, 1936) (fig. 117C—D)**
Labulla griseus Schenkel, 1936: 71, f. 24.

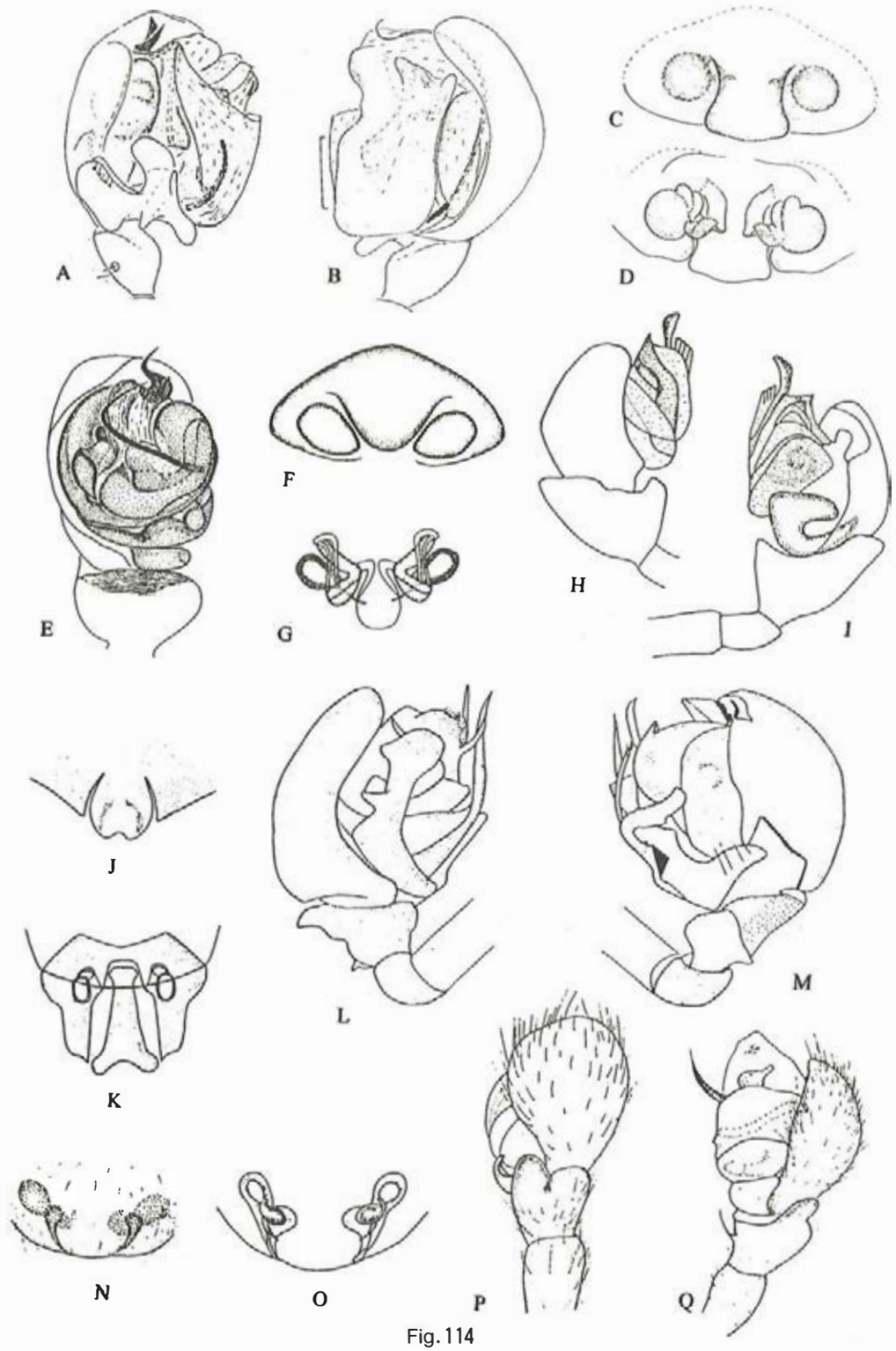

Fig. 114

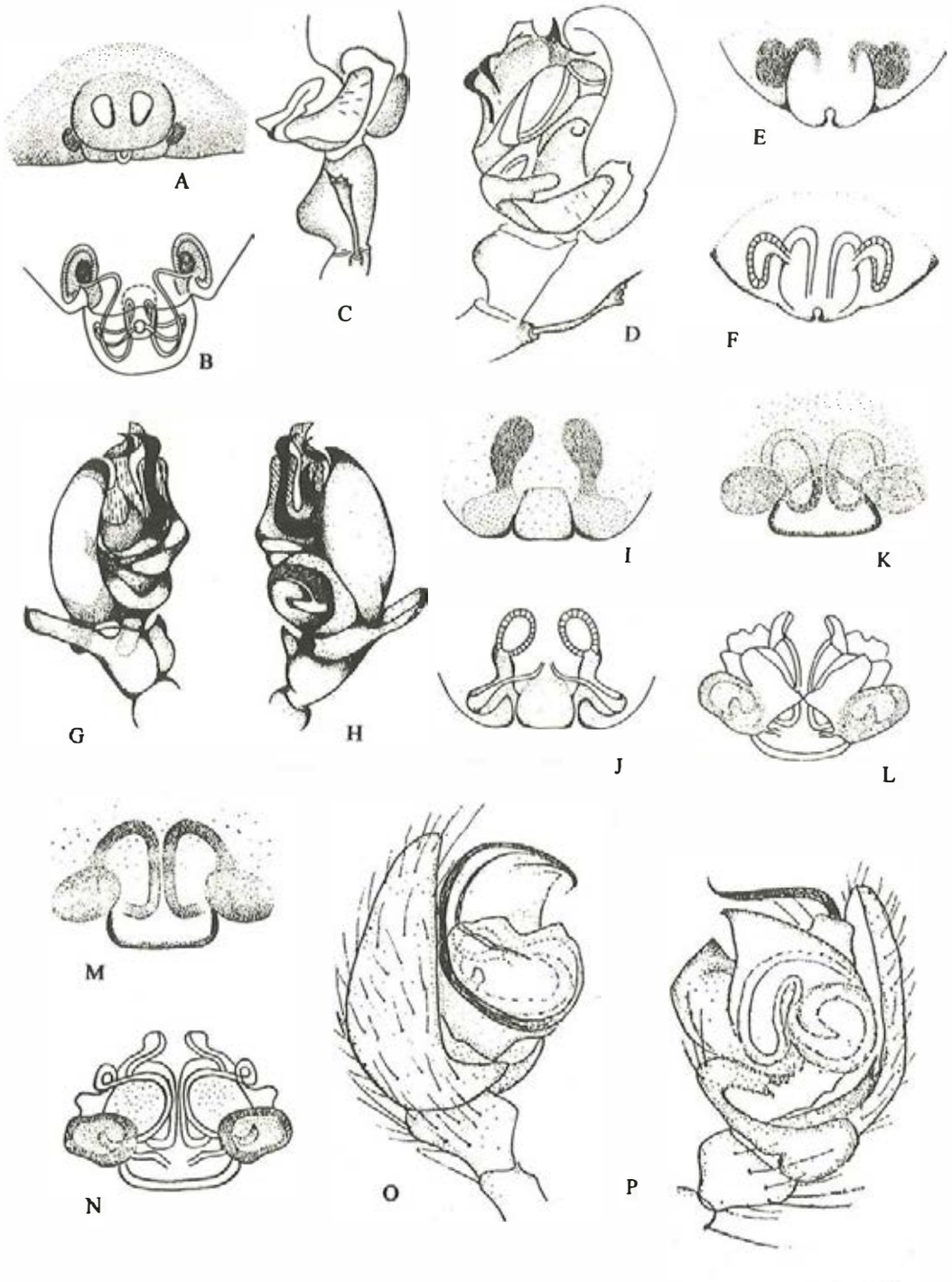

Fig. 115

Stemonyphantes griseus: Tanasevitch, 1989: 170, f. 99—100.
Stemonyphantes volucer Tanasevitch, 1985: 846, pl. 2, f. 1—8.
Distribution: Gansu; Russia.
Stemonyphantes lineatus **(Linnaeus,** 1758)
Stemonyphantes lineatus: Hu & Wu, 1989: 162, f. 13; Tanasevitch, 1990: 95. f. 13. 25—26, 14. 22.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Russia.

Strandella Oi, 1960

Strandella pargogensis **(Paik,** 1965) **(fig.** 117E—F)
Phaulothrix pargogensis Paik, 1978: 213, f. 1—9.
Strandella pargogensis: Li & Tao, 1994: 231.
Distribution: Jilin; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Syedra Simon, 1884

Syedra gracilis **(Menge,** 1869)
Syedra gracilis: Hu & Li, 1987: 346; Li & Tao, 1994: 231.
Distribution: Tibet.
Syedra rutilata **(Zhu *et* Tu,** 1986) **(fig.** 117G—I)
Lepthyphantes rutilatus Zhu & Tu, 1986: 100, f. 5—8.
Syedra rutilata: Song & Li, 1997: 408, f. 11.
Distribution: Hunan.

Tapinocyba Simon, 1884

Tapinocyba kolymensis **Eskov,** 1989 **(fig.** 117J—K)
Tapinocyba kolymensis Eskov, 1989: 106, f. 54—58; Sha, 1992: 85, f. 90—93; Li & Tao, 1994: 236.
Distribution: Jilin; Russia.

Tapinopa Westring, 1851

Tapinopa octodentata **Wunderlich *et* Li,** 1994 **(fig.** 117L—N)
Tapinopa octodentata Wunderlich & Li, 1994; 337, f. 9—17.
Tapinopa longidens (non Wider, 1834) Zhang, 1987: 120, f. 100.
Distribution: Hebei, Liaoning.

Tibioploides Eskov *et* Marusik, 1991

Tibioploides cyclicus **Sha *et* Zhu,** 1995 **(fig.** 118A—D)
Tibioploides cyclicus Sha & Zhu, 1995: 283, f. 6—11.
Distribution: Jilin.

Tmeticus Menge, 1868

Tmeticus yunnanensis **Schenkel,** 1963
Tmeticus yunnanensis Schenkel, 1963: 113, f. 66.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Toschia di Caporiacco, 1949

Toschia celans **Gao, Xing *et* Zhu,** 1996 **(fig.** 118E—H)
Toschia celans Gao, Xing & Zhu, 1996: 291, f. 1.
Distribution: Shandong.

Trematocephalus Dahl, 1886

Trematocephalus cristatus **(Wider,** 1834) **(fig.** 118I)
Trematocephalus cristatus: Gao & Zhu, 1992: 152, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Hubei; Palearctic.

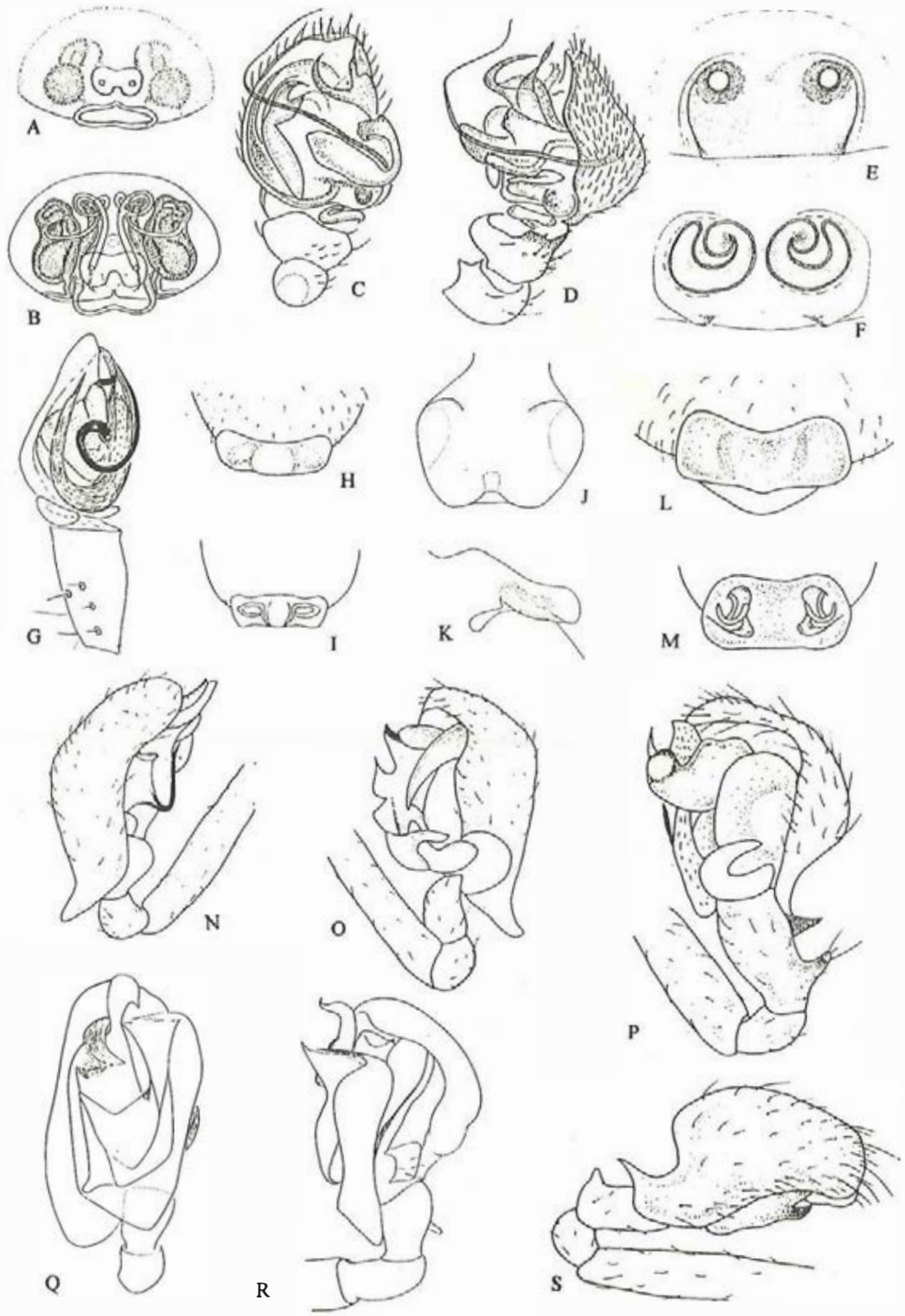

Fig. 116

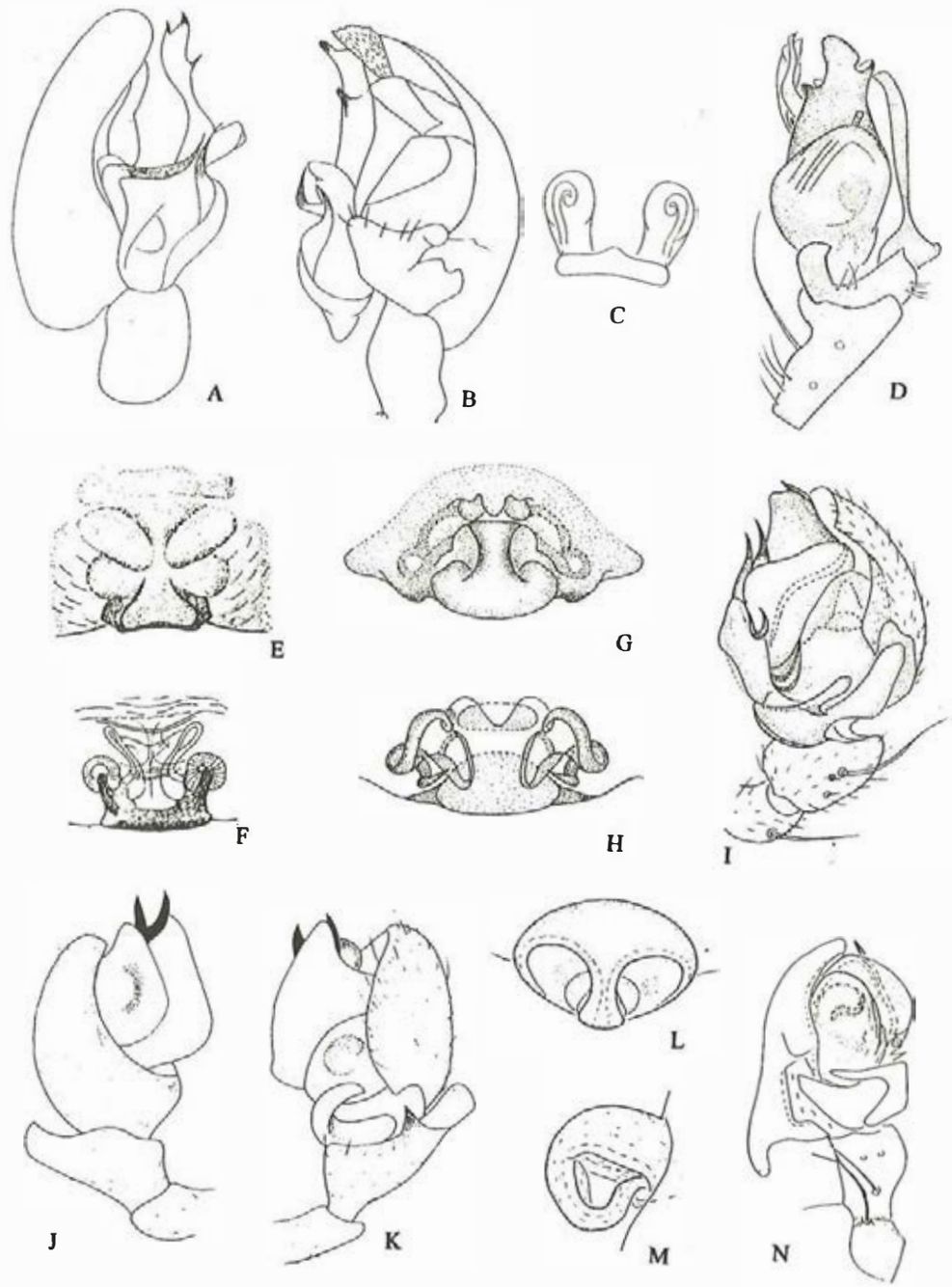

Fig. 117

Trichoncus Simon, 1884

Trichoncus maculatus **Fei, Gao *et* Zhu**, 1997 (**fig.** 118**J—M**)
Trichoncus maculatus Fei, Gao & Zhu, 1997: 131, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Jilin.

Trichopterna Kulczynski, 1894

Trichopterna cito (**O. P. -Cambridge**, 1872)
Trichopterna cito: Li & Tao, 1994: 236.
Distribution: Hubei; Europe.

Turinyphia van Helsdingen, 1982

Turinyphia yunohamensis (**Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906)
Neriene yunohamensis: Li, Tao & Chen, 1998: 37.
Turinyphia yunohamensis Eskov, 1992: 166.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Japan.

Ummeliata Strand, 1942

Ummeliata feminea (**Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906) (**fig.** 118**N—P**)
Oedothorax femineus Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 163, f. 255.
Erigone tokyoensis Uyemura, 1941: 212, f. 1—4. First synonymized with *U. feminea* by Saito, 1993: 105.
Ummeliata tokyoensis: Zhang, 1987: 132, f. 110; Chen & Gao, 1990: 112, f. 141; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 862, f. 19; Li & Tao, 1994: 236.
Oedothorax tokyoensis: Wang & Zhu, 1982: 44, f. 1c, 3a—e; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 118, f. 104; Hu, 1984: 200, f. 210.
Distribution: Fujian, Hubei, Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Qinghai, Shandong, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
Ummeliata insecticeps (**Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906) (**fig.** 118**Q—S**)
Oedothorax insecticeps: Lee, 1964: 33, f. 8e—h; Chiu, Chu & Lung, 1974: 153, f. 1A—F; Song *et al.*, 1977: 36, f. 3; Qiu, 1981: 18, f. 9; Wang, 1981: 108, f. 49A—B; Yin, Wang & Hu, 1983: 34, f. 5D; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 116, f. 102; Guo, 1985: 106, f. 2—49. 1—3; Song, 1987: 155, f. 116; Zhang, 1987: 130, f. 108; Feng, 1990: 137, f. 112.
Ummeliata insecticeps: Chen & Gao, 1990: 112, f. 140; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 178, f. 176; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 861, f. 18; Zhao, 1993: 193, f. 88.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Anhui, Hubei, Henan, Shaanxi, Jilin; China to Russia, Korea, Japan.

Walckenaeria Blackwall, 1833

Walckenaeria antica (**Wider**, 1834) (**fig.** 119**A—B, I—J**)
Wideria antica: Zhu, 1983: 59.
Walckenaeria antica: Li & Tao, 1994: 236.
Distribution: Jilin; Palearctic.
Walckenaeria clavicornis (**Emerton**, 1882) (**fig.** 119**C—D**)
Walckenaeria clavicornis: Sha & Zhu, 1992: 2, f. 6—7; Li & Tao, 1994: 237.
Distribution: Jilin; Holarctic.
Note: According to Li & Tao this record is doubted by J. Wunderlich.
Walckenaeria cylindrica **Xu**, 1994 (**fig.** 119**G—H**)
Walckenaeria cylindrica Xu, 1994: 131, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Anhui.
Walckenaeria karpinskii (**O. P. -Cambridge**, 1873) (**fig.** 119**E—F**)
Walckenaeria holmi: Sha & Zhu, 1992: 3, f. 8—9; Li & Tao, 1994: 237.
Distribution: Jilin; Holarctic.

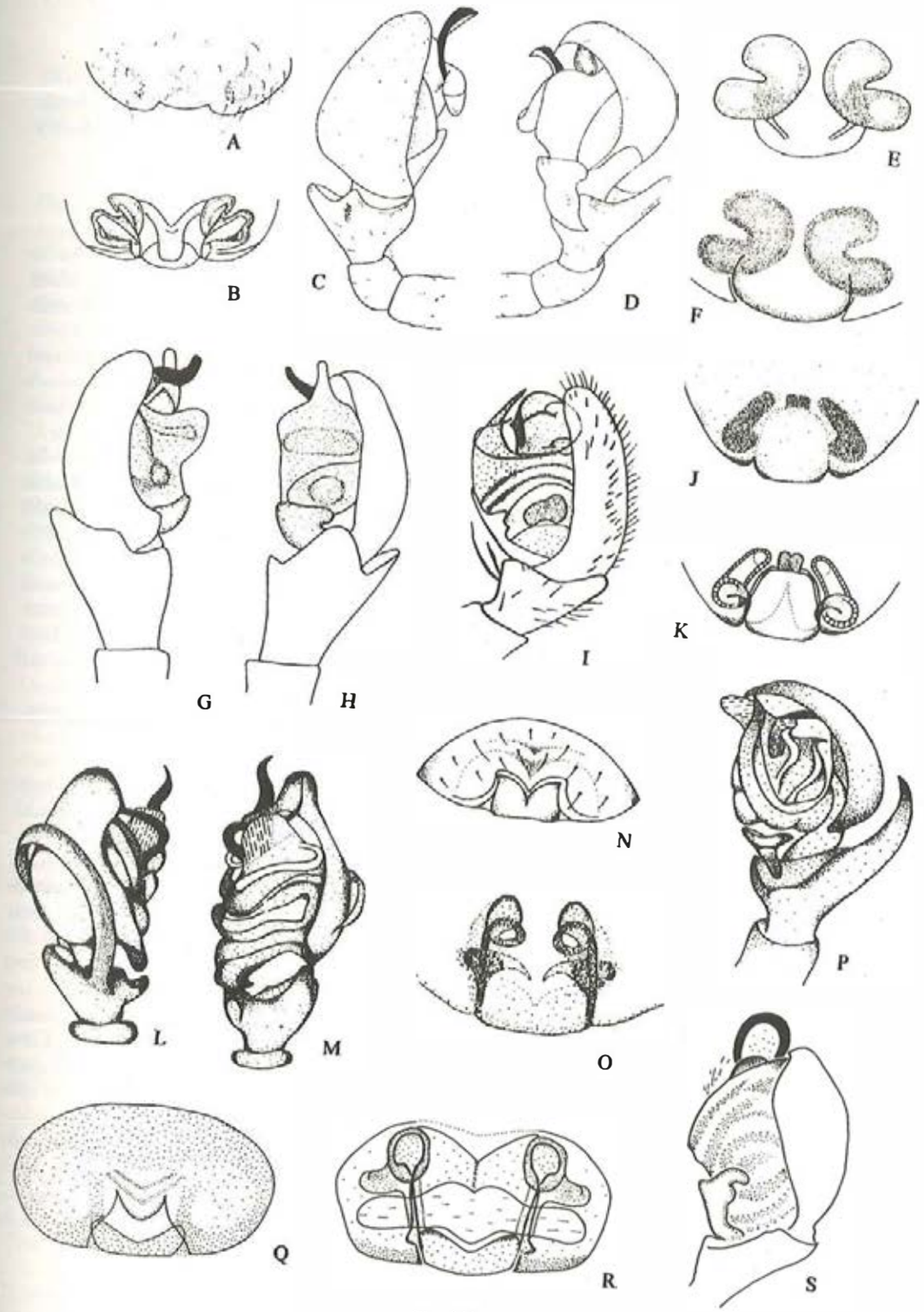

Fig. 118

Walckenaeria vigilax **(Blackwall, 1853)**
Cornicularia vigilax: Hu & Wu, 1989: 166, f. 136; Li, Tao & Chen, 1998: 36.
Walckenaeria vigilax: Platnick, 1993: 370.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Europe, North America.
Species inquirendae
Walckenaeria anceps Xu, 1985: 86, Anhui (*W. xui* Platnick, 1989: 298, new name for the species) is transferred to the genus *Argyrodes* of the family Theridiidae, and probably a synonym of *A. bonadea*.

Family Tetragnathidae Menge, 1866

Small to very large (2 – 40mm), cribellate, entelegyne spiders. General color fawn to dull brown or gray with silvery markings (*Tetragnatha*), sometimes with grey and silver folium (*Pachygnatha*). Carapace longer than wide. Eight eyes in two rows, lateral eyes contiguous or apart; tapetum absent in secondary eyes in *Tetragnatha*. Sternum pointed posteriorly; with pleural bars between coxae in *Pachygnatha*. Chelicerae variable, short and stout or long and well developed, with rows of large teeth and strong projecting spurs, which are markedly elongated in males of Tetragnathinae and Leucauginae, or long and stout at base in Metinae. Endites parallel (*Tetragnatha*), or converging over labium (*Pachygnatha*). Labium rebordered. Legs long and slender, with or without spines; some species of *Nephila* have conspicuous tufts of setae on femora and tibiae of legs; posterior femora with double fringle of trichobothria on prolateral surface of basal half (Leucauginae), or row of straight trichobothria on tibiae on all legs. Abdomen variable: elongated and cylindrical or round to ovoid, in some species extending caudally beyond spinnerets; epigastric furrow nearly straight; scutum characteristic in males of most nephilines. Spinnerets unmodified, anterior and posterior pairs similar in size. Two booklungs; tracheal spiracle halfway between spinnerets and epigynal plate (Tetragnathinae). Female epigyne with genital plate not sclerotized; male paracymbium separate and movable; spherical tegulum with coiled embolus and conductor at distal tip; median apophysis absent; embolus-tegulum membrane present.

The Tetragnathidae are represented by 57 genera comprising several hundreds species. Seventy-five species, of which 12 are to be studied further, in 16 genera are known from China.

Tetragnathids are orbweb weavers occupying a variety of habitats. *Tetragnatha* spp. construct orbwebs, usually in vegetation near or above streams and ponds. *Pachygnatha* species are usually found close to the ground in leaf litter, hollow plant stems, under stones, dead wood or leaves and are usually more numerous in damp areas. The adults are secondarily webless, with only the immature spiders constructing orbwebs. *Nephila* spp. build large (1.0 – 1.5m in diameter) yellow orbwebs in woodlands, grasslands and gardens, hence their common name 'golden orbweb spiders'. The viscid spiral of the web is yellowish and the radii are pulled out of their direct course, giving them a notched appearance. The supporting lines are very strong and some resistance is felt when one wanders into them. The spiders use the same web over an extended period, replacing only the viscid lines. Webs of older spiders are reduced to almost a half-circle, whereas those of young spiders are more complete. These spiders are diurnal and head-down in their webs. *Leucauge* spp. (silver marsh spiders) have a remarkable silvery abdomen with a pattern of red, green and gold markings. They spin large vertical to almost horizontal webs in vegetation in damp places such as marshes or rainforest. Several species of the genus spin both in morning and during the day, and occasionally re-use the frame and anchor lines. The inclination of metine webs varies from vertical to horizontal, most often at a sharp angle to vertical. The hub is open, with clear, widely spaced spirals (15 – 30). Most species spin their webs in shadowy, dark and damp places such as caves and shaded ravines.

Dianleucauge Song *et* Zhu, 1994

Dianleucauge deelemanae **Song *et* Zhu, 1994 (fig. 119K—M)**

Dianleucauge deelemanae Song & Zhu, 1994: 41, f. 6.
Distribution: Yunnan (Hekou).

Diphya Nicolet, 1849

Diphya taiwanica **Tanikawa, 1995 (fig. 119N)**
Diphya taiwanica Tanikawa, 1995: 105, f. 14—16.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Dyschiriognatha Simon, 1893

Dyschiriognatha dentata **Zhu *et* Wen, 1978 (fig. 119O—R)**
Dyschiriognatha dentata Zhu & Wen, 1978: 16, f. 1—9; Chen & Gao, 1990: 94, f. 93a—e.
Distribution: Sichuan; Japan.
Dyschiriognatha quadrimaculata **Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (fig. 120A—B, G)**
Dyschiriognatha quadrimaculata Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 175, f. 9, 425; Yin, 1976: 126, pl. XIII. 1—12; Guo, 1985: 78, f. 2—28; Zhang, 1987: 91, f. 74; Feng, 1990: 103, f. 78; Chen & Gao, 1990: 75, f. 94; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 121, f. 116; Song & Zhu, 1994: 41, f. 6.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
Dyschiriognatha tenera **(Karsch, 1879) (fig. 120C—D, H—I)**
Pachygnatha tenera Karsch, 1879: 64
Dyschiriognatha tenera Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 172, f. 432; Yin, 1976: 126, pl. XIV. 1—12; Guo, 1985: 77, f. 2—28.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Shaanxi, Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
Dyschiriognatha yiliensis **Hu *et* Wu, 1985 (fig. 120E—F, J—K)**
Dyschiriognatha yiliensis Hu & Wu, 1985: 95, f. 1—10.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Guizygiella Zhu, Kim *et* Song, 1997

Guizygiella quadrata **Zhu, Kim *et* Song, 1997 (figs. 120L—O, 130F)**
Guizygiella quadrata Zhu, Kim & Song, 1997: 4, f. 3.
Distribution: Guangxi.

Herennia Thorell, 1877

Herennia ornatissima **(Doleschall, 1859) (fig. 120P—R)**
Herennia ornatissima Feng, 1990: 86, f. 61. 1—6.
Distribution: Yunnan; India to Malaysia, New Guinea.

Leucauge White, 1841

Leucauge blanda **(L. Koch, 1878) (figs. 121A—B, Q—R, 130G—H)**
Meta blanda L. Koch, 743, pl. 15, f. 5.
Leucauge blanda: Lee, 1964: 55, f. 18e—g; Yin, 1976: 120, pl. I. 1—12; Song, 1987: 181, f. 140; Feng, 1990: 104, f. 79; Chen & Gao, 1990: 77, f. 96; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 120, f. 114; Song & Zhu, 1992: 112, f. 3A—B.
Leucauge szechuensis Schenkel, 1936: 93, f. 33. **New synonymy**
Distribution: Guangdong, Taiwan, Zhejiang, Sichuna, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Shandong; Japan, Russia.
Leucauge celebesiana **(Walckenaer, 1841) (figs. 121C—D, 122A—B, 130I—J)**
Tetragnatha celebesiana Walckenaer, 1841: 222.
Leucauge celebesiana: Chrysanthus, 1975: 23, f. 81—87; Song & Zhu, 1992: 112, f. 3C—D; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1708, f. 6.
Leucauge subblanda Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 184, pl. 15, f. 406. First synonymized

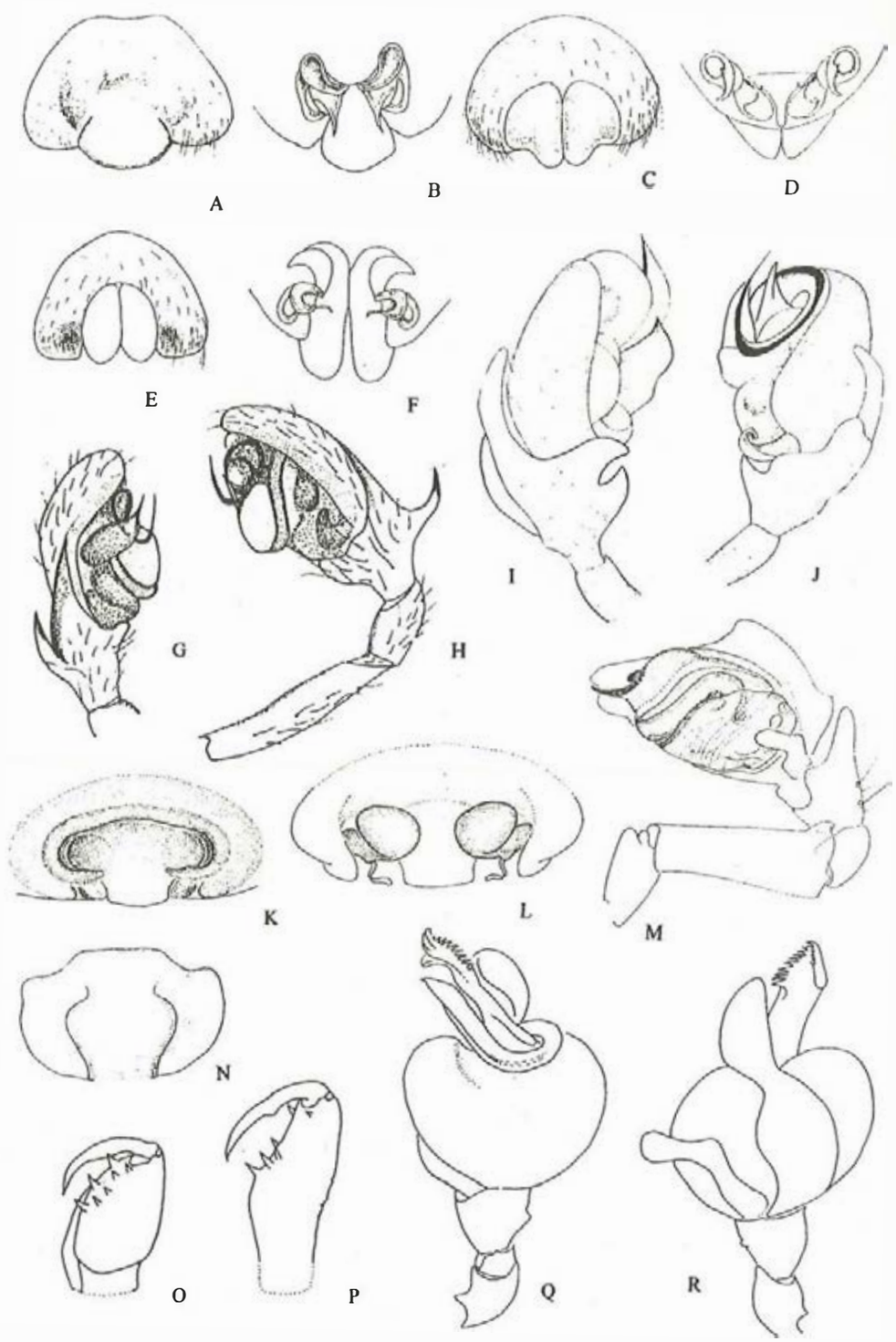

Fig. 119

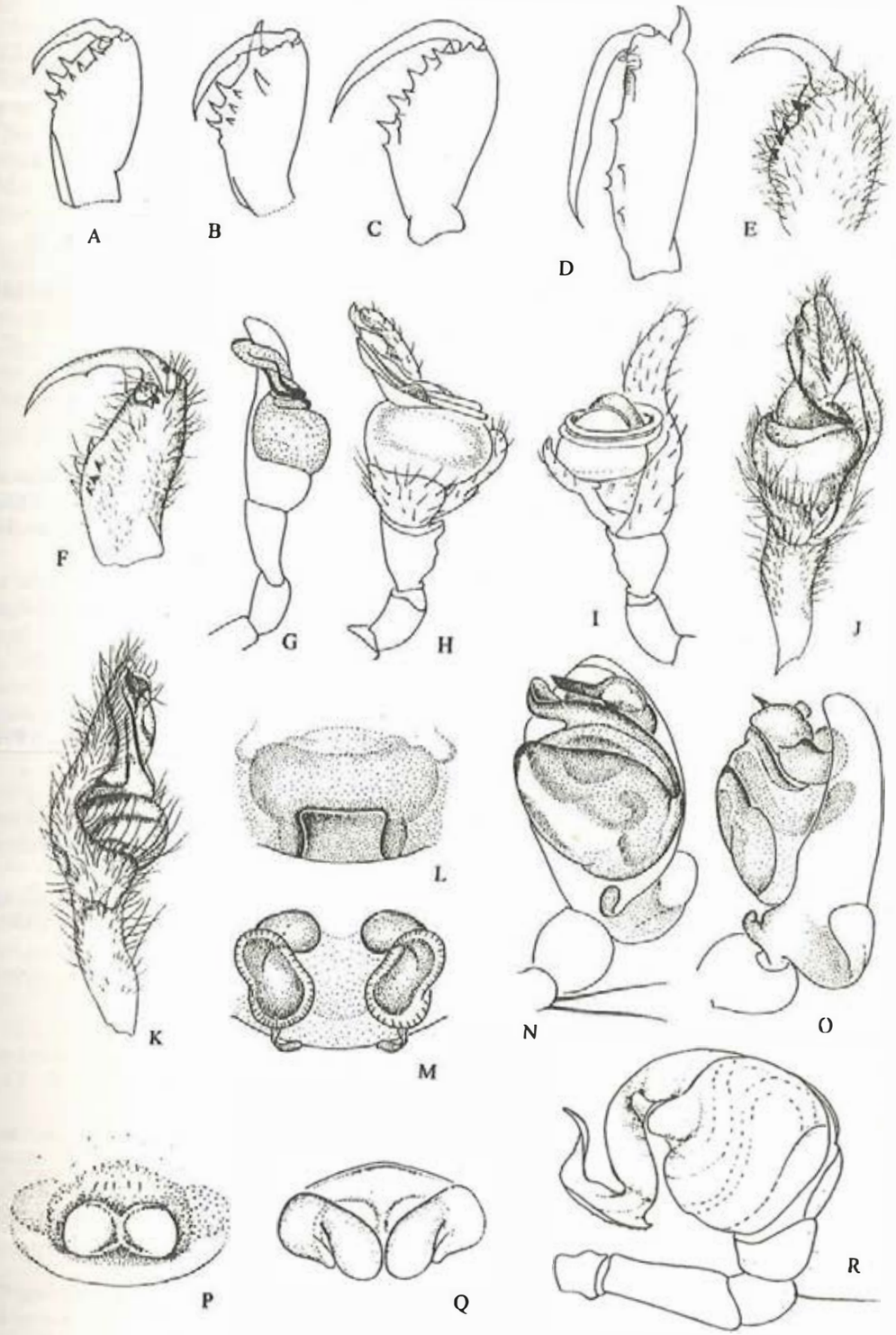

Fig. 120

with *L. celebesiana* by Song & Zhu in 1992.
Leucauge retracta Chamberlin, 1924: 13, pl. 3, f. 25, 26; Song, 1988: 127, f. 6. First synonymized with *L. celebesiana* by Song & Zhu in 1992.
Leucauge veterascens Chamberlin, 1924: 13, pl. 3, f. 27. First synonymized with *L. retracta* by Song in 1998.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hubei, Sichuan; India to China, Japan, Sulawesi, New Guinea.

***Leucauge cylindrata* Wang**, 1991 (**figs.** 121G, 122C—D, 130K)
Leucauge cylindrata Wang, 1991: 158, f. 21—24.
Distribution: Hunan.

***Leucauge decorata* (Blackwall**, 1864) (**figs.** 121H—I, 122E—F, 130L—M)
Tetragnatha decorata Blackwall, 1864: 44.
Leucauge decorata: Gravely, 1921: 454, f. 8d—e; Tanikawa, 1990: 10, f. 10—14; Song & Zhu, 1992: 112, f. 3E, F.
Distribution: Hainan, Hong Kong, Guangdong, Taiwan; Paleotropical.

***Leucauge lygisma* Wang**, 1991 (**figs.** 121J, 122G—H, 130N—O)
Leucauge lygisma Wang, 1991: 154, f. 7—12.
Distribution: Yunnan.

***Leucauge magnifica* Yaginuma**, 1954 (**figs.** 121M—N, 122I—J, 130P—Q)
Leucauge magnifica Yaginuma, 1954: 2, f. 1, 2, 5—7. 11; Lee, 1966: 55, f. 19a—c; Song, 1987: 181, f. 141; Feng, 1990: 105, f. 80; Chen & Gao, 1990: 78, f. 98; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 120, f. 115; Song & Zhu, 1992: 113, f. 3G—H; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 867, f. 29.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Shandong, Jilin; Korea, Japan.

***Leucauge sphenoida* Wang**, 1991 (**figs.** 121O, 122K—L, 130R)
Leucauge sphenoida Wang, 1991: 157, f. 17—20.
Distribution: Guangxi, Yunnan.

***Leucauge subgemmea* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**figs.** 121P, 122M—N)
Leucauge subgemmea: Zhu & Wang, 1993: 92, f. 1—4; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1709, f. 7.
Distribution: Hubei, Shaanxi; Japan.

***Leucauge termisticta* Song *et* Zhu**, 1992 (**figs.** 121E—F, 123A—B, 131A—B)
Leucauge termisticta Song & Zhu, 1992: 113, f. 1, 3I—J.
Distribution: Hainan.

***Leucauge trigonosa* Wang**, 1991 (**figs.** 121K, 123C—D, 131C—D)
Leucauge trigonosa Wang, 1991: 153, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Yunnan.

***Leucauge tuberculata* Wang**, 1991 (**figs.** 121L, 123E, 131E—F)
Leucauge tuberculata Wang, 1991: 156, f. 13—16.
Distribution: Yunnan.

***Leucauge wulingensis* Song *et* Zhu**, 1992 (**fig.** 123F—G)
Leucauge wulingensis Song & Zhu, 1992: 114, f. 2; Song & Li, 1997: 409, f. 12.
Distribution: Hubei, Sichuan.

Species inquirenda
Leucauga venusta (Walckenaer, 1841) Saito, 1933: 48, pl. 3, f. 24, Taiwan.

Meta C. L. Koch, 1836

***Meta qianshanensis* Zhu *et* Zhu**, 1983 (**fig.** 123H—I, L—M)
Meta qianshanensis Zhu & Zhu, 1983: 139, f. a—f.
Distribution: Liaoning.

Metleucauge Levi, 1980

***Metleucauge chikuni* Tanikawa**, 1992 (**fig.** 123J, N—O)

Metleucage chikuni Tanikawa, 1992: 169, f. 16—23.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.

***Metleucauge davidi* (Schenkel**, 1963) (**fig.** 123K, P—Q)
Meta davidi Schenkel, 1963: 130, f. 77.
Metleucauge davidi: Chen & Zhang, 1991: 103; Tanikawa & Chang, 1997: 121, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Shaanxi.

***Metleucauge kompirensis* (Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906) (**fig.** 124A, C—D)
Meta kompirensis: Lee, 1964: 53, f. 18a—c.
Metleucauge kompirensis: Chen & Gao, 1990: 64, f. 78; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 103, f. 96; Tanikawa, 1992: 171, f. 24—30.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Sichuan; Korea, Japan, Russia.

***Metleucauge yunohamensis* (Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906) (**fig.** 124B, E—F)
Meta yunohamensis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 180, f. 225, 229; Lee, 1964: 53, f. 17k—m; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 85, f. 73; Chikuni, 1989: 88, f. 81; Tanikawa, 1992: 164, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Taiwan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Jilin; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Nanningia Zhu, Kim *et* Song, 1997

***Nanningia zhangi* Zhu, Kim *et* Song**, 1997 (**figs.** 124G—H, J—K, 131G)
Nanningia zhangi Zhu, Kim & Song, 1997: 2, f. 1.
Distribution: Guangxi.

Nephila Leach, 1815

***Nephila antipodiana* (Walckenaer**, 1841) (**figs.** 124I, L, S, 125A)
Nephila antipodiana: Yin *et al.*, 1990: 2, f. 1—5; Barrion & Litsinger, 1995: 563, f. 348a—h.
Distribution: Hainan; China to New Zealand.

***Nephila clavata* L. Koch**, 1878 (**figs.** 124M—N, 125B—C)
Nephila clavata L. Koch, 741, pl. 15, f. 4; Zhu, 1983: 34; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 84, f. 72; Feng, 1990: 96, f. 71. 1—3; Chen & Gao, 1990: 69, f. 88a—b; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 110, f. 104. 1—3.
Distribution: Shanxi, Beijing, Shandong, Liaoning; India to Japan.

***Nephila imperialis* (Doleschall**, 1857) (**figs.** 124O—P, 125D)
Nephila imperialis: Liao, Chen & Song, 1984: 69, f. 1; Song, 1987: 173, f. 133.
Distribution: Guangdong; China to Solomons.

***Nephila pilipes* (Fabricius**, 1793) (**figs.** 124Q—R, 125E)
Nephila pilipes: Barrion *et al.*, 1988: 248, f. 1, 2a—e.
Nephila maculata: Lee, 1966: 48, f. 16a; Song, 1987: 174, f. 134; Hu & Wu, 1989: 106, f. 81. 1—3; Feng, 1990: 97, f. 72. 1—5; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 111, f. 105. 1—4.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Beijing, Liaoning; China to Australia.

Nephilengys L. Koch, 1871

***Nephilengys malabarensis* (Walckenaer**, 1841) (**fig.** 125F—I)
Nephila (*Nephilengys*) *malabarensis*: Yin *et al.*, 1990: 3, f. 6—9; Barrion & Litsinger, 1995: 565, f. 348a—c.
Distribution: Hainan; China to New Zealand.

Pachygnatha Sundevall, 1823

***Pachygnatha clercki* Sundevall**, 1823
Pachygnatha clercki: Writing Group, 1980: 132, f. 70; Guo, 1985: 82, f. 2—31; Hu & Wu, 1989: 111, f. 86.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Xinjiang, Jilin; Holarctic.

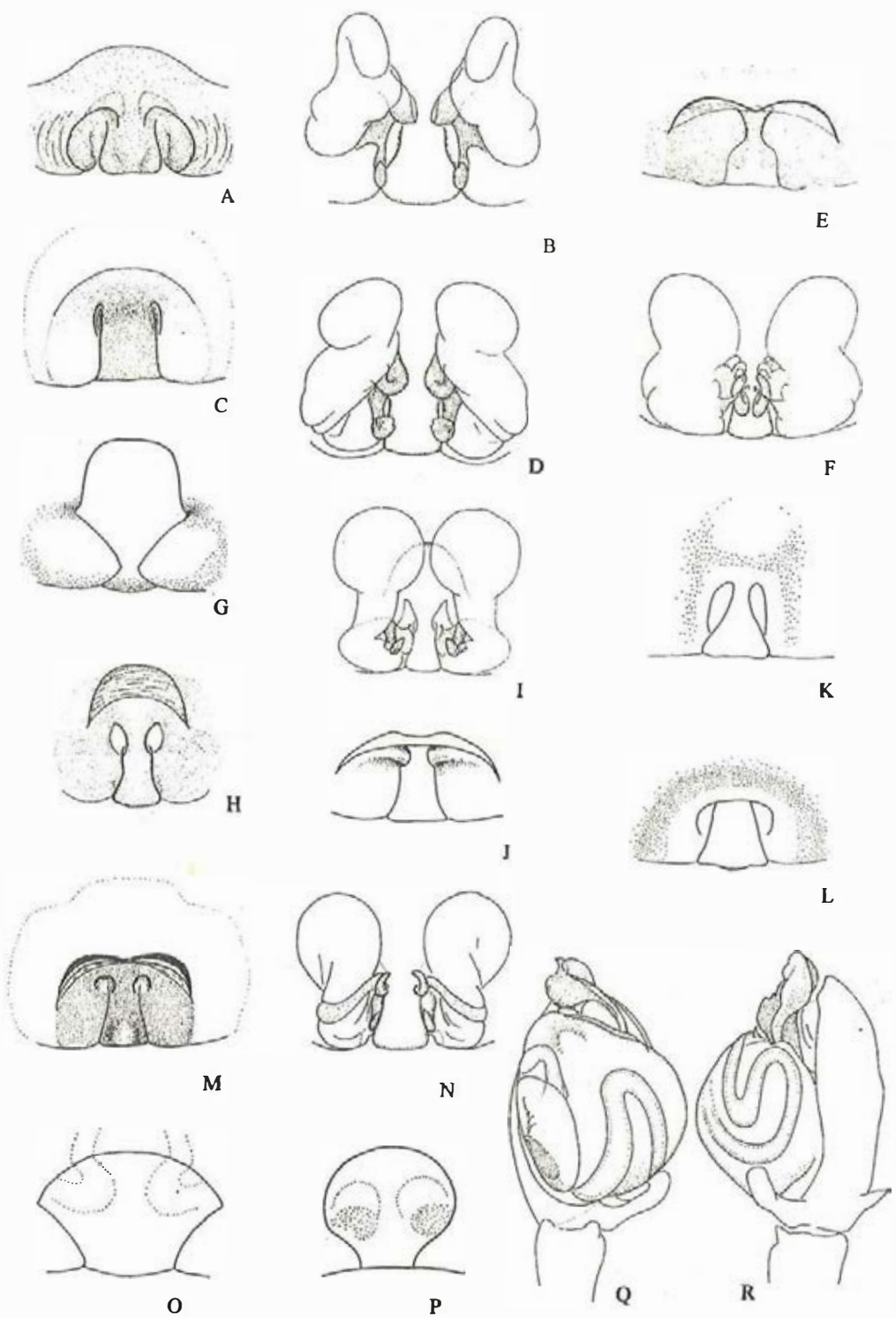

Fig. 121

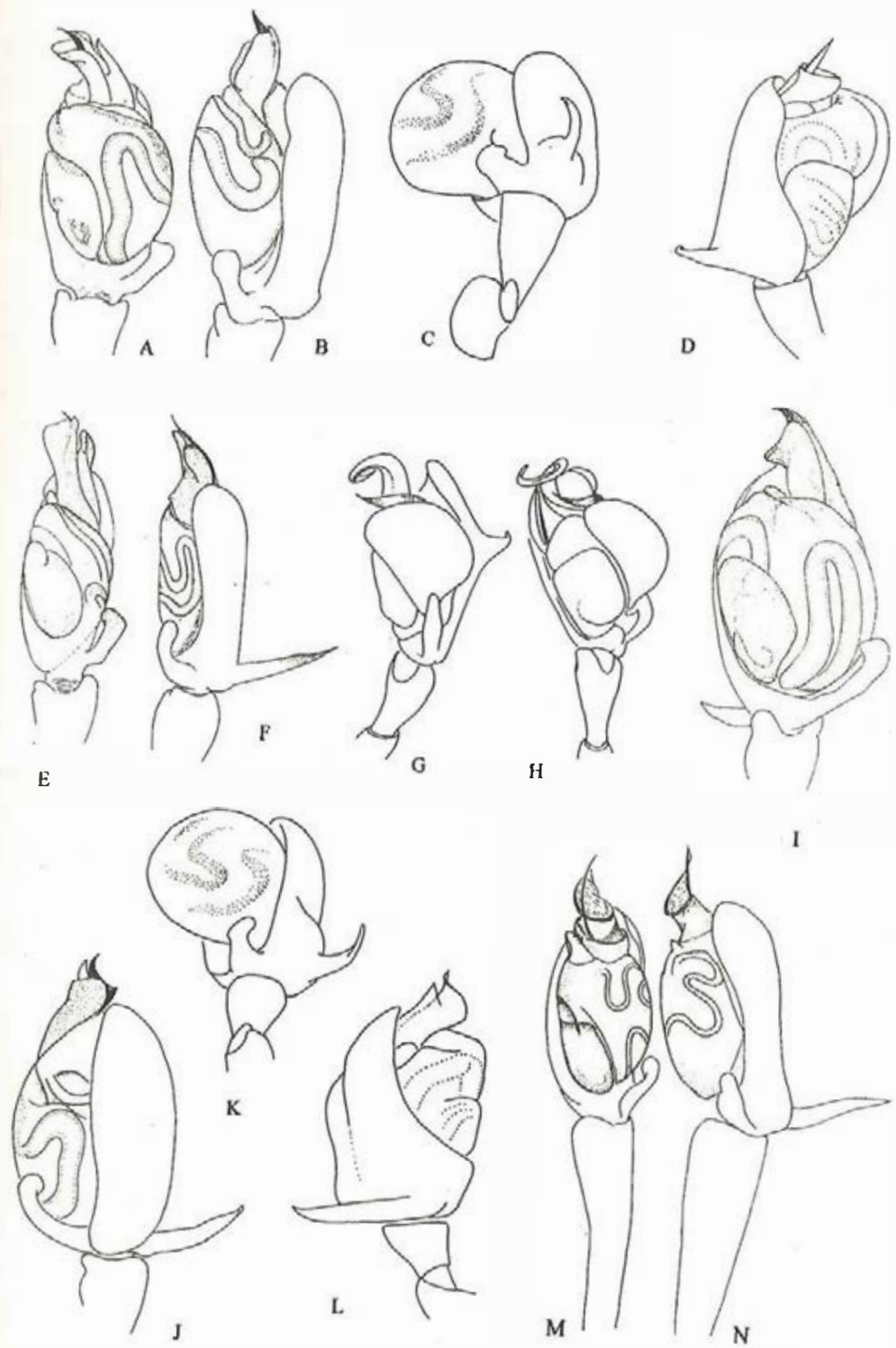

Fig. 122

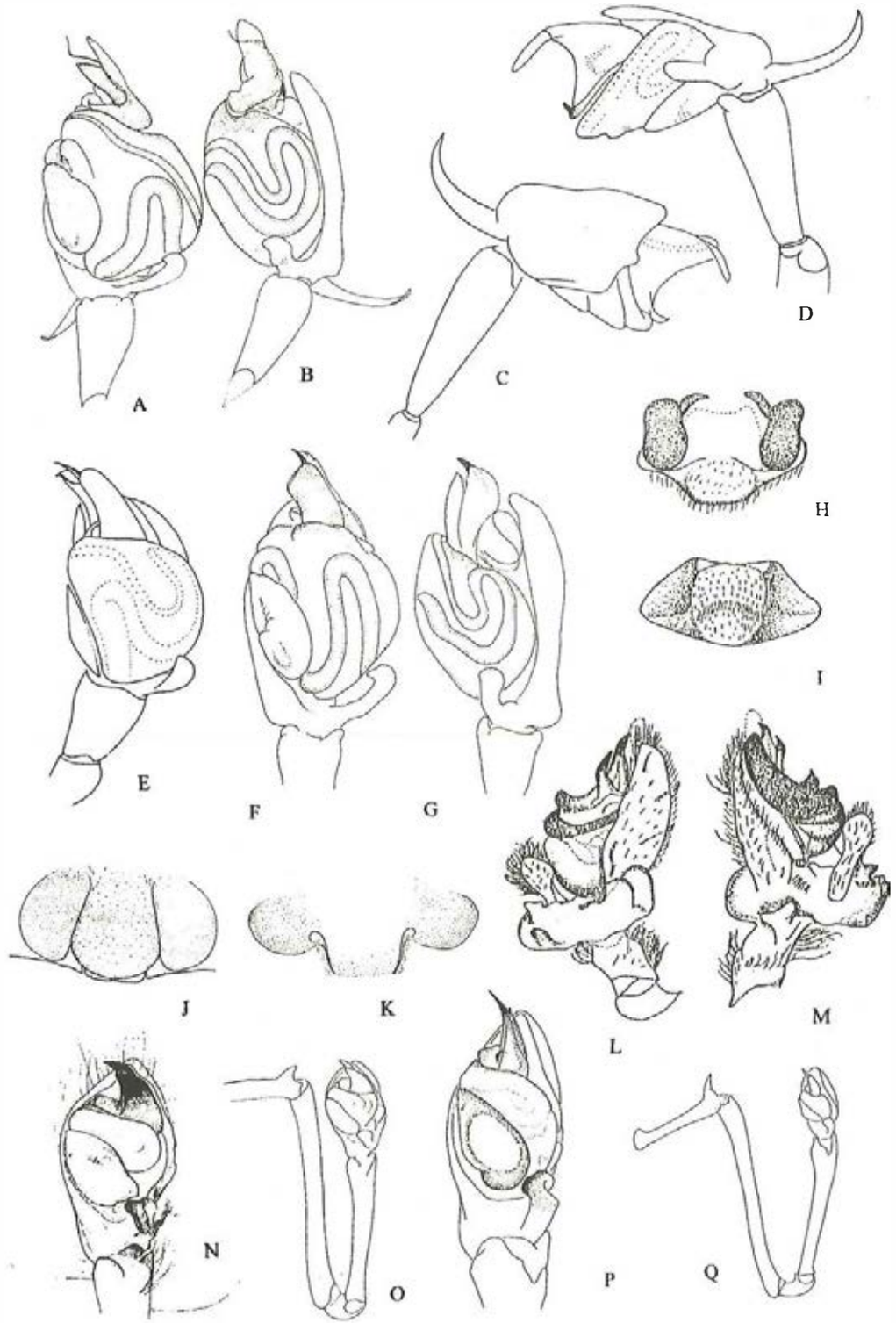

Fig. 123

Tetragnatha Latreille, 1804

Tetragnatha caudicula **(Karsch, 1879) (fig. 125J, L—O)**
Tetragnatha caudicula: Okuma, 1988: 167, f. 1; Hu & Wu, 1985: 96, f. 2. 1—12; 1989: 112, f. 87. 1—12; Chen & Gao, 1990: 79, f. 99.
Tetragnatha javana (non Thorell, 1890): Hu, 1984: 145, f. 148; Guo, 1985: 86, f. 2—35.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Henan, Xinjiang, Shandong; Korea, Japan.
Tetragnatha ceylonica **O. P. -Cambridge, 1869 (fig. 125K, P—S)**
Tetragnatha ceylonica Cambridge, 1869: 394; Okuma, 1988b: 170, f. 3.
Distribution: Taiwan; South Africa, Sri Lanka to New Britian.
Tetragnatha chauliodus **(Thorell, 1890) (figs. 126A, G, W, X, 127A—B)**
Tetragnatha chauliodus Thorell, 1890: 292; Okuma, 1988: 196, f. 11.
Distribution: Taiwan; Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, New Guinea, Philippines.
Tetragnatha coreana **Seo *et* Paik, 1981**
Tetragnatha coreana Seo & Paik, 1981: 88, f. 1—7; Zhu, 1983: 39; Platnick, 1989: 313.
Distribution: Henan, Beijing, Jilin; Korea.
Tetragnatha esakii **Okuma, 1988 (figs. 126B, H, 127C—F)**
Tetragnatha esakii Okuma, 1988a: 71, f. 1; 1988c: 187, f. 4.
Distribution: Taiwan.
Tetragnatha extensa **(Linnaeus, 1758) (figs. 126I, 127G—J)**
Tetragnatha extensa: Yin, 1976: 123, pl. Ⅶ. 1—9; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 89, f. 77; Guo, 1985: 83, f. 2—33; Zhao, 1993: 270, f. 129.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Shanxi; Holarctic.
Tetragnatha hasselti **Thorell, 1890 (figs. 126C, J, 127K—L)**
Tetragnatha hasselti: Okuma, 1988: 190, f. 6.
Tetragnatha aduncta Wang, 1991: 159, f. 25—30. **New synonymy**
Distribution: Yunnan; Bangladesh to Sulawesi.
Tetragnatha hiroshii **Okuma, 1988 (figs. 126K, 127M—N)**
Tetragnatha hiroshii Okuma, 1988a: 72, f. 2; 1988c: 183, f. 1.
Distribution: Taiwan.
Tetragnatha javana **(Thorell, 1890) (figs. 126L, 127O—Q)**
Tetragnatha javana: Yin, 1976: 125, pl. Ⅺ. 1—13; Writing Group, 1980: 128, f. 67; Okuma, 1988b: 169, f. 2; Chen & Gao, 1990: 80, f. 101; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 126, f. 120; Zhao, 1993, 271, f. 130.
Distribution: Hong Kong, Taiwan, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan; Korea, Japan to Africa.
Tetragnatha lauta **Yaginuma, 1959 (figs. 126D, M, 127R—U)**
Tetragnatha lauta Yaginuma, 1959: 11; Okuma, 1988c: 200, f. 14.
Distribution: Hong Kong, Taiwan; Korea, Japan.
Tetragnatha mandibulata **Walckenaer, 1841 (figs. 126N, 127V—Y)**
Tetragnatha mandibulata: Okuma, 1968a: 40, f. 1—8; 1968b: 101, f. 6A—G; Yin, 1976: 124, pl. Ⅳ. 1—12; Writing Group, 1980: 123, f. 64; Yin, Wang & Hu, 1983: 34, f. 2B, 5A; Chen & Gao, 1990: 81, f. 102; Okuma *et al.*, 1993: 39, f. 35A—G.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan; West Africa, Bangladesh to Philippines, Australia.
Tetragnatha maxillosa **Thorell, 1895 (figs. 126O, 128A—D)**
Tetragnatha maxillosa: Okuma, 1983: 72, f. 3; Zhang, 1987: 95, f. 77; Song, 1987: 184, f. 143; 1988: 124, f. 2; Hu & Wu, 1989: 113, f. 88; Feng, 1990: 106, f. 81; Chen & Gao, 1990: 81, f. 103; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 125, f. 119;

Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 868, f. 30; Zhao, 1993: 273, f. 131; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1710, f. 8.
Tetragnatha japonica Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 177, f. 409; Song *et al.*, 1976: 38, f. 3; Writing Group, 1980: 118, f. 61; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 90, f. 78; Guo, 1985: 86, f. 2—34.
Tetragnatha conformans Chamberlin, 1924: 9, pl. 2, f. 115. First synonymized with *T. maxillosa* by Song in 1988.
Tetragnatha diensens Zhao, 1993: 267, f. 128 (lapsus for *T. cliens*).
Tetragnatha cliens Chamberlin, 1924: 12, pl. 3, f. 21 (female only); Yin, 1976: 122, pl. V. 1—12; Guo, 1985: 83, f. 2—32.
Tetragnatha propioides Schenkel, 1936: 89, f. 31.
Distribution; Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Hebei, Xinjiang, Liaoning; South Africa, Bangladesh to Philippines, New Herbrides.

***Tetragnatha nigrita* Lendl**, 1886 (**figs.** 12L, 126P, 128E—F)
Tetragnatha nigrita: Schenkel, 1936: 92, f. 32; Song, 1988: 126, f. 5; Chen & Gao, 1990; 82, f. 104; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 132, f. 125; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 868, f. 31.
Tetragnatha cliens Chamberlin, 1924: 12, pl. 3, f. 22—23. Male only, first synonymized with *T. nigrita* by Song in 1988.
Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shandong; Palearctic.

***Tetragnatha nitens* (Audouin**, 1826) (**figs.** 126Q—R, 128G—H)
Tetragnatha nitens: Okuma, 1968a: 40, f. 9—16; 1968b: 102, f. 7A—E; Song *et al.*, 1976: 39, f. 4A—H; Writing Group, 1980: 122, f. 63; Guo, 1985: 89, f. 2—36; Zhang, 1987: 96, f. 78; Song, 1987: 185, f. 144; Guo, 1985: 89, f. 2—36; Feng, 1990: 107, f. 82; Chen & Gao, 1990: 83, f. 105; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 127, f. 121; Zhao, 1993: 276, f. 132.
Distribution; Guangdong, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Hebei; Cosmotropical.

***Tetragnatha pinicola* L. Koch**, 1870 (**figs.** 126F, S, 128I—L)
Tetragnatha pinicola L. Koch, 1870: 11; Okuma. 1988b: 179, f. 9.
Distribution: Jilin; Palearctic.

***Tetragnatha plena* Chamberlin**, 1924 (**fig.** 128M—N)
Tetragnatha plena Chamberlin, 1924: 11, pl. 3, f. 18; Song, 1988: 125, f. 3.
Distribution; Jiangsu.

***Tetragnatha potanini* Schenkel**, 1963
Tetragnatha potanini Schenkel, 1963: 123, f. 73; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 94, f. 81.
Distribution: Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning.

***Tetragnatha praedonia* L. Koch**, 1878 (**fig.** 128O—P)
Tetragnatha praedonia L. Koch, 1878: 744, pl. 15, f. 6—9; Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 177, pl. 3, f. 7; pl. 15, f. 404; Yin, 1976: 121, pl. Ⅳ. 1—11; Writing Group, 1980: 120, f. 62; Zhang, 1987: 98, f. 80; Song, 1988: 123, f. 1; Feng, 1990: 109, f. 84; Chen & Gao, 1990: 85, f. 106; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 869, f. 32.
Tetragnatha sociella Chamberlin, 1924: 10, pl. 3, f. 17. First synonymized by Song in 1988.
Distribution: Guangdong, Taiwan, Fujian, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Yunnan, Sichuan, Hebei; Korea, Japan.

***Tetragnatha recurva* Schenkel**, 1936
Tetragnatha recurva Schenkel, 1936: 85, f. 29; Kurenshchikov, 1994: 61, f. 50—58.
Distribution: Gansu; Russia.

***Tetragnatha retinens* Chamberlin**, 1924 (**figs.** 126T, 128T—V)

Tetragnatha retinens Chamberlin, 1924: 11, pl. 3, f. 19, 20; Song, 1988: 126, f. 4.
Distribution: Jiangsu.

***Tetragnatha serra* Doleschall**, 1857 (**figs.** 126E, 128Q)
Tetragnatha serra Doleschall, 1857: 75; Okuma, 1988c: 203, f. 16.
Distribution: Hong Kong; Thailand to New Guinea.

***Tetragnatha squamata* Karsch**, 1879 (**figs.** 126U, 128R—S, W)
Tetragnatha squamata Karsch, 1879: 65, pl. 1, f. 3; Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 176, f. 5, 405; Lee, 1964: 57, f. 20e—g; Writing Group, 1980: 126, f. 66; Guo, 1985: 92, f. 2—38; Zhang, 1987: 100, f. 81; Okuma, 1988c: 188, f. 5; Feng, 1990: 108, f. 83 (lapsus for *T. sguamata*); Chen & Gao, 1990: 85, f. 107; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 130, f. 123; Zhao, 1993: 293, f. 135; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 869, f. 33.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hebei; Korea, Japan.

***Tetragnatha vermiformis* Emerton**, 1884 (**figs.** 126V, 128X—Y)
Tetragnatha vermiformis: Song, 1987: 187, f. 146; Zhang, 1987: 101, f. 82; Feng, 1990: 110, f. 85; Chen & Gao, 1990: 86, f. 108; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 129, f. 122; Zhao, 1993: 286, f. 134.
Tetragnatha shikokiana: Song *et al.*, 1976: 38, f. 1—2; Writing Group, 1980: 125, f. 65; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 96, f. 83; Guo, 1985: 91, f. 2—37.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hebei, Jilin; Korea, Japan to Southern Africa, USA to Panama.

Species inquirendae
Tetragnatha aenea Cantor: 1842: 492, Zhejiang; *Tetragnatha cavaleriei* Schenkel, 1963: 121, f. 72, Gansu; *Tetragnatha chinensis* Chamberlin: 1924: 12, pl. 3, f. 24 (*Eucta c.*, juvenile), Jiangsu; *Tetragnatha filipes* Schenkel, 1936: 88, f. 30, Gansu; *Tetragnatha graciliventris* Schenkel, 1963: 125, f. 74, Hubei; *Tetragnatha hotingchiehi* Schenkel, 1963: 127, f. 75, Hubei; *Tetragnatha montana* Simon, 1874: 157, pl. 2, f. 16; Zhu, 1983: 40, China; *Tetragnatha nepiformis Doleschall*, 1886: 46, pl. 16, f. 1; Zhu, 1983: 40, Taiwan; *Tetragnatha obtusa* C. L. Koch, 1837: 5; Zhu, 1983: 40, China; *Tetragnatha streichi* Strand, 1907: 46, TF. 9, Shanghai; *Tetragnatha vermiventris* Schenkel, 1963: 129, f. 76, Hubei.

Tylorida Simon, 1894

***Tylorida striata* (Thorell**, 1877) (**fig.** 129A—B, E)
Meta striata Thorell, 1877: 427.
Tylorida striata: Lee, 1964: 56, f. 19e—f; Song, 1987: 188, f. 147; Feng, 1990: 111, f. 86; Chen & Gao, 1990: 87, f. 109; Chen & Zhang, 124, f. 118.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangxi, Zhejiang, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou; China to Australia.

***Tylorida ventralis* (Thorell**, 1877) (**fig.** 129C—D, F)
Meta ventralis Thorell, 1877: 423.
Tylorida ventralis: Yoshida, 1978: 8, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Taiwan; India to New Guinea.

Wolongia Zhu, Kim *et* Song, 1997

***Wolongia guoi* Zhu, Kim *et* Song**, 1997 (**figs.** 129G—H, K—L, 131H)
Wolongia guoi Zhu, Kim & Song, 1997: 2, f. 1.
Distribution: Sichuan.

***Wolongia wangi* Zhu, Kim *et* Song**, 1997 (**figs.** 129I—J, M—N, 131I)
Wolongia wangi Zhu, Kim & Song, 1997: 2, f. 2.
Distribution: Shaanxi.

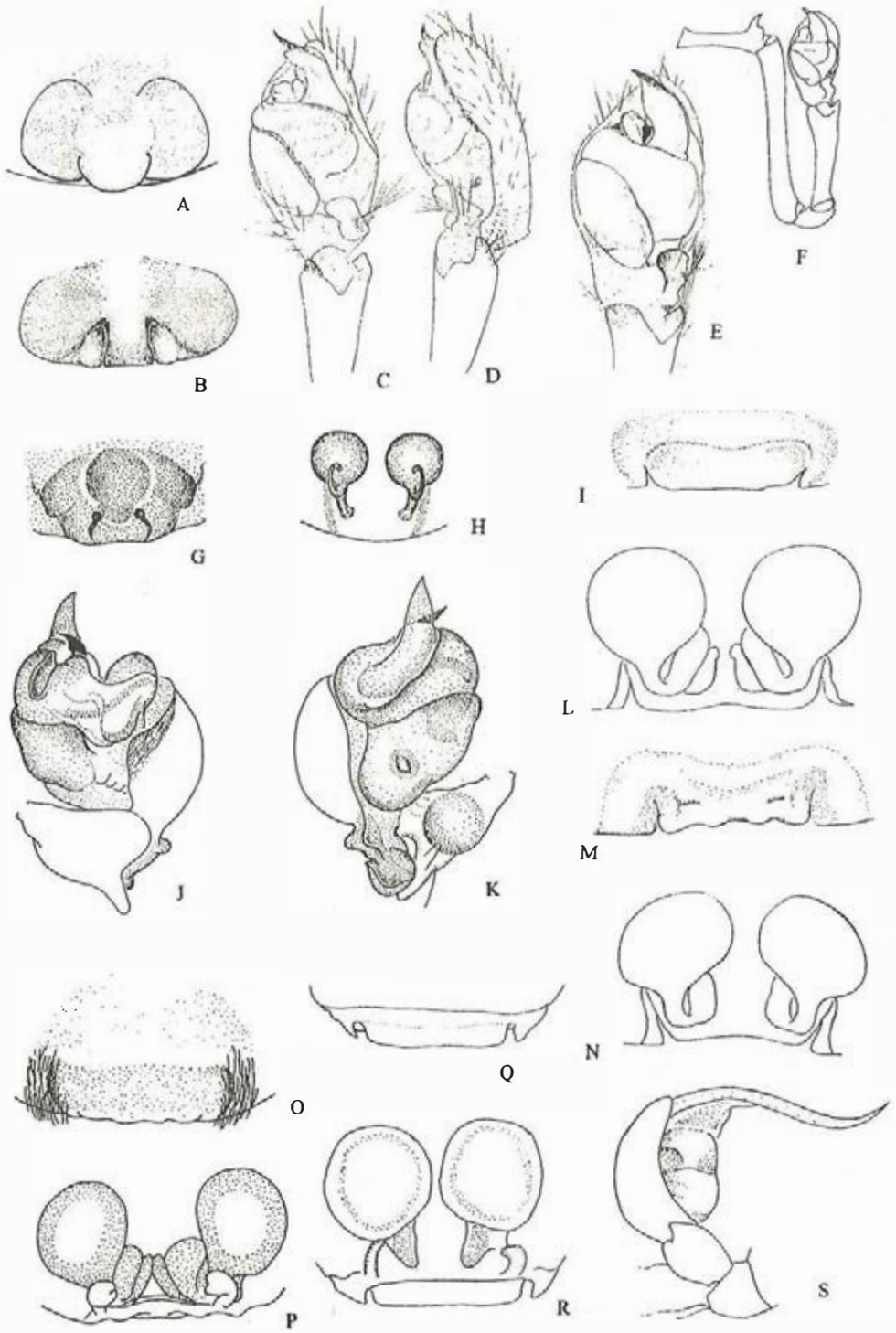

Fig. 124

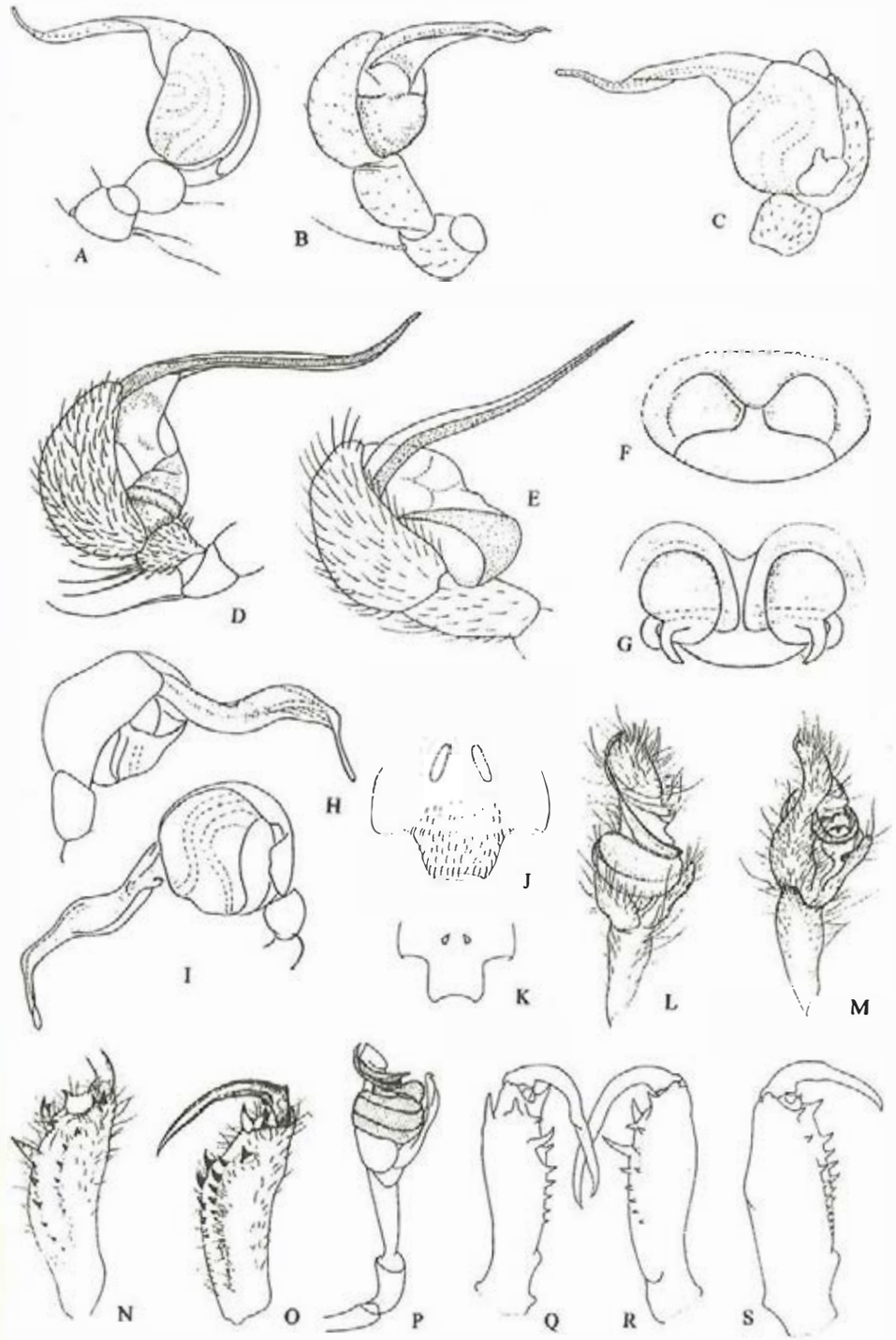

Fig. 125

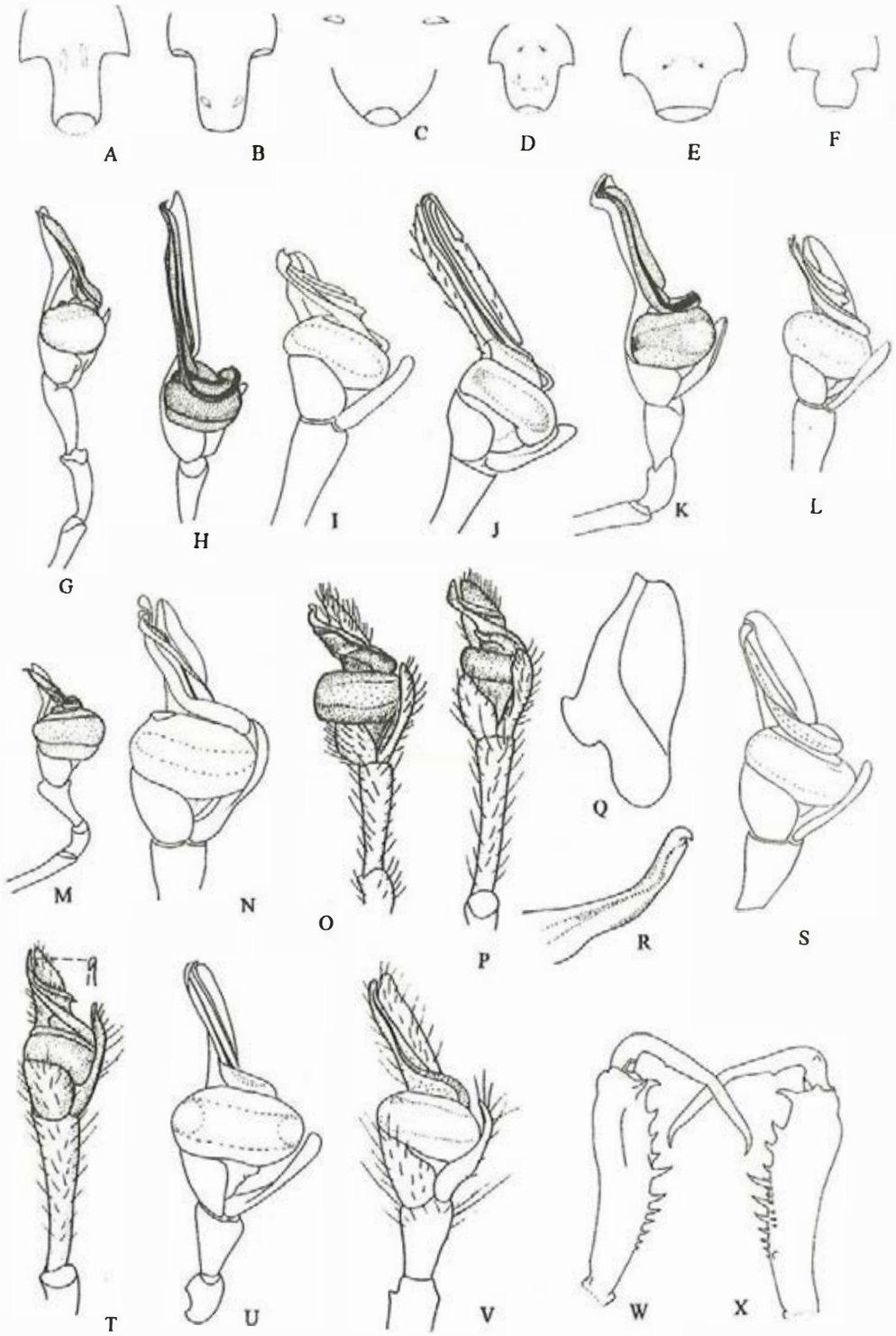

Fig. 126

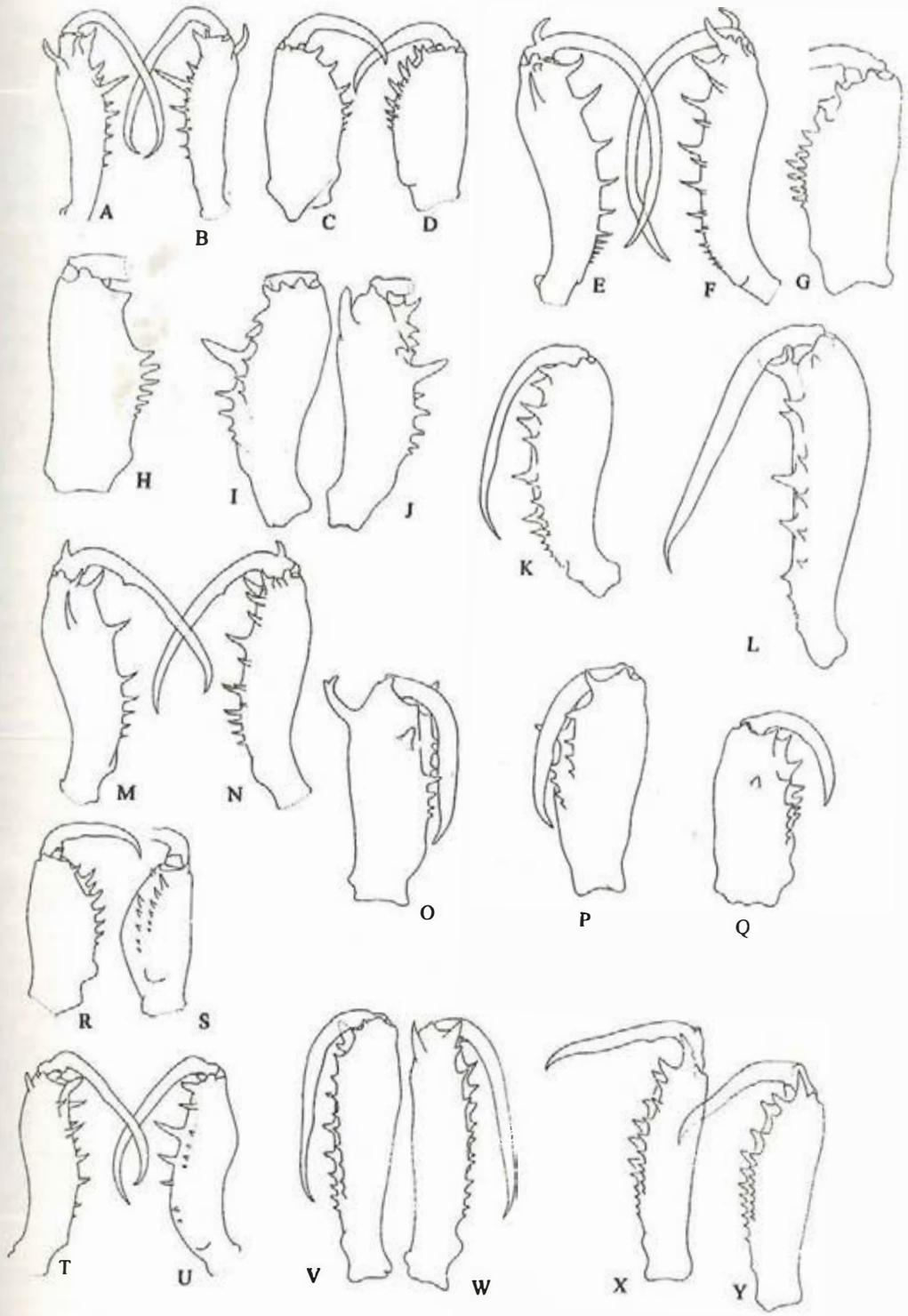

Fig. 127

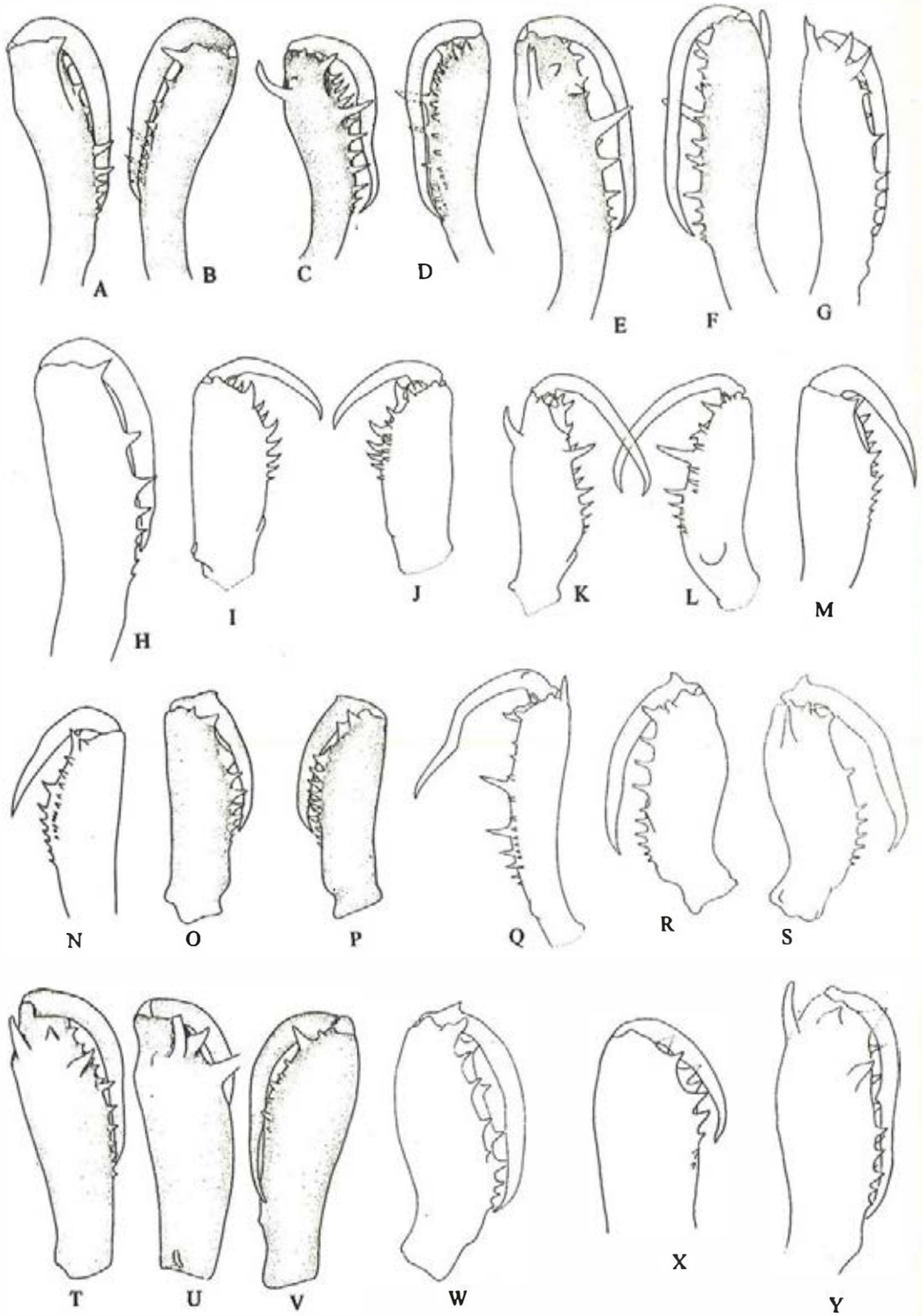

Fig. 128

Zygiella F. O. P. – Cambridge, 1902

Zygiella calyptrata **(Workman, 1984) (fig. 129O—P)**
Zygiella calyptrata: Levi, 1974: 280, f. 76—80; Yin *et al.*, 1990: 138, f. 341—343.
Distribution: Yunnan; Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore.
Zygiella guangxiensis **Zhu *et* Zhang, 1993 (figs. 129Q—S)**
Zygiella guangxiensis Zhu & Zhang, 1993: 39, f. 21—27.
Distribution: Guangxi.
Zygiella nadleri **Heimer, 1984 (fig. 130A—C)**
Zygiella nadleri Heimer, 1984: 95, f. 1—6; Zhu & Zhang, 1993: 40, f. 28—31.
Zygiella melanocrania (non Thorell, 1887) Yin *et al.*, 1990: 138, f. 344—346.
Distribution: Guangxi, Yunnan, Hunan; Vietnam.
Zygiella x-notata **(Clerck, 1757) (fig. 130D—E)**
Zygiella x-notata: Levi, 1974: 276, f. 21—31, 57—58; Feng, 1990: 102, f. 77.
Distribution: Guangxi; Holarctic, Neotropical.

Family Araneidae Dahl, 1912

Small to large (3—30mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Sexual dimorphism in many genera, male much smaller than female. Carapace frequently flat; cephalic region usually separated from thoracic region by oblique depression. Clypeus low. Eight eyes in two rows: lateral eyes remote from the median quadrangle and situated at the sides of the head; tapetum shifted laterally in posterior median eyes. Fovea distinct to absent. Chelicerae powerful, freely movable, with lateral condyle; cheliceral furrow with two rows of teeth. Labium long and wide, thickened at apex. Legs strongly spined, not scopulate; 3 claws; trichobothria present on all leg segments except tarsi; tarsi furnished apically with thicked serrate bristles. Abdomen large, but variable in form; usually globose, overhanging carapace; dorsum frequently with distinct pattern and humps; covered with serrated setae; branchial opercula grooved (except in *Chorizopes*). Two booklungs, tracheal spiracle close to spinnerets. Spinnerets subequal, short, forming a compact cluster. Colulus present. Epigyne completely or partly sclerotized, frequently with a scapus; epigynal plate with transverse furrows. Male palp complex with paracymbium usually a sclerotized hook; median apophysis present; bulb rotated within cymbium.

The Araneidae are a large family comprising more than 4 000 species in 163 genera. Totally 303 species of 37 genera have been found in China.

The araneids are known as orbweb spiders. Sedentary spiders spinning webs composed of radiating and concentric threads and anchor the radial threads, and a catching spiral consisting of threads studded with glue droplets or embedded in a gluey substance. The sticky spiral is produced by the aggregate and flagelliform silk glands and the network of non-sticky spiral supporting lines by ampullate silk glands. Araneids use the 'spin-wrap attack' method to subdue their prey. Orbweb spiders are sit-and-wait predators and the web can be considered the spider's home territory. The general shape, radii, shape of hub and decorations of the web vary between genera and subfamilies.

The genera *Singa* and *Hyposinga* (subfamily Araneinae) comprise small spiders identifiable by a shiny body decorated with spots or lines. They live on low plants where the small orbwebs frequently go unnoticed. The web of *Cyclosa* is usually built in shrubs and is common in open woodlands. It is a complete orb and is remarkable for its symmetry and delicacy. The stabilimentum often consists mainly of remians of prey attached in a vetical line to the center of the web. The spider takes up position in line with the stabilimentum. Spiders of subfamily Argiopinae are easily recognized by their large size and brightly colored abdomens. They are diurnal spiders encounterd in the hub of their orbweb during the day. Barrier webs, one on each side of the orb, serve to protect the spiders. The webs are often provided with a stabilimentum consisting of zigzag silk bands. *Cyrtophora* (subfamily Cyrtophorinae) makes a u-

nique web, superficially resembling that of Linyphiidae. The web of *Cyrtophora* consists of a fine-meshed sheet,, similar to the enlarged central area of orbweb, but made of dry silk and arranged horizontally. It is positioned in an irregular support system consisting of silk threads above and below the mesh. The spider hangs upside-down in the center. Insects flying into the top supporting system are knocked down and grasped by the spider. Members of subfamily Gasteracanthinae are brightly decorated with yellow, red or black-and-white patterns, The web of gasteracanthines is a complete orb, made either vertically or on an inclined plane, with an open hub, many radii and viscid spirals. A distinct feature is the occurrence of series of flucculent tufts of silk attached either to the radii or to the bridge and fundation lines. The tufts consist of a mass of thin threads. The spider hangs in the middle of the web in the open hub.

Aculepeira Chamberlin *et* Ivie, 1942

Aculepeira armida **(Audouin, 1826) (figs. 131J, 145G)**
Aculepeira armida: Levi, 1997: 236, f. 208—217.
Araneus victoria: Zhang, 1987: 73, f. 56; Hu & Li, 1987: 327, f. 9—10.
Distribution: Tibet, Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Aculepeira armida orientalis **(Kulczynski, 1901) (figs. 131K, 145H)**
Araneus victoria orientalis: Zhang, 1987: 74, f. 57.
Distribution: Shanxi, Beijing, Jilin; Russia.
Aculepeira carbonaria sinensis **(Schenkel, 1953) (figs. 131L—N, 132F—G, 145I)**
Araneus carbonaria sinensis Schenkel, 1953: 49, f. 23.
Aculepeira carbonaria sinensis Brignoli, 1983: 255; Hu & Wu, 1989: 81, f. 60; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 103, f. 30.
Distribution: Beijing, Xinjiang.
Aculepeira luosangensis **Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 131O—Q, 132H—I, 145J)**
Aculepeira luosangensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 10, f. 17—26; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 104, f. 31.
Distribution: Tibet.
Aculepeira packardi **(Thorell, 1875) (figs. 132A—C, J—K, 145K)**
Epeira packardi Thorell, 1875: 490.
Aculepeira packardi: Levi, 1977a: 228, f. 148—161, 174, 176—181; Yin *et al.*, 1990: 12, f. 27—34; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 106, f. 32.
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjiang; North America, Russia, Kazakhstan.
Aculepeira taibaishanensis **Zhu *et* Wang, 1995 (figs. 132D—E, L—M, 145L)**
Aculepeira taibaishanensis Zhu & Wang, 1995: 165, f. 1—5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 107, f. 33.
Distribution: Shaanxi.

Acusilas Simom, 1895

Acusilas coccineus **Simon. 1895 (figs. 133A—D, 145M)**
Acusilas coccineus Simon, 1895: 785; Hu, 1984: 88, f. 78; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 112, f. 106; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 109, f. 35.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Hunan, Taiwan, Sichuan; China to Moluccas

Agalenatea Archer, 1951

Agalenatea redii **(Scopoli, 1763) (figs. 133E—F, 145N)**
Aranea redii Scopoli, 1763: 394; Hu & Wu, 1989: 94, f. 69.
Agalenatea redii: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 115, f. 40.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Alenatea Song *et* Zhu, New genus

Carapace yellowish brown to grayish brown. Both eye rows recurved. AME - AME < AME - ALE, PME - PME < PME - PLE. Median ocular area wider in front than behind, as

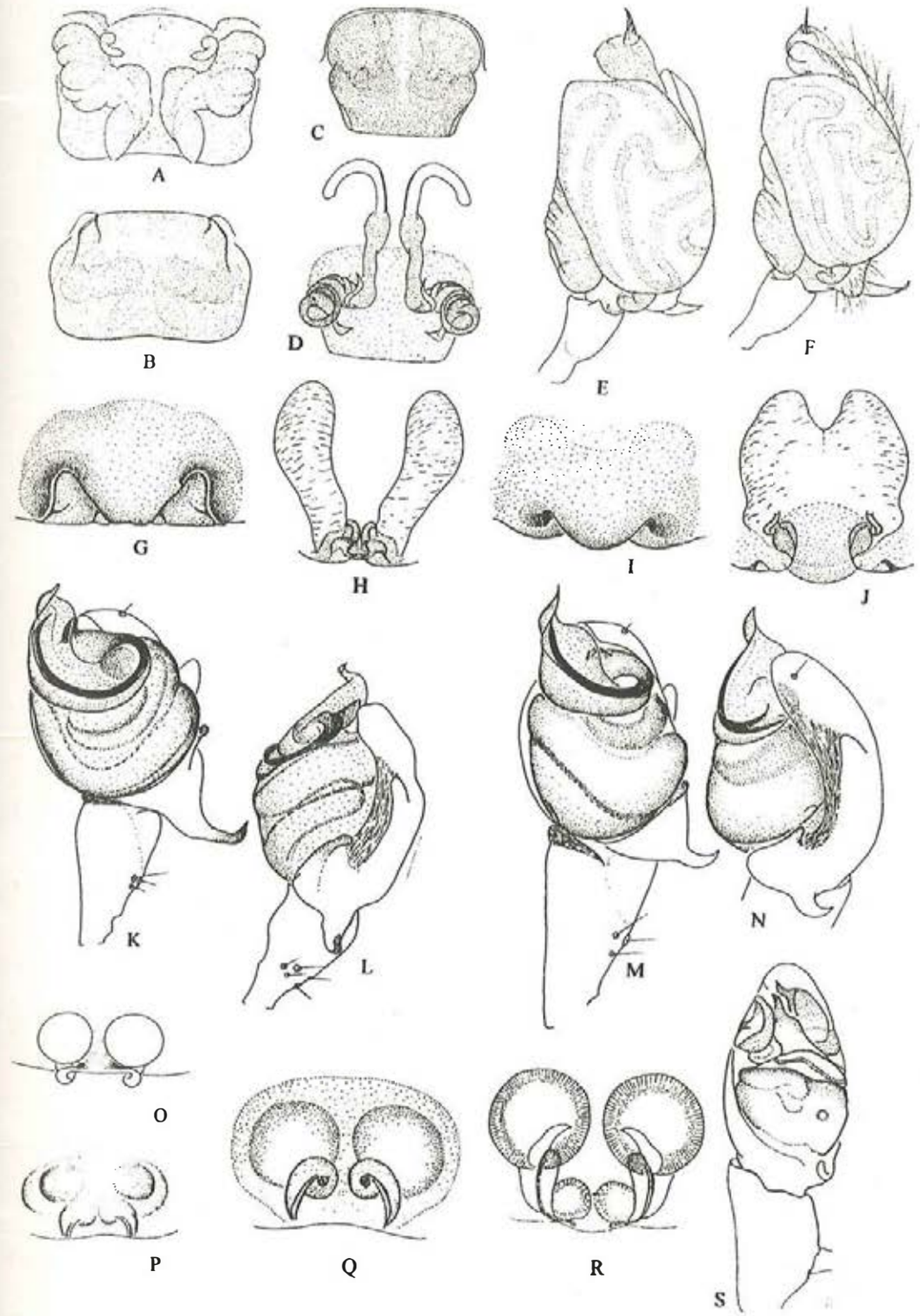

Fig. 129

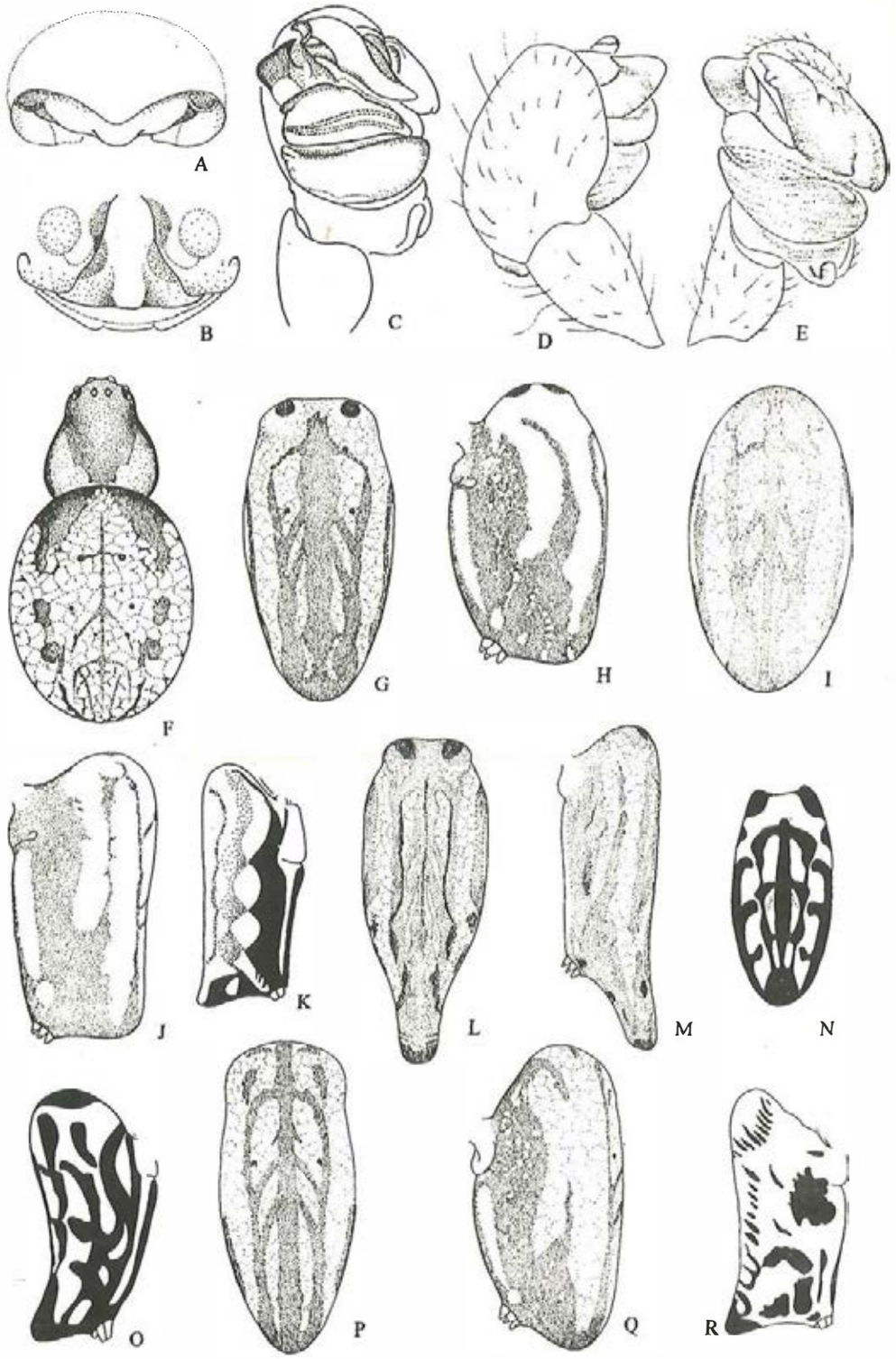

Fig. 130

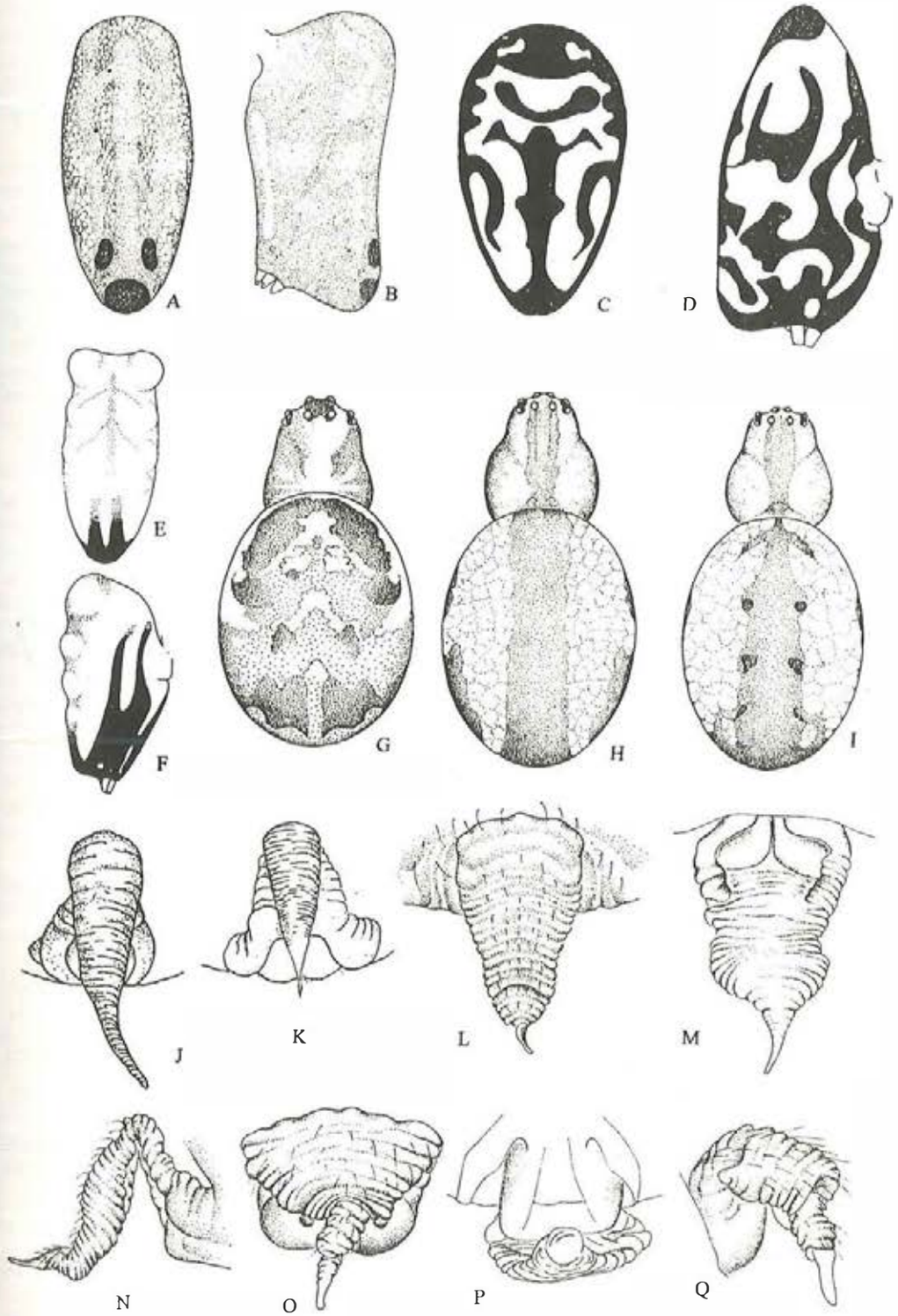

Fig. 131

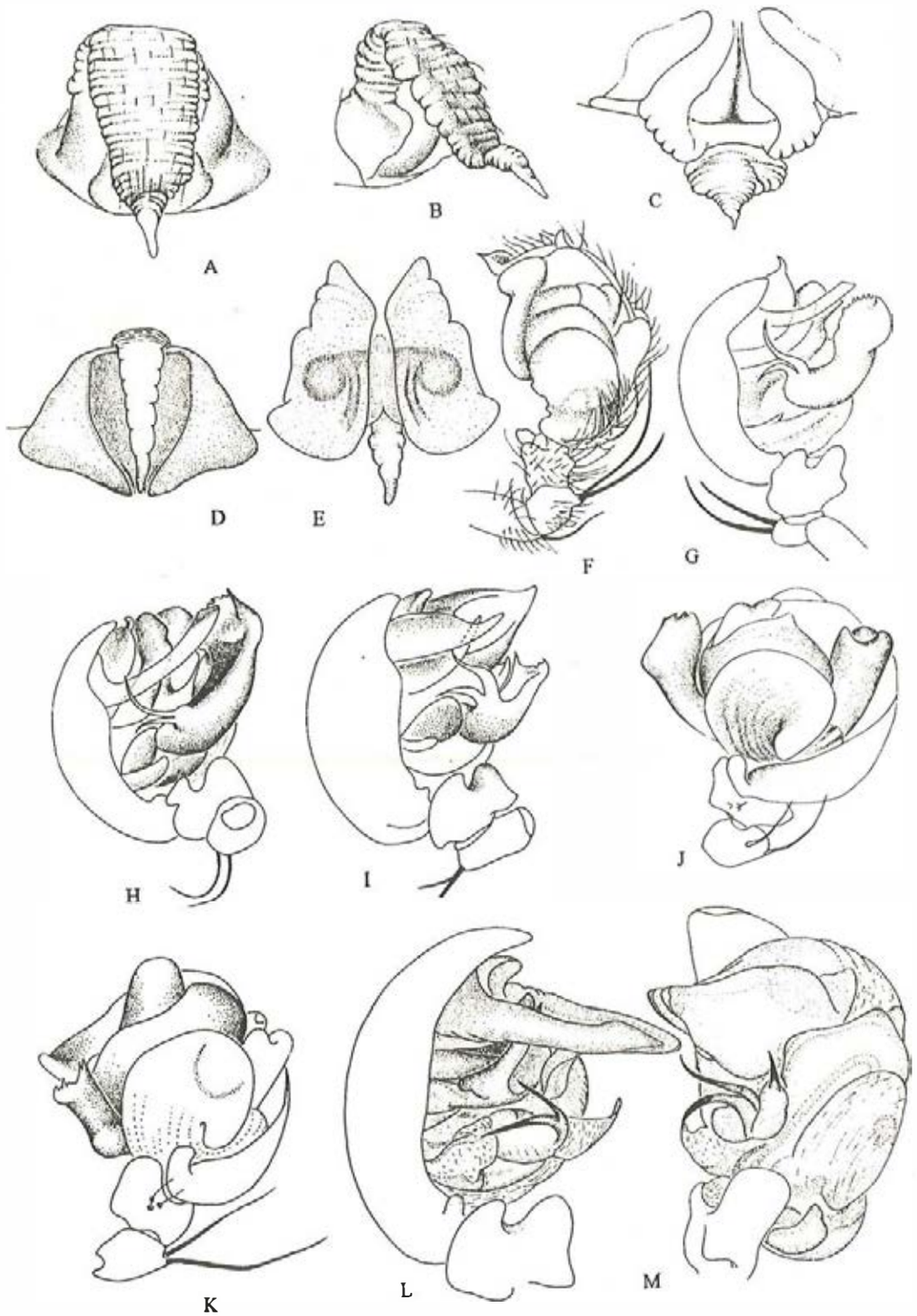

Fig. 132

long as wide. Fovea longitudinal. Cheliceral furrow with 4 teeth on promargin, 3 teeth on retromargin. Abdomen wider than long, or as wide as long. Color and markings on dorsum of abdomen greatly varied; posterior part with a folium. scapus of female epigyne with a membraneous hood; intromittent orifice situated at lateral margin between dorsal and ventral plates; connecting duct long and coiled. Male palp: terminal apophysis large, embolus long, flagelliform, with an embolar lamella.

The new genus is closely elated to *Agalenatea* Archer, 1951 (Levy, 1997: 333), but differs from the latter in: 1. abdomen with a large, yellow spot on the center of venter; 2. scapus of epigyne with a membraneous hood on the center near the distal end; the intromittent orifices located at lateral edges between dorsal plate and ventral plate of epigyne; connecting duct long and coiled; 3. the terminal apophysis of male's palpal organ large; embolus long, flagelliform, with an embolar lamella on its base.

Type species: *Araneus fuscocolorata* Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906.

Etymology: The generic name is derived from the name of its related genus without special meaning. The gender is feminine.

Alenatea fuscocolorata **(Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (figs.6B, 133H—K, 146A—B)**
New combination

Araneus fuscocolorata Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 224, f. 29, 298; Lee, 1964: 39, f. 10h—i; Hu, 1984: 92, f. 86.

Neoscona fuscocolorata: Ma & Tu, 1987: 51, f. 1.

Agalenatea fuscocolorata: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 113, f. 39.

Araneus arcopictus: Zhu & Shi, 1983: 69, f. 56.

Araneus angulopictus Schenkel, 1953: 53, f. 26. First synonymized with *A. fuscocolorata* by Ma & Tu in 1987.

Neoscona angulopicta: Zhang, 1987: 83, f. 67.

Araneus arcopicta Schenkel, 1953: 50, f. 25; Zhu *et al.*, 1983: 69, f. 56; Hu, 1984: 89, f. 80. First synonymized with *A. fuscocolorata* by Ma & Tu in 1987.

Agalenatea arcopicta: Yaginuma & Archer, 1959: 37; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 112, f. 37.

Araneus davidi Schenkel, 1963: 172, f. 100. First synonymized with *A. fuscocolorata* by Ma & Tu in 1987.

Agalenatea davidi: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 113, f. 38.

Distribution: Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Ningxia, Gansu, Xinjiang, Hebei, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Shandong, Henan, Zhejiang, Jiangxi; Japan.

Note: The species *Araneus angulopicta* Schenkel, 1953, is considered a junior synonym of *A. fuscocolorata*.

Alenatea touxie **Song *et* Zhu, sp. nov.**

Agalenatea angulopicta (non Schenkel, 1953) Yin *et al.*, 1997: 111, f. 36 (misidentification).

Holotype: female; paratypes: 1 female; Mt. Guandishan, Shanxi Province, August 2, 1982, by Zhu, M. S.

Length of females 5.05 – 5.10mm. Diagnostic characters as described by Yin *et al.*, 1997. The scapus of epigyne is slippers-like.

The new species is closely similar to *A. wangi*, but differs from the latter in the shape of scapus of epigyne, and also in the internal structure of the genitalis as shown in the figures.

Distribution: Hunan, Hubei, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu.

Etymology: The specific name is a noun which means slippers in Chinese.

Alenatea wangi **Zhu *et* Song, sp. nov. (fig.133L—N)**

Holotype: female; paratypes: 2 females; Mt. Taibaishan, Shanxi Province, May 15, 1991, by Wang, X. B.

Length of females 5.30 – 5.90mm. Length of holotype 5.90: cephalothorax 2.20 long, 2.00 wide; abdomen 4.00 long, 4.40 wide. Carapace yellowish brown, in front of cervical grooves each with a yellow spot. Both eye rows recurved. AME – AME 0.23, AME – ALE 0.30, PME – PME 0.15, PME – PLE 0.43. Fovea longitudinal. Chelicerae yellowish brown, promargin with 4 teeth, retromargin with 3 teeth. Sternum yellowish brown, with

two yellow spots. Legs yellowish brown, with dark rings. Ⅰ 9.40 (3.10, 3.60, 1.90, 0.80), Ⅱ 7.40 (2.30, 2.90, 1.50, 0.70), Ⅲ 4.40 (1.60, 1.40, 0.90, 0.50), Ⅳ 6.50 (2.20, 2.20, 1.40, 0.60). Leg formula: 1243. Abdomen light yellowish brown; dorsum with a light brown folium on the posterior half; venter with a large, yellow spot on the middle. Epigyne brown, scapus longer than wide.

The new species is similar to *A. fuscocolorata* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906), but differs from the latter in the scapus of epigyne longer than wide rather than wider than long, and in the connecting duct coiled into two rings instead of three rings.

Etymology: The specific name is a patronym in honor of the collector of the holotype.

Anepsion Strand, 1929

Anepsion depressum **(Thorell, 1877) (figs. 133O—P, 146C)**
Paraplectana depressa Thorell, 1877: 354.
Anepsia depressa: Simon, 1895: 868, f. 930.
Anepsion depressum: Zhu *et al.*, 1994: 26, f. 1; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 116, f. 41.
Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan; Myanmar to Sulawesi.

Anepsion japoncium **Yaginuma, 1962 (figs. 134B—C, 146D)**
Anepsion japonicum Yaginuma, 1962: 134, f. 65.1; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 117, f. 42.
Distribution: Hainan; Japan.

Anepsion maritatum **(O. P.-Cambridge, 1877) (figs. 134A, 146E)**
Paraplectana maritata O. P.-Cambridge, 1877: 32, T. 7, f. 7.
Anepsion maritatum: Yaginuma & Wen, 1983: 196, f. 4a—b; Song, 1987: 158, f. 118; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 118, f. 43.
Distribution: Hainan; Sri Lanka to Sulawesi.

Anepsion roeweri **Chrysanthus, 1961**
Anepsion roeweri Chrysanthus, 1961: 467, pl. 25, f. 22—27.
Distribution: Taiwan; Philippines.

Arachnura Vinson, 1863

Arachnura heptotubercula **Yin *et al.*, 1983 (figs. 134D—E, H—I, 146F—G)**
Arachnura heptotubercula Yin *et al.*, 1983c: 1, f. 1, 2; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 120, f. 44; Feng, 1990: 51, f. 26; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 100, f. 93, 94.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan.

Arachnura logio **Yaginuma, 1956 (figs. 134J, 146H—I)**
Arachnura logio Yagunuma, 1956: 1, f. 1—14; Zhu & Okuma, 1974: 42; Hu, 1984: 101, f. 96; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 100, f. 92; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 121, f. 45.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Taiwan; Japan.

Arachnura melanura **Simon, 1867 (figs. 134F—G, 146J)**
Arachnura melanura Simon, 1867: 17; Lee, 1964: 48, f. 15; Hu, 1984: 100, f. 95; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 122, f. 46.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Taiwan; India to Japan and Sulawesi.

Arachnura spinosa **(Saito, 1933)**
Cyclosa spinosa Saito, 1933: 52, pl. 3, f. 33a—d; Lee, 1964: 51, f. 16h; Yoshida, 1978: 10; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 264, f. 175.
Arachnura spinosa: Tanikawa & Ono, 1993: 51. Trasferred from *Cyclosa*, after Yoshida, 1978.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Araneus Clerck, 1757

Araneus acusisetus **Zhu *et* Song, 1994 (figs. 134K—L, 146K)**
Araneus acusisetus Zhu & Song in Zhu *et al.*, 1994: 27, f. 2; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 143, f. 58.
Distribution: Hubei.

Araneus affinis **Zhu, Tu *et* Hu, 1988 (figs. 134M, 135A, 146L)**

Araneus affinis Zhu, Tu & Hu, 1988: 53, f. 4—6; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 155, f. 71.
Distribution: Shanxi.

Araneus aksuensis **Yin, Xie *et* Bao, 1996 (figs. 135B—D, 146M)**
Araneus aksuensis Yin, Xie & Bao, 1996: 1, f. 1—5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 155, f. 72.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Araneus albomaculatus **Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 135E—G, 142F, 146N)**
Araneus albomaculatus Yin *et al.*, 1990: 15, f. 35—42; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 132, f. 47.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Araneus ancurus **Zhu, Tu *et* Hu, 1988 (figs. 135H—I, 142G—H, 147A)**
Araneus ancurus Zhu, Tu & Hu, 1988: 54, f. 7—11; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 157, f. 73.
Distribution: Shanxi.

Araneus angulatus **Clerck, 1757 (figs. 135J—L, 147B)**
Araneus angulatus Clerck, 1757: 22, T. 1, f. 1—3; Zhang, 1987: 63, f. 46; Hu & Wu, 1989: 82, f. 61; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 158, f. 74.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Araneus auriculatus **Song *et* Zhu, 1992 (figs. 135M—N, 142I—J)**
Araneus auriculatus Song & Zhu, 1992: 167, f. 1; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 144, f. 59; Song & Li, 1997: 411, f. 13.
Distribution: Hubei.

Araneus badiofoliatus **Schenkel, 1963 (figs. 135O—P, 147C)**
Araneus badiofoliatus Schenkel, 1963: 156, f. 92; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 199, f. 116.
Distribution: Gansu.

Araneus badongensis **Song *et* Zhu, 1992 (fig. 142K—L)**
Araneus badongensis Song & Zhu, 1992: 168, f. 2; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 200, f. 117; Song & Li, 1997: 412, f. 14.
Distribution: Hubei.

Araneus baotianmanensis **Hu, Wang *et* Wang, 1991 (figs. 135Q—S, 147D)**
Araneus baotianmanensis Hu, Wang & Wang, 1991: 37, f. 1—14; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 159, f. 75.
Distribution: Henan.

Araneus beijiangensis **Hu *et* Wu, 1989 (figs. 135T, 136A—B, 142O, 147E)**
Araneus beijiangensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 82, f. 62; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 160, f. 76.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Araneus bicavus **Zhu *et* Wang, 1994 (figs. 136C—D, 147F)**
Araneus bicavus Zhu & Wang, 1994: 28, f. 3; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 161, f. 77.
Distribution: Guangxi.

Araneus biprominens **Yin, Wang *et* Xie, 1989 (figs. 136E—G, 142P—Q, 147G)**
Araneus biprominens Yin, Wang & Xie, 1989: 330, f. 1—4; Yin *et al.*, 1989: 162, f. 78; Yin & Bao, 1995: 127, f. 4—6 (lapsus for *prominens*).
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan.

Araneus bosenbergi **Fox, 1938 (fig. 136H)**
Araneus bosenbergi Fox, 1938: 367, f. 7; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 163, f. 79.
Distribution: Sichuan.

Araneus cercidius **Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 136I—K, 147H)**
Araneus cercidius Yin *et al.*, 1990: 20, f. 47—50; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 135, f. 50.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.

Araneus chunhuaia **Zhu, Tu *et* Hu, 1988 (figs. 136L—M, 142M—N, 147I)**
Araneus chunhuaia Zhu, Tu & Hu, 1988: 54, f. 12—16; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 164, f. 80.
Distribution: Shanxi.

Araneus circellus **Song *et* Zhu, 1992 (fig. 136N—O)**
Araneus circellus Song & Zhu, 1992: 168, f. 3; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 145, f. 60; Song & Li, 1997: 412, f. 15.

Distribution: Hubei.
***Araneus circumbasilaris* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 136P—R, 147J)**
Araneus circumbasilaris Yin *et al.*, 1990: 29, f. 69—73; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 165, f. 81.
Distribution: Beijing.
***Araneus colubrinus* Song *et* Zhu, 1992 (fig. 136S—T)**
Araneus colubrinus Song & Zhu, 1992: 169, f. 47; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 146, f. 61; Song & Li, 1997: 413, f. 16.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Araneus dayongensis* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 137A—B, 147K)**
Araneus dayongensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 22, f. 58—61; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 147, f. 62.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Araneus decentella* Strand, 1907 (fig. 143A)**
Araneus decentella Strand, 1907: 84, f. 13—14; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 201, f. 118.
Distribution: Shanghai; Bengal, India.
***Araneus diadematoides* Zhu, Tu *et* Hu, 1988 (figs. 137C—D, 147L)**
Araneus diadematoides Zhu, Tu & Hu, 1988: 55, f. 17—19; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 166, f. 82.
Distribution: Shanxi.
***Araneus diadematus* Clerck, 1757 (figs. 137E, G, 143B—C, 147M)**
Araneus diadematus Clerck, 1757: 25, T. 11, f. 4; Saito, 1936: 39, f. 21; Hu, 1984: 90, f. 83; Song, 1987: 162, f. 122; Hu & Wu, 1989: 87, f. 64; Feng, 1990: 56, f. 15; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 167, f. 83.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Xinjiang, Hebei, Shandong; Holarctic.
***Araneus diffinis* Zhu, Tu *et* Hu, 1988 (figs. 137H—I, 147N)**
Araneus diffinis Zhu, Tu & Hu, 1988: 56, f. 20—22; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 202, f. 119.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Shanxi.
***Araneus doenitzella* Strand, 1906: (fig. 137F)**
Araneus doenitzella Strand, 1906: 383, T. 4, f. 40; Saito, 1933: 54, T. 3, f. 16; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 202, f. 120.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.
***Araneus ejusmodi* Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (figs. 137J—K, 143D)**
Araneus ejusmodi Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 229, T. 11, f. 25; Yin, 1978: 1, f. 1; Writing Group, 1980: 92, 38; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 92, f. 38; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 136, f. 51; Hu, 1984: 92, f. 85; Guo, 1985: 53, f. 2—11; Chen & Gao, 1990: 45, f. 48; Feng, 1990: 57, f. 52; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 87, f. 77; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 870, f. 34; Zhao, 1993: 229, f. 105.
Distribution: Shandong, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Hubei, Jiangxi, Hunan, Fujian, Sichuan; Japan.
***Araneus elongatus* Yin, Wang *et* Xie, 1989 (figs. 137L—N, 147O)**
Araneus elongatus Yin, Wang & Xie, 1989b: 331, f. 5—9; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 137, f. 52.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Araneus fengshanensis* Zhu *et* Song, 1994 (figs. 137O—Q, 147P)**
Araneus fengshanensis Zhu & Song, 1994: 31, f. 6.
Distribution: Guangxi.
***Araneus flagelliformis* Zhu *et* Yin, 1997 (figs. 137R—T, 147Q)**
Araneus flagelliformis Zhu & Yin, 1997: 168, f. 84.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
***Araneus flavidus* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 137U—W, 148A)**
Araneus flavidus Yin *et al.*, 1990: 30, f. 74—77; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 169, f. 85.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Araneus gratiolus* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 138A—B, 148B)**

Araneus gratiolus Yin *et al.*, 1990: 32, f. 78—80; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 170, f. 86.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Araneus guandishanensis* Zhu, Tu *et* Hu, 1988 (figs. 143E—F, 148C)**
Araneus guandishanensis Zhu, Tu & Hu, 1988: 57, f. 23—24; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 171, f. 87.
Distribution: Shanxi.
***Araneus henanensis* (Hu *et* Wang, 1991)(figs. 138C—D, 148D)**
Hypsosinga henanensis Hu & Wang, 1991: 39, f. 5—7.
Araneus henanensis: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 197, f. 114.
Distribution: Henan, Hunan, Fujian.
***Araneus himalayaensis* Tikader, 1975 (figs. 138E, H—I, 148E)**
Araneus himalayaensis Tikader, 1975: 145, f. 1—3; Hu & Li, 1987a: 326, f. 8; Yin *et al.*, 1990: 33, f. 81—83; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 171, f. 88.
Distribution: Tibet; India.
***Araneus inustus* (L. Koch, 1871)(figs. 138F—G, 148F)**
Epeira inustus L. Koch, 1871: 94, T. 7, f. 3.
Araneus inustus: Lee, 1964: 40, f. 11a—c; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 138; f. 53.
Distribution: Taiwan; Sumatra to Australia.
***Araneus licenti* Schenkel, 1953 (fig. 138J—L)**
Araneus licenti Schenkel, 1953: 43, f. 20; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 172, f. 89.
Distribution: Shanxi.
***Araneus linshuensis* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 138M—N, 148G)**
Araneus linshuensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 35, f. 84—86; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 173, f. 90.
Distribution: Shandong.
***Araneus marmoreus* Clerck, 1757 (figs. 138O—P, 143G—H, 148H)**
Araneus marmoreus Clerck, 1757: 29, f. 2; Song, 1987: 164, f. 125; Zhang, 1987: 69, f. 51. 1—3; Zhu, Tu & Hu, 1988: 57, f. 25—29; Hu & Wu, 1989: 91, f. 67; Chen & Gao, 1990: 46, f. 50; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 174, f. 91.
Distribution: Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang; Holarcitc.
***Araneus marmoroides* Schenkel, 1953 (figs. 138Q—R, 143I—J)**
Araneus marmoroides Schenkel, 1953: 35, f. 17; Zhu, Tu & Hu, 1988: 58, f. 31—35; Chen & Gao, 1990: 46, f. 50; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 175. f. 92.
Distribution: Sichuan, Beijing, Xinjiang, Shandong.
***Araneus menglunensis* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 143K—L, 148I)**
Araneus menglunensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 41, f. 94—102; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 187, f. 104.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Araneus miquanensis* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 138S—U, 148J)**
Araneus miquanensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 41, f. 103—106; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 188, f. 105.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Araneus mitificus* (Simon, 1886) (figs. 139A—B)**
Epeira mitificus Simon, 1886: 150.
Araneus mitificus: Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 221, T. 4, f. 20, T. 11, f. 207; Lee, 1964: 40, f. 10k—1; Hu, 1984: 95, f. 89; Chen & Gao, 1990: 46, f. 51; Feng, 1990: 58, f. 33; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 89, f. 79; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 139, f. 54.
Distribution: Hong Kong, Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Liaoning,; India to Philippines, New Guinea.
***Araneus motuoensis* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 139C—D, 148K)**
Araneus motuoensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 36, f. 87—90; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 176, f. 93.
Distribution: Tibet.
***Araneus nidus* Yin *et* Gong, 1996 (figs. 139G—H, 143M—N, 148M)**
Araneus nidus Yin & Gong, 1996: 73, f. 1—8; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 177, f. 94.

Distribution: Hunan.
***Araneus nigromaculatus* Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs.** 139E—F, 148L)
Araneus nigromaculatus Schenkel, 1963: 155, f. 91; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 204, f. 122.
Distribution: Gansu.
***Araneus nympha* (Simon**, 1889)(**figs.** 139J—L, 148N)
Epeira nympha Simon, 1889: 339.
Araneus nympha: Hu & Li, 1987b: 263, f. 10; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 148, f. 63.
Distribution: Tibet; India, Pakistan.
***Araneus octodentalis* Song *et* Zhu**, 1992 (**fig.** 144A—B)
Araneus octodentalis Song & Zhu, 1992: 169, f. 5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 149, f. 64; Song & Li, 1997: 414, f. 17.
Distribution:. Hubei.
***Araneus pahalgaonensis* Tikader *et* Bal**, 1981 (**figs.** 139I, M—N, 148O)
Araneus pahalgaonensis Tikader & Bal, 1981: 44, f. 95—98: Yin *et al.*, 1990: 38, f. 91—93; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 179, f. 95.
Distribution: Zhejiang; India.
***Araneus pavlovi* Schenkel**, 1953 (**fig.** 144C—D)
Araneus pavlovi Schenkel, 1953: 41, f. 19; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 205, f. 123.
Distribution: Hebei.
***Araneus pentagrammicus* (Karsch**, 1879)(**figs.** 139O—P, 144G—H, 148P)
Miranda pentagrammicus Karsch, 1879: 72, T. 1, f. 6.
Araneus pentagrammicus: Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 219, f. 211; Lee, 1964: 39. f. 10j; Hu, 1984: 95, f. 90; Zhang, 1987: 70, f. 52; Feng, 1990: 61, f. 36; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 91, f. 81 (*pentagrammica*); Yin *et al.*, 1997: 180, f. 96.
Distribution: Hebei, Jiangxi, Hunan, Taiwan, Guangxi, Sichuan; Japan.
***Araneus pichoni* Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs.** 139Q, 148Q)
Araneus pichoni Schenkel, 1963: 157, f. 93; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 205, f. 124
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Araneus pineus* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 139R—T, 148R)
Araneus pineus Yin *et al.*, 1990; 43, f. 107—110; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 189, f. 106.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Araneus pinguis* (Karsch**, 1879)(**figs.** 139U—V, 144E—F)
Epeira pinguis Karsch, 1879: 68.
Araneus pinguis: Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 226, f. 216; Song *et al.*, 1981: 83, f. 3, 4; Song, 1987: 165, f. 126; Hu, 1984: 95, f. 91; Zhang, 1987: 70, f. 53; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 181, f. 97.
Araneus quadratus (non Clerck, 1757) Zhang, 1987: 74, f. 58.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Japan.
***Araneus pseudocentrodes* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**figs.** 139W—X, 148S)
Araneus pseudocentrodes Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 232, T. 15, f. 415; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 85, f. 75 (lapsus for *pseudoventrodes*); Yin *et al.*, 1997: 140, f. 55.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Jiangxi, Yunnan; Japan.
Araneus pseudosturmii* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 140A, 148T)
Araneus pseudosturmii Yin *et al.*, 1990: 25, f. 62, 63; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 150, f. 65.
Araneus stuimii (non Hahn) Xu & Wang, 1983: 1, f. 2.
Distribution: Anhui, Hunan.
***Araneus pseudoventricosus* Schenkel**, 1963 (**fig.** 144I)
Araneus pseudoventricosus Schenkel, 1963: 150, f. 88; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 190, f. 107.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Araneus qianshan* Zhu, Zhang *et* Gao**, 1998 (**fig.** 140B—C)
Araneus qianshan Zhu, Zhang & Gao, 1998: 30, f. A—D.
Distribution: Anhui.

***Araneus roseomaculatus* Ono**, 1992 (**fig.** 140D—E)
Araneus roseomaculatus Ono, 1992: 122, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Taiwan.
Araneus shunhuangensis* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 140F—H, 149A)
Araneus shunhuangensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 18, f. 43—46; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 134, f. 49.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Araneus sturmii* (Hahn**, 1831)(**figs.** 140I—J, 149B)
Epeira sturmii Hahn, 1831: 12, TF. 8.
Araneus sturmii: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 151, f. 66.
Distribution: Fujian; Palearctic.
***Araneus taiguensis* Zhu, Tu *et* Hu**, 1988 (**figs.** 140J—K, 149C)
Araneus taiguensis Zhu, Tu & Hu, 1988: 58, f. 36—38; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 182, f. 98.
Distribution: Shanxi.
***Araneus tartaricus* (Kroneberg**, 1875)(**fig.** 140K—L)
Epeira tartaricus Kroneberg, 1875: 2, T. 1, f. 1.
Araneus tartaricus: Schenkel, 1936: 269, f. 89; Feng, 1990: 60, f. 35; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 191, f. 108.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Hunan; Central Asia to Japan.
Araneus tenerius* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 140M—O, 149D)
Araneus tenerius Yin *et al.*, 1990: 45, f. 111—116; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 192, f. 109.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Araneus tengxianensis* Zhu *et* Zhang**, 1994 (**figs.** 140P—Q, 149E)
Araneus tengxianensis Zhu & Zhang, 1994: 29, f. 4; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 141, f. 56.
Distribution: Guangxi.
Araneus tetraspinulus* (Yin *et al., 1990)(**figs.** 140R—S, 149F)
Pronous tetraspinulus Yin *et al.*, 1990: 7, f. 14—16.
Araneus tetraspinulus: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 182, f. 99.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Araneus triangulus* Fox**, 1938
Aranea triangula Fox, 1938: 368, f. 4—5.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Araneus tricoloratus* Zhu, Tu *et* Hu**, 1988 (**figs.** 140V—W, 144L—M, 149G)
Araneus tricoloratus Zhu, Tu & Hu, 1988: 59, f. 39—43; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 193, f. 110.
Distribution: Shandong.
***Araneus tsuno* Yaginuma**, 1972 (**figs.** 140T—U, X, 149H)
Araneus tsuno Yaginuma, 1972: 51, f. 1—8; Zhou *et al.*, 1983: 154, f. 2.
Distribution: Heilongjiang; Palearctic.
***Araneus tubabdominus* Zhu *et* Zhang**, 1993 (**figs.** 140Y—Z, 144N—O, 149I)
Araneus tubabdominus Zhu & Zhang, 1993: 36, f. 1—7; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 184, f. 101.
Distribution: Guangxi.
***Araneus variegatus* Yaginuma**, 1960 (**figs.** 141A—C, 145A, 149J)
Araneus variegatus Yaginuma, 1960: 54, Pl. 19; Yin, 1978: 3, f. 5; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 96, f. 42; Hu, 1984: 98, f. 94; Zhang, 1987: 71, f. 54; Zhu, Tu & Hu, 1988: 59, f. 44—46; Chen & Gao, 1990: 47, f. 53, Pl. 5—32; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 193, f. 111.
Aranea variegata: Song, 1980: 96, f. 42.
Distribution: Jilin, Liaoning, Shandong, Henan, Sichuan; Korea, Japan.
***Araneus ventricosus* (L. Koch**, 1878)(**figs.** 13B, 141D—E, 145B—C)
Epeira ventricosus L. Koch, 1878: 739, T. 15, f. 2; Kulczynski, 1901: 328, pl. 12, f. 6—8.

Aranea pia Chamberlin, 1924: 19. pl. 5. f. 36. First synonymized with *A. ventricosus* by Song in 1992.
Araneus ventricosus: Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 213, T. 3, f. 15, T. 11, f. 198—199, text-fig.3; Lee, 1964: 38, f. 9e; Yin *et al.*, 1983: 34, f. 2c, 6a; Yin *et al.*, 1990: 39, f. 100—102; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 195, f. 112; Hu, 1984: 97, f. 95; Hu & Wu, 1989: 95; Guo, 1985: 59, f. 2—13; Song, 1987: 166, f. 127; 1988: 128, f. 7; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 870, f. 35; Zhang, 1987: 72, f. 55; Chen & Gao, 1990: 47, f. 54, pl. 5—53; Feng, 1990: 59, f. 34; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 88, f. 78; Song, 1992: 128, f. 7; Zhao, 1993: 231, f. 106; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 870, f. 35; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1710, f. 9.
Distribution: Beijing, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Hebei, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Shandong, Henan, Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Hubei, Jiangxi, Hunan, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan, Sichuan; Russia, Korea, Japan.

***Araneus vermimaculatus* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1994 (**figs.** 141**F—G**, 149**K**)
Araneus vermimaculatus Zhu & Wang, 1994: 30, f. 5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 151, f. 67.
Distribution: Shaanxi.

***Araneus viperifer* Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs.** 141**H**, 149**L**)
Araneus viperifer Schenkel, 1963: 165, f. 96; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 152, f. 68
Distribution: Jiangxi, Anhui; Japan.

Araneus virgus (**Fox**, 1938)(**fig.** 141**I**)
Aranea virga Fox, 1938: 370, f. 2; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 206, f. 125.
Distribution: Sichuan.

***Araneus viridiventris* Yaginuma**, 1969 (**figs.** 141**J—K**, **N**, 145**D**, 149**M**)
Araneus viridiventris Yaginuma, 1969: 21, f. 3; Yin *et al.*, 1990: 22, f. 51—57; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 142, f. 57.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian; Japan.

***Araneus wulongensis* Song *et* Zhu**, 1992 (**fig.** 141**O—P**)
Araneus wulongensis Song & Zhu, 1992: 170, f. 6; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 153, f. 6; Song & Li, 1997: 415, f. 18.
Distribution: Sichuan.

***Araneus xianfengensis* Song *et* Zhu**, 1992 (**fig.** 141**L—M**)
Araneus xianfengensis Song & Zhu, 1992: 171, f. 7; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 185, f. 102; Song & Li, 1997: 415, f. 19.
Distribution: Hubei.

Araneus yuanminensis* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 141**R—T**, 149**N**)
Araneus yuanminensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 26, f. 64—68; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 154, f. 70.
Distribution: Beijing.

***Araneus yunnanensis* Yin, Peng *et* Wang**, 1994 (**figs.** 141**Q**, **U—V**, 149**O**)
Araneus yunnanensis Yin, Peng & Wang, 1994: 104, f. 1—4; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 198, f. 115.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Araneus yuzhongensis* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 142**A—C**, 145**E—F**, 149**P**)
Araneus yuzhongensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 47, f. 117—123; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 196, f. 113.
Distribution: Gansu.

***Araneus zebrinus* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1994 (**figs.** 142**D—E**, 150**A**)
Araneus zebrinus Zhu & Wang, 1994: 32, f. 7; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 186, f. 103.
Distribution: Shaanxi.

Species inquirendae

Araneus fratrella Chamberlin, 1924: 19 (an immature female, labelled with two localities, Soochow and Kuliang); Song, 1992: 129; *A. loczyanus* (Lendl), 1899: 562, f. 10—12, Hong Kong; *Araneus mangarevoides* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) Schenkel, 1963:

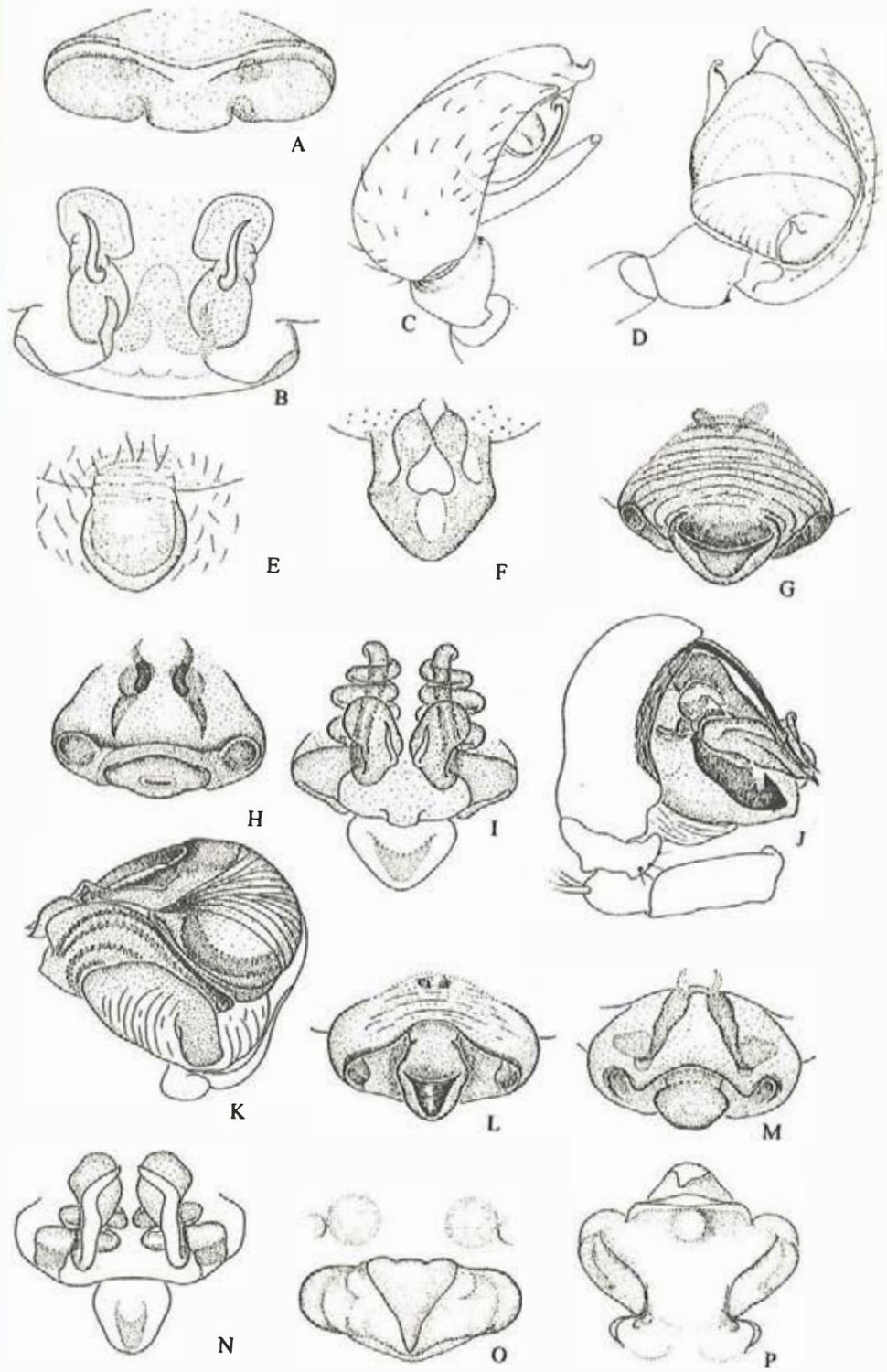

Fig. 133

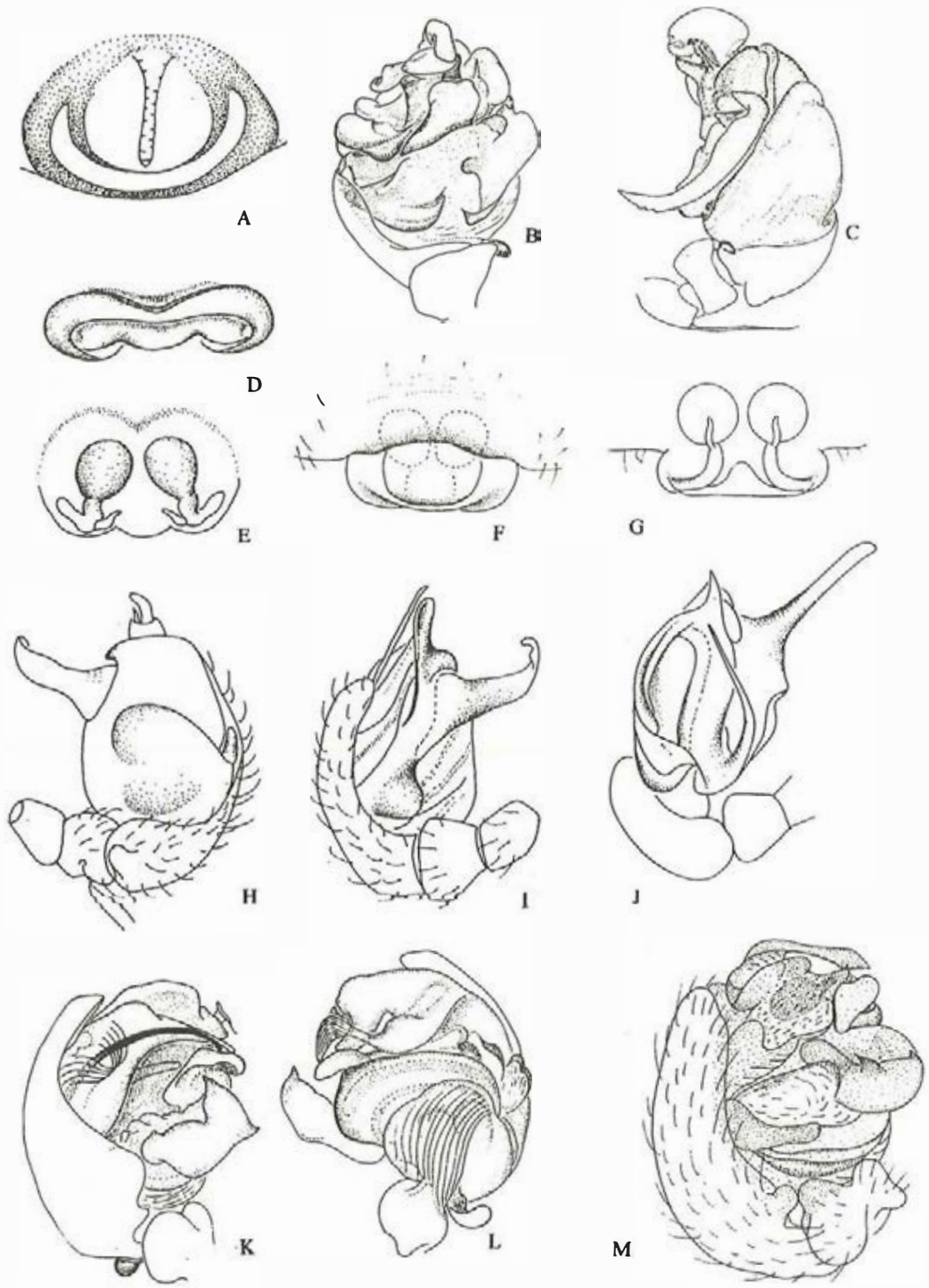

Fig. 134

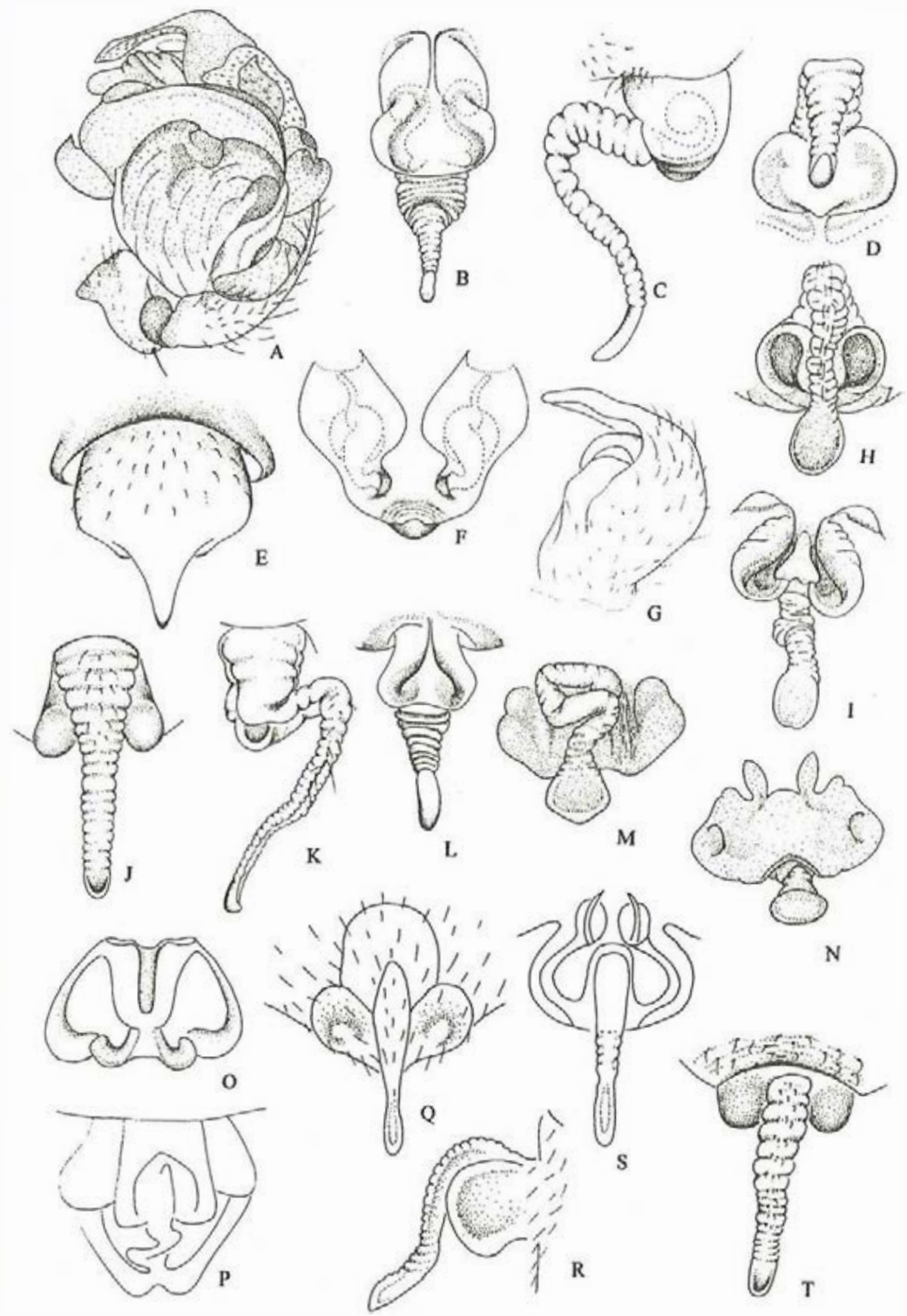

Fig. 135

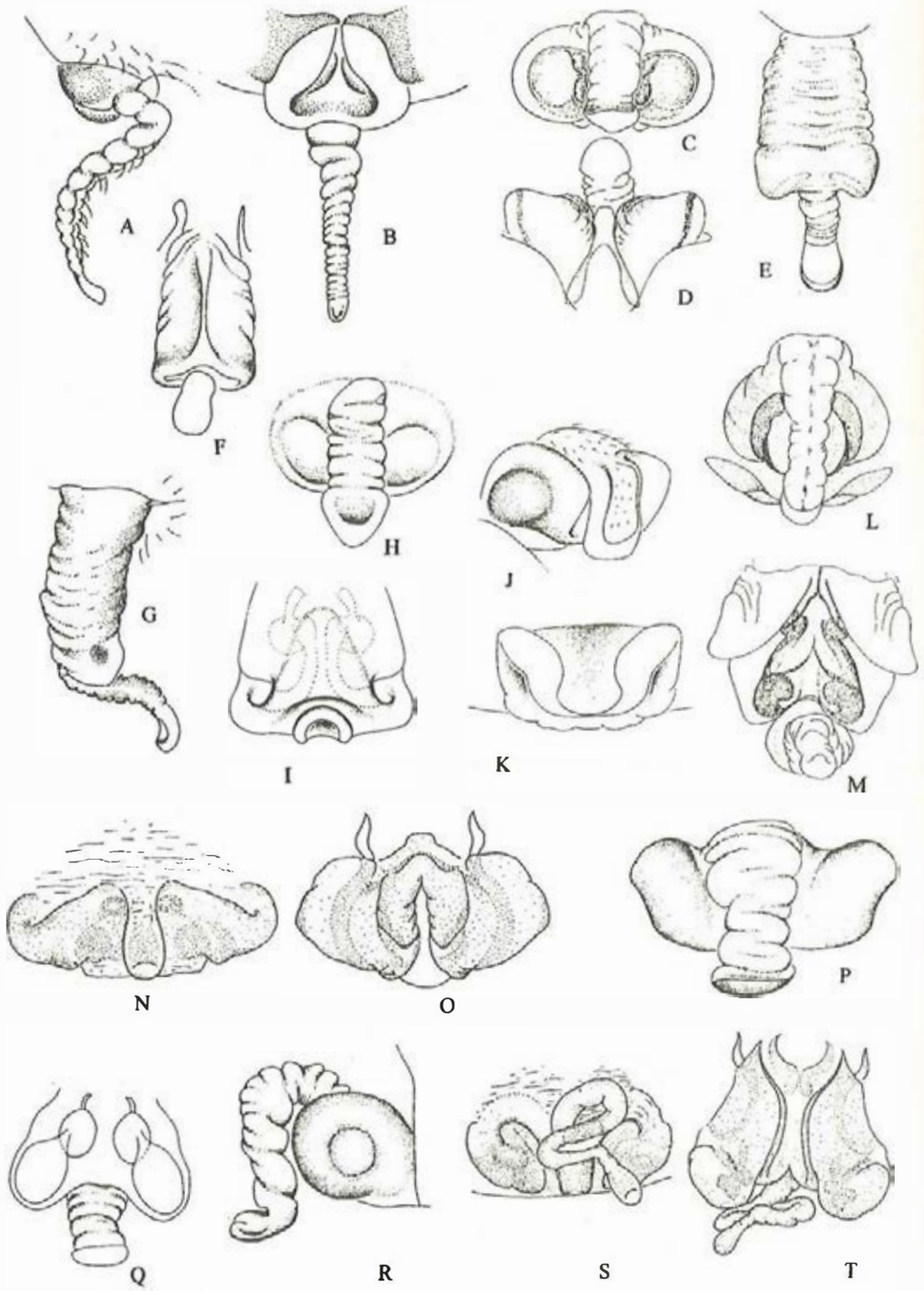

Fig. 136

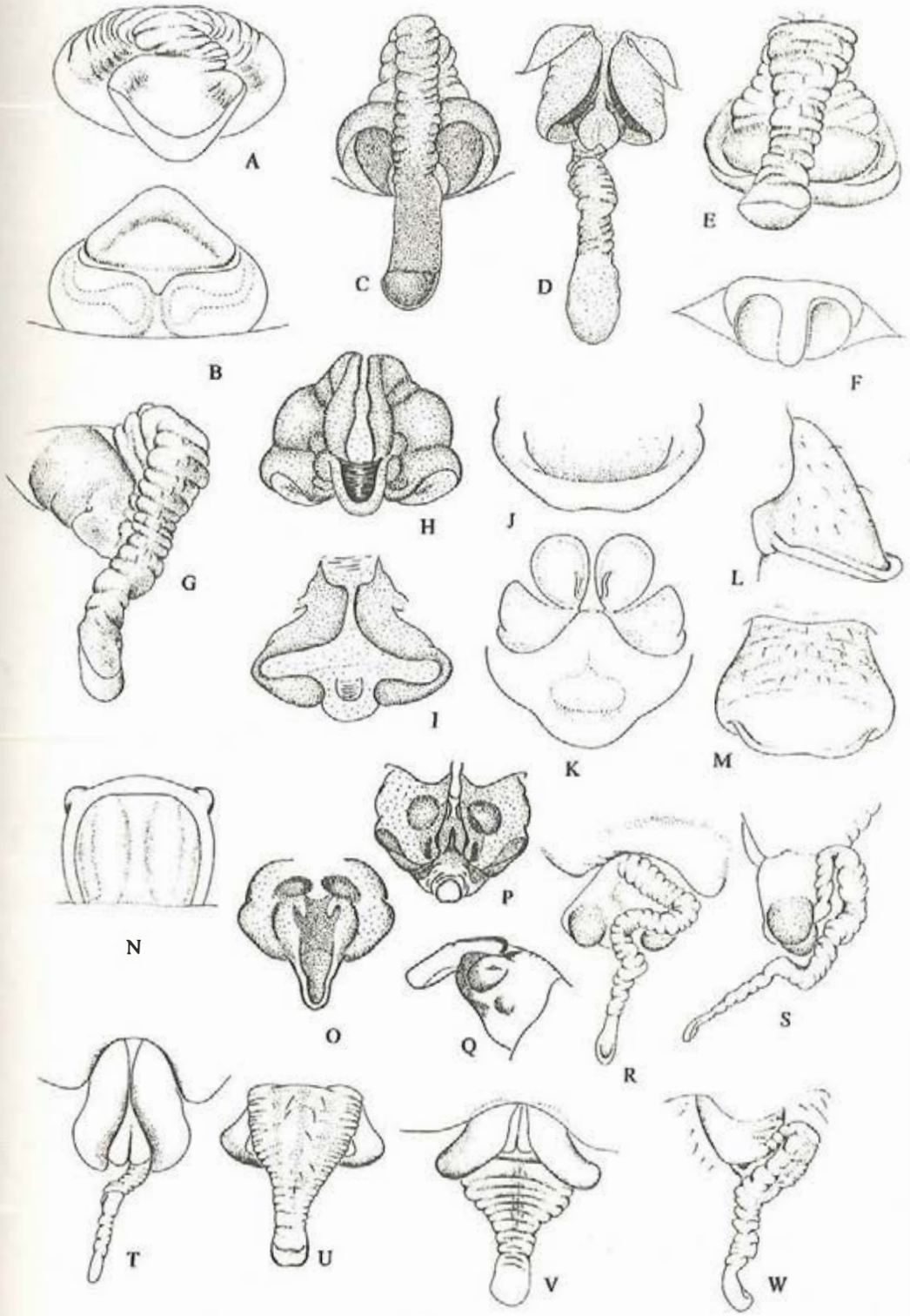

Fig. 137

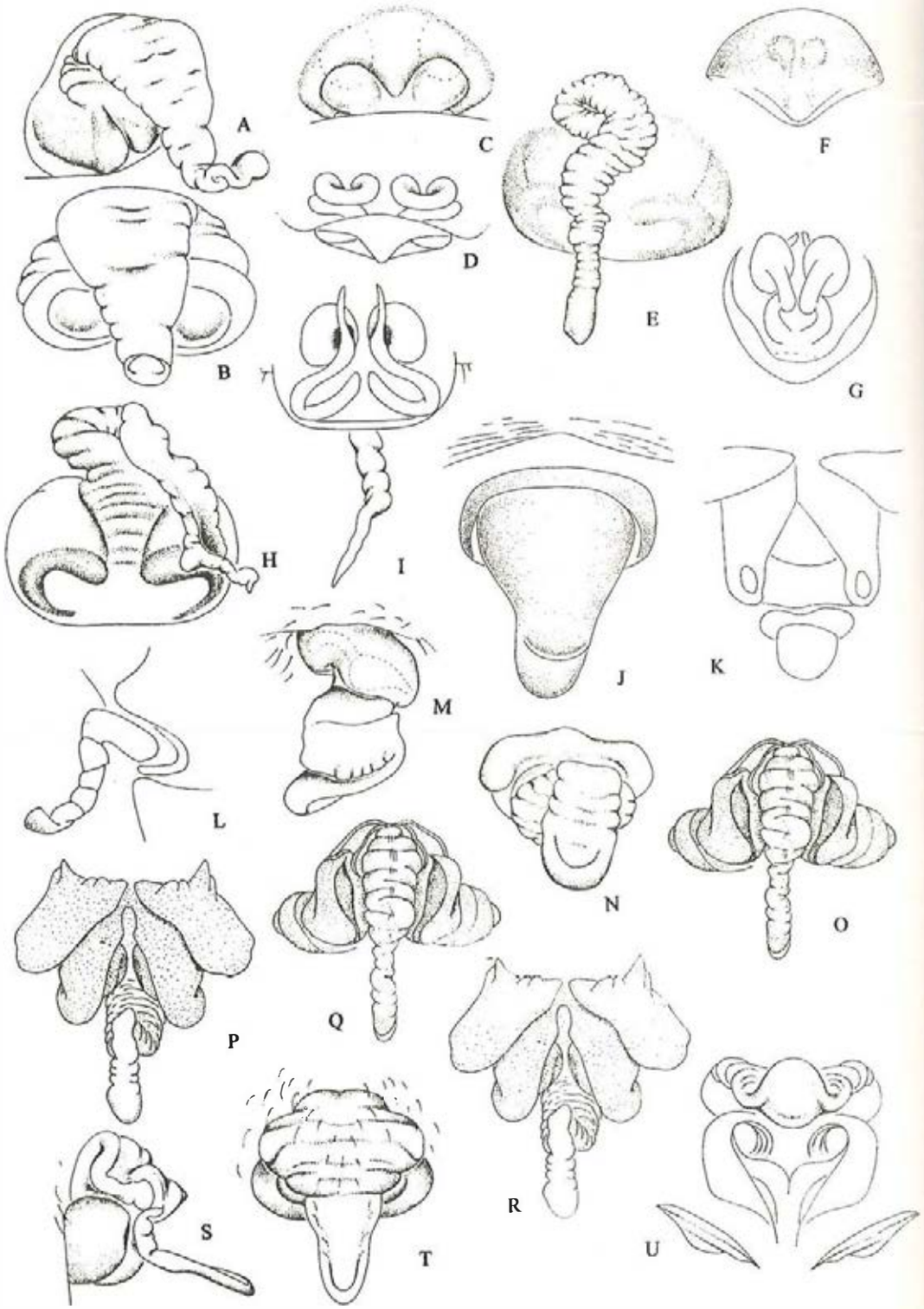

Fig. 138

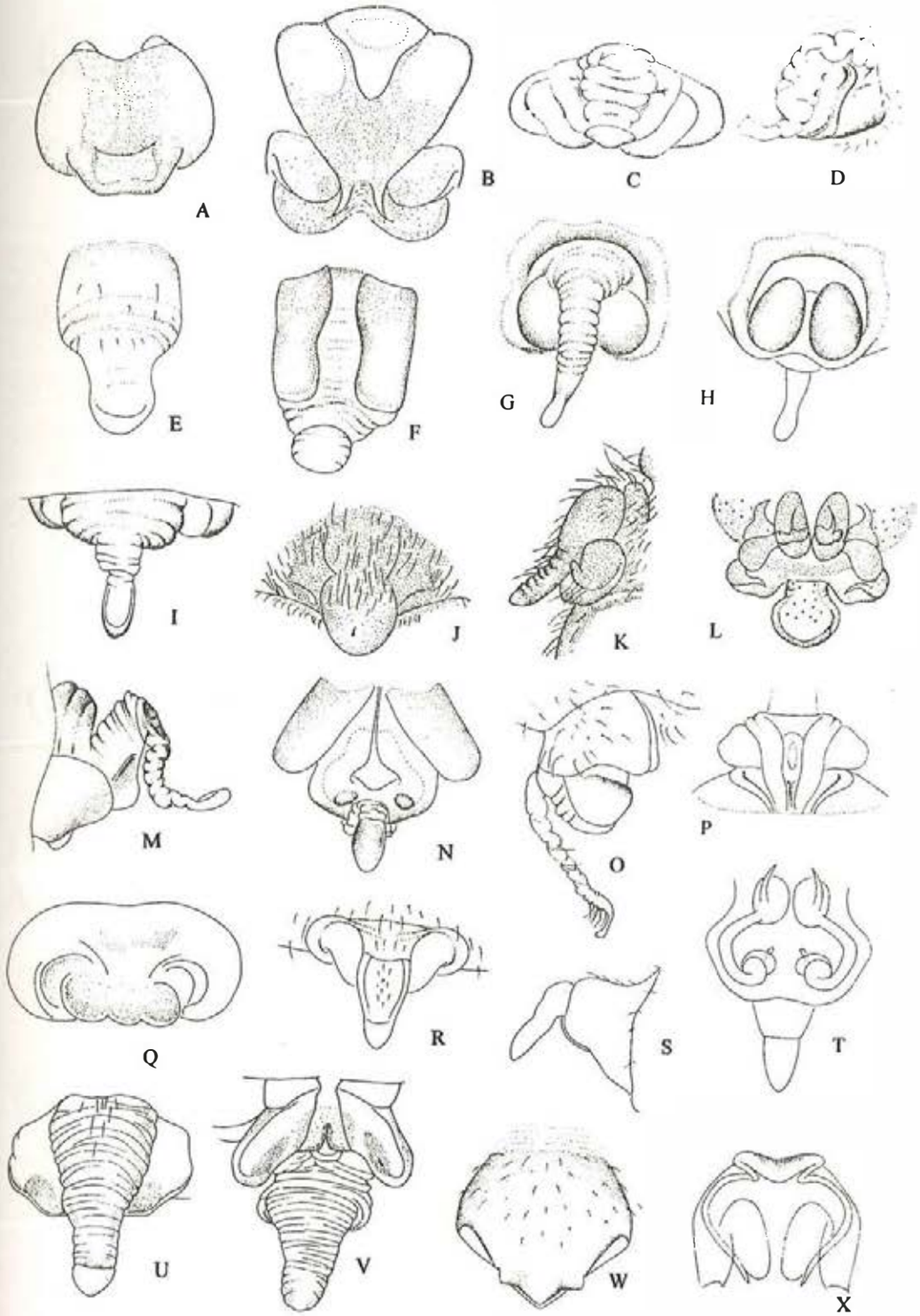

Fig. 139

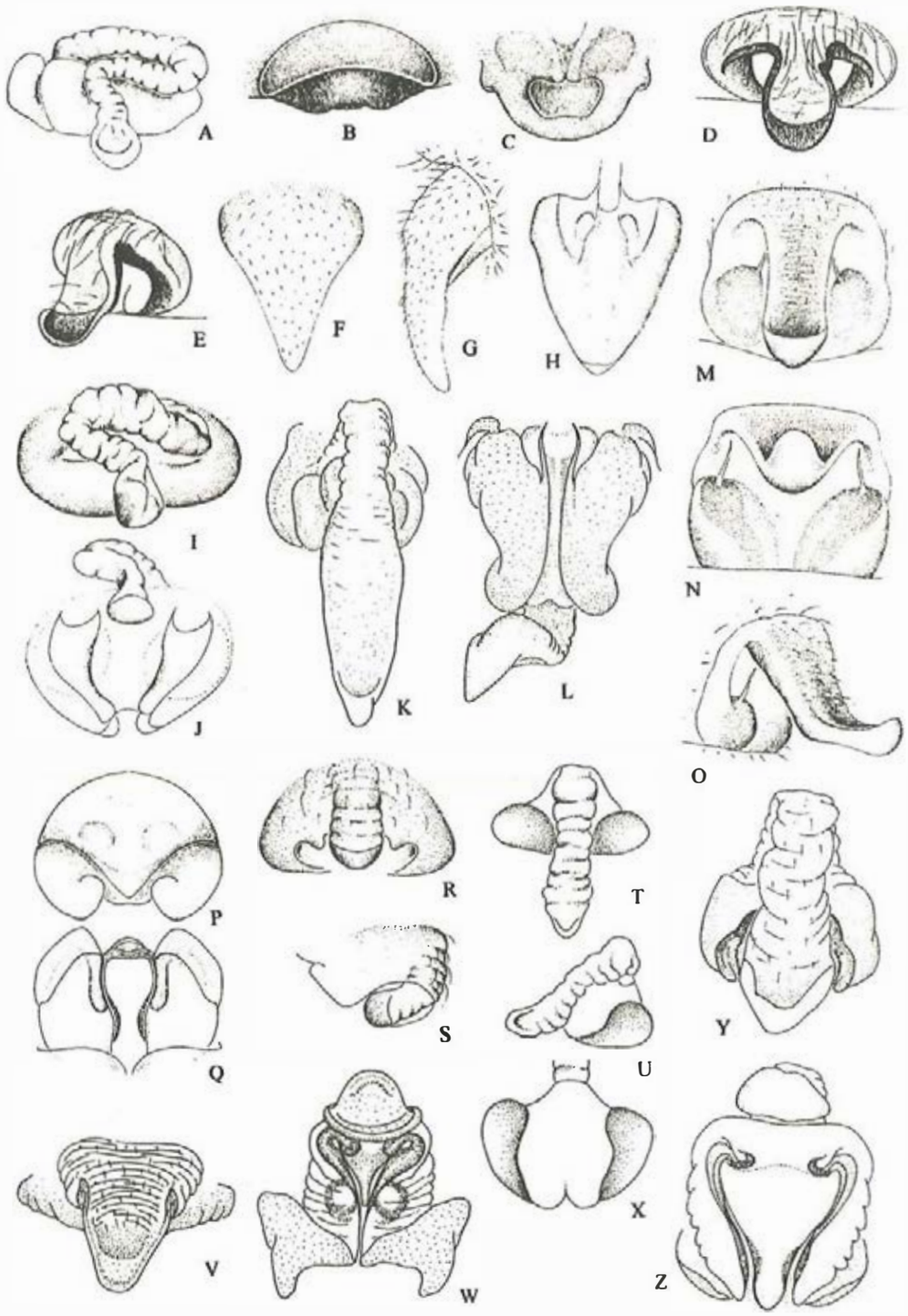

Fig. 140

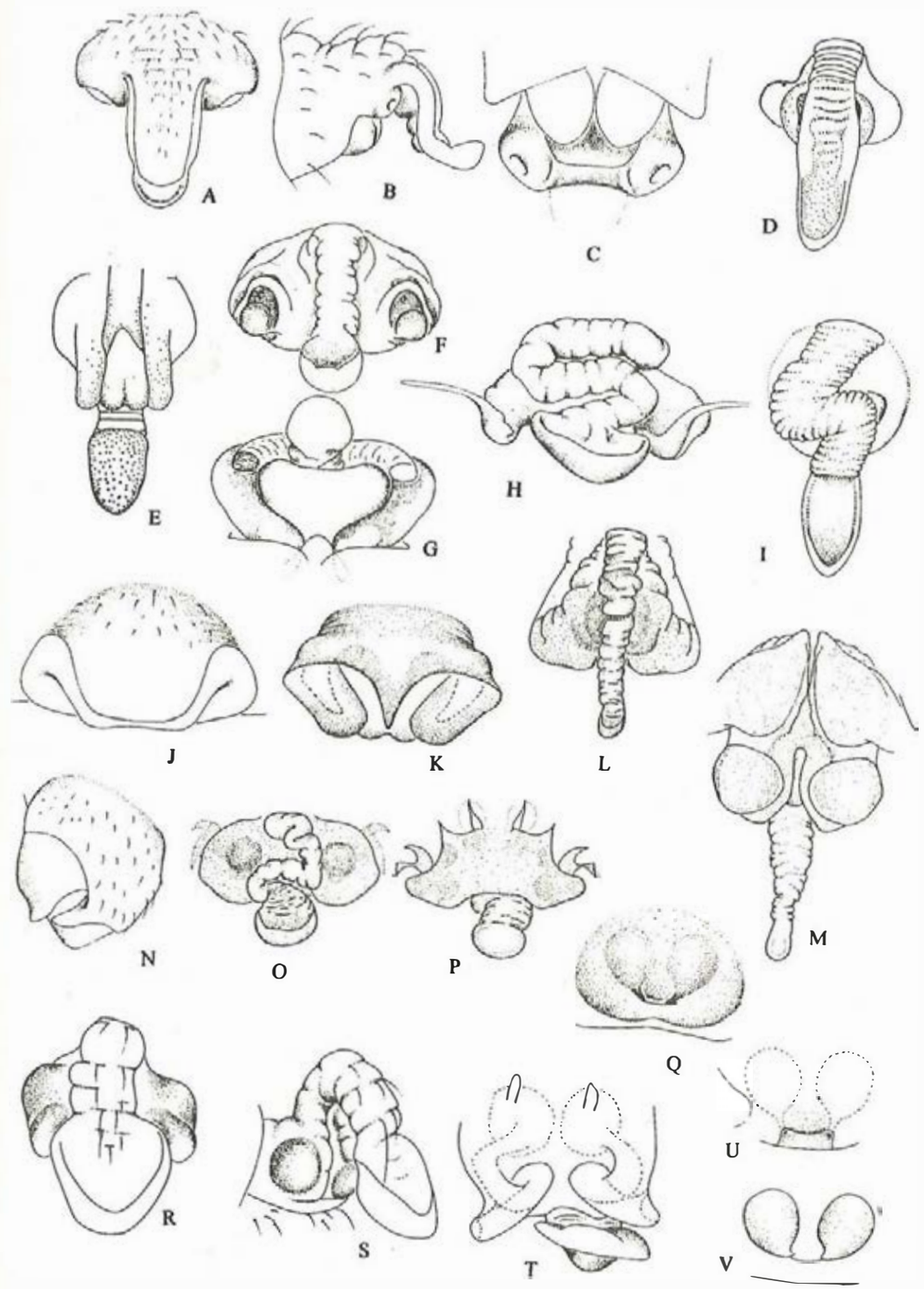

Fig. 141

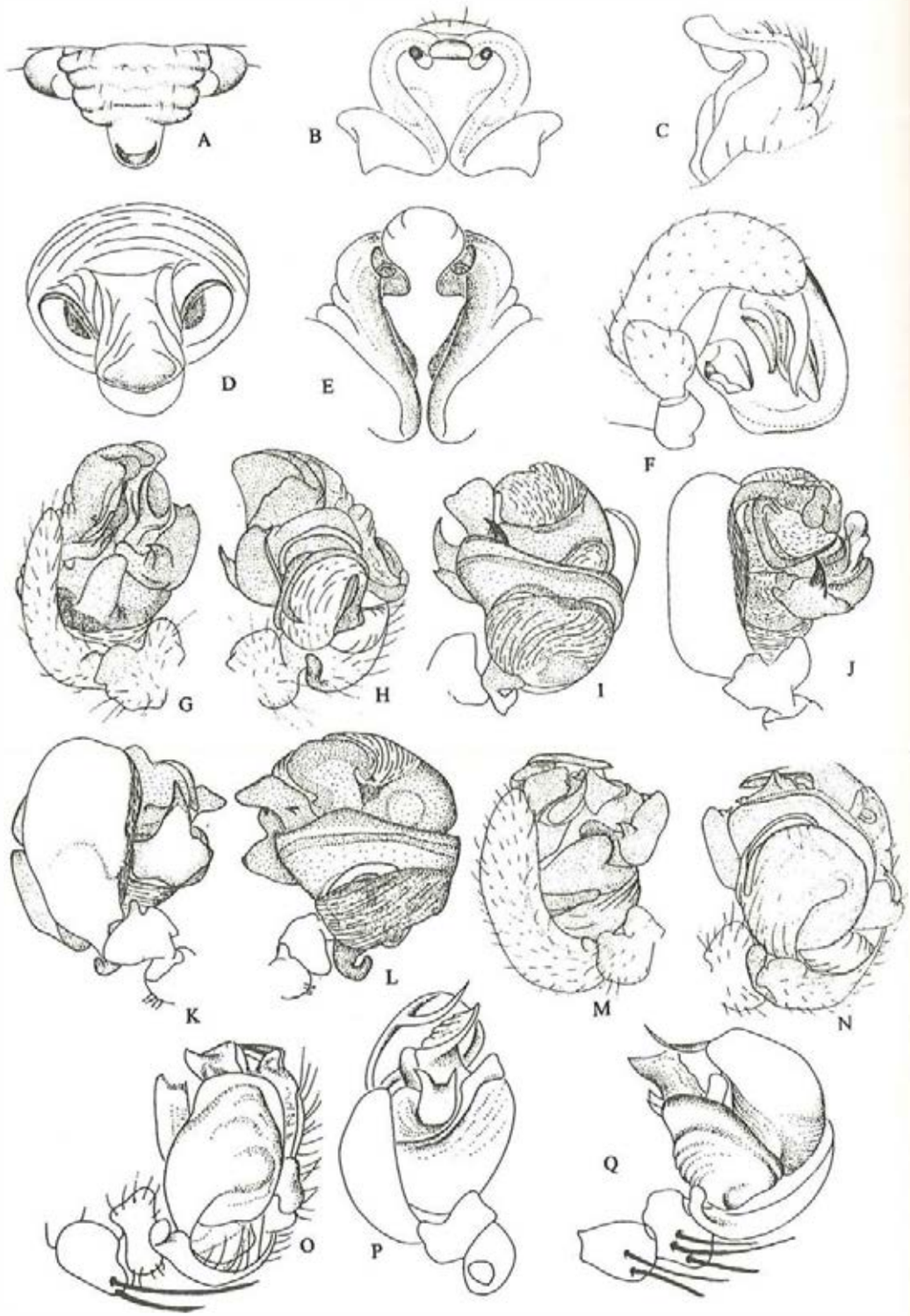

Fig. 142

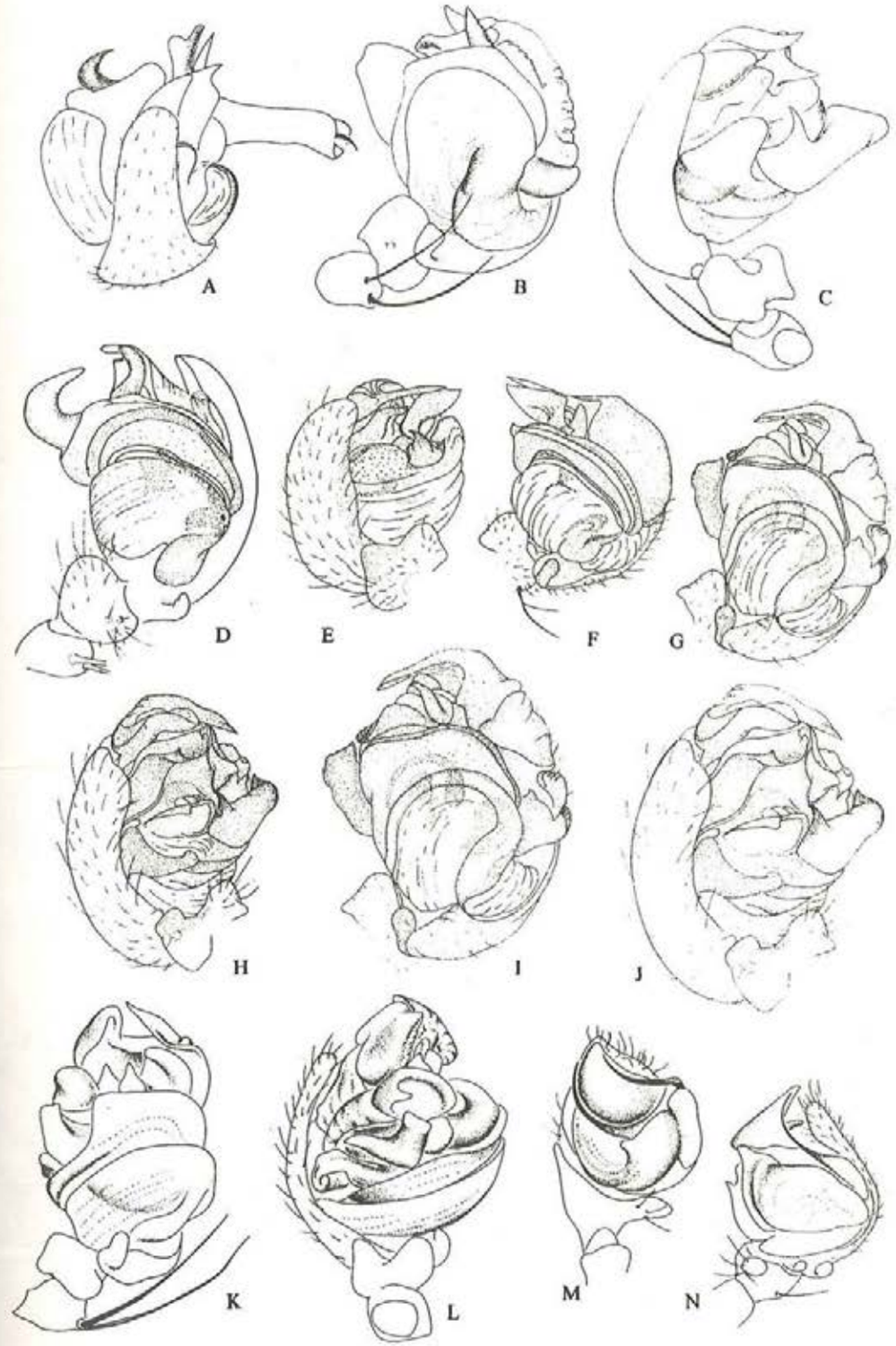

Fig. 143

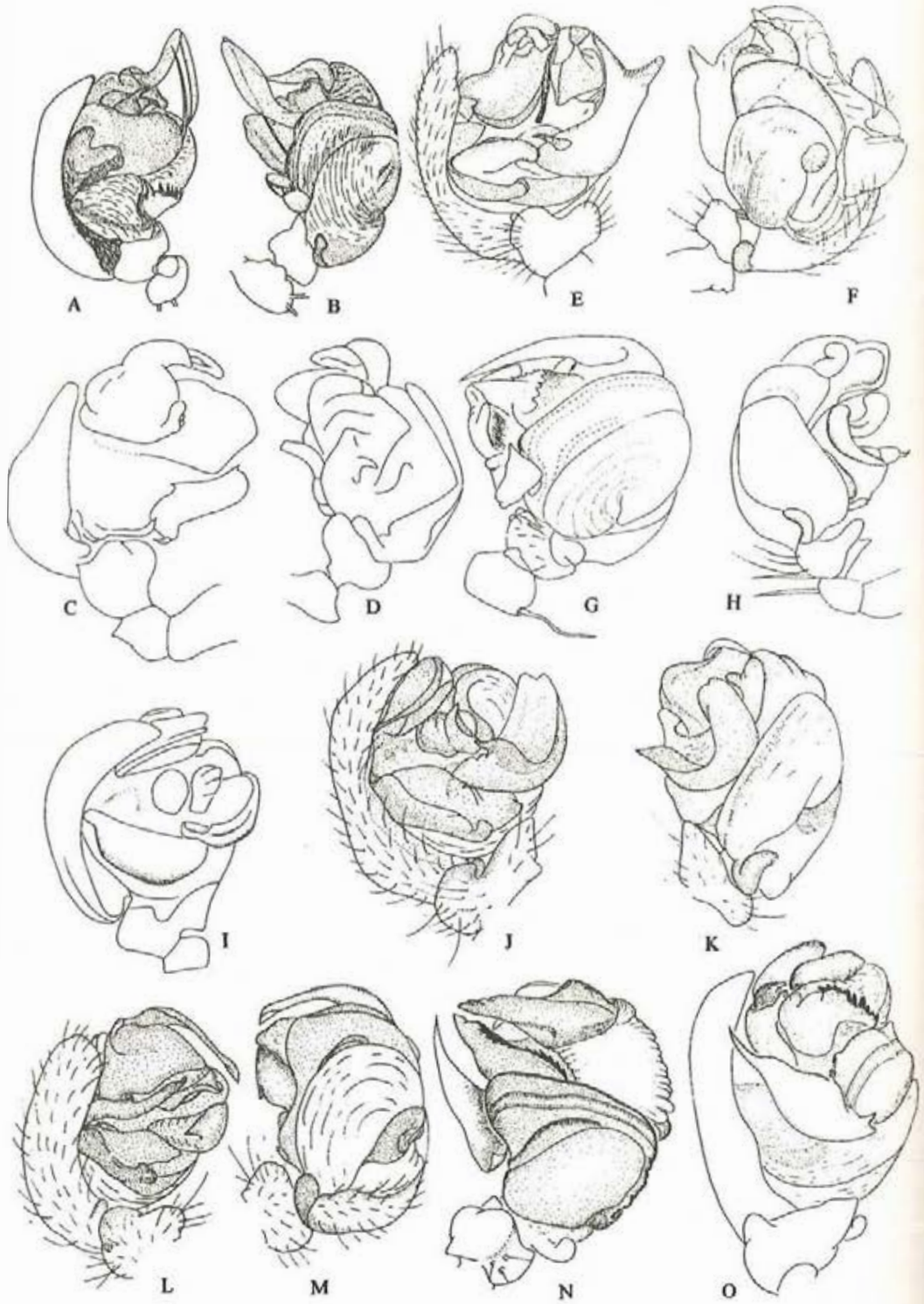

Fig. 144

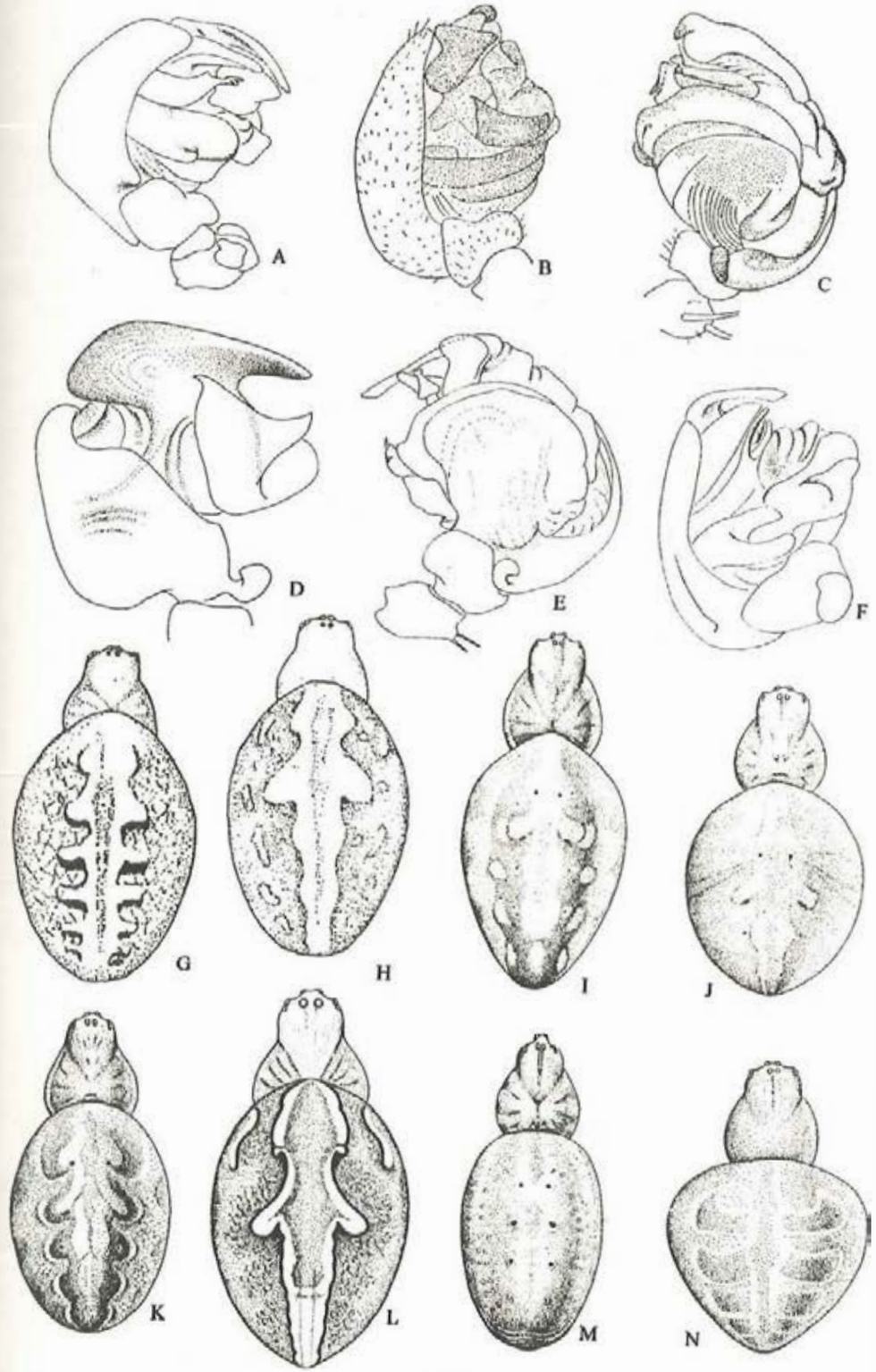

Fig. 145

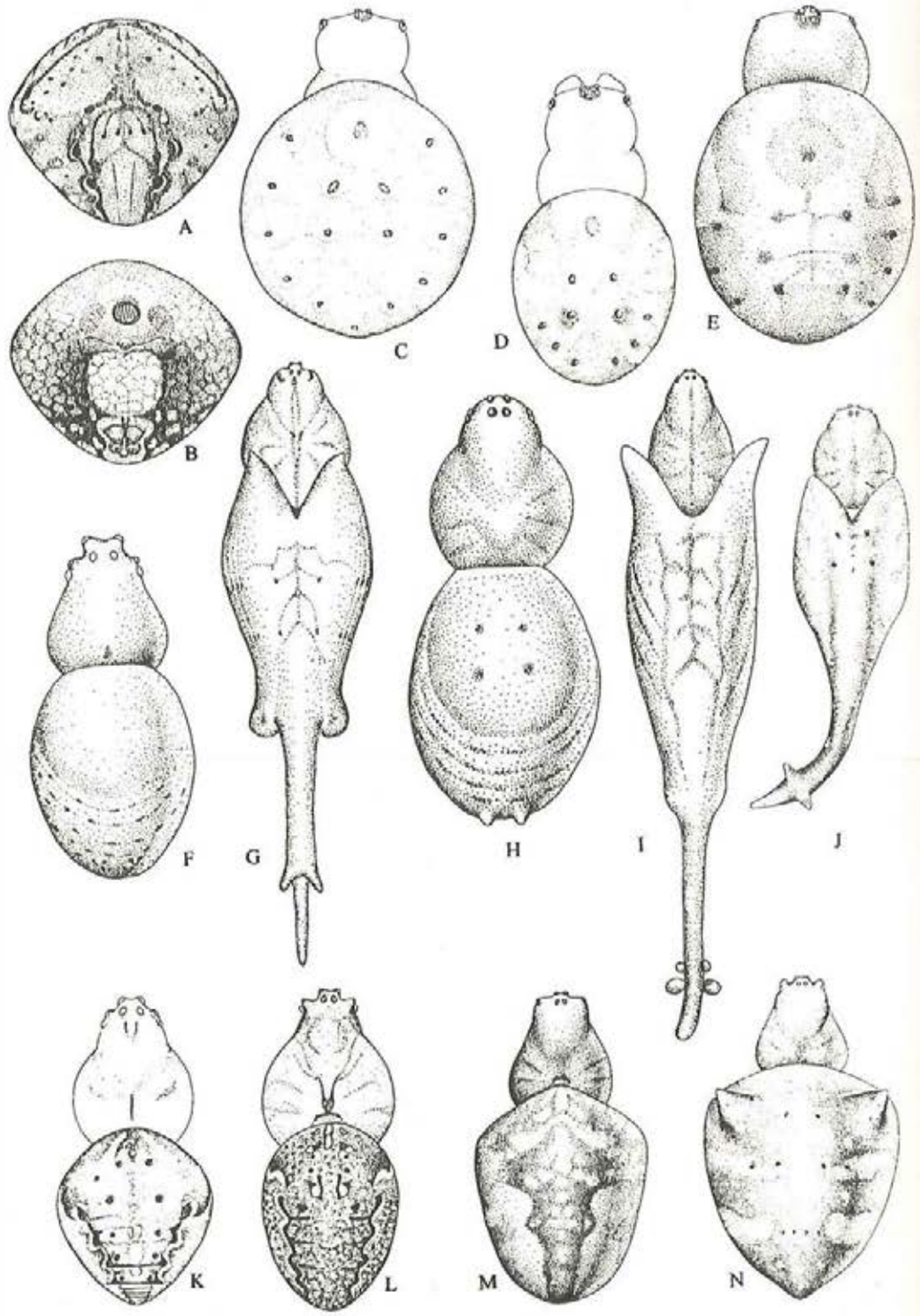

Fig. 146

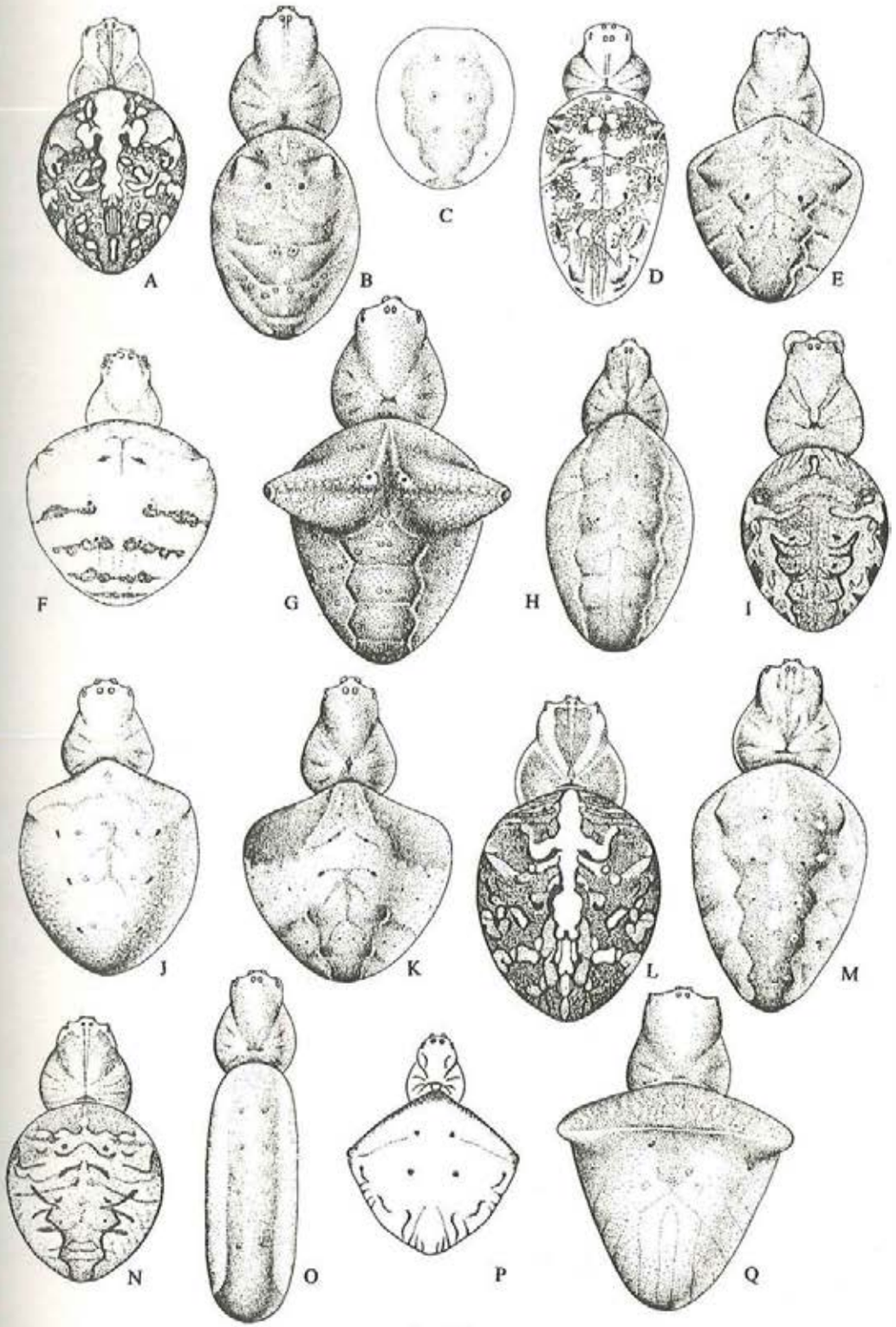

Fig. 147

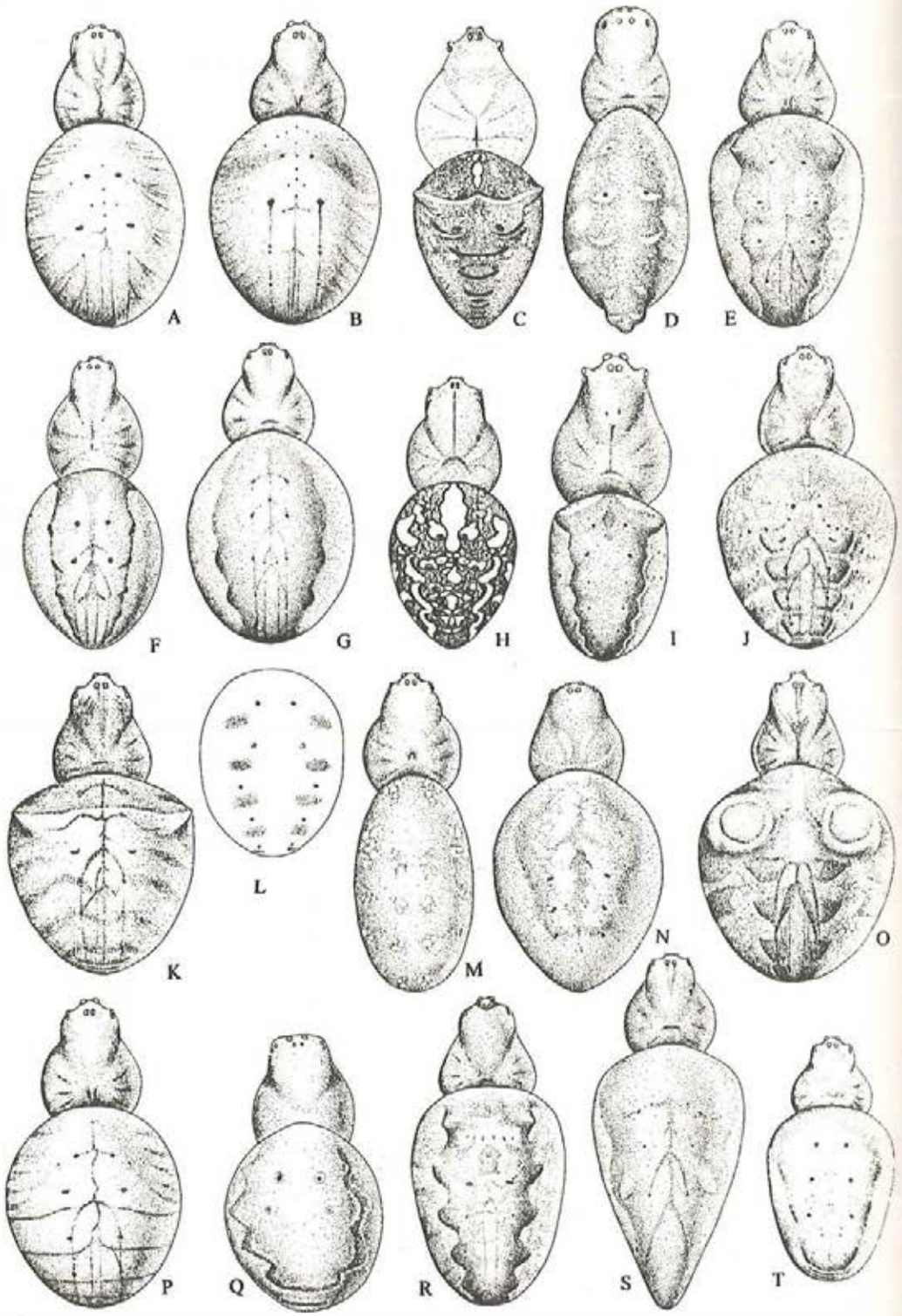

Fig. 148

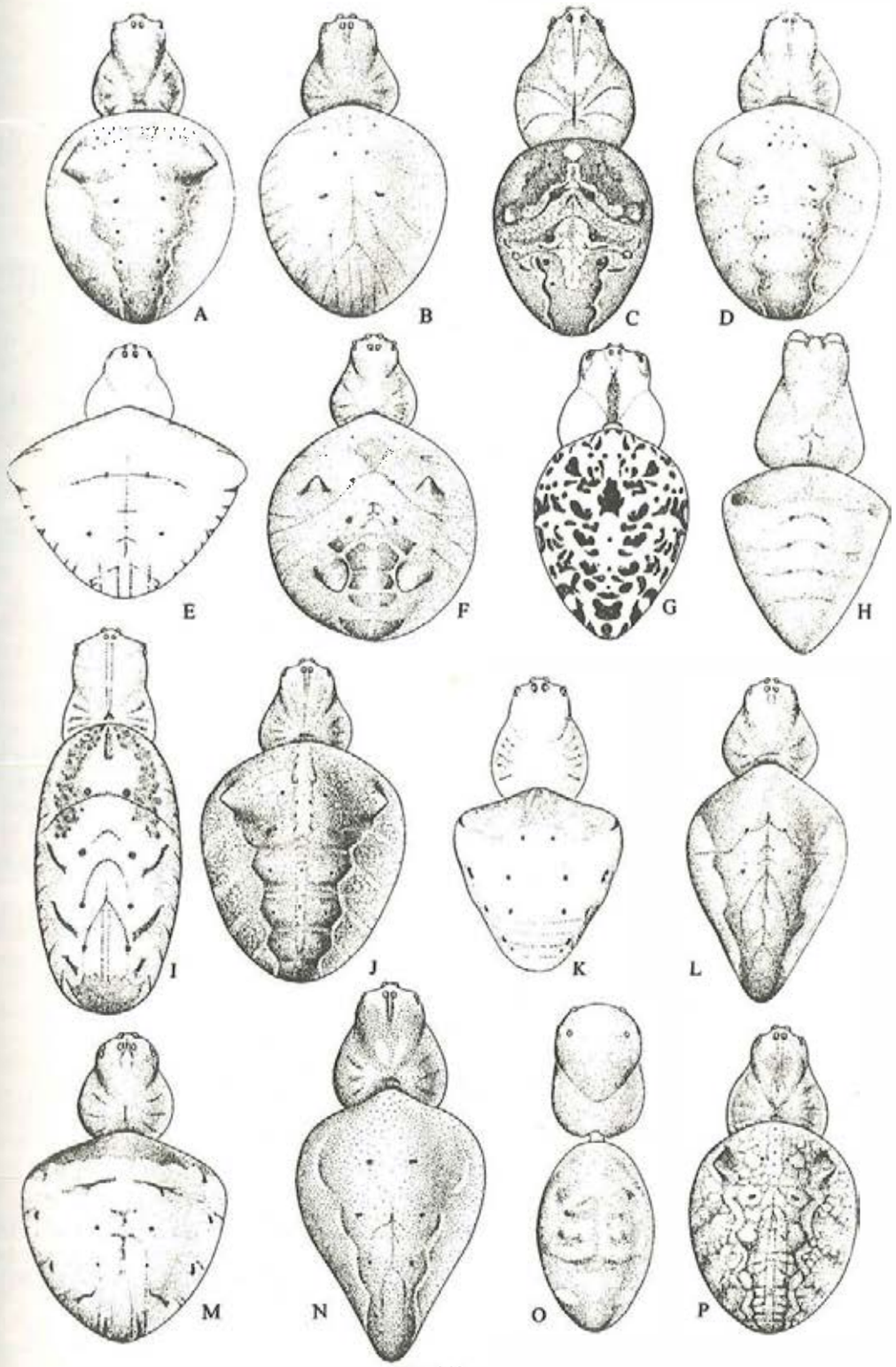

Fig. 149

142, f. 83, Hubei.

Araniella Chamberlin *et* Ivie, 1942

Araniella cucurbitina **(Clerck, 1757)(fig. 150B—C)**
Araneus cucurbitinus Clerck, 1757: 44, T. 2, f. 4.
Araniella cucurbitina: Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942: 76; Levi, 1974: 298, f. 22—31; Hu & Wu, 1989: 96, f. 72; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 207, f. 126.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Jilin; Palearctic.
Araniella displicata **(Hentz, 1847)(fig. 150D—E, L—M, P)**
Epeira displicata Hentz, 1847: 476, T. 31.
Araneus displicata: Hu, 1984: 91, f. 84; Guo, 1985: 53, f. 2—10; Song, 1987: 162, f. 123; Chen & Gao, 1990: 44, f. 47; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1711, f. 10.
Araniella displicata: Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942: 76; Levi, 1974: 294, f. 1—19; Hu & Wu, 1989: 97, f. 72. 3, 4; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 208, f. 127.
Distribution: Jiangsu, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Beijing, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Holarcitc.
Araniella inconspicua **(Simon, 1847)(fig. 150F—H, Q)**
Epeira inconspicua Simon, 1847: 84.
Araneus inconspicua: Schenkel, 1936: 113.
Araniella inconspicua: Levi, 1974: 298, f. 32—37; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 209, f. 128.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Sichuan; Palearctic.
Araniella jilingensis **Yin *et* Zhu, 1994 (fig. 150I—K, N—O)**
Araniella jilingensis Yin & Zhu, 1994: 1, f. 1—7; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 210, f. 129.
Distribution: Jilin.

Argiope Audouin, 1826

Argiope aemula **(Walckenaer, 1841) (figs. 150R—S, 151A, 152L, 153F)**
Epeira aemula Walckenaer, 1841: 118.
Argiope aemula Thorell, 1877: 364; Lee, 1964: 44, f. 13; Yin, 1978: 4, f. 9; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 100, f. 46; Writing Group, 1980: 100, f. 46; Levi, 1983: 273, f. 29—35; Hu, 1984: 101, f. 97; Feng, 1990: 62, f. 379; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 69, f. 3.
Distribution: Hunan, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Hainan, Hong Kong, Guangxi, Yunnan; India to Philippines, New Hebrides.
Argiope aetherea **(Walckenaer, 1841)**
Epeira aetherea Walckenaer, 1841: 112.
Argiope aetherea Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 198, f. 296; Levi, 1983: 313, f. 297—309; Hu, 1984: 102, f. 94; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 79, f. 12.
Argiope keyserlingi (non Karsch):Lee, 1964: 44, f. 13e.
Distribution: Taiwan; China to Australia.
Argiope aetheroides **Yin *et al.*, 1989 (figs. 151B—D, 152M, 153G)**
Argiope aetheroides Yin *et al.*, 1989: 61, f. 1; Yin & Bao, 1995: 127, f. 1—3; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 80, f. 13.
Distribution: Hainan, Fujian, Hunan, Guangxi.
Argiope amoena **L. Koch, 1878 (figs. 151E—F, 152N, 153H)**
Argiope amoena L. Koch, 1878: 735, pl. 15, f. 1; Lee, 1964: 43, pl. 43a; Yin 1978: 3, f. 7; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 99, f. 44; Writing Group, 1989: 98, f. 44; Levi, 1983: 280, f. 67—72; Hu, 1984: 102, f. 94; Hu & Li, 1987a: 329; Chen & Gao, 1990: 49, f. 55, pl. 6—38; Feng, 1990: 64, f. 39; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 83, f. 73; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 72, f. 6.
Distribution: Henan, Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Hubei, Jiangxi, Hunan, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan; Korea, Japan.
Argiope appensa **(Walckenaer, 1841)**

Argiope appensa: Chrysanthus, 1971: 10, f. 4—8.
Distribution: Taiwan; New Guinea, Hawaii.
Argiope boesenbergi **Levi, 1983 (fig. 151G—I)**
Argiope boesenbergi Levi, 1983: 279, f. 60, 61; Hu & Li, 1987b: 265, f. 10; Chen & Gao, 1990: 50, f. 56, pl. 6—39; Feng, 1990: 63, f. 38; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 73, f. 7.
Argiope aetherea (non Walckenaer): Lee, 1964: 43, f. 13c; Hu, 1984: 102, f. 94.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Taiwan, Sichuan; Korea, Japan.
Argiope bruennichi **(Scopoli, 1772)(figs. 151J—K, 152O)**
Aranea bruennichi Scopoli, 1772: 125.
Miranda zabinika Chamberlin, 1924: 17, pl. 4, f. 34. First synonymized with *A. bruennichi* by Levi in 1983.
Argiope bruennichi: Yin, 1978: 3, f. 6; Writing Group, 1980: 97, f. 43; Wang, 1981: 98, f. 39; Levi, 1983: 282, f. 81—86; Song, 1988: 130, f. 9; Hu & Wu, 1989: 98, f. 73; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 82, f. 72; Zhao, 1993: 234, f. 108.
Argiope bruennichii Thorell, 1837: 518; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 97, f. 43; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 75, f. 8; Hu, 1984: 103, pl. 6—1; Guo, 1985: 60, f. 2—14; Chen & Gao, 1990: 50, f. 57; Feng, 1990: 65, f. 40.
Distribuion: Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Henan, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Palearctic.
Argiope caesarea **Thorell, 1897 (figs. 151L—N, 153I)**
Argiope caesarea Thorell, 1897: 7; Yin *et al.*, 1989b: 62, f. 2; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 71, f. 5 (*A. caesares*).
Distribution: Yunnan; Myanmar, Bengal, Sikkim, India.
Argiope cameloides **Zhu *et* Song, 1994 (figs. 152P, 153J)**
Argiope cameloides Zhu & Song, 1994: 33, f. 8; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 82, f. 14.
Distribution: Hainan.
Argiope catenulata **(Doleschall, 1859)(figs. 151O—P, 152Q, 153K)**
Epeira catenulata Doleschall, 1859: 30, pl. 9, f. 1.
Argiope catenulata: Yin, 1978: 4, f. 10; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 101, f. 47; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 70, f. 4; Writing Group, 1980: 101, f. 47; Hu, 1984: 103, f. 98; Feng, 1990: 66, f. 41.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Fujian, Hunan, Anhui, Guangxi; India to Philippines, New Guinea.
Argiope jinghongensis **Yin, Peng *et* Wang, 1994 (fig. 152R)**
Argiope jinghongensis Yin, Peng & Wang, 1994: 105, f. 6—9; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 82, f. 15.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Argiope lobata **(Pallas, 1772)**
Aranea lobata Pallas, 1772: 46, pl. 3, f. 14, 15.
Argiope lobata: Hu, 1984: 104, f. 100; Hu & Wu, 1989: 98, f. 74, 75; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 84, f. 16.
Distribution: Ningxia, Xinjiang; Palearctic to Australia.
Argiope macrochoera **Thorell, 1891 (figs. 151Q—S, 153L)**
Argiope macrochoera Thorell, 1891: 50; Yin *et al.*, 1989: 63, f. 3; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 68, f. 2.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong; India, Nicobar Is.
Argiope minuta **Karsch, 1879 (figs. 151T—U, 153A)**
Argiope minuta Karsch, 1879: 67; Lee, 1964: 43, f. 13b; Yin, 1978: 4, f. 8; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 99, f. 45; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 77, f. 10; Writing Group, 1980: 99, f. 45; Wang, 1981: 100, f. 41; Hu, 1984, 105, f. 101; Guo, 1985: 61, f. 2—15; Chen & Gao, 1990: 51, f. 58; Feng, 1990: 67, f. 42; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 84, f. 74; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 871, f. 36.

Distribution: Guangdong, Taiwan, Fujian, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Guizhou, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan; Bangladesh, East Asia.

***Argiope ocula* Fox**, 1938 (**fig.** 151W—X)

Argiope ocula Fox, 1938: 364, f. 6; Chen & Gao, 1990: 51, f. 59, pl. 6—45; Feng, 1990: 68, f. 43; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 67, f. 1.

Argiope ohsumiensis Yaginuma, 1967: 50, f. 1—9.

Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan; Japan.

***Argiope perforata* Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs.** 151V, Y—Z, 153B, M)

Argiope perforata Schenkel, 1963: 135, f. 79; Levi, 1983: 293, f. 162; Wang, 1988: 101, f. 1—3; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 78, f. 11.

Distribution: Guangxi, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Anhui, Hunan, Sichuan.

***Argiope pulchella* Thorell**, 1881 (**figs.** 152A—C, 153C, N)

Argiope pulchella Thorell, 1881: 74; Levi, 1983: 304, f. 238—250; Yin *et al.*, 1989a: 64, 69, f. 4; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 85, f. 17.

Distribution: Jiangxi, Yunnan; Thailand, India, Java.

Argiope pulchelloides* Yin *et al., 1989 (**figs.** 152D—F, 153D, O)

Argiope pulchelloides Yin *et al.*, 1989: 64, f. 4; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 86, f. 18; Chen & Gao, 1990: 52, f. 60.

Distribution: Sichuan.

Argiope trifasciata (**Forskal**, 1775)(**figs.** 152G—H, 154A)

Aranea trifasciata Forskal, 1775: 86.

Argiope trifasciata: Levi, 1983: 286; Feng, 1990: 69, f. 44; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 76, f. 9.

Distribution: Hainan; Cosmopolitan.

Argiope versicolor (**Doleschall**, 1859)(**figs.** 152I—K, 153E, 154B)

Eperia versicolor Doleschall, 1859: 31, pl. 9, f. 10.

Argiope versicolor: Levi, 1983: 305, f. 251—262; Yin *et al.*, 1989a: 66, f. 6; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 88, f. 19; Chen & Gao, 1990: 53, f. 61, pl. 6—45.

Distribution: Yunnan, Sichuan; China to Java.

Species inquirenda

Argiope manicata Thorell, 1895: 300, Hong Kong.

Caerostris Thorell, 1868

***Caerostris sumatrana* Strand**, 1915 (**fig.** 154C—E)

Caerostris paradoxa: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 212, f. 130.

Distribution: Yunnan; India Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Madagasca, Malaysia.

Chorizopes O. P. -Cambridge, 1870

***Chorizopes bengalensis* Tikader**, 1975 (**figs.** 154F—G, 155D)

Chorizopes bengalensis Tikader, 1975: 148, f. 8—11; Hu & Li, 1987a: 330, f. 11; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 214, f. 131.

Araneus nanshanensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 50, f. 124—128.

Distribution: Hunan, Tibet; India.

Chorizopes dicavus* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 154H—I, 155E)

Chorizopes dicavus Yin *et al.*, 1990: 52, f. 129—132; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 215, f. 136.

Distribution: Hunan.

Chorizopes goosus* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 154J—K, 155F)

Chorizopes goosus Yin *et al.*, 1990: 53, f. 133—136; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 215, f. 133.

Distribution: Fujian.

***Chorizopes khanjanes* Tikader**, 1965 (**figs.** 154L—N, 155G)

Chorizopes khanjanes Tikader, 1965: 92; Yin, Wang & Xie, 1994: 5, f. 1—8; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 216, f. 134.

Distribution: Hunan; India.

***Chorizopes nipponicus* Yaginuma**, 1963 (**figs.** 154O—P, X, 155H)

Chorizopes nipponicus Yaginuma, 1963: 9, f. 1—9; Yin *et al.*, 1990: 55, f. 140—141; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 217, f. 135.

Distribution: Guangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei; Japan.

***Chorizopes shimenensis* Yin *et* Peng**, 1994 (**figs.** 154Q—R, 155I)

Chorizopes shimenensis Yin & Peng, in Yin, Peng & Wang, 1994: 107, f. 14—17; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 218, f. 132.

Distribution: Hunan.

***Chorizopes trimamillatus* Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs.** 154S, 155J—K)

Chorizopes trimamillatus Schenkel, 1963: 181, f. 104; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 219, f. 137.

Distribution: Gansu.

Chorizopes tumens* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 154T—U, 155A—B, L)

Chorizopes tumens Yin *et al.*, 1990: 56, f. 142—147; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 220, f. 138.

Distribution: Yunnan.

Chorizopes wulingensis* Yin *et al., 1994 (**figs.** 154V—W, 155M)

Chorizopes wulingensis Yin, Wang & Xie, 1994: 5, f. 9—15; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 221, f. 139.

Chorizopes khanjanes (non Tikader, 1965) Yin, Wang, Xie & Peng, 1990: 55, f. 137—139.

Distribution: Guangxi, Hunan.

***Chorizopes zepherus* Zhu *et* Song**, 1994 (**fig.** 155C, N)

Chorizopes zepherus Zhu & Song, 1994: 34, f. 9; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 222, f. 140.

Distribution: Hainan.

Cyclosa Menge, 1866

***Cyclosa argentata* Tanikawa *et* Ono**, 1993 (**figs.** 155O—P, 160G)

Cyclosa argentata Tanikawa & Ono, 1993: 59, f. 10—12; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 228, f. 141.

Distribution: Taiwan.

***Cyclosa argenteoalba* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**figs.** 155Q—R, 158I, 160H)

Cyclosa argenteoalba Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 202, pl. 4. f. 38, pl. 15, f. 419; Hu, 1984: 106, f. 102, 1; Song, 1987: 168, f. 128; Chen & Gao, 1990: 54, f. 62; Feng, 1990: 70, f. 45; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 92, f. 83; Tanikawa, 1992: 65, f. 211—221; Zhao, 1993: 236, f. 109; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 256, f. 167; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1711, f. 11.

Cyclosa kiangsica Schenkel, 1963: 139, f. 81; Yin, 1978: 7, f. 18A—D; Writing Group, 1980: 110, f. 55.

Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Fujian, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Sichuan, Henan; Russia, Korea, Japan.

***Cyclosa atrata* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**fig.** 155S—T)

Cyclosa atrata Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 204, pl. 4, f. 28, pl. 15, f. 417; Hu, 1984: 106, f. 104. 3; Chen & Gao, 1990: 58, f. 69; Feng, 1990: 71, f. 46; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 95, f. 87; Tanikawa, 1992: 45, f. 109—118; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 228, f. 142.

Distribution: Guangxi, Henan, Anhui, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan; Russia, Korea, Japan.

Cyclosa bianchoria* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 155U, 158J, 160I)

Cyclosa bianchoria Yin *et al.*, 1990: 59, f. 148—155; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 872, f. 37; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 229, f. 143; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1712, f. 12.

Cyclosa ginnaga (non Yaginuma):Chen & Gao, 1990: 55, f. 63b.

Distribution: Guangxi, Fujian, Hunan, Guizhou.

***Cyclosa bicauda* Saito**, 1933 (**figs.** 155V, 160J)

Cyclosa bicauda Saito, 1933: 51, T. 3, f. 31; Lee, 1964: 50, f. 16f; Yin *et al.*,

1997: 158, f. 168.
Distribution: Taiwan.
Cyclosa cephalodina **Song *et* Liu**, 1996 (**figs.** 158K—L, 160K)
Cyclosa cephalodina Song & Liu, in Song, Qian, Gao & Liu, 1996: 105, f. 1.
Distribution: Anhui.
Cyclosa confusa **Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**figs.** 156A—B, 158M—N, 160L)
Cyclosa confusa Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 209, pl. 15, f. 418; Tanikawa, 1992: 34, f. 65—80; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 236, f. 149.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Hunan, Yunnan; Japan.
Cyclosa conica (**Pallas**, 1772)(**figs.** 156C, 158O, 160M)
Aranea conica Pallas, 1772: 48, T. 1, f. 16.
Cyclosa conica: Lee, 1964: 53, f. 17j; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 98; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 258, f. 169.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang; Holarcic.
Cyclosa cucurbitoria (**Yin *et al.***, 1990)(**figs.** 156D—E, 158P—Q, 160N)
Eustala cucurbitoria Yin *et al.*, 1990: 65, f. 163—168.
Cyclosa cucurbitoria: Yin & Gong, 1996: 74, f. 9—11; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 231, f. 144.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hunan.
Cyclosa cylindrata **Yin, Zhu *et* Wang**, 1995 (**figs.** 156F—G, 160O)
Cyclosa cylindrata Yin, Zhu & Wang, 1995: 11, f. 1—3; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 232, f. 145.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Cyclosa damingensis **Xie, Yin *et* Kim**, 1995 (**figs.** 156H—I, 160P)
Cyclosa damingensis Xie, Yin & Kim, 1995: 23, f. 1—5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 259, f. 170.
Distribution: Guangxi.
Cyclosa dives **Simon**, 1877 (**figs.** 156J—K, 158R, 160Q)
Cyclosa dives Simon, 1877: 71; Tanikawa, 1992: 32, f. 63—64; Zhu *et al.*, 1994: 35, f. 10; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 237, f. 150.
Distribution: Hainan; Philippines.
Cyclosa formosana **Tanikawa *et* Ono**, 1993 (**figs.** 156L—M, 160R)
Cyclosa formosana Tanikawa & Ono, 1993: 57, f. 6—9; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 238, f. 151.
Distribution: Taiwan.
Cyclosa ginnaga **Yaginuma**, 1960 (**figs.** 156N—O, 160S)
Cyclosa ginnaga Yaginuma, 1959: 12, pl. 6, f. 8—13; Lee, 1964: 52, f. 17g—i; Hu, 1984: 107, f. 103; Zhang, 1987: 77, f. 60; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 98, f. 90; Tanikawa, 1992: 71, f. 232—246; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 233, f. 146.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Henan, Shandong; Korea, Japan.
Cyclosa gulinensis **Xie, Yin *et* Kim**, 1995 (**figs.** 156P—Q, 161A)
Cyclosa gulinensis Xie, Yin & Kim, 1995: 24, f. 6—12; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 244, f. 156.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Hunan.
Cyclosa informis **Yin *et al.***, 1995 (**figs.** 156R—S, 158S, 161B)
Cyclosa informis Yin *et al.*, 1995: 12, f. 4—11; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 239, f. 152.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Yunnan.
Cyclosa japonica **Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**figs.** 156T—U, 159A—B, 161C)
Cyclosa japonica Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 211, f. 2; Chen & Gao, 1990: 56, f. 65; Tanikawa, 1992: 38, f. 81—96; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 241, f. 153.
Cyclosa insulana (non Costa): Lee, 1964: 51, f. 16i—j; Hu, 1984: 107, f. 104. 1—2; Chen & Gao, 1990: 55, f. 64a, c; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 96, f. 88.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Sichuan; Korea, Japan.

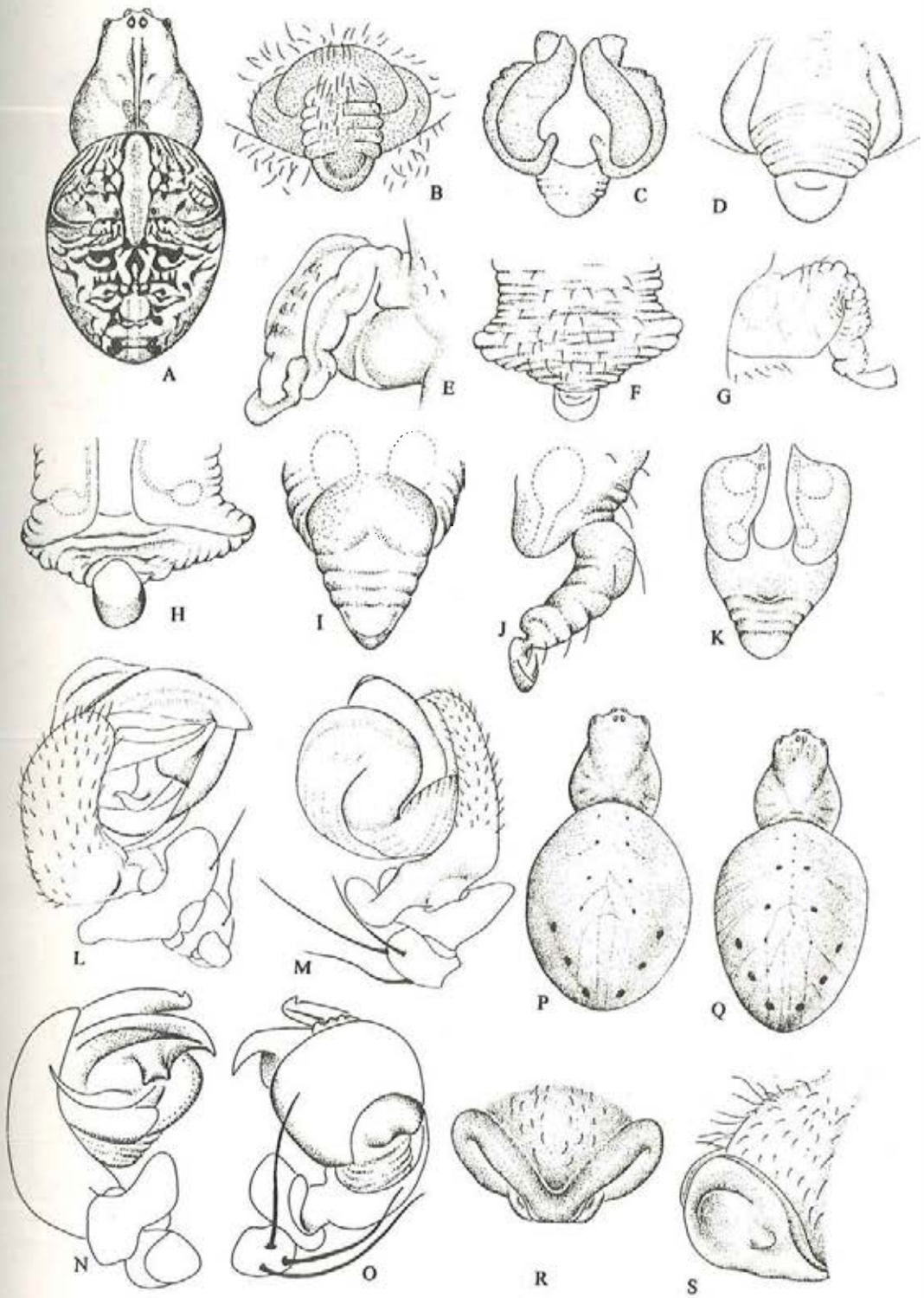

Fig. 150

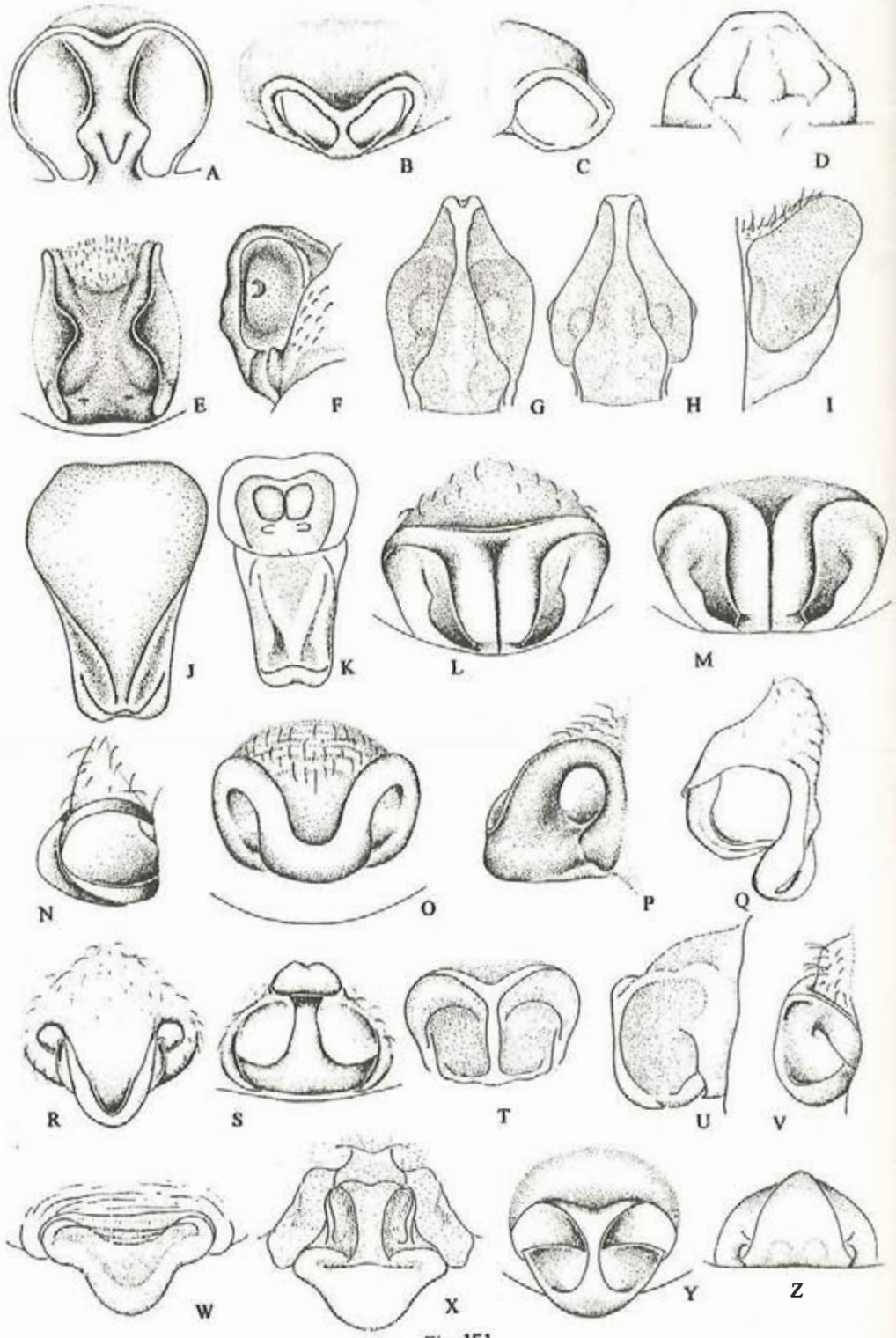

Fig. 151

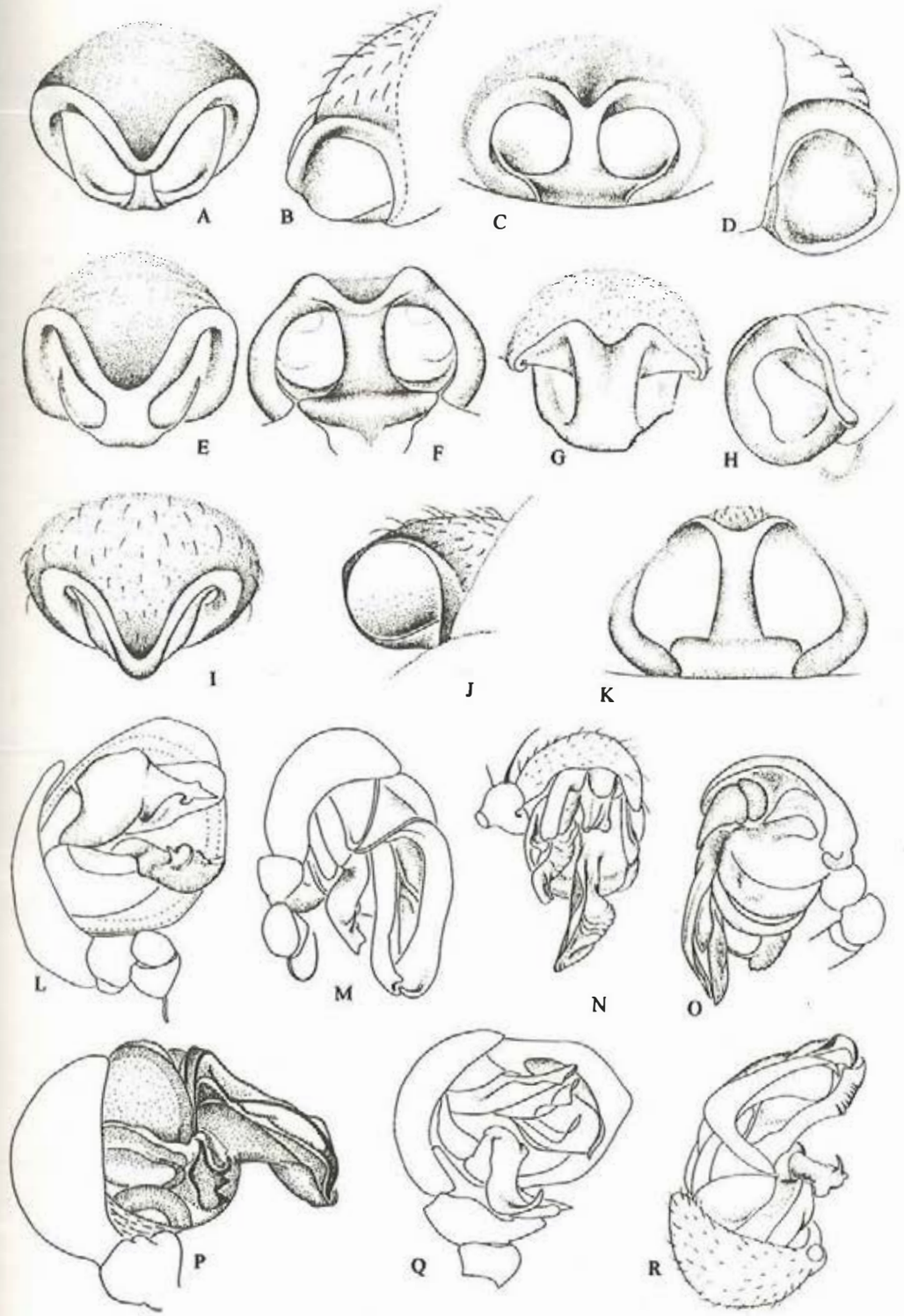

Fig. 152

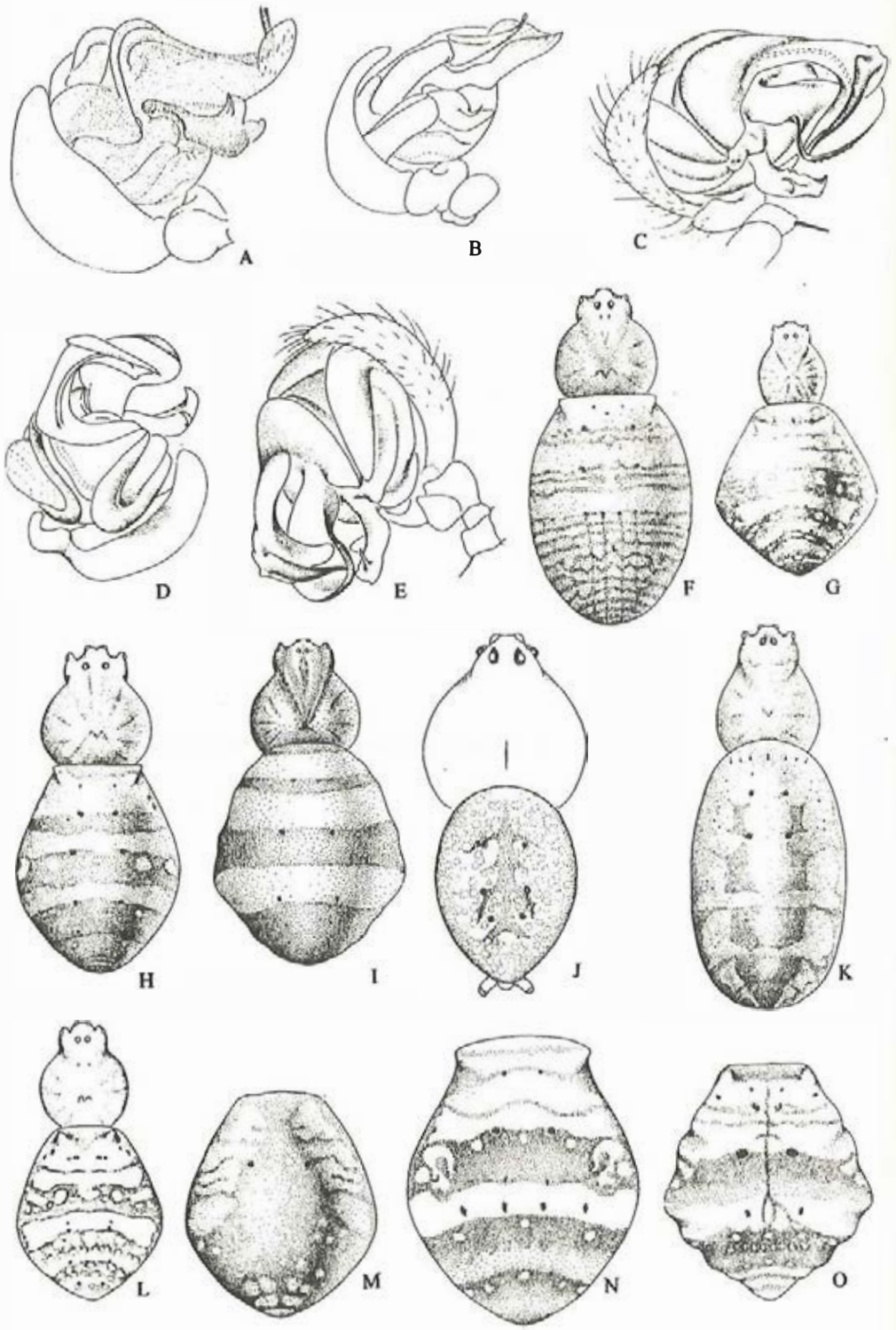

Fig. 153

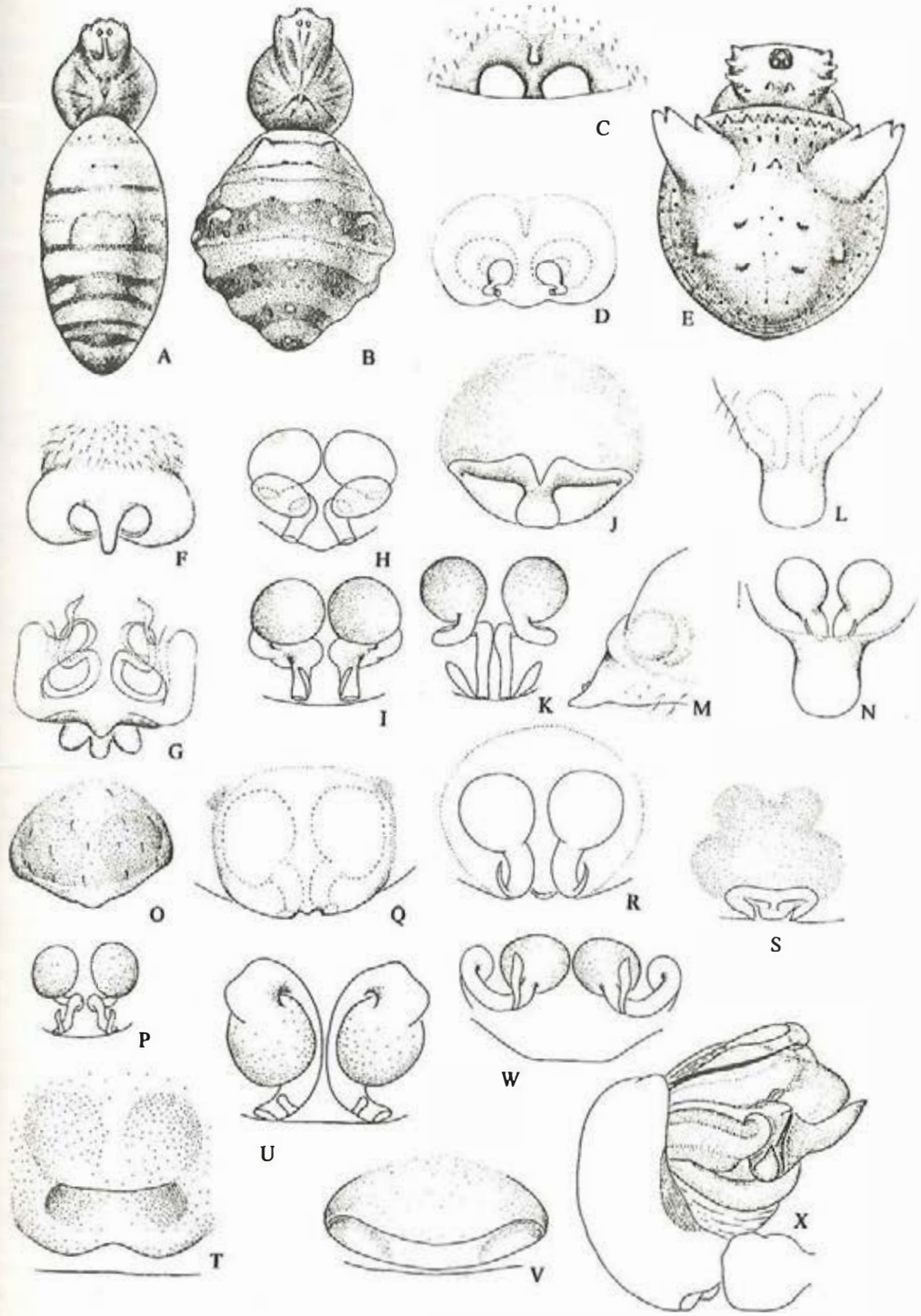

Fig. 154

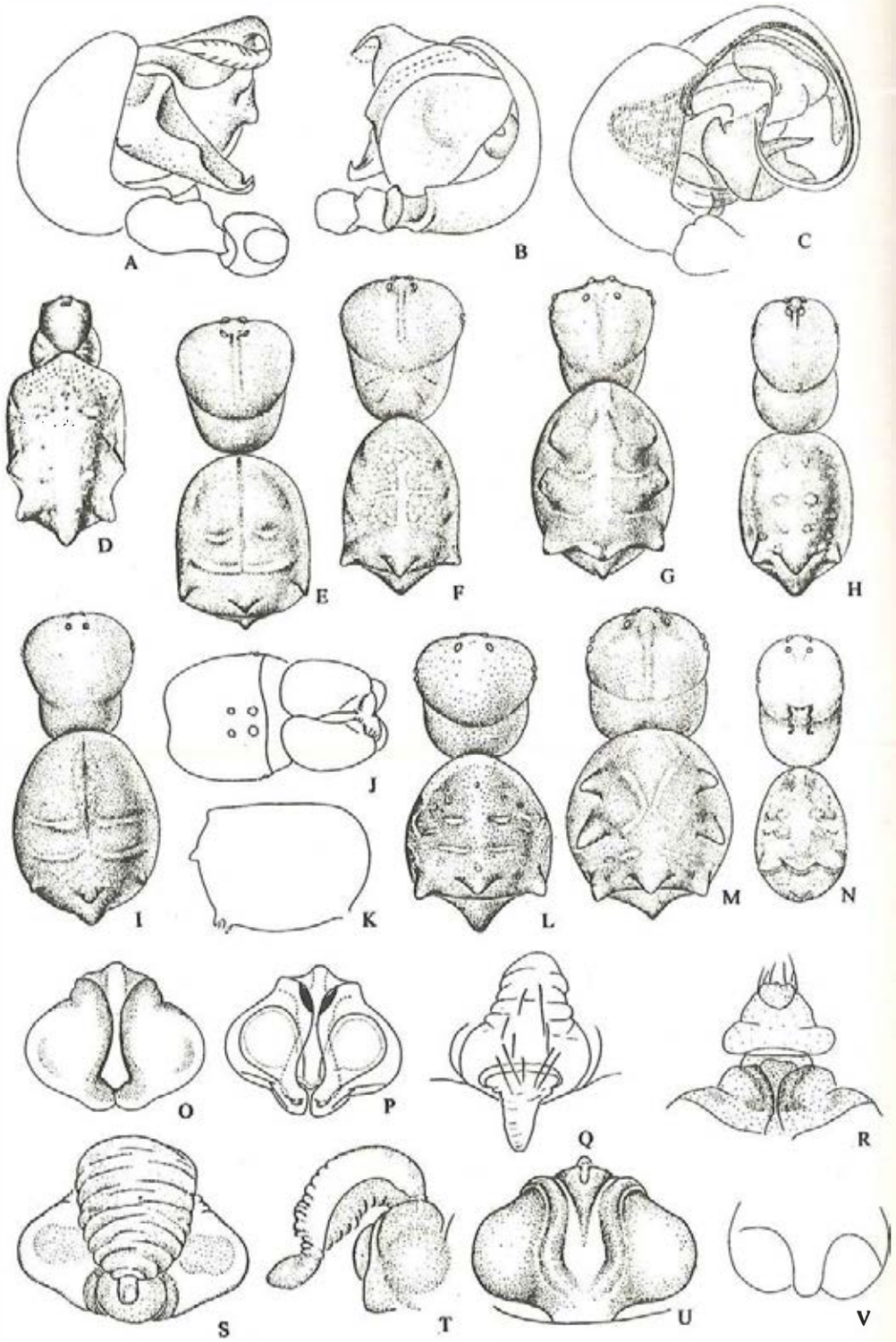

Fig. 155

Cyclosa koi **Tanikawa *et* Ono**, 1993 (**figs.** 156**V—W**, 161**D**)
Cyclosa koi Tanikawa & Ono, 1993: 62, f. 22—25; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 260, f. 171.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Cyclosa laticauda **Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**figs.** 156**X—Y**, 159**C**, 161**E**)
Cyclosa laticauda Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 209, pl. 15, f. 414; Lee, 1964: 52, f. 17e—f; Tanikawa, 1992: 20, f. 12—21; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 245, f. 157.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan, Korea.

Cyclosa minora **Yin, Zhu *et* Wang**, 1995 (**figs.** 159**D—E**, 161**F**)
Cyclosa minora Yin *et al.*, 1995: 13, f. 12—16; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 261, f. 172.
Distribution: Hainan, Yunnan.

Cyclosa monticola **Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**figs.** 157**A**, 159**F—G**, 161**G**)
Cyclosa monticola Boesenberg & Strang, 1906: 210, pl. 15, f. 413; Chen & Gao, 1990: 57, f. 67; Tanikawa, 1992: 24, f. 23—34; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 246, f. 158.
Cyclosa laticauda (non Boesenberg & Strand): Zhang, 1987: 78, f. 61; Feng, 1990: 73, f. 48; Chen & Gao, 1990: 56, f. 66; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 97, f. 89.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Gansu, Xinjiang; Russia, Korea, Japan.

Cyclosa mulmeinensis (**Thorell**, 1887) (**figs.** 157**B—C**, 159**H**)
Epeira mulmeinensis Thorell, 1887: 221.
Cyclosa mulmeinensis: Lee, 1966: 50, f. 16c—e; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 253, f. 164.
Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Guangdong, Hunan, Yunnan; Africa to Japan.

Cyclosa nigra **Yin *et al.***, 1990 (**figs.** 157**D—E**, 159**I**, 161**H**)
Cyclosa nigra Yin *et al.*, 1990: 62, f. 156—162; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 234, f. 147.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Cyclosa norihisai **Tanikawa**, 1992 (**figs.** 157**F—H**, 160**I**)
Cyclosa norihisai Tanikawa, 1992: 41, f. 99—108; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 242, f. 154.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Japan.

Cyclosa octotuberculata **Karsch**, 1879 (**figs.** 157**I—J**, 159**J**, **M**, 161**J**)
Cyclosa octotuberculata Karsch, 1879: 74, pl. 1, f. 8; Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 208, pl. 15, f. 412; Lee, 1964: 51, f. 17a—b; Guo, 1985: 61, f. 2—17; Chen & Gao, 1990: 57, f. 68; Feng, 1990: 74, f. 49; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 94, f. 85; Tanikawa, 1992: 16, f. 1—10; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 247, f. 159; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1713, f. 13.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Henan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan.

Cyclosa oculata (**Walckenaer**, 1802) (**figs.** 157**K—L**, 161**K**)
Aranea oculata Walckenaer, 1802: 428.
Cyclosa oculata: Schenkel, 1936: 123, f. 43; Hu & Wu, 1989: 100, f. 76; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 249, f. 160.
Distribution: Fujian, Yunnan, Gansu, Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Cyclosa omonaga **Tanikawa**, 1992 (**figs.** 157**M**, 159**K—L**, 161**L**)
Cyclosa omonaga Tanikawa, 1992: 30, f. 44—45; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 243, f. 155.
Cyclosa insulana (non Costa): Chen & Gao, 1990: 55, f. 64b.
Cyclosa japonica (non Boesenberg & Strand): Feng, 1990: 72, f. 47.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Anhui, Yunnan, Hunan, Sichuan; Japan.

Cyclosa onoi **Tanikawa**, 1992 (**figs.** 157**N—P**, 159**N—O**, 161**M**)
Cyclosa onoi Tanikawa, 1992a: 28, f. 39—43; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 249, f. 161.
Distribution: Guizhou, Hunan; Japan.

Cyclosa pentatuberculata **Yin, Zhu *et* Wang**, 1995 (**figs.** 157**Q—S**, 161**N**)
Cyclosa pentatuberculata Yin, Zhu & Wang, 1995: 14, f. 17—23; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 251, f. 162.
Distribution: Hunan, Sichuan.

Cyclosa quinqueguttata (**Thorell**, 1881) (**figs.** 157**T—U**, 159**P**, 161**O**)

Epeira quinque-guttata Thorell, 1881: 113.
Cyclosa quinqueguttata: Tanikawa, 1992: 61, f. 190—197; Tanikawa & Ono, 1993: 55, f. 2—5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 254, f. 165.
Distribution: Taiwan, Yunnan; India, Bhutan, Myanmar, Japan.
***Cyclosa sedeculata* Karsch**, 1879 (**figs.** 157V—W, 160A, 161P)
Cyclosa sedeculata Karsch, 1879: 74, pl. 1, f. 9; Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 207, f. 416; Yin, 1978: 7, f. 19; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 112, f. 56; Writing Group, 1980: 112, f. 56; Hu, 1984: 110, f. 107; Guo, 1985: 63, f. 2—18; Zhu *et al.*, 1983: 77, f. 64; Chen & Gao, 1990: 58, f. 70; Feng, 1990: 75, f. 50; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 93, f. 94; Tanikawa, 1992: 77, f. 258—264; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 262, f. 173.
Distribution: Fujian, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi; Korea, Japan.
***Cyclosa senticauda* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1994 (**figs.** 157X, 158A, 160B, 162A)
Cyclosa senticauda Zhu & Wang, in Zhu *et al.*, 1994: 36, f. 11; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 235, f. 148.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
***Cyclosa shinohariai* Tanikawa *et* Ono**, 1993 (**figs.** 158B—C, 160C—D, 162B)
Cyclosa shinohariai Tanikawa & Ono, 1993: 60, f. 13—21; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 263, f. 174.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Cyclosa vallata* (Keyserling**, 1886)(**figs.** 158D—E, 160E—F, 162C)
Epeira vallata Keyserling, 1886: 149, T. 12, f. 5.
Cyclosa vallata: Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 203, T. 15, f. 411; Lee, 1964: 50, f. 16g; Hu, 1984: 111, f. 108; Tanikawa, 1992: 57, f. 166—180; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 255, f. 166.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Anhui, Yunnan, Hunan; Japan to Australia.
***Cyclosa zhangmuensis* Hu *et* Li**, 1987 (**fig.** 158F—H)
Cyclosa zhangmuensis Hu & Li, 1987: 265, f. 12; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 252, f. 163.
Distribution: Tibet.
Species inquirenda
Cyclosa tricauda Saito, 1933: 53, pl. 3, f. 38; Lee, 1964: 52, f. 17e—f, Taiwan.

Cyphalonotus Simon, 1895

***Cyphalonotus elongatus* Yin, Peng *et* Wang**, 1994 (**fig.** 162D—F)
Cyphalonotus elongatus Yin, Peng & Wang, 1994: 106, f. 10—13; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 266, f. 177.
Distribution: Hunan.

Cyrtarachne Thorell, 1868

***Cyrtarachne bufo* (Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906)(**figs.** 162G—H, 163G)
Poecilopachys bufo Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 241, pl. 3, f. 12, pl. 11, f. 219.
Cyrtarachne bufo: Chen & Gao, 1990: 59, pl. 7, f. 53; Feng, 1990: 76, f. 51; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 268, f. 178.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Sichuan, Henan; Korea, Japan.
***Cyrtarachne fangchengensis* Yin *et* Zhao**, 1994 (**figs.** 162I—J, 163H)
Cyrtarachne fangchengensis Yin & Zhao, 1994: 1, f. 1—5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 269, f. 179.
Distribution: Guangxi.
***Cyrtarachne gilva* Yin *et* Zhao**, 1994 (**figs.** 162K—L, 163I)
Cyrtarachne gilvus Yin & Zhao, 1994: 3, f. 6—10; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 270, f. 180; Platnick, 1997: 498 (*gilva*).

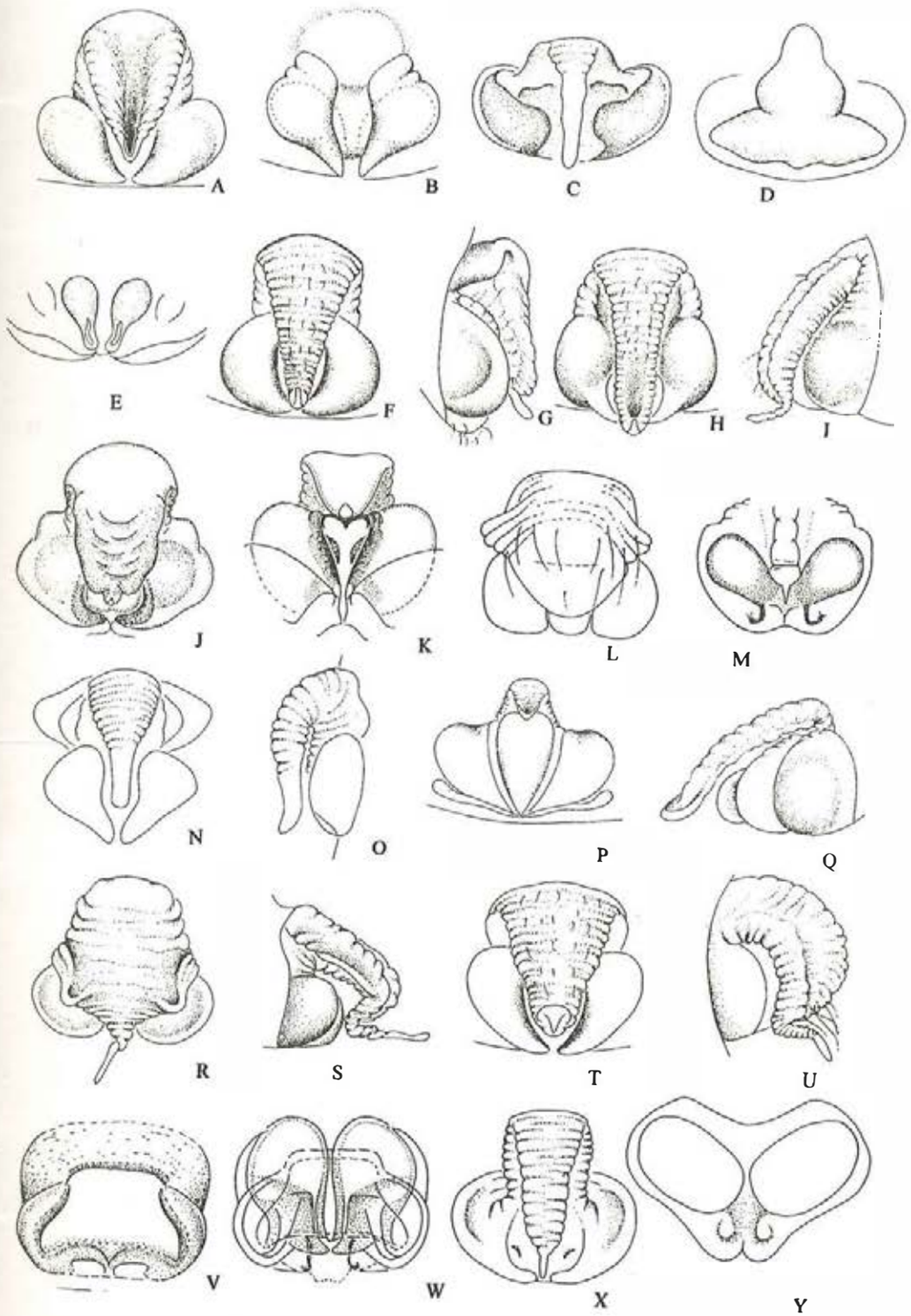

Fig. 156

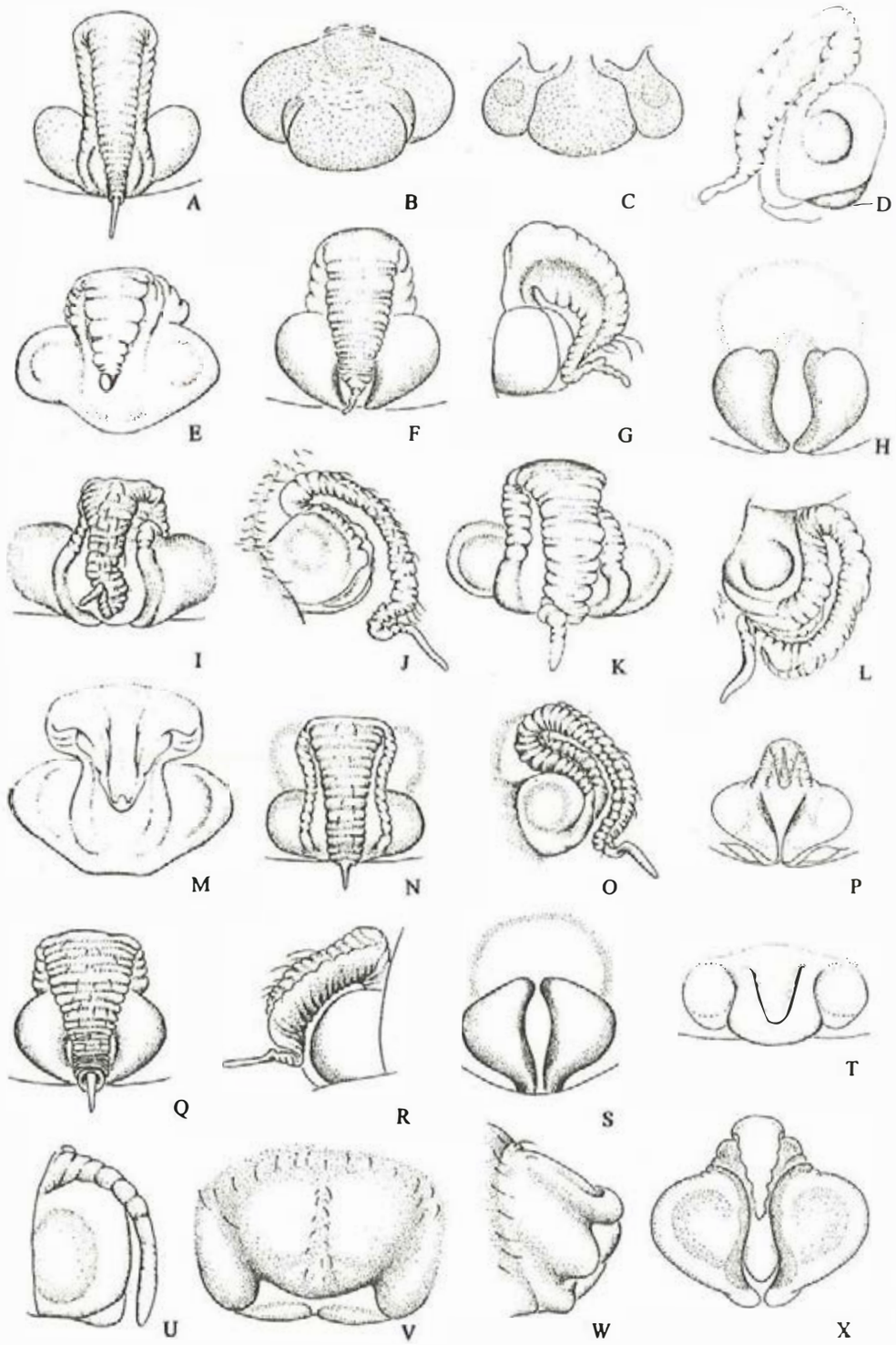

Fig. 157

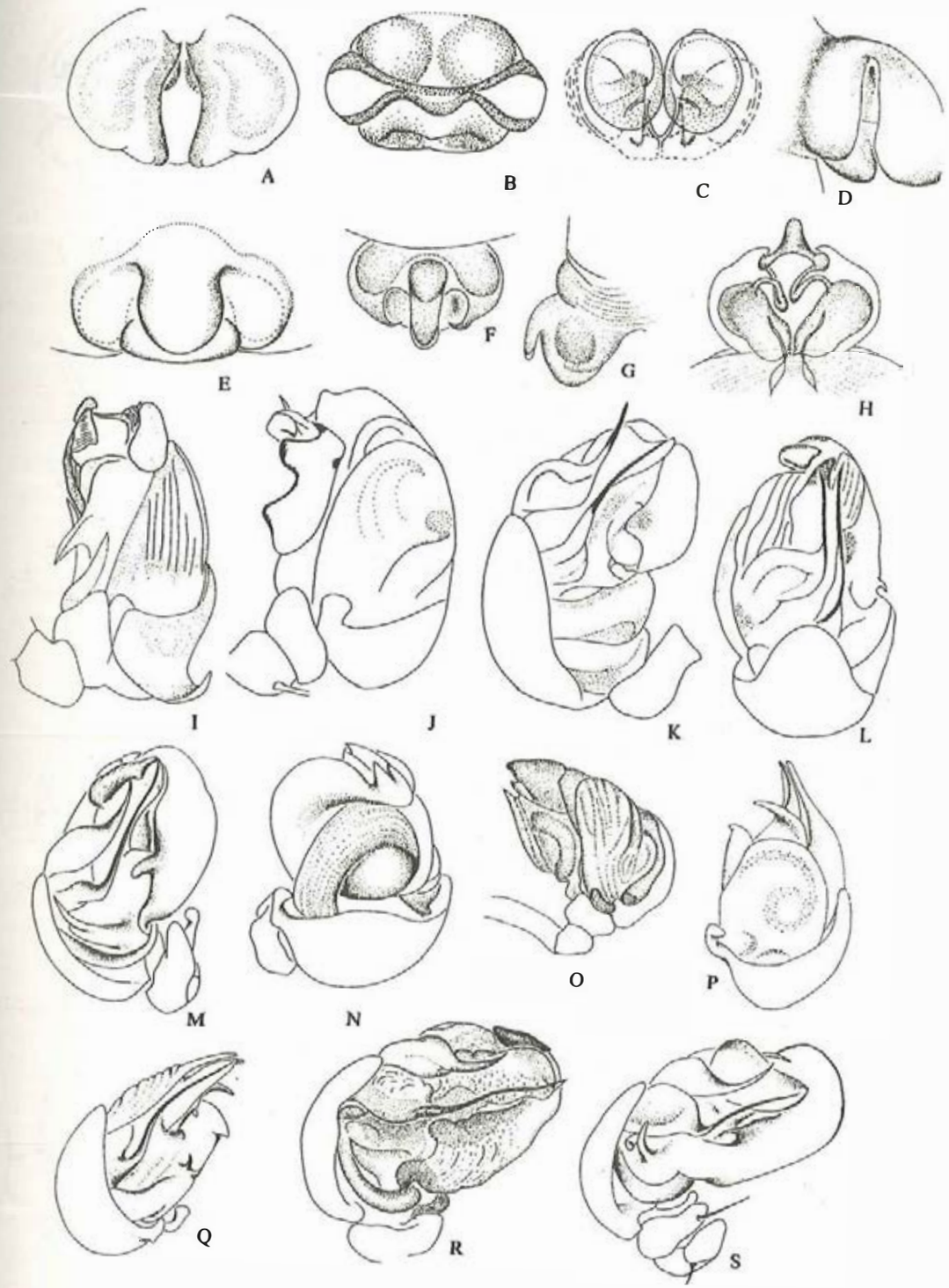

Fig. 158

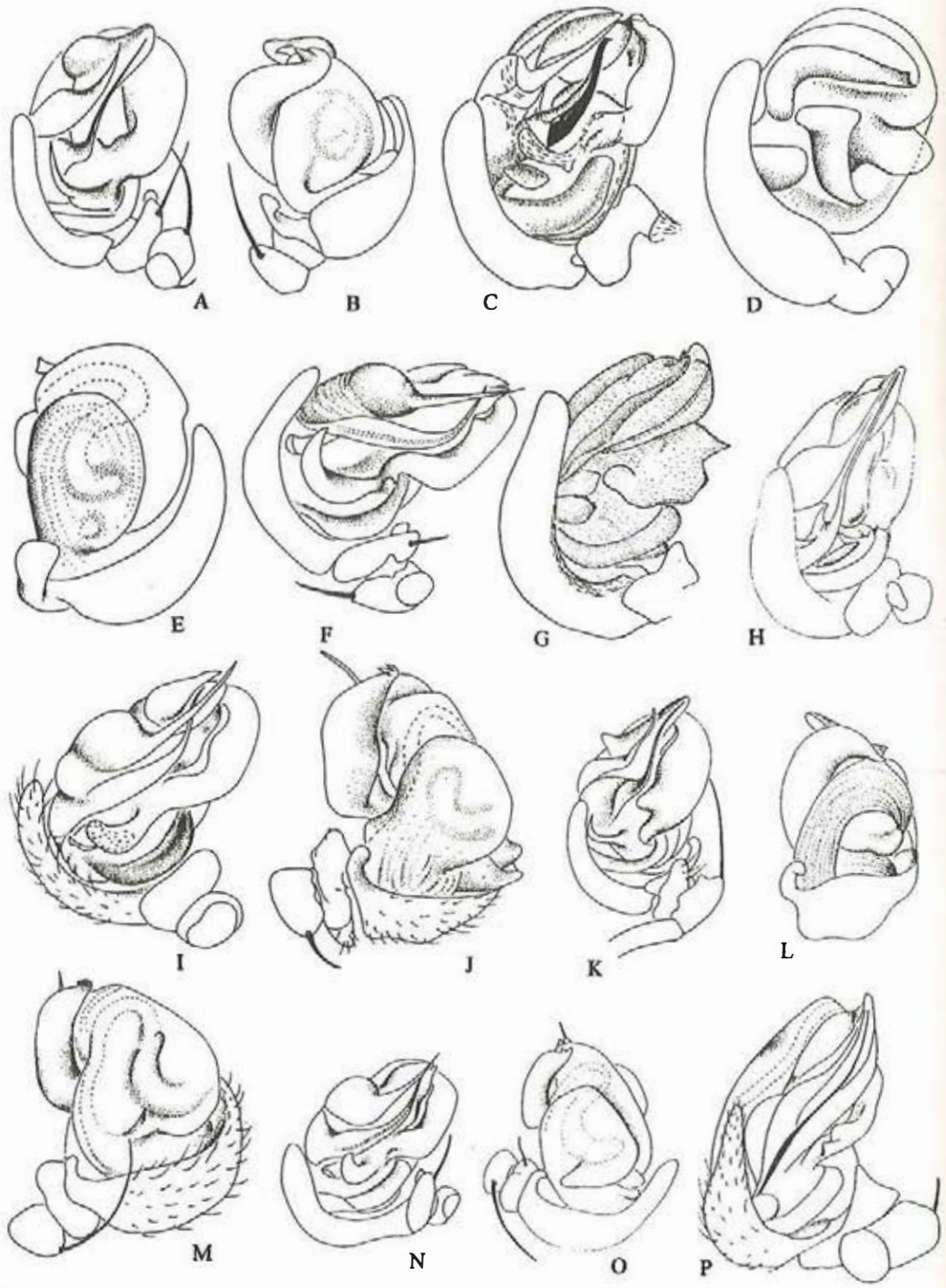

Fig. 159

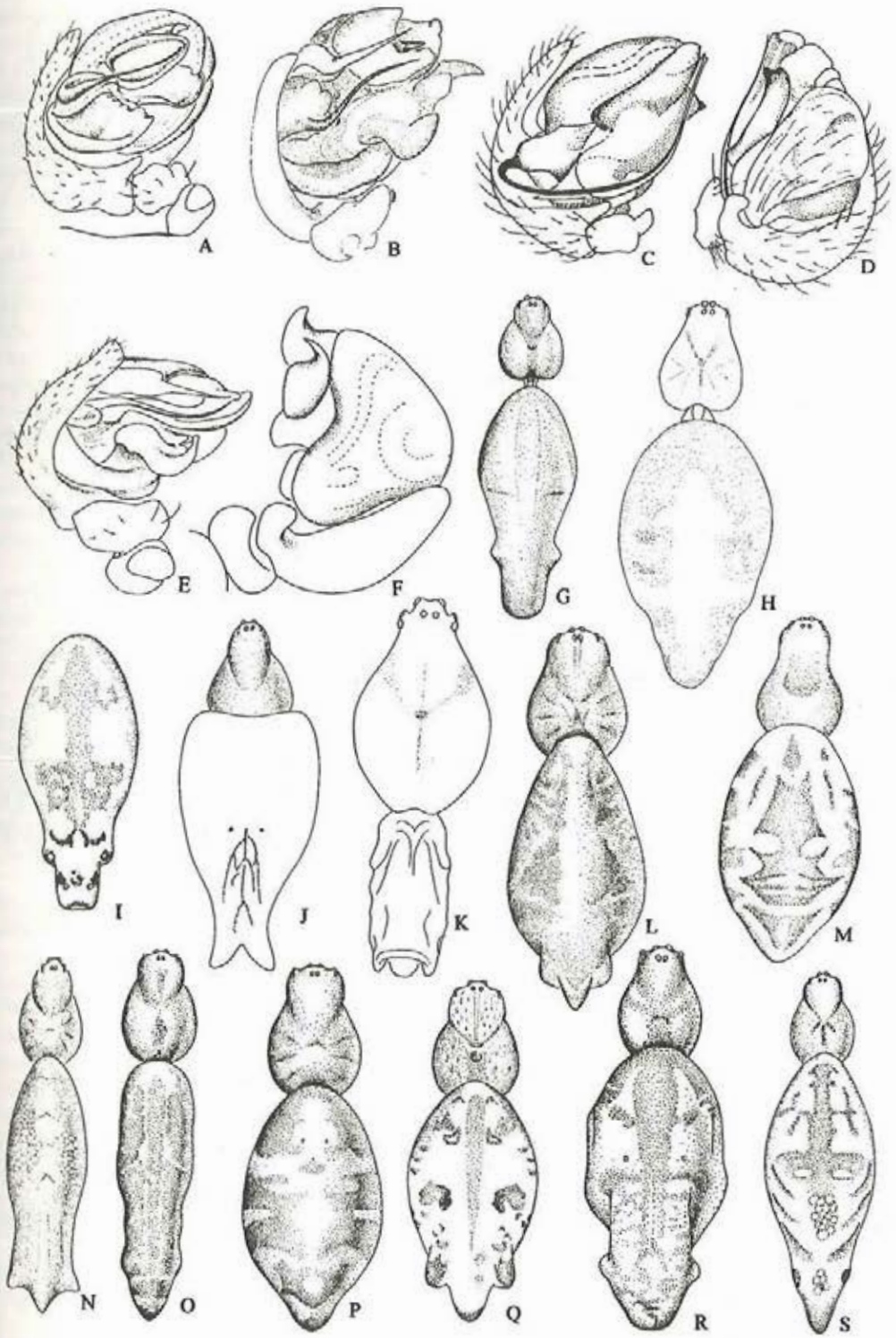

Fig. 160

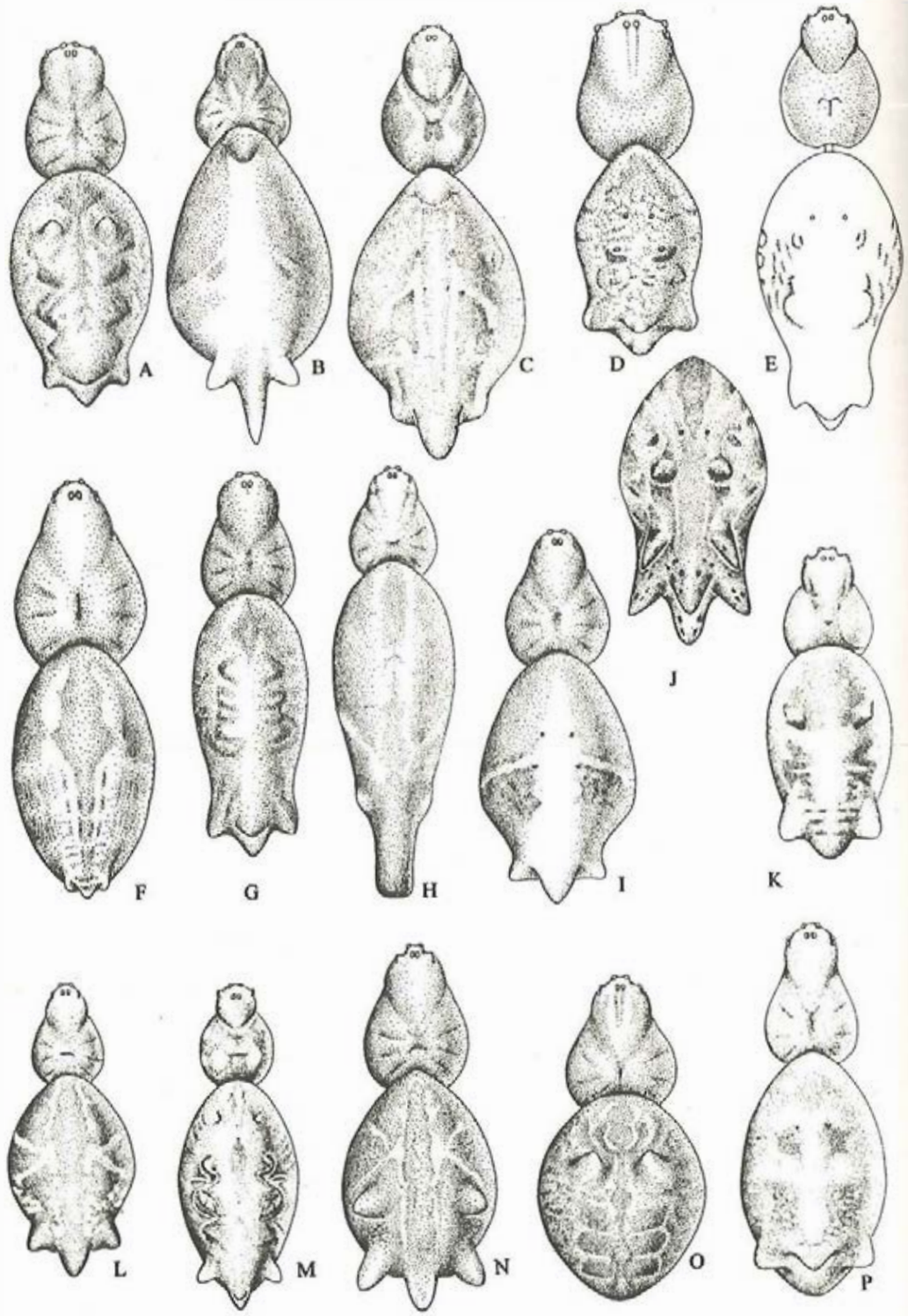

Fig. 161

Distribution: Guangxi.

***Cyrtarachne hubeiensis* Yin *et* Zhao**, 1994 (**figs.** 162**M—N**, 163**J**)

Cyrtarachne hubeiensis Yin & Zhao, 1994: 3, f. 11—16; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 271, f. 181.

Distribution: Hubei.

***Cyrtarachne inaequalis* Thorell**, 1895 (**figs.** 162**O**, 163**A**, **K**)

Cyrtarachne inaequalis Thorell, 1895: 201; Lee, 1964: 44, f. 14a; Writing Group, 1980: 113, f. 57; Yin, 1978: 8, f. 20 (*C. inaequolis*); Yin *et al.*, 1980: 113, f. 52; Hu, 1984: 113, f. 111; Feng, 1990: 77, f. 52; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 272, f. 182.

Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan; India to Japan.

***Cyrtarachne induta* Yaginuma**, 1960 (**figs.** 162**P—Q**, 163**L**)

Cyrtarachne indutus Yaginuma, 1960: 61, pl. 26 (128); Yin *et al.*, 1997: 273, f. 183.

Cyrtarachne nigra (non Yaginuma):Zhang, 1986: 49, f. 4, 5.

Distribution: Fujian; Japan.

***Cyrtarachne menghaiensis* Yin, Peng *et* Wang**, 1994 (**fig.** 163**B—C**, **M**)

Cyrtarachne menghaiensis Yin, Peng & Wang, 1994: 108, f. 18—21; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 273, f. 184.

Distribution: Yunnan.

***Cyrtarachne nagasakiensis* Strand**, 1918 (**figs.** 162**R—S**, 163**D**, **N**)

Cyrtarachne nagasakiensis Strand, 1918: 81, pl. 1, f. 15—17; Chen & Gao, 1990: 60, f. 72; Feng, 1990: 79, f. 554; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 274, f. 185.

Cyrtarachne bengalensis: Hu & Li, 1987: 267, f. 12.

Distribution: Anhui, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Sichuan; Japan, India, Korea.

***Cyrtarachne szetschuanensis* Schenkel**, 1963 (**fig.** 162**T**)

Cyrtarachne szetschuanensis Schenkel, 1963: 174, f. 101; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 275, f. 186.

Distribution: Sichuan.

***Cyrtarachne yunoharuensis* Strand**, 1918 (**figs.** 162**U—V**, 163**E—F**, **O**)

Cyrtarachne yunoharuensis Strand, 1918: 81, pl. 1, f. 12—14; Zhang, 1986: 49, f. 1—3; Feng, 1990: 76, f. 53; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 276, f. 187.

Distribution: Fujian, Yunnan, Hunan; Japan.

Cyrtophora Simon, 1864

Cyrtophora cicatrosa (**Stoliczka**, 1869)(**figs.** 163**P—Q**, 164**O—P**, 165**A**)

Epeira (*Nephila*) *cicatrosa* Stoliczka, 1869: 242, pl. 20, f. 5.

Cyrtophora cicatrosa: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 279, f. 188.

Distribution: Yunnan; Pakistan to New Guinea.

Cyrtophora citricola (**Forskal**, 1775)(**figs.** 163**R—S**, 165**B**)

Aranea citricola Forskal, 1775: 86.

Cyrtophora citricola: Chen & Gao, 1990: 60, f. 73; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 279, *f.* 189.

Distribution: Yunnan, Sichuan; Old World.

Cyrtophora cylindroides (**Walckenaer**, 1841)(**figs.** 164**A**, **D**, 165**C**)

Epeira cylindroides Walckenaer, 1841: 136.

Cyrtophora cylindroides: Yin *et al.*, 1990: 67, f. 169—170; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 280, f. 190.

Distribution: Yunnan; China to Australia.

Cyrtophora exanthematica (**Doleschall**, 1859)(**fig.** 164**B**, **E**, **Q**)

Epeira exanthematica Doleschall, 1859: 38, pl. 3, f. 3, pl. 11, f. 4.

Cyrtophora exanthematica: Lee, 1964: 47, f. 15d—f; Hu, 1984: 112, f. 110; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 281, f. 191.

Cyclosa bicauda Saito, 1933: 51, pl. Ⅲ, f. 31a—d; Tanikawa & Ono, 1993: 51. First transferred to the genus *Cyrtophora* and suggested this species probably the same as *C.*

exanthematica.
Distribution: Taiwan, Hunan; Myanmar to Philippines, New Guinea.
***Cyrtophora guangxiensis* Yin *et al*., 1990 (figs. 164C, F, R, 165D)**
Cyrtophora guangxiensis Yin *et al*., 1990: 67, f. 171—174; Yin *et al*., 1997: 282, f. 192.
Distribution: Guangxi, Yunnan.
***Cyrtophora hainanensis* Yin *et al*.. 1990 (figs. 164G, J, 165E)**
Cyrtophora hainanensis Yin *et al*., 1990: 70, f. 175—177; Yin *et al*., 1997: 283, f. 193.
Cyrtophora cicatrosa (non Stoliczka):Feng, 1990: 81, f. 56.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong.
***Cyrtophora lacunaris* Yin *et al*., 1997 (figs. 164H, K, 165F)**
Cyrtophora lacunaris Yin *et al*., 1997: 71, f. 178—180; Yin *et al*., 1997: 284, f. 194.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Cyrtophora moluccensis* (Doleschall, 1857)(figs. 164I, L, S)**
Epeira moluccensis Doleschall, 1857: 418.
Cyrtophora moluccensis: Lee, 1964: 47, f. 15a—c, h, i; Hu, 1984: 112, f. 109; Feng, 1990: 82, f. 57; Chen & Gao, 1990: 61, f. 74; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 105, f. 99; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 872, f. 38; Yin *et al*., 1997: 285, f. 195.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Sichuan; India to Japan and Australia.
***Cyrtophora unicolor* (Doleschall, 1857)(figs. 164M—N, 165G)**
Epeira unicolor Doleschall, 1857: 419.
Cytophora unicolor: Yin *et al*., 1997: 287, f. 196.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Guizhou; Sri Lanka to Philippines, Australia.

Eriophora Simon, 1863

***Eriophora flava* Zhu *et* Song, 1994 (figs. 165J—K, 166A, F)**
Eriophora flava Zhu & Song, in Zhu *et al*., 1994: 37, f. 12; Yin *et al*., 1997: 288, f. 197.
Distribution: Hainan, Hubei.
***Eriophora migra* Zhu *et* Song, 1994 (figs. 165M, 166B, G)**
Eriophora migra Zhu & Song, in Zhu *et al*., 1994: 40, f. 15; Yin *et al*., 1997: 289, f. 198.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Eriophora oculosa* Zhu *et* Song, 1994 (figs. 165L, 166C, H)**
Eriophora oculosa Zhu & Song, in Zhu *et al*., 1994: 38, f. 13; Yin *et al*., 1997: 290, f. 199.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Eriophora shaanxiensis* Zhu *et* Wang, 1994 (figs. 165N, 166D)**
Eriophora shaanxiensis Zhu & Wang, in Zhu *et al*., 1994: 39, f. 14; Yin *et al*., 1997: 291, f. 200 (lapsus for *shaanxianensis*).
Distribution: Shaanxi.
***Eriophora tricentra* Zhu *et* Song, 1994 (figs. 165O, 166E, I)**
Eriophora tricentra Zhu & Song, in Zhu *et al*., 1994: 41, f. 16; Yin *et al*., 1997: 292, f. 201.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Eriophora wangi* Zhu *et* Song, 1994 (figs. 165H—I, 166J)**
Eriophora wangi Zhu & Song, in Zhu *et al*., 1994: 42, f. 17; Yin *et al*., 1997: 293, f. 202..
Distribution: Shaanxi.

Eriovixia Archer, 1951

***Eriovixia cavaleriei* (Schenkel, 1963)(figs. 166K—L, 167D—E, G)**
Araneus cavaleriei Schenkel, 1963: 162, f. 95; Song, 1987: 160, f. 120; Feng, 1990: 53, f. 28; Yin *et al*., 1997: 295, f. 203.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Hunan, Beijing, Gansu.
***Eriovixia enshiensis* (Yin *et* Zhao, 1994)(figs. 166M—N, 167H)**
Neoscona enshiensis Yin & Zhao, 1994: 4, f. 17—21.
Eriovixia enshiensis: Yin *et al*., 1997: 297, f. 204.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Eriovixia hainanensis* (Yin *et al*., 1990)(figs. 166O—P, 167I)**
Neoscona hainanensis Yin *et al*., 1990: 110, f. 270—275.
Eriovixia hainanensis: Yin *et al*., 1990: 297, f. 205.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Eriovixia laglaizei* (Simon, 1877)(figs. 166Q—R, 167F, J)**
Epeira laglaizei Simon, 1877: 77.
Araneus laglaizei: Song, 1987: 163, f. 124.
Neoscona laglaizai: Zhu *et al*., 1994: 45, f. 19.
Eriovixia laglaizei: Yin *et al*., 1997: 299, f. 206.
Distribution: Hainan; India to Philippines, New Guinea.
***Eriovixia menglunensis* (Yin *et al*., 1990)(figs. 166S—T, 167K)**
Neoscona menglunensis Yin *et al*., 1990: 112, f. 176—279.
Eriovixia menglunensis Yin *et al*., 1997: 300, f. 207.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Eriovixia poonaensis* (Tikader *et* Bal, 1981)(figs. 166U, 167A, L)**
Neoscona poonaensis Tikader & Bal, 1981: 29, f. 39—62; Yin *et al*., 1990: 115, f. 280—282.
Eriovixia poonaensis: Yin *et al*., 1997: 301, f. 208.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan; India.
***Eriovixia yunnanensis* (Yin *et al*., 1990)(fig. 167B—C, M)**
Neoscona yunnanensis Yin *et al*., 1990: 115, f. 283—287.
Eriovixia yunnanensis: Yin *et al*., 1997: 302, f. 209.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Gasteracantha Sundevall, 1833

***Gasteracantha arcuata* (Fabricius, 1793)(figs. 167N—P, 168A—B, O)**
Aranea arcuata Fabricius, 1793: 425.
Gasteracantha arcuata: Yin *et al*., 1997: 94, f. 23.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Gasteracantha diadesmia* Thorell, 1887 (fig. 168C—D, P)**
Gasteracantha diadesmia Thorell, 1887: 225; Hu, 1984, f. 113; Yin *et al*., 1997: 95, f. 24.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan; India to Thailand, Philippines.
***Gasteracantha hasselti* C. L. Koch, 1838 (fig. 168E—F, K—L, Q—R)**
Gasteracantha hasselti C. L. Koch, 1838: 29; Yin *et al*., 1997: 96, f. 25.
Distribution: Hunan, Yunnan.
***Gasteracantha kuhli* C. L. Koch, 1838 (fig. 168G—H, M, S—T)**
Gasteracantha nabona Chamberlin, 1924: 22. First synonymized with *N. scylla* by Song in 1992.
Gasteracantha kuhli C. L. Koch, 1838: 20, TF. 262; Lee, 1964: 45, f. 14c; Hu, 1984: 114, f. 112; Feng, 1990: 83, f. 58; Chen & Gao, 1990: 62, f. 75; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 101, f. 95; Song, 1992: 130; Zhao, 1993: 238, f. 11; Yin *et al*., 1997: 97, f. 26.

Distribution: Hong Kong, Guangdong, Guangxi, Taiwan, Fujian, Jiangsu, Anhui, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Henan, Beijing, Shandong, Liaoning; India to Japan, Philippines.

***Gasteracantha sauteri* Dahl**, 1914 (**figs.** 168I—J, N, 169A)
Gasteracantha sauteri Dahl, 1914: 28, f. 14; Lee, 1964: 46, f. 14d; Hu, 1984; 115, f. 114; Feng, 1990: 85, f. 60; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 100, f. 28.
Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan.

Gea C. L. Koch, 1843

***Gea spinipes* C. L. Koch**, 1843 (**fig.** 169B—D)
Gea spinipes C. L. Koch, 1843: 101, pl. 823; Levi, 1983: 326, f. 362—675; Yin *et al.*, 1989 a: 67, f. 7a–c; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 90, f. 21.
Distribution: Yunnan, Guizhou; India to China to Borneo.

Gibbaranea Archer, 1951

Gibbaranea abscissus (**Karsch**, 1879)(**fig.** 169E—G, N, Q)
Epeira abscissus Karsch, 1879: 69.
Araneus abscissus: Song, 1987: 158, f. 119; Zhu, Tu & Hu, 1988: 53, f. 1—3.
Gibbaranea abscissus: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 303, f. 210.
Distribution: Hebei, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Gibbaranea bituberculata (**Walckenaer**, 1802)(**fig.** 169H—J, R)
Aranea bituberculata Walckenaer, 1802: 191.
Araneus bituberculatus: Hu & Wu, 1987a: 86, f. 83.
Gibbaranea bituberculata: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 304, f. 211.
Distribution: Qinghai, Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Gibbaranea hetian (**Hu *et* Wu**, 1989)(**fig.** 169O—P, S)
Araneus hetian Hu & Wu, 1989: 88, f. 65; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 203, f. 121.
Gibbaranea hetian: Marusik, 1992: 95.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

***Gibbaranea nanguosa* Yin *et* Gong**, 1996 (**figs.** 169K—M, 170A)
Araneus bituberculatus (non Walckenaer): Tikader, 1982: 231, f. 448—451.
Gibbaranea nanguosa Yin & Gong, 1996: 74, f. 12—16; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 305, f. 212.
Distribution: Hunan.

Hypsosinga Ausserer, 1871

Hypsosinga alboria* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 170B—C, I—J, 171A)
Hypsosinga alboria Yin *et al.*, 1990: 73, f. 181—187; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 307, f. 213; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1713, f. 14.
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan.

Hypsosinga heri (**Hahn**, 1831)(**fig.** 170D, K)
Epeira heri Hahn, 1831: 8, pl. 5.
Hypsosinga heri: Levy, 1984: 130, f. 72—77; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 308, f. 214.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia; Europe to Central Asia.

Hypsosinga pygmaea (**Sundevall**, 1831)(**figs.** 170E—F, N, 171B)
Theridion pygmaea Sundevall, 1831: 121.
Singer pygmaea: Yin, 1978: 6, f. 16; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 108, f. 53; Writing Group, 1980: 108, f. 53; Wang, 1981: 104, f. 46; Hu, 1984: 130, f. 131; Guo, 1985: 72, f. 2—25; Song, 1987: 177, f. 137; Hu & Wu, 1989: 108, f. 83; Chen & Gao, 1990: 71, f. 90; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 108, f. 102; Zhao, 1993: 260, f. 122.
Hypsosinga pygmaea: Zhang, 1987: 80, f. 63; Feng, 1990: 71, f. 90; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 309, f. 215.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangsu, Yun-

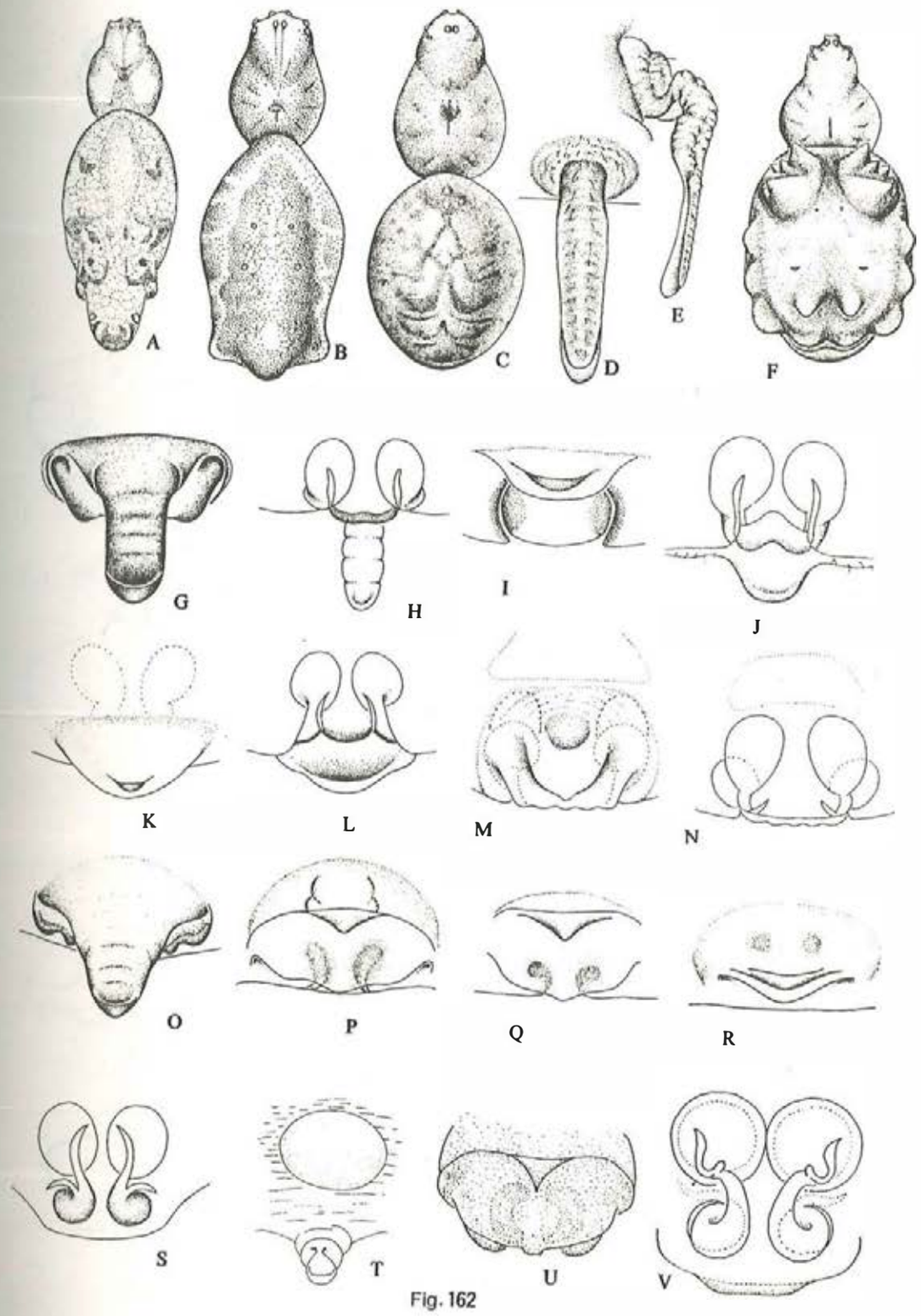

Fig. 162

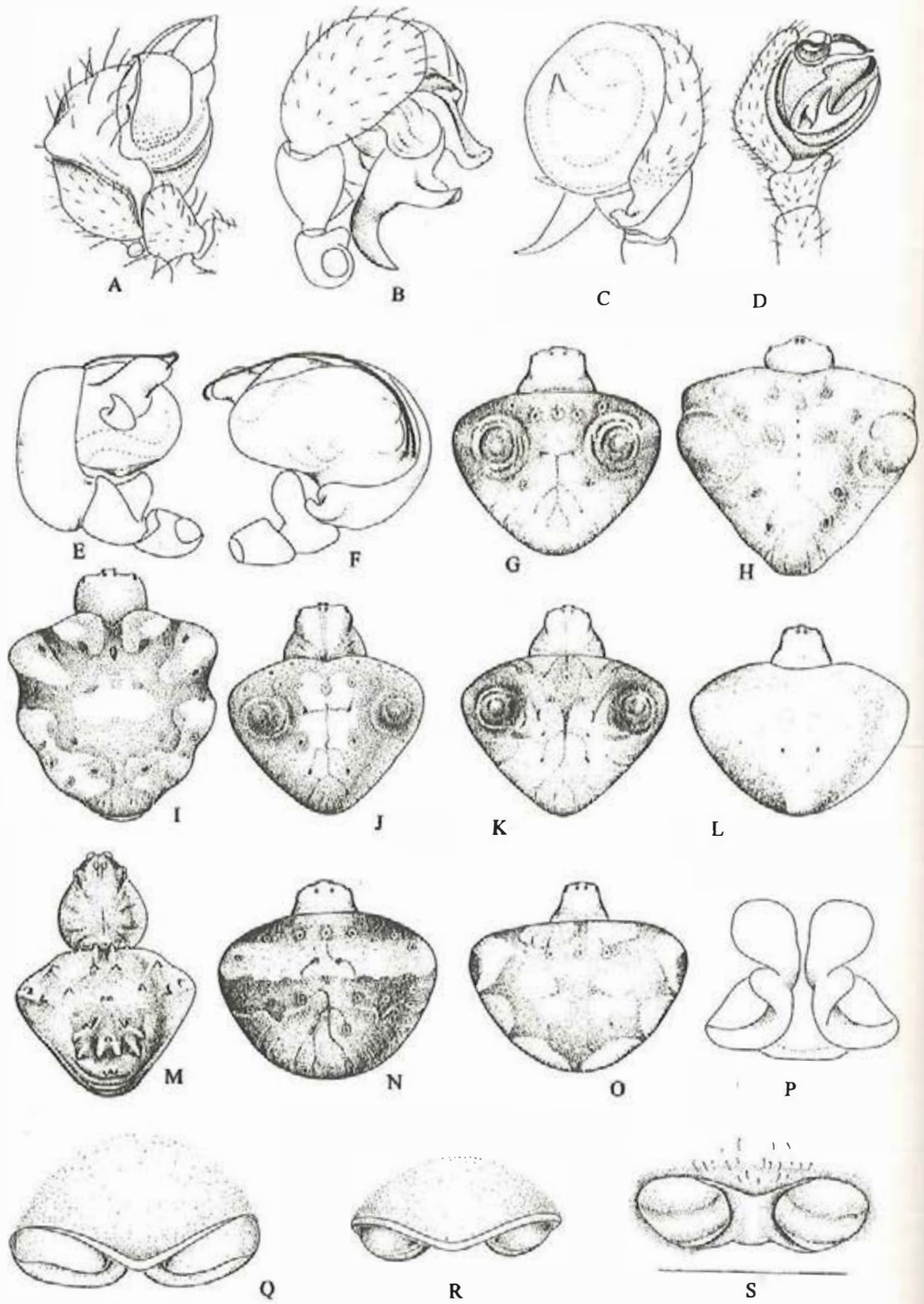

Fig. 163

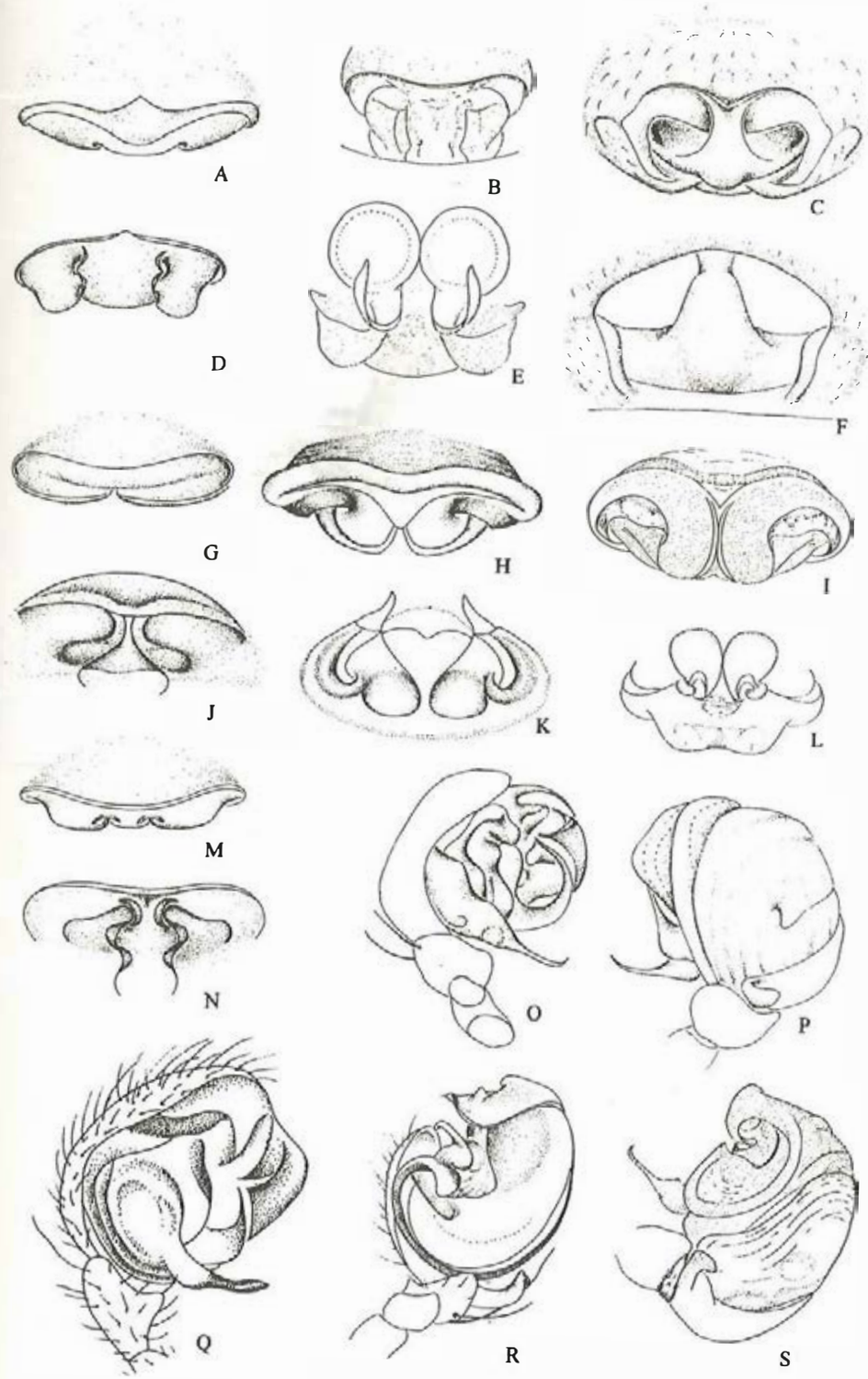

Fig. 164

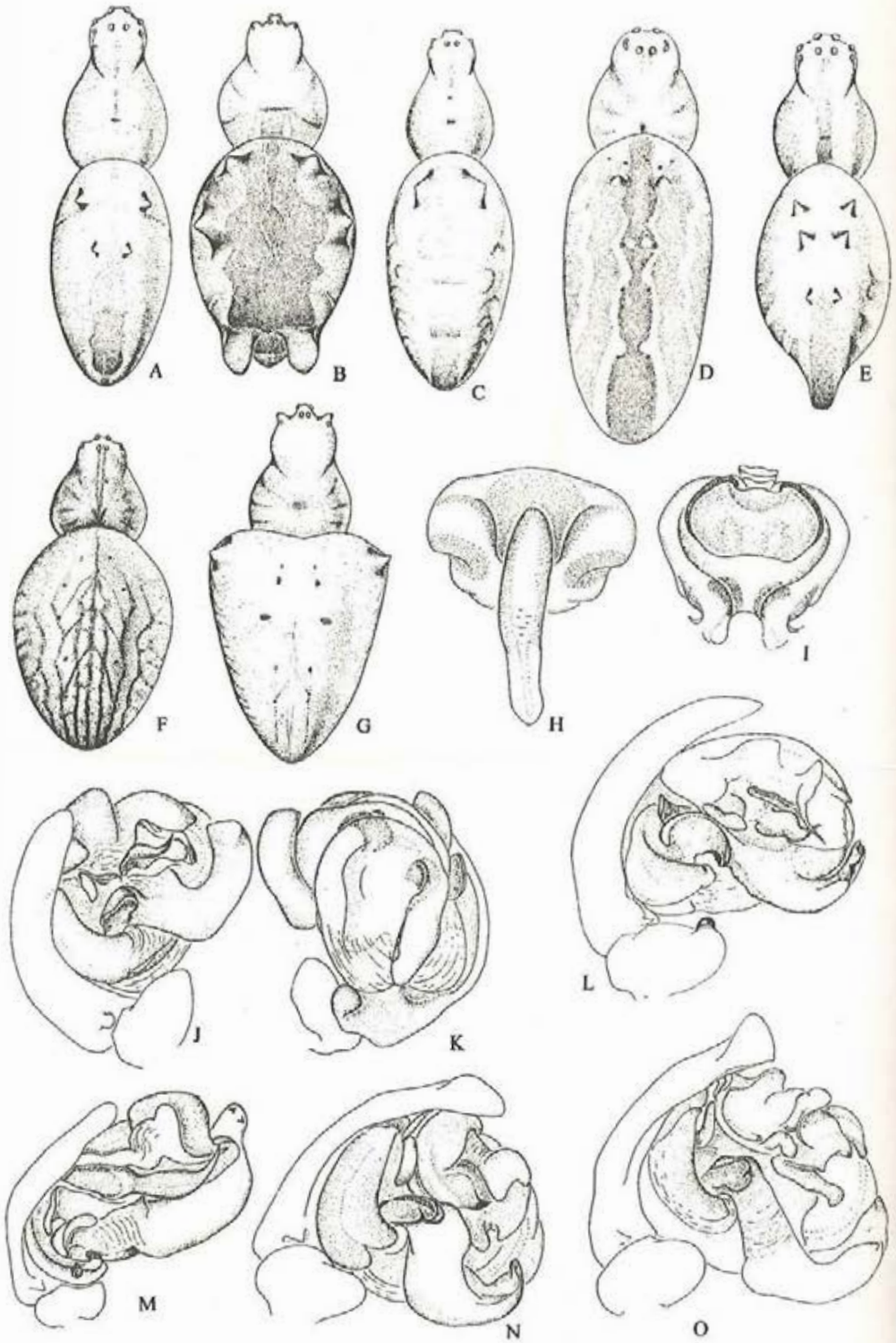

Fig. 165

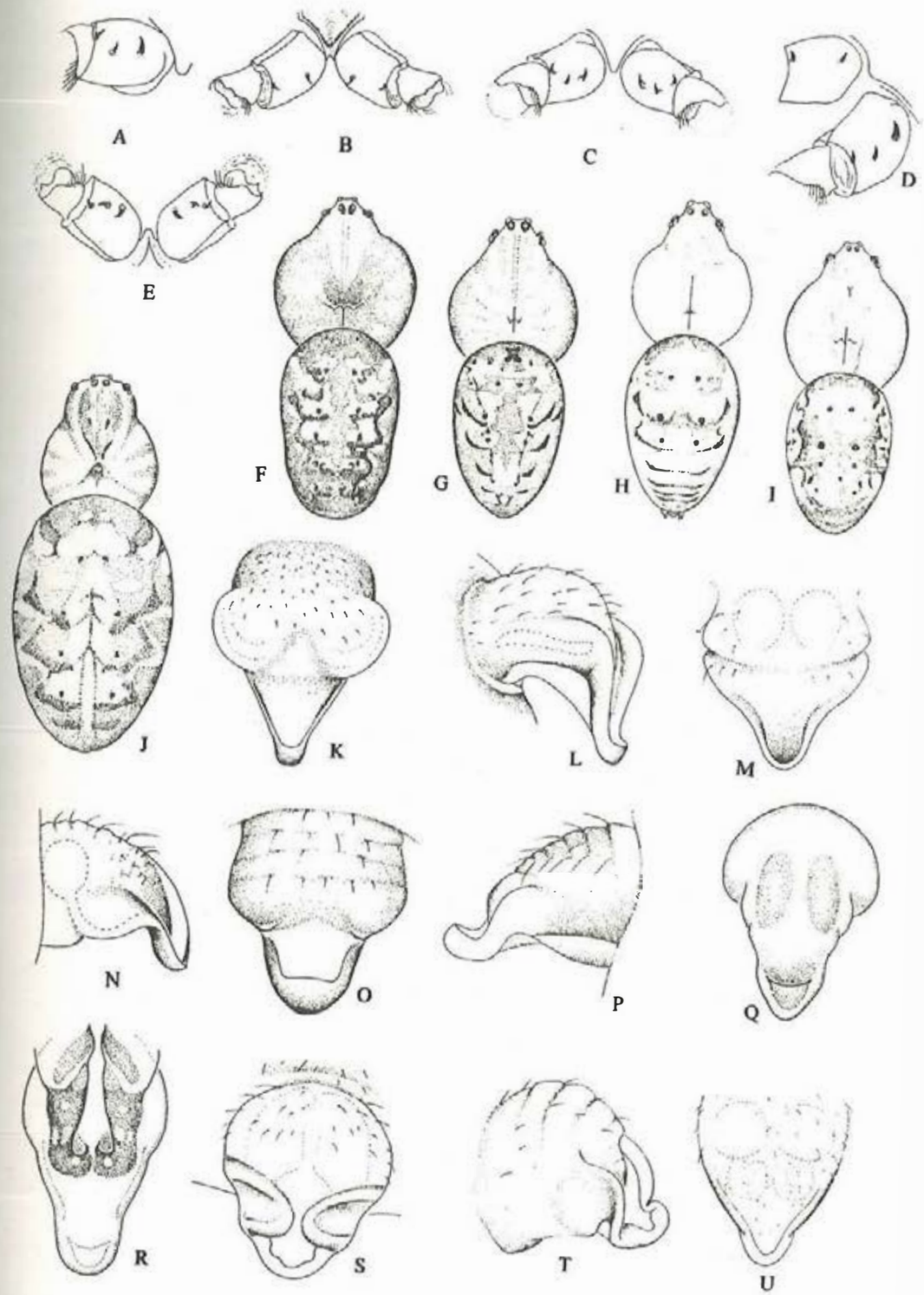

Fig. 166

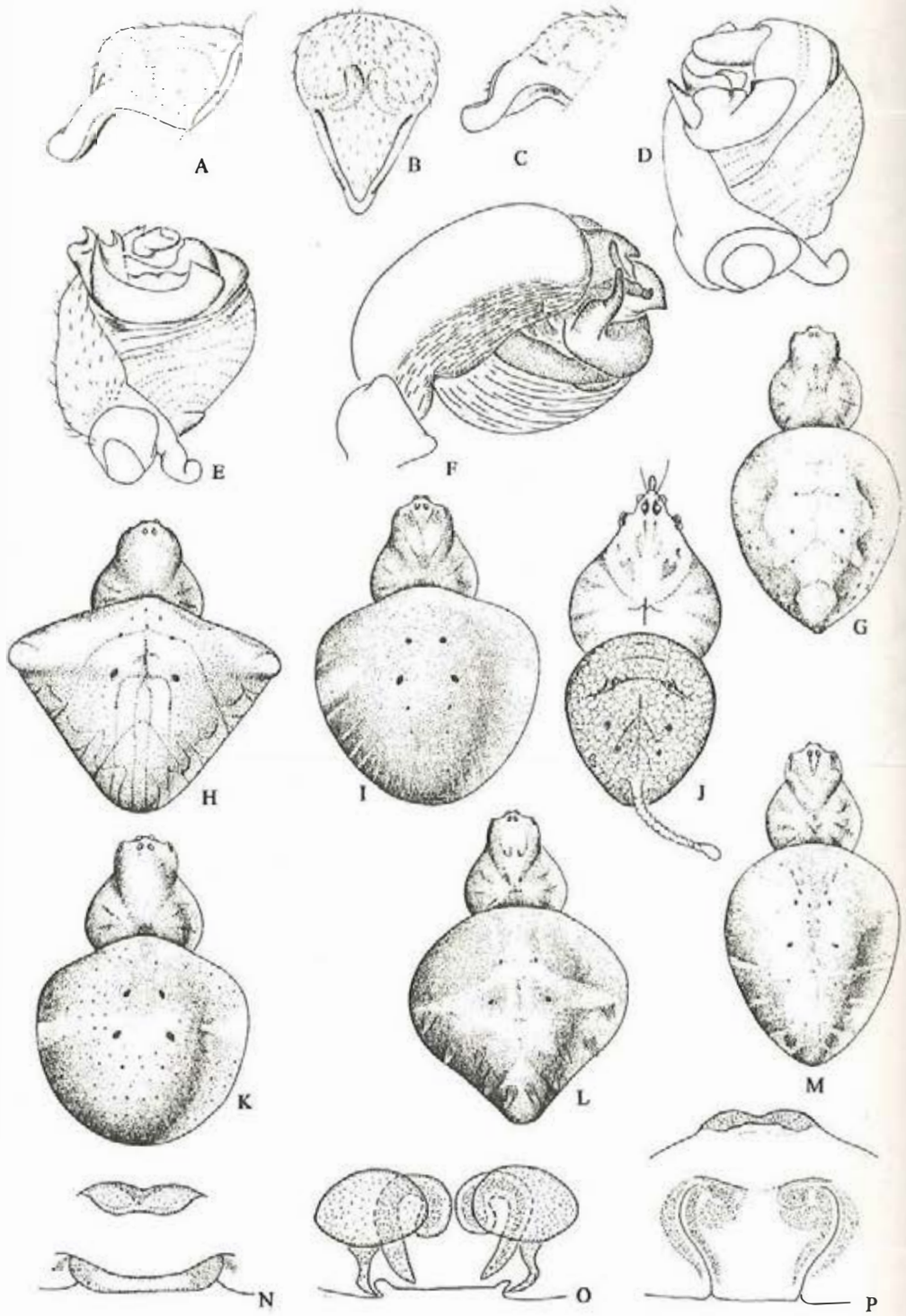

Fig. 167

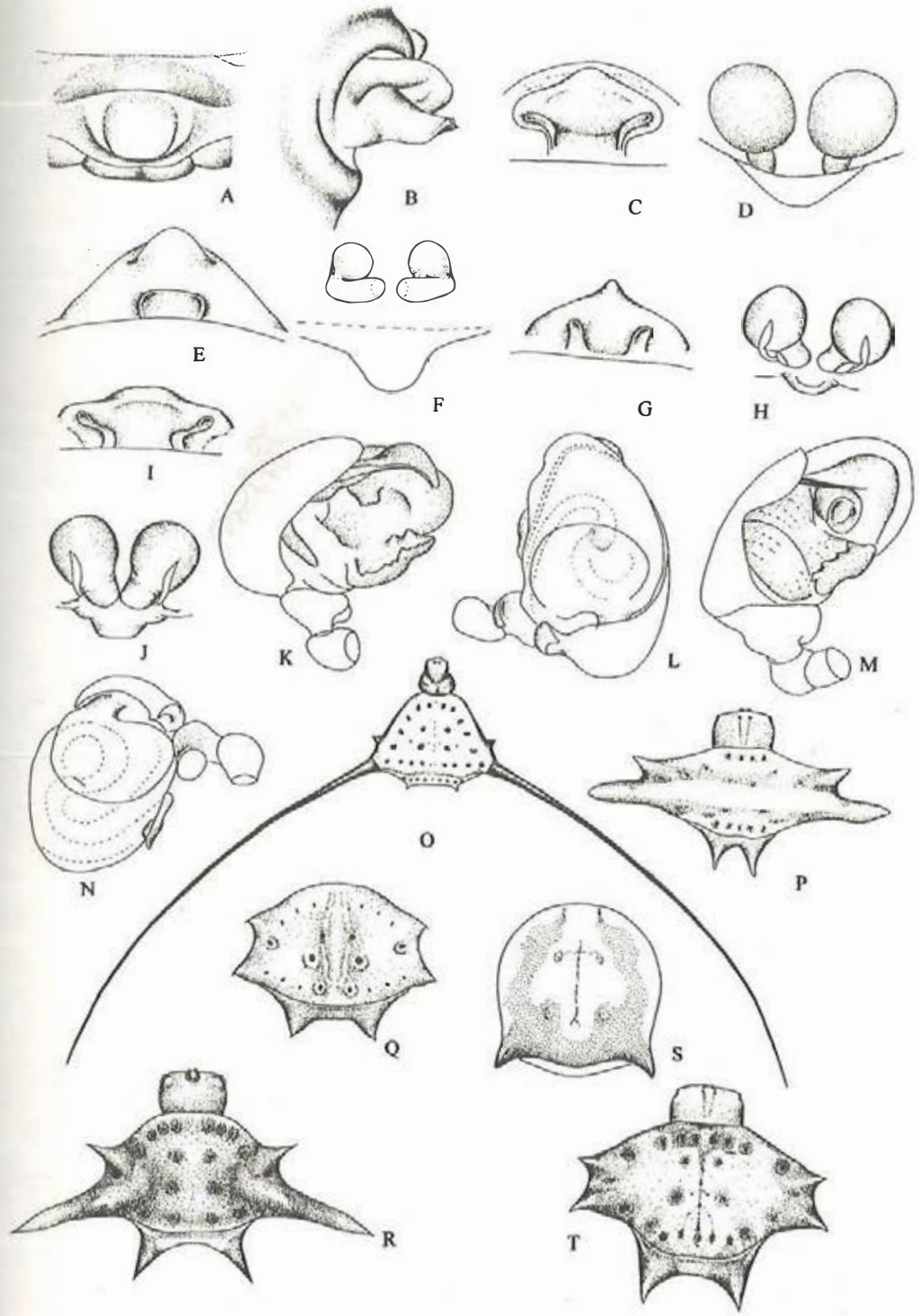

Fig. 168

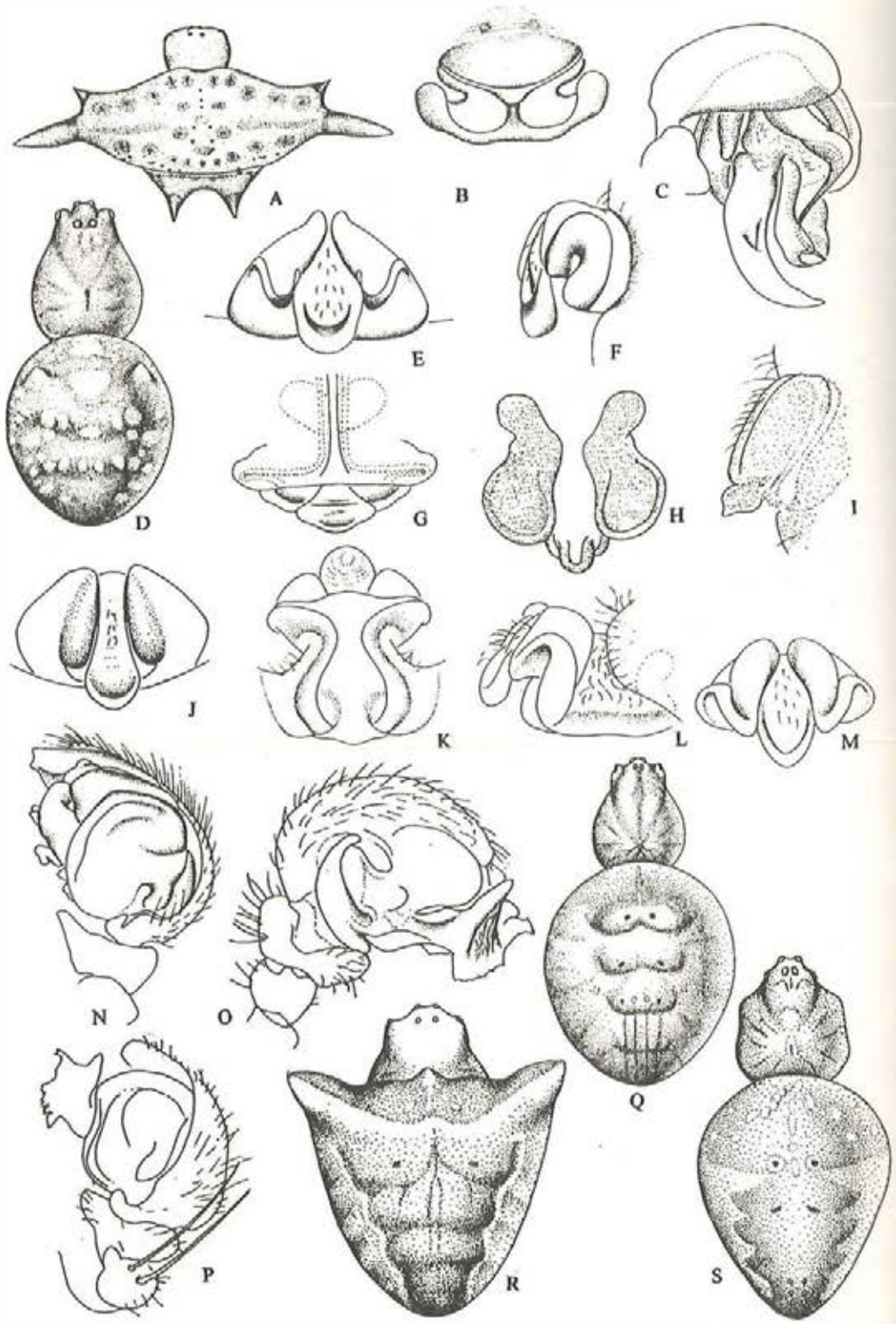

Fig. 169

nan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Henan, Shaanxi, Beijing, Xinjiang, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Heilongjiang; Holarctic.

Hypsosinga sanguinea **(C. L. Koch,** 1845 **)(figs.** 170G—H, L—M, 171C)

Singa sanguinea C. L. Koch, 1845: 155, pl. 951; Hu, 1984: 130, f. 132; Guo, 1985: 72, f. 2—26.

Hypsosinga sanguinea: Levi, 1972: 242, f. 35—43; Zhang, 1987: 81, f. 64; Zhu *et al.*, 1983: 77, f. 65; Song, 1987: 169, f. 129; Feng, 1990: 99, f. 74; Chen & Gao, 1990: 72, f. 91; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 109, f. 103; Zhao, 1993: 237, f. 110; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 310, f. 216.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Beijing, Xinjiang, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Palearctic.

Hypsosinga wanica **Song, Qian *et* Gao,** 1996 **(fig.** 170O—P)

Hypsosinga wanica Song, Qian & Gao, in Song, Qian, Gao & Liu, 1996: 106, f. 2.

Distribution: Anhui.

Larinia Simon, 1874

Larinia astrigera **Yin *et al.*,** 1990 **(fig.** 171T—U)

Larinia astrigera Yin *et al.*, 1990: 78, f. 195—198; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 314, f. 218.

Distribution: Yunnan.

Larinia cyclera **Yin *et al.*,** 1990 **(figs.** 171D—E, V—W, 172K)

Larinia cyclera Yin *et al.*, 1990: 80, f. 199—202; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 315, f. 219.

Larinia fusiformis (non Thorell, 1877) Yin, 1994: 135.

Distribution: Jiangxi, Hunan.

Larinia dinanea **Yin *et al.*,** 1990 **(figs.** 171F—G, 172A—B, L)

Larinia dinanea Yin *et al.*, 1990: 82, f. 206—212; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 316, f. 220.

Distribution: Yunnan, Hunan.

Larinia elegans **Spassky,** 1939 **(figs.** 171H—I, 172C—D)

Larinia elegans Spassky, 1939: 302, f. 3; Song *et al.*, 1992: 9, f. 1a – f; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 318, f. 221.

Distribution: Xinjiang; Russia.

Larinia macrohooda **Yin *et al.*,** 1990 **(figs.** 171J—K, 172M)

Larinia macrohooda Yin *et al.*, 1990: 84, f. 213—217; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 319, f. 222.

Distribution: Hunan.

Larinia microhooda **Yin *et al.*,** 1990 **(figs.** 171L—M, 172N)

Larinia microhooda Yin *et al.*, 1990: 86, f. 218—220; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 320, f. 223.

Distribution: Hunan.

Larinia nolabelia **Yin *et al.*,** 1990 **(fig.** 172E—F, O)

Larinia nolabelia Yin *et al.*, 1990: 88, f. 223—226; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 320, f. 224.

Distribution: China (no locality).

Larinia phthisica **(L. Koch,** 1871 **)(figs.** 171N—O, 172G—H, P)

Epeira phthisica L. Koch, 1871: 103.

Larinia albigera Yin *et al.*, 1990: 76, f. 188—191 (female only, male = *Lariniaria argiopiformis*).

Larinia phthisica: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 321, f. 225.

Larinia triprovina Yin *et al.*, 1990: 90, f. 231—232 (male only).

Larinia nenilini Marusik, 1986: 246, f. 1—5; Song *et al.*, 1992: 9, f. 2.

Distribution: Fujian, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hunan, Sichuan; India, Bangladesh to Japan, Philippines, Australia.

Larinia sekiguchii **Tanikawa,** 1989 **(figs.** 171P—Q, 172Q)

Larinia sekiguchii Tanikawa, 1989: 31, f. 15—21; Yin, 1994: 135; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 322, f. 226.

Larinia shandongensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 87, f. 221—222.

Distribution: Hubei, Shandong; Japan.
***Larinia triprovina* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 171R—S, 172R)**
Larinia triprovina Yin *et al.*, 1990: 90, f. 227—230 (female only); Yin, 1994: 135; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 323, f. 227.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Yunnan, Hunan.
***Larinia wenshanensis* Yin *et* Yan, 1994 (fig. 172I—J, S)**
Larinia wenshanensis Yin *et al.*, 1994b: 108, f. 22—26; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 324, f. 228.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Lariniaria Grasshoff, 1970

***Lariniaria argiopiformis* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (figs. 172T, 173A—D)**
Larinia argiopiformis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 212, pl. 15, f. 423; Yin, 1978: 6, f. 15; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 107, f. 52; Yin, 1994: 135; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 313, f. 217; Writing Group, 1980: 107, f. 52; Wang, 1981: 103, f. 45; Zhu *et al.*, 1983: 78, 66; Hu, 1984: 117, f. 116; Gao, 1985: 66, f. 2—19; Hu & Li, 1987a: 330; Zhang, 1987: 81, f. 65; Feng, 1990: 87, f. 62; Chen & Gao, 1990: 63, f. 77; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 107, f. 100; Zhao, 1993: 239, f. 112; Yin *et al*, 1997: 313, f. 217.
Larinia albigera Yin *et al.*, 1990: 76, f. 192—194 (male only, female = *Larinia phthisica*).
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangsu, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Henan, Hebei, Tibet, Shaanxi; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Larinioides Caporiacco, 1934

***Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck, 1757) (figs. 13A, 173E, L)**
Araneus cornuta Clerck, 1757: 39, pl. 1, f. 11; Yin, 1978: 2, f. 2; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 93, f. 39; Zhu *et al.*, 1983: 70, f. 57; Writing Group, 1980: 93, f. 39; Song, 1987: 161, f. 121; Hu, 1984: 89, f. 81; Guo, 1985: 53, f. 2—9; Chen & Gao, 1990: 43, f. 45; Feng, 1990: 54, f. 29; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 86, f. 76; Zhao, 1993: 225, f. 103.
Larinioides cornuta: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 325, f. 229.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Sichuan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Holarctic.
***Larinioides ixobolus* (Thorell, 1873) (fig. 173F—G, M)**
Epeira ixobola Thorell, 1873: 545.
Araneus ixobola: Hu & Wu, 1989: 90, f. 66.
Larinioides ixobola: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 327, f. 230.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
***Larinioides patagiatus* (Clerck, 1757) (fig. 173H—I, N)**
Araneus patagiatus Clerck, 1757: 38, pl. 1, f. 10.
Larinioides patagiata: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 328, f. 231.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Holarcitc.
***Larinioides sclopetarius* (Clerck, 1757) (fig. 173J—K, O)**
Araneus sericatus Clerck, 1757: 40, pl. 2, f. 1.
Araneus sclopetarius Clerck, 1757: 43, pl. 2, f. 3; Hu & Wu, 1989: 94, f. 70
Larinioides sclopetaria: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 329, f. 232.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Xinjiang; Holarctic.

Mangora O. P. -Cambridge, 1889

***Mangora acalypha* (Walckenaer, 1802) (figs. 173P—Q, 174J)**
Aranea acalypha Walckenaer, 1802: 199.
Mangora acalypha: Hu & Wu, 1989: 101, f. 77; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 331, f. 233.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
***Mangora angulopicta* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 173R—S, 174K—L, Q)**

Mangora angulopicta Yin *et al.*, 1990: 93, f. 234—238; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 332, f. 234.
Distribution: Guangxi, Anhui, Hunan.
***Mangora crescopicta* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 173T—U, 174R)**
Mangora crescopicta Yin *et al.*, 1990: 95, f. 239—242; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 333, f. 235.
Distribution: Beijing.
***Mangora foliosa* Zhu *et* Yin, 1997 (fig. 174A—B, S)**
Mangora foliosa Zhu & Yin, in Yin *et al.*, 1997: 333, f. 236.
Distribution: Hubei, Shaanxi.
***Mangora herbeoides* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (fig. 174C, M—N, T)**
Aranea herbeoides Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 227, f. 30, 241.
Araneus herbeoides: Schenkel, 1963: 143, f. 84.
Mangora herbeoides: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 334, f. 237.
Distribution: Guangxi, Hunan; Japan.
***Mangora polyspicula* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (fig. 174O—P, U)**
Mangora polyspicula Yin *et al.*, 1990: 96, f. 243—246 (lapsus for *polypicula*); Yin *et al.*, 1997: 335, f. 238.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Mangora rhombopicta* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 174D—E, 175A)**
Mangora rhombopicta Yin *et al.*, 1990: 98, f. 247—250; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 336, f. 239.
Distribution: Hunan, Beijing.
***Mangora songyangensis* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 174F—G, 175B)**
Mangora songyangensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 99, f. 252, 253; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 337, f. 240.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan.
***Mangora spiculata* (Hentz, 1847) (figs. 174H, 175C)**
Epeira spiculata Hentz, 1847: 475, pl. 31, f. 13.
Mangora spiculata: Xu & Wang, 1983: 1, f. 1; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 338, f. 241.
Distribution: Anhui; USA.
***Mangora tschekiangensis* Schenkel, 1963 (figs. 174I, 175D)**
Mangora tschekiangensis Schenkel, 1963: 141, f. 82; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 118; f. 107; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 338, f. 242.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Neogea Levi, 1983

***Neogea yunnanensis* Yin *et al.*, 1990 (fig. 175E—G)**
Neogea yunnanensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 5, f. 10—13; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 92, f. 22.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Neoscona Simon, 1864

***Neoscona achine* (Simon, 1906) (figs. 175H—J, 178N, 180D)**
Araneus achine Simon, 1906: 309.
Neoscona achine: Hu & Li, 1987a: 330, f. 12—13; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 364, f. 259.
Neoscona tibetensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 131, f. 325—331.
Distribution: Tibet; India, Sikkim.
***Neoscona adianta* (Walckenaer, 1802) (figs. 175K—L, 178O; pl. 3A)**
Araneus adianta Walckenaer, 1802: 199.
Neoscona adianta: Yin, 1978: 6, f. 14; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 106, f. 51; Writing Group, 1980: 106, f. 51 (*adiatum*); Song *et al.*, 1981: 83, f. 5—6; Hu, 1984: 120, f. 120; Zhu *et al.*, 1983: 79, f. 67a—h; Guo, 1985: 67, f. 2—20; Zhang, 1987: 82, f. 66; Feng, 1990: 88, f. 63; Chen & Gao, 1990: 64, f. 79; Zhao, 1993: 240, f. 113; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 345, f. 243; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1714,

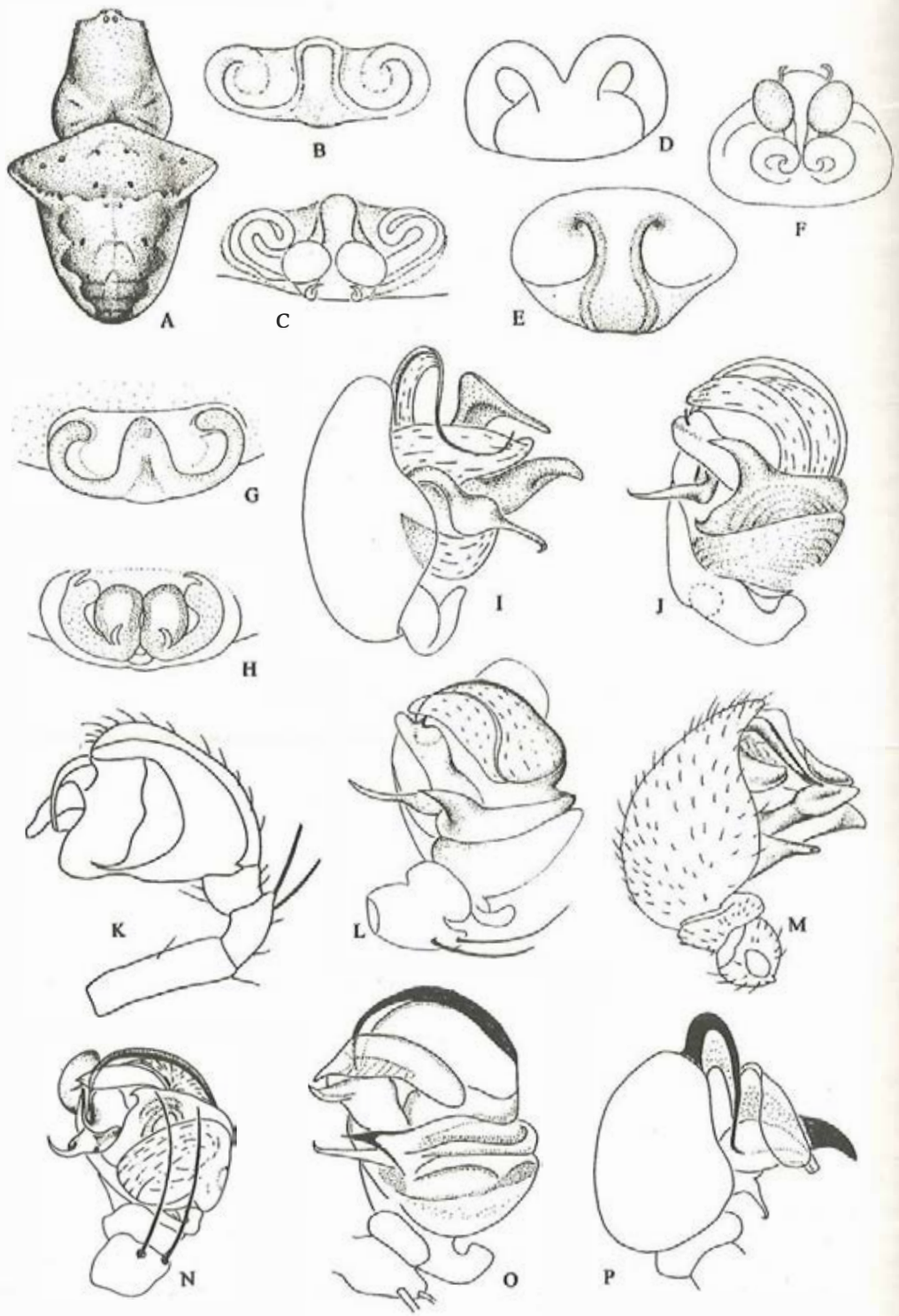

Fig. 170

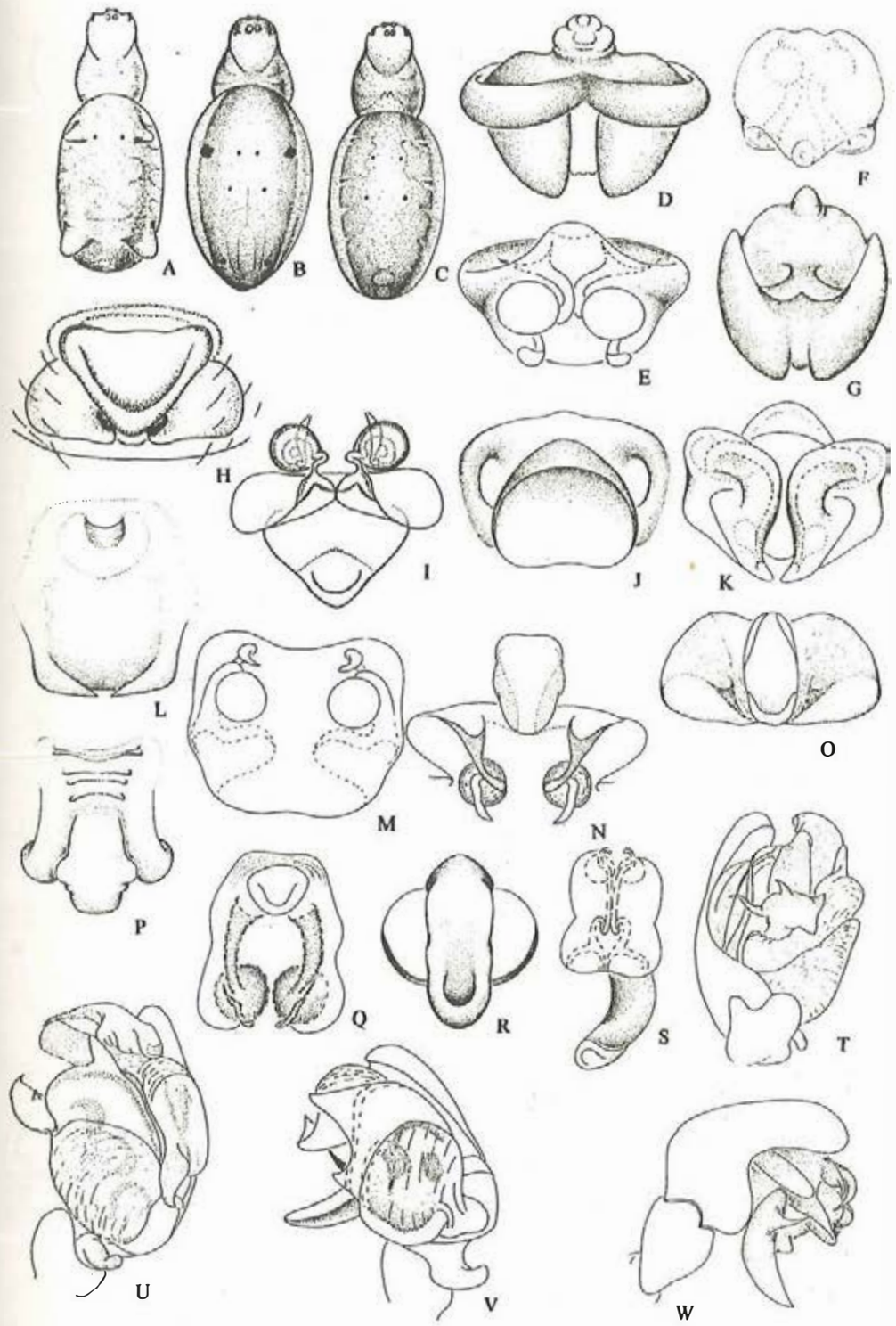

Fig. 171

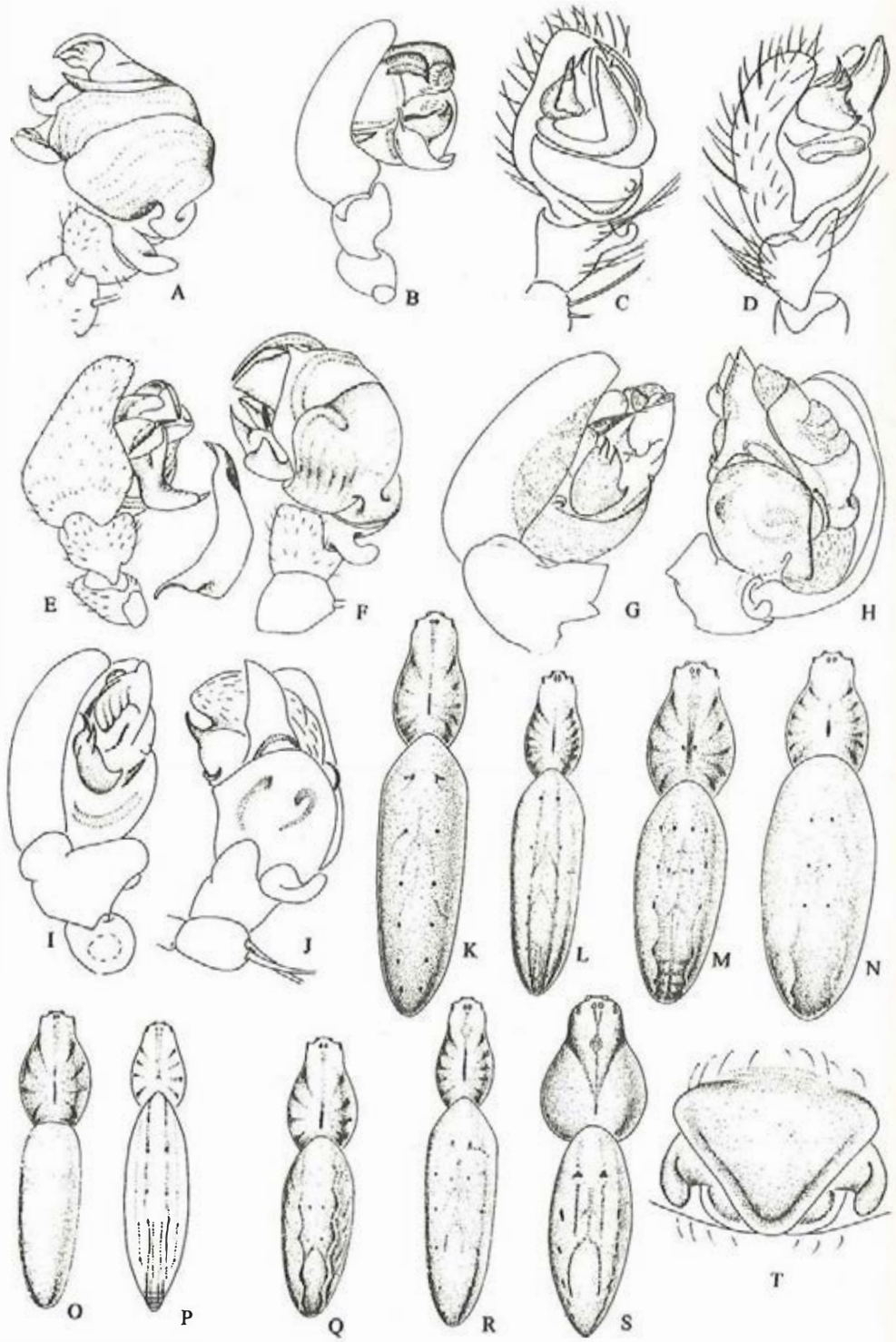

Fig. 172

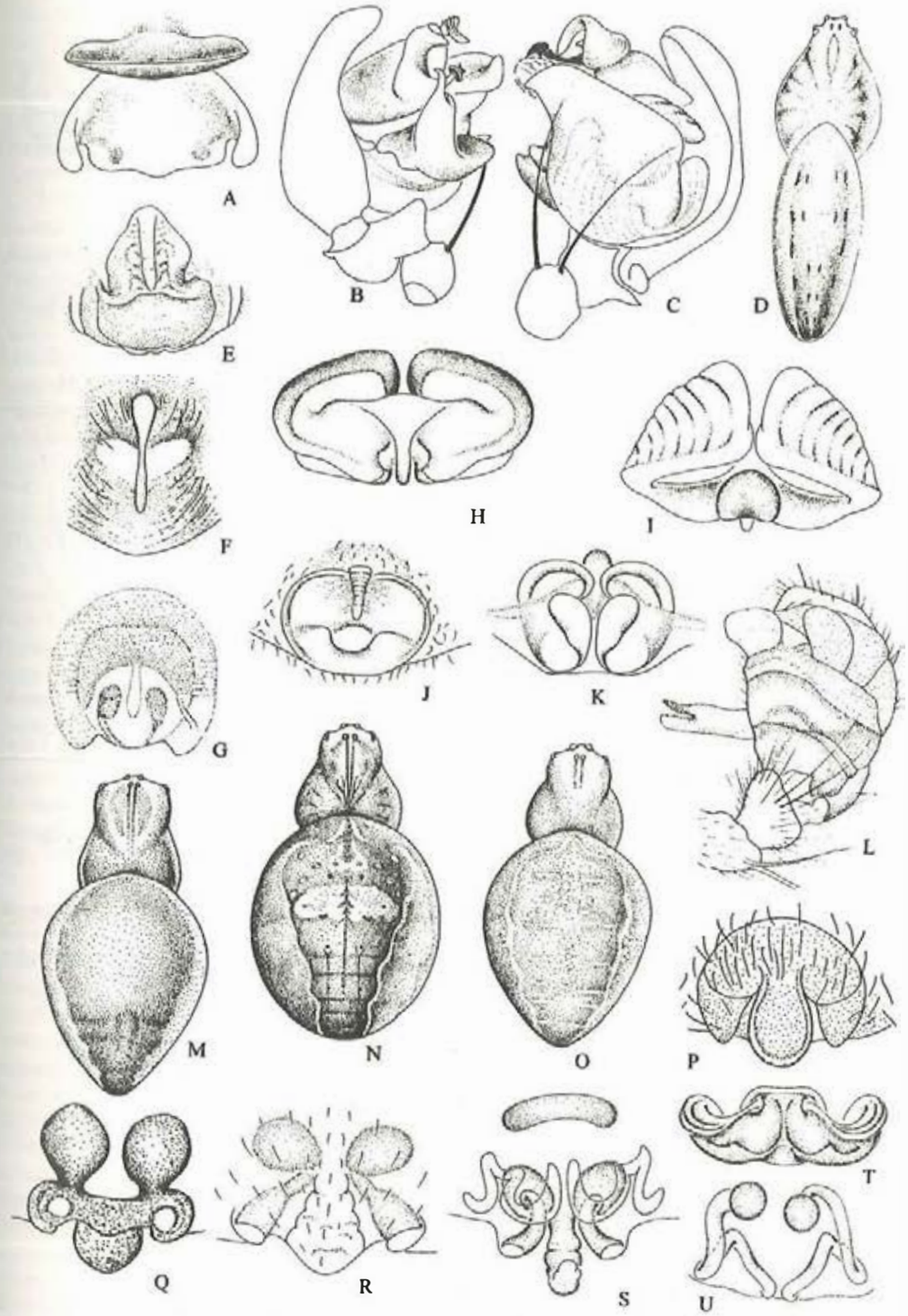

Fig. 173

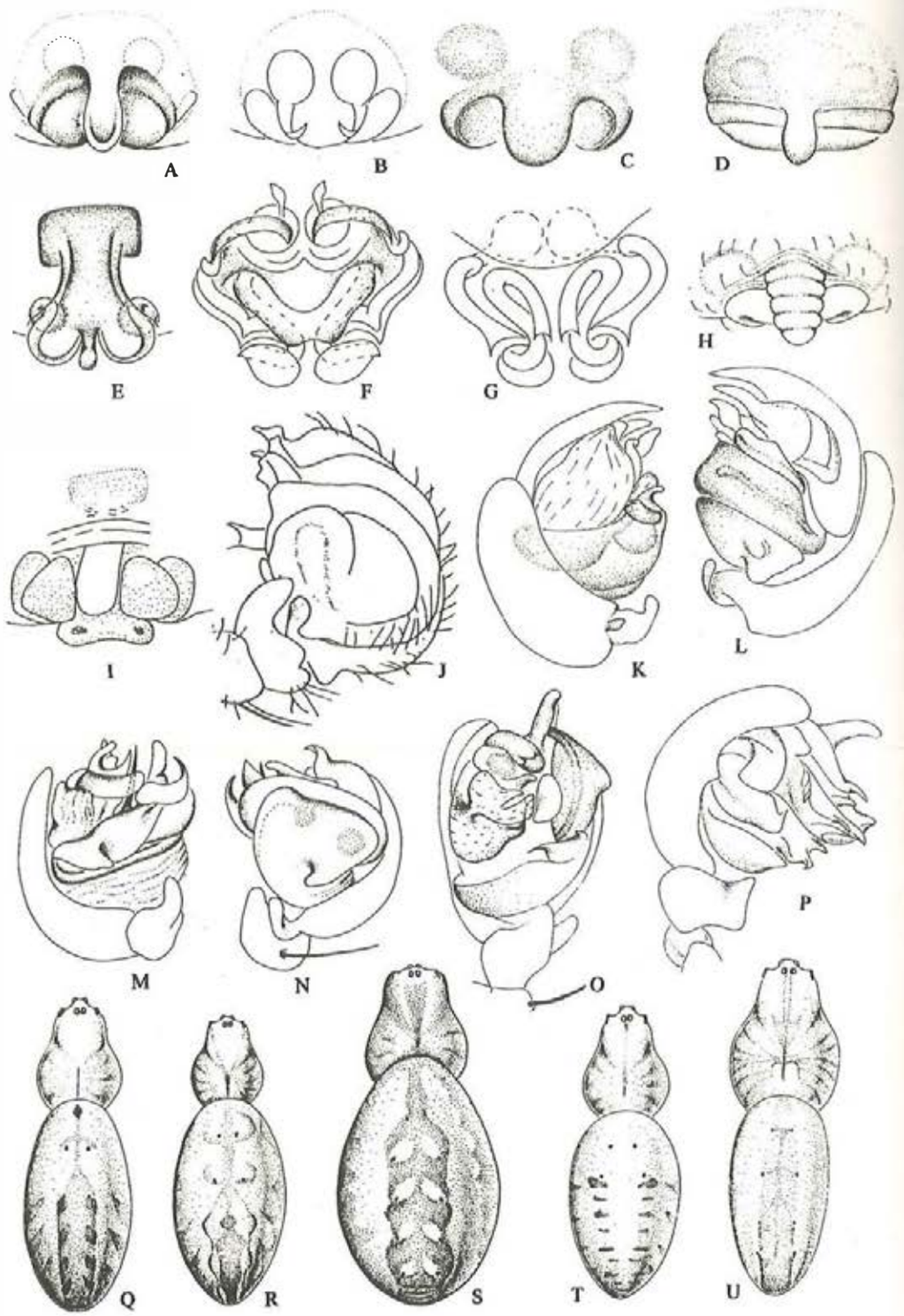

Fig. 174

f. 15.
Neoscona doenitzi: Yin, 1978: 4, f. 11; Writing Group, 1980: 106, f. 51; Wang, 1981: 96, f. 37; Zhang, 1987: 84, f. 68; Hu & Wu, 1989: 105, f. 80; Feng, 1990: 89, f. 64; Chen & Gao, 1990: 65, f. 80; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 114, f. 108; Zhao, 1993: 245, f. 115.
Distribution: Sichuan, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Palearctic.

***Neoscona chasisa* Zhu *et* Song**, 1994 (**figs.** 175M—N, 178P, 180E)
Neoscona chasisa Zhu & Song, in Zhu *et al.*, 1994: 43, f. 18; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 346, f. 244.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

***Neoscona elliptica* Tikader *et* Bal**, 1981 (**figs.** 175O—Q, 178Q—R, 180F)
Neoscona elliptica Tikader & Bal, 1981: 25, f. 45; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 347, f. 245.
Neoscona grisomaculata Yin & Wang, 1982: 260, f. 1—2; Hu, 1984: 122, f. 122; Song, 1987: 171, f. 131; Chen & Gao, 1990: 66, f. 81; Feng, 1990: 90, f. 65.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei; India.

Neoscona holmi (**Schenkel**, 1953) (**figs.** 175R—T, 178S, 180G)
Araneus holmi Schenkel, 1953: 45, f. 21.
Neoscona doenitzi (non Boesenberg & Strand): Yin *et al.*, 1980: 102, f. 48; Wang, 1981: 96, f. 37A—B; Song *et al.*, 1981: 83, f. 5—6; Song, 1987: 169, f. 130; Zhu *et al.*, 1983: 83, f. 68; Hu, 1984: 121, f. 121; Hu & Wu, 1989: 105, f. 80; Guo, 1985: 68, f. 2—21; Zhang, 1987: 84, f. 68; Feng, 1990: 89, f. 64; Chen & Gao, 1990: 65, f. 80; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 114, f. 108.
Neoscona holmi: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 349, f. 246.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Taiwan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangsu, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin.

Neoscona jinghongensis* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 175U—V, 176A, 180H)
Neoscona jinghongensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 117, f. 288—290; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 356, f. 252.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Neoscona kunmingensis* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 176B—D, 180I)
Neoscona kunmingensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 121, f. 295—300; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 365, f. 260.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Neoscona lacteus (**Saito**, 1933) (**fig.** 176E—G)
Araneus lacteus Saito, 1933: 55, pl. 3, f. 30; Lee, 1964: 39, f. 10e—g, Hu, 1984: 94, f. 87; Yoshida, 1978: 10, f. 28—30.
Neoscona lacteus: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 357, f. 253.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Neoscona leucaspis (**Schenkel**, 1963) (**figs.** 176H, 180J)
Araneus leucaspis Schenkel, 1963: 159, f. 94.
Neoscona leucaspis: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 358, f. 254.
Distribution: Gansu.

Neoscona melloteei (**Simon**, 1895) (**figs.** 176I—J, 179A)
Araneus melloteei Simon, 1895: 812.
Neoscona mellotteei: Lee, 1964: 41, f. 11i—j; Hu, 1984: 125; Song, 1987: 172, f. 132; Zhang, 1987: 86, f. 70; Feng, 1990: 91, f. 66; Chen & Gao, 1990: 6, f. 82; Zhao, 1993: 254, f. 117; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 366, f. 261; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1715, f. 16.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Guangxi, Hunan, Sichuan, Henan, Beijing; Japan.

Neoscona menghaiensis* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 176K—M, 179B, 180K)
Neoscona menghaiensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 119, f. 291—294; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 358, f. 255.

Distribution: Yunnan.

Neoscona multiplicans **(Chamberlin, 1924) (fig. 176N—O)**

Aranea multiplicans Chamberlin, 1924: 18, pl. 5, f. 35.

Neoscona scylla (non Karsch, 1879) Song, 1988: 129, f. 8A, B (not C).

Neoscona menoriscylla Yin *et al.*, 1990: 123, f. 301—309; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 367, f. 262.

Neoscona multiplicans Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1715, f. 17.

Distribution: Hainan, Fujian, Guangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Hunan.

Neoscona nautica **(L. Koch, 1875) (figs. 176P—R, 179C, 180L)**

Epeira nautica L. Koch, 1875: 17, pl. 2, f. 2.

Neoscona nautica: Lee, 1964: 41, f. 11d—f; Yin, 1978: 5, f. 12; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 103, f. 49; Writing Group, 1980: 103, f. 49; Zhu *et al.*, 1983: 81, f. 69; Hu, 1984: 122, f. 123; Hu & Li, 1987a: 332; Guo, 1985: 69, f. 2—22; Chen & Gao, 1990: 67, f. 83; Feng, 1990: 92, f. 67; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 115, f. 109; Zhao, 1993: 253, f. 116; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 351, f. 247.

Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangsu, Tibet, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Shandong, Heilongjiang; Cosmotropical.

Neoscona pavida **(Simon, 1906) (figs. 176S—U, 180M)**

Araneus pavida Simon, 1906: 309.

Neoscona pavida: Hu & Li, 1987a: 333, f. 14; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 369, f. 263.

Distribution: Tibet; India.

Neoscona polyspinipes **Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 176V—X, 179D—E, 180N)**

Neoscona polyspinipes Yin *et al.*, 1990: 104, f., 254—261; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 352, f. 248; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1716, f. 18.

Distribution: Hubei, Hunan.

Neoscona pseudonautica **Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 176Y—Z, A', 179F, 180O)**

Neoscona pseudonautica Yin *et al.*, 1990: 107, f. 262—269; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 353, f. 249.

Distribution: Hainan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan.

Neoscona pseudoscylla **(Schenkel, 1953) (figs. 177A—C, 179G, 181A)**

Araneus pseudoscylla Schenkel, 1953: 47, f. 22.

Neoscona pseudoscylla: Zhu, 1982: 34; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 355, f. 250.

Distribution: Tianjin, Xinjiang.

Neoscona punctigera **(Doleschall, 1857) (figs. 177D—F, 179H, 181B)**

Epeira lugubris Walckenaer, 1841: 4.

Epeira punctigera Doleschall, 1857: 420.

Araneus lugubris: Lee, 1964: 38, f. 9g—1; Hu, 1984: 94, f. 88; Chen & Gao, 1990: 45, f. 49.

Araneus maculaticepes (non L. Koch, 1871): Lee, 1964: 40.

Araneus parascylla Schenkel, 1963: 147, f. 86.

Neoscona punctigera: Grasshoff, 1986: 117; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 360, f. 256.

Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Taiwan, Guangxi, Fujian, Anhui, Hunan, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi; Reunion to Japan.

Neoscona scylla **(Karsch, 1879) (figs. 177G—H, 179I)**

Epeira scylla Karsch, 1879: 71.

Chinestela gisti Chamberlin, 1924: 20, pl. 5, f. 37. First synunymized with *N. scylla* by Song in 1992.

Neoscona scylla: Hu, 1984: 125, f. 125; Song, 1988: 129, f. 8; Chen & Gao, 1990: 67, f. 84: Feng, 1990: 93, f. 68; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 116, f. 110; Song, 1992: 129, f. 8; Zhao, 1993: 255, f. 118; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 370, f. 264; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1712, f. 19.

Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan; Russia, Japan.

Neoscona scylloides **(Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (figs. 177I—K, 179J, 181C)**

Araneus scylloides Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 217, pl. 4, f. 26, pl. 11, f. 209.

Neoscona scylloides: Lee, 1964: 41, f. 11g—h; Hu, 1984: 124, f. 124; Chen & Gao, 1990: 67, f. 85; Feng, 1990: 94, f. 69; Chen & Zhang 1991: 116, f. 111; Zhao, 1993: 257, f. 119; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 371, f. 265.

Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Sichuan, Shandong; Japan.

Neoscona semilunaris **(Karsch, 1879) (figs. 177L—N, 181D)**

Atea semilunaris Karsch, 1879: 73, pl. 1, f. 7.

Araneus semilunaris: Hu, 1984: 96, pl. 5, f. 3; Guo, 1985: 58, f. 2—12; Chen & Gao, 1990: 47, f. 52; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 90, f. 80; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 372, f. 266.

Distribution: Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shandong; Japan.

Neoscona shillongensis **Tikader *et* Bal, 1981 (figs. 177O—Q, 179K, 181E)**

Neoscona shillongensis Tikader & Bal, 1981: 34, f. 73—76; Yin *et al.* 1990: 126, f. 312—313; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 373, f. 267; Hu & Li, 1987a: 334, f. 15—16.

Distribution: Yunnan, Tibet; India.

Neoscona sinhagadensis **(Tikader, 1975) (figs. 177R—T, 181F)**

Araneus sinhagadensis Tikader, 1975: 145.

Neoscona sinhagadensis: Hu & Li, 1987a: 336, f. 17; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 375, f. 268.

Distribution: Tibet; India.

Neoscona subpullata **(Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (figs. 177U, 181G)**

Araneus subpullata Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 234, pl. 11, f. 232—233.

Neoscona subpullatus: Chen & Gao, 1990: 68, f. 86.

Neoscona subpullata: Ma & Tu, 1987: 52, f. 2; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 355, f. 251.

Distribution: Sichuan, Shanxi, Hebei; Korea, Japan.

Neoscona theisi **(Walckenaer, 1841) (figs. 177V—X, 179L, 181H)**

Epeira theisi Walckenaer, 1841: 53, pl. 18, f. 4.

Neoscona theisi: Lee, 1964: 42, f. 12a—b; Yin, 1978: 5, f. 13; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 105, f. 50; Wang, 1981: 95, f. 35; Hu, 1984: 126, f. 126; Zhang, 1987: 87, f. 71; Chen & Gao, 1990: 68, f. 87; Feng, 1990: 95, f. 70; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 118, f. 112; Zhao, 1993: 257, f. 120; Yin *et al*, 1997: 375, f. 269.

Distribution: Guangdong, Taiwan, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hebei, Henan, Gansu, Shandong; India to Pacific Is.

Neoscona tianmenensis **Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 177Y—Z, 178A, 179M, 181I)**

Neoscona tianmenensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 126, f. 313—320; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 377, f. 270.

Distribution: Hubei.

Neoscona triramusa **Yin *et* Zhao, 1994 (figs. 178B—D, 179N—O, 181J)**

Neoscona triramusa Yin & Zhao, 1994: 5, f. 22—32; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 378, f. 271.

Distribution: Yunnan, Hubei.

Neoscona vigilans **(Blackwall, 1865) (figs. 178E—G, 180A—B, 181K)**

Epeira vigilans Blackwall, 1865: 342.

Araneus rufofemoratus: Lee, 1964: 39, f. 10a—d.

Araneus alternidens Schenkel, 1936: 107, f. 38; Yin, 1978: 2, f. 4; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 95, f. 41a—d; Writing Group, 1980: 95, f. 41; Hu, 1984: 88, f. 79; Chen & Gao, 1990: 43, f. 44; Feng, 1990: 52, f. 27.

Araneus rufofemorata: Lee, 1964: 39, f. 10a—d.

Neoscona vigilans: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 362, f. 257.

Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shandong; Africa to New Guinea.

Neoscona xishanensis **Yin *et al.*, 1990 (figs. 178H—J, 181L)**

Neoscona xishanensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 129, f. 321—324; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 379, f. 272.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi.
Neoscona yadongensis* Yin *et al., 1990 (**figs.** 178K—M, 180C, 181M)
Neoscona yadongensis Yin *et al.*, 1990: 133, f. 332—338; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 381, f. 273.
Distribution: Tibet.
Species inquirenda
Neoscona doenitzi persecta (Schenkel) 1936: 100, f.39, Sichuan.

Ordgarius Keyserling, 1886

Ordgarius hobsoni (**Cambridge**, 1877) (**figs.** 181N, 182A)
Cyrtarachne hobsoni Cambridge, 1877: 562, pl. 56, f. 3.
Ordgarius hobsoni: Wang *et al.*, 1985: 67, f. IV; Yin *et al.*, 1977: 383, f. 275.
Distribution: Hunan; India, Sri Lanka.
Ordgarius sexspinosus (**Thorell**, 1894) (**figs.** 181O—P, 182B)
Notocentria sexspinosus Thorell, 1894: 48.
Ordgarius sexspinosus: Schenkel, 1963: 178, f. 103; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 384, f. 276.
Distribution: Guizhou; India to Japan.

Paraplectana Brito Capello, 1867

Paraplectana sakaguchii **Uyemura**, 1938 (**figs.** 181Q, 182C)
Paraplectana sakaguchii Uyemura, 1938: 93, f. 1, pl. 7; Wang *et al.*, 1985: 66, f. Ⅲ; Feng, 1990: 80, f. 55, pl. 26. 55; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 385, f. 277.
Paraplectana quadrimamilata Schenkel, 1963: 177, F. 102.
Distribution: Hunan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan; Japan.
Paraplectana tsushimensis **Yamaguchi**, 1960 (**figs.** 181R, 182D)
Paraplectana tsushimensis Yamaguchi, 1960: 4, pl.1, f. A1—7, B; Yin *et al.*, 1990: 136, f. 339, 340; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 386, f. 278.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan; Japan.

Parawixia F. O. P. -Cambridge, 1904

Parawixia dehaani (**Doleschall**, 1859) (**fig.** 182E—I)
Epeira dehaanii Doleschall, 1859: 33, T. 2, f. 7.
Araneus dehaanii: Lee, 1964: 38, f. 9f; Hu, 1984: 89, f. 82; Chen & Gao, 1990: 44, f. 66; Feng, 1990: 55, f. 30; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 133, f. 48 (*dehaani*).
Distribution: Hainan, Hong Kong, Guangdong, Taiwan, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hunan, Sichuan; India to Philippines, New Guinea

Pasilobus Simon, 1895

Pasilobus bufoninus (**Simon**, 1867) (**fig.** 182J)
Micrathena bufonina Simon, 1867: 20.
Pasilobus bufoninus: Lee, 1964: 46, f. 14e; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 387, f. 279.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Poltys C. L. Koch, 1843

Poltys illepidus **C. L. Koch**, 1843 (**fig.** 182K)
Poltys illepidus C. L. Koch, 1843: 97, pl. 821; Chen & Gao, 1990: 70, pl. 9, f. 67; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 388, f. 280.
Distribution: Sichuan; India to Australia.
Poltys nigrinus **Saito**, 1933 (**fig.** 182L—P)
Poltys nigrinus Saito, 1933: 49, pl. 3, f. 29; Lee, 1964: 54, f. 18h—e; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 389, f. 281.
Distrbution: Taiwan.

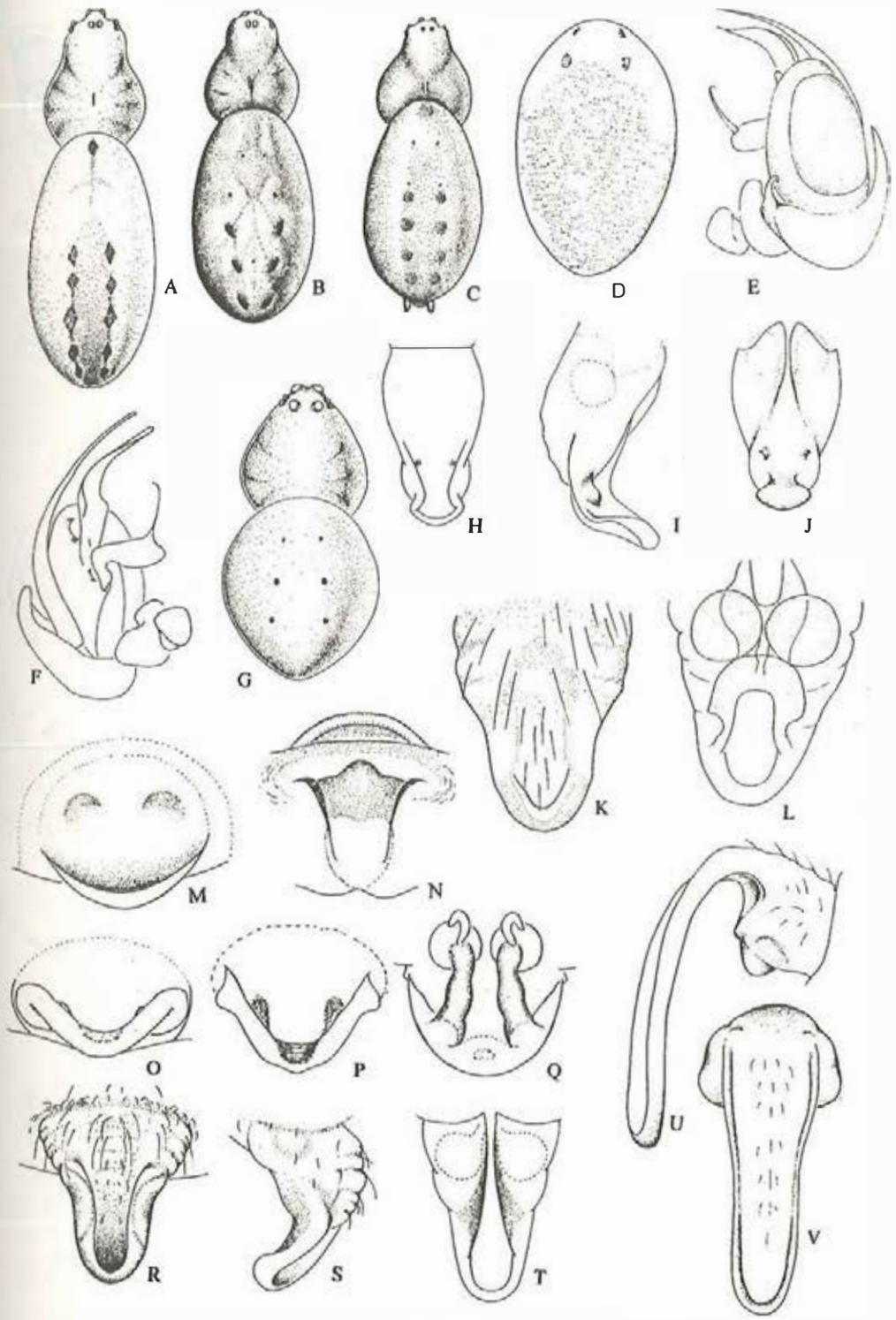

Fig. 175

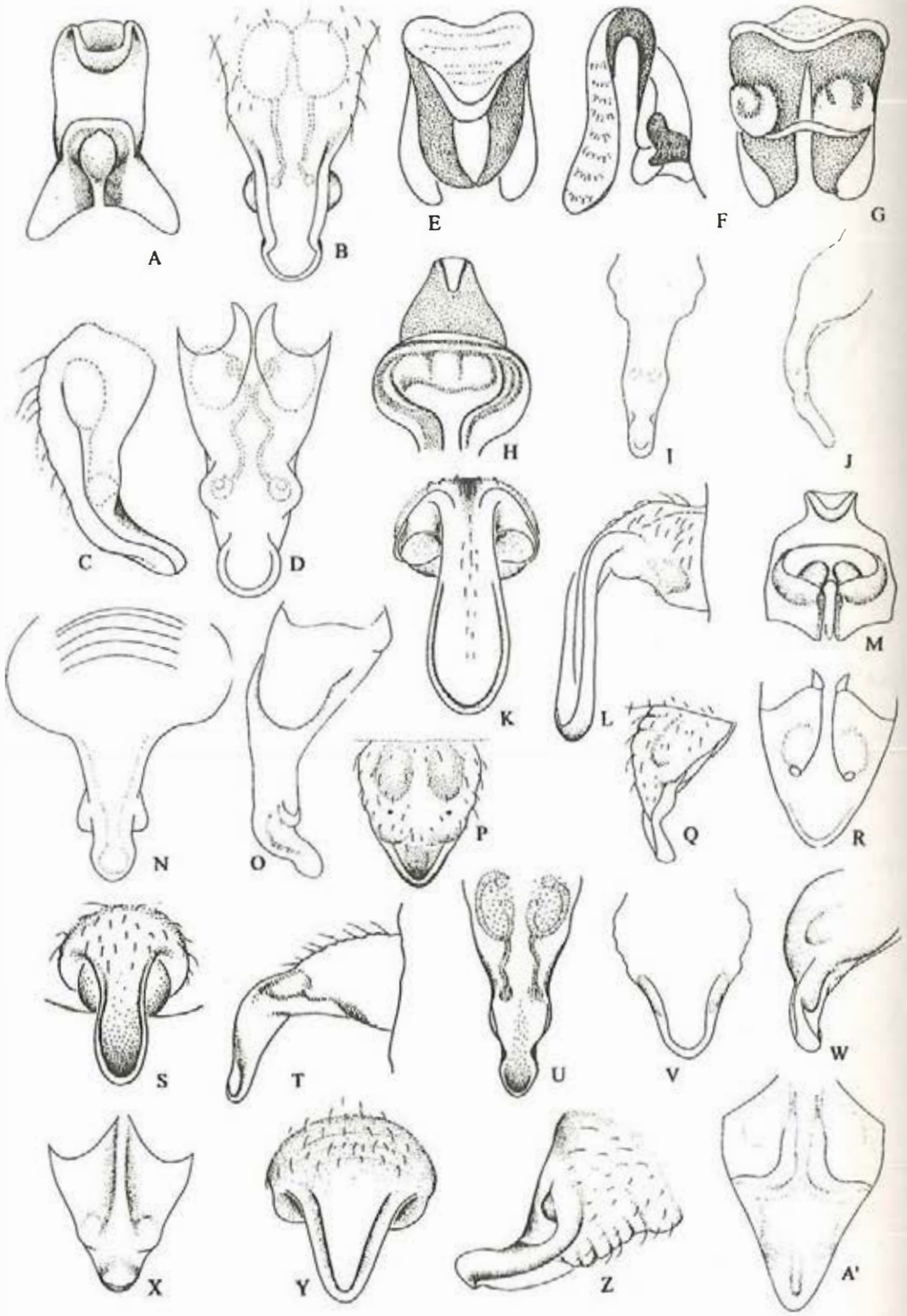

Fig. 176

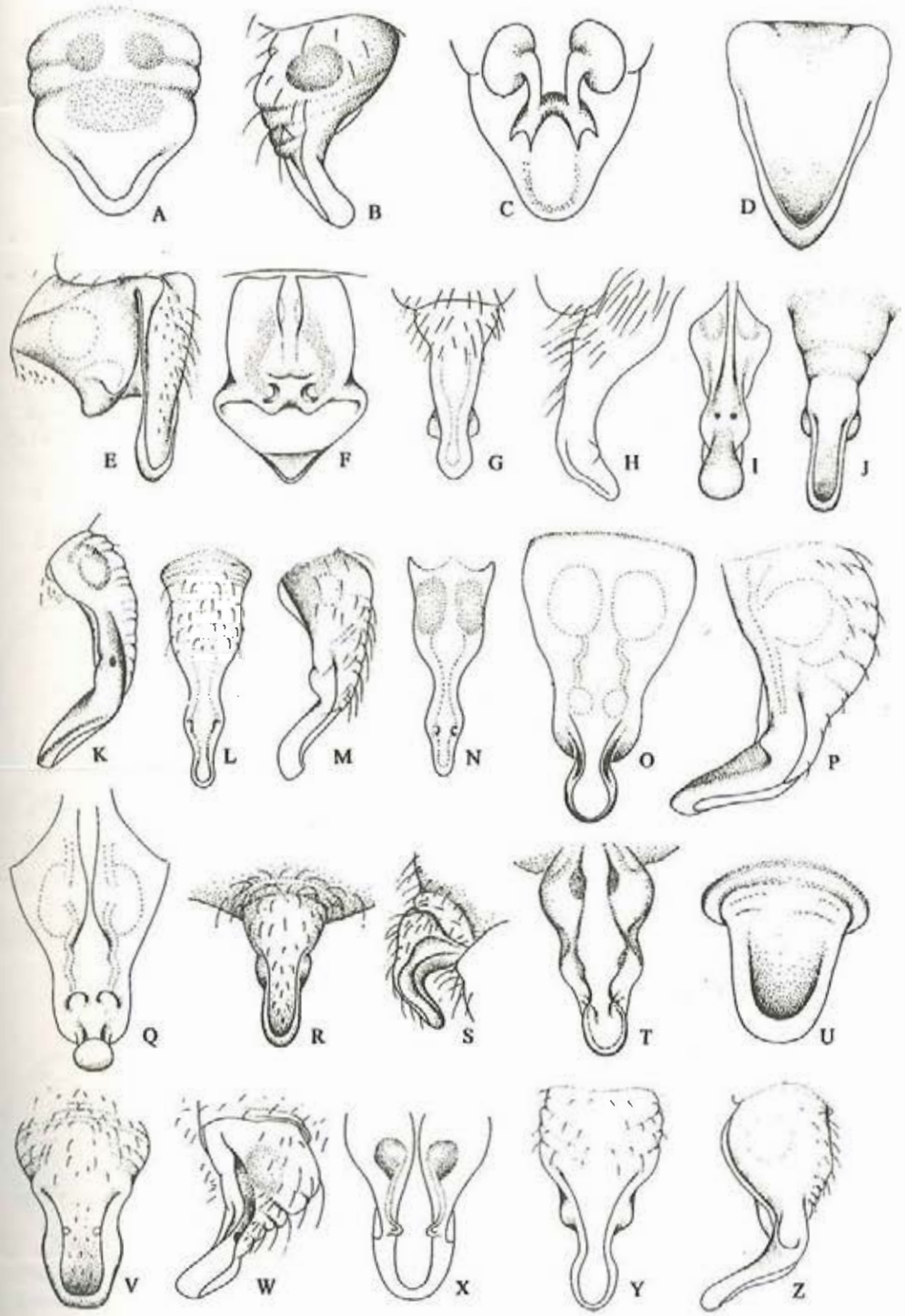

Fig. 177

Fig. 178

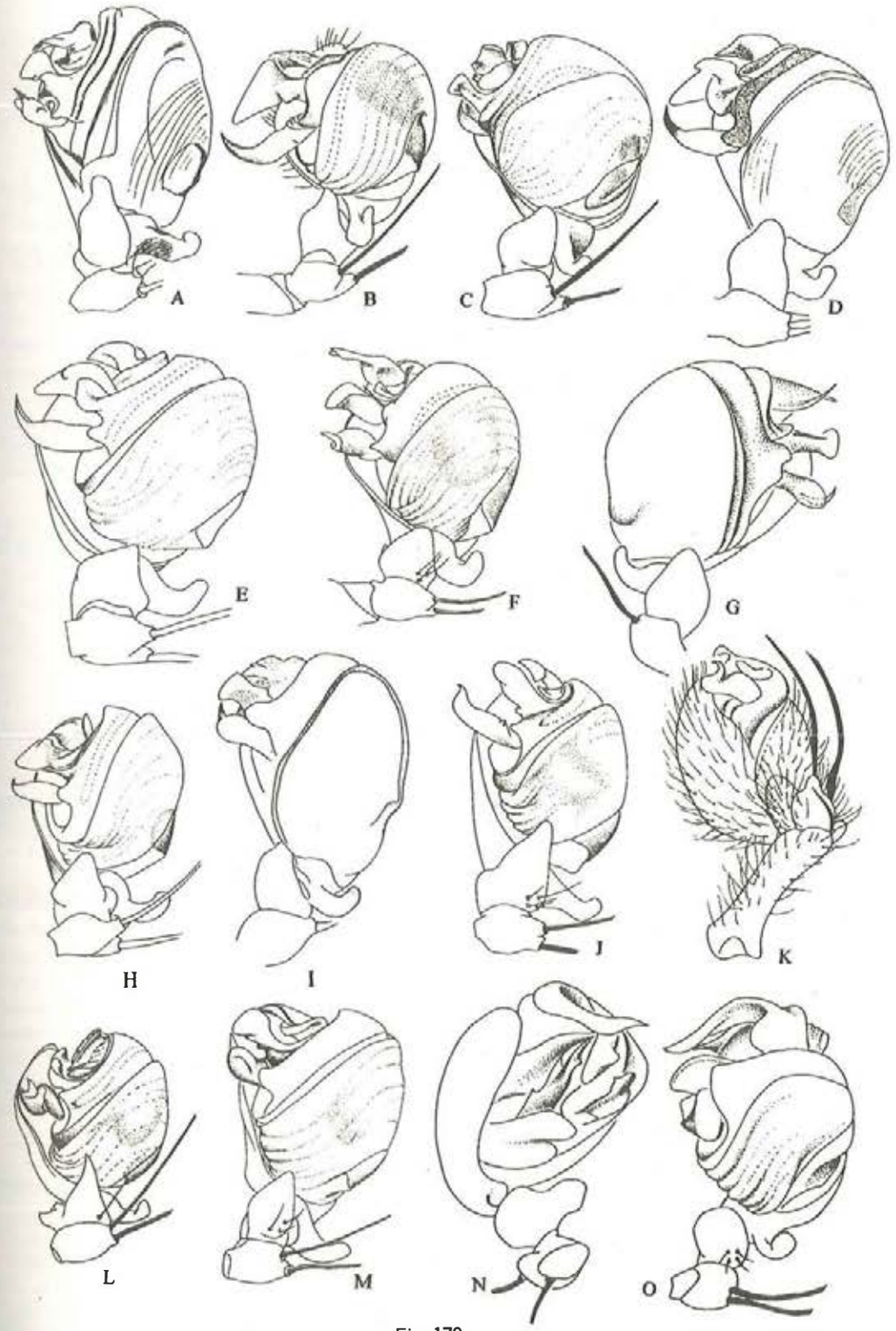

Fig. 179

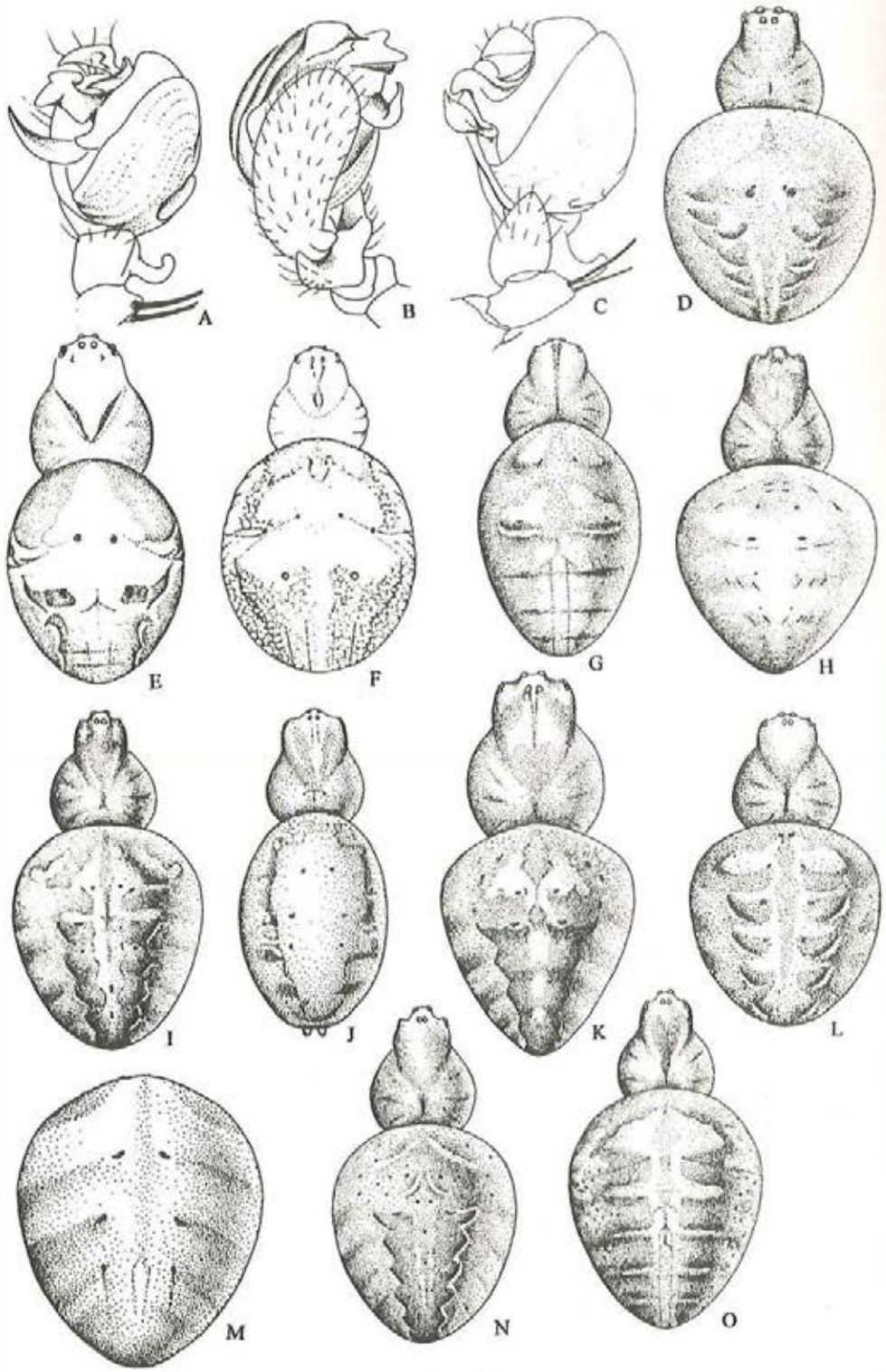

Fig. 180

Pronoides Schenkel, 1936

***Pronoides brunneus* Schenkel, 1936 (figs. 183A—D, 185G)**
Pronoides brunneus Schenkel, 1936: 120, f. 24; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 101, f. 29.
Pronous minutus (Saito, 1939): Yaginuma, 1986: 108, f. 57.
Distribution: Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Beijing; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Singa C. L. Koch, 1836

***Singa alpigena* Yin *et al.*, 1983 (figs. 183E—F, K—L, 185J)**
Singa alpigena Yin *et al.*, 1983: 374, f. 1—10; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 390, f. 282; Song, 1987: 175, f. 135; Song & Zhu, 1992: 171, f. 8; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1717, f. 20.
Singa sp. Hu, 1984: 131, f. 133.
Distribution: Fujian, Guangxi, Anhui, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei.
***Singa alpigenoides* Song *et* Zhu, 1992 (fig. 183M—N)**
Singa alpigenoides Song & Zhu, 1992: 171; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 391, f. 283; Song & Li, 1997: 415, f. 20.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Singa cruciformis* Yin, Peng *et* Wang, 1994 (figs. 183G—H, O—P, 185K)**
Singa cruciformis Yin, Peng & Wang, 1994: 110, f. 27—31; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 392, f. 284.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Singa hamata* (Clerck, 1757) (figs. 183I—J, 184A—B)**
Araneus hamata Clerck, 1757: 51, pl. 3, f. 4.
Singa hamata: Yin, 1978: 7, f. 17; Writing Group, 1980: 109, f. 54; Song, 1987: 176, f. 136; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 86, f. 75; Hu, 1984: 129, f. 130; Hu & Wu, 1989: 107, f. 82; Guo, 1985: 71, f. 2—24; Zhang, 1987: 88, f. 72; Chen & Gao, 1990: 71, f. 89; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 108, f. 101; Zhao, 1993: 259, f. 121; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 393, f. 285.
Distribution: Guangdong, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangsu, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Palearctic.
Species inquirenda
Singa bifasciata Schenkel, 1936: 118, f. 41, Sichuan (probably *Hypsosinga pygmaea*).

Thelacantha van Hasselt, 1882

***Thelacantha brevispina* (Doleschall, 1857) (figs. 184C—F, 185H—I)**
Plectana brevispina Doleschall, 1857: 423.
Gasteracantha sola Saito, 1933: 56, T. 3, f. 34.
Gasteracantha sparsa Saito, 1933: 57, T. 3, f. 35.
Gasteracantha formosana Saito, 1933: 58, T. 3, f. 32.
Gasteracantha mammosa: Lee, 1964: 45, f. 14b; Hu, 1984: 114, f. 113; Chen & Gao, 1990: 62, f. 76; Feng, 1990: 84, f. 59; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 98, f. 27.
Distribution: Guangdong, Taiwan, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hunan; India, Australia, Madagascar.

Yaginumia Archer, 1960

***Yaginumia sia* (Strand, 1906) (figs. 184G—I, 185L)**
Aranea sia Strand, 1906: 237, pl. 4, f. 24.
Araneus sia: Lee, 1964: 40, f. 10m—o; Yin, 1978: 2, f. 3; Yin *et al.*, 1980: 94, f. 40; Writing Group, 1980: 94, f. 40; Hu, 1984: 97, f. 92. 1—2; Zhao, 1993: 233, f. 107.
Yaginumia sia: Guo, 1985: 75, f. 2—27; Zhang, 1987: 89, f. 73; Chen & Gao, 1990: 73, f. 92; Feng, 1990: 101, f. 76; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 91, f. 82; Zhao,

1993: 262, f. 123; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 395, f. 286.
Distribution: Guangdong, Taiwan, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Yunnan, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan; Korea, Japan.

Zilla C. L. Koch, 1834

Zilla astridae **(Strand, 1917) (fig. 184J—K)**
Aranea astridae Strand, 1917: 71.
Aranea saganus Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 233, f. 211 (praeoccup).
Zilla astridae: Lee, 1964: 42, f. 12f—i; Hu, 1984: 128, f. 128; Yin *et al.*, 1987: 62, f. 1—4; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 104, f. 97; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 397, f. 287.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan; Korea, Japan.
Zilla conica **Yin *et al.*, 1987 (figs. 184L—M, 185A—B, M)**
Zilla conica Yin *et al.*, 1987: 63, f. 9—14; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 398, f. 288.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan.
Zilla crownia **Yin, Xie *et* Bao, 1996 (figs. 184Q—R, 185N)**
Zilla crownia Yin, Xie & Bao, 1996: 2, f. 6—9; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 399, f. 389.
Distribution: Anhui.
Zilla plumiopedella **Yin *et al.*, 1987 (figs. 184N, S, 185C—D, O)**
Zilla plumiopedella Yin *et al.*, 1987: 65, f. 15—23; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 400, f. 290.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guizhou, Hunan.
Zilla poecila **Zhu *et* Wang, 1994 (figs. 184O—P, 185P)**
Zilla poecila Zhu & Wang in Zhu *et al.*, 1994: 46, f. 20; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 401, f. 291.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
Zilla sachalinensis **(Saito, 1934) (figs. 184T—U, 185E—F, Q)**
Argiope sachalinensis Saito, 1934: 322, f. 6.
Zilla sachalinensis: Wang & Zhu, 1982: 44, f. 1b, f. 2a—d; Hu, 1984: 128, f. 129; Yin *et al.*, 1987: 63, f. 5—7; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 105, f. 98; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1718, f. 21; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 402, f. 292.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Russia, Korea, Japan.

Family Lycosidae Sundevall, 1833

Very small to very large (1.8—36mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Eight eyes, all dark in color; the posterior row of eyes recurved strongly, so eyes arranged in three rows (4—2—2); anterior eyes small, other eyes large, the third row of eyes wider than the second one. Chelicera with 2—4 retromarginal teeth. Legs usually strong, with spines; the fourth longest; tarsi bearing 3 claws, of which the superior are strong and broad, and bear several teeth at the base half of the claws, the unpaired claw small, without tooth or rarely with a single tooth; trochanters invariably notched or excavated at distal end beneath. Abdomen ellipse-shaped, usually with a round end. Tibia of male palpus without any apophysis.

The Lycosidae, a large family represented by 95 genera and more than 3 000 species, have a worldwide distribution. Totally 15 genera 198 species are known from our fauna.

Females of this family carry the eggsacs along behind them attached to the spinnerets. The spiderlings when they hatch climber onto the back of the mother where they are carried about for a few days.

Acantholycosa Dahl, 1908

Acantholycosa baltoroi **(Caporiacco, 1935) (fig. 186A, M)**
Pardosa baltoroi Caporiacco, 1935: 233.
Acantholycosa baltoroi: Buchar, 1976: 202, f. 1—3; Chen, Song & Kim, 1998: 72: f. 13—19.
Distribution: Tibet, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Nepal.

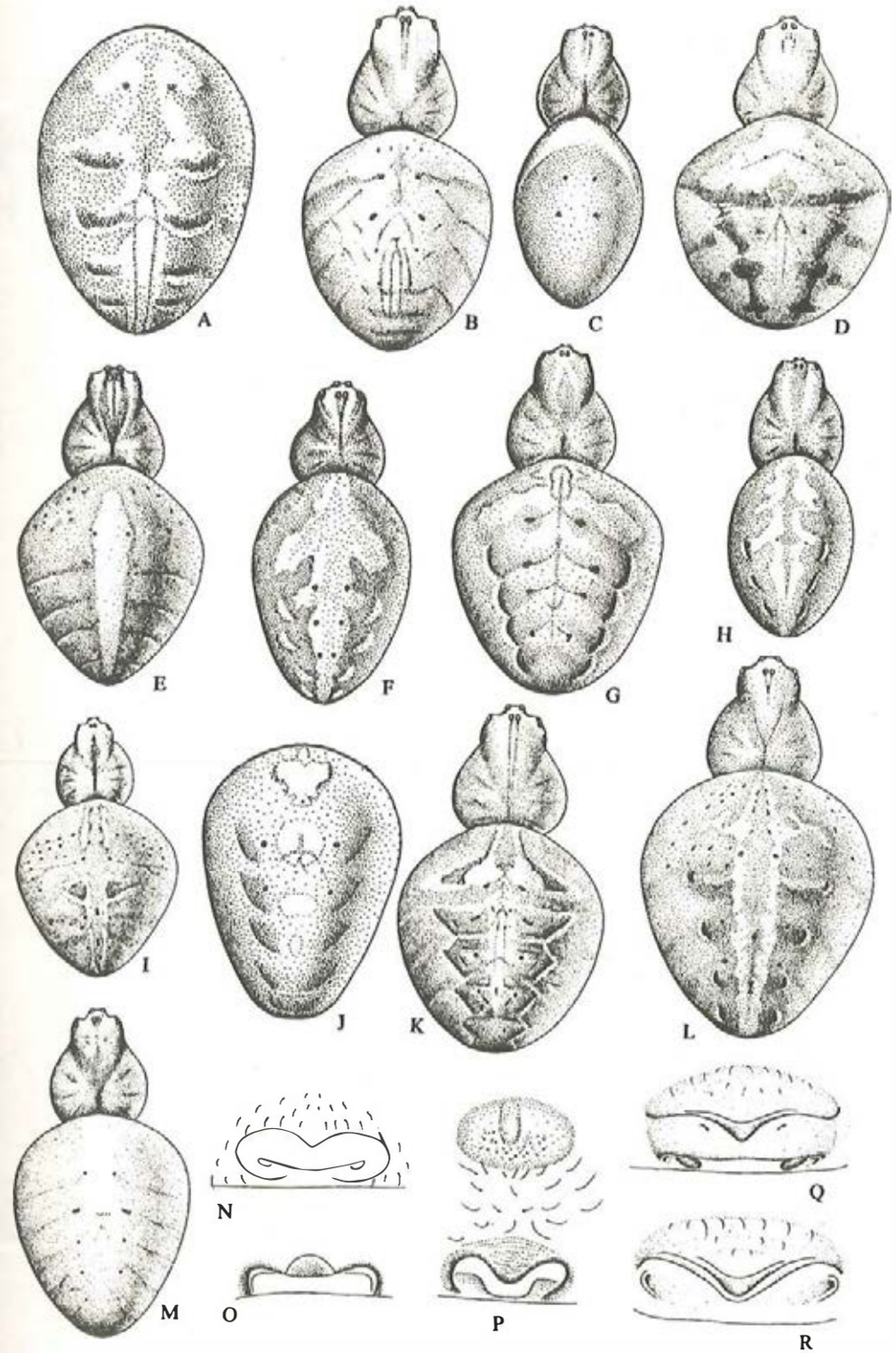

Fig. 181

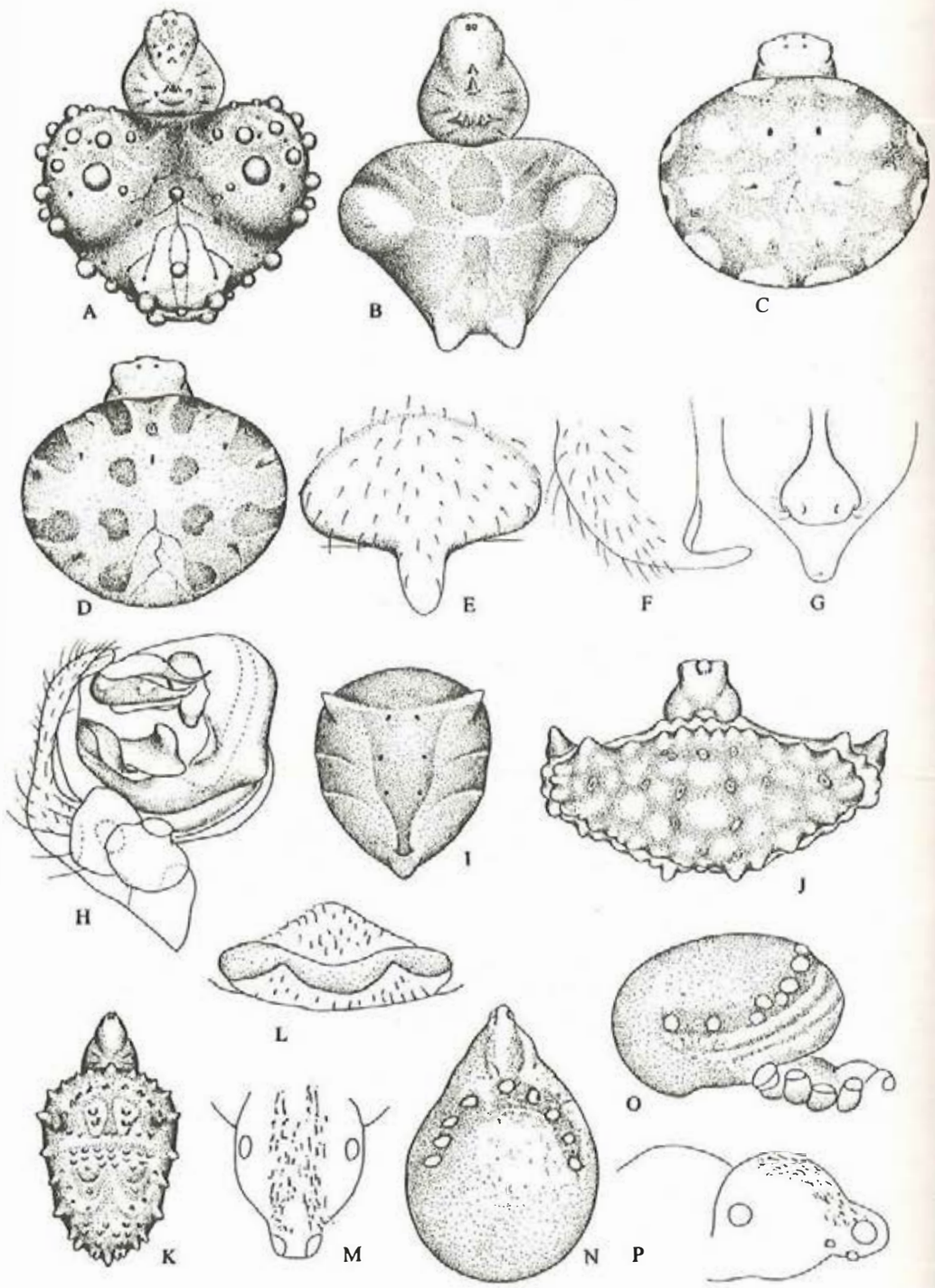

Fig. 182

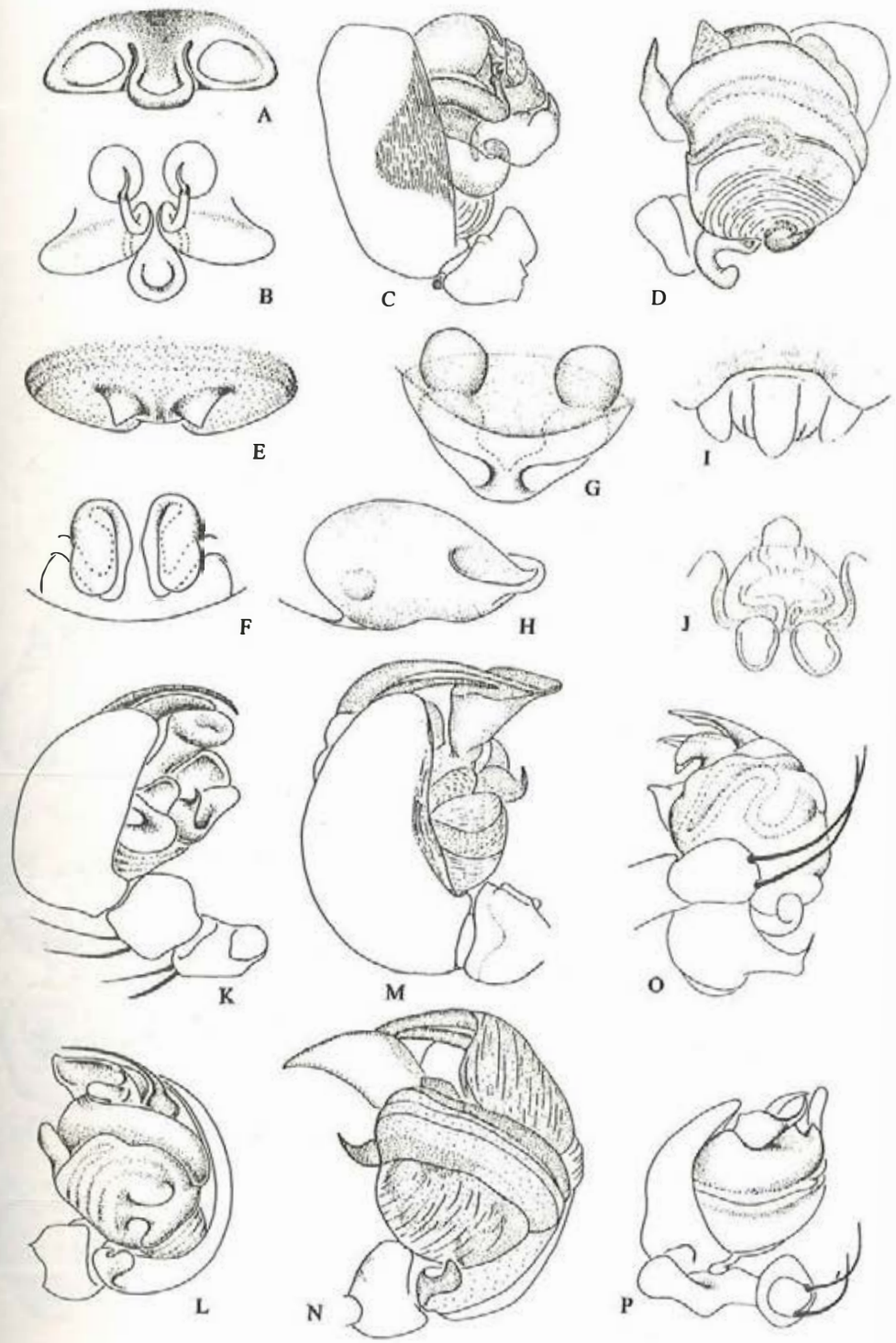

Fig. 183

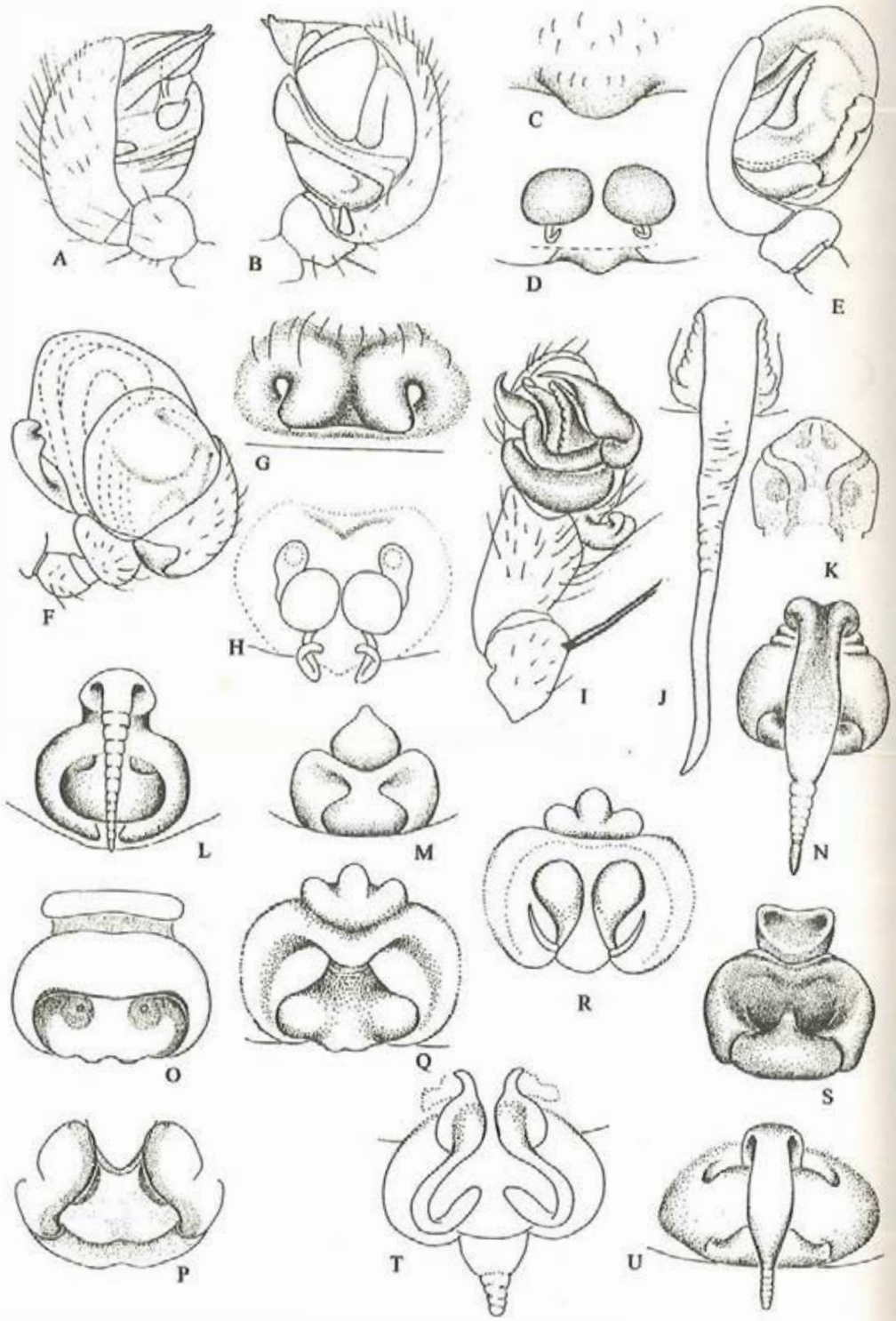

Fig. 184

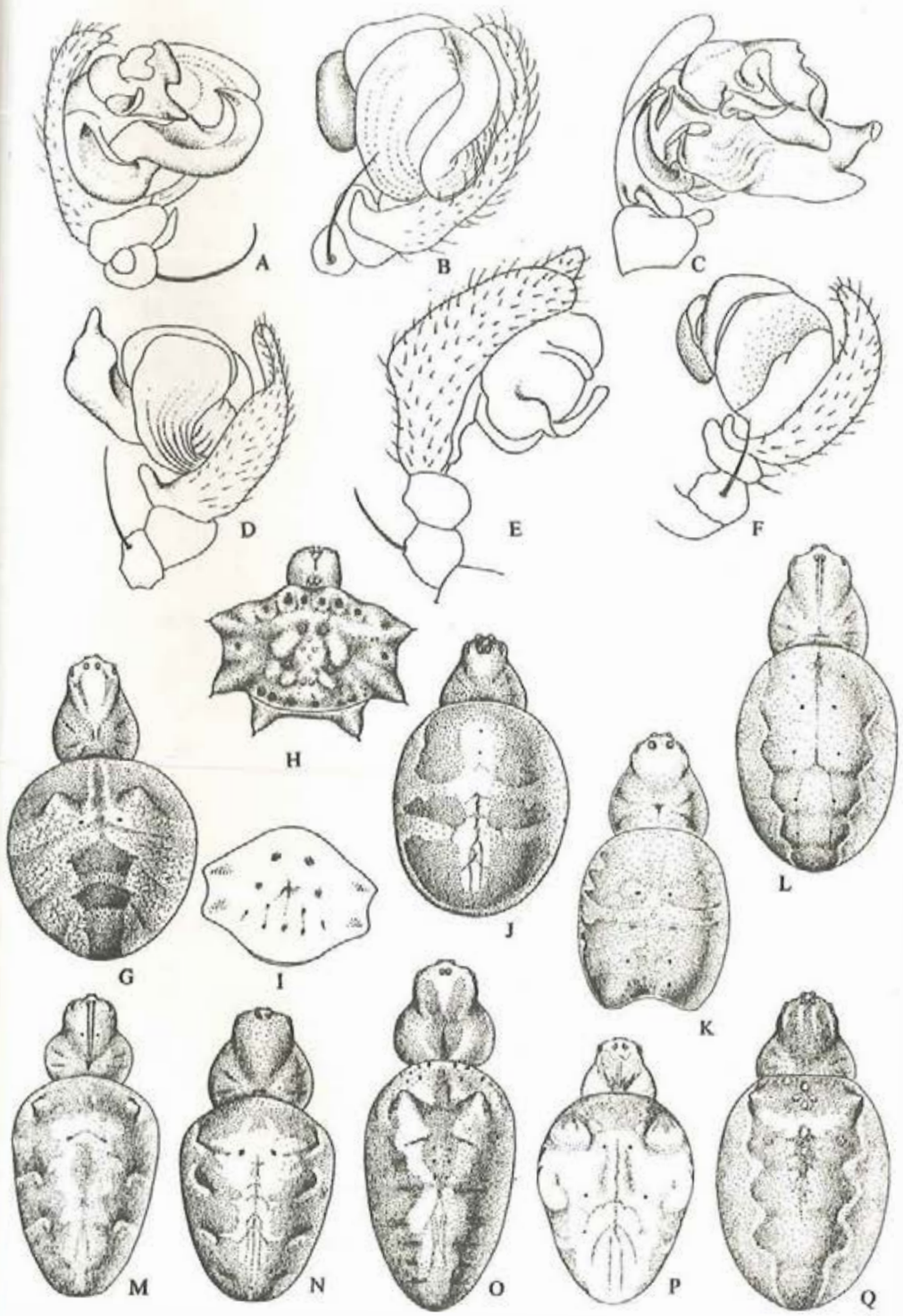

Fig. 185

Acantholycosa lignaria **(Clerck, 1757) (fig. 186B)**
Araneus lignarius Clerck, 1757: 90.
Acantholycosa lignarius: Dahl, 1908: 367, f. 61; Dahl & Dahl, 1927: 11, f. 18, 20; Holm, 1947: 37, f. 82—83, pl. 10, f. 47; Fuhn & Niculescu-Burlacu, 1971: 612, f. 24.
Acantholycosa lignaria: Chen, Song & Kim, 1998: 72, f. 20—22.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia; Palearctic.
Acantholycosa triangulata **Yu *et* Song, 1988 (fig. 186C—D)**
Acantholycosa triangulata Yu & Song, 1988: 241, f. 28—30; Hu & Wu, 1989: 186, f. 154. 7—9.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Alopecosa Simon, 1885

Alopecosa aculeata **(Clerck, 1758) (fig. 186E, N)**
Araneus aculeatus Clerck, 1758: 87, t. 4, f. 3.
Alopecosa aculeata Roewer, 1954: 222; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 55, f. 22.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Beijing, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Shandong, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Holarctic.
Alopecosa aerosa **(Schenkel, 1963) (fig. 186F)**
Tarentula aerosa Schenkel, 1963: 320, f. 184.
Alopecosa aerosa: Song, 1986: 75, f. 7—8.
Distribution: Gansu, Heilongjiang.
Alopecosa albostriata **(Grube, 1861) (fig. 186G, O)**
Lycosa (*Tarentulata*) *albostriata* Grube, 1861: 20.
Lycosa erudita Simon, 1880: 102; Schenkel, 1936: 288, f. 98; 1953: 70, f.37.
Arctosa gertschi Fox, 1935: 452, f. 2.
Lycosa erudita mongolica Schenkel, 1953: 71, f. 33.
Tarentula albostriatoides Schenkel, 1963: 296, f. 167.
Tarentula fabifer Schenkel, 1963: 328, f. 180.
Tarentula luteocuneata Schenkel, 1963: 330, f. 190.
Tarentula paraalbostriata Schenkel, 1963: 297, f. 168.
Tarentula wiehlei Schenkel, 1963: 325, f. 188.
Alopecosa albostrista: Zhu & Shi, 1983: 128, f. 112.
Alopecosa albostriata: Song & Hubert, 1983: 7, f. 17—19; Song, 1986: 73; Song, 1987: 213, f. 173; Yu & Song, 1988: 117; Zhao, 1993: 66, f. 26; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 57, f. 23.
Distribution: Yunnan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Jilin, Heilongjiang; France, Russia, Korea, Japan.
Alopecosa alpicola **(Simon, 1876) (fig. 186H)**
Lycosa alpicola Simon, 1876: 263.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet; Palaearctic.
Alopecosa auripilosa **(Schenkel, 1953) (fig. 186I, P)**
Lycosa auripilosa Schenkel, 1953: 74, f. 34; Zhu, 1983: 68.
Tarentula argenteopilosa Schenkel, 1963: 304, f. 173.
Tarentula albofasciata var. *fornicata* Schenkel, 1963: 331, f. 191.
Alopecosa argenteopilosa: Zhang & Zhu, 1987: 33, f. 2A—C.
Alopecosa auripilosa: Song, 1986: 74, f. 3—6; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 58, f. 24.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet, Xinjiang, Liaoning, Heilongjiang; Korea.
Alopecosa chagyabensis **Hu *et* Wu, 1987 (figs. 186J, 187A)**
Alopecosa chagyabensis Hu & Wu, 1987: 283, f. 22.
Distribution: Tibet.
Alopecosa cinnameopilosa **(Schenkel, 1963) (figs. 186K, 187B)**
Tarentula cinnameopilosa Schenkel, 1963: 333, f. 192; Hu, 1984: 246, f. 258. 1—2.

Alopecosa cinnameopilosa: Song, 1982: 76, f. 3—4; 1986: 78, f. 19—22; 1987: 215, f. 174; 1986: 78, f. 19—22; Li & Chen, 1982: 66, f. 1—3; Zhu *et al.*, 1985: 129, f. 113a—c; Hu & Li, 1989: 186, f. 155; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 216, f. 221; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 60, f. 25.
Distribution: Anhui, Hunan, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
Alopecosa cursor **(Hahn, 1831) (fig. 186L)**
Alopecosa cursor: Hu & Li, 1987a: 347, f. 22; 1987b: 286, f. 23. 1—2; Hu & Wu, 1989: 188, f. 156.
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Alopecosa disca **Tang, Yin *et* Yang, 1998 (fig. 187E)**
Alopecosa disca Tang, Yin & Yang, 1998: 90, f. 1; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 64, f. 27.
Distribution: Gansu.
Alopecosa hamata **(Schenkel, 1963) (fig. 187C)**
Tarentula hamata Schenkel, 1963: 303, f. 172.
Tarentula parahirta n. sp. aff. *hirta* Schenkel, 1963: 308, f. 175.
Alopecosa hamata: Song, 1986: 78, f. 18.
Distribution: Gansu, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia.
Alopecosa krotochvili **(Schenkel, 1963) (fig. 187D, F)**
Tarentula krotochvili Schenkel, 1963: 302, f. 171.
Alopecosa krotochvili: Song, 1986: 81, f. 25—26; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 65, f. 28.
Distribution: Gansu.
Alopecosa lessertiana **Brignoli, 1984 (fig. 187G, I)**
Tarentula lesserti Schenkel, 1963: 300, f. 170. (nec *Tarentula lesserti* O. P. -Cambridge, 1912).
Alopecosa lessertiana Brignoli, 1984: 433.
Distribution: Sichuan, Gansu.
Alopecosa licenti **(Schenkel, 1953) (fig. 187H, J)**
Tarentula licenti Schenkel, 1953: 77, f. 36; Hu, 1984: 247, f. 260. 1—4.
Tarentula fenestrata Schenkel, 1963: 311, f. 177.
Tarentula fenestrata pseudobarbipes Schenkel, 1963: 312, f. 178; Hu, 1984: 247, f. 259. 1—4.
Tarentula davidi Schenkel, 1963: 313, f. 179.
Tarentula orbiculata Schenkel, 1963: 315, f. 180.
Tarentula bipennis Schenkel, 1953: 77; 1963: 316, f. 181.
Tarentula argentata Schenkel, 1963: 306, f. 174.
Alopecosa fenestrata pseudobarbipes: Zhang & Zhu, 1982: 66, f. 1a—d; Zhu *et al.*, 1985: 131, f. 115a—c
Alopecosa fenestrata Zhu *et al.*, 1985: 130, f. 114a—d.
Alopecosa licenti: Guo, 1985: 114, f. 2—54; Song, 1986: 77, f. 14—17; 1987: 216, f. 175; Zhang, 1987: 145, f. 120; Chen & Gao, 1990: 122, f. 151; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 67, f. 29.
Distribution: Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea.
Alopecosa orbisaca **Peng *et al.*, 1997 (fig. 187M)**
Alopecosa orbisaca Peng *et al.*, 1997: 41, f. 1—5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 70, f. 30.
Distribution: Qinghai.
Alopecosa pseudocuneata **(Schenkel, 1953) (fig. 187N)**
Tarentula pseudocuneata Schenkel, 1953: 79
Tarentula cuneata (*non* Clerck) Schenkel, 1963: 318.
Tarentula pseudopulverulenta Schenkel, 1963: 318, f. 182.
Alopecosa pseudocuneata: Song, 1986: 73, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Sichuan, Gansu.
Alopecosa pulverulenta **(Clerck, 1758) (fig. 187K, O)**

Araneus pulverulentus Clerck, 1758: 93, t. IV. f. 6.
Alopecosa pinetorum (*non* Thorell, 1856) Wu & Hu, 1989: 193, f. 160.
Alopecosa pulverulenta: Chen & Song, 1996: 124, f. 15—16.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Xinjiang; Holaractic.
Alopecosa sibirica **(Kulczynski, 1908) (fig. 187P)**
Tarentula sibirica Kulczynski, 1908: 76, pl. 2. f. 92.
Tarentula pinnata Schenkel, 1963: 325.
Tarentula chazaudi Schenkel, 1963: 323, f. 186.
Tarentula parasibirica Schenkel, 1963: 322, f. 185.
Tarentula erudotoides Schenkel, 1963: 294, f. 166.
Tarentula potanini Schenkel, 1963: 298, f. 169.
Alopecosa sibirica: Song, 1986: 75, f. 9—12; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 71, f. 31.
Distribution: Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang; Russia, Mongolia.
Alopecosa spinata **Yu *et* Song, 1988 (figs. 187L, 188A)**
Alopecosa spinata Yu & Song, 1988: 234, f. 1—5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 73, f. 32.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet.
Alopecosa subrufa **(Schenkel, 1963) (fig. 188B)**
Tarentula subrufa Schenkel, 1963: 319, f. 183.
Tarentula fusca Schenkel, 1963: 334, f. 193.
Alopecosa subrufa: Song, 1986: 79, f. 23—24.
Distribution: Gansu, Qinghai, Jilin, Heilongjiang.
Alopecosa sulzeri **(Pavesi, 1873) (fig. 188I)**
Tarentula sulzeri Pavesi, 1873: 169, f. 10.
Alopecosa sulzeri: Hu & Wu, 1989: 194, f. 161.
Distribution: Sichuan, Xinjiang; Palaearctic.
Alopecosa taeniopus **(Kulczynski, 1895) (fig. 188C)**
Tarentula taeniopus Kulczynski, 1895: 16, t. 1, f. 6. 9.
Alopecosa mariae (*non* Dahl, 1908) Hu & Wu, 1989: 192, f. 159.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palaearctic.
Alopecosa wenxianensis **Tang, Yin *et* Yang, 1998 (fig. 188J)**
Alopecosa wenxianensis Tang, Yin & Yang, 1998: 91, f. 2.; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 75, f. 33.
Distribution: Gansu.
Alopecosa xilinensis **Peng *et al*, 1997 (fig. 188D)**
Alopecosa xilinensis Peng *et al.*, 1997: 42, f. 6—9; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 76, f. 34.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.
Alopecosa xinjiangensis **Hu *et* Wu, 1989 (fig. 188E, K)**
Alopecosa xinjiangensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 195, f. 162.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Arctosa C. L. Koch, 1847

Arctosa binalis **Yu *et* Song, 1988 (fig. 188L)**
Arctosa binalis Yu & Song, 1988: 236, f. 11—13.
Distribution: Fujian, Jiangxi.
Arctosa depectinata **(Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (fig. 188F)**
Tarentula depectinata Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 321, pl. 7, f. 97, pl. 13, f. 332.
Distrbution: Hong Kong; Japan.
Arctosa ebicha **Yaginuma, 1960 (fig. 188G, M)**
Arctosa ebicha Yaginuma, 1960: 86, pl, 40, f. 226; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 81, f. 35.
Distrbution: Hebei, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
Arctosa fujii **Tanaka, 1985 (fig. 188N)**
Arctosa fujii Tanaka, 1985: 57, f. 9—12.
Distrbution: Hubei; Japan.
Arctosa hunanensis **Yin, Peng *et* Bao, 1997 (fig. 188H, O)**

Arctosa hunanensis Yin, Peng & Bao, 1997: 1, f. 1, 2, 4—10; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 82, f. 36.
Distribution: Hunan.
Arctosa indicus **Tikader *et* Malhotra, 1980 (figs. 188P, 189A)**
Arctosa indicus Tikader & Malhotra, 1980: 371, f. 242; Yin *et al.*, 1993: 11, f. 1—6; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 84, f. 37.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi, Hunan; India.
Arctosa khudiensis **(Sinha, 1951) (fig. 189B, I)**
Lycosa khudiensis Sinha, 1951: 22.
Arctosa khudiensis: Yin *et al.*, 1993: 12, f. 7—13; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 86, f. 38.
Distribution: Hainan, Yunnan, Sichuan; India.
Arctosa kiangsiensis **(Schenkel, 1963) (fig. 189C, J)**
Lycosa kiangsiensis Schenkel, 1963: 345, f. 199.
Arctosa vaginalis Yu & Song, 1988: 239, f. 23—24 (male only).
Arctosa kiangsiensis: Yu & Song, 1990: 77, f. 1—5; Chen et Zhang, 1991: 218, f. 225; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 88, f. 39.
Distribution: Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan; Japan.
Remarks: After checking a paratype of *Arctosa vaginalis* Yu *et* Song, 1988 (1 male, Lancang, Yunnan), we found that the male should be *A. kiangsiensis*.
Arctosa kwangreungensis **Paik *et* Tanaka, 1986 (fig. 189D)**
Arctosa kwangreungensis Paik & Tanaka, 1986: 16, f. 1—13; Yin *et al.*, 1993: 11, f. 14—18; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 90, f. 40.
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan; Korea.
Arctosa laminata **Yu *et* Song, 1988 (fig. 189E, K)**
Arctosa laminata Yu & Song, 1988: 235, f. 6—10; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 220, f. 227; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 91, f. 41.
Distribution: Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, Anhui; Japan.
Arctosa liujiapingensis **Yin *et* Tang, 1998 (fig. 189L)**
Arctosa liujiapingensis Yin & Tang in Tang, Yin & Yang, 1998: 92, f. 3; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 93, f. 42.
Distribution: Gansu.
Arctosa meitanensis **Yin *et al.*, 1993 (fig. 189F, M)**
Arctosa meitanensis Yin *et al.*, 1993: 12, f. 19—22; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 95, f. 43.
Distribution: Guizhou, Henan.
Arctosa mittensa **Yin *et al.*, 1993 (fig. 189G, N)**
Arctosa mittensa Yin *et al.*, 1993: 13, f. 23—30; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 96, f. 44.
Distribution: Fujian.
Arctosa ningboensis **Yin, Bao *et* Zhang, 1996 (fig. 189H)**
Arctosa ningboensis Yin, Bao & Zhang, 1996: 5, f. 1—3; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 98, f. 45.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Arctosa recurva **Yu *et* Song, 1988 (figs. 189O, 190A)**
Arctosa recurva Yu & Song, 1988: 237, f. 14—18; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 217, f. 224; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 100, f. 46.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei.
Arctosa serrulata **Mao *et* Song, 1985 (figs. 189P, 190B)**
Arctosa serrulata Mao & Song, 1985: 263, f. 1—4; Song, 1987: 219, f. 177; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 220, f. 228; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 101, f. 47.
Distribution: Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Henan.
Arctosa springiosa **Yin *et al.*, 1993 (fig. 190C, Q)**
Arctosa springiosa Yin *et al.*, 1993: 15, f. 31—34; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 103, f. 48.
Distribution: Hainan, Yunnan, Hunan.
Arctosa stigmosa **(Thorell, 1875) (fig. 190D, R)**
Trochosa stigmosa Thorell, 1875: 107.

Arctosa stigmosa: Hu & Wu, 1989: 198, f. 165; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 105, f. 49.
Arctosa cervina Schenkel, 1936: 191, f. 63; Song, 1982: 75, f. 1—2; Song, 1987: 218, f. 176; Hu, 1984: 215, f. 225; Hu & Wu, 1989: 187, f. 164; Guo, 1985: 116, f. 2; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 219, f. 226;
Distribution: Guangdong, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Shandong, Jilin; Palearctic.
***Arctosa vaginalis* Yu *et* Song**, 1988 (**fig.** 190**E**, **F**)
Arctosa vaginalis Yu & Song, 1988: 239, f. 19—22 (female only).
Distribution: Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou.
***Arctosa xunyangensis* Wang *et* Qiu**, 1992 (**fig.** 190**G**, **S**)
Arctosa xunyangensis Wang & Qiu, 1992: 424, f. 1; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 107, f. 50.
Distribution: Hunan, Hubei, Shanxi, Shandong.
***Arctosa ziyunensis* Yin, Peng *et* Bao**, 1997 (**fig.** 190**H**)
Arctosa ziyunensis Yin, Peng & Bao, 1997: 2, f. 11—14; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 109, f. 51.
Distribution: Hunan.
Species inquirendae
Arctosa amylaceoides Schenkel, 1936: 188, f.62, Sichuan; *A. swatowensis* (Strand) 1907: 565, 1909: 70, TF.43, Guangdong.

Evippa Simon, 1882

***Evippa fujianensis* Peng, Yin *et* Kim**, 1996 (**fig**, 190**I**, **T**)
Evippa fujianensis Peng, Yin & Kim, 1996: 71, f. 1—7; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 7, f. 1.
Distribution: Fujian.
***Evippa helanshanensis* Peng, Yin *et* Kim**, 1996 (**fig.** 190**J**)
Evippa helanshanensis Peng, Yin & Kim, 1996: 72, f. 8—11; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 8, f. 2.
Distribution: Ningxia.
Remarks: This species may be a junior synoym of *E. potanini* Schenkel, 1963.
***Evippa lugubris* Chen, Song *et* Kim**, 1998 (**fig.** 202**I**)
Evippa lugubris Chen, Song & Kim, 1998: 70, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Evippa potanini* Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs.** 190**K**, 191**A**)
Evippa potanini Schenkel, 1963: 387, f. 224; Song, Yu & Yang, 1982: 209, f. 1—3; Hu, 1984, 216, f. 226. 1—4; Song, 1987: 220, f. 178; Yu & Song, 1988: 113.
Distribution: Sichuan, Shaanxi, Henan, Qinghai, Xinjiang; Mongolia.
***Evippa soderbomi* Schenkel**, 1936 (**figs.** 190**L**, 191**B**)
Evippa soderbomi Schenkel, 1936: 302, f. 105.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia.

Hippasa Simon, 1885

***Hippasa holmerae* Thorell**, 1895 (**figs.** 190**M**, 191**C**)
Hippasa holmerae Thorell, 1895: 218; Hu, 1984: 218, f. 227. 1—2; Song, 1987: 221, f. 179; Yu & Song, 1988: 118; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 13, f. 4.
Hippasa jaihenensis Yin & Wang, 1980: 55, f. A, A1—A4; Hu, 1984: 219, f. 228. 1—5.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Taiwan, Guangxi, Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Hunan; Myanmar, India, Singapore.
***Hippasa lingxianensis* Yin *et* Wang**, 1980
Hippasa lingxianensis Yin & Wang, 1980: 57, f.C, C1—C4; Song, 1987: 222, f.180; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 15, f.5.
Hippasa pantherina Wang, Zhang & Li, 1985: 67, f.V.
Distribution: Hunan, Guizhou.

***Hippasa lycosina* Pocock**, 1900 (**figs.** 190**N**, 191**D**)
Hippasa lycosina Pocock, 1900: 250; Song, 1987: 223, f. 181; Yu & Song, 1988: 118; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 17, f. 6.
Hippasa menglanensis Yin & Wang, 1980: 56, f. B, B1—B4; Hu, 1984: 221, f. 230. 1—5.
Distribution: Yunnan; India.
Species inquirenda
Hippasa mahabaleshwarensis Tikader *et* Malhotra, 1980, Yin *et al.*, 1997: 20, f.7. Yunnan.

Hogna Simon, 1885

Hogna jiafui* Peng *et al., 1997 (**fig.** 191**E**)
Hogna jiafui Peng *et al.*, 1997: 42, f. 10—14; Yin, 1997: 112, f. 52.
Distribution: China.
***Hogna trunca* Yin, Bao *et* Zhang**, 1996 (**figs.** 190**O**, 191**F**)
Hogna trunca Yin, Bao & Zhang, 1996: 6, f. 4—12; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 113, f. 53.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Species inquirenda
Honga formosana (Saito), 1936: 252, f.B (*Lycosa f.*), Taiwan.

Hygrolycosa Dahl, 1908

***Hygrolycosa alpigena* Yu *et* Song**, 1988 (**fig.** 190**P**)
Hygrolycosa alpigena Yu & Song, 1988: 240, f. 25—27.
Distribution: Sichuan.

Lycosa Latreille, 1804

***Lycosa beihaiensis* Yin, Bao *et* Zhang**, 1995 (**fig.** 191**K**)
Lycosa beihaiensis Yin, Bao & Zhang, 1995: 131, f. I (1—4); Yin *et al.*, 1997: 119, f. 54.
Distribution: Guangxi.
***Lycosa coelestis* L. Koch**, 1878 (**fig.** 191**G**, **L**)
Lcosa coelestis L. Koch, 1878: 772, f. 35. 36.
Lycosa auribrachialis Schenkel, 1936: 194, f. 64; Song *et al.*, 1978: 2, f. 2; Song, 1987: 224, f. 182.
Lycosa coelestis: Hu, 1984: 223, f. 232.1—3; Yu & Song, 1988: 117; Chen & Gao, 1990: 124. f. 153; Cheng & Zhang, 1991: 209, f. 212; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 120, f. 55.
Distribution: Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan; Korea, Japan.
***Lycosa danjiangensis* Yin, Zhao *et* Bao**, 1997 (**fig.** 191**M**)
Lycosa danjiangensis Yin, Zhao & Bao, 1997: 96, f. 1—5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 122, f. 56.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Lycosa erjianensis* Yin *et* Zhao**, 1996 (**fig.** 191**N**)
Lycosa erjianensis Yin & Zhao, 1996: 118, f. 1—5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 124, f. 57.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Lycosa grahami* Fox**, 1935 (**fig.** 191**H**, **O**)
Lycosa grahami Fox, 1935: 455, f. 3; Yu & Song, 1988: 117; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 125, f. 58.
Lycosa melica Fox, 1937: 2, f. 3—4; Schenkel, 1963: 342, f. 197.
Distribution: Yunnan, Sichuan.
***Lycosa himalayensis* Gravely**, 1924 (**fig.** 191**P**)
Lycosa himalayensis Gravely, 1924: 603, f. 3g; Hu & Li, 1987, I: 349, II: 288, f. 24.

Distribution: Tibet; India.

***Lycosa kempi* Gravely**, 1924 (**fig.** 191Q)

Lycosa kempi Gravely, 1924: 602. f. 3f; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 127, f. 59.

Distribution: Hunan, Tibet; Nepal, Pakistan, India.

***Lycosa labialis* Mao *et* Song**, 1985 (**fig.** 191I, R)

Lycosa labialis Mao & Song, 1985: 264, f. 5—8; Song, 1987: 225, f. 183; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 129, f. 60.

Distribution: Jiangxi, Hunan, Jiangsu, Henan, Beijing, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea.

Lycosa labialisoides* Peng *et al., 1997 (**fig.** 192A)

Lycosa labialisoides Peng *et al.*, 1997: 43, f. 15—19; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 130, f. 61.

Distribution: Beijing.

***Lycosa sinensis* Schenkel**, 1953 (**figs.** 191J, 192B)

Pardoa shansia Hogg, 1912: 211, f. 2.

Tarentula hsinglungshanensis Saito, 1936: 56, f. 22, pl. IT.

Lycosa sinensis Schenkel, 1953: 75, f. 35; Wen & Zhu, 1980: 40, f. 3; Hu, 1984: 236; Song & Zhang, 1985: 60, f. 1—3; Song, 1987: 229, f. 185; Guo, 1985: 118, f. 2—57. 1—3; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 133, f. 118; Yu & Song, 1988: 118; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 132, f. 62.

Lycosa immalis Schenkel (non. L. Koch, 1879) 1963: 347, f. 201.

Distribution: Henan, Hebei, Tianjin, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin.

***Lycosa singoriensis* (Laxmann**, 1770) (**fig.** 192C, L)

Aranea singoriensis Laxmann, 1770: 602, pl. 25. f. 12.

Lycosa singoriensis: Hu, 1984: 228, f. 237; Hu & Wu, 1989: 204, f. 170; Feng, 1990: 150, f. 125; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 134, f. 63.

Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Palearctic.

***Lycosa suzukii* Yaginuma**, 1973 (**fig.** 192D, M)

Lycosa suzukii Yaginuma, 1973: 17, f. 1—5.

Lycosa yaginumai Song & Zhang, 1990: 61, f. 4—7. **New synonymy**

Distribution: Anhui, Hubei, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Jilin; Korea, Japan.

***Lycosa vittata* Yin, Bao *et* Zhang**, 1995 (**fig.** 192E, N)

Lycosa vittata Yin, Bao & Zhang, 1995: 32, f. Ⅱ.1—10; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 137, f. 64.

Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan.

***Lycosa wangi* Yin, Peng *et* Wang**, 1996 (**fig.** 192F)

Lycosa wangi Yin, Peng & Wang, 1996: 111, f. 1—7; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 139, f. 65.

Distribution: Yunnan.

***Lycosa wulsini* Fox**, 1935 (**fig.** 192G)

Lycosa wulsini Fox, 1935: 452, f. 4; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 141, f. 66.

Distribution: Shanghai, Hubei.

***Lycosa yizhangensis* Yin, Peng *et* Wang**, 1996 (**fig**, 192H)

Lycosa yizhangensis Yin, Peng & Wang, 1996: 112, f. 8—10; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 144, f. 68.

Distribution: Hunan.

***Lycosa yunnanensis* Yin, Peng *et* Wang**, 1996 (**fig.** 192I)

Lycosa yunnanensis Yin, Peng & Wang, 1996: 113, f. 11—15; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 145, f. 69.

Distribution: Yunnan.

Species inquirenda

Lycosa ursina Schenkel, 1936: 198, f.65, Gansu, Sichuan.

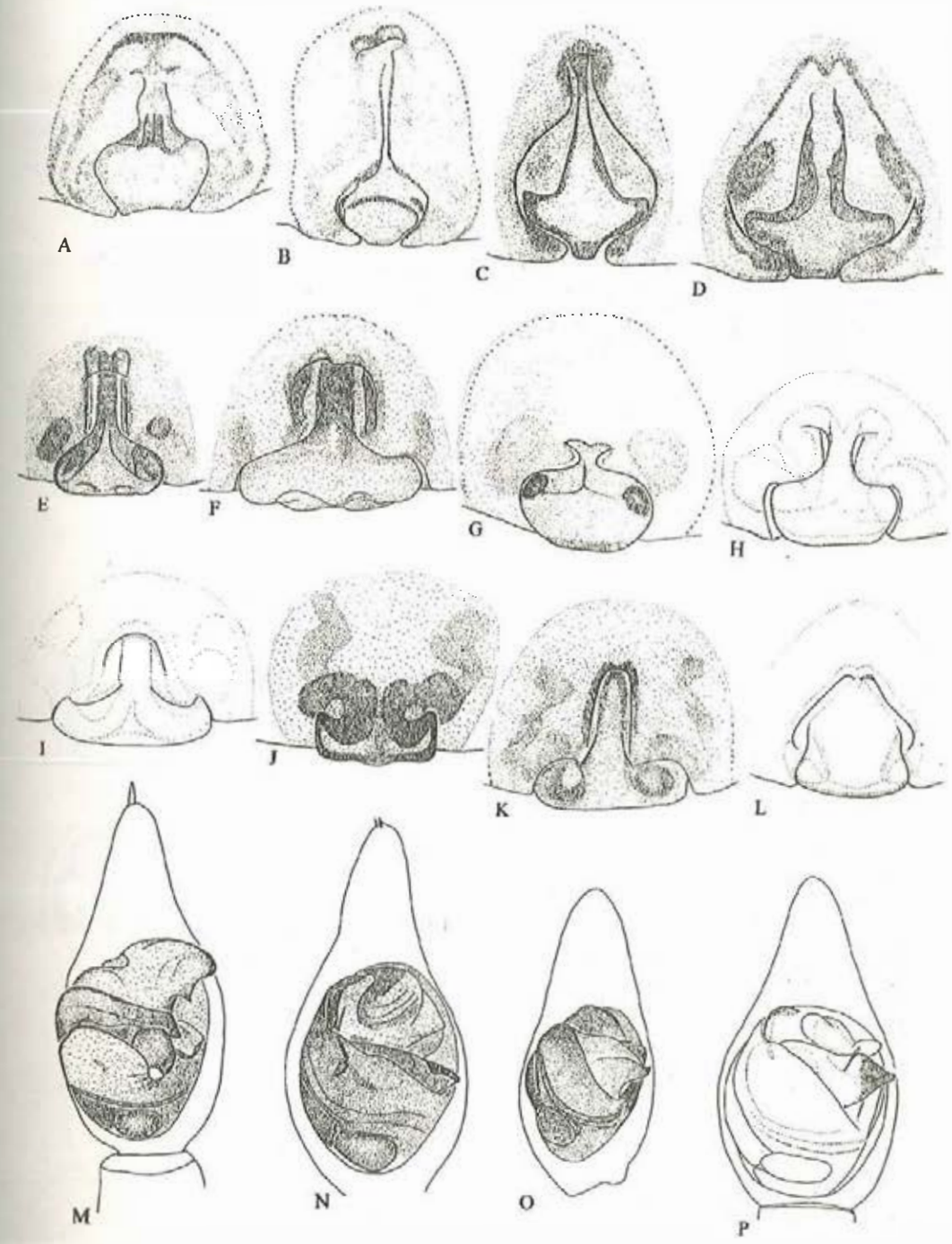

Fig. 186

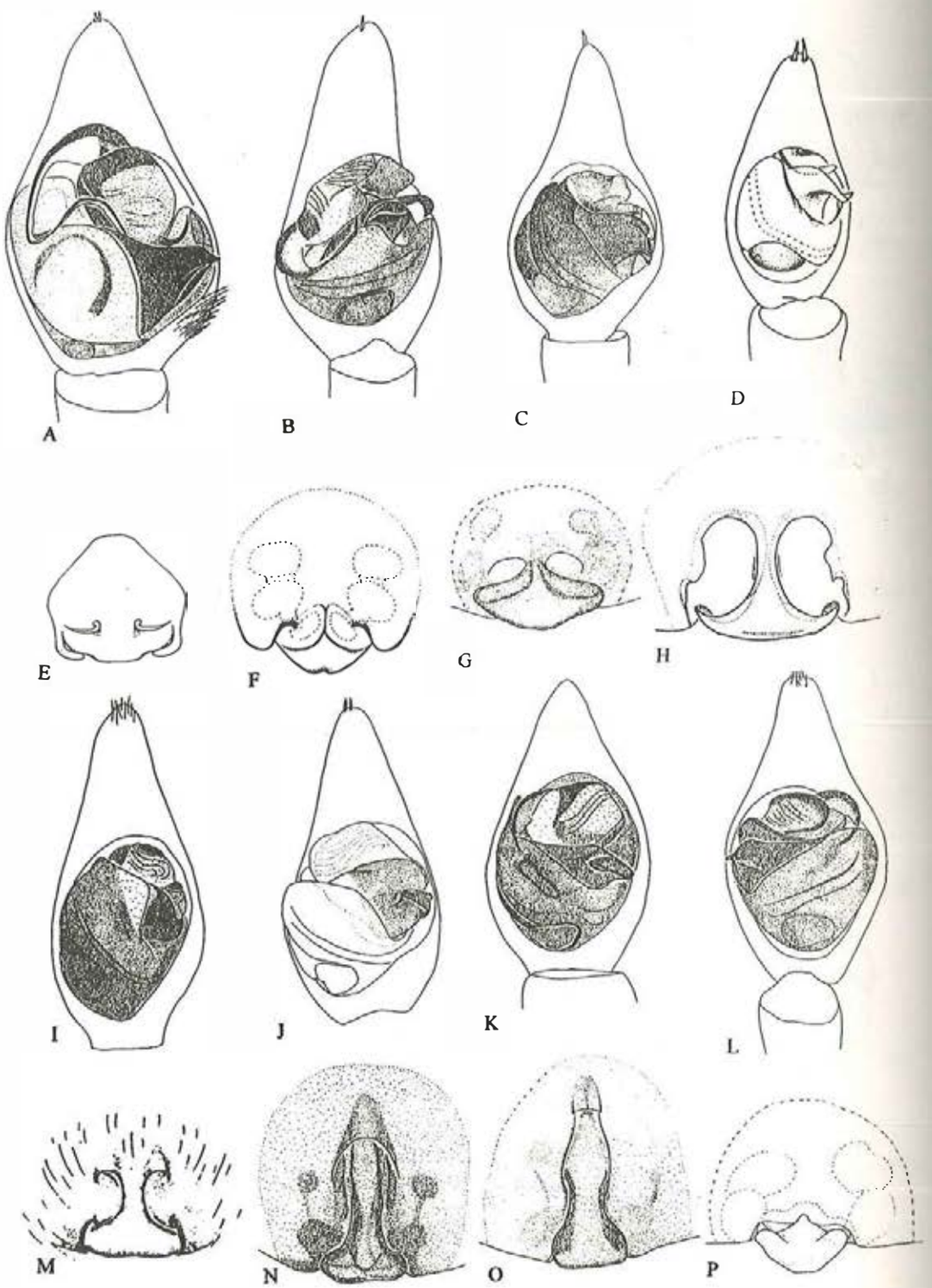

Fig. 187

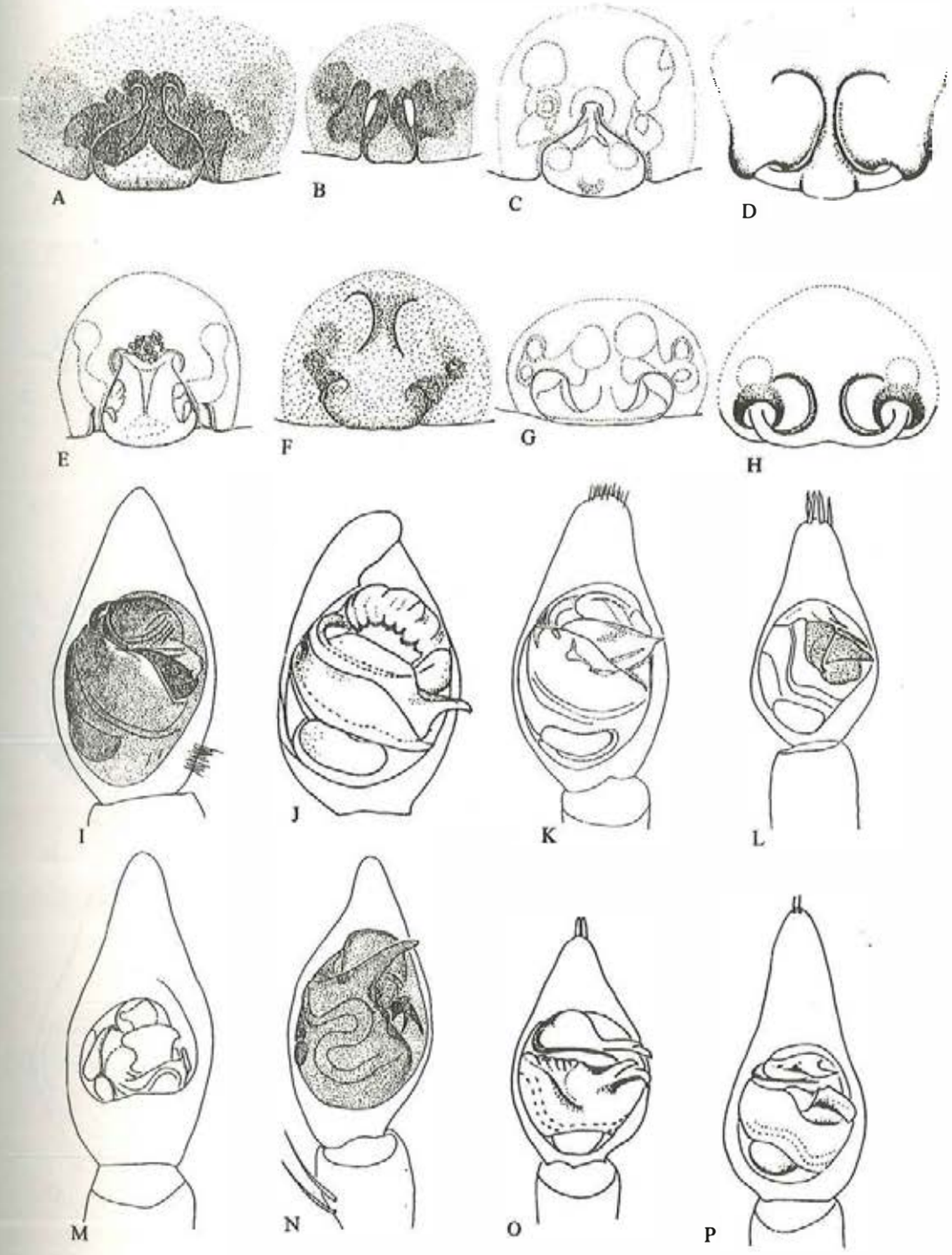

Fig. 188

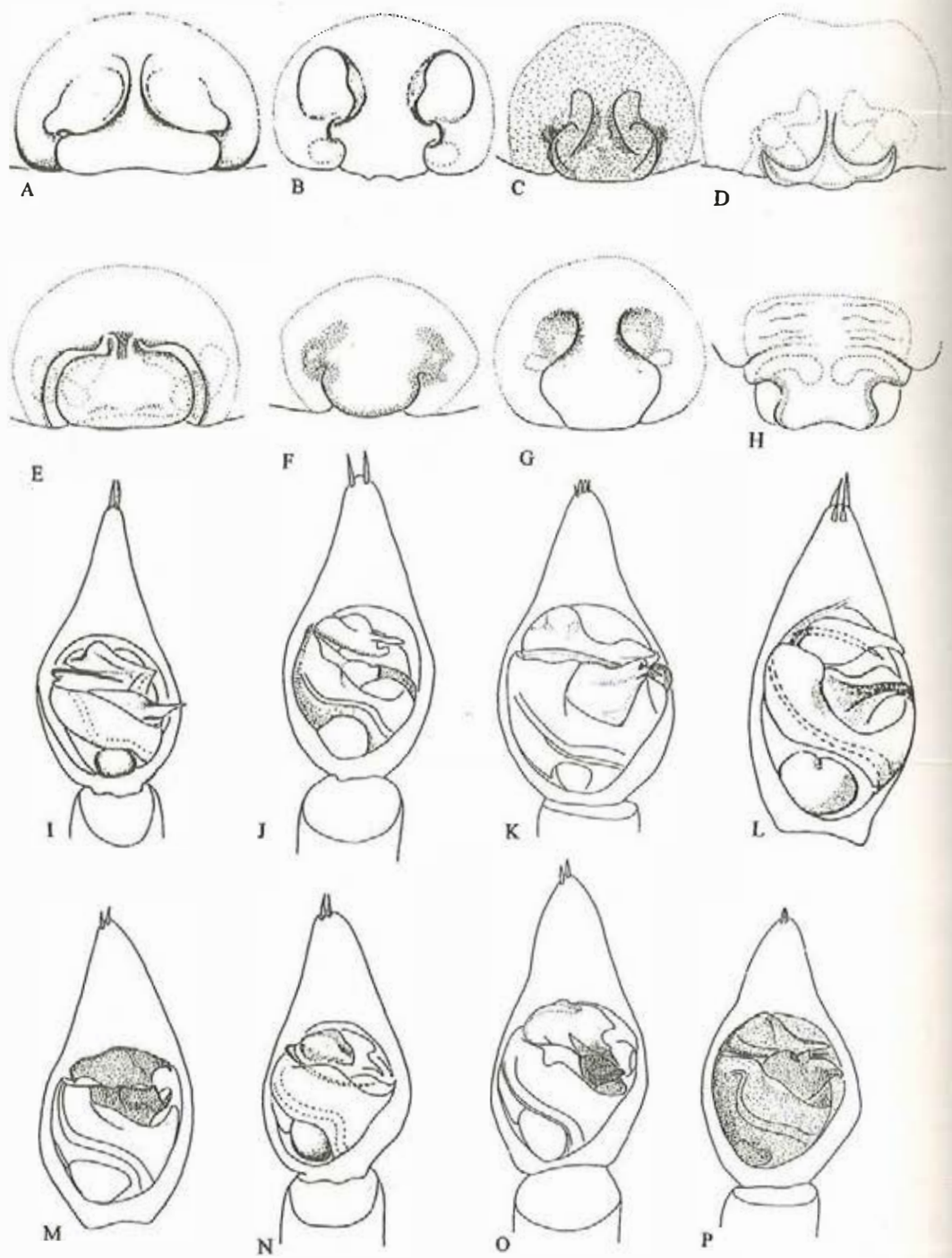

Fig. 189

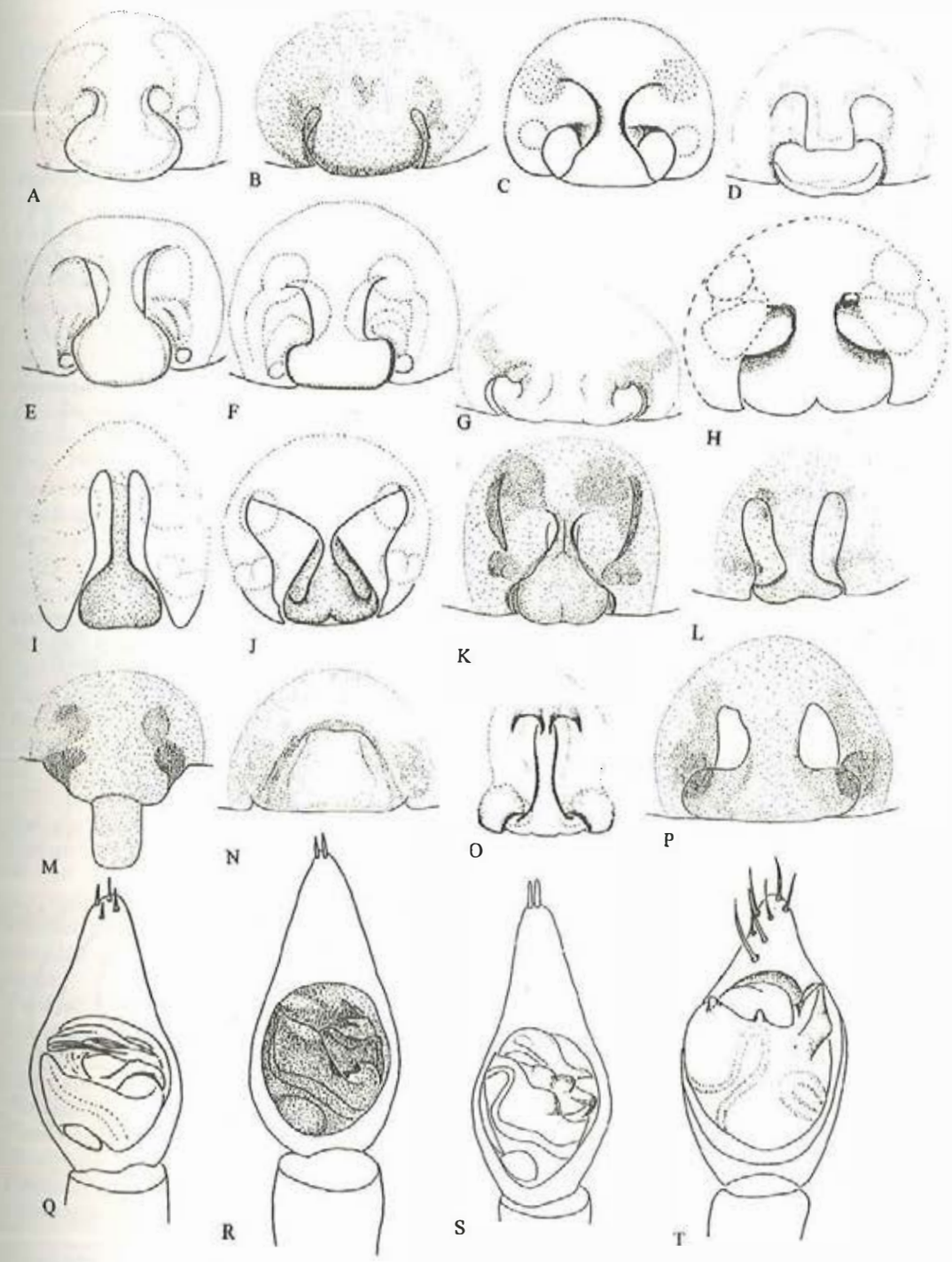

Fig. 190

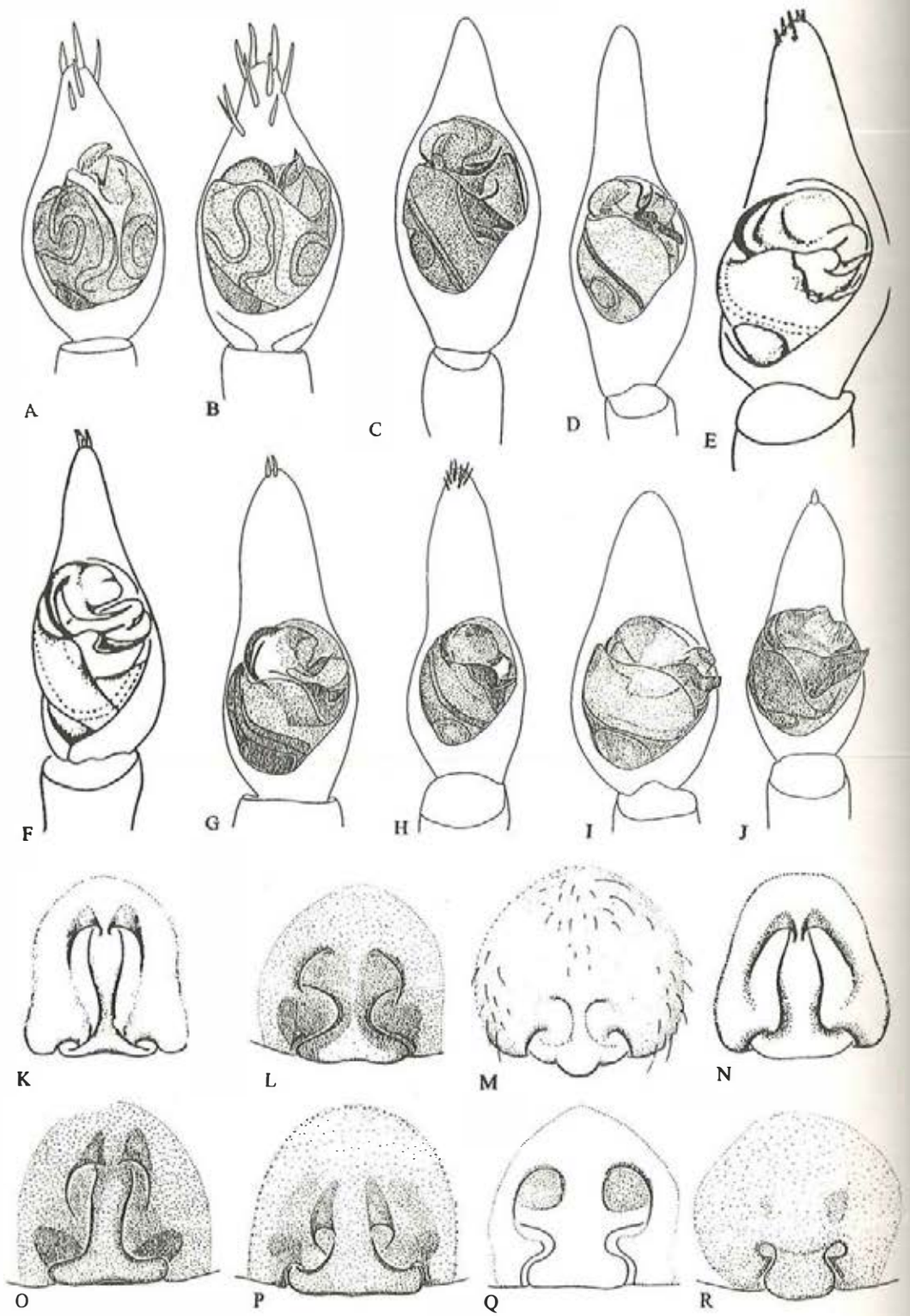

Fig. 191

Ocyale Audouin, 1827

Ocyale qiongzhongensis **Yin *et* Peng**, 1997 (**fig.** 192**O**)
Ocyale qiongzhongensis Yin & Peng, 1997: 6, f. 1—4; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 22, f. 8.
Distribution: Hainan.

Pardosa C. L. Koch, 1847

Pardosa agrestis (**Westring**, 1861) (**fig.** 192**J**, **P**)
Lycosa agrestis Westring, 1861: 480.
Pardosa agrestis: Zhu *et al.*, 1983: 135, f. 119; Zhang, 1987: 150, f. 1251—1253.
Distribution: Sichuan, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Palearctic.

Pardosa alboannulata **Yin *et al.***, 1997 (**fig.** 192**Q**)
Pardosa alboannulata Yin *et al.*, 1997: 273, f. 129.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Pardosa algoides **Schenkel**, 1963 (**fig.** 192**K**, **R**)
Pardosa uncata (*non* Banks Emerton, 1894) Schenkel, 1963: 361, f. 221.
Pardosa algoides Schenkel, 1963: 367, f. 212—213; Hu, 1984: 232, f. 239; Hu & Wu, 1989: 207, f. 172; Yu & Song, 1988: 115; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 190, f. 87.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet, Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang; India.

Pardosa altitudus **Tikader *et* Malhotra**, 1980 (**fig.** 193**A**, **I**)
Pardosa altitudus Tikader & Malhotra, 1980: 328, f. 160—162; Hu & Li, 1987: 291, f. 24; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 191, f. 88.
Distribution: Tibet; India.

Pardosa anchoroides **Yu *et* Song**, 1988 (**fig.** 193**B**, **J**)
Pardosa anchoroides Yu & Song, 1988: 27, f. 1—5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 176, f. 80.
Distribution: Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Jilin.

Pardosa astrigera **L. Koch**, 1878 (**fig.** 193**C**, **K**)
Pardosa astrigera L. Koch, 1878: 775, f. 37—38; Hu, 1984: 214, f. 241; Guo, 1985: 119, f. 120; Song, 1987: 230, f. 186; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1719, f. 22; Zhang, 1987: 151, f. 126; Yu & Song, 1988: 115; Hu & Wu, 1989: 208, f. 173. 1—3; Feng, 1990: 153, f. 128; Chen & Gao, 1990: 126, f. 156a—b; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 199. f. 198; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 193, f. 89.
Lycosa T-insignita Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 324, f. 109. 334. 337; Lee, 1964: 60, pl. 21h, i; Hu, 1984: 234, f. 241; Guo, 1985: 123, f. 2—61. 1—2; Zhu *et al.*, 1985: 140, f. 124.
Pardosa pseudochionophila Schenkel, 1963: 357, f. 207.
Distribution: Found in most provinces except Guangdong, Fujian and Hainan; Korea, Japan.

Pardosa atrata (**Thorell**, 1873) (**fig.** 193**D**, **L**)
Lycosa atrata Thorell, 1873: 645.
Pardosa atrata: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 196, f. 90.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia; Palearctic.

Pardosa atronigra **Song**, 1995 (**fig.** 193**E**, **M**)
Pardosa atronigra Song, 1995: 1—2, f. 1.
Distribution: Qinghai, Xinjiang.

Pardosa baoshanensis **Wang *et* Qiu**, 1991 (**fig.** 193**F**)
Pardosa baoshanensis Wang & Qiu, 1991: 93—94, f. 1.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Pardsoa baxianensis **Wang *et* Song**, 1993 (**fig.** 193**G**)
Pardosa baxianensis Wang & Song, 1993: 152, f. 1.
Distribution: Shaanxi.

Pardosa beijiangensis **Hu *et* Wu**, 1989 (**fig.** 193**H**, **N**)
Pardosa beijiangensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 210, f. 174.

Distribution: Xinjiang.
Pardosa bifasciata **(C. L. Koch**, 1834) (**figs**. 193**O**, 194**A**)
Lycosa bifasciata C. L. Koch, 1834: 125.
Pardosa credula (non Cambridge, 1885) Schenkel, 1936: 228, f. 74.
Pardosa bifasciata: Hu & Wu, 1989: 210, f. 176; Yin *et al*., 1997: 173, f. 78.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet, Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang; Europe, Korea, Nepal.
Pardosa brevivulva **Tanaka**, 1975 (**fig**. 194**B**)
Pardosa brevivulva Tanaka, 1975: 21, f. 1—4; Qiu & Wang, 1990: 2, f. 1—5; Yin *et al*., 1997: 177, f. 81.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Gansu; Japan.
Pardosa burasantiensis **Tikader *et* Malhotra**, 1976 (**fig**. 194**C**)
Pardosa burasantiensis Tikader & Malhotra, 1976: 130—131; Yin *et al*., 1997: 239, f. 112.
Distribution: Yunnan, Hunan; India.
Pardosa buttneri **Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs**. 193**P**, 194**D**)
Pardosa buttneri Schenkel, 1963: 384, f. 222.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Zhejiang.
Pardosa chapini **(Fox**, 1935) (**figs**. 193**Q**, 194**E**)
Lycosa chapini Fox, 1935: 453, f. 6.
Lycosa intermixta Schenkel, 1936: 205, f. 67.
Trochosa shaanxiensis Zheng & Qiu, 1980: 337, f. 1—4.
Pardosa chapini: Song, 1987: 246, f. 201; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1720, f. 23; Yu & Song, 1988: 115; Chen & Gao, 1990: 127, f. 157; Chen & Zhang, 1951: 205, f. 207; Yin *et al*., 1997: 240, f. 113.
Distribution: Yunnan, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Shandong.
Pardosa chengbuensis **Yin *et al*.**, 1997 (**figs**. 193**R**, 194**F**) **New name**
Pardosa chenbuensis Yin *et al*., 1997: 19, f. 1—7; Yin *et al*., 1997: 178, f. 82.
Distribution: Hunan.
Note: Type locality Chengbu.
Pardosa chionophila **L. Koch**, 1879 (**fig**. 194**G**, **Q**)
Pardosa chionophila L. Koch, 1879: 102, pl. 3 f. 15.
Pardosa astrigera: Yu & Song, 1988: 115. (part)
Distribution: Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Shandong, Liaoning; Russia.
Pardosa datongensis **Yin, Peng *et* Kim**, 1997 (**fig**. 194**H**, **R**)
Pardosa datongensis Yin, Peng & Kim, 1997: 51, f. 1—7; Yin *et al*., 1997: 197, f. 91.
Distribution: Gansu, Qinghai.
Pardosa dentitegulum **Yin *et al*.**, 1997 (**fig**. 194**S**)
Pardosa dentitegulum Yin *et al*., 1997: 20, f. 8—13; Yin *et al*., 1997: 268, f. 126.
Distribution: Hunan.
Pardosa dukouensis **Qiu *et* Wang**, 1992 (**fig**. 194**I**, **T**)
Pardosa dukouensis Qiu & Wang, 1992: 26, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Shanxi.
Pardosa falcata **Schenkel**, 1963 (**fig**. 194**J**, **U**)
Pardosa falcata Schenkel, 1963: 363, f. 210; Song, 1982: 77, f. 5—6; Song, 1987: 231, f. 187; Hu, 1984: 238, f. 245; Zhu *et al*., 1985: 137, f. 121; Chen & Song, 1996: 122, f. 9—12; Yin *et al*., 1997: 199, f. 92.
Pardosa wagleri (*non* Hahn, 1822) Hu & Wu, 1989: 229, f. 190.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Beijing, Tianjin, Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Jilin.
Pardosa haibeiensis **Yin *et al*.**, 1995 (**figs**. 194**K**, 195**A**)
Pardosa haibeiensis Yin *et al*., 1995: 72, f. 1—6; Yin *et al*., 1997: 213, f. 100.

Distribution: Qinghai.
Pardosa haupti **Song**, 1995 (**figs**. 194**L**—**M**, 195**B**)
Pardosa haupti Song, 1995: 2, f. 2.
Distribution: Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang.
Pardosa hedini **Schenkel**, 1936 (**figs**. 194**N**, 195**C**)
Pardosa hedini Schenkel, 1936: 230, f. 75; Qiu, 1981: 14, f. 4; Song & Feng, 1982: 450, f. 1—4; Hu, 1984: 236, f. 244; Guo, 1985: 121, f. 59; Song, 1987: 232, f. 188; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1720, f. 24; Zhang, 1987: 152, f. 128; Feng, 1990: 151, f. 126; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 207, f. 210; Yin *et al*., 1997: 274, f. 130.
Distribution: Yunnan, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Shandong, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Japan.
Pardosa hohxilensis **Song**, 1995 (**figs**. 194**O**, 195**D**)
Pardosa hohxilensis Song, 1995: 3, f. 3.
Distribution: Qinghai.
Pardosa italica **Tongiorgi**, 1966 (**figs**, 194**P**, 195**E**)
Pardosa italica Tongiorgi, 1966: 301, f. 135—138.
Pardosa paludicola (non Clerck, 1757) Hu & Wu, 1986: 222, f. 184.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Pardosa jambaruensis **Tanaka**, 1990 (**fig**. 195**F**, **K**)
Pardosa jambaruensis Tanaka, 1990: 23, f. 1—4; Yin *et al*., 1997: 243, f. 114.
Distribution: Guangxi, Fujian, Hebei, Hunan, Guizhou; Japan.
Pardosa jinpingensis **Yin *et al*.**, 1997 (**fig**. 195**G**, **L**)
Pardosa jinpingensis Yin *et al*., 1997: 21, f. 14—20; Yin *et al*., 1997: 180, f. 83.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Pardosa laciniata **Song *et* Haupt**, 1995 (**fig**. 195**M**)
Pardosa laciniata Song & Haupt, 1995: 4, f. 4.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Pardosa lapponica **(Thorell**, 1872) (**fig**. 195**N**)
Lycosa lapponica Thorell, 1872: 273.
Pardosa lapponica: Yin *et al*., 1997: 201, f. 93.
Distribution: Qinghai, Inner Mongolia; Holarctic.
Pardosa laura **Karsh**, 1879 (**fig**. 195**H**, **O**)
Pardosa laura: Song *et al*., 1978: 3, f. 5; Song, 1987: 233, f. 189; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1721, f. 25; Yin *et al*., 1980: 167, f. 89; Yin *et al*., 1997: 182, f. 84; Qiu, 1981: 15, f. 5; Qiu & Wang, 1990: 2, f. 6—8; Hu, 1984: 238, f. 247; Hu *et al*., 1985: 138, f. 122; Zhang, 1987: 154, f. 130; Feng, 1990: 152, f. 127; Chen & Gao, 1990: 127, f. 158; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 200, f. 199.
Distribution: Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
Pardosa longionycha **Yin *et al*.**, 1995 (**fig**. 195**I**)
Pardosa longionycha Yin *et al*., 1995: 8, f. 1—3; Yin *et al*., 1997: 245, f. 115.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Pardosa luctinosa **Simon**, 1876 (**fig**. 195**J**, **P**)
Pardosa luctinosa Simon, 1876: 347, pl. 13, f. 24. 25.
Pardosa taxkorgan Song & Haupt, 1995: 5, f. 5. **New synonymy**
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Pardosa lyrifera **Schenkel**, 1936 (**figs**. 195**Q**, 196**A**)
Pardosa lyrifera Schenkel, 1936: 234, f. 77; Guo, 1985: 122, f. 2—60. 1—2; Zhu *et al*., 1983: 139, f. 123; Zhang, 1987: 153, f. 129; Yu & Song, 1988: 113, f. 1—2; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 204, f. 206; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1722, f. 26; Yin *et al*., 1997: 224, f. 105.
Distribution: Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Shandong, Jilin.

***Pardosa mionebulosa* Yin *et al.*, 1997 (figs. 195R, 196B)**
Pardosa mionebulosa Yin *et al.*, 1997: 21, f. 21—28; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 246, f. 116.
Distribution: Guangxi, Yunnan, Hunan, Guizhou.
***Pardosa miquanensis* Yin *et al.*, 1995 (fig. 196C, K)**
Pardosa miquanensis Yin *et al.*, 1995: 73, f. 9—14; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 203, f. 94.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Pardosa mongolica* Kulczynski, 1901 (fig. 196D, L)**
Pardosa mongolica Kulczynski, 1901: 346, t. 13, f. 17; Song, Yu & Yang, 1981: 86, f. 11; Song, 1987: 234, f. 248; Hu, 1984: 239, f. 248; Hu & Wu, 1989: 217, f. 179; Yu & Song, 1988: 116; Yin *et al.*, 1995: 75, f. 7—8; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 215, f. 101.
Pardosa hummeli Schenkel, 1936: 299, f. 104.
Pardosa licenti Schenkel, 1953: 63, f. 216.
Pardosa chaffanjoni Schenkel, 1963: 372, f. 216.
Pardosa tikaderi Buchar, 1984: 382, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet, Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Russia, Nepal.
***Pardosa monticola* (Clerck, 1757) (fig. 196E, M)**
Araneus monticola Clerck, 1757: 91, f. 4.
Pardosa monticola: Hu & Wu, 1989: 217, f. 180; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 226, f. 106.
Distribution: Gansu, Xinjiang, Heilongjiang.
***Pardosa multivaga* Simon, 1880 (fig. 196F, N)**
Pardosa multivaga Simon, 1880: 104, t. 3. f. 2—3; Song & Hubert, 1983: 8, f. 20—23; Song, 1987: 235, f. 191; Zhang, 1987: 155, f. 131; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 231, f. 109.
Distribution: Hebei, Beijing, Ningxia, Shandong.
***Pardosa nanyuensis* Yin *et al.*, 1995 (fig. 196O)**
Pardosa nanyuensis Yin *et al.*, 1995: 9, f. 4—7; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 184, f. 85.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Pardosa nebulosa* (Thorell, 1872) (fig. 196G, P)**
Tarentula nebulosa Thorell, 1872: 330.
Pardosa nebulosa: Song, 1987: 237, f. 193; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 248, f. 117.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
***Pardosa oriens* (Chamberlin, 1924) (fig. 196H, Q)**
Orinocosa oriens Chamberlin, 1924: 31, f. 48—49.
Pardosa oriens: Song, 1988: 131, f. 10; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1722, f. 27; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 203, f. 205; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 251, f. 118.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Hubei, Sichuan, Tibet; Japan.
***Pardosa palavula* Song, 1982 (fig. 196I, R)**
Pardosa palavula Song, 1982: 77, f. 7—8; Hu, 1984: 240, f. 249.
Pardosa kupupa (non Tikader, 1970) Yu & Song, 1988: 116.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet.
***Pardosa paludicola* (Clerck, 1757) (fig. 197A)**
Lycosa paludicola Clerck, 1757: 94, pl. 4, f. 7.
Pardosa sordidata (*non* Thorell, 1875) Hu & Wu, 1989: 226, f. 188.
Pardosa paludicola: Chen & Song, 1996: 123, f. 13—14.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
***Pardosa palustris* (Linnaeus, 1758) (fig. 196J)**
Araneae palustris Linnaeus, 1758: 623.
Pardosa palustris: Hu & Wu, 1989: 224, f. 188; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 227, f. 107.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic, Alaska.
***Pardosa paralapponica* Schenkel, 1963 (fig. 197B)**
Pardosa paralapponica Schenkel, 1963: 371, f. 215; Hu & Li, 1987: 291, f. 25.

Distribution: Xinjiang, Heilongjiang.
***Pardosa paratesquorum* Schenkel, 1963 (fig. 197C, I)**
Pardosa paratesquorum Schenkel, 1963: 371—372; Yu, Song & Ma, 1987: 12, f. 1—4; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 204, f. 95.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia.
***Pardosa plumipes* (Thorell, 1875) (fig. 197D, J)**
Lycosa plumipes Thorell, 1875: 104.
Pardosa plumipes: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 229, f. 108.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia; Palearctic.
***Pardosa procurva* Yu *et* Song, 1988 (fig. 197E, K)**
Pardosa procurva Yu & Song, 1988: 30, f. 14—19; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 276, f. 131.
Distribution: Fujian, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan, Guizhou.
***Pardosa pseudoannulata* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (fig. 197F, L)**
Tarentula pseudoannulata Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 319, f. 106, 323, 334, 338.
Lycosa pseudoterricola Schenkel, 1936: 199, f. 66.
Lycosa cinnameovittata Schenkel, 1963: 338, f. 196.
Lycosa pseudoannulata: Yin, Wang & Hu, 1983: 34, f. 6B; Hu, 1984: 225, f. 235; Guo, 1985: 117, f. 2—56, 1—3; Zhu *et al.*, 1985: 132, f. 117; Song, 1987: 227, f. 184.
Pardosa pseudoannulata: Yu & Song, 1988: 116; Hu & Wu, 1989: 225, f. 186; Chen & Gao, 1990: 128, f. 160; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 198, f. 197; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 278, f. 132.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou; Japan, India, Pakistan, Myanmar.
***Pardosa pusiola* (Thorell, 1891) (fig. 197G, M)**
Lycosa pusiola Thorell, 1891: 65.
Lycosa hotingchiehi Schenkel, 1963: 335, f. 194.
Pardosa pusiola: Yu & Song, 1988: 114, f. 3—7; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 252, f. 119.
Distribution: Hainan, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan; Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indoniesia.
***Pardosa qinghaiensis* Yin *et al.*, 1995 (fig. 197N) New name**
Pardosa qinhaiensis Yin *et al.*., 1995: 73, f. 15—17; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 218, f. 102.
Distribution: Qinghai.
Note: The correct name of the type locality is Qinghai and the original specific name was misspelled.
***Pardosa qionghuai* Yin *et al.*, 1995 (fig. 197H, O)**
Pardosa qionghuai Yin *et al.*, 1995: 11, f. 8—13; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 206, f. 96.
Distribution: Fujian, Yunnan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Ningxia.
***Pardosa rudius* Yin *et al.*, 1995 (fig. 197P)**
Pardosa rudius Yin *et al.*, 1995: 14, f. 14—18; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 219, f. 103.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Pardosa sanmenensis* Yu *et* Song, 1988 (figs. 197Q, 198A)**
Pardosa sanmenensis Yu & Song, 1988: 28, f. 6—10.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Pardosa sangzhiensis* Yin *et al.*, 1995 (fig. 198B)**
Pardosa sangzhiensis Yin *et al.*, 1995: 16, f. 19—23; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 186, f. 86.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Pardosa schenkeli* Lessert, 1904 (fig. 198C)**
Pardosa schenkeli Lessert, 1904: 429, pl. 6, f. 42—44; Schenkel, 1963: 381, f. 382; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 173, f. 79.
Distribution: Shanxi, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Palearctic.
***Pardosa shuangjiangensis* Yin *et al.*, 1997 (fig. 197R, 198D)**
Pardosa shuangjiangensis Yin *et al.*, 1997: 23, f. 29—38; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 255, f.

120.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Pardosa shugangensis* Yin *et al.*, 1997 (fig. 198M)**
Pardosa shugangensis Yin *et al.*, 1997: 24, f. 39—41; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 269, f. 127.
Distribution: Guangxi.
***Pardosa shyamae* (Tikader, 1970)(fig. 198E)**
Lycosa shyamae Tikader, 1970: 67.
Pardosa shyamae: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 257, f. 194—196.
Distribution: Hainan; India.
***Pardosa sichuanensis* Yu *et* Song, 1991 (fig. 198F, N)**
Pardosa dondalei Yu & Song, 1988: 32, f. 20—23 (preoccupied).
Pardosa sichuanensis Yu & Song, 1991: 416.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Pardosa sinensis* Yin *et al.*, 1995 (fig. 198G, O)**
Pardosa sinensis Yin *et al.*, 1995: 18, f. 24—29; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 233, f. 110.
Distribution: China (not sure the location).
***Pardosa soccata* Yu *et* Song, 1988 (fig. 198H, P)**
Pardosa soccata Yu & Song, 1988: 33, f. 24—28.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Pardosa strena* Yu *et* Song, 1988 (fig. 198I)**
Pardosa strena Yu & Song, 1988: 34, f. 29—31.
Distribution: Tibet.
***Pardosa strigata* Yu *et* Song, 1988 (fig. 198J)**
Pardosa strigata Yu & Song, 1988: 35, f. 32—34.
Distribution: Yunnan, Sichuan.
***Pardosa sumatrana* (Thorell, 1890)(fig. 198K, Q)**
Lycosa sumatrana Thorell, 1890: 136.
Lycosa chengta Fox, 1935: 453, f. 5.
Pardosa davidi Schenkel, 1963: 378, f. 219.
Pardosa sumatrana: Chen & Gao, 1990: 129, f. 161; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 258, f. 122.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Tibet; India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia.
***Pardosa suwai* Tanaka, 1985 (figs. 198L, 199I)**
Pardosa suwai Tanaka, 1985: 83, f. 49—52; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 208, f. 97.
Distribution: Qinghai, Jilin; Japan.
***Pardosa tesquorum* (Odenwall, 1901)(fig. 199A)**
Lycosa tesquorum Odenwall, 1901: 225, f. 5—6.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia; Holoarctic.
***Pardosa tesquorumoides* Song *et* Yu, 1990 (fig. 199B, J)**
Pardosa tesquorumoides Song & Yu, 1990: 79, f. 10—13; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 209, f. 98.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet, Beijing, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Mongolia.
***Pardosa uncifera* Schenkel, 1963 (fig. 199C, K)**
Pardosa uncifera Schenkel, 1963: 361, f. 209; Hu & Li, 1987: 293, f. 26.
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia.
Note: The species of *P. uncifera* identified by Yin *et al.* (1997) is probably misidentified.
***Pardosa vulvitecta* Schenkel, 1936 (fig. 199D, L)**
Pardosa vulvitecta Schenkel, 1936: 232, f. 76; Chen & Song, 1996: 120, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Yunnan, Sichuan, Gansu.
***Pardosa wagleri* (Hahn, 1822)(fig. 199E, M)**
Lycosa wagleri Hahn, 1822: 10, f. 2.
Pardosa wagleri: Hu & Wu, 1989: 229, f. 190; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 265, f. 125.

Distribution: Qinghai, Xinjiang; Palearctic.
***Pardosa wuyiensis* Yu *et* Song, 1988 (fig. 199F, N)**
Pardosa wuyiensis Yu & Song, 1988: 36, f. 35—38; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 271, f. 128.
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan, Inner Mongolia.
***Pardosa xinjiangensis* Hu *et* Wu, 1987 (fig. 199G, O)**
Pardosa xinjiangensis Hu & Wu, 1987: 352, f. 25; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 235, f. 111.
Distribution: Gansu, Xinjiang.
***Pardosa yadongensis* Hu *et* Wu, 1987 (fig. 199H, P)**
Pardosa yadongensis Hu & Wu, 1987: 352, f. 25. 1—4.
Distribution: Tibet.
***Pardosa zhangi* Song *et* Haupt, 1995 (fig. 200A)**
Pardosa zhangi Song & Haupt, 1995: 6, f. 6.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Pardosa zhanjiangensis* Yin *et al.*, 1995 (figs. 199Q, 200B)**
Pardosa zhanjiangensis Yin *et al.*, 1995: 74, f. 18—22; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 281, f. 133.
Distribution: Guangdong.
***Pardosa zhui* Yu *et* Song, 1988 (fig. 200C)**
Pardosa zhui Yu & Song, 1988: 30, f. 11—13.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Jiangsu.
***Pardosa zuojiani* Song *et* Haupt, 1995 (fig. 199R)**
Pardosa zuojiani Song & Haupt, 1995: 7, f. 7.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Species inquirendae
Pardosa armillata Schenkel, 1936: 218, f. 7, Sichuan; *P. atropos* (L. Koch, 1878) Fox, 1937: 4, f. 6 (*Lycosa a.*), Hong Kong, Sichuan; *P. pactata* Fox, 1937: 6, f. 5, 7, Hong Kong; *P. takahashi* (Saito, 1936) Yoshida, 1978: 10, f. 11—15, Taiwan; *P. trifoveata* (Strand), 1907: 566 (*Lycosa t.*), Guangdong.
Species incertae sedis
Pardosa x-notata Schenkel, 1936: 236, f. 78, 1 male javenile, Gansu.

Pirata Sundevall, 1833

***Pirata boreus* Tanaka, 1974 (fig. 200D) New Record**
Pirata boreus Tanaka, 1974: 33, pl. 2, f. 18—20.
Distribution: Jilin; Japan.
***Pirata clercki* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906)(fig. 200E, Q)**
Tarentula (*Pirata*) *clerki* Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 316, pl. 8, f. 107, pl. 13, f. 320.
Pirata clercki: Fox, 1935: 456.
Pirata clercki: Wang & Zhu, 1963: 434; Zhu, 1983: 75; Hu, 1984: 242, f. 251; Liu, 1987: 45, pl. 1, f. 4; 1987: 86, f. 1—5; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 215, f. 220; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 27, f. 9.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Sichuan; Korea, Japan.
***Pirata denticulatus* Liu, 1987 (fig. 200F, R)**
Pirata denticulata Liu, 1987: 46, pl. 2, f. 8 (*nomen nudum*); 1987: 367, f. 1—6; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 211, f. 215; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 29, f. 10.
Distribution: Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Guizhou.
***Pirata haploapophysis* Chai, 1987 (fig. 200G, S)**
Pirata haploapophysis: Liu, 1987: 45, pl. 1, f. 3 (*nomen nudum*).
Pirata haploapophysis Chai, 1987: 362, f. 1; Liu, 1987: 45, pl. 1, f. 3; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 31, f. 11.
Distribution: Hainan, Hubei, Henan.
***Pirata longjiangensis* Yan *et al.*, 1997 (fig. 200H, T)**
Pirata longjiangensis Yan *et al.*, 1997: 17, f. 1—5; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 32, f. 12.

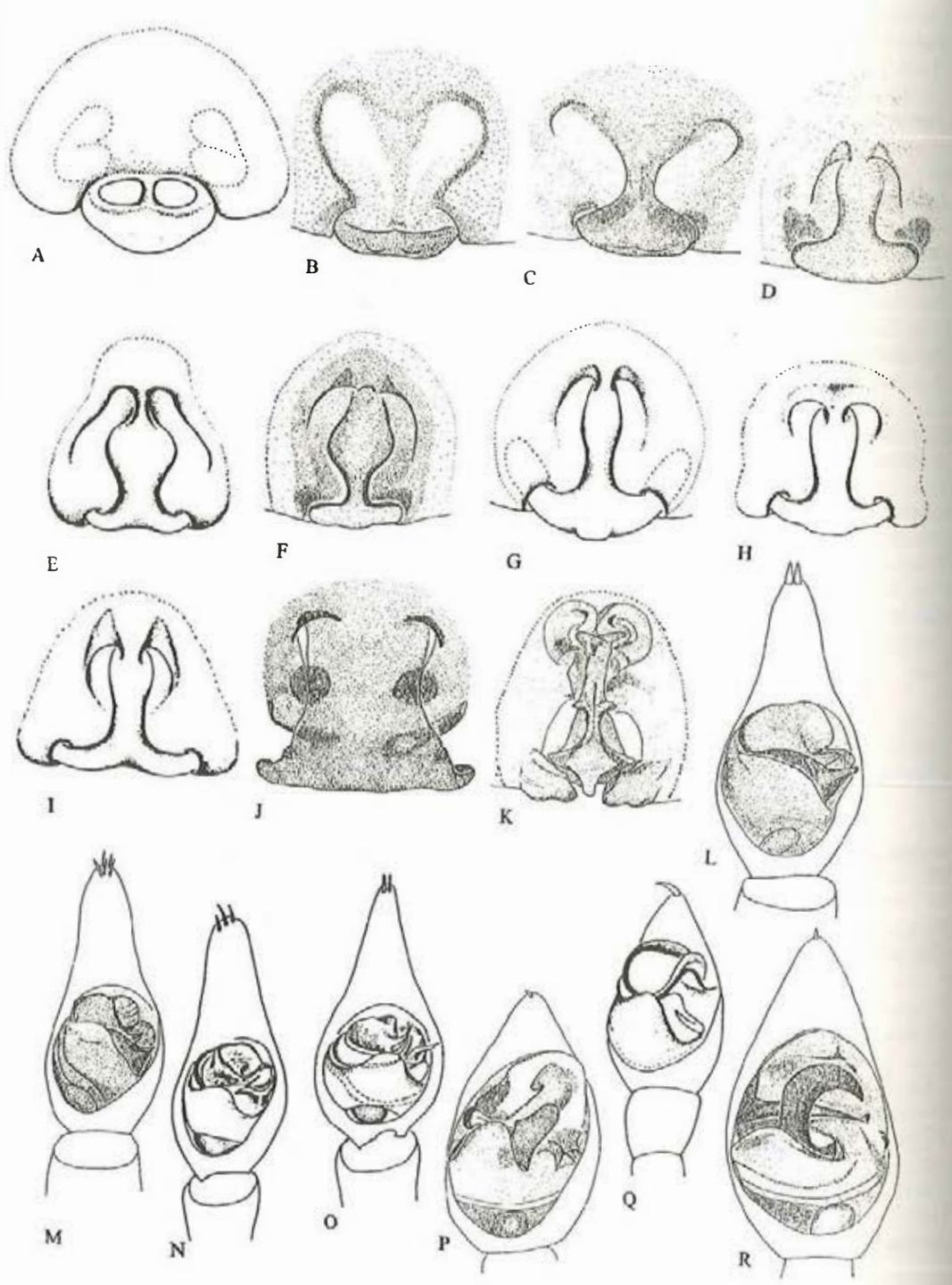

Fig. 192

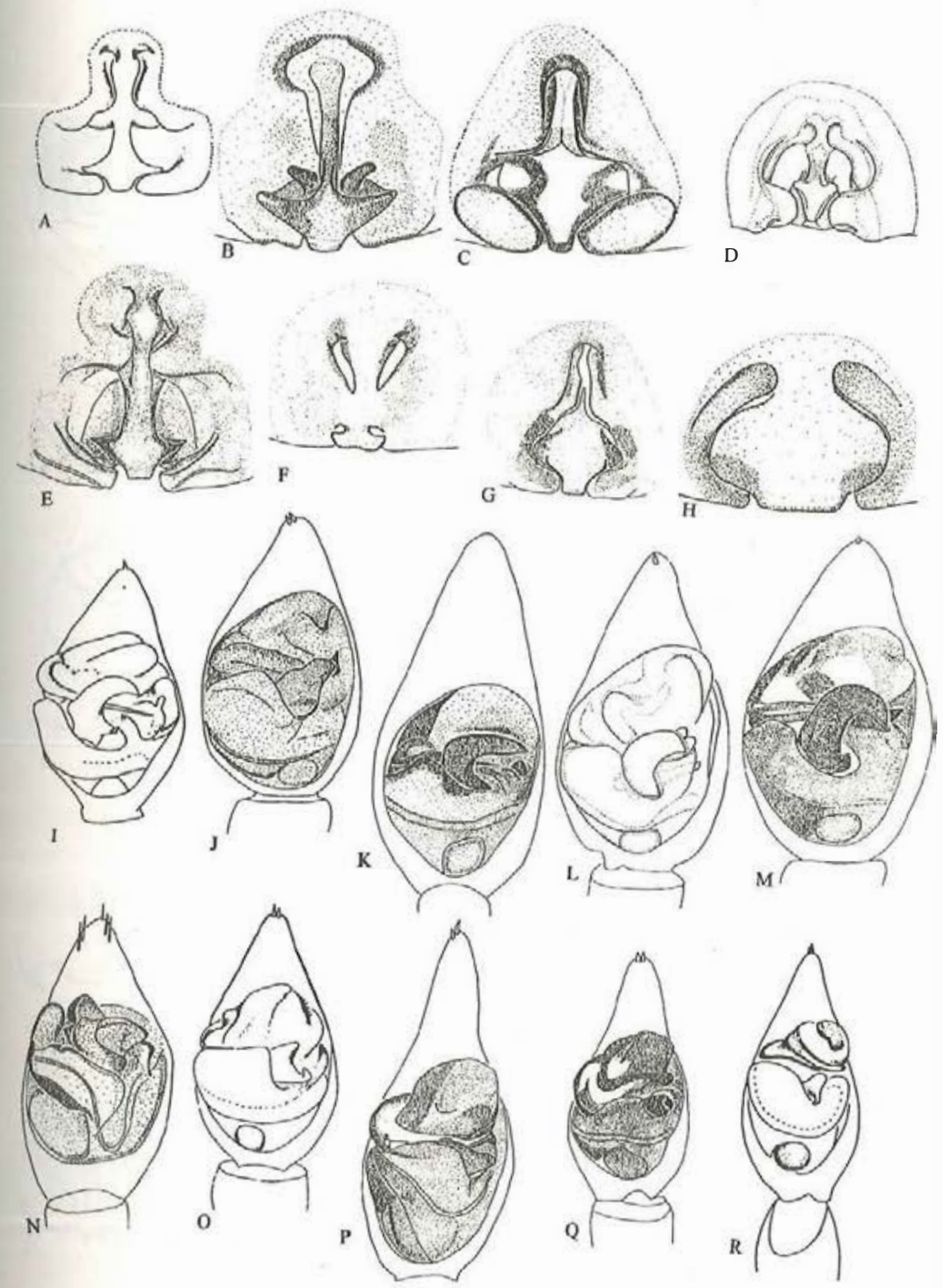

Fig. 193

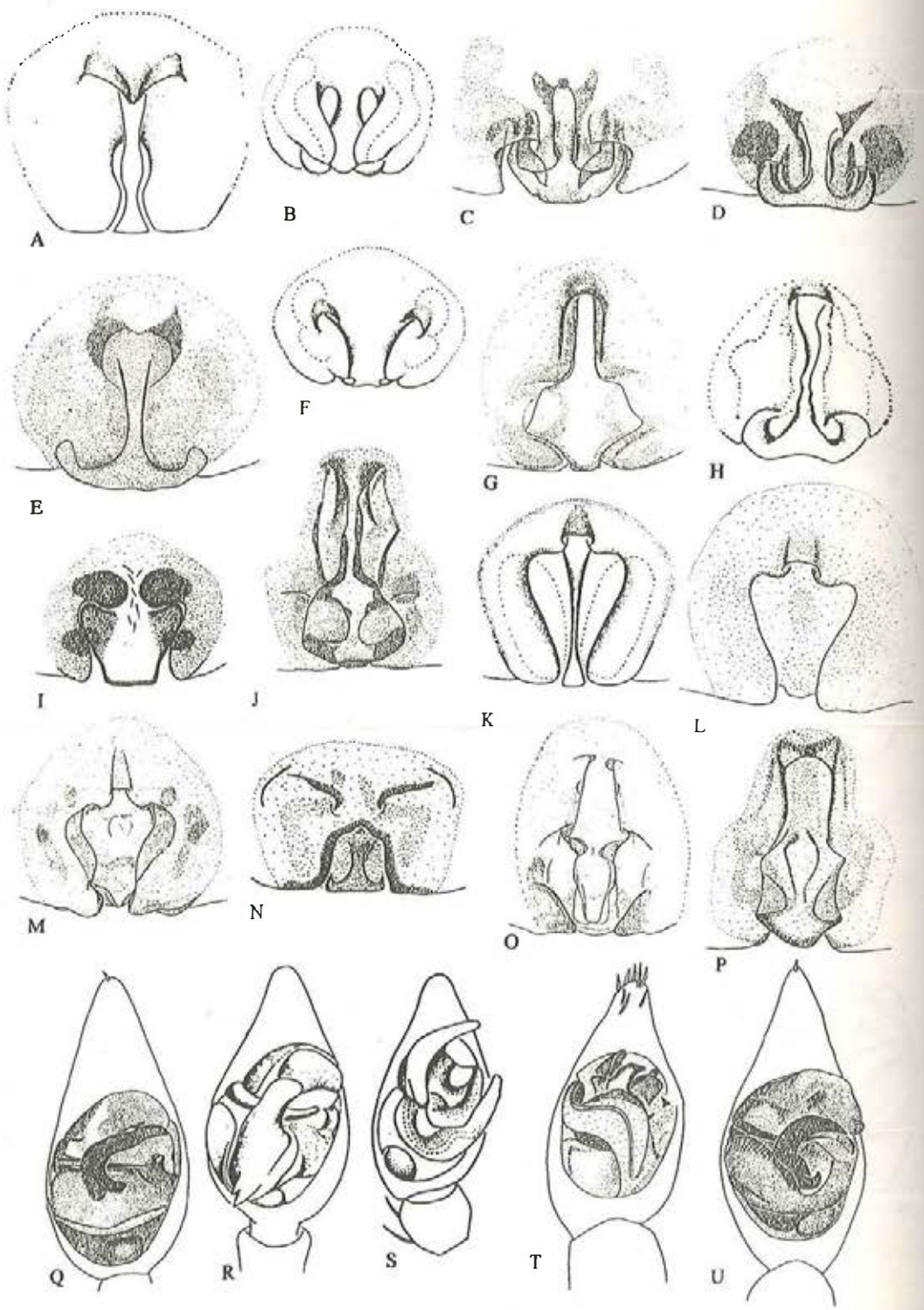

Fig. 194

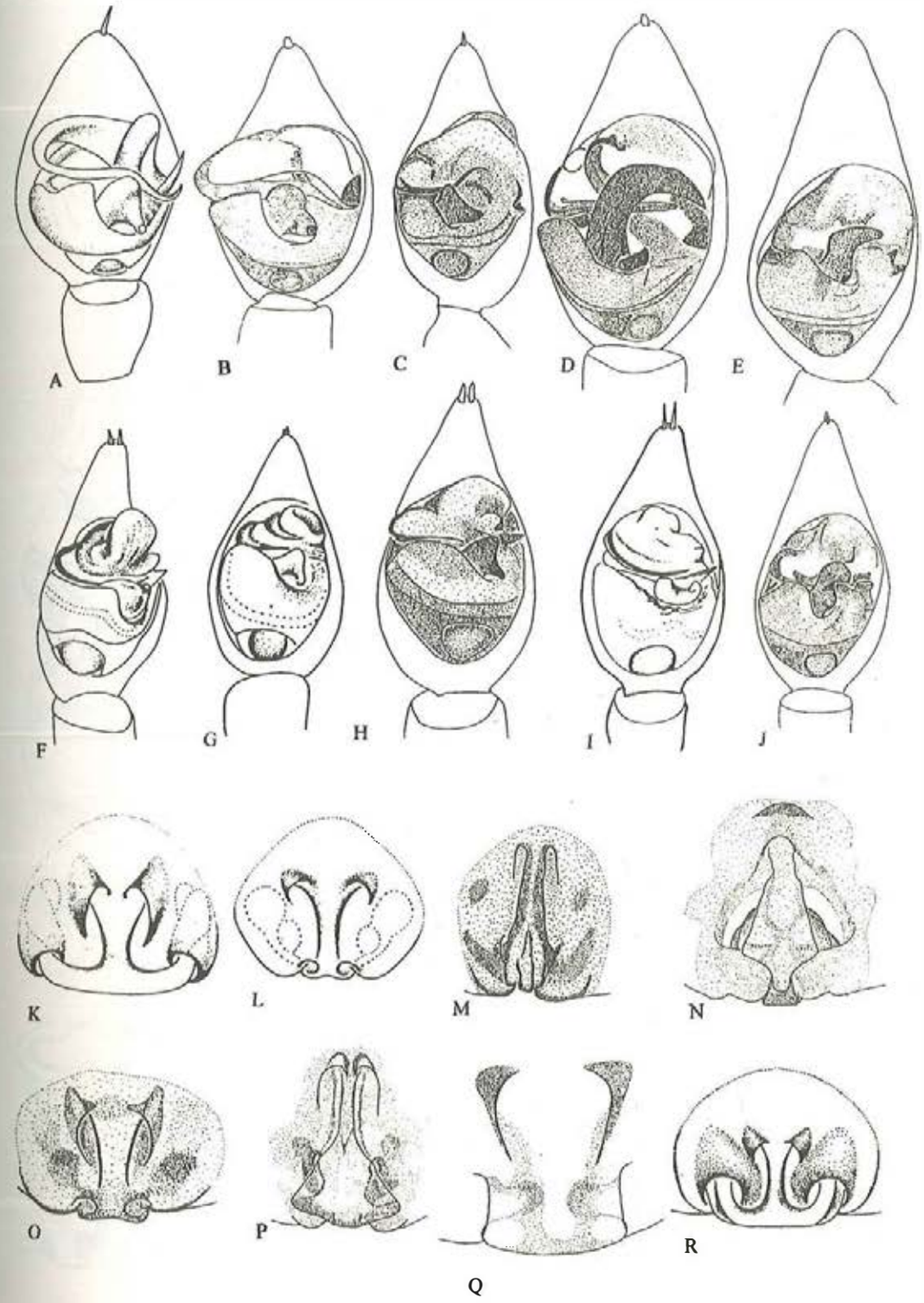

Fig. 195

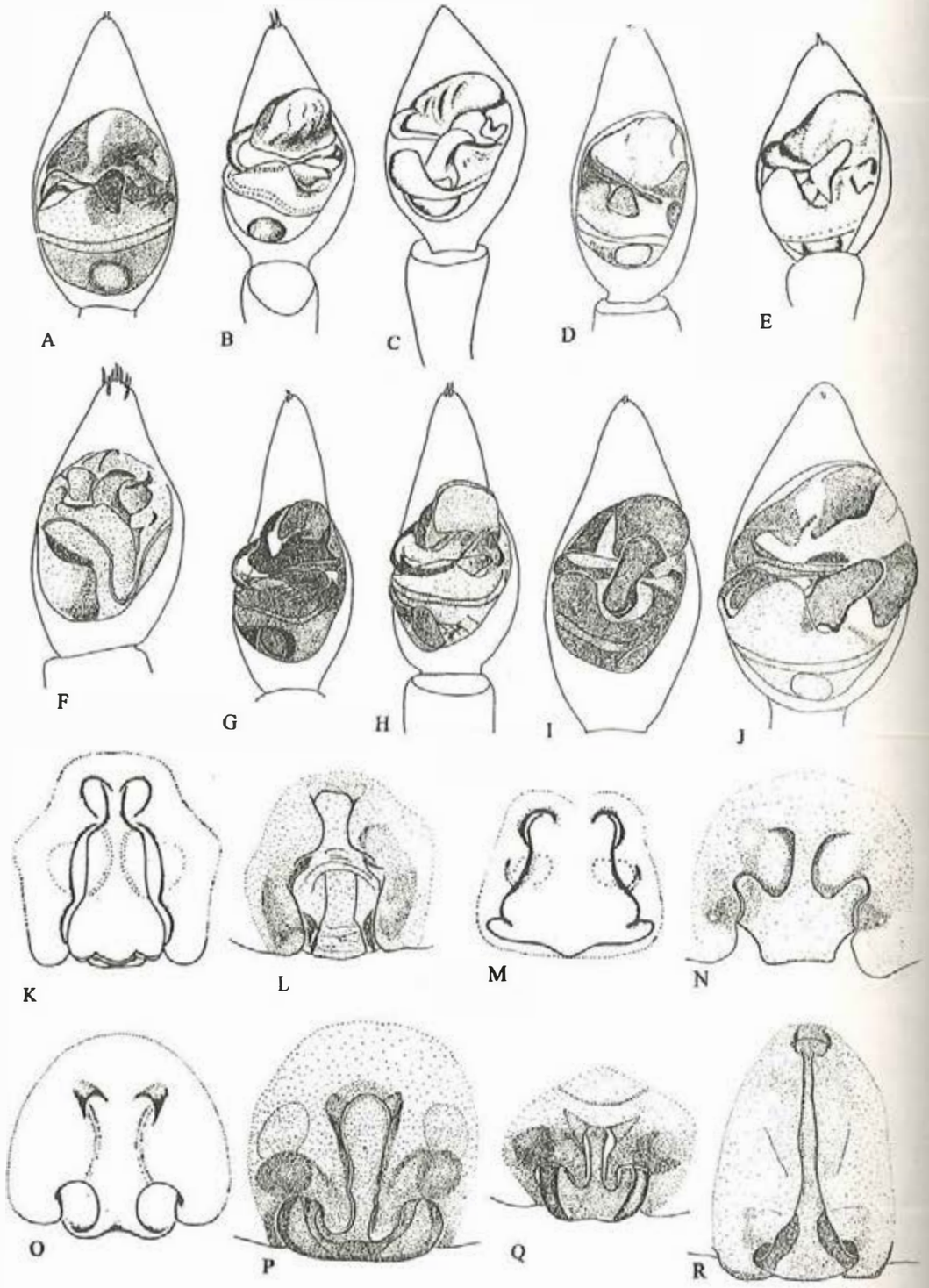

Fig. 196

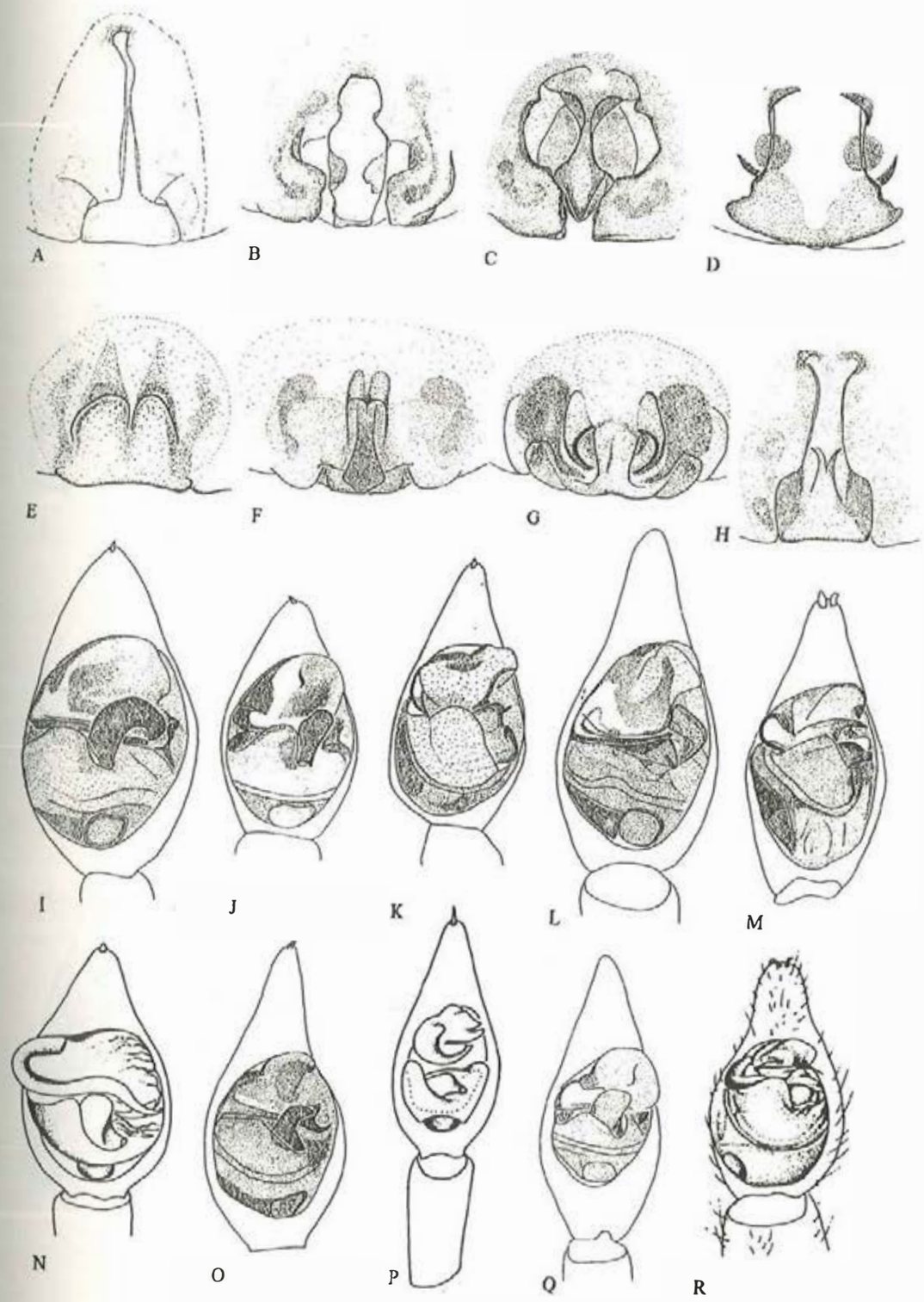

Fig. 197

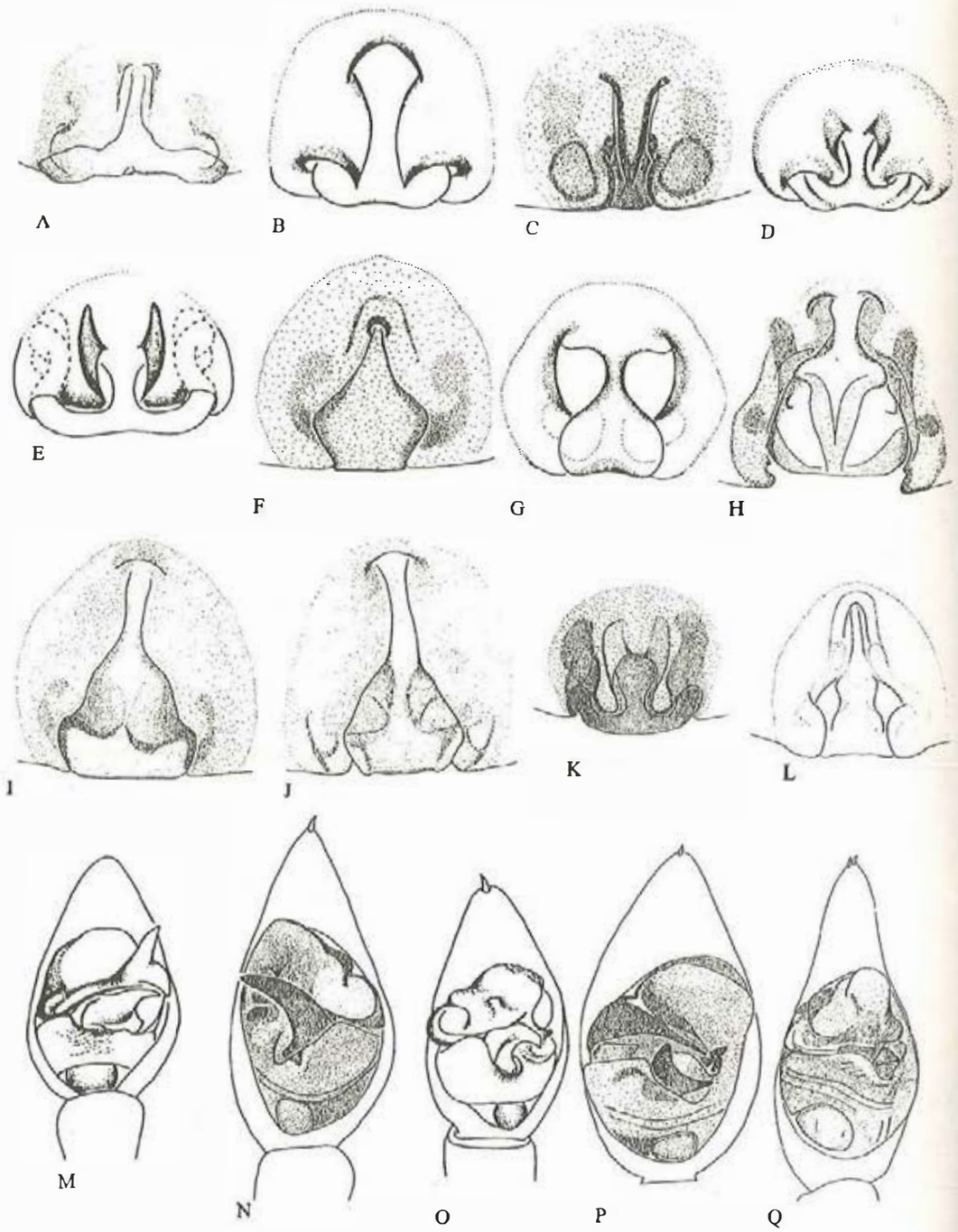

Fig. 198

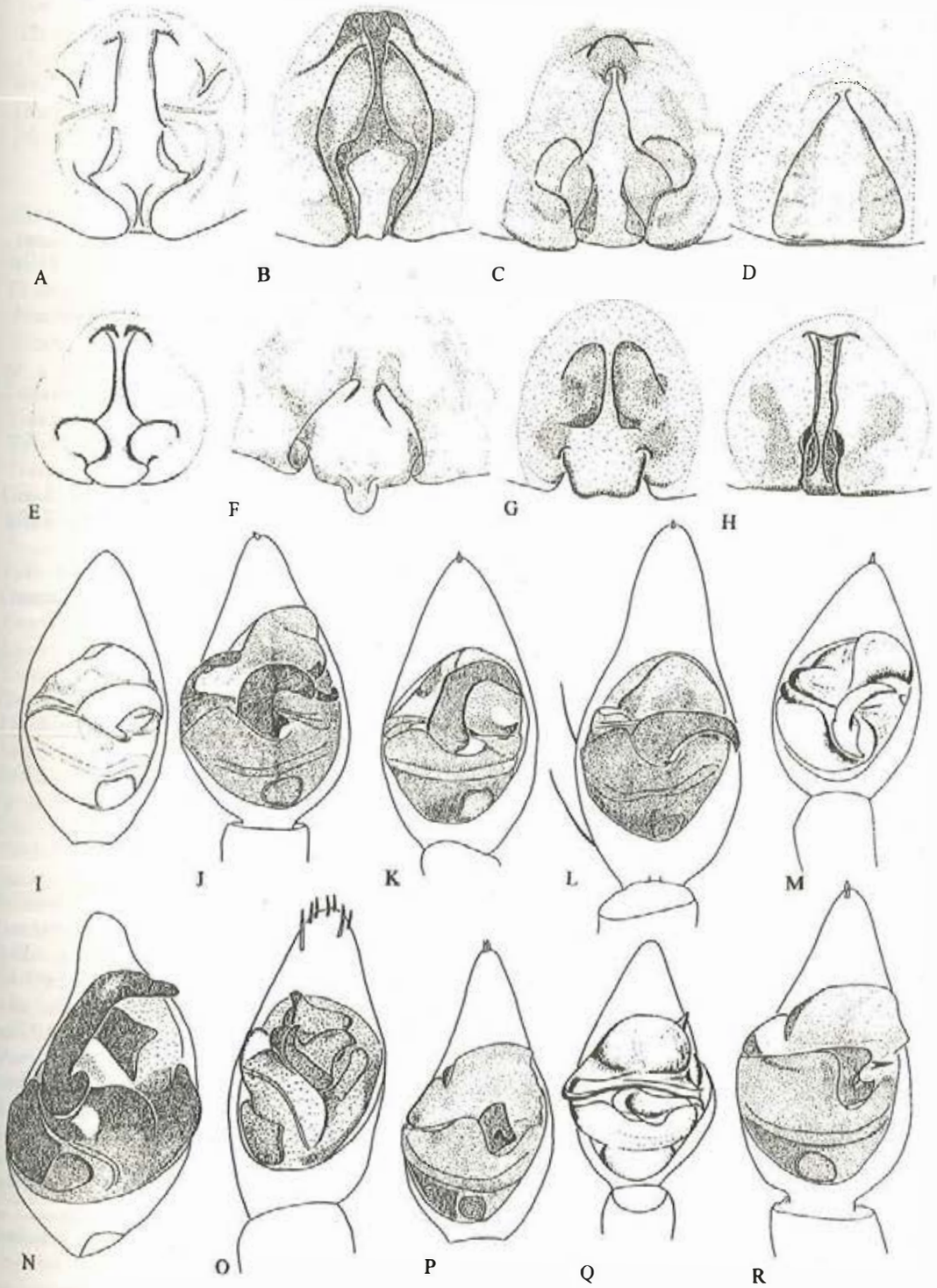

Fig. 199

Distribution: Heilongjiang.
***Pirata meridionalis* Tanaka, 1974 (fig.200I, U)**
Pirata meridionalis Tanaka, 1974: 31, pl. 2, f. 15—17; Liu, 1987: 46, pl. 2, f. 1—3; 1987: 371, f. 13—17; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 34, f. 13.
Distribution: Hainan, Hong Kong, Guangxi, Hunan; Korea, Japan.
***Pirata montigenus* Liu, 1987 (figs.200J, 201A)**
Pirata montogena Liu, 1987: 46, pl. 2, f. 7 (*nomen nudum*).
Pirata montigena Liu, 1987: 369, f. 7—12; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 35, f. 14.
Distribution: Yunnan, Guizhou.
***Pirata piraticus* (Clerck, 1758)(figs.200K, 201B)**
Pirata piraticus: Hu, 1984: 243, f. 253; Hu & Wu, 1989: 233, f. 193; Liu, 1987: 45, pl. 1, f. 1; Liu, 1987: 86, f. 24. 26. 28; Yu & Song, 1988: 119; Chen & Gao, 1990: 130, f. 162; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 37, f. 15.
Distribution: Yunnan, Hunan, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Holarctic.
***Pirata piratoides* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906)(figs.200L, 201C)**
Tarentula (*Pirata*) *piratoides* Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 318, pl. 13, f. 336.
Pirata praedatorius Schenkel, 1953: 80, f. 37; Song *et al.*, 1978: 4, f. 8.
Pirata japonicus: Yin *et al.*, 1980: 170, f. 92; Hu, 1984: 242, f. 252.
Pirata praedatoria: Hu, 1984: 243, f. 254; Guo, 1985: 124, f. 2—62. 1—3; Zhu *et al.*, 1985: 141, f. 125.
Pirata piratoides: Song, 1987: 240, f. 195; Liu, 1987: 45, pl. 1, f. 5—6; Liu, 1987: 85, f. 12—17; Chen & Gao, 1990: 130, f. 163; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 213, f. 218; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 873, f. 39; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 39, f. 16.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Gansu, Shandong, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan.
***Pirata procurvus* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906)(figs.200M, 201D)**
Tarentula (*Pirata*) *procurva* Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 315, pl. 13. f. 321.
Pirata procurvus sinensis Song *et al.*, 1978: 1; Hu, 1984: 244, f. 255.
Pirata nanshanensis Yin & Wang, 1984: 146, f. 1.
Pirata procurvus: Zhu, 1983: 75; Song, 1987: 241, f. 196; Liu, 1987a: 46, pl. 2, f. 6; 1987b: 85, f. 18—23; Yu & Song, 1988: 119; Feng, 1990: 155, f. 130; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 213, f. 217; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 873, f. 40; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 41, f. 17.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Beijing, Shandong; Korea, Japan.
***Pirata subpiraticus* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906)(figs.200N, 201E)**
Tarentula (*Pirata*) *subpiratica* Boesengberg & Strand, 1906: 319, pl. 13. f. 339.
Pirata subpiraticus: Yin *et al.*, 1980: 169, f. 91; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 44, f. 18; Song *et al.*, 1978: 4, f. 7; Hu, 1984: 245, f. 257; Guo, 1985: 124, f. 2—64. 1—3; Song *et al.*, 1978: 4, f. 7; Song, 1987: 243, f. 198; Liu, 1987a: 45, pl. 1, f. 2; 1987b: 86, f. 25. 27. 29; Feng, 1990: 156, f. 131; Chen & Gao, 1990: 141, f. 164; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 214, f. 219.
Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Beijing, Shandong, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
***Pirata tenuisetaceus* Chai, 1987 (figs. 200O, 201F)**
Pirata tenuisetaceus: Liu, 1987a: 45, pl. 2, f. 10. (*nomen nudum*)
Pirata tenuisetaceus Chai, 1987: 363, f. 2; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 212, f. 261; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 46, f. 19; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 873, f. 41 (lapsus for *enuisetaceus*).
Distribution: Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Henan, Shandong.
***Pirata yaginumai* Tanaka, 1974 (figs.200P, 201G)**
Pirata yaginumai Tanaka, 1974: 27, pl. 1. f. 7—10.

Pirata qinlingensis Zheng & Qiu, 1980: 379, f. 5—9; Qiu, 1981: 15, f. 6; Hu, 1984: 244, f. 256; Guo, 1985: 124, f. 2—63. 1—4; Zhu *et al.*, 1985: 142, f. 126;
Pirata yaginumai: Song, 1987: 244, f. 199; Liu, 1987a: 46, pl. 2, f. 5; 1987b: 84, f. 6—10; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 210, f. 214.
Distribution: Yunnan, Hunan, Hubei, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Beijing, Shandong; Korea, Japan.

Trochosa C. L. Koch, 1847

***Trochosa aquatica* Tanaka, 1985 (fig.201L)**
Trochosa aquatica Tanaka, 1985: 54, f. 5—8; Yin, Bao & Wang, 1995: 25, f. 1—8; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 150, f. 70.
Distribution: Guangdong, Zhejiang, Hunan; Japan.
***Trochosa bannaensis* Yin *et* Chen, 1995 (fig.201M)**
Trochosa bannaensis Yin & Chen, in Yin, Bao & Wang, 1995: 26, f. 9—13; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 152, f. 71.
Distribution: Hainan, Hong Kong, Guangdong, Yunan.
***Trochosa daxinensis* Song, 1982**
Trochosa daxinensis Song, 1982: 78, f. 10—13
Trochosa spinipalpis (non F. O. P. Cambridge, 1895) Song, 1987: 245, f. 200.
Distribution: Beijing.
***Trochosa menglaensis* Yin, Bao *et* Wang, 1995 (fig.201N)**
Trochosa menglaensis Yin, Bao & Wang. 1995: 27, f. 14—18; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 154, f. 72.
Distribution: Guangxi, Yunnan.
***Trochosa robusta* (Simon, 1876)(fig.201O)**
Lycosa robusta Simon, 1876: 285, pl. 9, f, 4.
Trochosa robusta: Hu & Wu, 1989: 235, f. 194;
Distribution: Xinjiang; Japan
***Trochosa ruricola* (De Geer, 1778)(fig.201H, P)**
Trochosa ruricola chekiangensis: Hu, 1984: 251, f. 263; Guo, 1985: 129, f. 2—66.
Trochosa ruricola: Yin *et al.*, 1980: 171, f. 93; Yin, Bao & Wang, 1995: 27. f. 19—22; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 155, f. 73; Hu, 1984: 251, f. 262; Hu & Wu, 1989: 236, f. 1951—1954; Song, 1987: 247, f. 202; Chen & Gao, 1990: 132, f. 165; Chen & Zhang, 1990: 209, f. 213.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Shandong, Jilin; Palearctic.
***Trochosa ruricoloides* Schenkel, 1963 (fig.201I, Q)**
Trochosa ruricoloides Schenkel, 1963: 350. f. 202; Yin, Bao & Wang, 1995: 28. f. 23—29; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 157, f. 74.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Tibet, Shaanxi.
***Trochosa suiningensis* Peng *et al.*, 1997 (fig.201J, R)**
Trochosa suiningensis Peng *et al.*, 1997: 44, f. 20—25; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 161, f. 76.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Trochosa terricola* Thorell, 1856 (fig.201K, S)**
Trochosa terricola Thorell, 1856: 161.
Distribution: Beijing, Xinjiang, Liaoning, Jilin; Palearctic.
Species inquirendae
Trochosa shaanxiensis Zheng *et* Qiu, 1980: 377, f. 1—4, Shaanxi; *T. spinipalpis*: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 160, f. 75, North China; *T. wuchangensis* (Schenkel), 1963: 344, f. 198 (*Lycosa w.*), Hubei.

Venonia Thorell, 1894

***Venonia spirocysta* Cai, 1993 (fig.202A, E)**
Venonia spirocysta Cai, 1993: 60, f. 1—16; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 50, f. 21.
Distribution: Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Guizhou.

Wadicosa Zyuzin, 1985

***Wadicosa daliensis* Yin, Peng *et* Zhang, 1997 (fig.202B, F)**
Wadicosa daliensis Yin, Peng & Zhang, 1997: 99. f. 1—6; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 285, f. 134.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Yunnan.
***Wadicosa fidelis* (O. P. -Cambridge, 1872)(fig.202C, G)**
Lycosa fidelis O. P. -Cambridge, 1872: 319.
Pardosa ventrix (non *Lycosa ventrix* Lucas, 1864): Yu & Song, 1988: 117; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1723, f. 28.
Wadicosa fidelis: Yin *et al.*, 1997: 286, f. 135.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan; Palearctic.

Xerolycosa Dahl, 1908

***Xerolycosa nemoralis* (Westring, 1861)(fig.202D, H)**
Lycosa nemoralis Westring, 1861: 472.
Arctosa mongoloca Schenkel, 1963: 253, f. 204.
Xerolycosa nemoralis: Yu & Song, 1988: 118; Hu & Wu, 1989: 238, f. 196; Yin *et al.*, 1997: 10, f. 3.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Palearctic.
***Xerolycosa undulata* Chen, Song *et* Kim, 1998 (fig.202J)**
Xerolycosa undulata Chen, Song & Kim, 1998: 71, f. 7—12.
Distribution: Heilongjiang.

Family Pisauridae Simon, 1890

Medium-sized to very large (8—30mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace longer than wide, frequently decorated with white longitudinal bands or symmetrical patterns of black on a brown or gray background.. Eight eyes in two (4—4), three (4—2—2) or four (2—2—2—2) rows; at least one pair of eyes on low tubercles. Cheliceral furow with teeth. Labium longer than wide. Legs relatively long, sometimes slightly laterigrade; with setae on patellae, femora, tibiae and metatarsi; tarsi with trichobothria; trochanters deeply notched; three claws. Abdomen elongated, tapering towards back; usually with plumose setae; with longitudinal bands, folium or spots. Two booklungs; tracheal spiracle close to spinnerets. Epigyne consists of two integumental folds, forming two lateral elevations with a median area; vulva complex, consisting of a base, with enlarged lumen and a stalk leading to spermathecae. Male palp with tibial apophysis usually present, reduced in *Thalassius*; cymbium usually elongated anteriorly; bulb oval, longitudinal axis frequently inclined; median apophysis present; embolus varies from simple and short to long and curved.

The Pisauridae are a medium family comprising 53 genera, 5 of which including 29 species are known from our fauna.

Pisaurids apparently have divese life-styles and have reverted from web-building to being free-living hunters. In *Pisaura* the male has been observed to catch prey, wrap it in silk and carry it in chelicerae to the female as a 'bridal gift' before mating commences. Pisaurids females carry the egg-sac underneath the sternum, held in position by the chelicerae and palpi. Just before the young emerge, the female constructs a framework of silk, known as a nursey web, in which the eggs are deposited. *Thalassius* and *Dolomedes* are known as fish-eating spiders in English, and inhabit the fringes of freshwater pools. They can walk as well on water as on land. The front legs are used as feelers that are held up in the air while the hind legs are dragged along. They hunt on the surface of the water, preying not only on small fish but also on tadpoles, freshwater shrimps, insects and small toads. They dive into the water to grab their preys.

Dolomedes Latreille, 1804

***Dolomedes angustivirgatus* Kishida, 1936**
Dolomedes angustivirgatus: Hu, 1984: 254, f. 266.
Distribution: Guizhou; Japan.
***Dolomedes chinesus* Chamberlin, 1924 (fig.202K—L)**
Dolomedes chinesus Chamberlin, 1924: 26, pl. 6, f. 42; Writing Group, 1980: 175, f. 95; Wang, 1981: 125, f. 65; Song, 1988: 132, f. 12.
Dolomedes chinensis: Hu, 1984: 255, f. 267; Guo, 1985: 132, f. 2—68.
Distribution: Guangdong, Jiangsu, Hunan, Hubei, Guizhou, Shaanxi.
***Dolomedes horishanus* Kishida, 1936**
Dolomedes horishanus Kishida, 1936: 74, f. 83; Lee, 1964: 59, f. 21e; Hu, 1984: 255, f. 268. 1.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.
***Dolomedes insurgens* Chamberlin, 1924 (fig.203D—E)**
Dolomedes insurgens Chamberlin, 1924: 25, pl. 6, f. 41; Writing Group, 1980: 174, f. 94; Yin, Wang & Hu, 1983: 34, f. 5F; Hu, 1984: 256, f. 269; Song, 1988: 132, f. 11; Feng, 1990: 157, f. 132; Chen & Gao, 1990: 133, f. 166.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Hunan, Sichuan.
***Dolomedes mizhoanus* Kishida, 1936**
Dolomedes mizhoanus Kishida, 1936: 75, f. 85; Lee, 1964: 59, f. 21f; Hu, 1984: 256, f. 268. 2.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.
***Dolomedes nigrimaculatus* Song *et* Chen, 1991 (figs.202M—N, 203F—G)**
Dolomedes nigrimaculatus Song & Chen, 1991: 15, f. 1—4; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 222, f. 229 (lapsus for *nigramaculatus*).
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Dolomedes pallitarsis* Doenitz *et* Strand, 1906 (figs.13D, 202O—P, 203H—I)**
Dolomedes pallitarsis: Hu, 1984: 257, f. 270. 1; Song, 1987: 205, f. 163—164; Feng, 1990: 158, f. 133; Chen & Gao, 1990: 134, f. 167; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 223, f. 230; Zhao, 1993: 304, f. 139.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Guizhou; Japan.
***Dolomedes saganus* Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906**
Dolomedes saganus Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 312, f. 15, 328; Lee, 1964: 58, f. 21c—d; Hu, 1984: 258, f. 270. 3—4.
Distribution: Taiwan, Shandong; Japan.
***Dolomedes senillis* Simon, 1880 (figs.202Q, 203J)**
Dolomedes senillis Simon, 1880: 101; Song & Zheng, 1982: 156, f. 3—4; Hu, 1984: 258, f. 271; Guo, 1985: 132, f. 2—69; Song, 1987: 205, f. 165; Zhang, 1987: 166, f. 140; Feng, 1990: 159, f. 134.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Hebei, Beijing.
***Dolomedes stellatus* Kishida, 1936 (fig.203A—B)**
Dolomedes stellatus Kishida, 1936: 79, f. 91; Hu, 1984: 259, f. 272; Song, 1987: 207, f. 166; Chen & Gao, 1990: 134, f. 168; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 223, f. 231.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Sichuan, Shanxi; Japan.
***Dolomedes sulfureus* L. Koch, 1877 (fig.203C, K)**
Dolomedes sulfureus L. Koch, 1877: 778; Hu, 1984: 254, f. 266; Song, 1987: 208, f. 167; Feng, 1990: 160, f. 135; Chen & Gao, 1990: 135, f. 169; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 224, f. 232; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 874, f. 42; Zhao, 1993: 306, f. 140.
Dolomedes hercules Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 310, f. 361.

Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Guizhou; Korea, Japan.

Species inquiredae

Dolomedes chinesus duoformus Fox, 1936: 123, f. 2, Sichuan; *Dolomedes cordivulva* Strand, 1907: 59, North China; *Dolomedes fimbriatoides* Boesenberg & Strand, 1906, Zhu, 1983: 77, Hunan, Sichuan; *Dolomedes fimbriatus* (Clerck, 1757), Zhu, 1983: 77, Hebei; *Dolomedes plantalis* (Clerck, 1757), Schenkel, 1936: 286, Xinjiang; *Dolomedes raptor* Boesenberg & Strand, 1906, Zhu, 1982: 118, Shaanxi.

Hygropoda Thorell, 1895

Hygropoda higenaga **(Kishida,** 1936)

Hygropoda higenaga: Lee, 1964: 59, f. 21g.

Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.

Hygropoda hippocrepiforma **Wang,** 1993 **(fig.203M, P—Q)**

Hygropoda hippocrepiforma Wang, 1993: 156, f. 1—4.

Distribution: Yunnan.

Hygropoda taeniata **Wang,** 1993 **(fig.203L)**

Hygropoda taeniata Wang, 1993: 157, f. 5.

Distribution: Yunnan.

Perenethis L. Koch, 1878

Perenethis fascigera **(Boesenberg *et* Strand,** 1906 **)(fig.203N—O)**

Tetragonophthalma fascigera Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 306, f. 329.

Perenethis fascigera: Writing Group, 1980: 177, f. 96; Hu, 1984: 260, f. 274; Song, 1987: 209, f. 168; Chen & Gao, 1990: 136, f. 170; Chen & Zheng, 1991: 225, f. 233.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan; Japan.

Pisaura Simon, 1885

Pisaura ancora **Paik,** 1969 **(fig.204A)**

Pisaura ancora Paik, 1969: 49, f. 14, 18, 54—64; Song & Zheng, 1982: 155, f. 1; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 147, f. 130; Hu, 1984: 261, f. 275. 1—2, 276. 1—2; Guo, 1985: 134, f. 2—70; Song, 1987: 210, f. 169; Zhang, 1987: 167, f. 141; Feng, 1990: 162, f. 137; Chen & Gao, 1990: 137, f. 171; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 227, f. 235.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei; Korea.

Pisaura bicornis **Zhang *et* Song,** 1992 **(fig.204B—C, I—J)**

Pisaura bicornis Zhang & Song, 1992: 17, f. 1.

Distribution: Zhejiang.

Pisaura kishidai **Saito,** 1936

Pisaura kishidai Saito, 1936: 82; Zhu, 1983: 79.

Distribution: Hebei.

Pisaura lama **Boesenberg *et* Strand,** 1906 **(fig.204D, K)**

Pisaura lama Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 306, f. 340; Song & Zheng, 1982: 156, f. 2; Hu, 1984: 262, f. 275—3; Guo, 1985: 135, f. 2—71; Song, 1987: 210, f. 170; Zhang, 1987: 168, f. 142; Feng, 1990: 163, f. 138; Chen & Gao, 1990: 137, f. 172; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 227, f. 236.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hebei; Korea, Japan.

Pisaura lantanus **Wang,** 1993 **(fig.204E)**

Pisaura lantanus Wang, 1993: 158, f. 11.

Distribution: Fujian.

Pisaura mirabilis **(Clerck,** 1757 **)(fig.204F, N)**

Araneus mirabilis Clerck, 1757: 108.

Pisaura mirabilis: Schenkel, 1936; 188; Hu, 1984; 263, f. 277; Song, 1987: 211, f. 171; Zhao, 1993: 307, f. 141.

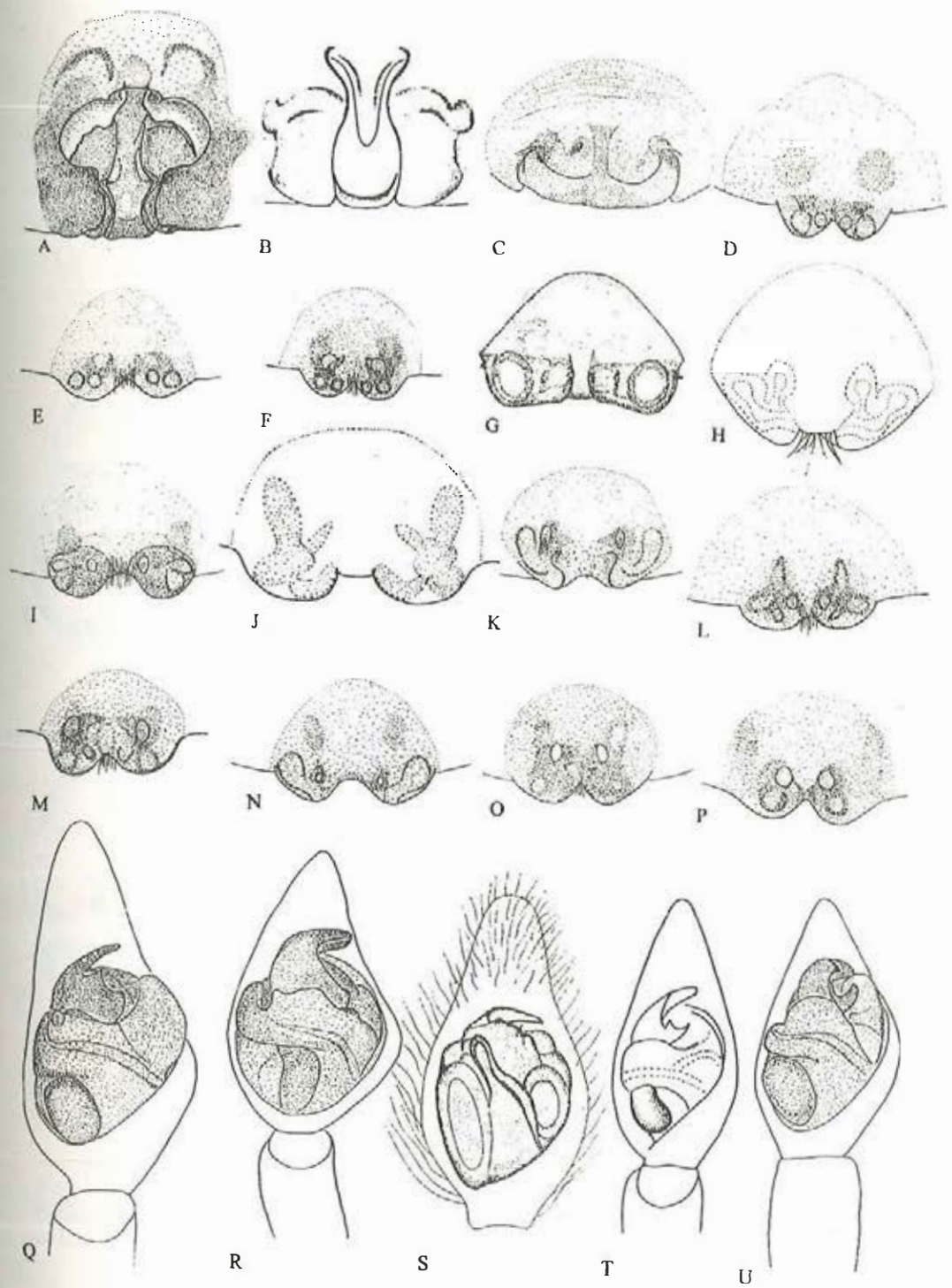

Fig.200

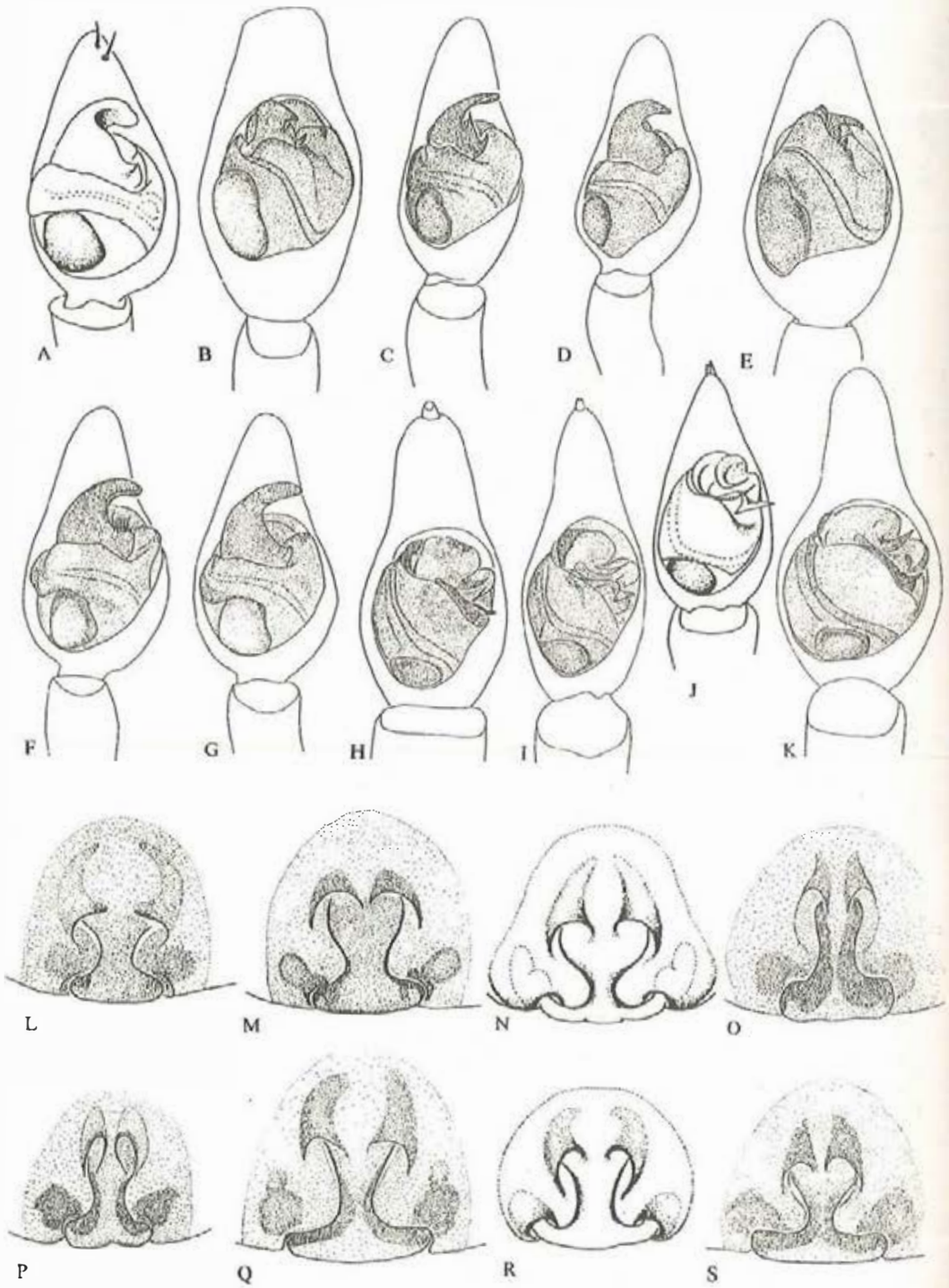

Fig. 201

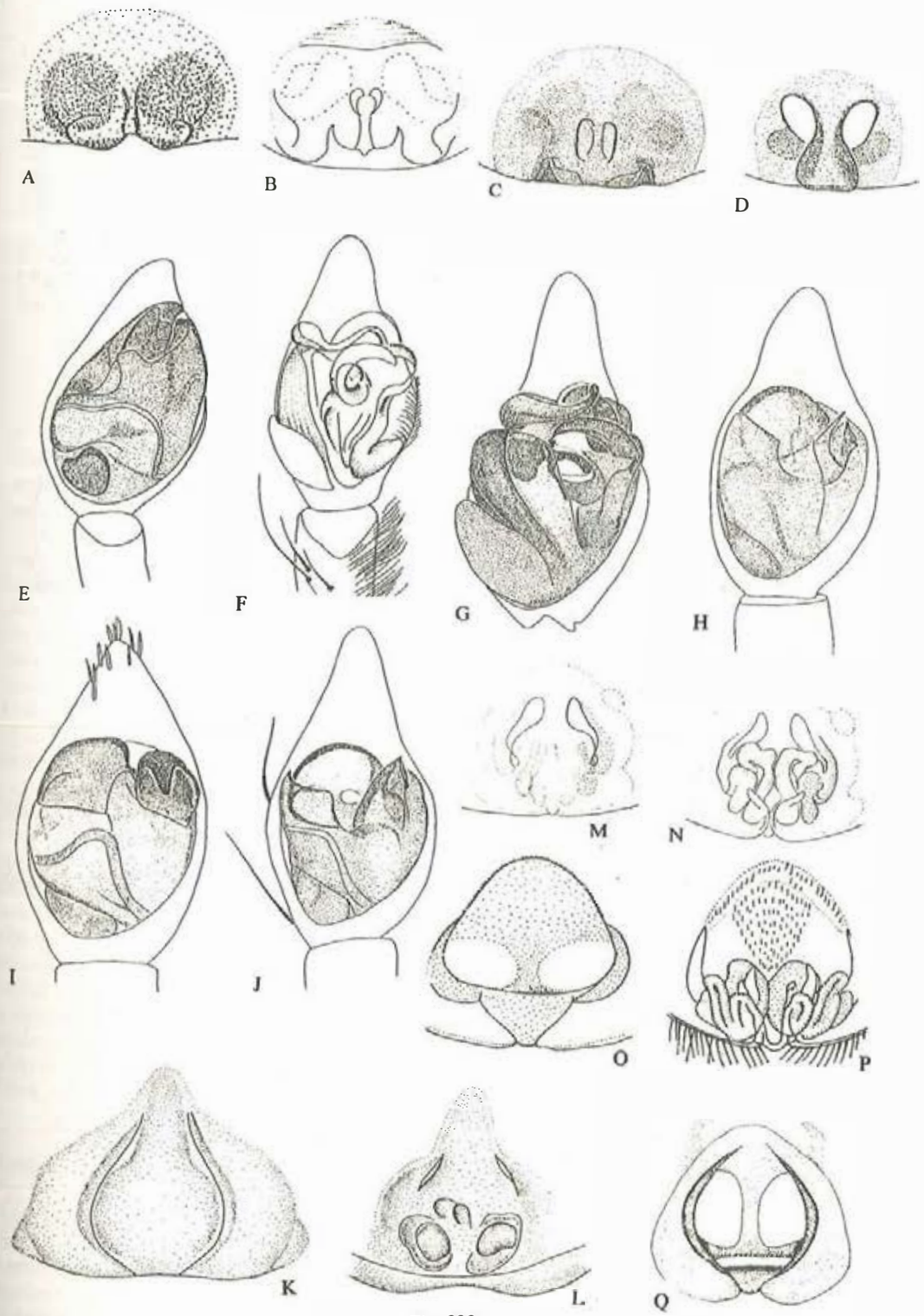

Fig. 202

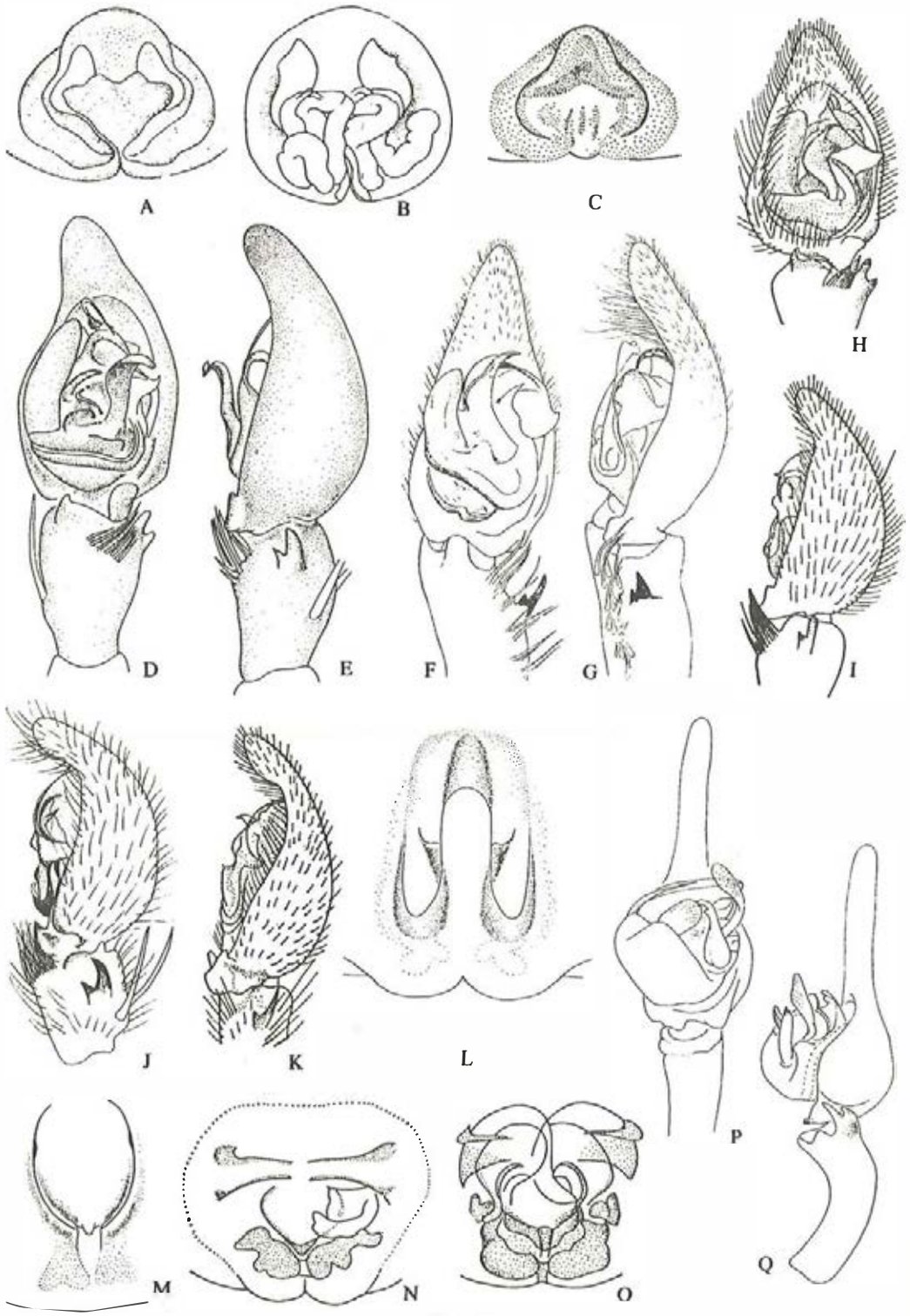

Fig. 203

Distribution: Zhejiang, Xinjiang, Gansu; Korea.

Pisaura zonaformis **Wang,** 1993 (**fig.**204**G—H, L—M**)

Pisaura zonaformis Wang, 1993: 157, f. 6—10.

Distribution: Yunnan.

Thalassius Simon, 1885

Thalassius phipsoni **F. O. P. -Cambridge,** 1898 (**fig.**204**O—Q**)

Thalassius phipsoni: Lee, 1964: 58, f. 21a—b; Hu, 1984: 265, f. 279; Sierwald, 1987: 116, f. 60—61, 11—115, 119, 121—122; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 225, f. 234.

Thalassius affinis Song & Zheng, 1982: 157, f. 5—8; Hu, 1984: 264, f. 278; Song, 1987; 212, f. 172; Feng, 1990: 161, f. 136; Chen & Gao, 1990: 138, f. 173..

Distribution: Hong Kong, Taiwan, Zhejiang, Sichuan; India.

Family Agelenidae C. L. Koch, 1837

Medium-sized (8—12mm), ecrbellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace oval, attenuated in front, long and narrow in eye region. Fovea longitudinal. Eight eyes in two rows, equal in size. Cheliceral furrow with 3 promarginal teeth, 2—8 retromarginal teeth. Labium as wide as long. Endites converging slightly. Legs long, fairly slender and armed with numerous spines; tarsi with trichobothria increasing in length towards tip; trochanters I and II lacking notches; tarsi without scopulae; three claws. In *Argyroneta*, legs III and IV are furnished with long, fine hairs in marked contrast to legs I and II. Abdomen narrowly oval, tapering posteriorly; clothed in feathery setae; dorsum with patern. Two booklungs; one pair of tubular tracheae close to spinnerets, or situated just behind the epigastric fold (*Argyroneta*). Anterior spinnerets slightly to widely separated (Ageleninae), or contiguous (Cybaeinae); posterior spinnerets long and slender, two-segmented, with apical segment narrowing towards tip (Ageleninae), or short, apical segment shorter or absent (Cybaeinae). Colulus paired. Epigyne variable. Male palp: tibia always with processes, patella often with processes; embolus basic pattern to variously modified; primary conductor present, apical or central; fulcrum present; patella and femur sometimes with apophysis.

The Agelenidae, represented by 51 genera and about 700 species, occur worldwide. Six genera and 34 species are known from China, belonging to Ageleninae and Cybaeinae.

The typical funnelweb of agelenids consists of a flat, slightly concave silk sheet with a funnel-shaped retreat at one end. Webs are built in grass or shrub, under logs, in abandoned burrows of other animals, or in the darker corners of building. The retreat is usually provided with an exit at both ends. The bottom exit is used to escape from danger. The spider sits at the entrance of the retreat, with its outstretched front legs touchings the webs to sense vibrations when prey lands on it. It then runs on the upper surface towards the prey, which is seized in the chelicerae and dragged to the retreat. The lack of sticky silk on the web requires a fast response to grab the prey before it manages to escape. *Argyroneta aquatica* is an underwater hunter, swimming and moving with ease amongst vegetation and preying on a range of aquatic invertebrates. The spider constructs a retreat amongst underwater vegetation which is filled with air, carried down from the surface, and comes to resemble a diving bell.

Agelena Walckenaer, 1805

Agelena bifida **Wang,** 1997 (**figs.**204**R—S,** 206**F, P**)

Agelena aglaosa Wang & Wang, 1990: 41, f. 6—9 (male only, not female holotype).

Agelena bifida Wang, 1997: 253, f. 1—5.

Distribution: Shaanxi, Sichuan.

Agelena cymbiformia **Wang,** 1991 (**figs.**205**A—B,** 206**G, Q**)

Agelena cymbiformia Wang, 1991: 408, f. 11—15.

Distribution: Yunnan.

***Agelena daoxianensis* Peng, Gong *et* Kim,** 1996 (**fig.205C—D**)
Agelena daoxianensis Peng, Gong & Kim, 1996: 17, f. 1—3 (*Agelenda d.*).
Distribution: Hunan.
***Agelena difficilis* Fox,** 1936 (**figs.13E, 205E—F, 206R; pl. 3D**)
Agelena difficilis Fox, 1936: 121, f. 5; Writing Group, 1980: 159, f. 85; Chen & Song, 1980: 14, f. 1—3; Qiu, 1983: 91, f. 13. 2; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 120, f. 105; Hu, 1984: 202, f. 213; Song, 1987: 189, f. 148; Zhang, 1987: 134, f. 111; Chen & Gao, 1990: 113, f. 142; Feng, 1990: 138, f. 113; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 184, f. 181; Zhao, 1993: 299, f. 137.
Agelena opulenta (non L. Koch, 1897) Xia, Ji, Zhu & Yu, 1980: 33, f. 8 (misidentification).
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Sichuan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea.
***Agelena injuria* Fox,** 1936
Agelena injuria Fox, 1936: 122, f. 3.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Agelena labyrinthica* (Clerck,** 1757)(**figs.205G—H, 207A**)
Araneus labyrinthica Clerck, 1757: 79, pl. 2, f. 8.
Agelena labyrinthica: Chamberlin, 1924: 24; Schenkel, 1936: 187; Writing Group, 1980: 159, f. 85; Song, Yu & Shang, 1981: 85, f. 8—9; Qiu, 1983: 89, f. 13. 1; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 121, f. 106; Hu, 1984: 203, f. 214; Guo, 1985: 110, f. 2—51; Song, 1987: 190, f. 149; Zhang, 1987: 135, f. 112; Hu & Wu, 1989: 179, f. 148; Chen & Gao, 1990: 114, f. 143; Feng, 1990: 139, f. 114; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 185, f. 182; Zhao, 1993: 299, f. 137.
Distribution: Anhui, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Gansu, Beijing, Hebei, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin; Palearctic.
***Agelena limbata* Thorell,** 1897 (**figs.205I, 206H, 207B**)
Agelena limbata Thorell, 1897: 95; Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 296, f. 461; Lee, 1964: 65, f. 23g—i; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 122, f. 107; Hu, 1984: 205, f. 215; Chen & Gao, 1990: 115, f. 144; Feng, 1990: 140, f. 115; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 186, f. 183; Wang, 1997: 253, f. 6—10.
Agelena aglaosa Wang & Wang, 1990: 41, f. 6—7 (female holotype only, not male).
Distribution: Zhejiang, Sichuan, Shaanxi; Japan, Korea, Myanmar.
***Agelena micropunctulata* Wang,** 1992 (**fig.205J—K**)
Agelena micropunctulata Wang, 1992: 288, f. 11—12.
Distribution: Fujian.
***Agelena opulenta* L. Koch,** 1897 (**figs.205L, 206I—J**)
Agelena opulenta L. Koch, 1897: 757, pl. 15, f. 20; Lee, 1964: 65, f. 23g—i; Song, Yu & Shang, 1981: 85, f. 10; Hu, 1984: 205, f. 216; Chen & Gao, 1990: 116, f. 145.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Anhui, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
***Agelena otiforma* Wang,** 1991 (**figs.205M—N, 206K, 207C**)
Agelena otiforma Wang, 1991: 409, f. 16—20.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Agelena poliosata* Wang,** 1991 (**fig.205O—P**)
Agelena poliosata Wang, 1991: 411, f. 24—25.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Agelena sangzhiensis* Wang,** 1991 (**figs.205Q—R, 206L, 207D**)
Agelena sangzhiensis Wang, 1991: 412, f. 26—30.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Agelena scopulata* Wang,** 1991 (**figs.206A—B, M, 207E**)
Agelena scopulata Wang, 1991: 407, f. 1—10.
Distribution: Yunnan.

***Agelena sublimbata* Wang,** 1991 (**figs.206C, N, 207F**)
Agelena sublimbata Wang, 1991: 410, f. 20—23.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Agelena triangulata* Wang,** 1992 (**figs.206D—E, O, 207G**)
Agelena triangulata Wang, 1992: 287, f. 6—10 (lapsus for *Agenela*).
Distribution: Tibet.
***Agelena tungchis* Lee,** 1998
Agelena tungchis Lee, 1998: 67, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Taiwan.
Species inquirendae
Agelena bistriata Grube, 1861: 169, Amur Region; *Agelena secsuensis* (Lendl), 1898: 562, Sichuan; *Agelena gracilens* C. L. Koch, 1841 (*A. similis* Keyserling, 1863, see Schenkel, 1936: 187), Sichuan, Gansu (Zhu, 1983: 60).

Argyroneta Latreille, 1804

***Argyroneta aquatica* (Clerck,** 1757)(**fig.207H—J**)
Araneus aquatica Clerck, 1757: 143, pl. 6, f. 8.
Argyroneta aquatica: Locket & Millidge, 1953: 6, f. 2A—B, 4A—B; Zhu, 1982: 29, f. 1—5; Hu, 1984: 212, f. 223; Song, 1987: 197, f. 155; Roberts, 1995: 239, 2 text-figs, pl. 19. 3.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia (Qagan Nur, specimens collected by Wang, J. F.), Jilin; Palearctic.

Benoitia Lehtinen, 1967

***Benoitia agraulosa* Wang *et* Wang,** 1990 (**fig.207K—L, M—N**)
Agelena agraulosa Wang & Wang, 1990: 40, f. 1—5; Wang, 1997: 254, f. 11—15 (transferred to the genus *Benoitia* in the reprint by Wang).
Distribution: Gansu.

Cybaeus L. Koch, 1868

***Cybaeus aquilonalis* Yaginuma,** 1958
Cybaeus aquilonalis Yaginuma, 1958: 76, f. 27; Zhu, 1983: 62.
Distribution: Jilin; Japan.
***Cybaeus cylisteus* Zhu *et* Wang,** 1992 (**fig.208A—B**)
Cybaeus cylisteus Zhu & Wang, 1992: 342, f. 4—5.
Distribution: Jilin.
***Cybaeus deletroneus* Zhu *et* Wang,** 1992 (**fig.208C—D, K—L**)
Cybaeus deletroneus Zhu & Wang, 1992: 343, f. 8—12.
Distribution: Jilin.
***Cybaeus desmaeus* Zhu *et* Wang,** 1992 (**fig.208E—F**)
Cybaeus desmaeus Zhu & Wang, 1992: 343, f. 6—7.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Cybaeus echinaceus* Zhu *et* Wang,** 1992 (**fig.208M—N**)
Cybaeus echinaceus Zhu & Wang, 1992: 342, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Jilin.
***Cybaeus jilinensis* Song, Kim *et* Zhu,** 1993 (**fig.208G—H, O—P**)
Cybaeus jilinensis Song, Kim & Zhu, 1993: 19, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Jilin.
***Cybaeus potanini* Schenkel,** 1963 (**fig.208I—J**)
Cybaeus potanini Schenkel, 1963: 275, f. 156.
Distribution: Gansu.

Huangyuania Song *et* Li, 1990

***Huangyuania levii* Song *et* Li,** 1990 (**figs.208Q—R, 209A—B**)

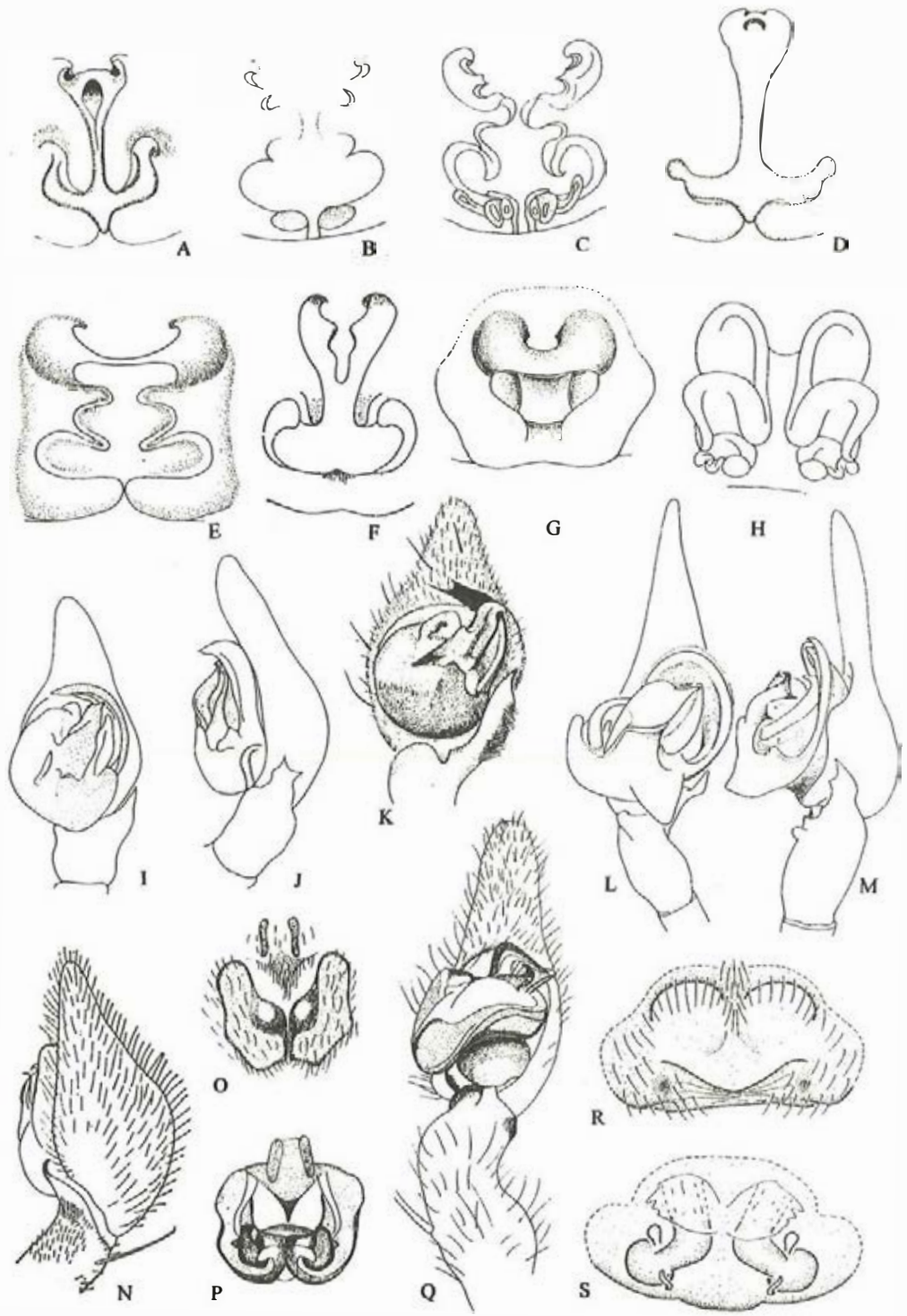

Fig. 204

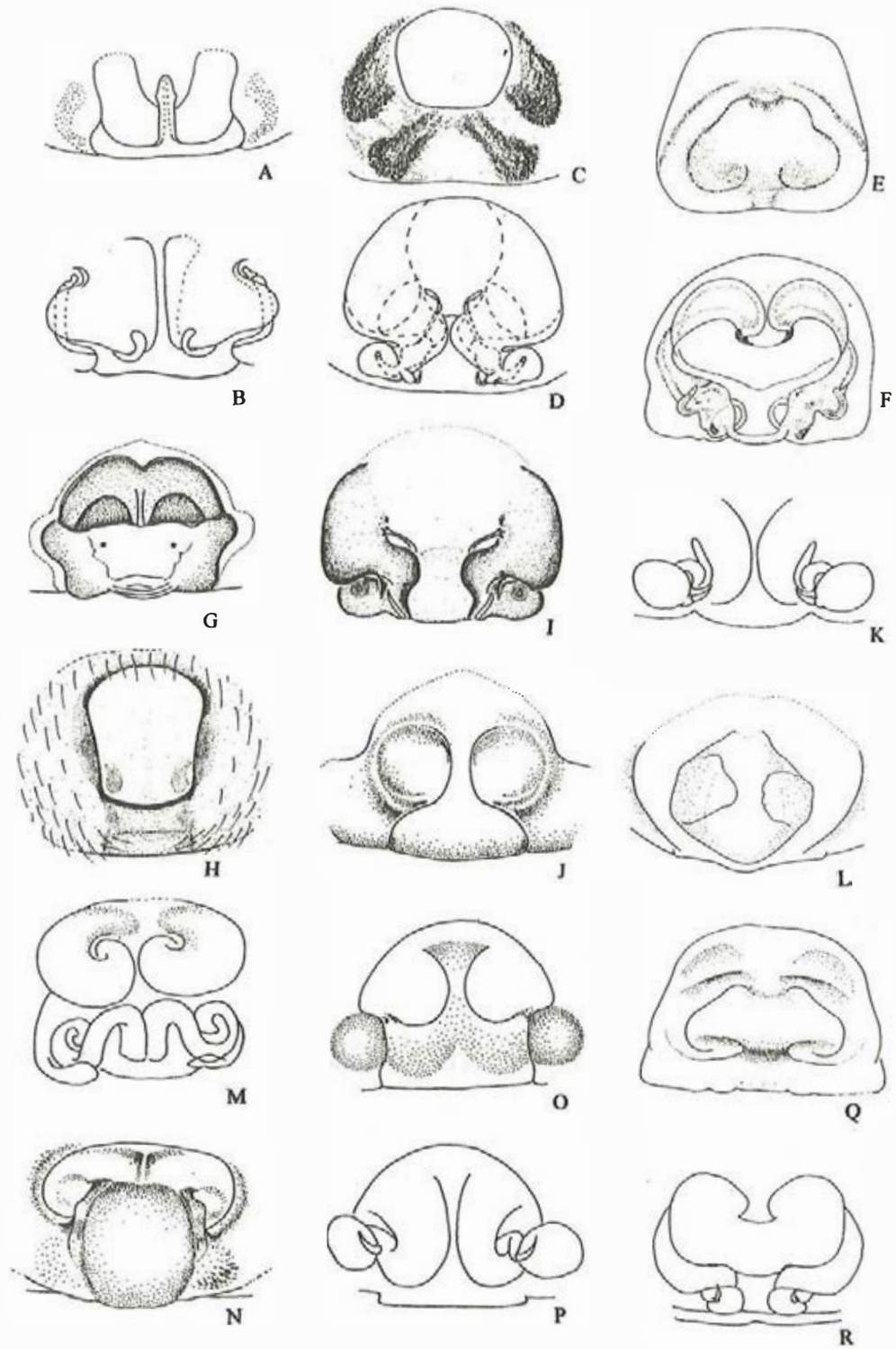

Fig. 205

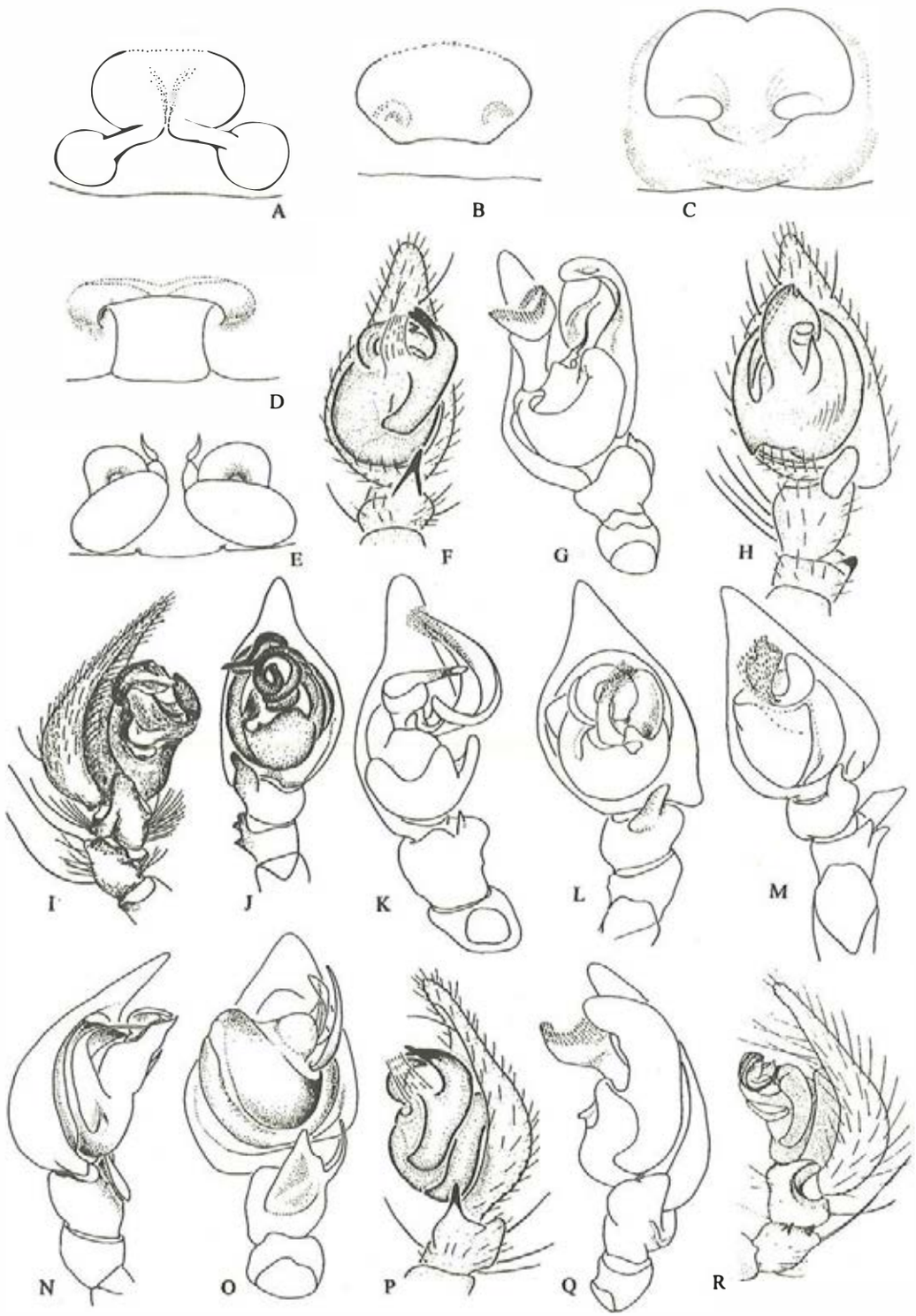

Fig. 206

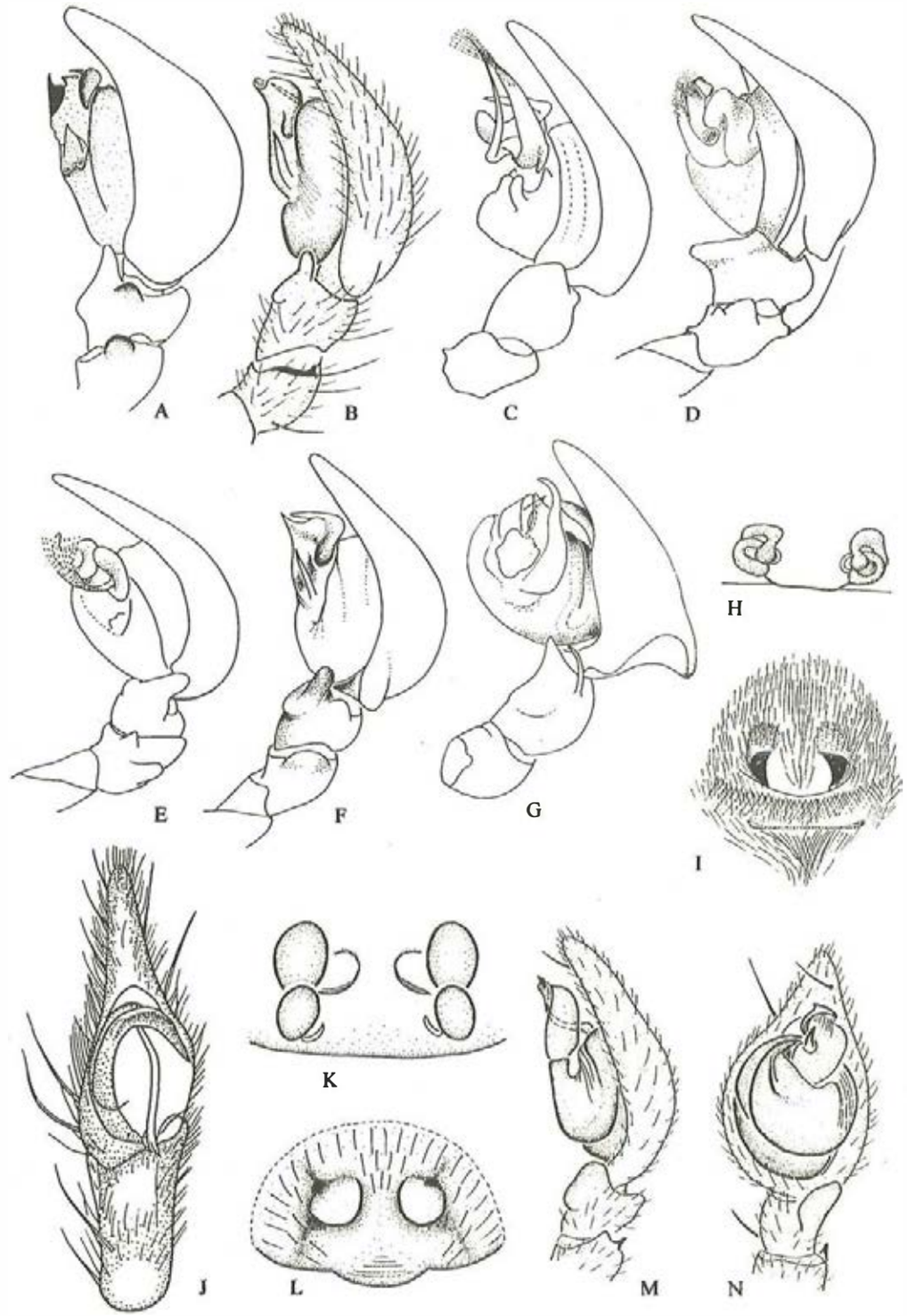

Fig. 207

Huangyuania levii Song & Li, 1990: 83, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Qinghai.

Tegenaria Latreille, 1804

***Tegenaria aculeata* Wang, 1992 (fig.209C—D, K—L)**
Tegenaria aculeata Wang, 1992: 286, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Guangxi, Hunan.
***Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1757)(figs.13F, 209E—F, M)**
Araneus domestica Clerck, 1757: 76.
Tegenaria domestica: Song, Yu & Shang, 1981: 85, f. 7; Qiu, 1983: 92, f. 13. 3; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 124, f. 110; Hu, 1984: 207, f. 1—2; Guo, 1985: 124, f. 2—53; Song, 1987: 195, f. 154; Zhang, 1987: 138, f. 115; Hu & Wu, 1989: 182, f. 152; Chen & Gao, 1990: 117, f. 147; Feng, 1990: 143, f. 148; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 190, f. 190.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Shandong; Cosmopolitan.
***Tegenaria muscus* Chen *et* Zhang, 1991 (fig.209G—H, N—O)**
Tegenaria muscus Chen & Zhang, 1991: 192, f. 192.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Tegenaria pichoni* Schenkel, 1963 (fig.209I—J, P—Q)**
Tegenaria pichoni Schenkel, 1963: 277, f. 157; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 191, f. 191.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Tegenaria secunda* Paik, 1971**
Tegenaria secunda Paik, 1971: 22, f. 8—13; Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1993: 97.
Distribution: Liaoning; Korea.

Family Hahniidae Bertkau, 1878

Small (3—6mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace longer than wide, light to dark brown with dark pattern, margined with black; narrowed in cephalic region. Fovea short with striae. Eight eyes equal in size, in two slightly procurved rows. Chelicerae with two teeth on each side of cheliceral furrow; lateral side of chelicerae with series of ridge (stridulating organ) more strongly developed in males. Labium wider than long. Legs short, robust, with few setae; ventral spines on legs reduced; ventral scopulae usually absent; three claws, claw tufts pratically absent; tarsal trichobothria usually more or less reduced. Calamistrum always in one row. Abdomen oval, usually with a double row of oblique, pale markings on a gray background (a basic pattern or *Dictyna* type). Cribellum variable. Cololus usually strongly reduced, paired or unpaired. All spinnerets arranged in a single row, or at least a wide basic pattern. Epigyne flat and simple, entrance ducts usually strongly coiled. Male palp: tibia always with one apical process, patella usually with a basal hook; embolus basic pattern; primary conductor usually absent, second conductor always absent.

The Hahniidae are a small family occuring worldwide and representing by 25 genera and about 160 species. Only three genera and 19 species are known from China.

The species of the genus *Hahnia* spin delicate sheetweb near the soil surface. The spider hide beneath grains of soil at the edge of web. Members of the genus live in damp places such as at the base of shrubs near water, in moss growing on tree trunks, under stone and probably in caves, and have been collected from dense and open montane forest, gallery forest and montane grassland.

Cryphoeca Thorell, 1870

***Cryphoeca tibetana* Hu *et* Li, 1987**
Cryphoeca tibetana Hu & Li, 1987: 282, f. 21.
Distribution: Tibet.

Hahnia C. L. Koch, 1841

***Hahnia cervicornata* Wang *et* Zhang, 1986 (fig.210A—B)**
Hahnia cervicornata Wang & Zhang, 1986: 51, f. A—D.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Hahnia chaoyangensis* Zhu *et* Zhu, 1983 (figs.210C—D, 211F)**
Hahnia chaoyangensis Zhu & Zhu, 1983: 149, f. a—g.
Distribution: Liaoning.
***Hahnia corticicola* Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (figs.210E—F, 211G—H)**
Hahnia corticicola Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 305, f. 66, 474; Lee, 1964: 66, f. 24d-e; Yin & Wang, 1983: 141, f. 1—5; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 126, f. 111; Yin & Wang, 1983: 141, f. 1—5; Hu, 1984: 209, f. 220; Song, 1987: 198, f. 156; Zhang, 1987: 139, f. 116; Chen & Gao, 1990: 118, f. 148; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 194, f. 194; Zhao, 1993: 137, f. 65.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Hunan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
***Hahnia falcata* Wang, 1989 (figs.210G—H, 211I)**
Hahnia falcata Wang, 1989b: 285, f. 1.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Hahnia flagellifera* Zhu, Chen *et* Sha, 1989 (figs.210I—J, 211J—K)**
Hahnia flagellifera Zhu, Chen & Sha, 1989: 148, f. 1—6; Chen & Gao, 1990: 119, f. 149.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Hahnia himalayaensis* Hu *et* Zhang, 1990 (figs.210K—L, 211L—M)**
Hahnia himalayaensis Hu & Zhang, 1990: 165, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Tibet.
***Hahnia laodiana* Song, 1990 (fig.210M—N)**
Hahnia laodiana Song, 1990: 340, f. 1A—B.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Hahnia liangdangensis* Tang, Yang *et* Kim, 1996 (figs.210O—P, 211N—O)**
Hahnia liangdangensis Tang, Yang & Kim, 1996: 67, f. 1—9.
Distribution: Gansu.
***Hahnia maginii* Brignoli, 1977 (fig.210Q—R)**
Hahnia maginii Brignoli, 1977: 78, f. 47; Yu, Shen & Song, 1984: 11; Song, 1987: 199, f. 157.
Distribution: Sichuan; Palearctic.
***Hahnia ovata* Song *et* Zheng, 1982 (figs.210S—T, 211P—Q)**
Hahnia ovata Song & Zheng, 1982: 81, f. 5—8; Hu, 1984: 201, f. 221; Song, 1987: 200, f. 158; Zhang & Wang, 1988: 205, f. 1—3; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 195, f. 195. 1—4.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan.
***Hahnia pyriformis* Yin *et* Wang, 1984 (figs.13G, 210U—V)**
Hahnia pyriformis Yin & Wang, 1984: 269, f. 1; Song, 1987: 200, f. 159.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Hahnia thorntoni* Brignoli, 1982 (fig.212A—B)**
Hahnia thorntoni Brignoli, 1982: 346, f. 13—14; Song, 1987: 201, f. 160.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
***Hahnia tibetana* Hu *et* Li, 1987**
Hahnia tibetana Hu & Li, 1987: 282, f. 21.
Distribution: Tibet.
***Hahnia tortuosa* Song *et* Kim, 1991 (fig.210W—X)**
Hahnia tortuosa Song & Kim, 1991: 22, f. 14—15.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Hahnia xinjiangensis* Wang *et* Liang, 1989 (figs.210Y, 211A, 212C—D)**

Hahnia xinjiangensis Wang & Liang, 1989: 52, f. 1—6; Hu & Wu, 1989: 185, f. 154. 1—6.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Hahnia yueluensis* Yin *et* Wang, 1983 (figs.211B—C, 212E—F)**
Hahnia yueluensis Yin & Wang, 1983: 143, f. 8—12; Song, 1987: 202, f. 161; Chen & Gao, 1990: 121, f. 150a—c.
Distribution: Hunan, Sichuan.
***Hahnia zhejiangensis* Song *et* Zheng, 1982 (figs.211D—E, 212G—H)**
Hahnia zhejiangensis Song & Zheng, 1982: 81, f. 1—4; Yin & Wang, 1983: 141, f. 6—7; Hu, 1984: 210, f. 222; Song, 1987: 203, f. 162; Feng, 1990: 144, f. 119. 1—5; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 196, f. 196. 1—5.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Neoantistea Gertsch, 1934

***Neoantistea quelpartensis* Paik, 1958 (fig.212I—L)**
Neoantistea quelpartensis Paik, 1958: 285, f. 1—9; Arita, 1978: 243, f. 6—8; Paik, 1978: 364, f. 164; Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1994: 168.
Distribution: Liaoning; Korea.

Family Dictynidae O. P. -Cambridge, 1871

Very small to small (<5mm), cribellate, entelegyne spiders. Cephalic region usually relatively high, with longitudinal rows of white setae in Dictyninae. Eight eyes in two rows; either all dark, or only anterior median eyes dark. Chelicerae vertical; 'bowed' in males in some genera. Endites converging. Legs of moderate length; tarsi either without or with one or two trichobothria; legs usually without spines. Calamistrum uniseriate, usually long. Abdomen suboval to oval; slightly overlapping carapace; bearing dense layer of setae; usually pale with dark pattern. Six cylindrical spinnerets; anterior and posterior spinnerets two-segmented, distal segment short. Two booklungs; posterior spiracle close to spinnerets. Cribellum bipartie or entire to absent. Epigyne weakly sclerotized. Male palp without median apophysis; embolus long and slender, primary conductor present, directed caudally, second conductor always absent; tibia usually with processes, patella seldom with processes.

The Dictynidae, represented by more than 350 species in 47 genera, have a worldwide distribution. Totally 26 species in ten genera are found in China.

Most dictynids of Dictyninae live in a nest consisting a retreat and a web. Solitary species are usually found alone in the nest, but males and females, or females with eggs or youngs, are found together during the reproductive period. Some species live in a communal web complexes.

N. B. *Argenna hingstoni* (Hu & Li, 1987) -see *Titanoeca*, Titanoecidae

Ajmonia di Caporiacco, 1934

***Ajmonia auritus* Song *et* Lu, 1985 (fig.212M—P)**
Ajmonia auritus Song & Lu, 1985: 81, f. 6; Song, 1987: 70, f. 35; Wu & Hu, 1989: 63, f. 45.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Ajmonia capucina* (Schenkel, 1936)(figs.212Q, 213A, D—E)**
Dictyna capucina Schenkel, 1936: 22, f. 5.
Ajmonia capucina: Song & Lu, 1985: 80, f. 5; Song, 1987: 72, f. 36; Feng, 1990: 38, f. 13 (lapsus for *capuzina*).
Distribution: Zhejiang, Beijing, Gansu.
***Ajmonia procera* (Kulczynski, 1901)**
Dictyna procera Kulczynski, 1901: 322.
Ajmonia procera: Lehtinen, 1967: 210.

Distribution: China (Daba).
***Ajmonia psittacea* (Schenkel, 1936)**
Dictyna psittacea Schenkel, 1936: 20, f. 4.
Ajmonia psittacea: Lehtinen, 1967: 210.
Distribution: Gansu.
***Ajmonia velifera* (Simon, 1906)**
Dictyna patellaris (non Simon, 1910) Caporiaco, 1934: 125, pl. 1, f. 6.
Dictyna yunnanensis Schenkel, 1963: 24, f. 7. First synonymized with *A. velifera* by Lehtinen in 1967.
Ajmonia velifera: Lehtinen, 1967: 210.
Distribution: Yunnan, Xinjiang (Karakorum); India.

Archaeodictyna Caporiacco, 1928

***Archaeodictyna consecuta* O. P. -Cambridge, (fig.213B—C, F)**
Archaeodictyna consecuta: Lehtinen, 1967: 215, f. 299, 307; 317; Song, Wang & Yang, 1985: 23, f. 1—3; Song, 1987: 72, f. 37; Hu & Wu, 1989: 65, f. 46.
Distribution: Hebei, Xinjiang; China to Israel.

Argenna Thorell, 1869

***Argenna patula* (Simon, 1874)(fig.213G—J)**
Argenna patula: Roberts, 1985: 54, 16b; Zhou & Song, 1987: 21, f. 6; Hu & Wu, 1989: 66, f. 48.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Bromella Tullgren, 1948

***Bromella punctosparsa* (Oi, 1957)(fig.213K—N)**
Lathys punctosparsa Oi, 1957: 47, f. 4; 1961: 33, f. 1—2.
Bromella punctosparsa: Xu & Song, 1986: 39, f. A—D; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 43, f. 34.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan; Japan.

Cicurina Menge, 1871

***Cicurina anhuiensis* Chen, 1986 (figs.213O—P, 214E—F)**
Cicurina anhuiensis Chen, 1986: 160, f. 1—4; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 193, f. 193.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui.
***Cicurina calyciforma* Wang *et* Xu, 1989 (figs.213Q—R, 214G—H)**
Cicurina calyciforma Wang & Xu, 1989: 4, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Cicurina eburnata* Wang, 1994 (figs.213S—T, 214I—J)**
Cicurina eburnata Wang, 1994: 289, f. 11—15.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Cicurina jiangyongensis* Peng, Gong *et* Kim, 1996 (fig.214A—B)**
Cicurina jiangyongensis Peng, Gong & Kim, 1996: 18, f. 4—6.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Cicurina tianmuensis* Song *et* Kim, 1991 (fig.214C—D)**
Cicurina tianmuensis Song & Kim, 1991: 21, f. 10—13.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Dictyna Sundevall, 1833

***Dictyna arundinacea* (Linnaeus, 1758)(figs.214K—L, 215E)**
Dictyna arundinacea: Lehtinen, 1976: 228, f. 287—289, 293, 322; Wen, Zhao & Huang, 1981: 26, f. 1; Hu, 1984: 58, f. 53; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 54, f. 44; Guo, 1985: 48, f. 2—6; Song & Lu, 1985: 77, f. 1; Song, 1987: 75, f. 39; Zhang, 1987: 50, f. 35; Feng, 1990: 35, f. 10; Chen & Gao, 1990: 27, f. 28; Chen &

Zhang, 1991: 42, f. 32.
Dictyna davidi Schenkel, 1963: 25, f. 8. First synonymized with *D. arundinacea* by Song & Lu in 1985.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Liaoning, Jilin; Holarctic.

***Dictyna felis* Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (figs.214M, 215F)**
Dictyna felis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 111, f. 476; Lehtinen, 1967: 229; Paik, 1978: 183, f. 74; Wang, 1981: 106, f. 47; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 55, f. 45; Hu, 1984: 59, f. 54; Guo, 1985: 50, f. 2—7 (legend erroneously reads *D. foliicola*); Song, 1987: 75, f. 39; Zhang, 1987: 51, f. 36; Chen & Gao, 1990: 27, f. 29; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 42, f. 33; Zhao, 1993: 146, f. 69.
Dictyna foliicola (non Boesenberg & Strand, 1906) Song & Lu, 1985: 79, f. 3 (misidentification).
Dictyna hummeli Schenkel, 1936: 17, f. 3; Lehtinen, 1967: 229.
Dictyna paitaensis Schenkel, 1936: 11, f. 5; Lehtinen, 1967: 229.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Beijing, Gansu, Liaoning, Jilin; Japan, Russia.

***Dictyna foliicola* Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (figs.13H, 214N, 215G)**
Dictyna foliicola Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 112, f. 67, 470—471; Lehtinen, 1967: 229; Paik, 1979: 4, f. 1—10; Wen, Zhao & Huang, 1981: 26, f. 2; Zhang, 1987: 52, f. 37; Feng, 1990: 36, f. 11; Chen & Gao, 1990: 28, f. 30.
Distribution: Sichuan, Gansu, Hebei, Xinjiang; Korea, Japan, Russia.

***Dictyna major* Menge, 1866 (figs.214O—P, 215H)**
Dictyna major: Song, 1982: 101; Song & Lu, 1985: 77, f. 2; Song, 1987: 75, f. 40; Zhang, 1987: 53, f. 38.
Dictyna potanini Schenkel, 1963: 26, f. 9. First synonymized with *D. major* by Song & Lu in 1985.
Distribution: Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Holarctic.

***Dictyna uncinata* Thorell, 1856 (figs.214Q—R)**
Dictyna uncinata: Zhu & Shi, 1983: 57, f. 47; Hu & Wu, 1989: 67, f. 49; Chen & Gao, 1990: 28, f. 31; Zhao, 1993: 145, f. 68
Distribution: Sichuan, Shanxi, Hebei.

***Dictyna wangi* Song *et* Zhou, 1986 (figs.214S—T, 215I)**
Dictyna wangi Song & Zhou, 1986: 261, f. 1—4; Song, 1987: 76, f. 41; Hu & Wu, 1989: 68, f. 50.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

***Dictyna xinjiangensis* Song, Wang *et* Yang, 1985 (fig.215A—B, J—K)**
Dictyna xinjiangensis Song, Wang & Yang, 1985: 23, f. 4—7; Song, 1987: 78, f. 42; Zhao, 1993: 153, f. 72.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

***Dictyna xizangensis* Hu *et* Li, 1987 (fig.215C—D, L—M)**
Dictyna xizangensis Hu & Li, 1987: 255, f. 5.
Distribution: Tibet.

Lathys Simon, 1884

***Lathys humilis* (Blackwall, 1855)(fig.215N)**
Lathys humilis: Schenkel, 1936: 14, f. 1; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 58, f. 48; Hu, 1984: 60, f. 55; Wang & Xu, 1987: 7, f. A—E.
Distribution: Taiwan, Anhui, Shanxi, Gansu; Palearctic.

***Lathys puta* (O. P. -Cambridge, 1864)(fig.215O—R)**
Ciniflo puta Cambridge, 1864: 8570.
Dictyna maculosa Karsch, 1879: 96; Lee, 1964: 17, f. 2h.
Lathys puta: Wang & Xu, 1987: 7, f. A—E; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 44, f. 35.
Lathy stigmatisata: Hu & Wu, 1989: 71, f. 53.

Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Anhui, Xinjiang; Palearctic

Nigma Lehtinen, 1967

***Nigma flavescens* (Walckenaer, 1830)(fig.215S—T)**
Dictyna flavescens: Hu & Li, 1987: 319, f. 3.
Distribution: Tibet; Palearctic.

Qiyunia Song *et* Xu, 1989

***Qiyunia lehtineni* Song *et* Xu, 1989 (fig.216A—C)**
Qiyunia lehtineni Song & Xu, 1989: 288, f. 1—10.
Distribution: Anhui.

Sudesna Lehtinen, 1967

***Sudesna hedini* (Schenkel, 1936)(fig.216D—E)**
Dictyna hedini Schenkel, 1936: 14, f. 2; Paik, 1979: 423, f. 11—21; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 57, f. 46.
Sudesna hedini: Lehtinen, 1967: 265, f. 318; Song & Lu, 1985: 80. f. 4; Song, 1987: 79, f. 43; Feng, 1990: 37, f. 12.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu,

Family Amaurobiidae Bertkau, 1873

Small to medium-sized (3—16mm), cribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace longer than wide; cephalic region only slightly elevated. Fovea varies from longitudinal to a simple depression. Eight eyes in two rows. Chelicerae in males usually longer and more slender than in females. Labium square to rectangular. Endites rectangular, almost parallel, serrula present. Legs fairly long, especially in males; ventral scopulae usually weak or absent; three claws, claw tufts usually absent or indistinct. Calamistrum in cribellate species usually basal in one row. Abdomen oval, with dense layer of fine setae. Two booklungs; posterior spiracle close to spinnerets. Six spinnerets; anterior and posterior spinnerets two-segmented. Cribellum entire or weakly to strongly divided. In some species cribellum replaced by usually unpaired cololus. Epigyne usually with posterior median lobe separated from lateral lobes by sutures. Male palpal tibia with simple, sclerotized retrolateral and dorsal tibial apophyses; patella often unarmed; embolus basic pattern to variously modified; primary conductor present or absent, second conductor usually present.

The Amaurobiidae, represented by 62 genera and about 300 species, occur worldwide. In China 123 species belonging to 8 genera are reported.

Amaurobiids are drab brown or gray, ground-dwelling, cryptic spiders commonly found in dark and damp places.

Amaurobius C. L. Koch, 1837

***Amaurobius qiemuensis* Hu *et* Wu, 1989 (fig.216F—G)**
Amaurobius qiemuensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 57, f. 40.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Coelotes Blackwall, 1841

N. B. *Coelotes lushanensis* Peng *et* Wang= *Itatsina praticola*, **New synonymy**

***Coelotes acidentatus* Peng *et* Yin, 1998**
Coelotes acidentatus Peng & Yin, 1998: 26, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Hunan.

***Coelotes adligansus* Peng *et* Yin, 1998**
Coelotes adligansus Peng & Yin, 1998: 26, f. 4—6.
Distribution: Hunan.

***Coelotes amygdaliformis* Zhu *et* Wang, 1991 (fig.216H—I)**

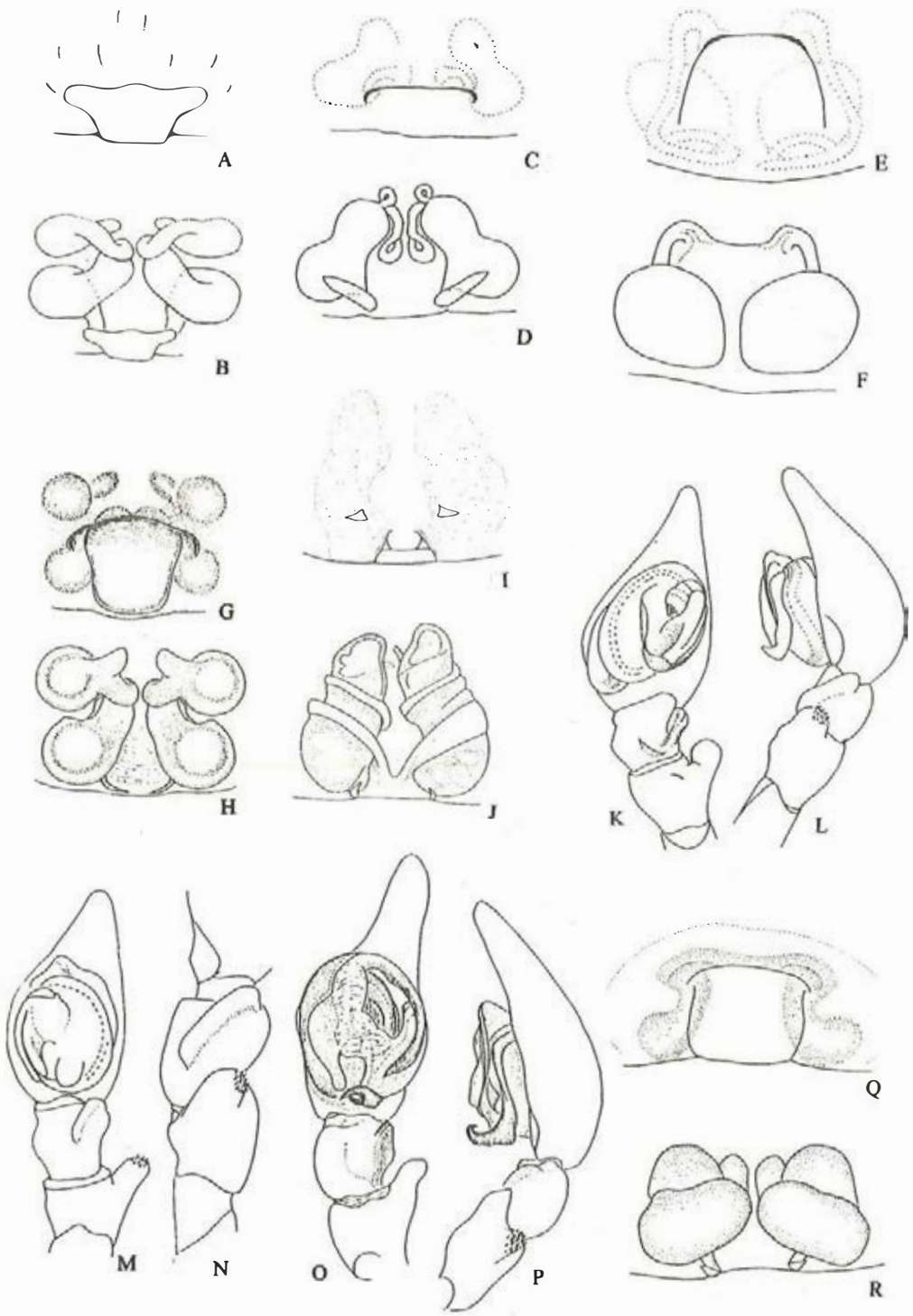

Fig. 208

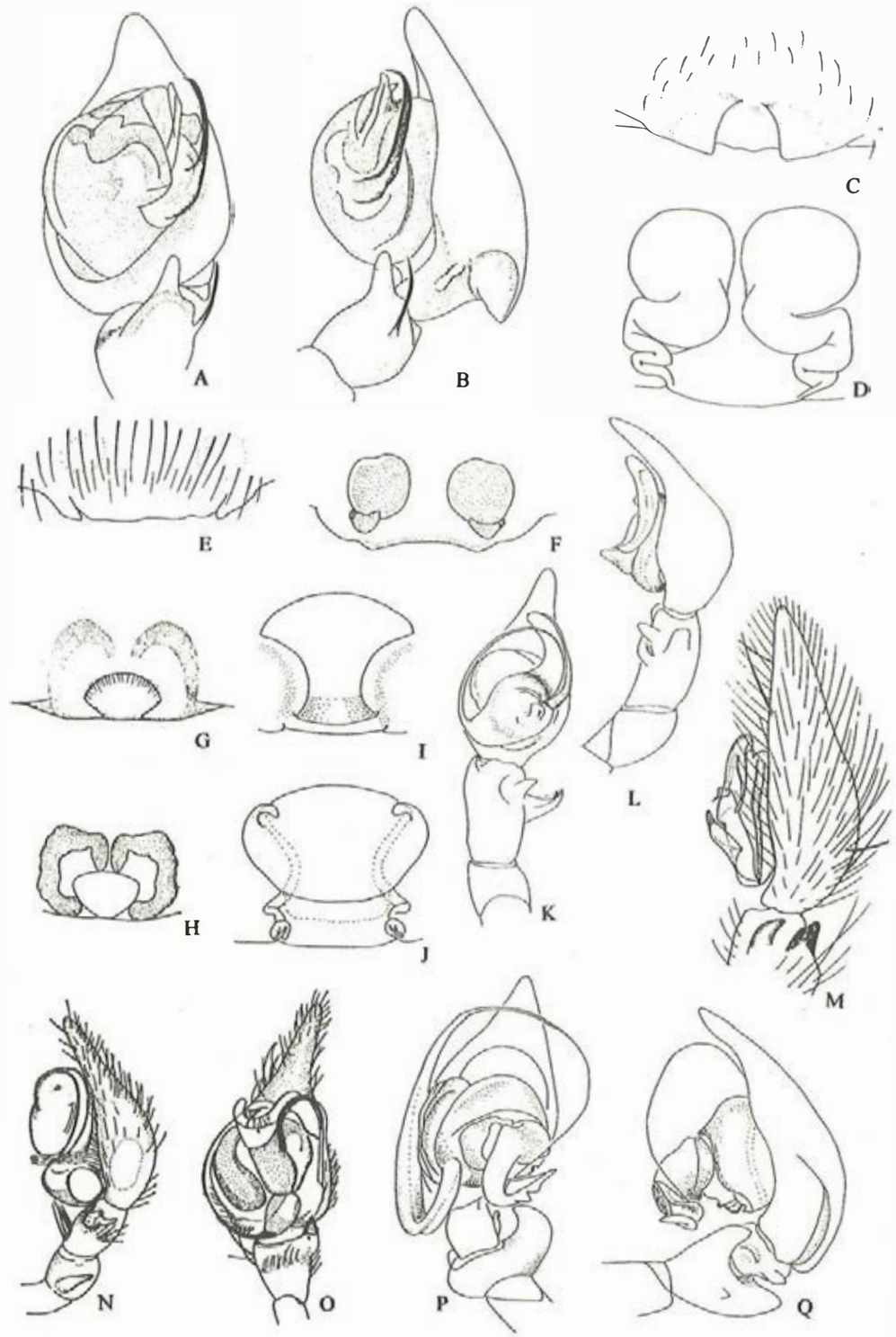

Fig. 209

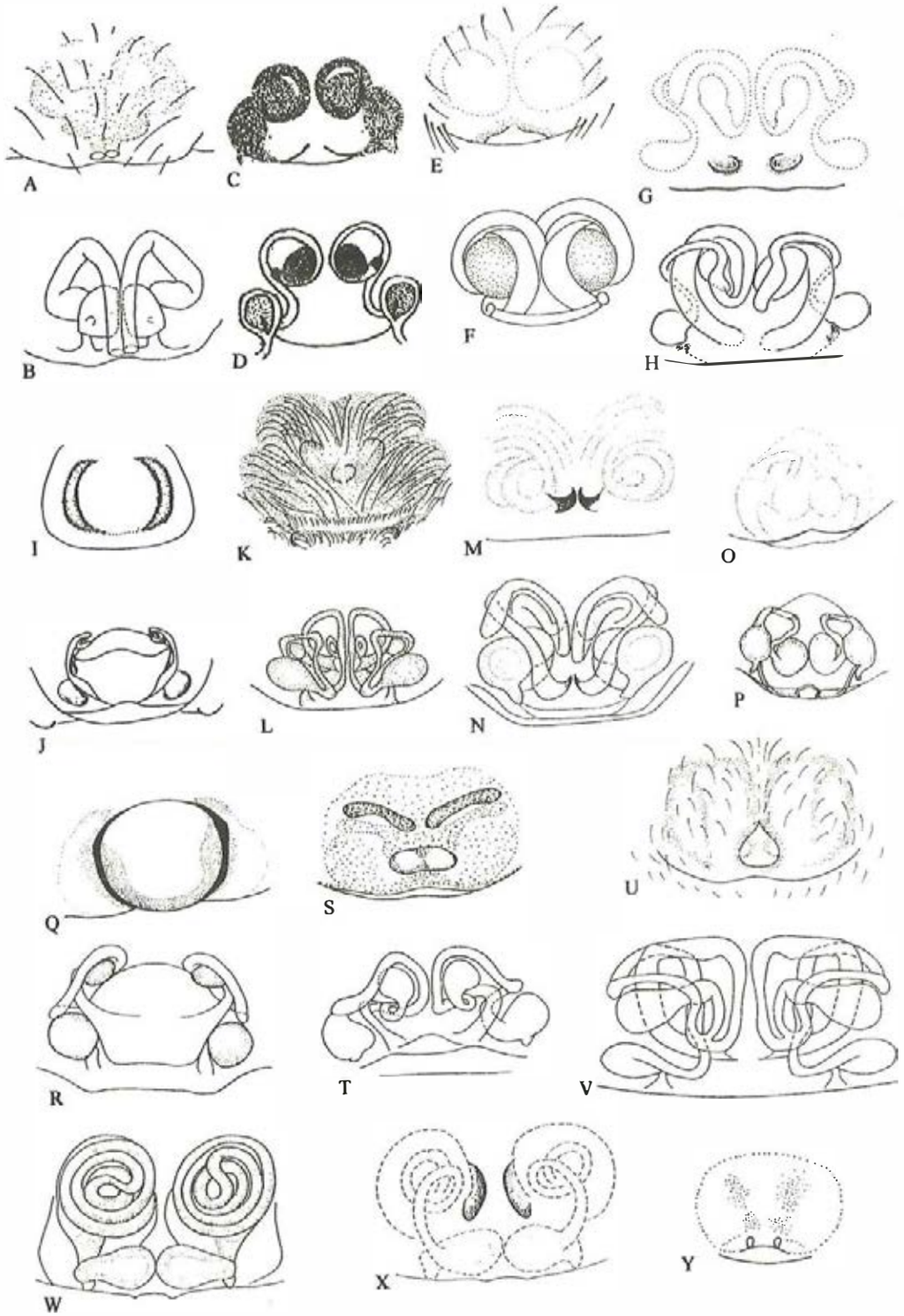

Fig.210

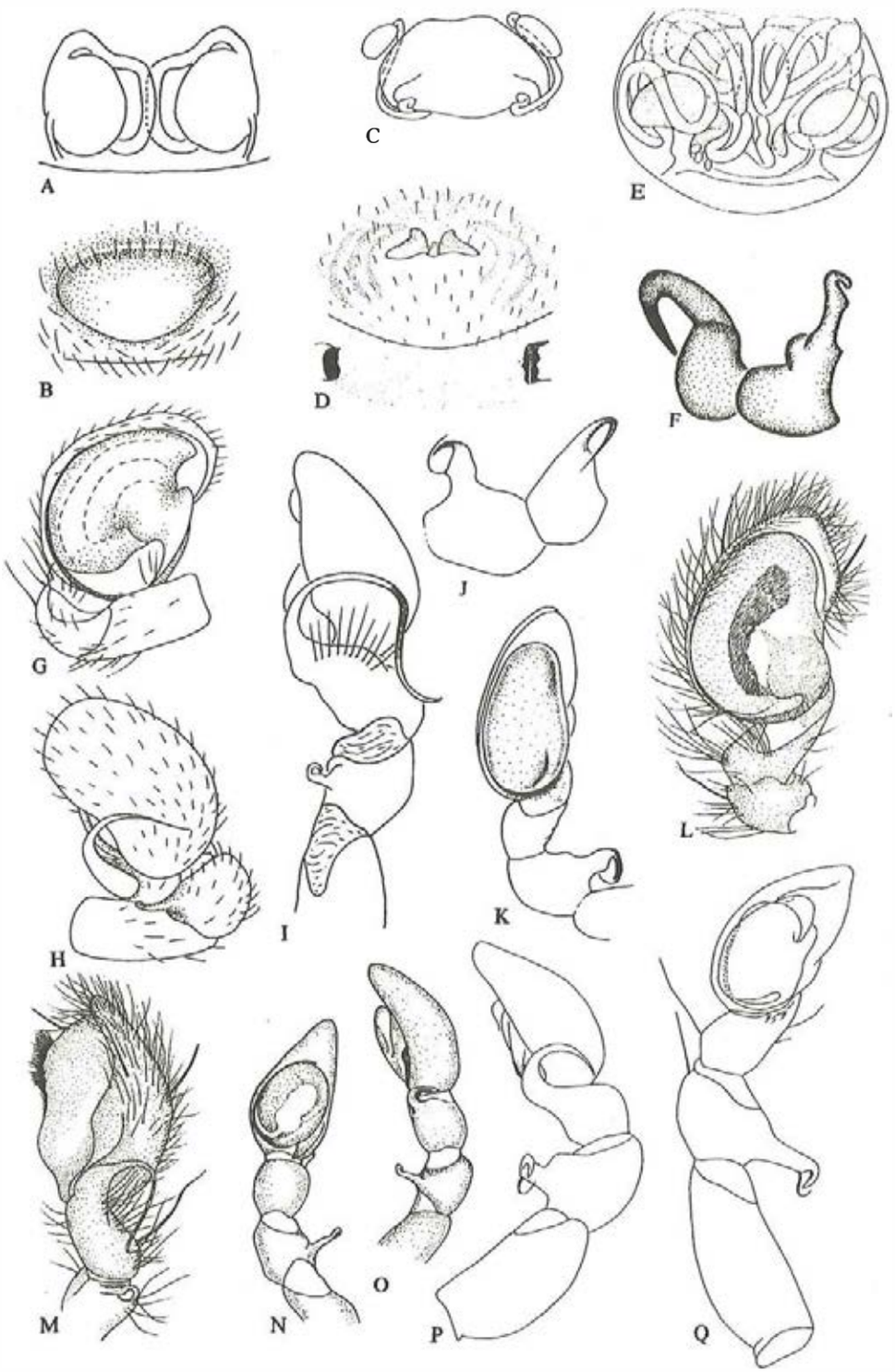

Fig.211

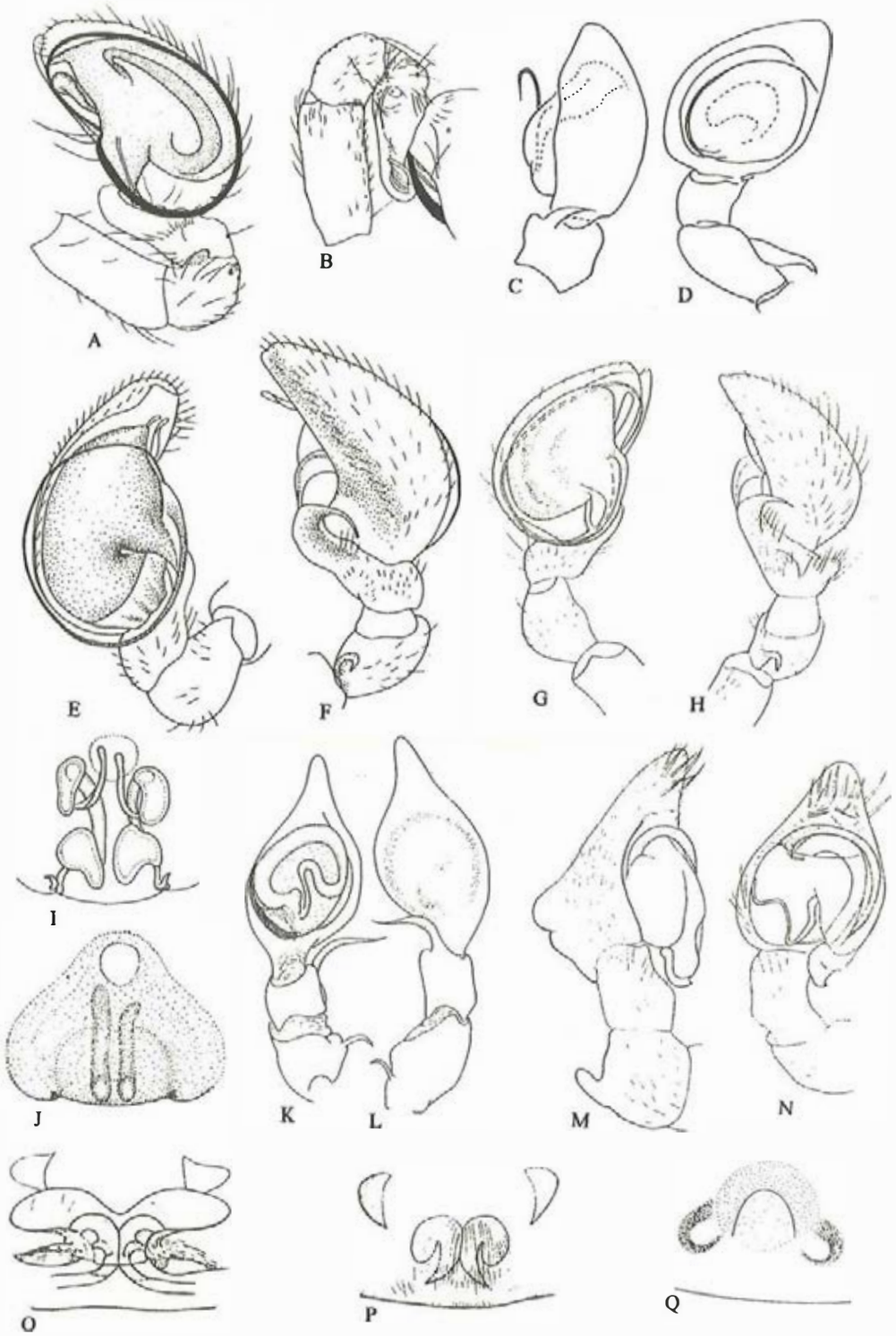

Fig.212

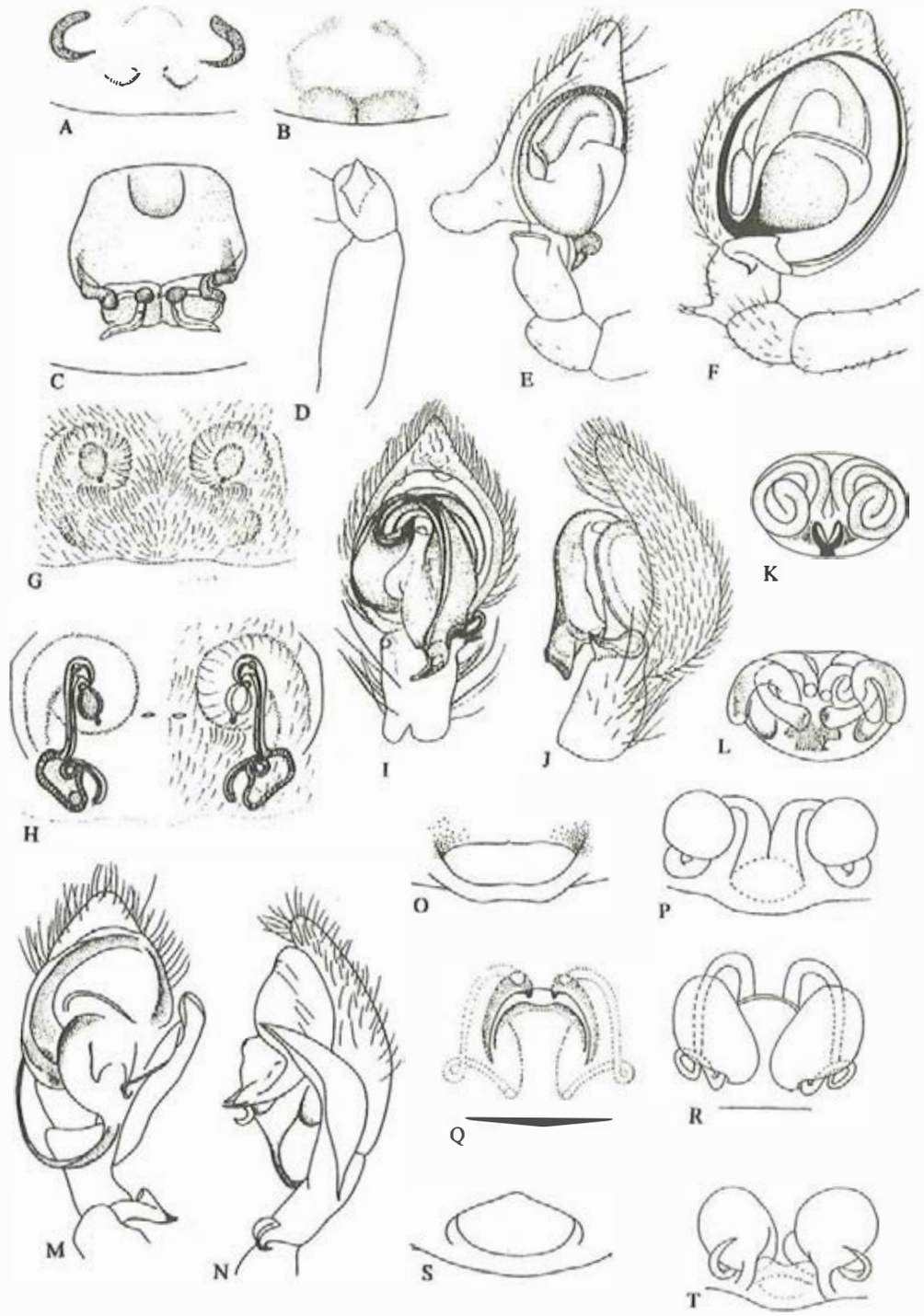

Fig.213

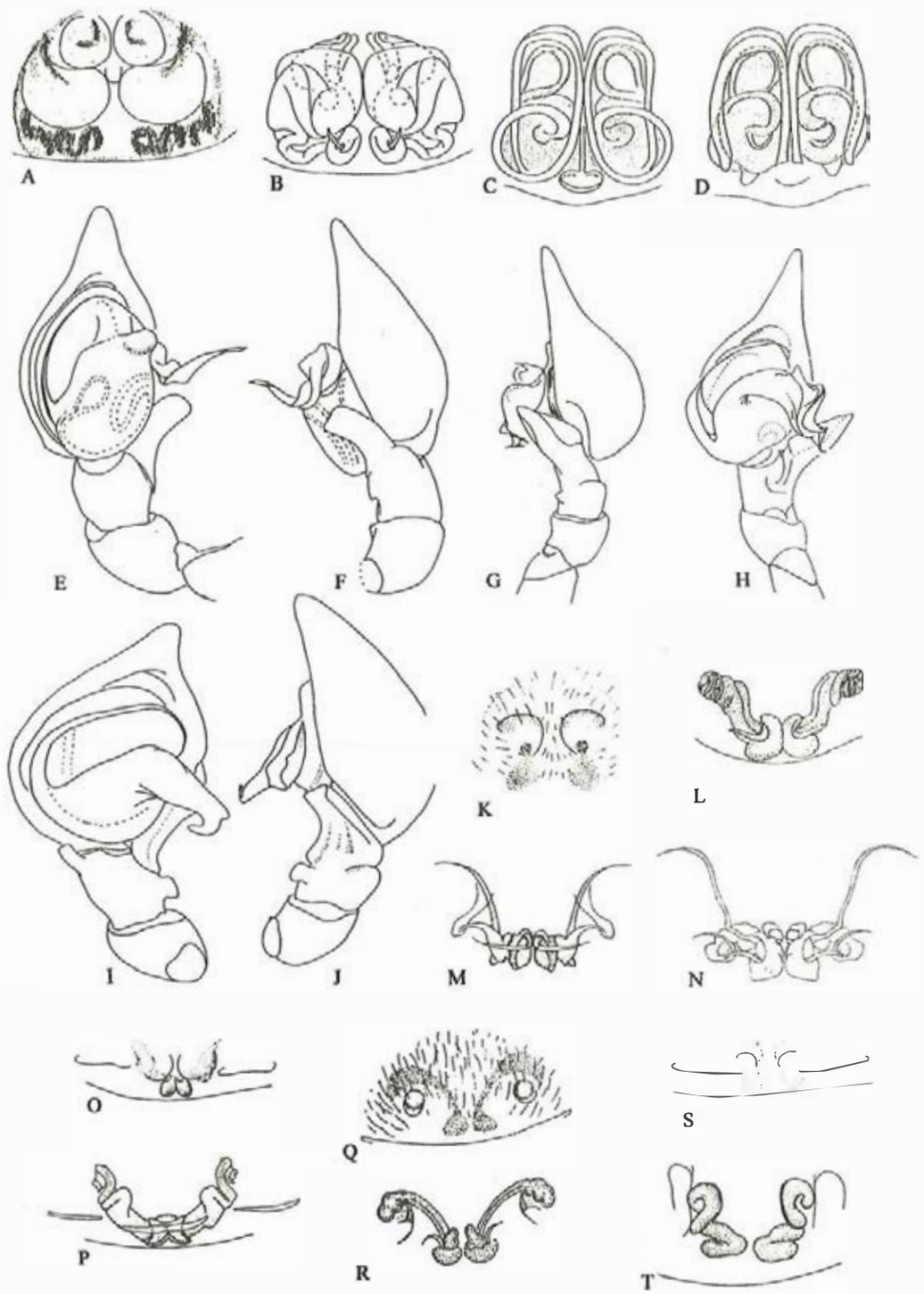

Fig.214

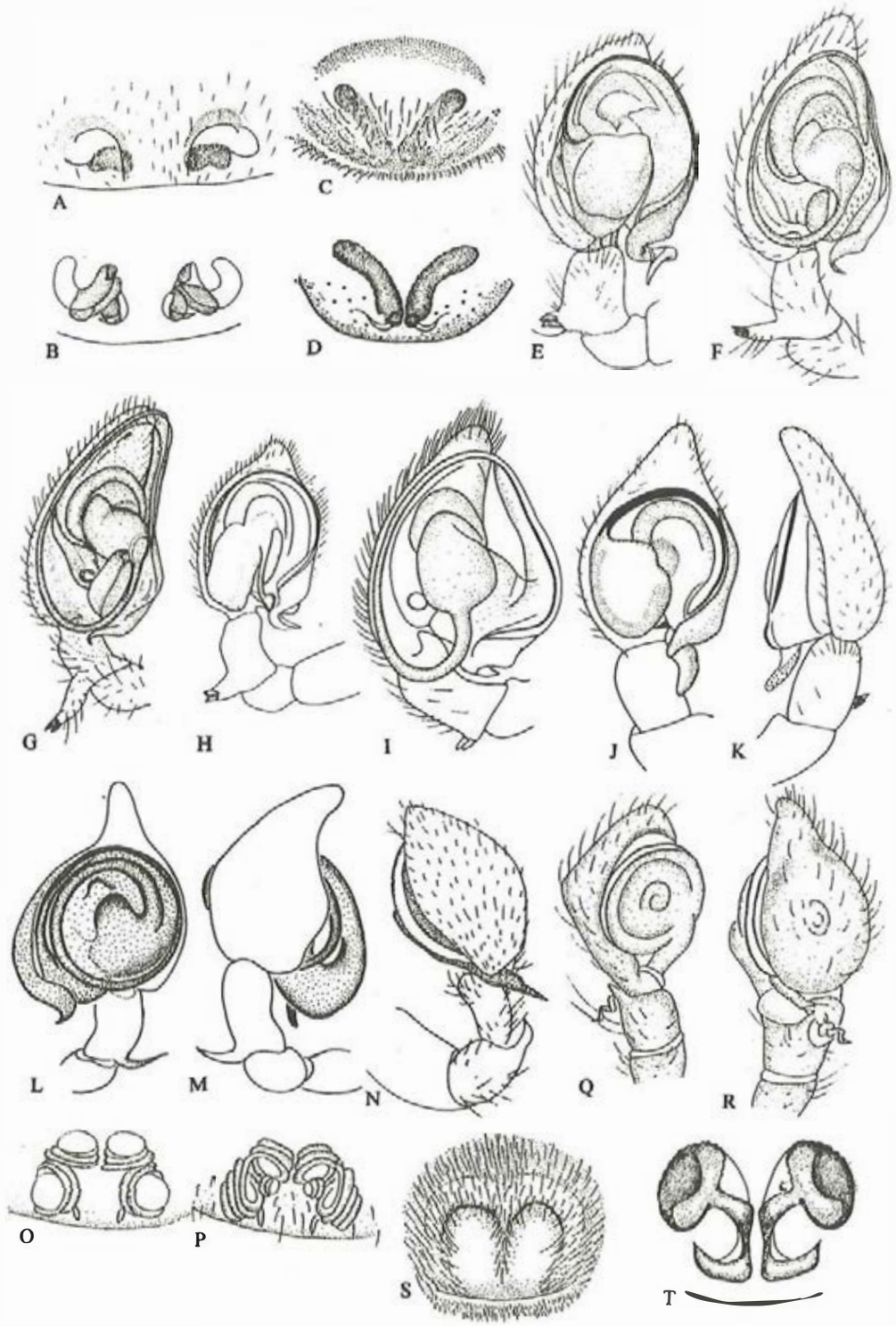

Fig.215

Coelotes amygdaliformis Zhu & Wang, 1991: 2, f. 8—9.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Coelotes arcuatus* Chen**, 1984 (**figs.216J—K, 218A—B**)
Coelotes arcuatus Chen, 1984: 2, f. 3—4; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 189, f. 187.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Coelotes argenteus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**fig.218C, J**)
Coelotes argenteus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 229, f. 117—119.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Coelotes aspinatus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.216L—M, 218D, K**)
Coelotes aspinatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 207, f. 68—72.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Coelotes baccatus* Wang**, 1994 (**figs.216P—Q, 218E, L**)
Coelotes baccatus Wang, 1994: 286, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Coelotes bicultratus* Chen, Zhao *et* Wang**, 1991 (**fig.216R—S**)
Coelotes bicultratus Chen, Zhao & Wang, 1991: 9, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Hubei.
Coelotes bituberculatus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**fig.218F, M**)
Coelotes bituberculatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 209, f. 73—75.
Distribution: Anhui.
Coelotes brachiatus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.216T—U, 218G, N**)
Coelotes brachiatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 220, f. 98—102.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Coelotes brunneus* Hu *et* Li**, 1987 (**fig.216V—W**)
Coelotes brunneus Hu & Li, 1987: 277, f. 18.
Distribution: Tibet.
***Coelotes calcariformis* Wang**, 1994 (**figs.217A—B, 218H—I**)
Coelotes calcariformis Wang, 1994: 287, f. 6—10.
Distribution: Hubei.
Coelotes carinatus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.217C—D, 219A, H**)
Coelotes carinatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 211, f. 76—80.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Coelotes cheni* Platnick**, 1989 (**fig.217E—F**)
Coelotes saxatilis Chen, 1984: 2, f. 5—6; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 189, f. 188.
Coelotes cheni Platnick, 1989: 422. New name for *C. saxatilis* which preoccupied by Blackwall, 1833.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Coelotes cinctus* Song *et al., 1993 (**figs.217G—H, 219B, I**)
Coelotes cinctus Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1993: 94, f. 2.
Distribution: Liaoning.
Coelotes circinalis* Song *et al., 1993 (**fig.219C, J**)
Coelotes circinalis Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1993: 95, f. 3.
Distribution: Liaoning.
***Coelotes cylistus* Peng *et* Wang**, 1997 (**fig.219D, K**)
Coelotes cylistus Peng & Wang, 1997: 327, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes davidi* Schenkel**, 1963
Coelotes davidi Schenkel, 1963: 283, f. 159.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
Coelotes dicranatus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.217I—J, 219E, L**)
Coelotes dicranatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 186, f. 25—28.
Distribution: Jiangsu, Beijing.
Coelotes digitusiformis* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.217K—L, 219F, M**)
Coelotes digitusiformis Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 205, f. 63—67.

Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes edentulus* Wang *et* Ono**, 1998
Coelotes edentulus Wang & Ono, 1998: 142, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Coelotes ensifer* Wang *et* Ono**, 1998
Coelotes ensifer Wang & Ono, 1998: 143, f. 3—7.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Coelotes erraticus* Wang *et* Zhu**, 1991 (**figs.217M—N, 219G, N**)
Coelotes erraticus Wang & Zhu, 1991: 5, f. 13—16.
Distribution: Jilin; Japan.
Coelotes fasciatus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.217O—P, 222A, 223F**)
Coelotes fasciatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 180, f. 6—12.
Distribution: Gansu.
***Coelotes funiushanensis* Hu, Wang *et* Wang**, 1991 (**figs.217Q—R, 222B, 223G**)
Coelotes funiushanensis Hu, Wang & Wang, 1991: 41, f. 14—17.
Distribution: Henan.
Coelotes galeiformis* Wang *et al., 1990 (**fig.217S—T**)
Coelotes galeiformis Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 204, f. 61—62.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes gyirongensis* Hu *et* Li**, 1987 (**fig.217U—V**)
Coelotes gyirongensis Hu & Li, 1987: 279, f. 19.
Distribution: Tibet.
Coelotes guttatus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**fig.217W—X**)
Coelotes guttatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 203, f. 59—60.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes gypsarpageus* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1991 (**fig.222C—D**)
Coelotes gypsarpageus Zhu & Wang, 1991: 3, f. 14—15.
Distribution: Beijing.
***Coelotes gyriniformis* Wang *et* Zhu**, 1991 (**fig.217Y—Z**)
Coelotes gyriniformis Wang & Zhu, 1991: 4, f. 11—12.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Coelotes hangzhouensis* Chen**, 1984 (**fig.217A′—B′**)
Coelotes hangzhouensis Chen, 1984: 1, f. 1—2
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Coelotes huizhouensis* Wang *et* Xu**, 1988 (**figs.219O—P, 222E, 223H**)
Coelotes huizhouensis Wang & Xu, 1988: 4, f. 1—5. Spelled *C. huizhunesis* in legend, table and abstract.
Distribution: Anhui.
Note: The specific name should read *huizhouensis* correctly.
***Coelotes icohamatoides* Peng *et* Wang**, 1997 (**fig.219Q—R**)
Coelotes icohamatoides Peng & Wang, 1997: 328, f. 5—10.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes icohamatus* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1991 (**figs.220A, 222F, 223I**)
Coelotes icohamatus Zhu & Wang, 1991: 2, f. 5—7.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Coelotes illustratus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.220B—C, 222G, 223J**)
Coelotes illustraus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 218, f. 93—97.
Distribution: Hunan, Sichuan.
***Coelotes impletus* Peng *et* Wang**, 1997 (**figs.220D—E, 222H, 223K**)
Coelotes impletus Peng & Wang, 1997: 328, f. 11—19.
Distribution: Hunan.
Coelotes infulatus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**fig.220F—G**)
Coelotes infulatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 202, f. 57—58.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

***Coelotes involutus* Wang *et al.*, 1990 (figs.220H—I, 222I, 223L)**
Coelotes involutus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 182, f. 13—19.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Coelotes jiangyongensis* Peng, Gong *et* Kim, 1996 (fig.220J—K)**
Coelotes jiangyongensis Peng, Gong & Kim, 1996: 19, f. 7—9.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes jucundus* Chen *et* Zhao, 1997 (fig.220L—M)**
Coelotes jucundus Chen & Zhao, 1997: 89, f. 7—8.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Coelotes labiatus* Wang *et* Ono**
Coelotes labiatus Wang & Ono, 1998: 145, f. 8—9.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Coelotes laoyingensis* Chen *et* Zhao, 1997 (fig.220N, O)**
Coelotes laoyingensis Chen & Zhao, 1997: 89, f. 5—6.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Coelotes luniformis* Zhu *et* Wang, 1994 (figs.220P—Q, 222J, 223M)**
Coelotes luniformis Zhu & Wang, 1994: 38, f. 5—8.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Coelotes lutulentus* Wang *et al.*, 1990 (figs.220R—S, 222K, 223N)**
Coelotes lutulentus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 216, f. 88—92.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui,. Hunan
***Coelotes lyratus* Wang *et al.*, 1990 (fig.220T—U)**
Coelotes lyratus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 200, f. 55—56.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes magniceps* Schenkel, 1936**
Coelotes magniceps Schenkel, 1936: 186, f. 61.
Distribution: Gansu.
***Coelotes magnidentatus* Schenkel, 1963**
Coelotes magnidentatus Schenkel, 1963: 292, f. 164.
Distribution: Gansu.
***Coelotes mastrucatus* Wang *et al.*, 1990 (figs.220V—W, 222L, 223O)**
Coelotes mastrucatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 232, f. 125—129.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes meniscatus* Zhu *et* Wang, 1991 (fig.221A—B)**
Coelotes meniscatus Zhu & Wang, 1991: 3, f. 10—11.
Distribution: Jilin.
***Coelotes microps* Schenkel, 1963**
Coelotes microps Schenkel, 1963: 290, f. 163.
Distribution: Gansu.
***Coelotes modestus* Simon, 1880 (fig.221C—D)**
Coelotes modestus Simon, 1880: 116, pl. 3, f. 15; Song & Hubert, 1983: 6, f. 13—16; Song, 1987: 192, f. 151.
Distribution: Beijing; Japan.
***Coelotes moellendorfi* (Karsch, 1881) (figs.221E—F, 222M, 224A)**
Coelotes moellendorfi: Schenkel, 1963: 280, f. 158; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 187, f. 185. (lapsus for *mollendorphi*).
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui; Japan.
***Coelotes molluscus* Wang *et al.*, 1990 (fig.221G—H)**
Coelotes molluscus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 214, f. 86—87.
Distribution: Jiangxi.
***Coelotes montivagus* Wang *et* Ono, 1998**
Coelotes montivagus Wang & Ono, 1998: 146, f. 10—14.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Coelotes nanyuensis* Peng *et* Yin, 1998**

Coelotes nanyuensis Peng & Yin, 1998: 27, f. 7—9.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes nariceus* Zhu *et* Wang, 1994 (fig.221I—J)**
Coelotes nariceus Zhu & Wang, 1994: 41, f. 15—16.
Distribution: Jilin.
***Coelotes neixiangensis* Hu, Wang *et* Wang, 1991 (figs.221K—L, 222N, 224B)**
Coelotes neixiangensis Hu, Wang & Wang, 1991: 43, f. 18—21.
Distribution: Henan.
***Coelotes noctulus* Wang *et al.*, 1990 (fig.221M—N)**
Coelotes noctulus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 226, f. 113—114.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Coelotes ornatus* Wang *et al.*, 1990 (fig.221O—P)**
Coelotes ornatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 199, f. 53—54.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Coelotes ovatus* Peng *et* Wang, 1997 (fig.221Q—R)**
Coelotes ovatus Peng & Wang, 1997: 330, f. 24—26.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes palinitropus* Zhu *et* Wang, 1994 (figs.222O, 224C)**
Coelotes palinitropus Zhu & Wang, 1994: 42, f. 19—21.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Coelotes paradicranatus* Guan *et al.*, 1993 (figs.221S—T, 222P, 224D)**
Coelotes paradicranatus Guan *et al.*, in Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1993: 96, f. 4.
Distribution: Liaoning.
***Coelotes penicilatus* Wang *et al.*, 1990 (figs.221U—V, 223A, 224E)**
Coelotes penicilatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 197, f. 48—52.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Coelotes pervicax* Hu *et* Li, 1987 (fig.221W—X)**
Coelotes pervicax Hu & Li, 1987: 279, f. 18.
Distribution: Tibet.
***Coelotes plancyi* Simon, 1880 (fig.223B—C)**
Coelotes plancyi Simon, 1880: 115, pl. 3, f.. 12—14; Song & Hubert, 1983: 4, f. 6—9; Song, 1987: 194, f. 152.
Distribution: Beijing.
***Coelotes platnicki* Wang *et* Ono, 1998**
Coelotes platnicki Wang & Ono, 1998: 148, f. 15—19.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Coelotes prolixus* Wang *et al.*, 1990 (figs.221Y—Z, 223D, 224F)**
Coelotes prolixus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 230, f. 120—124.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes qinlingensis* Peng, Gong *et* Kim, 1996 (figs.221A′—B′, 223E, 224G)**
Coelotes qinlingensis Peng, Gong & Kim, 1996: 19, f. 10—14.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
***Coelotes quadratus* Wang *et al.*, 1990 (fig.224H—I)**
Coelotes quadratus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 197, f. 46—47.
Distribution: Guangxi.
***Coelotes robustus* Wang *et al.*, 1990 (figs.226Q, 227Q)**
Coelotes robustus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 225, f. 110—112.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Coelotes rostratus* Song *et al.*, 1993 (figs.224J—K, 226R, 227R)**
Coelotes rostratus Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1993: 93, f. 1.
Distribution: Liaoning.
***Coelotes rufulus* Wang *et al.*, 1990 (figs.224L—M, 226S, 228A)**
Coelotes rufulus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 194, f. 41—45.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui.

***Coelotes saccatus* Peng *et* Yin**, 1998 (**figs.224N—O, 226T, 228B**)
Coelotes saccatus Peng & Yin, 1998: 27, f. 10—12
Distribution: Hunan.
Coelotes sacratus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.224N—O, 226T, 228B**)
Coelotes sacratus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 222, f. 103—107.
Distribution: Yunnan, Hunan.
Coelotes septus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**fig.224P—Q**)
Coelotes septus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 224, f. 108—109.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes shuangpaiensis* Peng, Gong *et* Kim**, 1996 (**figs.226U, 228C**)
Coelotes shuangpaiensis Peng, Gong & Kim, 1996: 20, f. 15—18.
Distribution: Hunan.
Coelotes singulatus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.224R—S, 227A, 228D**)
Coelotes singulatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 192, f. 36—40.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes sinualis* Chen, Zhao *et* Wang**, 1991 (**fig.224T—U**)
Coelotes sinualis Chen, Zhao & Wang, 1991: 10, f. 3—4.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Coelotes streptus* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1994 (**fig.224V—W**)
Coelotes streptus Zhu & Wang, 1994: 40, f. 13—14.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Coelotes striolatus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**fig.225A—B**)
Coelotes striolatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 190, f. 34—35.
Distribution: Gansu.
***Coelotes strophadatus* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1991 (**fig.225C—D**)
Coelotes strophadatus Zhu & Wang, 1991: 3, f. 12—13.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Coelotes subluctuosus* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1994 (**figs.225E—F, 227B, 228E**)
Coelotes subluctuosus Zhu & Wang, 1994: 39, f. 9—12.
Distribution: Shandong.
***Coelotes syzygiatus* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1994 (**figs.225G—H, 227C, 228F**)
Coelotes syzygiatus Zhu & Wang, 1994: 37, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Coelotes taishanensis* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.225I—J, 227D, 228G**)
Coelotes taishanensis Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 178, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Shandong.
Coelotes tautispinus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**fig.225K—L**)
Coelotes tautispinus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 190, f. 32—33.
Distribution: Jiangxi.
***Coelotes tengchihensis* Wang *et* Ono**, 1998
Coelotes tengchihensis Wang & Ono, 1998: 149, f. 20—21.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Coelotes terebratus* Peng *et* Wang**, 1997 (**figs.225M—N, 227E, 228H**)
Coelotes terebratus Peng & Wang, 1997: 330, f. 27—31.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coelotes terrestris* (Wider**, 1834) (**figs.225O—P, 227F—G**)
Coelotes terrestris: Hu & Wu, 1989: 181, f. 151.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Coelotes tianchiensis* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.225Q—R, 227H, 228I**)
Coelotes tianchiensis Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 212, f. 81—85.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Coelotes triatus* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1994 (**fig.225S—T**)
Coelotes triatus Zhu & Wang, 1994: 42, f. 17—18.
Distribution: Beijing.

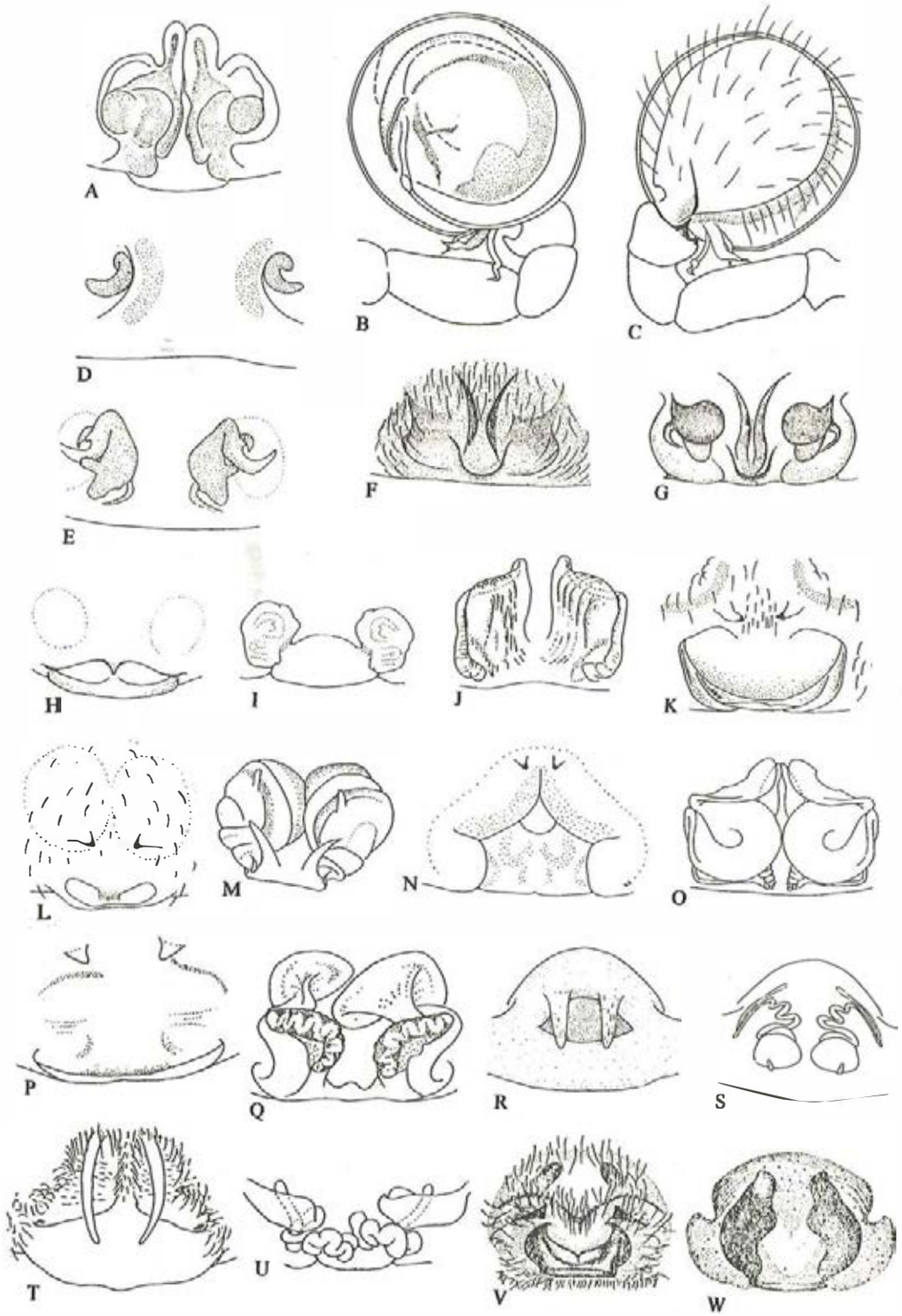

Fig.216

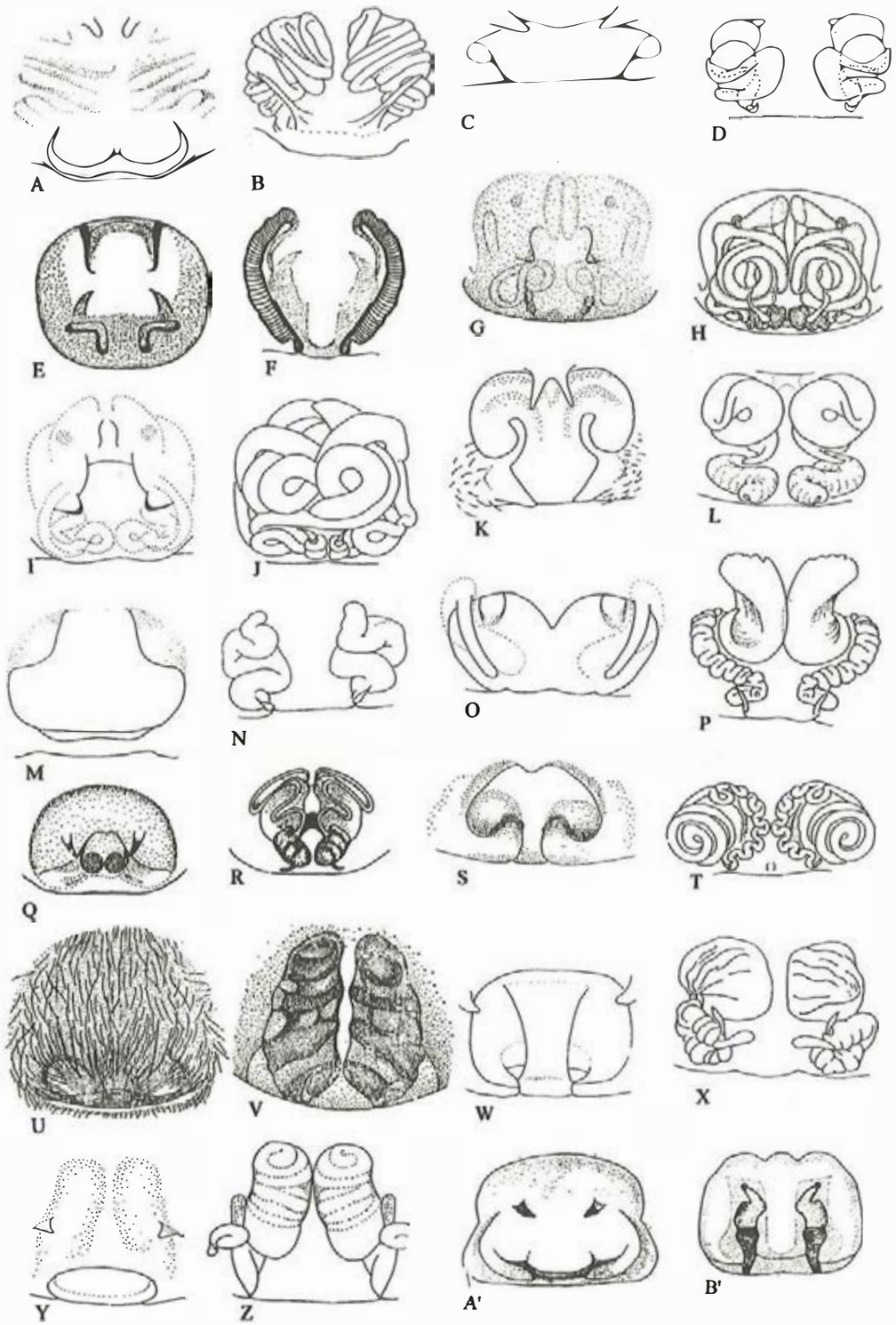

Fig.217

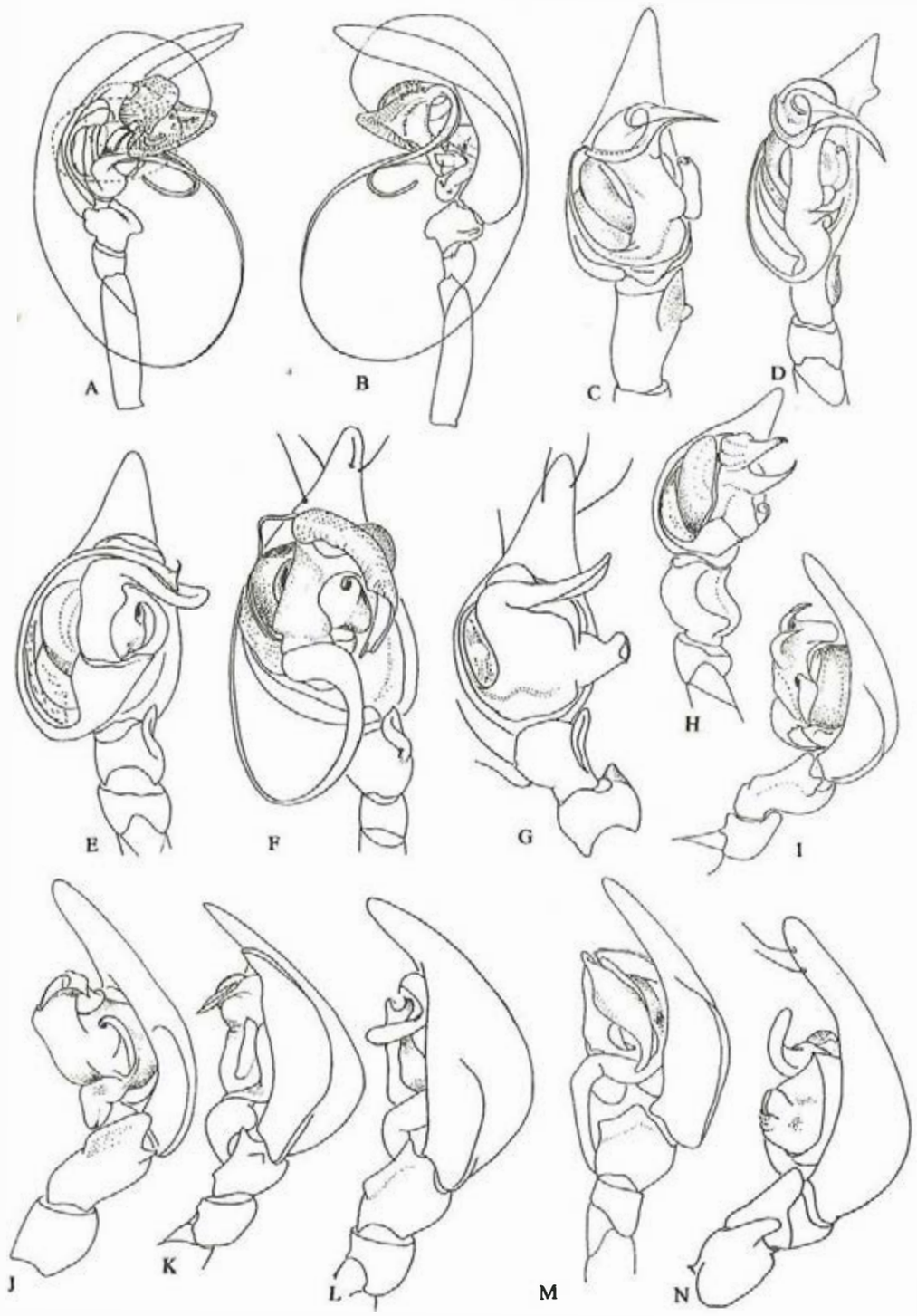

Fig.218

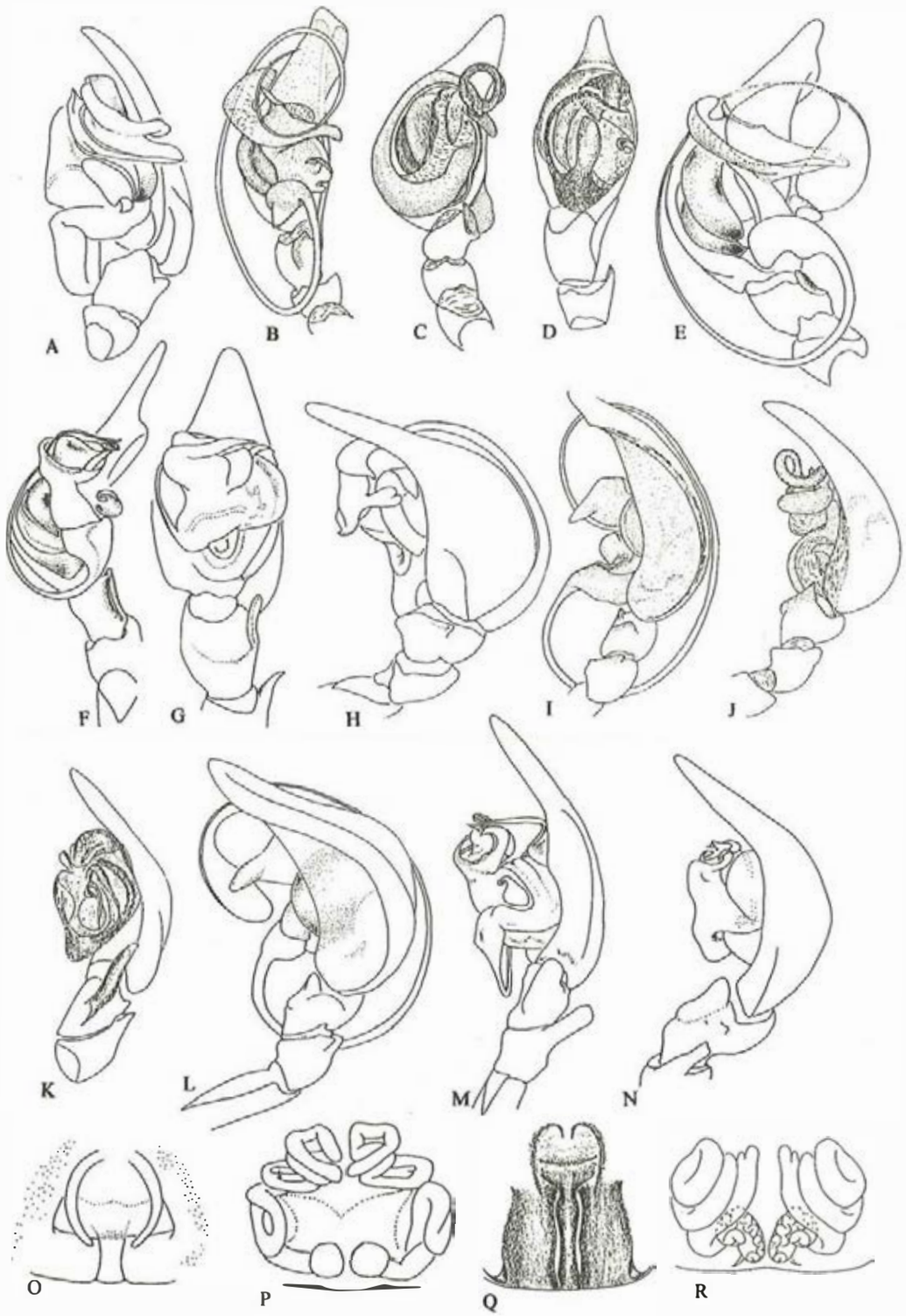

Fig. 219

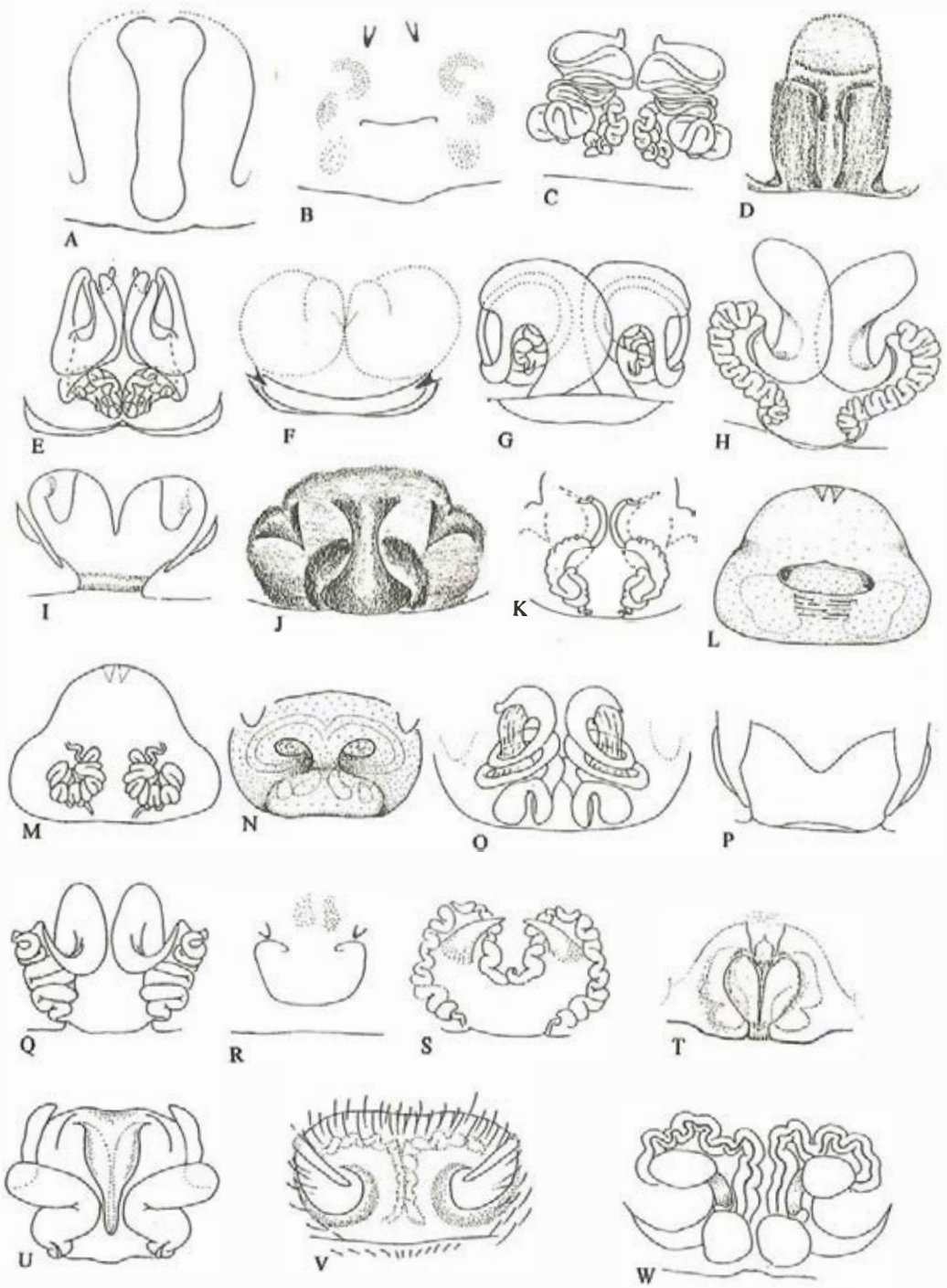

Fig. 220

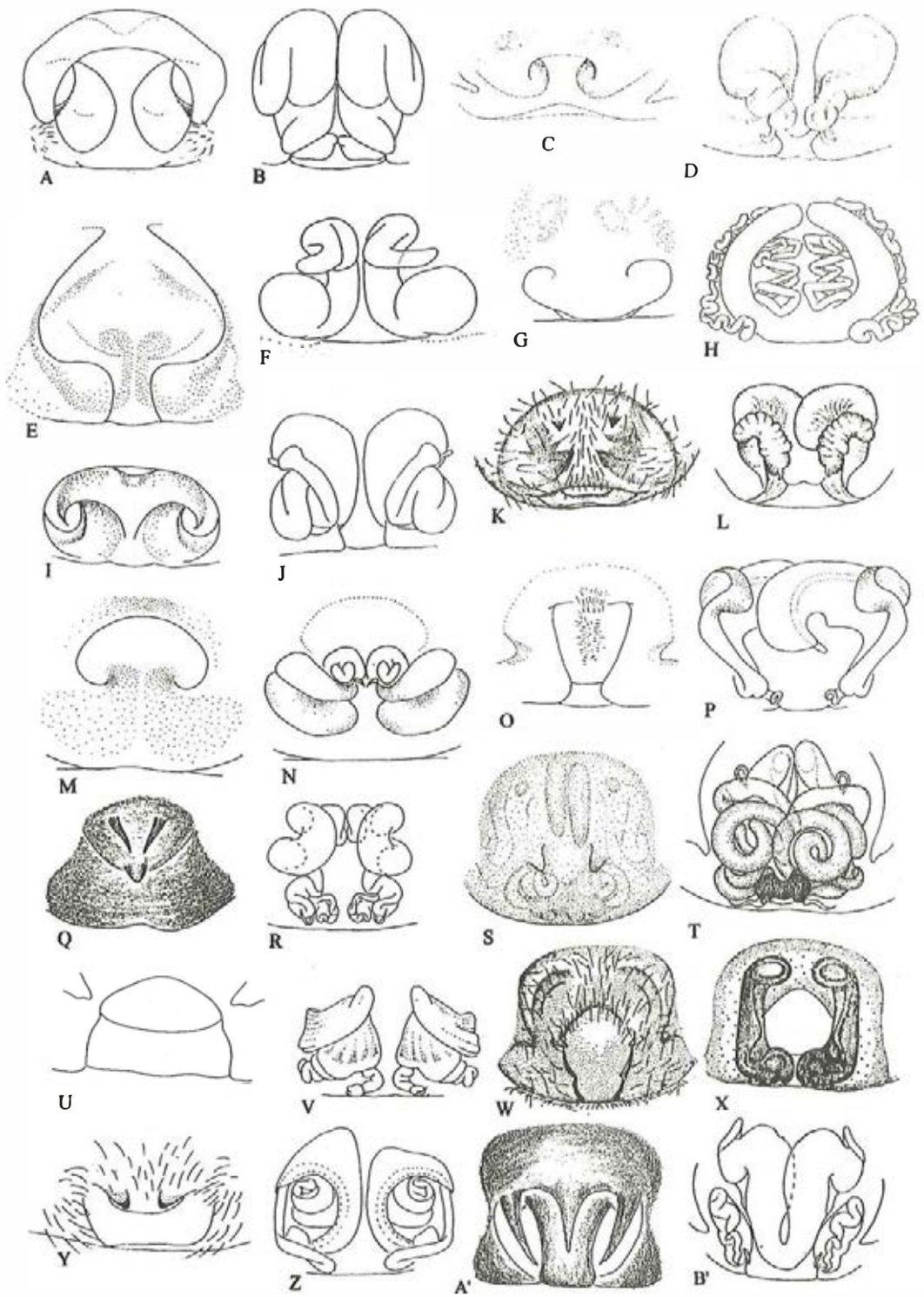

Fig. 221

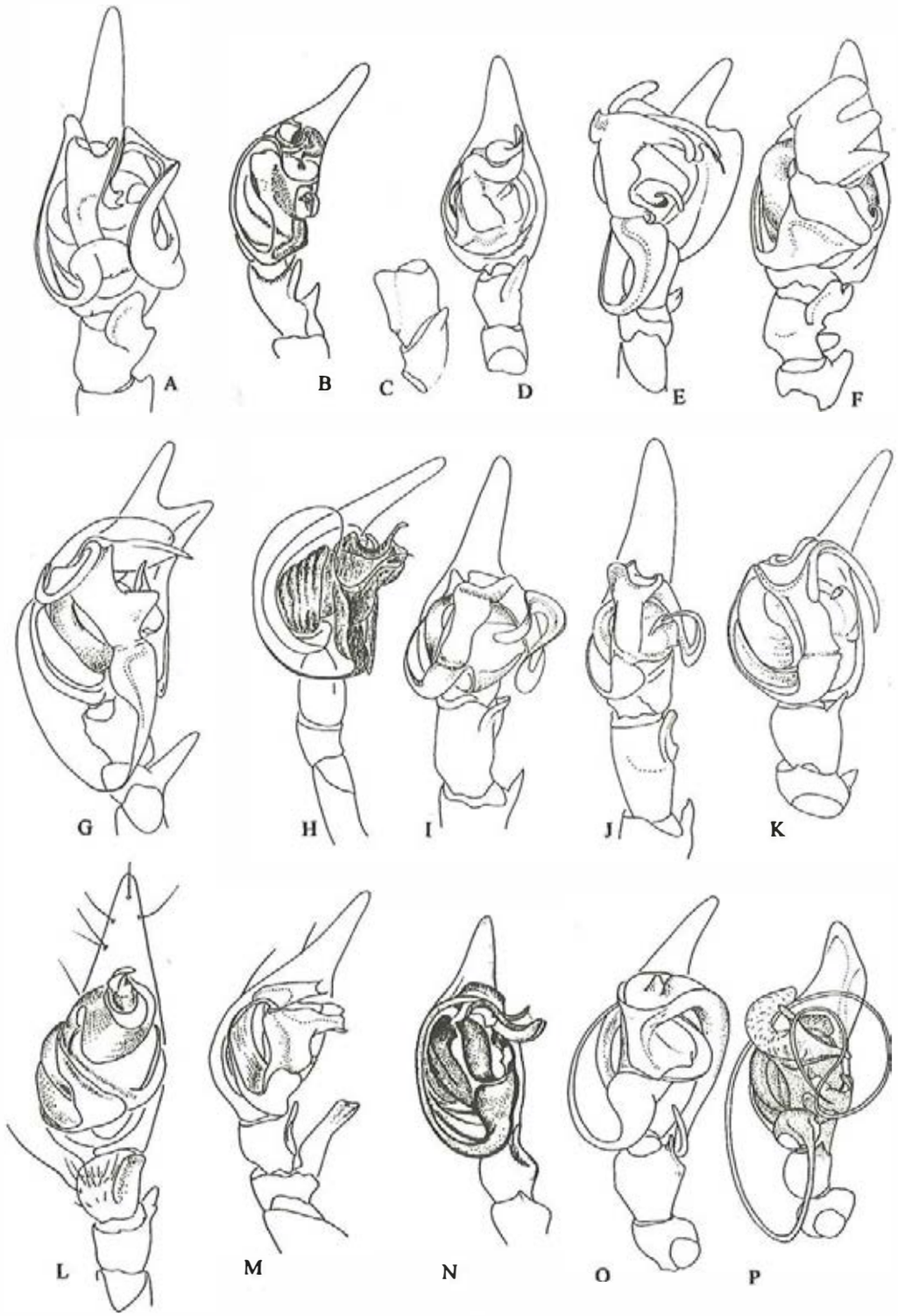

Fig. 222

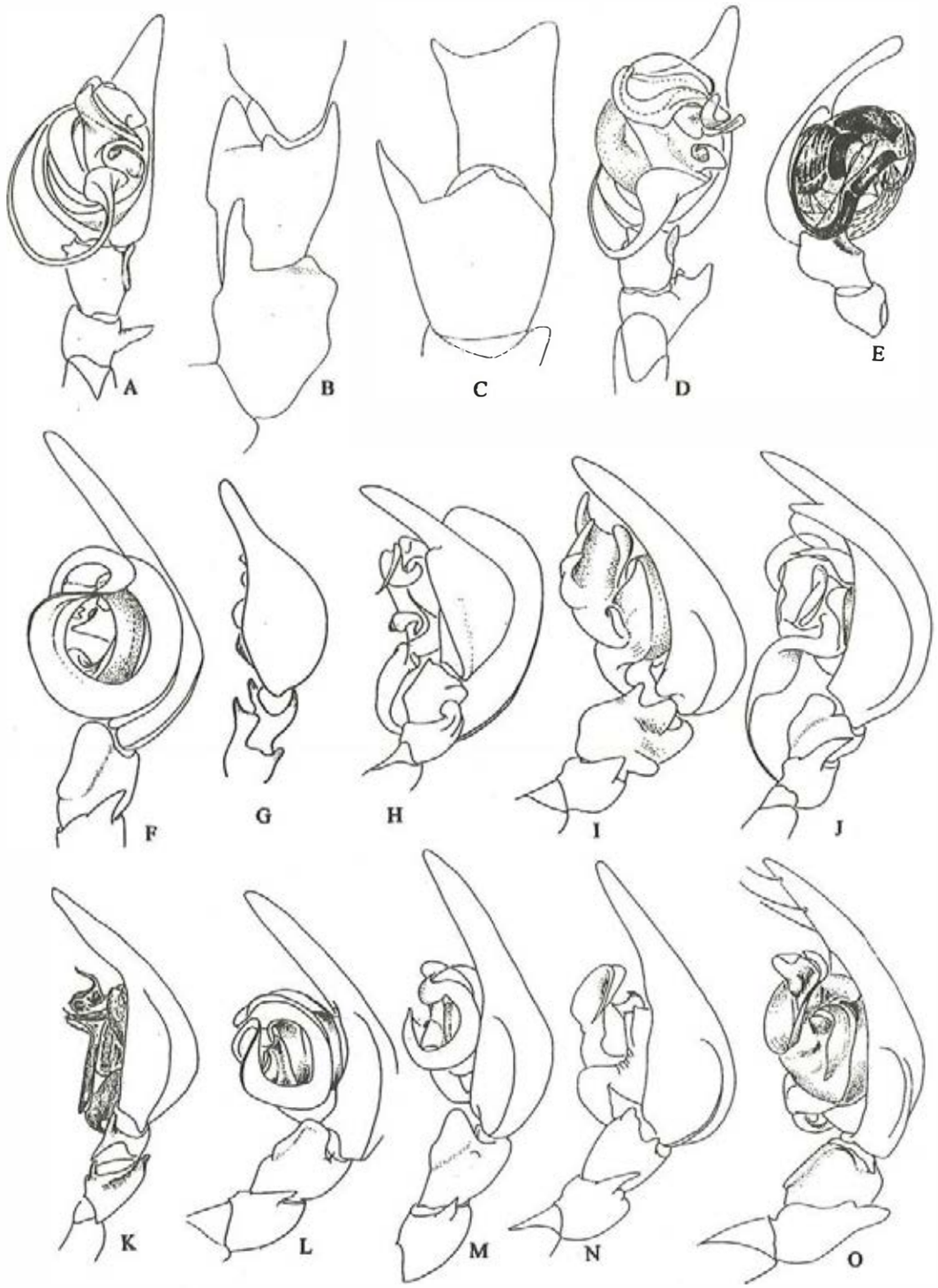

Fig. 223

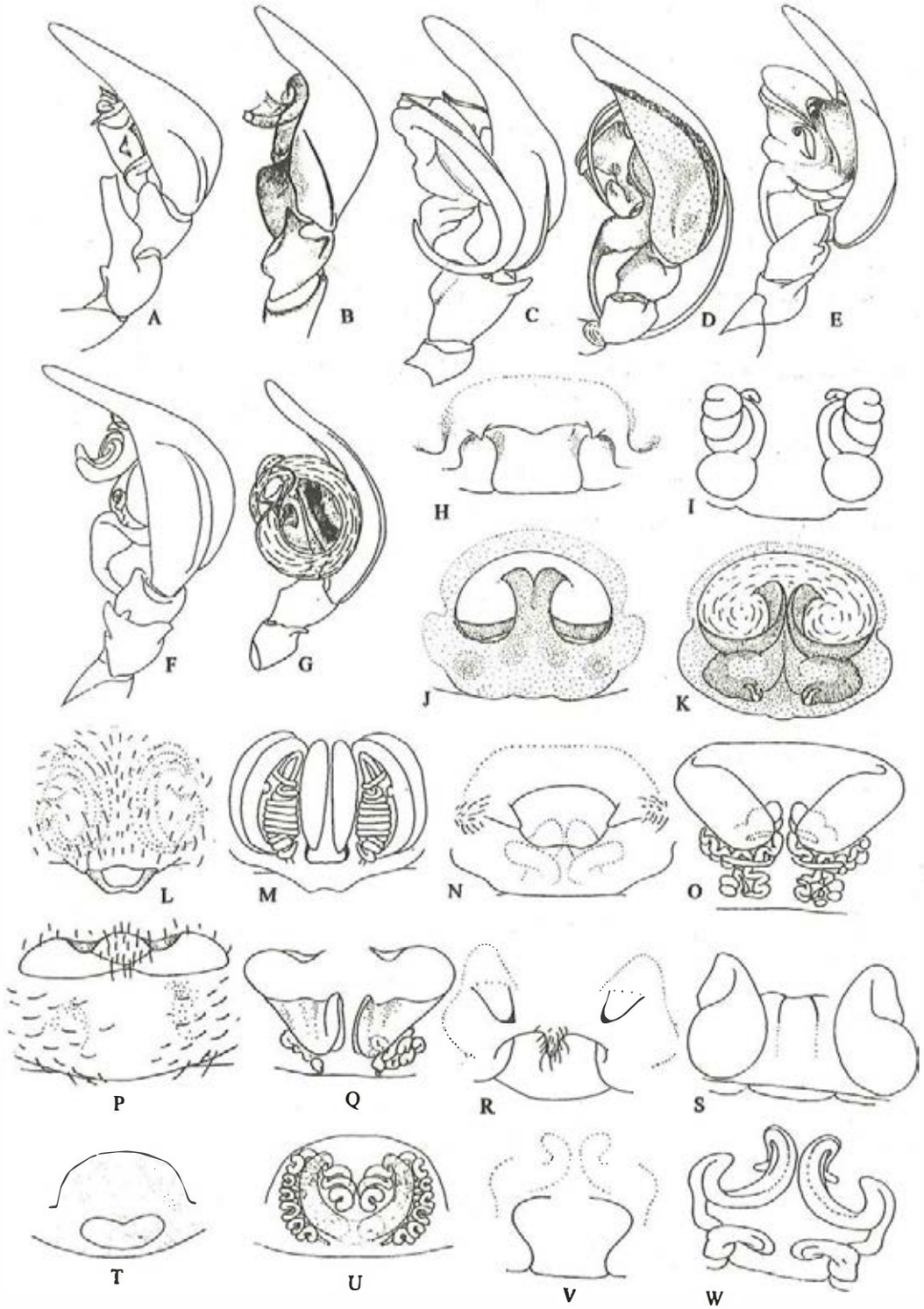

Fig. 224

***Coelotes trifasciatus* Wang *et* Zhu**, 1991 (**figs.225U—V, 227I, 228J**)
Coelotes trifasciatus Wang & Zhu, 1991: 3, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Coelotes triglochinatus* Zhu *et* Wang**, 1991 (**figs.225W—X, 227J, 228K**)
Coelotes triglochinatus Zhu & Wang, 1991: 1, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Coelotes tropidosatus* Wang *et* Zhu**, 1991 (**fig.226A—B**)
Coelotes tropidosatus Wang & Zhu, 1991: 4, f. 9—10.
Distribution: Jilin.
***Coelotes tryblionatus* Wang *et* Zhu**, 1991 (**figs.226C—D, 227K, 228L**)
Coelotes tryblionatus Wang & Zhu, 1991: 3, f. 5—8.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Coelotes uncinatus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.227L, 228M**)
Coelotes uncinatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 188, f. 29—31.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Coelotes undulatus* Hu *et* Wang**, 1990 (**figs.227M, 228N**)
Coelotes undulatus Hu & Wang, 1990: 1, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Fujian.
Coelotes variegatus* Wang *et al., 1990 (**figs.226E—F, 227N, 228O**)
Coelotes variegatus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 184, f. 20—24.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Coelotes wangi* Chen *et* Zhao**, 1997 (**fig.226G—H**)
Coelotes wangi Chen & Zhao, 1997: 90, f. 9—10.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Coelotes wenzhouensis* Chen**, 1984 (**fig.226I—J**)
Coelotes wenzhouensis Chen, 1984: 3, f. 7—8.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Coelotes wudangensis* Chen *et* Zhao**, 1997 (**figs.226K—L, 227O, 229A**)
Coelotes wudangensis Chen & Zhao, 1997: 87, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Coelotes xinhuiensis* Chen**, 1984 (**fig.216N—O, 226M—N**)
Coelotes xinhuiensis Chen, 1984: 3, f. 9—10.
Coelotes atratus Wang, Yin, Peng & Xie, 1990: 227, f. 115—116.
Distribution: Hong Kong, Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi.
Note: Wang & Ono (1998) described the male spider for the first time and synonymized the species *C. atratus* with *C. xinhuiensis*. The figures given here are after Chen (1984) and Wang *et al.*, respectively.
***Coelotes yushanensis* Wang *et* Ono**, 1998
Coelotes yushanensis Wang & Ono, 1998: 154, f. 29—30.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Coelotes zonatus* Peng *et* Wang**, 1997 (**figs.226O—P, 227P, 229B**)
Coelotes zonatus Peng & Wang, 1997: 331, f. 32—36.
Distribution: Jiangsu, Hunan, Shanxi.
Species inquirendae
Coelotes amplilamnis Saito, 1936: 56, f. 19. pl. 2, f. 2, Liaoning; *Coelotes kulianganus* Chamberlin, 1924: 24, pl. 5, f. 40 (holotype a female without abdomen), Fujian; Song, 1988: 133.

Coras Simon, 1898

***Coras globasus* Wang, Peng *et* Kim**, 1996 (**fig.229C—D**)
Coras globasus Wang, Peng & Kim, 1996: 77, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coras rugosus* Wang, Peng *et* Kim**, 1996 (**fig.229E—F**)
Coras rugosus Wang, Peng & Kim, 1996: 78, f. 4—6.

Distribution: Hunan.

Coronilla Wang, 1994

***Coronilla gemata* Wang**, 1994 (**figs.229G—H, K—M**)
Coronilla gemata Wang, 1994: 281, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Coronilla sigillata* Wang**, 1994 (**figs.229I—J, L—M**)
Coronilla sigillata Wang, 1994: 282, f. 6—10.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Paracoelotes Brignoli, 1982

***Paracoelotes luctuosus* (L. Koch**, 1878) (**fig.229O—P, U**)
Coelotes luctuosus L. Koch, 1878: 752; Yin, Wang & Hu, 1983: 34, f. 5E; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 123, f. 108; Song, 1987: 191, f. 150; Zhang, 1987: 136, f. 113; Feng, 141, f. 116; Chen & Gao, 1990: 116, f. 146; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 187, f. 184; Zhao, 1993: 303, f. 138.
Coras luctuosus: Hu, 1984: 206, f. 217; Guo, 1985: 111, f. 25—1.
Paracoelotus luctuosus Brignoli, 1982: 350, f. 9—10.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei; Korea, Japan, Russia.
***Paracoelotes major* (Kroneberg**, 1875) (**fig.229Q—R**)
Coelotes major Kroneberg, 1878: 15, pl. 1, f. 6; Schenkel, 1936: 284, f. 97; Hu & Wu, 1989: 180, f. 150. 1—2.
Distribution: Gansu, Xinjiang; Uzbekistan, Tajikstan, Kazakhstan.
***Paracoelotes spinivulva* (Simon**, 1880) (**fig.229S—T, V**)
Coelotes spinivulva Simon, 1880: 116, pl. 3, f. 16; Song & Hubert, 1983: 5, f. 10—12; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 123, f. 109; Song, 1987: 194, f. 153; Zhang, 1987: 137, f. 114; Hu & Wu, 1989: 179, f. 149. 1—3; Feng, 142, f. 117.
Coelotes csikii Kulczynski, 1901: 341, T. 13, f. 14—15.
Coelotes yunnanensis Schenkel, 1963: 289, f. 162.
Coelotes luctuosus schensiensis Schenkel, 1963: 293, f. 165.
Coelotes vulgaris Paik, 1978: 356, f. 160.
Paracoelotus luctuosus Brignoli, 1982: 350, f. 9—10.
Paracoelotes spinivulva: Platnick, 1989: 425 (Transferred from *Coelotes*).
Distribution: Yunnan, Hunan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Xinjiang, Jilin; Korea.
***Paracoelotes taiwanensis* Wang *et* Ono**, 1998.
Paracoelotes taiwanensis Wang & Ono, 1998: 155, f. 31—36
Distribution: Taiwan.

Tamgrinia Lehtinen, 1967

***Tamgrinia alveolifer* (Schenkel**, 1936)
Coelotes alveolifer Schenkel, 1936: 177, f. 59.
Tamgrinia alveolifer: Lehtinen, 1967: 266, f. 198—199.
Distribution: Gansu, Inner Mongolia.
***Tamgrinia chhanguensis* (Tikader**, 1970) (**fig.230A—B**)
Tegenaria chhanguensis Tikader, 1970: 56, f. 32.
Tamgrinia chhanguensis: Brignoli, 1982: 350, f. 11—12; Song, 1987: 65, f. 31.
Distribution: Tibet, Gansu, Qinghai; India (East Sikkim).
Note: The figure of epigyne illustrated by Brignoli (f. 11) is somewhat different from that by Tikader (f. 32d). It should be considered as a new species.
***Tamgrinia coelotiformis* (Schenkel**, 1963)
Amaurobius coelotiformis Schenkel, 1963: 22, f. 5.
Tamgrinia coelotiformis: Lehtinen, 1967: 266 (misidentified as synonym of *T.*

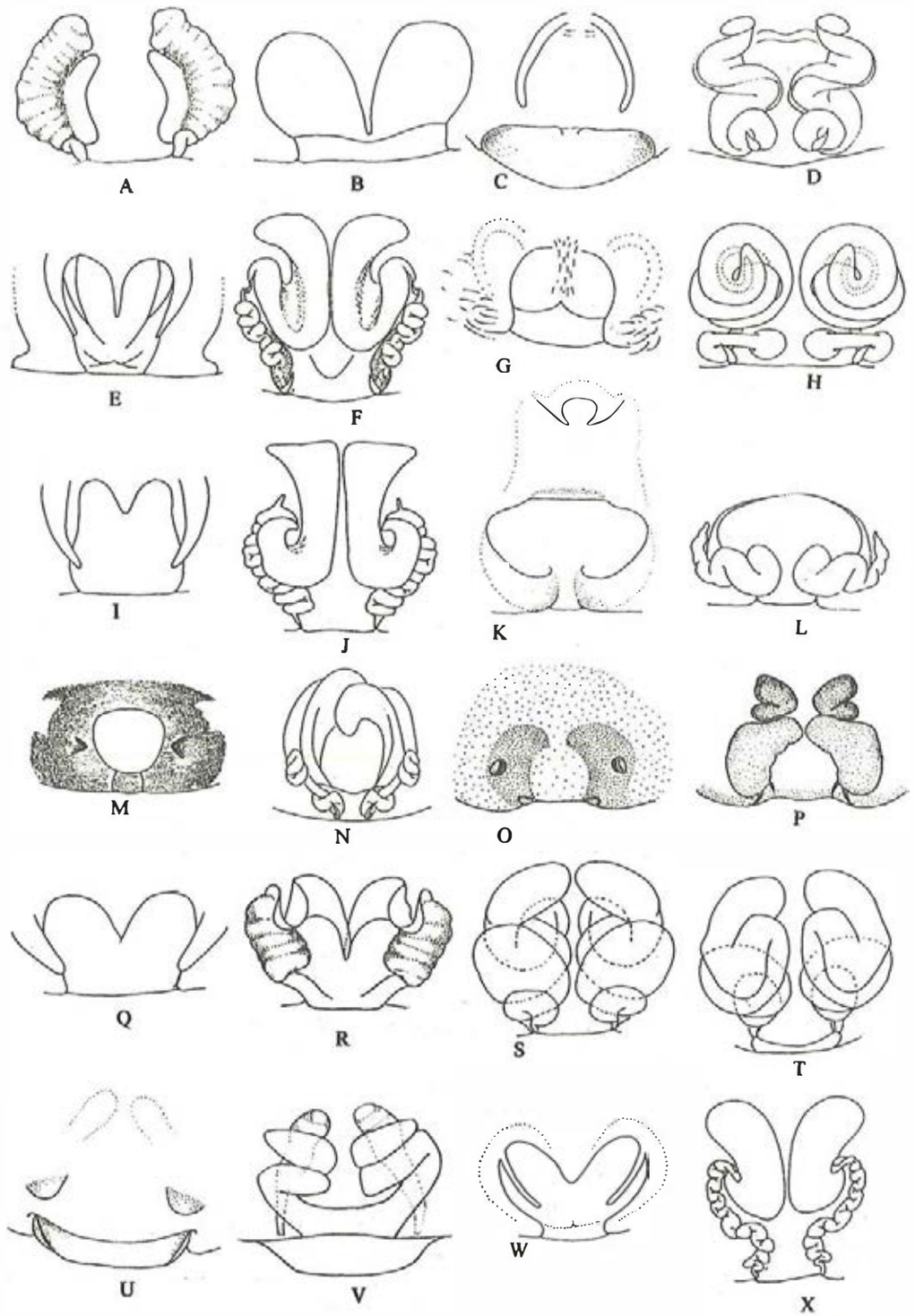

Fig. 225

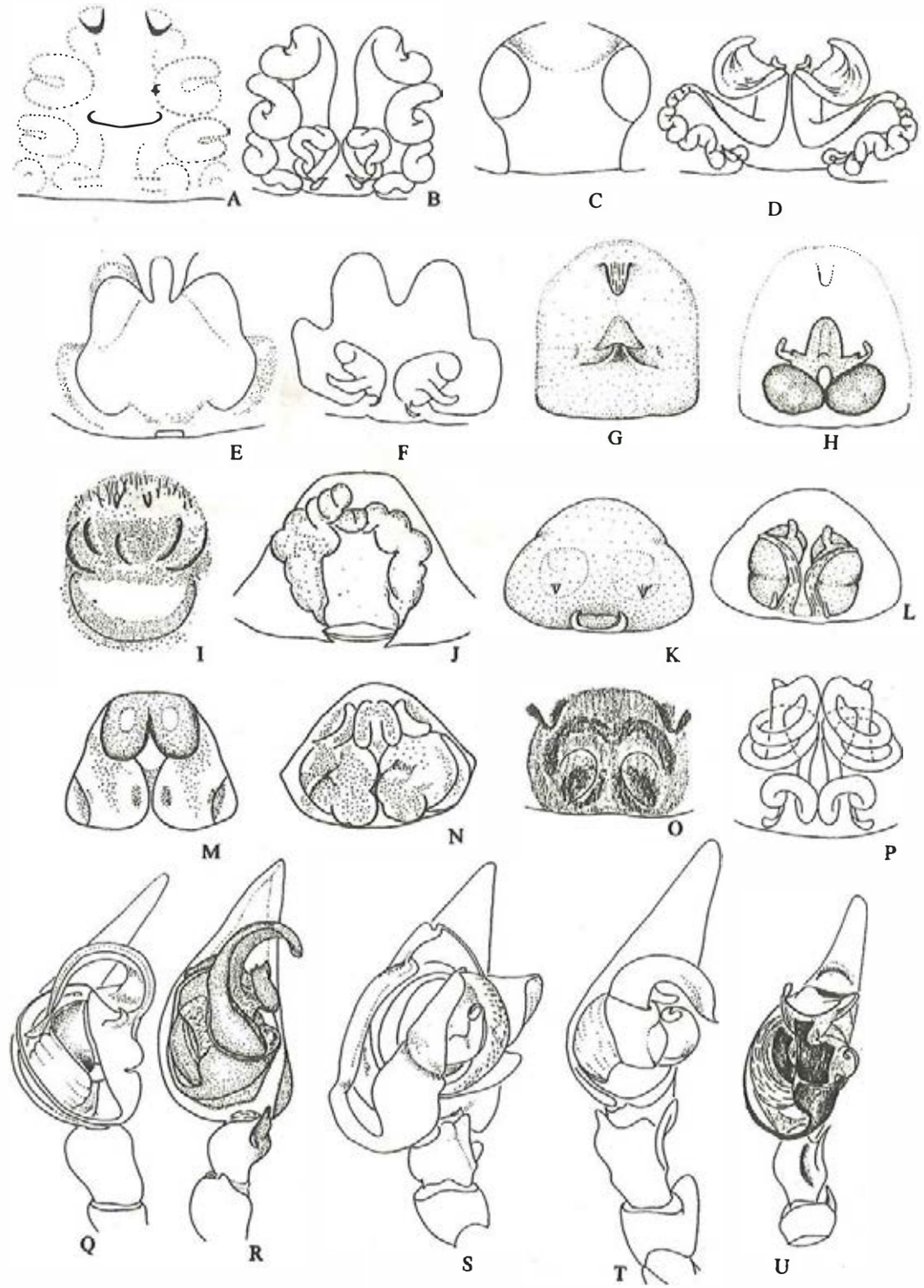

Fig. 226

Fig. 227

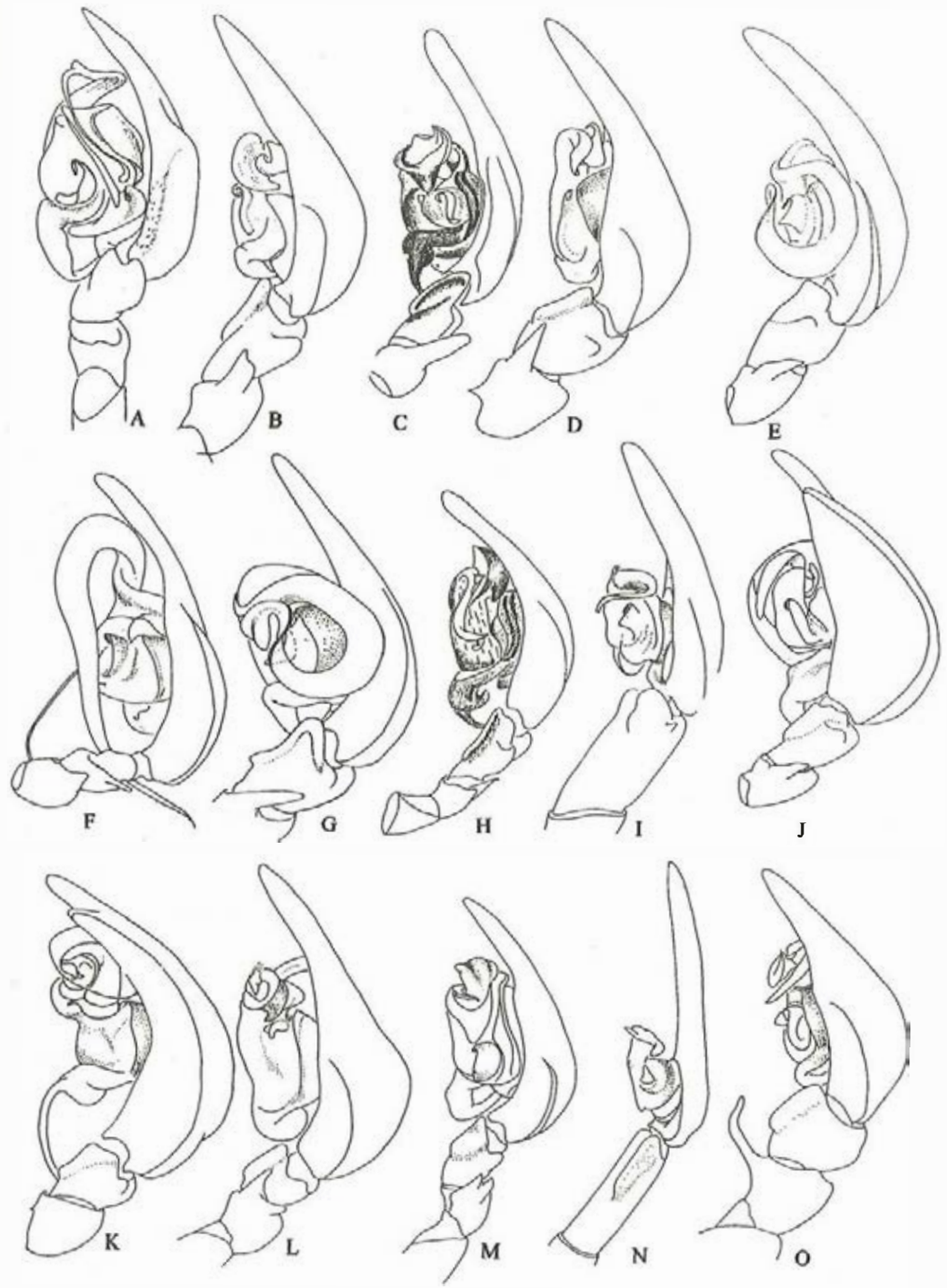

Fig. 228

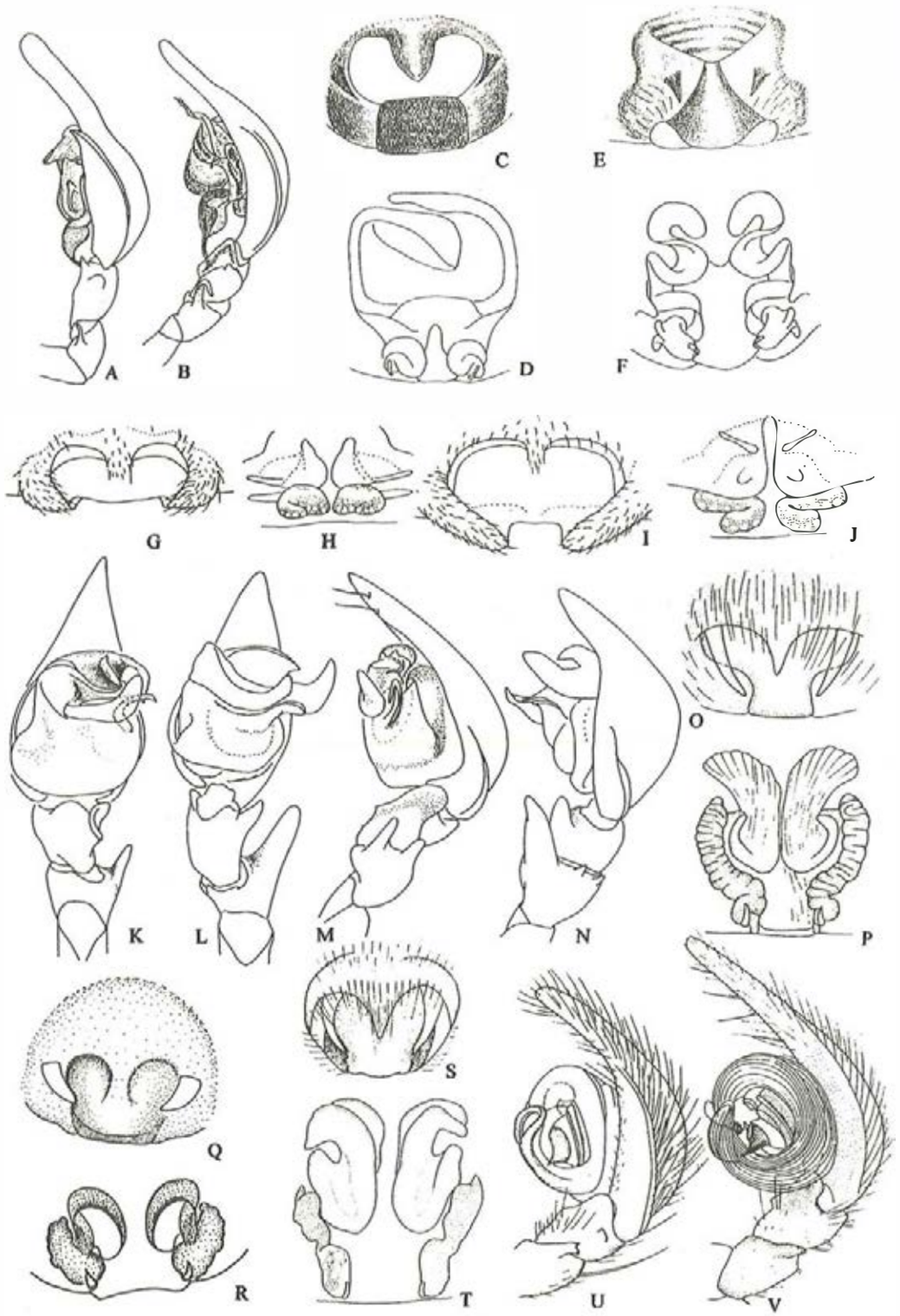

Fig. 229

laticeps).
Distribution: Gansu.
Tamgrinia laticeps **(Schenkel, 1936) (fig. 230C—D)**
Coelotes laticeps Schenkel, 1936: 181, f. 60 (male holotype only, female belongs to *Coelotes spinivulva* Simon, 1880); Hu & Li, 1987b: 277, f. 18. 3—4..
Amaurobius potanini Schenkel, 1963: 21, f. 4 (personal communication with Wang, X. P.)
Tamgrinia laticeps: Lehtinen, 1967: 266.
Tamgrinia alveolifer: Lehtinen, 1967: 266, f. 197 (female only, male is *Tamgrinia alveolifer*, personal communication with Wang, X. P.).
Distribution: Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia.

Tonsilla Wang *et* Yin, 1992

Tonsilla eburniformis **Wang *et* Yin, 1992 (fig. 230E—F)**
Tonsilla eburniformis Wang & Yin, 1992: 265, f. 13—14.
Distribution: Hubei.
Tonsilla imitata **Wang *et* Yin, 1992 (fig. 230G—H)**
Tonsilla imitata Wang & Yin, 1992: 264, f. 11—12.
Distribution: Hunan.
Tonsilla truculenta **Wang *et* Yin, 1992 (fig. 13I, 230I—L)**
Tonsilla truculenta Wang & Yin, 1992: 265, f. 13—14.
Distribution: Hunan, Guizhou.

Wadotes Chamberlin, 1925

Wadotes primus **Fox, 1937**
Wadotes primus Fox, 1937: 1, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
Wadotes yadongensis **Hu *et* Li, 1987 (fig. 230M—N)**
Wadotes yadongensis Hu & Li, 1987b: 280, f. 20.
Distribution: Tibet.

Family Titanoecidae Lehtinen, 1964

Small to median-sized (3—12mm), cribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace varies from yellowish brown to orange in color, roughly rectangular with anterior margin straight; fovea poorly defined, a shallow, oval to rectangular depression. Eight eyes in two rows, posterior eye row broader than anterior eye row, anterior median eyes dark. Chelicerae fairly long, swollen at base, both margins with two or three teeth, chilum well developed. Endites rectangular, wide, almost parallel. Metatarsi of legs each with one long subapical trichobothrium; tarsi without trichbothria, three clawed. Abdomen short, oval, posteriorly rounded; uniformly dark or with two rows of pale spots. Anterior spinnerets broadened at base with short, dome-shaped second segment, posterior pair cylindrical with very short second segment. Two booklungs, tracheal spiracle close to spinnerets. Cribellum divided; as wide as base of spinnerets. Calamistrum uniseriate, long, extending over almost entire length of metatrsus. Epigyne with longitudinal membranous areas. Male palp usually complex with several tibial and cymbial apophyses.

The Titanoecidae are a small family with fewer than 30 species in five genera. There are ten species belonging to 3 genera reported in China.

Titanoecids are ground-dwelling spiders, making flimsy webs under stones and rocks.

Nurscia Simon, 1874

Nurscia albofasciata **(Strand, 1907) (fig. 230O—P, T)**
Titanoeca albofasciata Strand, 1907: 1; Feng, 1990: 32, f. 7.
Titanoeca nipponica: Lee, 1964: 16, f. 2e—g; Paik, 1978: 176, f. 71; Writing

Group, 1980: 86, f. 36; Wang, 1981: 114, f. 56; Wen, Zhao & Huang, 1981: 27, f. 4; Hu, 1984; 53, f. 49; Guo, 1985: 46, f. 2—5.
Nurscia albofasciata: Song & Zhu, 1985: 73, f. 1—3; Song, 1987: 66, f. 32; Zhang, 1987: 49, f. 34; Chen & Gao, 1990: 24, f. 26; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 39, f. 30; Zhao, 1993: 132, f. 64.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Hebei, Beijing, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Pandava Lehtinen, 1967

Pandava laminata **(Thorell, 1878) (fig.230Q, U)**
Amaurobius chinesicus Strand, 1907: 7, f. 50a. First synonymized with *P. laminata* by Lehtinen, 1967.
Titanoeca fulmeki Chrysanthus, 1967: 102, f. 52—54, 58—59; Yaginuma, 1977: 372.
Pandava laminata: Lehtinen, 1967: 255, f. 425—426, 440.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong; China to Sri Lanka, New Guinea, Marquesas Is.

Titanoeca Thorell, 1869

Titanoeca altaica **Song *et* Zhou, 1994 (fig.230R—S, V—W)**
Titanoeca altaica Song & Zhou, in Zhou, Song & Song, 1994: 23, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Titanoeca asimilis **Song *et* Zhu, 1985 (fig.231A—D)**
Titanoeca asimilis Song & Zhu, 1985: 73, f. 4—7; Song, 1987: 68, f. 33; Marusik, 1995: 125, f. 2, 7—8, 16.
Protadia hingstoni Hu & Li, 1987: 320, f. 4—5. **New synonymy**
Argenna hingstoni: Platnick, 1993: 549 (transferred from *Protadia*).
Distribution: Tibet, Shanxi; Mongolia, Russia.
Titanoeca flavicoma **L. Koch, 1872 (fig.231E—H, L)**
Titanoeca flavicoma: Gao, Guan & Zhu, 1993: 75, f. 6—10.
Titanoeca sibirica: Marusik, 1995: 126, f. 4, 11—12, 15—16.
Distribution: Liaoning; Palearctic.
Titanoeca liaoningensis **Zhu, Gao *et* Guan, 1993 (fig.231I—K, M—N)**
Titanoeca liaoningensis Zhu, Gao & Guan, in Gao, Guan & Zhu, 1993: 74, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Liaoning.
Titanoeca palpator **Hu *et* Li, 1987**
Titanoeca palpator Hu & Li, 1987: 248, f. 2.
Distribution: Tibet.
Titanoeca quadriguttata **(Hahn, 1833)**
Titanoeca obscura: Hu & Wu, 1989: 60, f. 42; Schenkel, 1963: 24, f. 6.
Titanoeca quadriguttata: Hu & Wu, 1989: 62, f. 43.
Distribution: Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Titanoeca tibetana **Hu *et* Li, 1987**
Titanoeca tibetana Hu & Li, 1987: 250, f. 3.
Distribution: Tibet.
Titanoeca yadongensis **Hu *et* Li, 1987**
Titanoeca yadongensis Hu & Li, 1987: 253, f. 4.
Distribution: Tibet.
Species inquirenda
Titanoeca albostriata Strand, 1907: 1, Guangdong.

Family Psechridae Simon, 1890

Medium-sized to large (10—25mm), cribellate, entelegyne spiders. Male only sligtly smaller than female, with longer legs. Head moderately elevated. Eyes in two transvrse

rows; with a grate-shaped tapetum as in Lycosoidea instead of a canoe-shaped one. Clypeus height equal to 2—4 diameters of anterior median eyes. Chelicerae strong with a proximal, lateral condyle; about three strong teeth on promargin, and about four on retromargin. Labium as wide as long. Endites elongate, widen distally. Legs long and slender, 1st patella and tibia longer than carapace and sometimes longer than body length. leg Ⅰ longer than Ⅳ, legs Ⅱ and Ⅳ subequal in length, leg Ⅲ shortest, and all of them furnished with ungual tufts and three claws; the superior claws are strongly toothed. Leg Ⅳ with calamistrum consisting of 2—4 rows of equal, tiny, distally bent setae. Abdomen elongate, cyclindrical. Cribellum narrow and with two pieces. Epigyne very simple. Male palp may have various apophyses on patella and tibia.

The Psechridae are a small family represented by four genera. Only eight species in two genera have been found in China.

Psechrids are web spiders. *Psechrus* has an agelenid-like funnel web, a horizontal or curved sheet with a retreat on one end. Unlike agelenids, a psechrid spider hangs under the web. When disturbed, it returns to the funnel. *Fecenia* has a vertical pseudo-orb with a funnel-shaped retreat near the upper edge of the middle. *Psechrus* females carry their egg-sac in the chelicerae, as do pisaurids (Levi, 1982).

Fecenia Simon, 1887

Fecenia cylindrata **Thorell, 1895 (fig.231O—Q)**
Fecenia cylindrata Thorell, 1895: 64; Lehtinen, 1967: 462, f. 472—473; Levi, 1982: 136, f. 80—82; Yang & Wang, 1993: 29, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Hainan; Myanmar.
Fecenia hainanensis **Wang, 1990**
Fecenia hainanensis Wang, 1990b: 157, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Hainan.

Psechrus Thorell, 1878

Psechrus ghecuanus **Thorell, 1897 (fig.232A—B, M—N)**
Psechrus ghecuanus Thorell, 1897: 261; Levi, 1982: 123, f. 29—33, 91; Yin, Wang & Zhang, 1985: 19, f. 1.
Distribution: Yunnan; Myanmar, Thailand.
Note: Specimen from India illustrated by Levi (1982, f. 32—33) may be not the same species.
Psechrus kunmingensis **Yin, Wang *et* Zhang, 1985 (fig.232C—D, O—P)**
Psechrus kunmingensis Yin, Wang & Zhang, 1985: 25, f. 5.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Psechrus mimus **Chamberlin, 1924 (fig.232E—F, Q—R; pl. 3C)**
Psechrus mimus Chamberlin, 1924: 2; Xu & Wang, 1983: 35, f. 1—7; Song, 1987: 68, f. 34; Song, 1988: 133; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 40, f. 31.
Psechrus senoculata Yin, Wang & Zhang, 1985: 21, f. 2; Feng, 1990: 40, f. 8. First synonymized with *P. mimus* by Song, 1988.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Henan.
Psechrus sinensis **Berland, 1914 (fig.232G—H, S)**
Psechrus sinensis Berland, J. & L. 1914: 131, f. 1—3; Levi, 1982: 123, f. 34—39, 91; Hu, 1984: 55, f. 50; Chen & Gao, 1990: 25, f. 27.
Psechrus guiyangensis Yin, Wang & Zhang, 1985: 24, f. 4. **New synonymy**
Distribution: Sichuan, Guizhou.
Note: 1. *P. guiyangensis* (female holotype) is synonymized with *P. sinensis* (male holotype) here because they were collected from the same locality, namely, Guiyang, Guizhou Province.
2. The illustrations of epigyne from Taiwan's specimens under the name of *P. sinensis* given by Levi (1982: 124, f. 38—39) are not the same species. It seems to us the specimens from Taiwan are the same as the species which were misidentified by Lee (1964) as *P.*

torvus.
***Psechrus tingpingensis* Yin, Wang *et* Zhang**, 1985 (**fig.232I—J**)
Psechrus tingpingensis Yin, Wang & Zhang, 1985: 23, f. 3; Feng, 1990: 34, f. 9.
Distribution: Hunan, Guangxi (Sichuan?).
Note: The specimens collected from Sichuan and reported by Schenkel (1963: 20, f. 3) as *P. sinensis* is somewhat similar to *P. tingpingensis*.
Species inquirenda
Psechrus torvus (O. P. -Cambridge, 1869) reported by Lee from Taiwan was likely misidentified. The illustrations of male palp and epigyne given by him (1964: 18, f. 3e—g) are quite different from those made by Levi (1982, f. 16—28) from syntypes of Ceylon. The species from Taiwan may a new species. See also the note 2 of *P. sinensis*.

Family Zoropsidae Bertkau, 1882

Medium-sized to large (10—16mm), cribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace longer than wide; with black markings resembling the pattern of ctenids, covered with white hairs. Eight eyes in two or three rows, all black. Anterior eye row consisting of four eyes. Chelicerae with lateral condyle, both margins with teeth. Endites parallel to each other. Labium movable, not fused with sternum. Fovea longitudinal. Leg formula: 4123. Tibia I and metatarsi I with many paired spines. Metatarsi and tarsi of anterior legs with claw tufts and scopulae; trichobothria on tarsi in two lines or irregular. Two dentate claws. Calamistrum present. Spinnerets close together. Cribellum weakly divided. Epigyne well sclerotized. Male palp with a large, broad tibial apophysis.

The Zoropsidae are a small family represented only six genera including only more than 20 species. Three species belonging to two genera have been reported in China.

Zoropsids inhabit under stones or beneath bark of trees.

Takeoa Lehtinen, 1967

***Takeoa nishimurai* (Yaginuma**, 1963) (**fig.233A**)
Zoropsis nishimurai Yaginuma, 1963: 1, pl. 1, 3; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 53, f. 45.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Japan.

Zoropsis Simon, 1878

***Zoropsis markamensis* Hu *et* Li**, 1987 (**fig.232T—U**)
Zoropsis markamensis Hu & Li, 1987b: 257, f. 6. 1—5.
Distribution: Tibet (Markam County).
Note: The generic position of the species seems to be uncertain.
***Zoropsis pekingensis* Schenkel**, 1953 (**figs.13J, 232V—W, 233B—D**)
Zoropsis pekingensis Schenkel, 1953: 11, f. 6; Tang, Urita, Kim & Song, 1998: f. 1—8.
Distribution: Beijing, Inner Mongolia.

Family Oxyopidae Thorell, 1869

Small to large (5—23mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Body color varies from bright green to yellowish brown or dark brown. Carapace longer than wide and convex anteriorly, sloping posteriorly. Clypeus very high, vertical, usually with conspicuous stripes and spots. Integument clothed in thin setae and sometimes in iridescent scales. Head narrow, subaccuminate. Eight eyes forming a compact subcircular group, those of the posterior row being typically strongly procurved and those of the anterior recurved, the anterior medians minute. Chelicerae long, not prominent, acuminate; fang short; fang—groove unarmed or weakly armed. Endite and labium very long. Legs long, slender, armed with long black spines, not scopulate; three claws. Abdomen generally oval, tapering to a point posteriorly. Spinnerets short, subequal. A small colulus present. Epigyne varies between genera: medi-

an depression with scape-like processes (*Oxyopes*), or a deep pit in front with paired projections or long horn-like processes (*Peucetia*). Male palp usually with tibial apophysis and paracymbium, in *Peucetia* with spoon-shaped median apophysis.

The Oxyopidae are a small family that occur worldwide. It comprises nine genera, three of which are including 31 species known from China.

Oxyopids are mainly plant-dwelling spiders commonly found on grass, shrubs and trees. They are diurnal or nocturnal hunters with good vision, enabling quick detection of prey. Prey is caught with the legs, and often by jumping a few centimeters or more into the air to seize a passing insect in full flight, or executing short jumps in pursuit of prey flying over plants. The egg-sac is fastened to a twig or leaf, or suspended in a small irregular web. The eggs are guarded by the female.

Hamataliwa Keyserling, 1887

***Hamataliwa sanmenensis* Song *et* Zheng**, 1992 (**fig.233E—H**)
Hamataliwa sanmenensis Song & Zheng, 1992: 30, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Oxyopes Latreille, 1804

***Oxyopes bianatinus* Xie *et* Kim**, 1996 (**figs.233I—J, 235A, N**)
Oxyopes bianatinus Xie & Kim, 1996: 33, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Hunan.
***Oxyopes birmanicus* Thorell**, 1887 (**figs.235B, 236A**)
Oxyopes birmanicus: Hu & Li, 1987b; 295, f. 27; Song, 1991b: 172, f. 4.
Distribution: Hainan, Fujian, Hunan, Tibet; India, Sumatra
***Oxyopes daksina* Sherriffs**, 1955 (**fig.233K—L**)
Oxyopes daksina Sherriffs, 1955: 305; Hu, 1980: 3, f. Ⅵ. 1—4; Hu, 1984: 267, f. 281; Chen & Gao, 1990: 139, f. 174; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 228, f. 237; Zhao, 1993: 309, f. 142 (lapsus for *daksima*).
Distribution: Hong Kong, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Sichuan; Sri Lanka.
***Oxyopes foliiformis* Song**, 1991 (**figs.235C, 236B**)
Oxyopes foliiformis Song, 1991: 178, f. 10.
Distribution: Heilongjiang
***Oxyopes forcipiformis* Xie *et* Kim**, 1996 (**figs.233M—N, 235D, 236C**)
Oxyopes forcipiformis Xie & Kim, 1996: 34, f. 6—10.
Distribution: Yunnan, Hunan.
***Oxyopes fujianicus* Song *et* Zhu**, 1993 (**figs.235E, 236D**)
Oxyopes fujianicus Song & Zhu, in Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 875, f. 43; Xie & Kim, 1996: 34, f. 6—10.
Distribution: Fujian.
***Oxyopes gyirongensis* Hu *et* Li**, 1987
Oxyopes gyirongensis Hu & Li, 1987a: 353, f. 26—27; Hu & Wu, 1989: 242, f. 199—200.
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjiang
***Oxyopes heterophthalmus* Latreille**, 1804
Oxyopes heterophthalmus: Hu & Wu, 1989: 244, f. 201. 1—2.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
***Oxyopes hotingchiehi* Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs.233O—P, 235F, 236E**)
Oxyopes hotingchiehi Schenkel, 1963: 389, f. 225; Hu, 1984: 267, f. 282; Hu & Wu, 1989: 244, f. 201. 1—2; Chen & Zhang, 1991: f. 229, f. 238; Song, 1991: 169, f. 1; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 87, f. 44.
Distribution: Hunan, Fujian, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Hubei, Xinjiang.
***Oxyopes javanus* Thorell**, 1887 (**figs.233Q—R, 236F**)
Oxyopes javanus: Writing Group, 1980: 181, f. 99; Song, 1987: 249, f. 203; Chen & Gao, 1990: 140, f. 175a—b.

Oxyopes hotingchiehi (non Schenkel, 1963): Hu, 1980: 68, pl. Ⅲ. 1—6 (misidentification).
Distribution: Guangdong, Hunan, Sichuan; China to Java; India.
***Oxyopes jianfeng* Song**, 1991 (**fig.233S—T**)
Oxyopes jianfeng Song, 1991: 177, f. 9.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Oxyopes labialis* Song**, 1991 (**figs.234A—B, 235G, 236G**)
Oxyopes labialis Song, 1991: 170, f. 2.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Oxyopes licenti* Schenkel**, 1953 (**figs.234E—F, 236I—J**)
Oxyopes licenti Schenkel, 1953: 81, f. 38.
Oxyopes parvus Paik, 1969: 114, f. 4, 27—40; Song & Liu, 1982: 449; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 147, f. 131; Hu, 1984: 269, f. 285; Song, 1987: 250, f. 205; Zhang, 1987: 170, f. 143: Chen & Gao, 1990: 141, f. 178; Zhao, 1993: 313, f. 145; Marusik, Hippa & Koponen, 1996: 40, f. 89—92. **New synonymy**
Oxyopes ramosus (non Panzer, 1804) Hu, 1980: 69, f. Ⅴ. 1—8; Hu, 1984: 270, f. 286; Guo, 1985: 139, f. 2—73. (misidentification).
Distribution: Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu; Korea, Russia (Siberia).
***Oxyopes lineatipes* (C. L. Koch, 1847) (figs.234C—D, 236H)**
Oxyopes viabilio Chamberlin, 1924: 16, pl. 4, f. 32. First synonymized with *O. lineatipes* by Song in 1988.
Oxyopes lineatipes: Writing Group, 1980: 180, f. 98; Hu, 1980: 68. pl. Ⅱ. 1—5; Hu, 1984: 268, f. 283; Wang, 1981: 126, f. 67A—B; Song, 1987: 250, f. 204; 1988: 133; Feng, 1990: 164, f. 139. 1—5; Chen & Gao, 1990: 140, f. 176a—b; Chen & Zhang, 1991: f. 239; Zhao, 1993: 310, f. 143.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan; China to Sumatra.
***Oxyopes macilentus* L. Koch**, 1878 (**figs.13K, 234G—H, 235H, 236K**)
Oxyopes macilentus: Chrysanthus, 1967: 419, f. 40—45; Yin, Wang & Hu, 1983: 34, f. 5G; Hu, 1980: 68, f. Ⅳ. 1—7; Hu, 1984: 269, f. 284; Feng, 1990: 165, f. 140; Chen & Gao, 1990: 141, f. 177; Song, 1991b: 173, f. 5; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 230, f. 240; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 876, f. 45.
Distribution: Hainan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Yunnan, China to Australia.
***Oxyopes ningxiaensis* Tang *et* Song**, 1990 (**figs.234I—J, 235I, 236L**)
Oxyopes ningxiaensis Tang & Song, 1990: 50, f. 2.
Distribution: Ningxia.
***Oxyopes sertatoides* Xie *et* Kim**, 1996 (**figs.234K—L, 236M**)
Oxyopes sertatoides Xie & Kim, 1996: 35, f. 11—14.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Hunan.
***Oxyopes sertatus* L. Koch**, 1878 (**figs.234M—N, 237A; pl. 3B**)
Oxyopes sertatus L. Koch, 1878: 779; Lee, 1964: 63, f. 23a-c; Hu, 1980: 60, f. Ⅰ. 1—6; Writing Group, 1980: 178, f. 97; Wang, 1981: 126, f. 66; Hu, 1984: 271, f. 287; Guo, 1985: 139, f. 2—74; Zhang, 1987: 171, f. 144; Song, 1987: 251, f. 206—207; 1988: 134; Feng, 1990: 166, f. 141; Chen & Gao, 1990: 142, f. 179; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 231, f. 241—242; Zhao, 1993: 311, f. 144.
Argiope aequior Chamberlin, 1924: 16, pl. 4, f. 33. First synonymized with *O. sertatus* by Song in 1988.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan; Korea, Japan.
***Oxyopes shweata* Tikader**, 1970
Oxyopes shweata: Hu & Li, 1987b: 295, f. 27. 13—4, 28. 1—2.
Distribution: Tibet; India
***Oxyopes sikkimensis* Tikader**, 1970 (**figs.234O—P, 235K, 237B**)
Oxyopes sikkimensis Tikader, 1970: 76, f. 47; Hu, Zhang & Li, 1983: 9, f. 2; Song, 1991: 174, f. 3A—D.
Distribution: Yunnan, Hunan, Guizhou; India.

***Oxyopes striagatus* Song**, 1991 (**figs.234Q—R, 235J, 237C**)
Oxyopes striagatus Song, 1991b: 174, f. 6.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui (Qianshan County).
***Oxyopes sushilae* Tikader**, 1965 (**figs.234S—T, 235L, 237D**)
Oxyopes sushilae Tikader, 1965: 141, f. 2; Hu, Liu & Li, 1985: 1, f. 1—8; Song, 1991b: 175, f. 7.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Guizhou; India.
***Oxyopes tenellus* Song**, 1991 (**figs.235M, 237E**)
Oxyopes tenellus Song, 1991b: 176, f. 8.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Oxyopes xinjiangensis* Hu *et* Wu**, 1989
Oxyopes xinjiangensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 245, f. 202; Zhao, 1993: 314, f. 146.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Oxyopes yiliensis* Hu *et* Wu**, 1989
Oxyopes yiliensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 247, f. 203.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Species inquirendae
Oxyopes aglossus: Hu, Zhang & Li, 1983: 9, f. 1, Hunan, Guizhou (?), probably misidentification (see Platnick, 1989: 430)
Species incertae sedis
Oxyopes transitus Schenkel, 1936: 242, Gansu (juvenile).

Peucetia Thorell, 1869

***Peucetia akwadaensis* Patel**, 1978 (**fig.237F—G**)
Peucetia akwadaensis Patel, 1978: 327, f. 1a—f; Hu, Wang & Chen, 1987: 69, f. 1A—E.
Distribution: Sichuan; India.
***Peucetia formosensis* Kishida**, 1930
Peucetia formosensis Kishida, 1930: 147, f. 1; Kayashima, 1939: 184, f. 1—3; Lee, 1964: 64, f. 23d.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Peucetia latikae* Tikader**, 1970 (**fig.237H—I**)
Peucetia latikae: Chen & Gao, 1990: 143, f. 180.
Distribution: Sichuan; India.

Family Anyphaenidae Bertkau, 1878

Medium-sized to large (10—17mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace ovoid, longer than wide; reddish brown, darker around eyes, sparsely covered with setae. Fovea longitudinal. Eight eyes close together in two recurved rows occupying half the width of head region; eyes on a low mound projecting forward over clypeus. Chelicerae long and slender, slightly porrect; furrow with two rows of teeth; fangs strong; condyle prominent. Labium oval. Endites well developed. Leg formula: 1423. Trochenters of legs notched; scopulae dense; two claws; claw tufts consisting of 3—8 rows of lamelliform setae. Abdomen oval; with a light covering of short setae as well as scattered, longer, dark setae; dorsum with distinct pattern of chevrons, venter without pigmentation. With one pair of booklungs and a tracheal spiracle located considerably anterior to the spinnerts, most often midway between spinnerets and epigastric furrow, sometimes closer to one or the other. Six spinerrets close together; anterior spinnerets contiguous at base; median spinnerets well developed; posterior pair tubular, as long as anterior pair. Colulus a group of conspicuous setae. Epigyne with large angular plate or a membranous area. Male palpal tibia longer than wide with a spiniform retrolateral tibial apophysis; cybium spoon-shaped with apex forming conductor-like process; embolus slender and piniform.

The Anyphaenidae are a large family with about 500 species worldwide. Only one genus

and two species have been reported from China.

Anyphaenids are active hunters generally occuring on the foliage of trees or in leaf litter under logs.

Anyphaena Sundevall, 1833

***Anyphaena mogan* Song *et* Chen**, 1987 (**fig.237J—K, N—P**)
Anyphaena mogan Song & Chen, 1987: 13, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Anyphaena xiushanensis* Song *et* Zhu**, 1991 (**fig.237L—M, Q—R**)
Anyphaena xiushanensis Song & Zhu, 1991: 1, f. 1—5; Song & Li, 1997: 417, f. 21.
Distribution: Hubei, Sichuan.

Family Liocranidae Lehtinen, 1967

Small to medium—sized (3—15mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace as wide as long or longer than wide, narrower in eye region. Eight eyes in two rows, sometimes reduced to four. Chelicerae usually with teeth. Labium not or barely longer than wide, not extending beyond middle of endites. Endites not narrowed medially. Legs: tibiae and metatarsi I and II armed below with biseriae rows of numerous long spines with distinct bases; trochanteral notch and feathery hairs present; ventral scopulae usually moderate or weak; two claws, claw tufts more or less indistinct; tarsal trichobothriua in two more or less irregular rows. Abdomen oval; dorsal scutum present in Phrurolithinae. Two booklungs; tracheae restricted to abdomen, spiracle close to spinnerets. Posterior and median spinnerets with cylindrical gland spigots; median spinnerets of females laterally flattened; distal segment of posterior spinnerets distinct and conical. Colulus unpaired, with setae. Epigyne variable. Male palpal bulbus usually with median apophysis (absent in Phrurolithinae); embolus basic pattern or thickened and shortened; primary conductor present, and apical, second conductor present; median apophysis present; tibia with apophyses; femur with modifications (Phrurolithinae).

The Liocranidae are represented by 44 genera, 5 of which including 22 species occur in China.

Liocranids are free-living ground-dwelling spiders inhabiting forest litter; some genera are associated with ants and termites.

Agrocea Westring, 1862

***Agrocea mongolica* Schenkel**, 1936 (**fig.238A—B, E—F**)
Agrocea mongolica Schenkel, 1936: 283, f. 96; Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1991: 7, f. 1; Namkung. 1992: 96, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Liaoning; Mongolia.
***Agrocea montana* Hayashi**, 1986 (**fig.238C—D**)
Agrocea montana Hayashi, 1986: 24, f. 1—10; Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1991: 8, f. 2; Hayashi, 1992: 134, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Liaoning; Japan.

Itatsina Kishida, 1930

***Itatsina mengla* Song *et* Zhu**, 1994 (**fig.238G—H**)
Itatsina mengla Song & Zhu, 1994: 42, f. 7.
Distribution: Yunnan (Mengla County).
***Itatsina praticola* (Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906) (**fig.238I—L**)
Agrocea praticola Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 291, f. 464.
Itasina praticola: Yaginuma, 1986: 185, f. 102. 7; Song, 1987: 328, f. 282; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 258, f. 271.
Coelotes lushanensis Peng & Wang, 1997: 329, f. 20—23 (male); Zhang, 1998: 113,

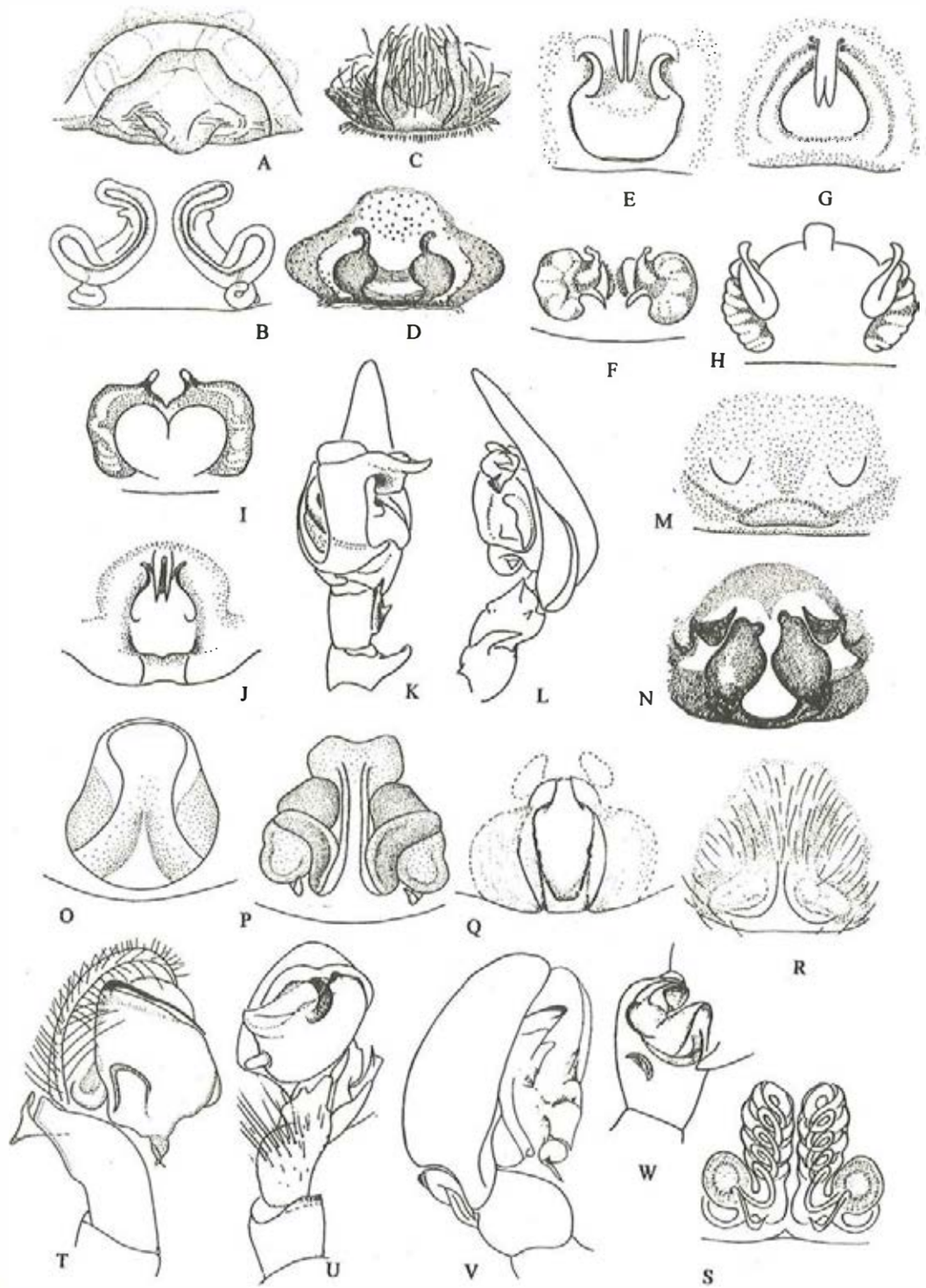

Fig.230

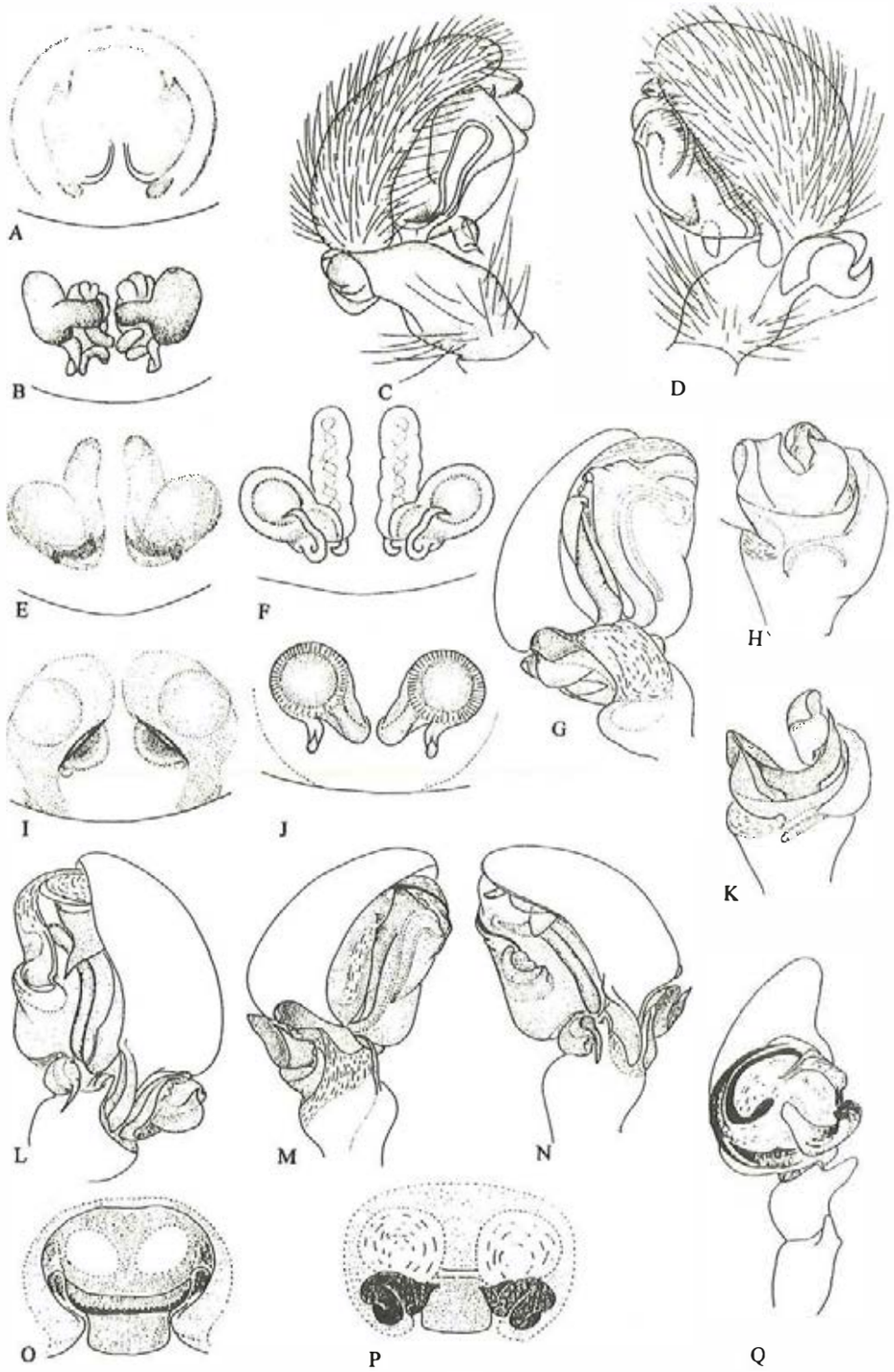

Fig. 231

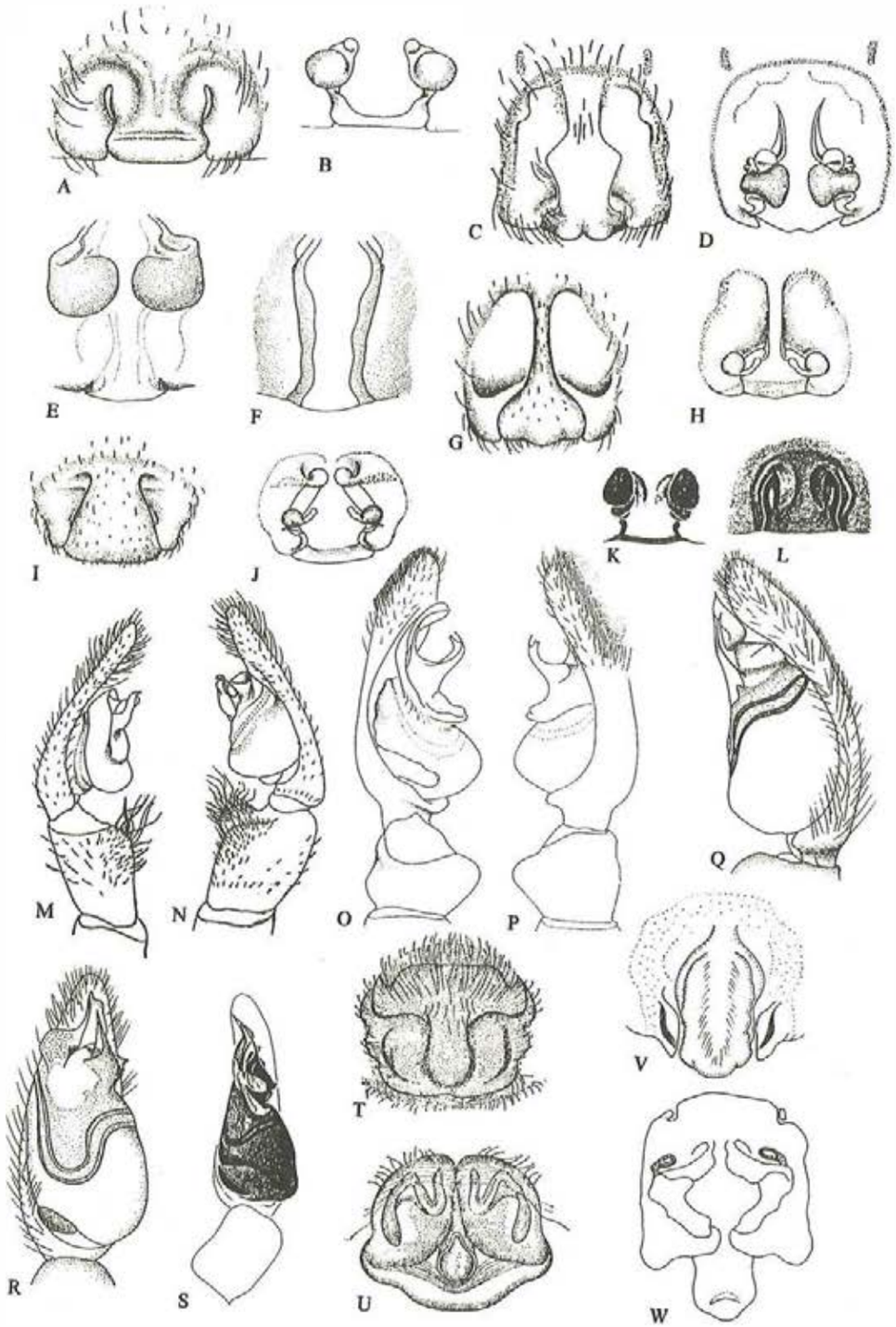

Fig. 232

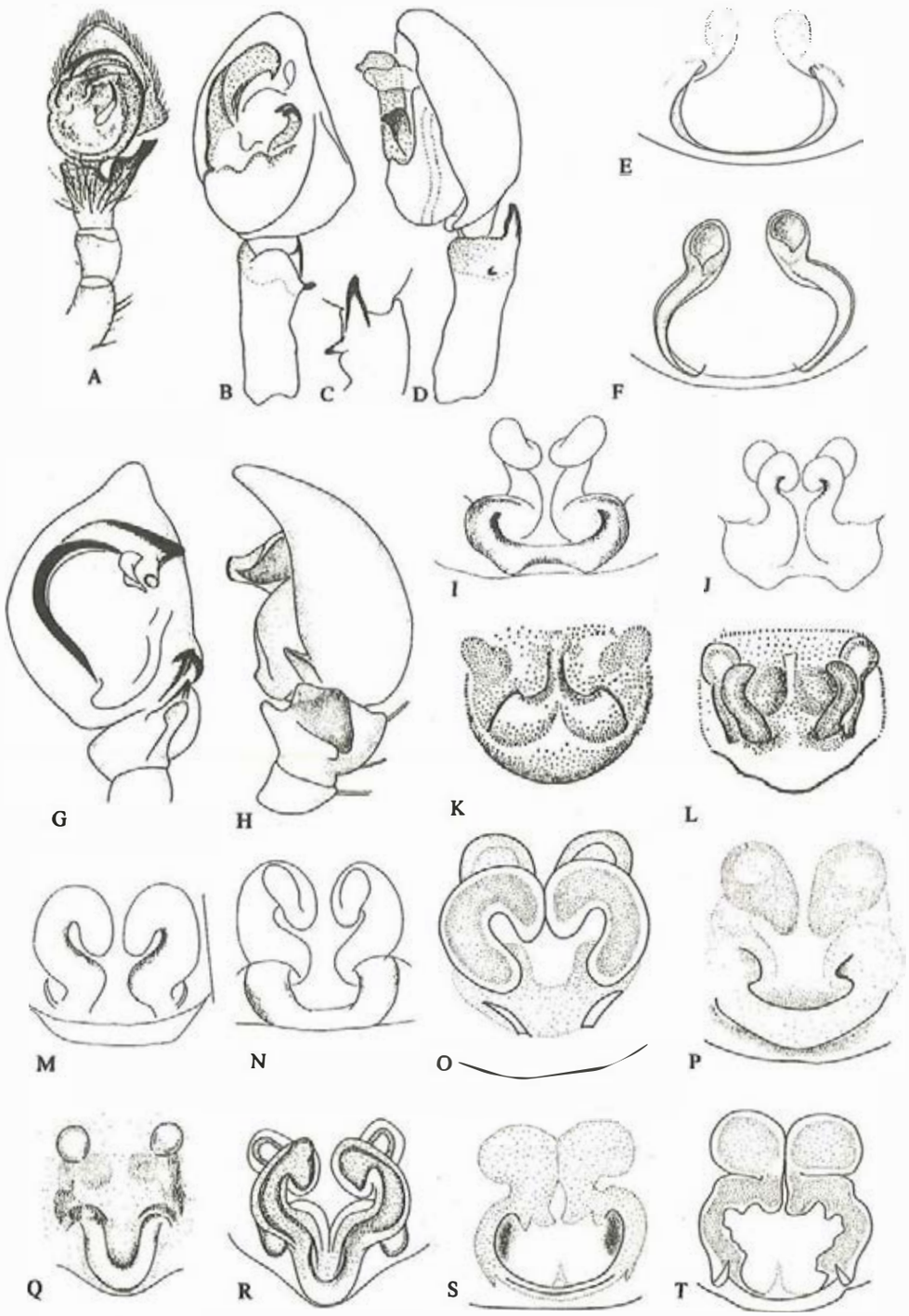

Fig. 233

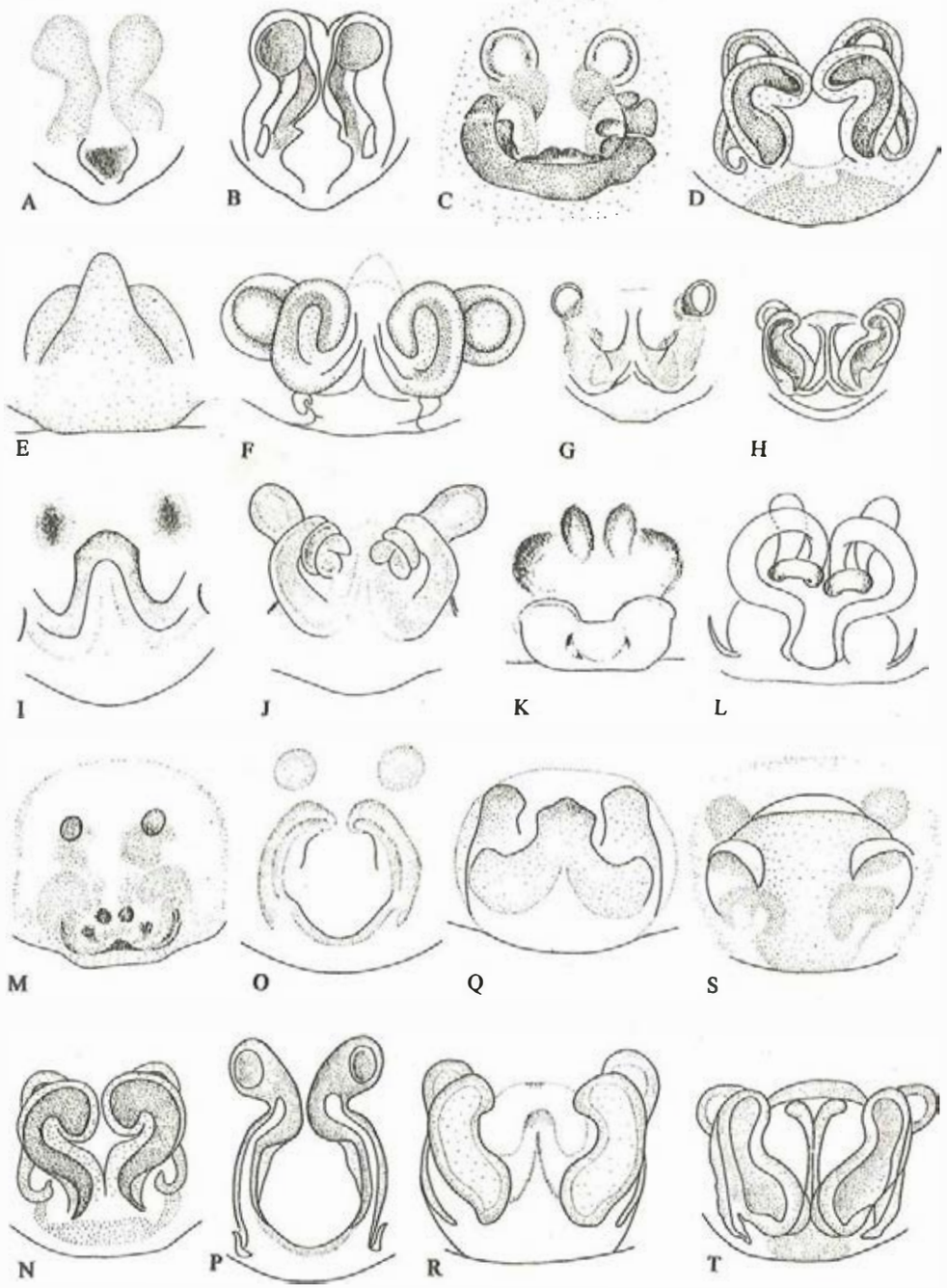

Fig. 234

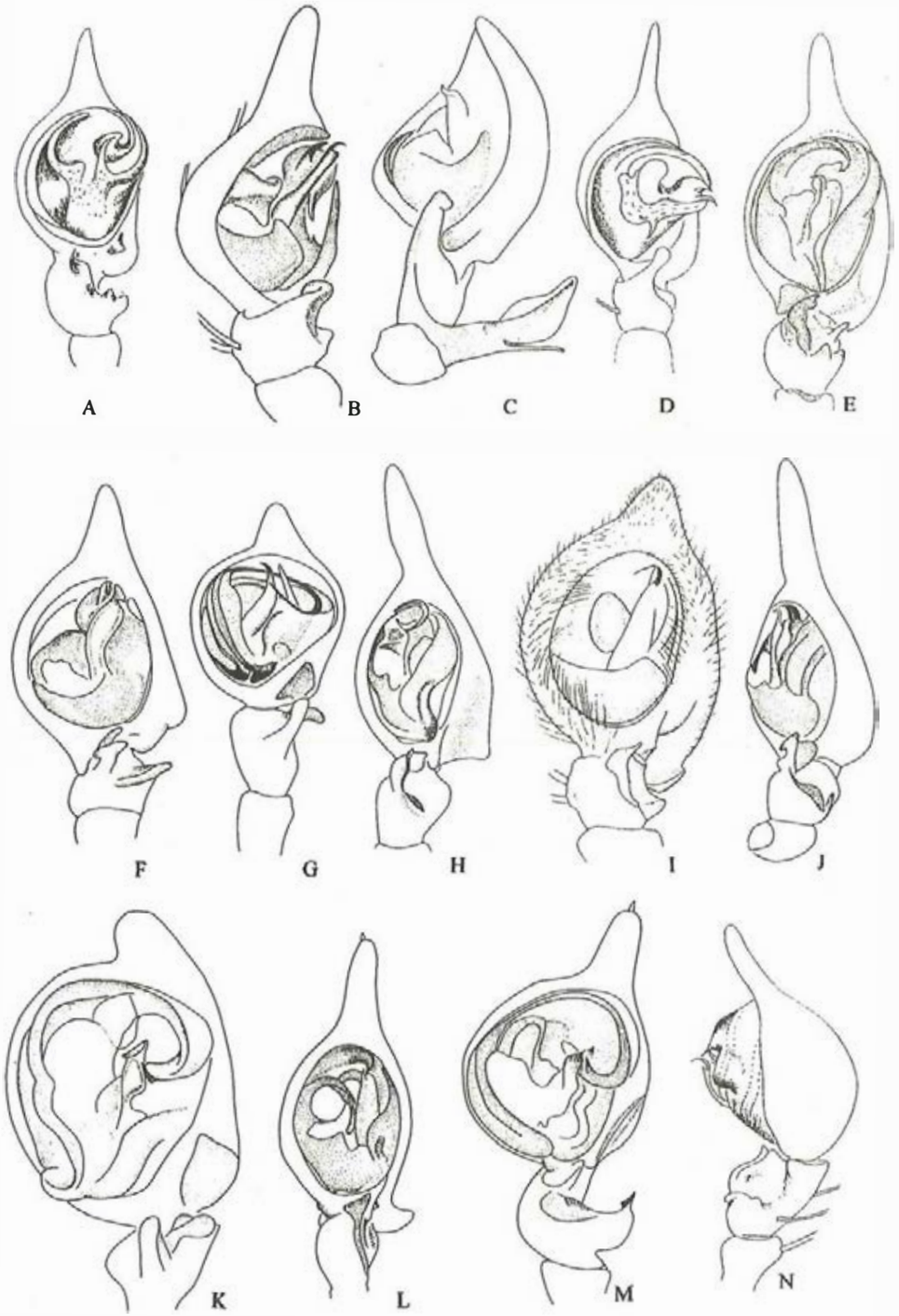

Fig. 235

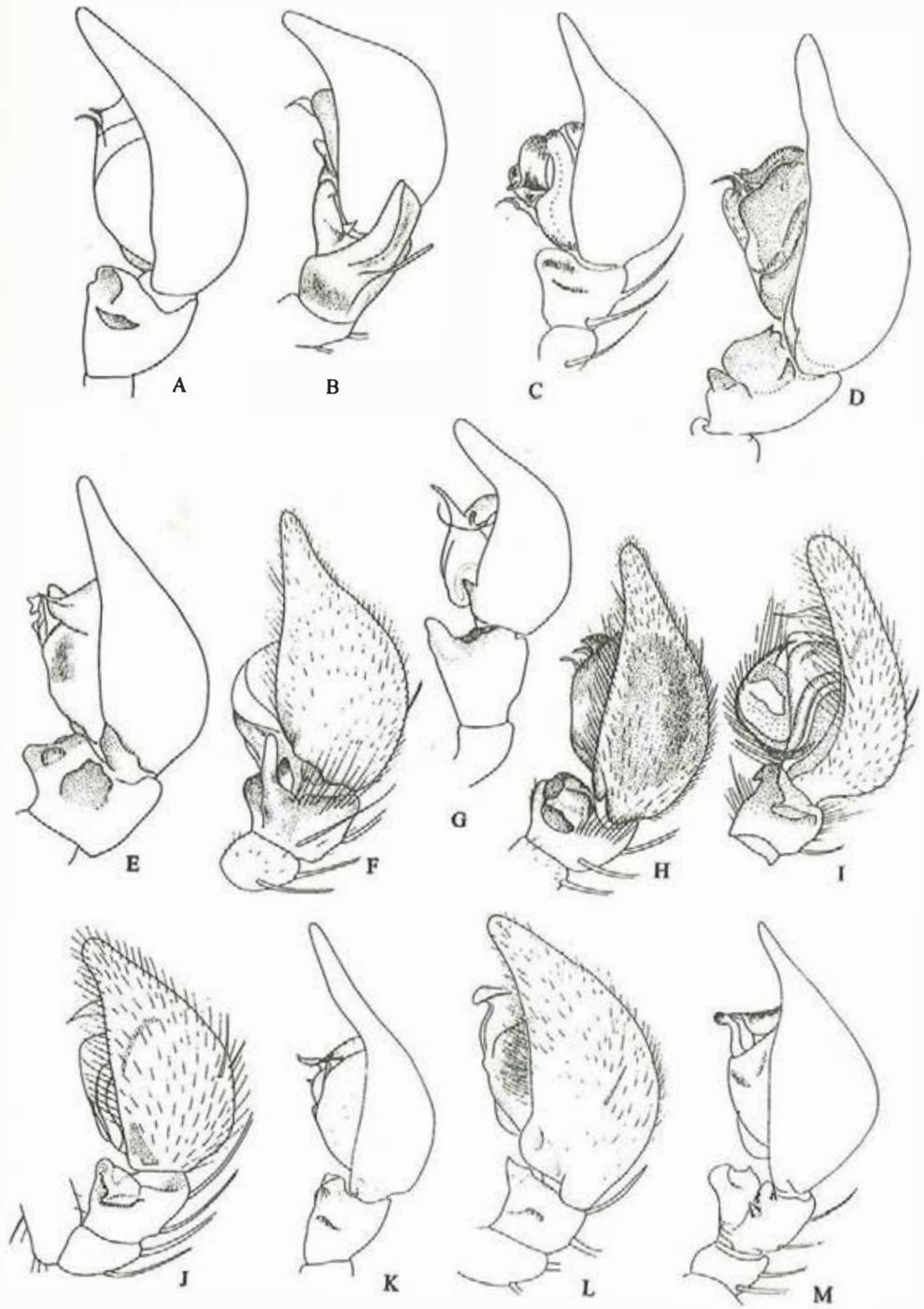

Fig. 236

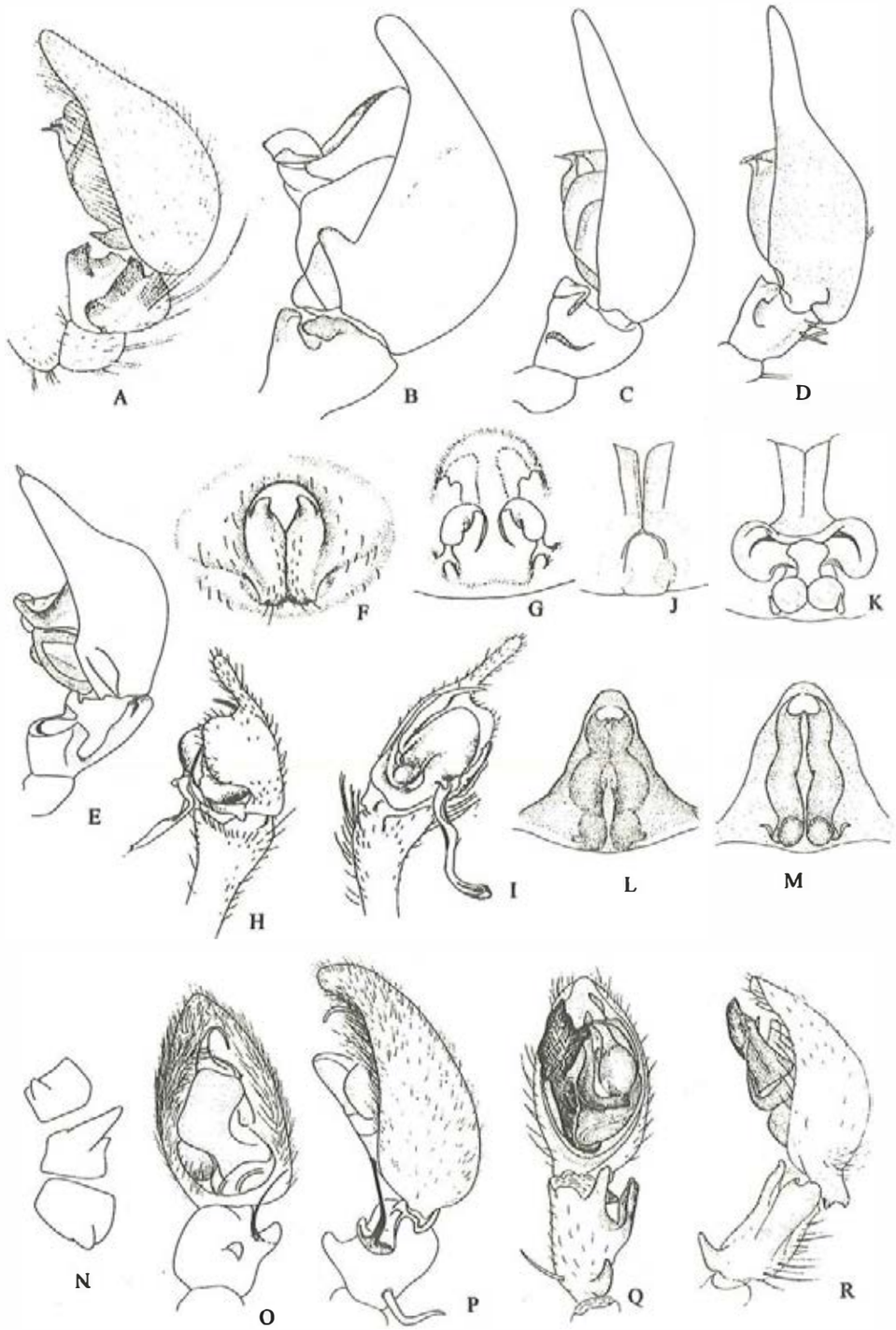

Fig. 237

f. a—d (female). **New synonymy**
Distribution: Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu; Japan.

Mesiotelus Simon, 1897

Mesiotelus lubricus **(Simon, 1880) (fig. 238M—N)**
Liocranum lubricus Simon, 1880: 122, pl. 3, f. 26—27.
Mesiotelus lubricus Simon, 1897: 140; Song & Hubert, 1983: 14, f. 37—40; Song, 1987: 328, f. 283.
Distribution: Beijing.

Orthobula Simon, 1896

Orthobula crucifera **Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (fig. 238O—R)**
Orthobula crucifera Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 292, f. 74, 469, 473; Platnick, 1977: 45, f. 1—4; Hu & Song, 1982: 58, f. 5; Hu, 1984: 303, f. 322.
Distribution: Hunan, Shaanxi, Beijing; Japan.
Orthobula yaginumai **Platnick, 1977 (fig. 239A—B)**
Orthobula yaginumai Platnick, 1977: 46, f. 5—6; Song, 1987: 329, f. 284; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 877, f. 46.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian.
Orthobula zhangmuensis **Hu *et* Li, 1987**
Orthobula zhangmuensis Hu & Li, 1987: 310, f. 37.
Distribution: Tibet.

Phrurolithus C. L. Koch, 1839

Phrurolithus claripes **(Doenitz *et* Strand, 1906)**
Micaria claripes Doenitz & Strand, in Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 388, Taf. 6, f. 68; Lee, 1964: 70, f. 25k—l (lapsus for *clasipis*).
Phrurolithus claripes: Chen & Zhang, 1991: 254, f. 266; Zhao, 1993: 341, f. 163.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang; Japan.
Phrurolithus daoxianensis **Yin *et al.*, 1997 (fig. 240G—H)**
Phrurolithus daoxianensis Yin, Peng, Gong & Kim, 1997: 25, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Hunan.
Phrurolithus dianchiensis **Yin *et al.*, 1997 (fig. 239C—D)**
Phrurolithus dianchiensis Yin, Peng, Gong & Kim, 1997: 26, f. 5—8.
Distribution: Hunan.
Phrurolithus festivus **(C. L. Koch, 1835) (figs. 239E—F, 240I—J)**
Phrurolithus festivus: Reimoser, 1937: 85, f. 79—80; Roberts, 1985: 92, f. 36d; Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1994: 168.
Phrurolithus mininus: Tu & Zhu, 1986: 92, f. 20—23.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei, Liaoning; Palearctic.
Phrurolithus foveatus **Song, 1990 (fig. 239G—H)**
Phrurolithus foveatus Song, 1990: 341, f. 2.
Distribution: Hunan
Phrurolithus hengshan **Song, 1990 (figs. 239I—J, 240K—L)**
Phrurolithus hengshan Song, 1990: 342, f. 3.
Distribution: Hunan.
Phrurolithus komurai **Yaginuma, 1952 (fig. 239K—L)**
Phrurolithus komurai Yaginuma, 1952: 13, f. 7—9; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 255, f. 268; Komatsu, 1961: 26, f. A—F.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Japan.
Phrurolithus liaoningensis **Song *et al.*, 1994 (figs. 239M—N, 240M—N)**
Phrurolithus liaoningensis Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1994: 169, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Liaoning.
Phrurolithus pennatus **Yaginuma, 1967 (fig. 239O—P)**

Phrurolithus pennatus Yaginuma, 1967: 102, f. 3i—k; Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1994: 170.
Distribution: Liaoning; Korea, Japan.
***Phrurolithus shimenensis* Yin *et al.*, 1997 (fig.239Q—R)**
Phrurolithus shimenensis Yin, Peng, Gong & Kim, 1997: 27, f. 9—14.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Phrurolithus sinicus* Zhu *et* Mei, 1982 (figs.13L, 239S, 240A—B, 241A—B)**
Phrurolithus sinicus Zhu & Mei, 1982: 49, f. 1—5; Hu, 1984: 304, f. 323; Song, 1987: 330, f. 285; Zhang, 1987: 199, f. 173; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 254, f. 267.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Jilin; Korea.
***Phrurolithus splendidus* Song *et* Zheng, 1992 (figs.240C—D, 241C—D)**
Phrurolithus splendidus Song & Zheng, 1992: 103, f. 1.
Phrurolithus pennatus (non Yaginuma, 1967) Tu & Zhu, 1986: 93, f. 24—28; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 256, f. 269 (misidentification).
Distribution: Zhejiang, Shanxi.
***Phrurolithus taiwanicus* Hayashi *et* Yoshida, 1993**
Phrurolithus taiwanicus Hayashi & Yoshida, 1993: 49, f. 8—11.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Phrurolithus zhejiangensis* Song *et* Kim, 1991 (fig.240E—F)**
Phrurolithus zhejiangensis Song & Kim, 1991: 23, f. 16—18.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Family Clubionidae Wagner, 1888

Medium-sized (5—12mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Pale to yellowish white or brownish, with chelicerae and anterior region of eyes usualy dark brown; abdomen with distinct heart-shaped mark, sometimes with chevrons; median band or dark ring around spinnerets. Carapace ovoid, distinctly longer than wide; fovea shallow to absent. Eight eyes in two rows, small, uniform in size; posterior row slightly longer than anterior row . Chelicerae rather long, slender or stout; promargin with 2—7 teeth, retromargin with 2—4 small teeth; in some species, especially males, strongly developed with a long fang. Endites longer than wide, with oblique indentations medially on lateral side, apex truncated and furnished with scopulae. Labium longer than wide. Legs moderately long, prograde; tibiae and metatarsi with one, two or more pairs of macrosetae ventrally; trochanters with or without notches; leg formula 4132 or 1423; two claws with dense claw tufts and scopulae. Abdomen oval; males sometimes with small dorsal scutum. Anterior spinnerets conical or cylindrical and contiguous; median spinnerets cylindrical in both sexes; posterior two-segmented with apical segment short. Two booklungs; tracheal system limited to abdomen, with spiracle close to spinnerets. Epigynal plate convex and sometimes sclerotized. Male palp with retrolateral apophysis variable; embolus short; cymbium sometimes with basal apophysis; median apophysis absent.

The Clubionidae are a family represented by 24 genera, two of which consisting of 94 species occur in China.

Clubionids are free-living, nocturnal hunters commonly found on vegetation. They are aggressive and use their front legs to detect and grab prey. Sac-like retreats are construct in rolled up leaves, folded blades of grass or under loose bark into which they retreat duing the day. The flattened egg-sac is suspended inside the retreat and the femle guards it. *Clubiona* species are frequently encountered on crops and they may play an important role in agroecosystem.

Cheiracanthium C. L. Koch, 1839

***Cheiracanthium adjacensoides* Song, Chen *et* Hou, 1990 (figs.241E—F, 243C—D)**
Cheiracanthium adjacensoides Song, Chen & Hou, 1990: 427, f. 1—4..
Cheiracanthium paradjacens Chen & Gao, 1990: 148, f. 186 (*nomem nudum*).

Distribution: Anhui, Sichuan.
***Cheiracanthium brevispinum* Song, 1982 (figs.241G—H, 243E—F)**
Cheiracanthium brevispinus Song, in Song, Feng & Shang, 1982: 73, f. 1—5; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 158, f. 141; Song, 1987: 313, f. 267; Zhang, 1987: 191, f. 163; Feng, 1990: 168, f. 143; Zhao, 1993: 316, f. 148.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Inner Mongolia; Korea.
***Cheiracanthium erraticum* (Walckenaer, 1802) (fig.241I—J)**
Aranea erratica Walckenaer, 1802: 219.
Cheiracanthium erraticum: Roberts, 1985: 88, f. 34a; Zhang, 1994: 133, f. 4—5.
Distribution: Jilin, Heilongjiang; Palearctic.
***Cheiracanthium exquistitum* Zhang *et* Zhu, 1993 (figs.241K—L, 243G—H)**
Cheiracanthium exquistitum Zhang & Zhu, 1993: f. 5, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Cheiracanthium fibrosum* Zhang, Hu *et* Zhu, 1994 (figs.241M—N, 243I—J)**
Cheiracanthium fibrosum Zhang, Hu & Zhu, 1994: 8, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Cheiracanthium fujianense* Gong, 1983 (fig.241O—P)**
Cheiracanthium fujianense Gong, 1983: 61, f. 1—8; Song, 1987: 314, f. 268.
Distribution: Fujian.
***Cheiracanthium gyirongense* Hu *et* Li, 1987 (fig.241Q—R)**
Cheiracanthium gyirongensis Hu & Li, 1987b: 306, f. 34; Platnick, 1993: 607 (*gyirongense*).
Distribution: Tibet.
***Cheiracanthium hypocyrtum* Zhang *et* Zhu, 1993 (fig.241S—T)**
Cheiracanthium hypocyrtum Zhang & Zhu, 1993: 5, f. 3—4.
Distribution: Yunnan, Guizhou.
***Cheiracanthium insigne* O. P. -Cambridge, 1874 (fig.243K—L)**
Cheiracanthium insigne: Chen & Zhang, 1991: 252, f. 264; Majumder & Tikader, 1991: 60, f. 113—116.
Distribution: Zhejiang; India, Sri Lanka.
***Cheiracanthium japonicum* Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (fig.241U—V; pl. 3E)**
Cheiracanthium japonicum Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 288, Taf. 16, f. 503; Hu, 1979; 67, f. 8; Hu, 1984: 298, f. 316; Guo, 1985: 146, f. 2—78; Song, 1987: 315, f. 269; Zhao, 1993: 317, f. 149.
Distribution: Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Henan, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
***Cheiracanthium lascivum* Karsch, 1879**
Cheiracanthium lascivum Karsch, 1879: 91; Hu, 1984: 298, f. 305. 2.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Korea, Japan, Russia.
***Cheiracanthium liuyangensis* Xie *et al.*, 1996 (fig.241W—X)**
Cheiracanthium liuyangensis Xie, Yin, Yan & Kim, 1996: 97, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Cheiracanthium longtailen* Xu, 1993 (fig.242A—B)**
Cheiracanthium longtailen Xu, 1993: 27, f. A—B.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Cheiracanthium ningmingensis* Zhang *et* Yin, 1998 (fig.243M—N)**
Cheiracanthium ningmingensis Zhang & Yin, 1998: f. 1—3.
Distribution: Guangxi.
***Cheiracanthium olliforme* Zhang *et* Zhu, 1993 (fig.242C—D)**
Cheiracanthium olliforme Zhang & Zhu, 1993: 76, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Cheiracanthium pennyi* O. P. -Cambridge, 1873 (figs.242E—F, 243O—P)**
Cheiracanthium pennyi: Song, Yu & Shang, 1981: 88, f. 15—17; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 159, f. 142; Hu, 1984: 298, f. 317; Guo, 1985: 147, f. 2—79; Song, 1987:

315, f. 270; Zhang, 1987: 193, f. 165; Hu & Wu, 1989: 304, f. 243; Chen & Gao, 1990: 149, f. 187; Zhao, 1993: 319, f. 150.
Cheiracanthium circumcinctum Schenkel, 1963: 257, f. 145; Hu, 1979: 67, f. 9.
Distribution: Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Palearctic.
***Cheiracanthium pichoni* Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs.242G—H, 243Q—R**)
Cheiracanthium pichoni Schenkel, 1963: 258, f. 146; Writing Group, 1980: 186, f. 103; Song & Zheng, 1981: 351, f. 9—12; Song, 1987: 317, f. 271; Chen & Gao, 1990: 149, f. 188; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 250, f. 262.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Sichuan.
***Cheiracanthium simaoensis* Zhang *et* Yin**, 1998 (**figs.242I—J, 244A—B**)
Cheiracanthium simaoensis Zhang & Yin, 1998: f. 4—7.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Cheiracanthium solidum* Zhang, Zhu *et* Hu**, 1993 (**fig.242K—L**)
Cheiracanthium solidum Zhang, Zhu & Hu, 1993: 107, f. 5—6.
Distribution: Guizhou.
***Cheiracanthium sphaericum* Zhang, Zhu *et* Hu**, 1993 (**fig.242M—N**)
Cheiracanthium sphaericum Zhang, Zhu & Hu, 1993: 107, f. 7—8.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Cheiracanthium submordax* Zhang, Zhu *et* Hu**, 1993 (**figs.242O—P, 244C—D**)
Cheiracanthium submordax Zhang, Zhu & Hu, 1993: 106, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Guangxi.
***Cheiracanthium taegense* Paik**, 1990 (**figs.242Q—R, 244E—F**)
Cheiracanthium taegense: Xu & Zhang, 1993: 94, f. 1—4; Zhang, Hu & Zhu, 1994: 9, f. 3—6.
Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan; Korea.
***Cheiracanthium uncinatum* Paik**, 1985 (**figs.242S—T, 244G—H; pl. 3F**)
Cheiracanthium uncinatum Paik, 1985: 2, f. 1—9; 1990: 15, f. 71—81; Zhang & Zhu, 1993: 77, f. 3—6.
Distribution: Hunan; Korea.
***Cheiracanthium unicum* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**figs.242U—V, 244I—J**)
Cheiracanthium unicum Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 287, Taf. 16, f. 501; Yamakawa & Kumada, 1979: 12, f. 11—12; Song, 1987: 318, f. 272; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 250, f. 261.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Korea, Japan.
***Cheiracanthium virescens* (Sundevall**, 1833) (**fig.242W—X**)
Cheiracanthium virescens: Hu, 1979: 66, f. 7; Hu, 1984: 300, f. 035. 3; Chen & Gao, 1990: 150, f. 189; Zhao, 1993: 320, f. 151; Zhang, 1994: 133, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Sichuan, Hebei; Palearctic.
***Cheiracanthium zhejiangense* Hu *et* Song**, 1982 (**figs.243A—B, 244K—L**)
Cheiracanthium zhejiangense Hu & Song, 1982: 56, f. 4; Hu, 1984: 299, f. 318; Song, 1987: 319, f. 273; Feng, 1990: 169, f. 144; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 251, f. 263.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Species inquirendae
Chiracanthium lapidicolens: Saito, 1936: 76, pl. 11, Hebei; *Ch. mongolicum* Schenkel, 1963: 254, f. 143, Heilongjiang.

Clubiona Latreille, 1804

***Clubiona aciformis* Zhang *et* Hu**, 1991 (**figs.244M—N, 247A—B**)
Clubiona aciformis Zhang & Hu, 1991: 420, f. 9—12; Zhang, 1992: 56, f. 21—24.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Clubiona asrevida* Ono**, 1992 (**fig.247C—D**)
Clubiona asrevida Ono, 1992: 124, f. 5—7; 1994: 81, f. 19—22.
Distribution: Taiwan.

***Clubiona baimaensis* Song *et* Zhu**, 1991 (**fig.244O—P**)
Clubiona baimaensis Song & Zhu, in Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1991: 66, f. 1; Song & Li, 1997: 418, f. 22.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Clubiona bakurovi* Mikhailov**, 1990 (**fig.247E—F**)
Clubiona bakurovi Mikhailov, 1990: 163, f. 61—65; Zhang, 1991: 33, f. 15—16; Mikhailov, 1995: 40, f. 46.
Distribution: Jilin; Russia.
***Clubiona bonicula* Ono**, 1994 (**fig.247G—H**)
Clubiona bonicula Ono, 1994: 78, f. 13—16.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Clubiona coerulescens* L. Koch**, 1867 (**figs. 245A, 247I—J**)
Clubiona coerulescens L. Koch, 1867: 342; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 58, f. 10; Heimer & Nentwig, 1991: 402, f. 1047.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Palearctic.
***Clubiona coreana* Paik**, 1990 (**figs.245B—C, 247K—L**)
Clubiona coreana Paik, 1990: 89, f. 1—15; Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1991: 67, f. 2.
Distribution: Liaoning.
***Clubiona corrugata* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**figs.245D—E, 247M—N**)
Clubiona corrugata Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 283, f. 482; Hu & Song, 1982: 55, f. 1; Hu, 1984: 288, f. 303; Gong, 1984: 201, f. 1—15; Guo, 1985: 149, f. 2—80; Song, 1987: 320, f. 274; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 59, f. 12; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 877, f. 47; Zhao, 1993: 322, f. 154.
Clubiona caerulescens sinensis Hu, 1979: 64, f. 1; Zhao, 1993: 321, f. 153.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Shandong, Jilin; Japan.
***Clubiona deletrix* O. P. -Cambridge**, 1885 (**figs.245F—G, 247O, 248A**)
Clubiona deletrix Cambridge, 1885: 21, pl. 2, f. 14; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 58, f. 8, 24; Zhang, 1991: 9, f. 1—4; Ono, 1994: 80, f. 17—18.
Clubiona maculata Song & Chen, 1979: 23, f. 1—4; Writing Group, 1980: 185, f. 102; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 164, f. 147; Hu, 1984: 298, f. 309; Guo, 1985: 164, f. 147.
Clubiona reichlini Schenkel, 1944: 203, f. 14; Song, 1987: 326, f. 281; Feng, 1990: 172, F. 147; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 245, f. 256; Zhao, 1993: 334, f. 161.
Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Xinjiang, Shandong; Japan.
***Clubiona drassodes* O, P. -Cambridge**, 1874 (**figs.245H—I, 248B—C**)
Clubiona drassodes: Gong, 1983: 64, f. 17—31; Song, 1987: 320, f. 275; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 58, f. 9, 23; Okuma *et al.*, 1993: 59, f. 51.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi, Fujian, Sichuan; India, Bangladesh.
***Clubiona duoconcava* Zhang *et* Hu**, 1991 (**figs.245J—K, 248D—E**)
Clubiona duoconcava Zhang & Hu, 1991: 417, f. 1—4; Zhang, 1992: 47, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Hunan, Guizhou.
***Clubiona filicata* O. P. -Cambridge**, 1874 (**figs.245L—M, 248F—G**)
Clubiona filicata: Gong, 1989: 109, f. 1—13; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 58, f. 7, 22; Majumder & Tikader, 1991: 23, f. 30—35.
Clubiona swatowensis Strand, 1907: 39. First synonymized with C. *filicata* by Zhang & Hu, 1989.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Yunnan, Hunan; India.
***Clubiona flexa* Zhang**, 1992 (**figs.245N—O, 248H—I**)
Clubiona flexa Zhang, 1992: 53, f. 13—16; Zhang & Chen, 1993: 306, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Clubiona fusoidea* Zhang**, 1992 (**figs.245P—Q, 248J—K**)

Clubiona fusoidea Zhang, 1992: 54, f. 17—20; Zhang, 1993: 164, f. 5—8.
Distribution: Hunan.

***Clubiona fuzhouensis* Gong**, 1985
Clubiona fuzhouensis Gong, 1985: 211, f. 1—14.
Distribution: Fujian.

***Clubiona genevensis* L. Koch**, 1866 (**figs.245R—S, 248L—M**)
Clubiona genevensis: Zhou, Wang & Zhu, 1983: 157, f. 8; Roberts, 1985: 86, f. 33c; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 58, f. 6, 21.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

***Clubiona haeinsensis* Paik**, 1990 (**figs.245T, 246A**)
Clubiona haeinsensis Paik, 1990: 91, f. 16—31; Zhang, 1991: 31, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Hubei; Korea, Russia.

***Clubiona hedini* Schenkel**, 1936 (**figs.246B—C, 248N—O**)
Clubiona hedini Schenkel, 1936: 165, f. 57c (female only, not male); Mikhailov, 1997: 87, f. 1—2; Zhao, 1993: 324, f. 155.
Distribution: Gansu.

Clubiona heterosaca* Yin *et al., 1996 (**fig.246D—E**)
Clubiona heterosaca Yin, Yan, Gong & Kim, 1996: 63, f. 1.
Distribution: Hunan.

***Clubiona hummeli* Schenkel**, 1936 (**fig. 249A—B**)
Clubiona hummeli Schenkel, 1936: 159, f. 55a—b (male only, not female); Zhao, 1993: 325, f. 156; Mikhailov, 1995: 108, f. 33—24; 1997: 88, f. 3—6.
Clubiona solictum Namkung & Kim, 1987: 25, f. 1, 6, 7 (female only, not male).
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Henan, Shanxi, Gansu, Shandong, Ningxia, Liaoning, Jilin.

***Clubiona insulana* Ono**, 1989 (**fig.249C—D**)
Clubiona insulana Ono, 1989: 162, f. 21—22; 1994: 82.
Distribution; Taiwan; Japan.

***Clubiona interjecta* L. Koch**, 1870 (**figs.246F—G, 249E—F**)
Clubiona interjecta L. Koch, 1870: 89, pl. 3, f. 7, 7a—b; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 57, f. 3, 18.
Distribution: Sichuan, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Russia (Siberia).

***Clubiona irinae* Mikhailov**, 1991 (**figs.246H—I, 249G—H**)
Clubiona irinae Mikhailoy, 1991: 208, f. 1—7; 1994: 105
Clubiona nigra Zhang, 1993: 162, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Jilin, Heilongjiang; Russia (Far East).

***Clubiona japonica* L. Koch**, 1878 (**figs.246J—K, 249I—J**)
Clubiona japonica L. Koch, 1878: 759, pl. 16, f. 21—22; Chu & Okuma, 1976: 115; Ono, 1994: 72.
Distribution: Taiwan; Korea, Japan, Russia (Siberia), Thailand.

***Clubiona japonicola* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**figs.246L—M, 249K—L**)
Clubiona japonicola Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 281, pl. 16, f. 498; Lee, 1964: 69, f. 25g—h; Chu & Okuma, 1970: 79; 1976: 115 (*japonicolb*); Song, Huang & Feng, 1977: 32, f. 1—2; Writing Group, 1980: 182, f. 100; Wang, 1981: 129, f. 69; Yin, Wang & Hu, 1983: 34, f. 4B; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 161, f. 144; Gong, 1984: 203, f. 16—20; Guo, 1985: 149, f. 2—82; Song, 1987: 322, f. 277; Zhang, 1987: 195, f. 168; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 58, f. 4, 19; Feng, 1990: 171, f. 146; Chen & Gao, 1990: 152, f. 193; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 243, f. 252; Zhao, 1993: 326, f. 157; Ono, 1994: 84.
Clubiona parajaponicola Schenkel, 1963: 251, f. 141.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei; Korea, Japan, Russia (Siberia), Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines.

Clubiona jiulongensis* Zhang *et al., 1996 (**fig.246N—O**)
Clubiona jiulongensis Zhang, Yin & Kim, 1996: 49, f. 1—3.

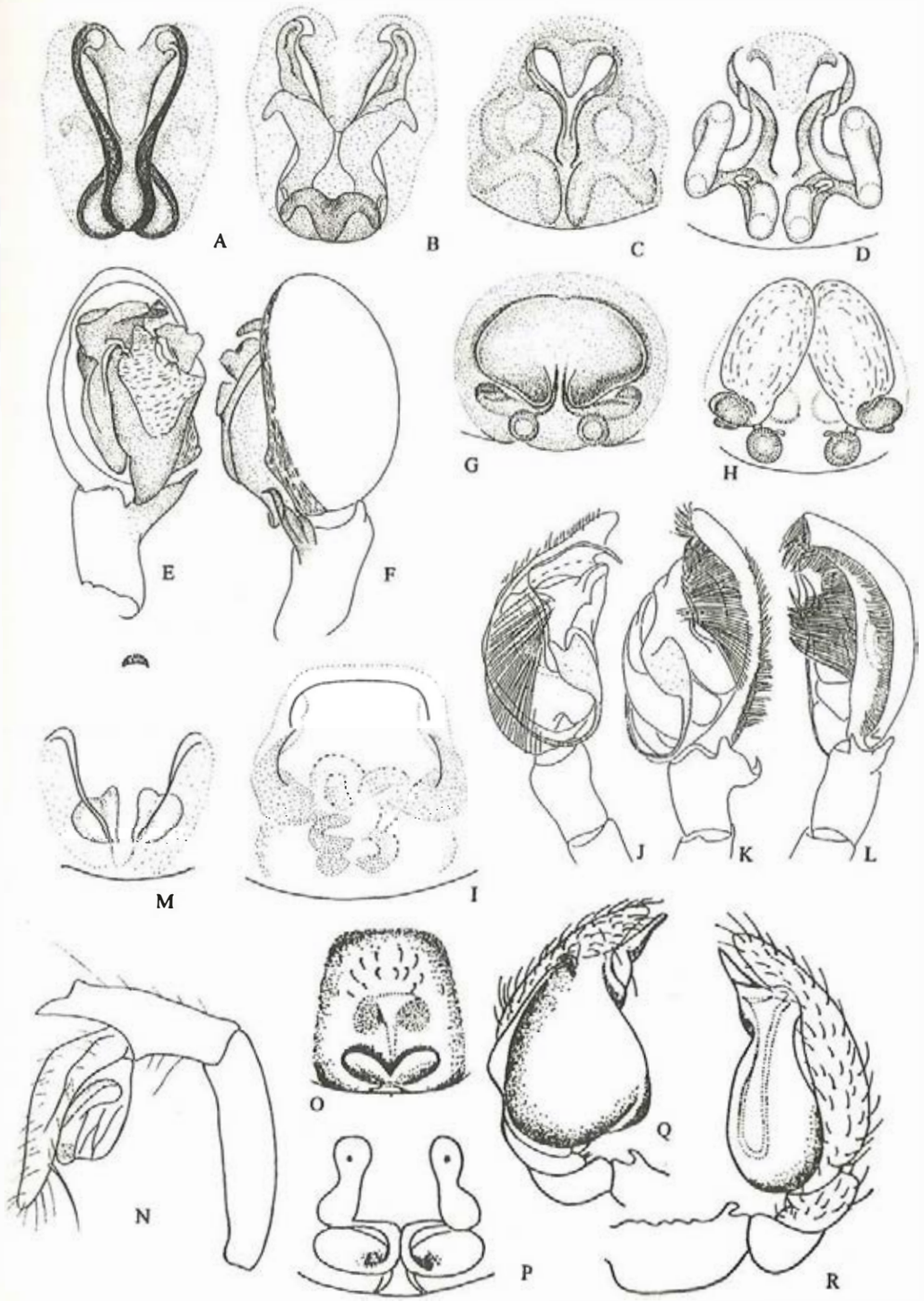

Fig.238

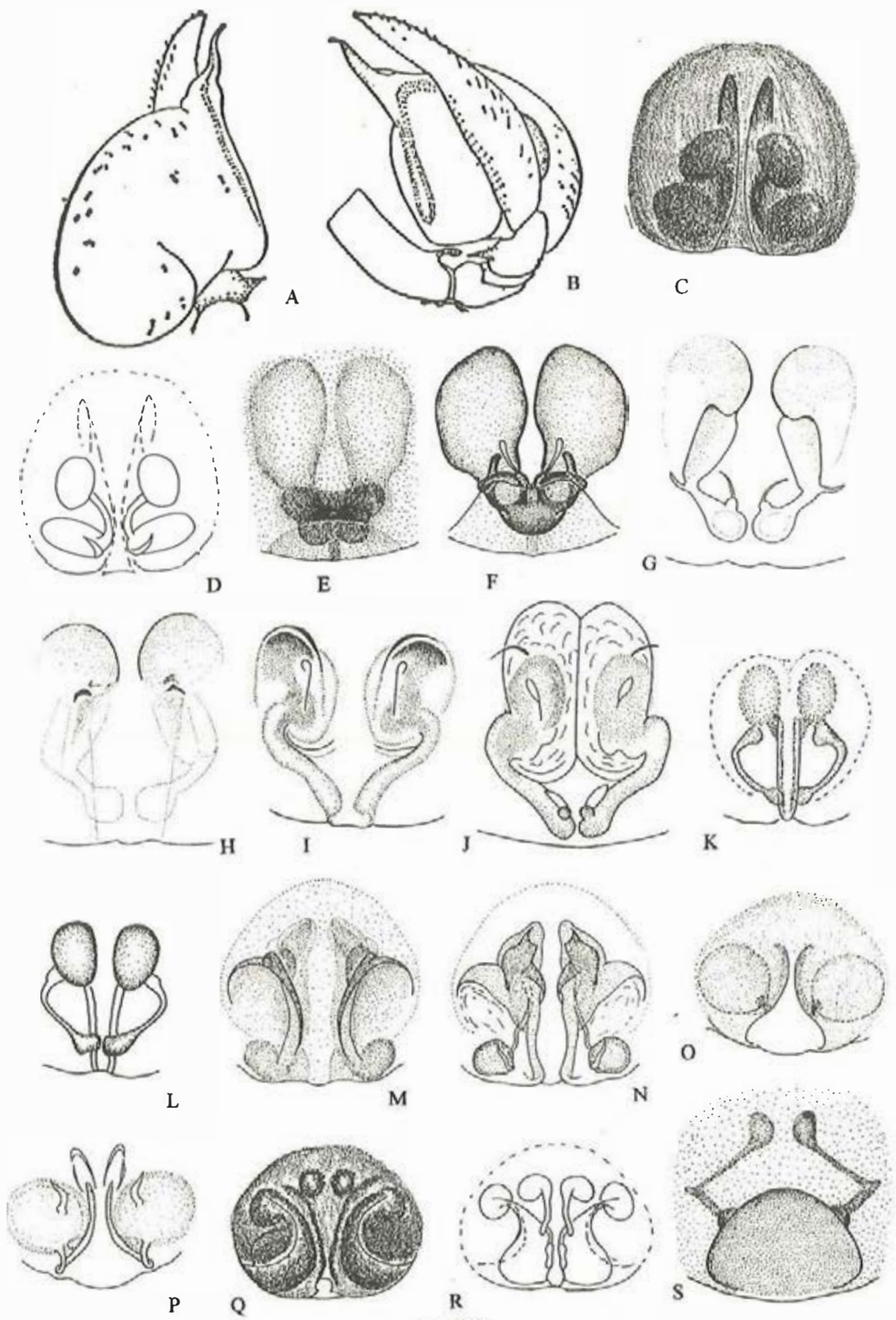

Fig. 239

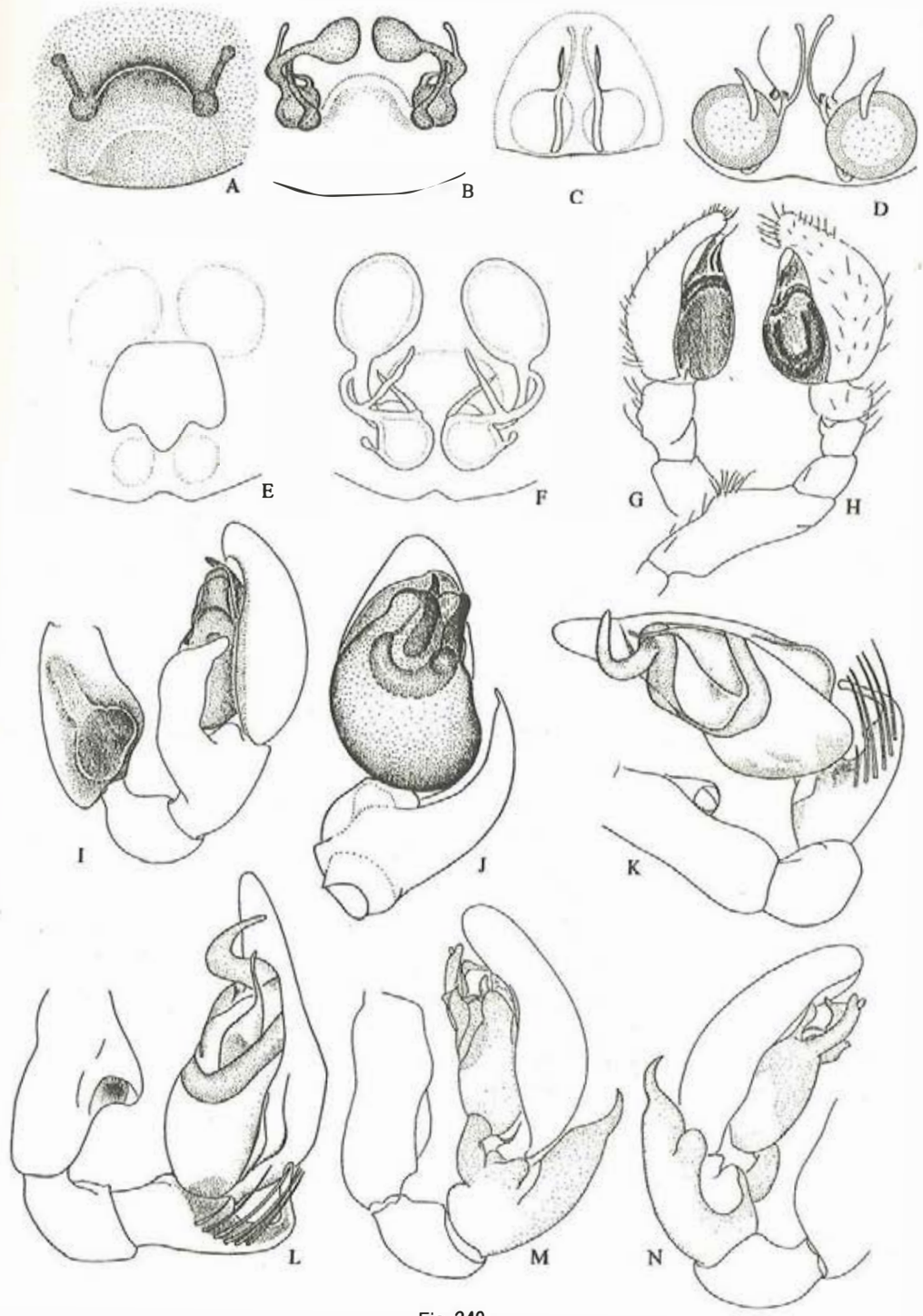

Fig. 240

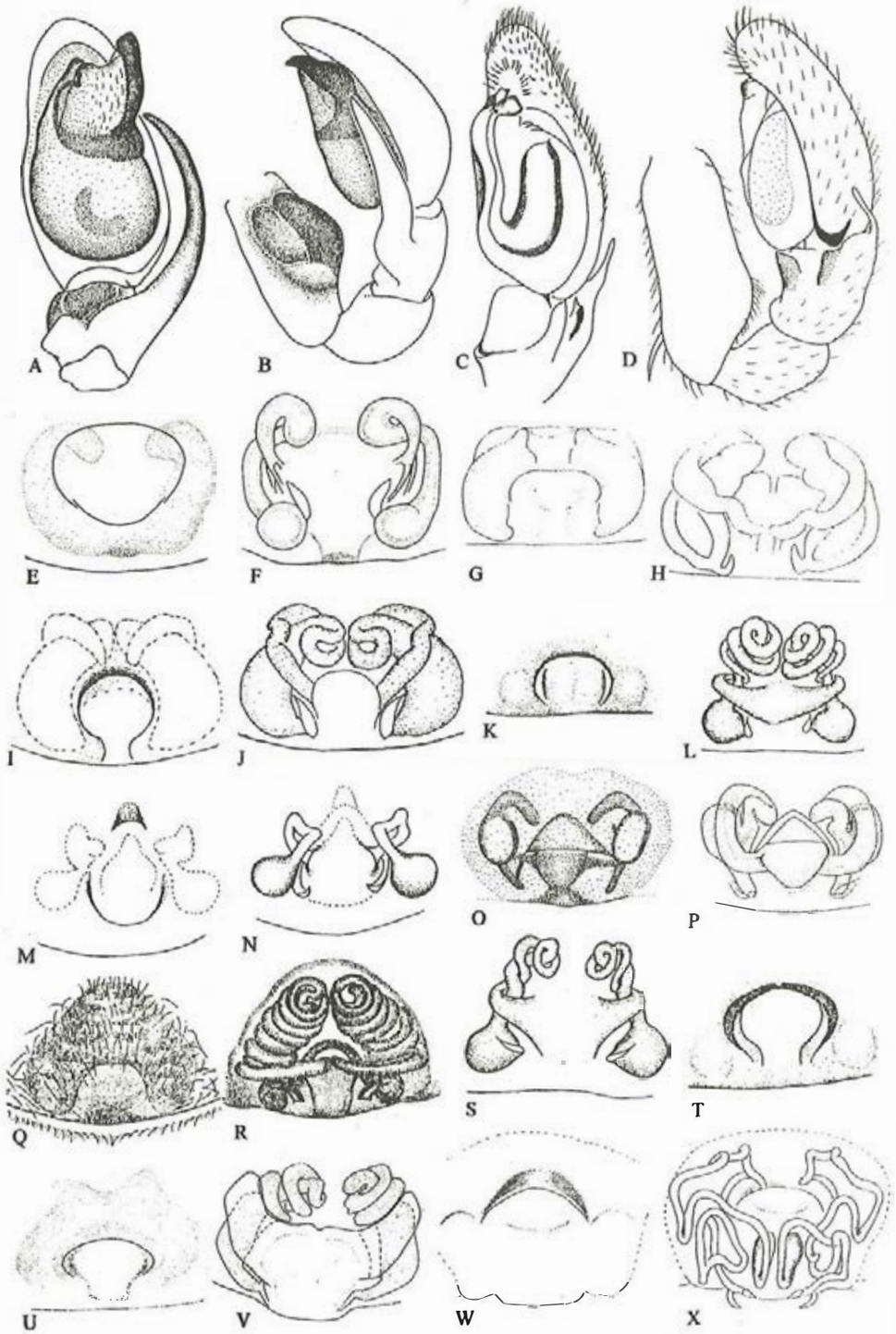

Fig. 241

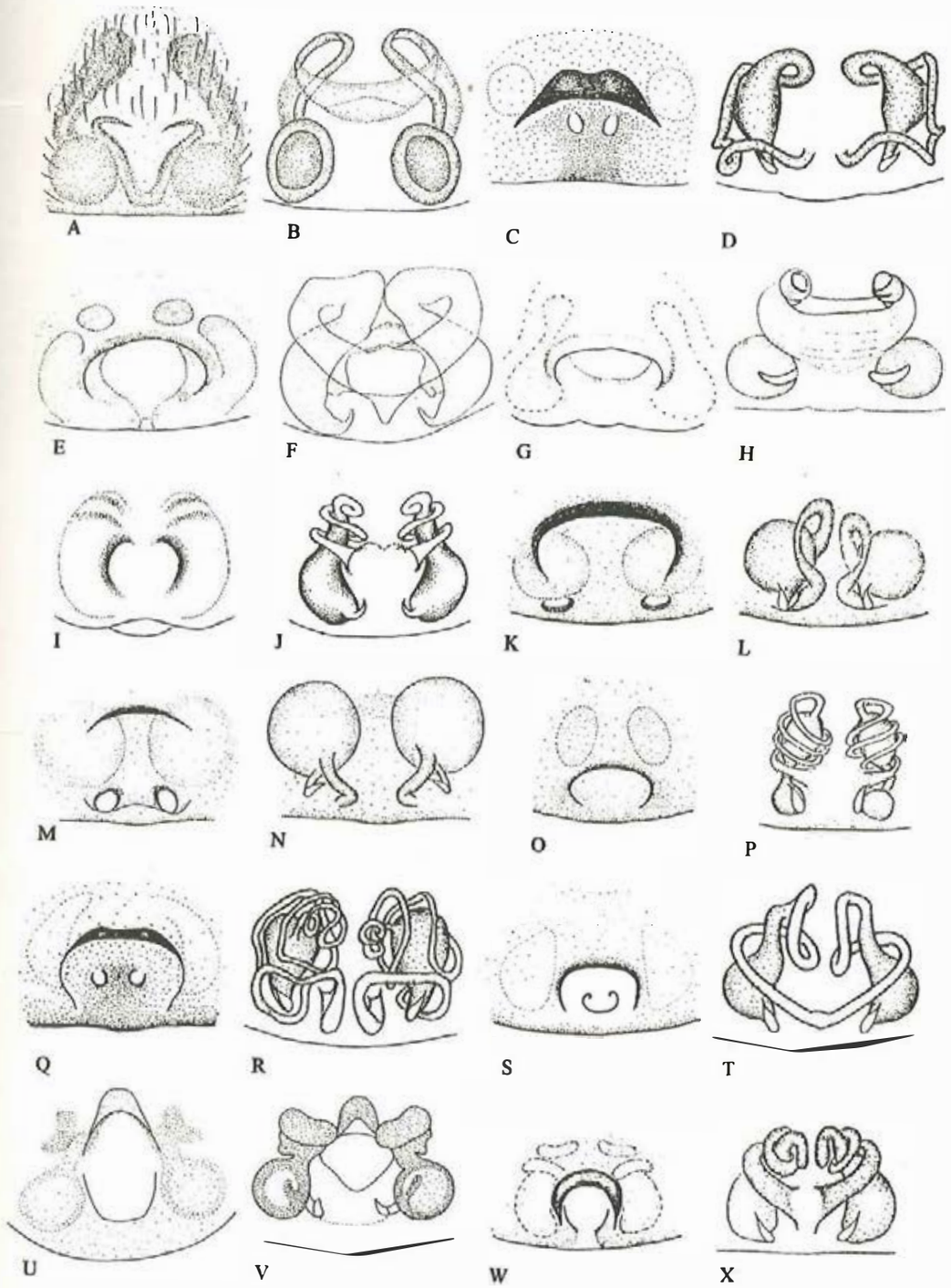

Fig. 242

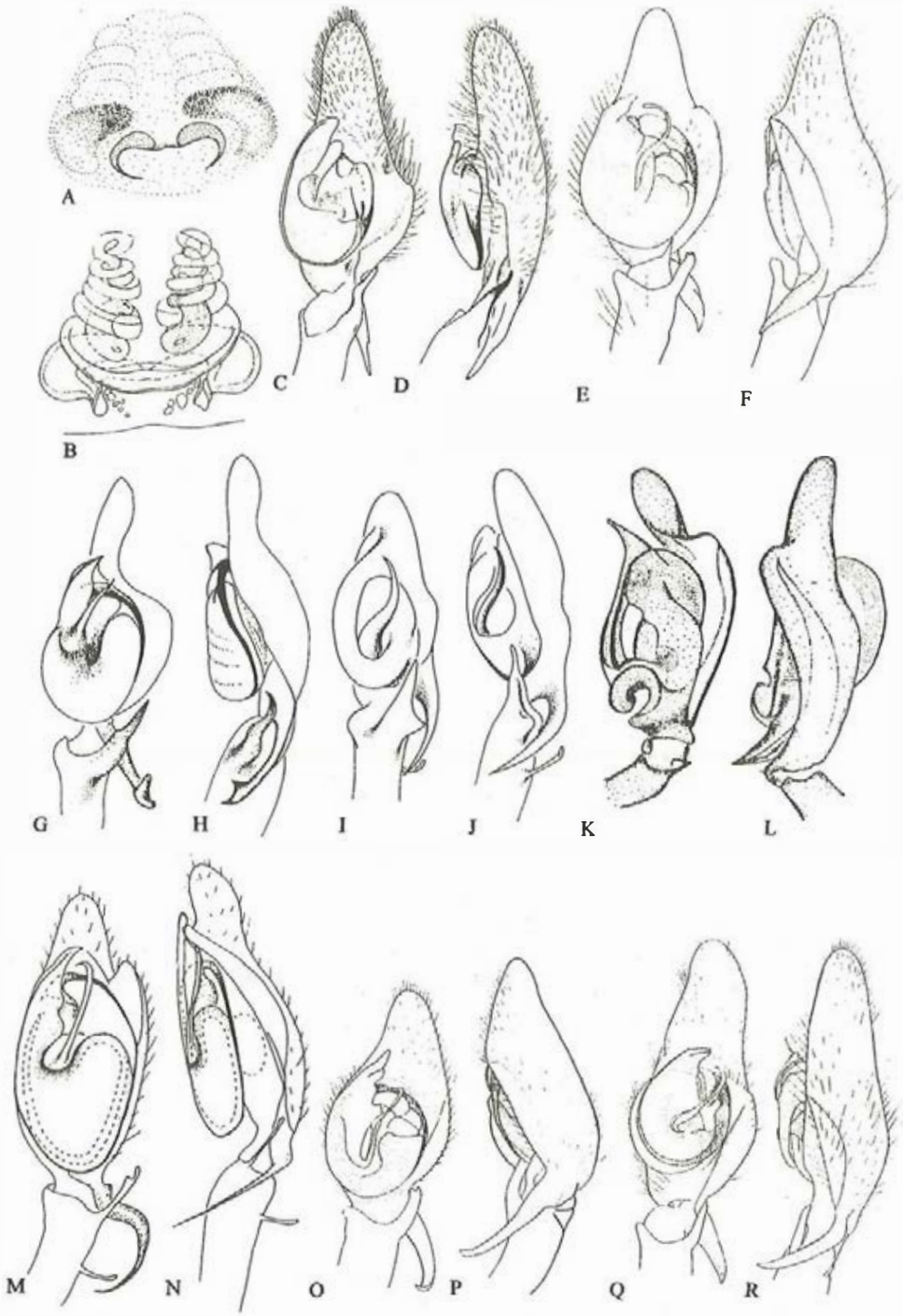

Fig. 243

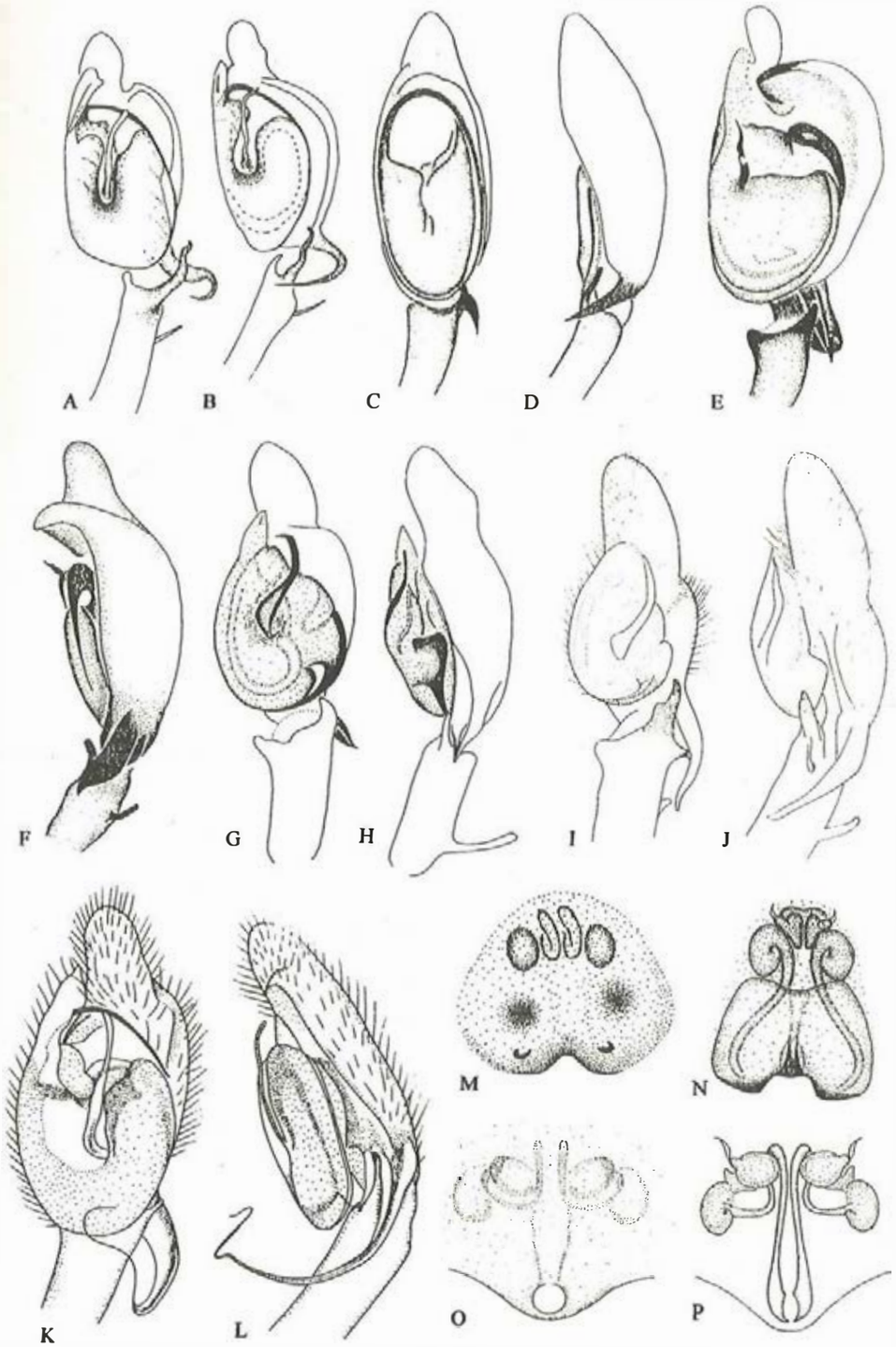

Fig. 244

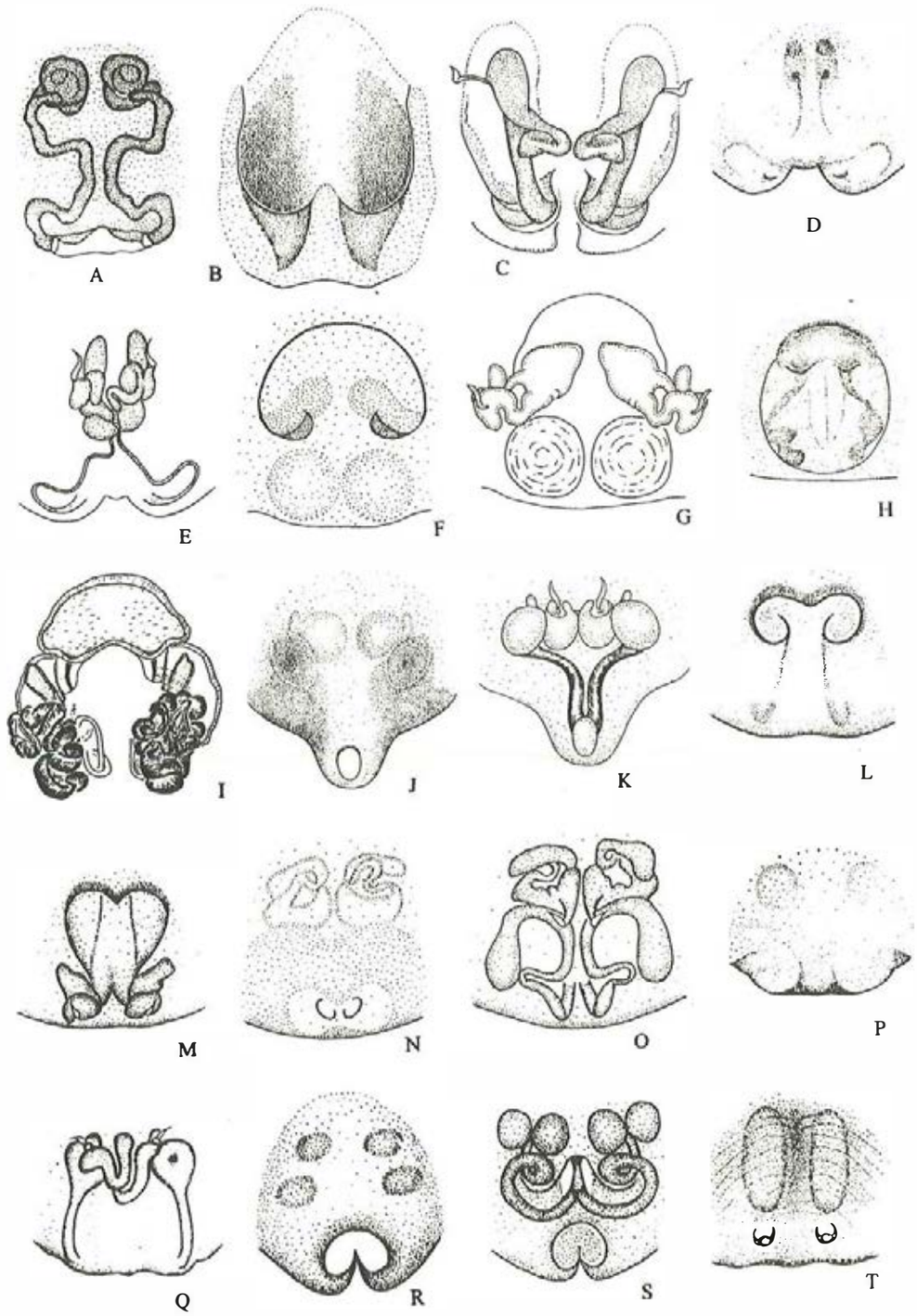

Fig.245

Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan.

Clubiona jucunda **(Karsch,** 1878) (**figs.246P, 249M**)

Liocranum jucundum Karsch, 1878: 92.

Clubiona jucunda: Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 279, pl. 7, f. 88, pl. 16, f. 495; Lee, 1964: 69, f. 25i—j; Chu & Okuma, 1976: 115; Hu, 1984: 292, f. 307; Guo, 1985: 152, f. 2—83; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 58, f. 5, 20; Zhao, 1993: 331, f. 158.

Clubiona hedini Schenkel, 1936: 163, f. 57a—b (male only, not female); Hu, 1984: 290, f. 304 (male); Song, 1987: 321, f. 276 (male); Chen & Gao, 1990: 152, f. 191 (*C. hedina*, male); Mikhailov: 1997: 88 (subgenus *Bicluona*).

Distribution: Taiwan, Jiangsu, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Ningxia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Russia (Far East).

Clubiona kayashimai **Ono,** 1994 (**fig.246Q—R**)

Clubiona kayashimai Ono, 1994: 73, f. 3—5.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Clubiona kimyongkii **Paik,** 1990 (**figs.246S—T, 249N—O**)

Clubiona kimyongkii Paik, 1990: 98, f. 59—60; Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1991: 68, f. 3; Zhang, 1991: 31, f. 3—4; Mikhailov, 1995: 75, f. 4, 10; 1995: 38, f. 36, 44.

Clubiona ussurica Mikhailov, 1990: 161, f. 58—60.

Distribution: Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Russia.

Clubiona kuanshanensis **Ono,** 1994 (**fig.246U—V**)

Clubiona kuanshanensis Ono, 1994: 76, f. 10—12.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Clubiona kurilensis **Boesenberg** ***et*** **Strand,** 1906 (**figs.246W—X, 250A—B**)

Clubiona kurilensis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 286, f. 315; Song, Huang & Feng, 1977: 33, f. 3; Writing Group, 1980: 185, f. 101; Wang, 1981: 130, f. 70; Hu & Song. 1982: 55, f, 2; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 162, f. 145; Hu, 1984: 292, f. 308; Guo, 1985: 153, f. 2—84; Song, 1987: 323, f. 278; Zhang, 1987: 196, f. 169; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 58, f. 11, 25; Chen & Gao, 1990: 153, f. 194; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 244, f. 154; Zhao, 1993: 322, f. 154; Mikhailov, 1995c: 38, f. 32.

Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Clubiona kurosawai **Ono,** 1986

Clubiona kurosawai Ono, 1986: 20, f. 1—8; 1994; 74.

Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.

Clubiona lena **Boesenberg** ***et*** **Strand,** 1906 (**fig.250C—D**)

Clubiona lena Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 285, Taf. 16, f. 493; Song, 1987: 325, f. 279; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 59, f. 27; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 248, f. 259; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 878, f. 48; Zhao, 1993: 322, f. 154.

Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei,

Clubiona linea **Xie** ***et al.***, 1996 (**fig.250E—F**)

Clubiona linea Xie, Yin, Yan & Kim, 1996: 98, f. 5—9.

Distribution: Fujian.

Clubiona lyriformis **Song** ***et*** **Zhu,** 1991 (**fig.250G—H**)

Clubiona lyriformis Song & Zhu, in Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1991: 69, f. 4; Song & Li, 1997: 418, f. 23.

Distribution: Hubei.

Clubiona mandschurica **Schenkel,** 1953 (**fig.252K—L**)

Clubiona mandschurica Schenkel, 1953: 61, f. 29; Zhu & Yu, 1982: 61, f. 2; Hu, 1984: 294, f. 310; Guo, 1985: 155, f. 2—86; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 59, f. 13, 28; Ono, 1994a: 39, f. 3—4; Mikhailov, 1994: 105, f. 17—19.

Distribution: Shaanxi, Beijing, Jilin; Korea, Japan.

Clubiona manshanensis **Zhu** ***et*** **An,** 1988 (**figs.250I—J, 252M—N**)

Clubiona manshanensis Zhu & An, 1988: 73, f. 7—11; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 878,

f. 49; Mikhailov, 1995: 105.
Clubiona serrata Zhang, 1992: 51, f. 9—12; 1993: 165, f. 9—12.
Clubiona wenchengensis Zhang, Yin & Kim, 1996: 51, f. 7—9.
Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Hebei.

***Clubiona moesta* Banks**, 1896 (**figs**.250K—L, 252O—P)
Clubiona moesta Banks, 1896: 64; Dondale & Redner, 1982: 28, f. 22—25; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 55, f. 2, 17.
Distribution: Hunan, Hubei, Guizhou; North America.

***Clubiona moralis* Song *et* Zhu**, 1991 (**figs**.250M—N, 252Q—R)
Clubiona moralis Song & Zhu, in Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1991: 70, f. 5; Song & Li, 1997: 419, f. 24.
Distribution: Hubei.

***Clubiona neglecta* O. P. -Cambridge**, 1862
Clubiona neglecta Cambridge, 1862: 7955; Hu, 1979: 66, f. 6; Wang, 1981: 133, f. 73; Hu, 1984: 295, f. 311; Guo, 1985: 156, f. 2—87; Zhang, 1987: 197, f. 170; Chen & Gao, 1990: 154, f. 196; Zhao, 1993: 340, f. 162.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hebei; Palearctic.

***Clubiona neglectoides* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**figs**.252S, 253A)
Clubiona neglectoides Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 284, pl. 16, f. 505; Yaginuma, 1986: 182, f. 101. 3p; Paik, 1990: 104, f. 94—100; Zhang, 1991: 32, f. 11—12.
Distribution: Hubei; Korea, Japan.

***Clubiona odesanensis* Paik**, 1990 (**figs**.250O—P, 253B)
Clubiona odesanensis Paik, 1990: 96, f. 47—58; Zhang, 1991b: 33, f. 13—14; Mikhailov, 1995a: 106, f. 24—25; 1995b: 73, f. 2, 4; 1995c: 41, f. 59.
Distribution: Jilin; Korea, Russia.

***Clubiona ovalis* Zhang**, 1991 (**fig**.250Q—R)
Clubiona ovalis Zhang, 1991b: 29, f. 18—19.
Distribution: Fujian.

***Clubiona papillata* Schenkel**, 1936 (**fig**.250S—T)
Clubiona papillata Schenkel, 1936: 162, f. 56; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 163, f. 147; Hu, 1984: 295, f. 312; Mikhailov, 1997: 89, f. 7—8 (subgenus *Clubiona*)
Clubiona flexa Zhang, 1992: 53, f. 13—16; Zhang & Chen, 1993: 306, f. 1—4. First synonymized with *Cl. papillata* by Mikhailov, 1997.
Distribution: Hubei, Shaanxi (?), Gansu.

***Clubiona parallela* Hu *et* Li**, 1987
Clubiona parallela Hu & Li, 1987: 307, f. 35.
Distribution: Tibet.

***Clubiona parallelos* Yin *et al*.**, 1996 (**fig**.250U—V)
Clubiona parallelos Yin, Yan, Gong & Kim, 1996: 64, f. 2.
Distribution: Hunan.

***Clubiona phragmitis* C. L. Koch**, 1843 (**fig**.253C)
Clubiona phragmitis: Hu & Wu, 1989: 306, f. 245; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 59, f. 14; Paik, 1990c: 73, f. 40-49.
Distribution: Qinghai, Xinjiang; Palearctic.

***Clubiona phragmitoides* Schenkel**, 1963 (**fig**.251A—B)
Clubiona phragmitoides Schenkel, 1963: 253, f. 142; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 59, f. 26.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Sichuan.

***Clubiona pseudogermanica* Schenkel**, 1936 (**figs**.251C—D, 253D—E)
Clubiona pseudogermanica Schenkel, 1936: 155, f. 53; Mikhailov, 1994: 109; 1997: 89, f. 9—12.
Clubiona hummeli Schenkel, 1936: 161, f. 55c—d (female, not male); Hu, 1984: 290, f. 305. 1 (*C. hummedi*); Paik, 1990: 107, f. 113—120; Mikhailov, 1994: 108, f. 33—34.

Clubiona propinqua (non L. Koch, 1879): Hu & Song, 1982: 56, f. 3; Song, 1982: 101; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 165, f. 148 (*propingua*); Hu, 1984: 296, f. 313 (*propingna*); Song, 1987: 325, f. 280; Zhang, 1987: 198, f. 171; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 59, f. 15, 29; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 246, f. 257, 1—2 (male only); Zhang, 1991: 9, f. 5—8; Zhao, 1993: 333, f. 160.
Clubiona salictum Namkung & Kim, 1987: 24, f. 2—5, 8—11 (male only, not female)
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Henan, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Ningxia, Shandong, Jilin; Korea, Russia.

***Clubiona pyrifera* Schenkel**, 1936 (**figs**.251E—F, 253F—G)
Clubiona pyrifera Schenkel, 1936: 156, f. 54; Mikhailov, 1997: 92, f. 14—17 (subgenus *Paraclubiona*).
Distribution: Hubei, Gansu.

***Clubiona riparia* L. Koch**, 1866 (**figs**.251G—H, 253H—I)
Clubiona riparia L. Koch, 1866: 294, pl. 12, f. 187; Dondale & Redner, 1982: 390, f. 166—169; Zhang, 1991b: 30, f. 7—10, 17; Mikhailov, 1990: 149.
Distribution: Guizhou, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Japan, Russia, North America.

***Clubiona rostrata* Paik**, 1985 (**figs**, 251I—J, 253J—K)
Clubiona rostrata Paik, 1985: 3, f. 11—18; Zhang & Hu, 1989: 54, f. 1, 16; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 247, f. 258.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Russia.

***Clubiona serrulata* Hu, Wang *et* Wang**, 1991 (**figs**.251K—L, 253L—M)
Clubiona serrulata Hu, Wang & Wang, 1991: 47, f. 29—32.
Distribution: Henan.

***Clubiona subrostrata* Zhang *et* Hu**, 1991 (**figs**.251M—N, 253N—O)
Clubiona subrostrata: Zhang & Hu, 1991: 418, f. 5—8.
Distribution: Fujian.

***Clubiona taiwanica* Ono**, 1994 (**fig**.251Q—R)
Clubiona taiwanica Ono, 1994: 75, f. 6—9.
Distribution: Taiwan.

***Clubiona tanikawai* Ono**, 1989 (**figs**.251O—P, 254A—B)
Clubiona tanikawai Ono, 1989: 163, f. 23—27; 1994: 83, f. 23—25.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.

***Clubiona tiantongensis* Zhang *et al*.** 1996 (**fig**.251S—T)
Clubiona tiantongensis Zhang, Yin & Kim, 1996: 50, f. 4—6.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

***Clubiona trivialis* L. Koch**, 1843
Clubiona trivialis L. Koch, 1843: 132, f. 844—845; Hu, 1979: 65, f. 4; Hu, 1984: 297, f. 315 (*trivalis*); Chen & Gao, 1990: 154, f. 197; Ono, 1994a: 38, f. 1—2; Mikhailov, 1995b: 72, f. 1, 7, 4, 6; 1995c: 34, f. 8, 15.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan; Holarctic.

***Clubiona violaceovittata* Schenkel**, 1936 (**fig**.252A—B)
Clubiona violaceovittata Schenkel, 1936: 167, f. 58; Mikhailov, 1997: 92, f. 18—19 (subgenus *Paraclubiona*).
Distribution: Gansu.

***Clubiona wolchongsensis* Paik**, 1990 (**fig**.252C—D)
Clubiona wolchongsensis Paik, 1990: 99, f. 66—73; Song, Zhu, Gao & Guan, 1991: 71, f. 6; Zhang, 1991b: 32, f. 5—6; Mikhailov, 1995c: 40, f. 41.
Distribution: Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Russia.

***Clubiona xilinensis* Yin *et al*.**, 1996 (**fig**.252E—F)
Clubiona xilinensis Yin, Yan, Gong & Kim, 1996: 65, f. 3. (lapsus for *xillinensis* on p. 65).
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.

***Clubiona yaginumai* Hayashi**, 1989 (**fig**.254C—D)

Clubiona yaginumai Hayashi, 1989: 103, f. 1—6; Ono, 1994b: 72, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.
Clubiona yangmingensis **Hayashi** ***et*** **Yoshida**, 1993 (**figs**.252G—H, 254E—F)
Clubiona yangmingensis Hayashi & Yoshida, 1993: 48, f. 1—7; Ono, 1994: 83.
Distribution: Taiwan.
Clubiona zhangmuensis **Hu** ***et*** **Li**, 1987 (**fig**, 252I—J)
Clubiona zhangmuensis Hu & Li, 1987: 309, f. 36.
Distribution: Tibet.
Species inquirendae
Clubiona brevipes brevipes Blackwall, 1841, Zhu, 1983: 89, Sichuan; *Cl. ningpoensis* Schenkel, 1944: 205, f. 15; *Cl. vigil* Karsch, 1879, see Zhu, 1983: 91, Hubei; Zhang, 1987: 199, f. 172, Hebei.

Family Corinnidae Karsch, 1880

Small to medium-sized (3—10mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Many species are ant-like in appearance. Dark to metallic (Castianeirinae) in color or dark to yellowish brown (Corinninae); most Trachelinae species have a shiny red to red-brown carapace and a pale abdomen. Carapace ovoid in dorsal view; sometimes elongated in ant mimics, sometimes heavily sclerotized. Eight eyes in two rows, widely spaced or closely grouped or bulging anteriorly. Chelicerae sturdy, convex; upper edge with stong curved setae. Legs long and slender in ant mimics, sturdy with variable setae on front legs; with two claws, claw tufts present, with light scopulae; tarsal trichbothria present. Abdomen ovoid, elongated in ant-like species, sometimes with scuta or transverse bands or patches or white setae; tendency towards sclerotization of abdomen, especially in booklung region; integument usually with recumbent feathery setae, frequently forming lines or other patterns (Castianeirinae). Anterior spinnerets sturdy, contiguous; posterior ones slightly further apart than anterior pair; median spinnerets with three and posterior spinnerets with two large cylindrical gland spigots; spigots absent in males; colulus triangular in shape, sclerotized. Two booklungs; tracheal system limited to abdomen, with spiracle close to spinnerets. Epigyne variable; male palp with tegulum tapering gradually towards embolus; sperm ducts with a conspicuous loop in proximal part of tegulum; bulbus without median apophysis in most genera.

The Corinnidae are a fairly large family represented by 54 genera, but only four genera containing 16 species have been reported from China.

Corinnids are free-living ground spiders, usually found in woody debris, litter or humus on the forest floor in shady dediduous forests. Some members of the Castianeirinae mimic ants. Their movements are ant-like, involving apid movements with jerky pauses and sudden changes in direction. While walking, the abdomen moves up and down and the front legs are held in the air to mimic the antennae of ants.

Castianeira Keyserling, 1879

Castianeira arcistriata **Yin** ***et al.***, 1996 (**fig**.254G—H)
Castianeira arci-striata Yin, Xie, Gong & Kim, 1996: 87, f. 1—4 (lapsus for *Castineira*).
Distribution: Hunan.
Castianeira daoxianensis **Yin** ***et al.***, 1996 (**fig**.254I—J)
Castianeira daoxianensis Yin, Xie, Gong & Kim, 1996: 88, f. 5—9
Distribution: Hunan.
Castianeira flavimaculata **Hu, Song & Zheng**, 1985 (**figs**.254K—L, 255A—B)
Castianeira flavimaculata Hu, Song & Zheng, 1985: 259, f. 1—7; Song, 1987: 311, f. 265; Chen & Gao, 1990: 145, f. 84; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 249, f. 260; Zhao, 1993: 315, f. 147.
Clubiona pyrifera (non Schenkel, 1936) Hu, 1979: 65, f. 2.
Distribution: Guangdong, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan.

Castianeira flavipatellata **Yin** ***et al.***, 1996 (**figs**.254M—N, 255C—D)
Castianeira flavipatellata Yin, Xie, Gong & Kim, 1996: 89, f. 10—15
Distribution: Hunan.
Castianeira hamulata **Song** ***et*** **Zhu**, 1992 (**figs**.254O—P, 255E—F)
Castianeira hamulata Song & Zhu, 1992: 107, f. 1—4; Song & Li, 1997: 420, f. 25.
Distribution: Hubei.
Castianeira hongkong **Song, Zhu** ***et*** **Wu**, 1997 (**fig**.255G—H)
Castianeira hongkong Song, Zhu & Wu, 1997: 81, f. 1.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
Castianeira shaxianensis **Gong**, 1983 (**fig**.254Q—R)
Castianeira shaxianensis Gong, 1983: 63, f. 9—16; Song, 1987: 312, f. 266; Paik, 1991c: 257, f. 1—10.
Distribution: Fujian; Korea.
Castianeira trifasciata **Yin** ***et al.***, 1996 (**fig**.255I—J)
Castianeira trifasciata Yin, Xie, Gong & Kim, 1996: 90, f. 16—18.
Distribution: Hunan.
Species inquirenda
Castianeira tinae (non Patel *et* Patel, 1973) Feng, 1990: 173, f. 148, Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Yunnan (misidentification).

Cetonana Strand, 1929

Cetonana orientalis (**Schenkel**, 1936) (**fig**.255K—L)
Ceto orientalis Schenkel, 1936: 174, f. 59; Paik, 1979d: 143, f. 1—8.
Distribution: Gansu.

Oedignatha Thorell, 1881

Oedignatha platnicki **Song** ***et*** **Zhu**, 1997 (**fig**.255M—N))
Oedignatha platnicki Song & Zhu, 1997: 105, f. 2.
Distribution: Hong Kong.

Trachelas L. Koch, 1866

Trachelas acumina (**Zhu** ***et*** **An**, 1988) (**figs**.255O—P, 256E—F)
Clubiona acuminus Zhu & An, 1988: 7, f. 1—6.
Trachelas acuminus: Mikhailov, 1995a: 100 (transferred from *Clubiona*); Zhu, Song & Kim, 1998: 425, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Shanxi.
Trachelas gui **Zhu, Song** ***et*** **Kim**, 1988 (**figs**.14B, 255Q—R, 256G—H)
Trachelas gui Zhu, Song & Kim, 1998: 426, f. 8—15.
Distribution: Hainan.
Trachelas japonicus **Boesenberg** ***et*** **Strand**, 1906 (**fig**.255S—T)
Trachelas japonicus Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 294, f. 504; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 253, f. 265.
Trachelas japonica: Chen & Zhang, 1982: 36, f. 8—9; Hu, 1984: 305, f. 319. 3—4;Chen & Gao, 1990: 156, f. 199; Feng, 1990: 170, f. 145 (lapsus for *japonius*).
Distribution: Shanxi; Japan.
Trachelas sinensis **Chen, Peng** ***et*** **Zhao**, 1995 (**fig**.256A—B, I—J)
Trachelas sinensis Chen, Peng & Zhao, 1995: 161, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Jiangxi.
Trachelas taiwanicus **Hayashi** ***et*** **Yoshida**, 1993 (**fig**.256C—D)
Trachelas taiwanicus Hayashi & Yoshida, 1993: 51, f. 12—15.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Family Zodariidae Thorell, 1881

Small to large (2—21mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Body pale to dark brown; abdomen usually decorated with simple pattern (spots, blotches or chevrons). Carapace generally oval, narrow in front. Fovea usually well developed and deep, some absent. Anterior eye row slightly procurved, posterior eye row straight to strongly procurved. Chelicerae usually strong and with a lateral condyle; sometimes fused or separated by a membranous intercheliceral triangle; fangs very short. Absence of a gnathocoxal serrula. Female palpal tarsal claw turning inwards over an angle of up to 90 degree. Leg formula: 4123 or 4132; spination usually well developed; digging species usually with numerous strong spines on posterior legs; trichobothria in rows; scopulae replaced by dense short spines in many species. Abdomen usually ovoid, sometimes twice as long as wide, or higher at back than in front; scutum present in some genera. Two booklungs; tracheal spiracle relatively narrow, often with sclerotized rim, situated just in front of spinnerets. Anterior spinnerets long, median and posterior spinnerets reduced. Epigyne variable, often a central plate with copulatory ducts originating medially. Tibia of male palp with one or several dorsolateral or lateral apophyses; cymbium oval; subtegulum present and tegulum complex, with several apophyses.

The Zodariidae are a medium-sized family represented by 50 genera, 3 of which including 11 species have been reported in China.

Zodariids are typically ground-living spiders and mostly burrowing spiders. *Asceua* and *Mallinella* are adapted to living in rainforests and *Zodarion* has reached the temperate region.

Asceua Thorell, 1887

***Asceua jianfeng* Song *et* Kim**, 1997 (**figs.256K—L, S, 257A**)
Asceua jianfeng Song & Kim, 1997: 7, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Hainan (Mount Jianfenglin, Ledong county).
***Asceua kunming* Song *et* Kim**, 1997 (**fig.256M—N**)
Asceua kunming Song & Kim, 1997: 8, f. 6—8.
Distribution: Yunnan (Kunming).
***Asceua menglun* Song *et* Kim**, 1997 (**figs.256O—P, 257B—C**)
Asceua menglun Song & Kim, 1997: 9, f. 9—12.
Distribution: Yunnan (Menglun).
***Asceua similis* Song *et* Kim**, 1997 (**figs.256Q—R, 257D—E**)
Asceua similis Song & Kim, 1997: 9, f. 13—17.
Distribution: Yunnan (Menglun).

Mallinella Strand, 1906

***Mallinella dinghu* Song *et* Kim**, 1997 (**fig.257F—G**)
Mallinella dinghu Song & Kim, 1997: 10, f. 18—20.
Distribution: Guangdong (Mount Dinghu, Zhaoqing County).
***Mallinella hainan* Song *et* Kim**, 1997 (**fig.257H—I, N—O**)
Mallinella hainan Song & Kim, 1997: 11, f. 21—27.
Distribution: Hainan (Mount Jianfenglin, Ledong County).
***Mallinella hingstoni* (Brignoli**, 1982) (**fig.257J—K**)
Suffucia hingstoni Brignoli, 1982: 344, f. 1—8.
Mallinella hingstoni: Jocque, 1991: 146.
Distribution: Tibet.
***Mallinella labialis Song et* Kim**, 1997 (**fig.257L—M**)
Mallinella labialis Song & Kim, 1997: 11, f. 28—30.
Distribution: Yunnan (Menglun).
Species inquirenda
Asceua japonica (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (syn. *Doosia japonica*) in Taiwan, see Yaginuma, 1977: 389.

Zodarion Walckenaer, 1847

***Zodarion chaoyangense* Zhu *et* Zhu**, 1983 (**figs.257P—Q, 258A**)
Zodarium chaoyangense Zhu & Zhu, 1983: 137, f. a—h; Zhang, 1987: 60, f. 44; Zhu, 1988: 353, f. 1—4; Hu & Wu, 1989: 79, f. 58.
Distribution: Liaoning, Hebei.
***Zodarion furcum* Zhu**, 1988 (**figs.257R—S, 258B**)
Zodarium furcum Zhu, 1988: 354, f. 5—9.
Distribution: Hebei.

Family Trochanteriidae Karsch, 1879

Small to medium-sized (4—9mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Body dark brown to gray, abdomen uniform or with pale markings, some species with longitudinal bands. Carapace flattened, much wider than long (*Plator*), head portion narrow. Eight eyes in two rows (4—4), posterior row wider than anterior row, both rows almost straight; posterior median eyes flattened, irregular, all eyes except posterior median eyes encircled with black pigment. Chelicerae weakly armed. Labium longer than or as long as wide; narrowed and rebordered distally. Endites obliquely depressed. Sternum much wider than long, or slightly longer than wide, not narrowed behind. Legs completely laterigrade, Coxae of legs long, the posterior widerly separated; 1st leg shorter than the rest, 2nd longest, no scopulae or ungual tufts; anterior legs armed with erect spiniform bristles; claws two in number and toothed. Abdomen ovoid and flattened. Two booklungs; tracheal spiracle close to spinnerets. Spinnerets short, those of anterior pair widely separated, the intermediate pair occupying the space between them. Colulus consists of a few setae. Epigyne variable, atrium with dark rim. Male palp with or without retrolateral apophysis, embolus short.

The Trochanteriidae are a small family represented by six genera and about 20 species. Only four species in one genus have been reported.

Trochanteriids are free-living wanders living in narrow crevices under bark, on rocks, or in old buildings.

Plator Simon, 1880

***Plator insolens* Simon**, 1880 (**figs.14D, 258C, H—I**)
Plator insolens Simon, 1880: 106, pl. 3, f. 4—5; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 468, pl. 3, f. 18, 19, 21, 23; Platnick, 1976: 3, f. 1, 2, 8; Xu & Wang, 1987: 28, f. A—D; Zhang, 1987: 188, f. 161; Feng, 1990: 167, f. 142.
Distribution: Liaoning, Beijing, Hebei, Anhui.
***Plator nipponicus* (Kishida**, 1914) (**fig.258D—E, J**)
Hitoegumoa nipponica Kishida, 1914: 44, pl. 1.
Plator nipponicus: Platnick, 1976: 6, f. 5—7, 9; Zhang, 1987: 189, f. 162.
Plator sinicus Zhu & Wang, 1963: 469, pl. 3, f. 20, 22.
Distribution: Liaoning, Hebei; Korea, Japan.
***Plator pandeae* Tikader**, 1969
Plator pandeae Tikader: 1969: 253, f. 4—7; Hu & Li, 1987a: 30—31.
Distribution: Tibet; India.
Note: The description and figures of this species given by Wu & Li as well as those by Tikader are quite different, so it needs to be further studied.
***Plator pennatus* Platnick**, 1976 (**fig.258F—G, K**)
Plator pennatus Platnick, 1976: 6, f. 3—4.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Family Prodidomidae Marx, 1890

Very small to medium-size (1.5—9mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace o-

val and rather flat, generally yellow-brown in color, sometimes with darker reticulations. Eyes eight (except in *Plutonodomus*, eyeless), in two rows (4—4), in Prodidominae eyes arranged in a circle, posterior eye row strongly procurved. Only anterior median eyes black. Chelicerae frequently well developed, geniculate, projecting forwards and diverging rather like those of *Pachygnatha*. Labium and endites fairly long. Legs prograde; moderately long; trochanters unusually long; two smooth claws. Sternum broadly oval and projecting between coxae IV. Abdomen generally large in proportion to the cephalothorax; pinkish or reddish brown. Spinnerets: anteriors separated widely, bearing densely packed spigots and tubule; medians short; posteriors massive, obliquely truncated. Epigyne simple. Male palp simple; embolus short in Prodidomidae.

The Prodidomidae represented by 26 genera are widely distributed in warmer regions of the world. Only one species is found in China.

Prodidomids are free-living, nocturnal ground-dwellers, hiding during the day under stones or debris on the ground.

Prodidomus Hentz, 1847

***Prodidomus imaidzumii* Kishida**, 1914 (**figs. 14E, 258L—O**)
Prodidomus imaidzumii Kishida, 1914: 36; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 240, f. 250.
Prodidomus rufus (non Hentz, 1847) Hu & Wang, 1981: 51, f. 1—8; Song, 1987: 342, f. 296.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan; Japan.

Family Gnaphosidae Pocock, 1898

Small to medium-sized (3—17mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace ovoid, smoothly convex at sides, gradually or abruptly narrowed toward front, rather low usually with distinct thoracic groove. Eyes small, arranged in two transverse rows of 4 each. Anterior median eyes round, and remaining eyes round, ovoid, or angular, depending on genus; posterior median eyes flattened, irregular in shape. Chelicerae short, robust, tapered from base to tip, and hairly in front; promargin with or without teeth or with a carina, retromargin with 1 tooth or more, a keel, a rounded lobe, or none of these. Endites with distinct oblique depression on ventral surface and with serrula at tip. Sternum flat, ovoid, truncate in front and pointed behind. Legs prograde, usually rather short and stout, hairy; tarsi I and II often (and III and IV sometimes) with dense scopulae; tarsi occasionally with claw tufts; macrosetae rather short and sparse. Preening comb present on metatarsi IV in Zelotine. Leg IV longest and leg III shortest; each tarsus with pair of toothed claws. Abdomen elongate, somewhat cylindrical, usually unicolorous, but with black, white or orange patterns in representatives of some genera; abdomen usually with dorsal scutum in adult males and with cluster of erect curved setae at anterior end; anterior scuta present in some males. Spinnerets unisegmented; anterior spinnerets parallel, large, cylindrical and usually well separated; pyriform gland spigots of anterior spinnerets greatly enlarged, with widened base and shaft and a slit-like opening. Epigyne with single depression or with paird depressions separated by median septum or scape; epigyne often delimited anteriorly, laterally, and posteriorly by groove-like anterior, lateral, and posterior margins, respectively; lateral epigynal margins usually marking positions of copulatory openings; copulatory tubes variable in length and thickness according to genus and species, often with paired blind ducts; spermathecae round, ovoid, or elongate. Male palp usually with stout pointed retrolateral tibial apophysis; genital bulb usually convex, with large bulging tegulum, with smaller subtegulum, with slender tapered embolus, and usually with conductor, terminal apophysis and median apophysis.

The Gnaphosidae are a large family comprising 113 genera and about 1 500 species. Totally 125 species belonging to 26 genera have been recorded from China.

Gnaphosids are free-living, nocturnal spiders found mainly on the soil surface, with only a few living on plants. Most of the ground-dwelling species construct a silk retreat under stones or surface debris within which they remain during non-active period. They do not spin

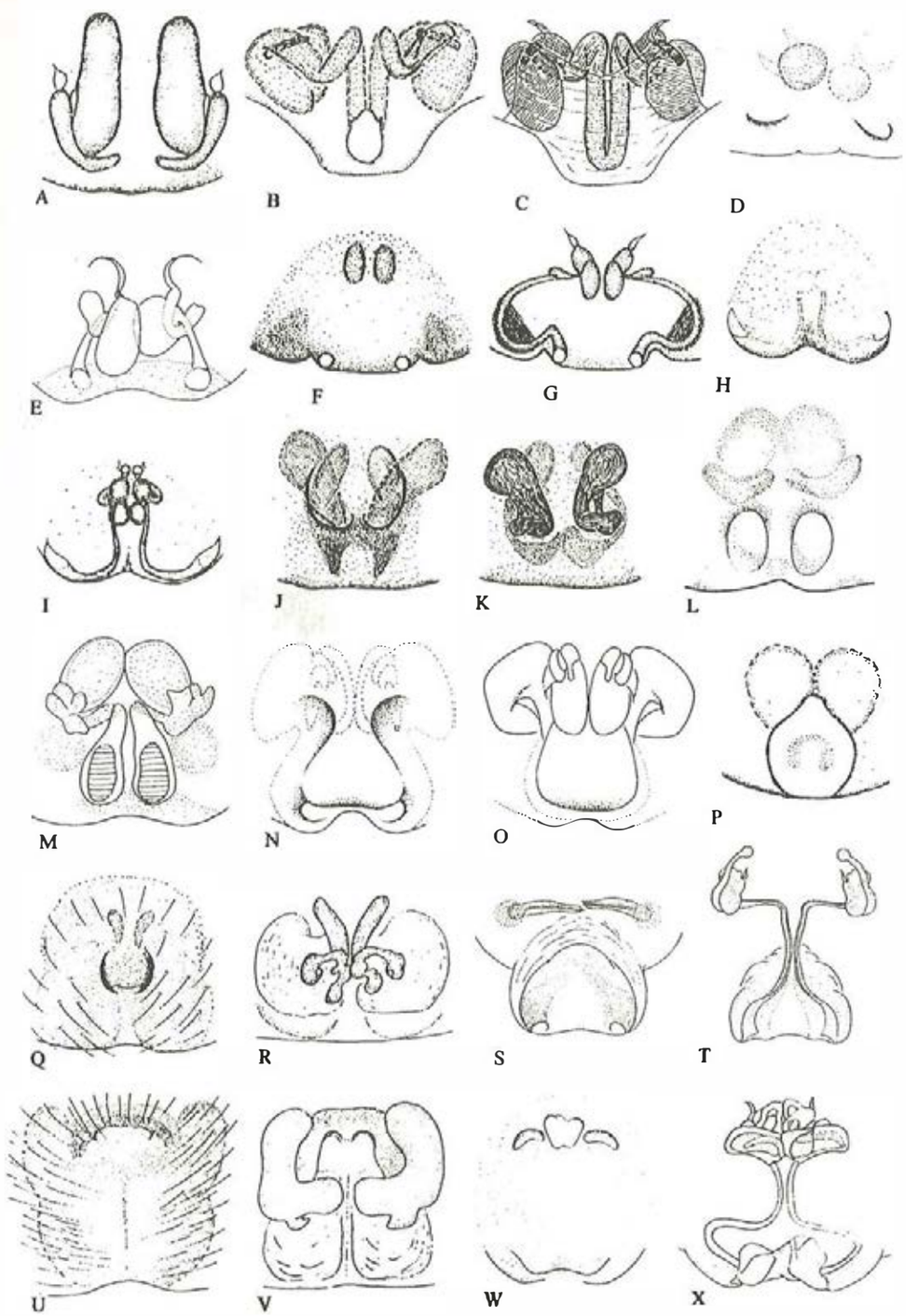

Fig. 246

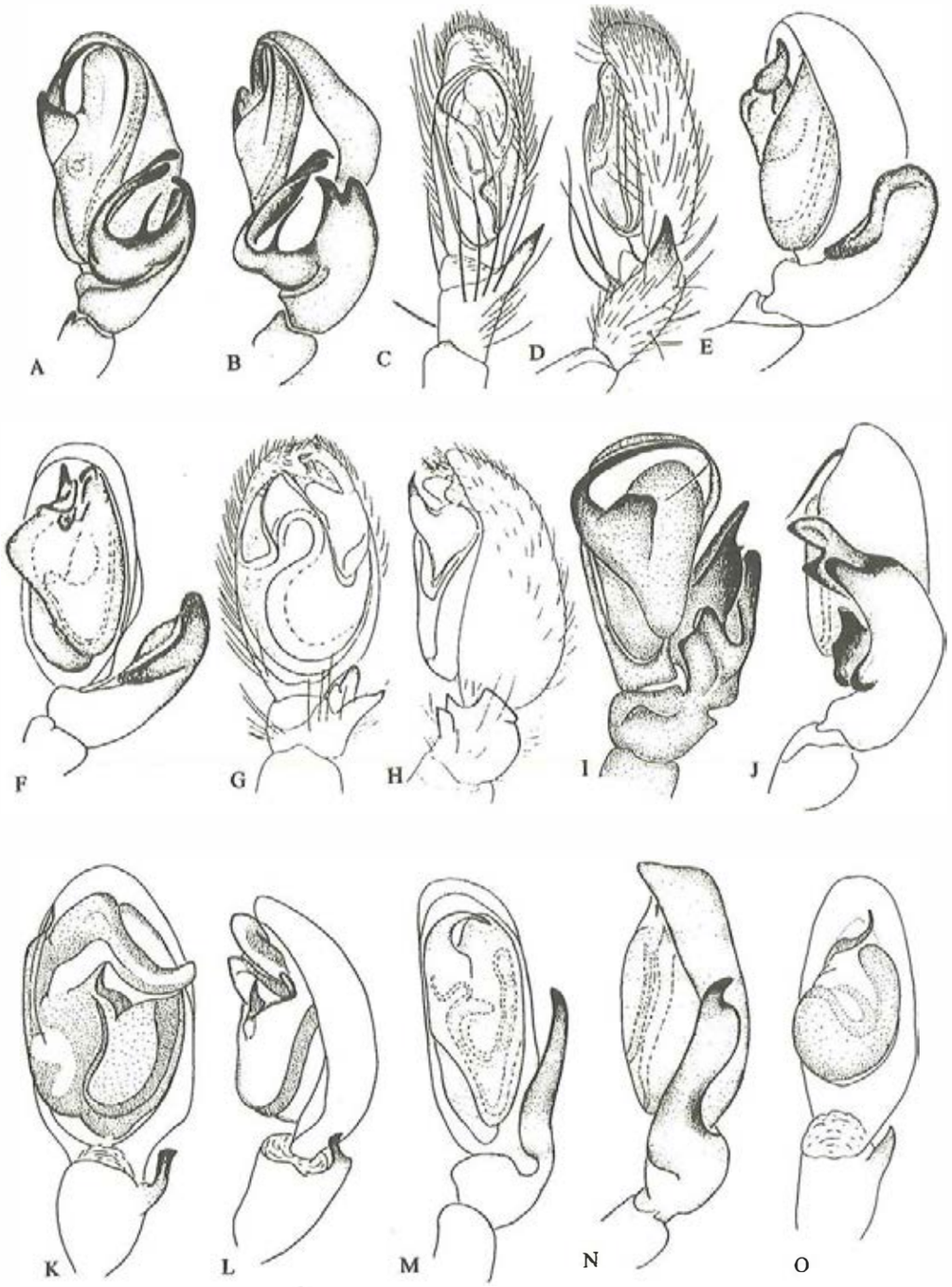

Fig. 247

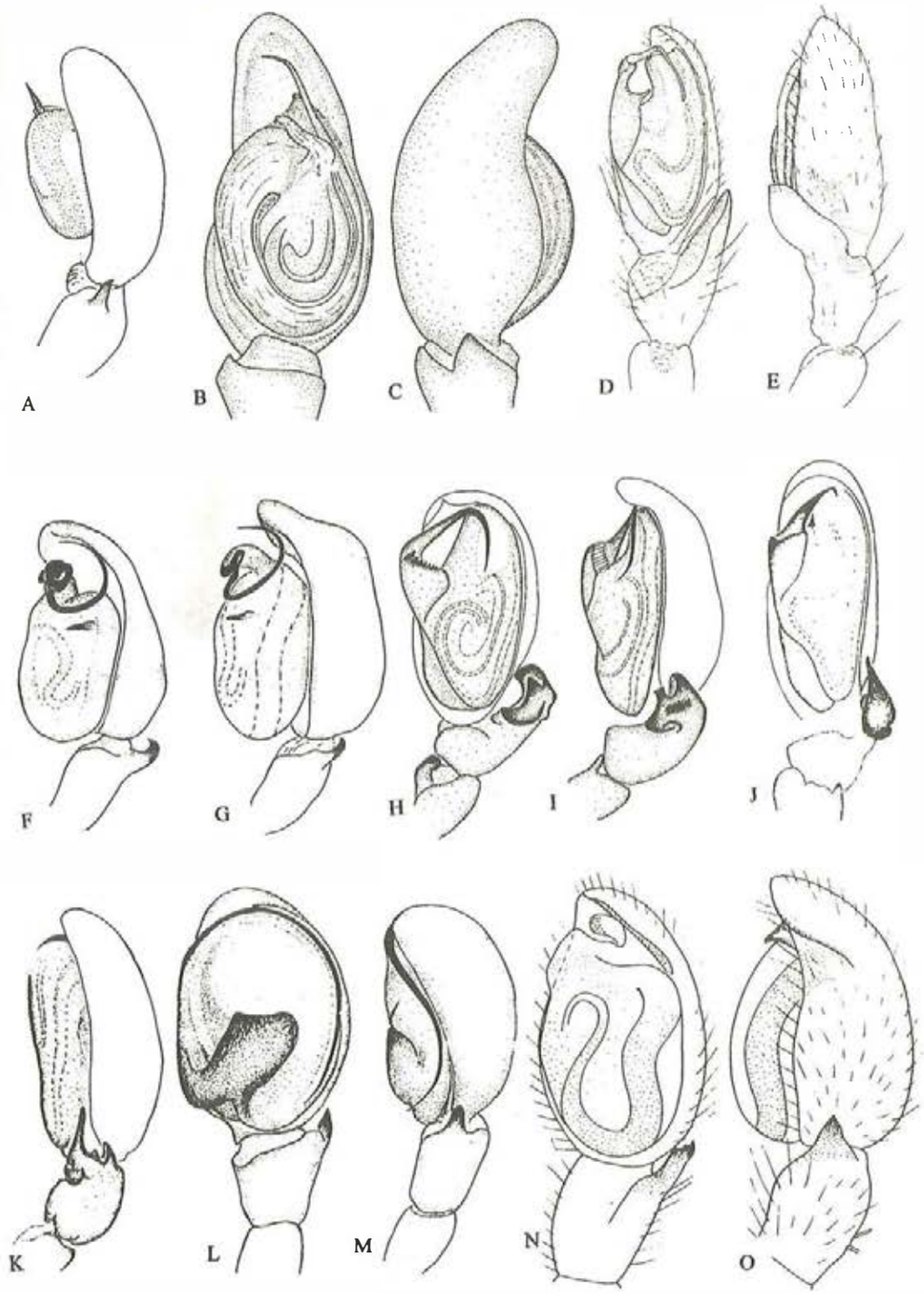

Fig. 248

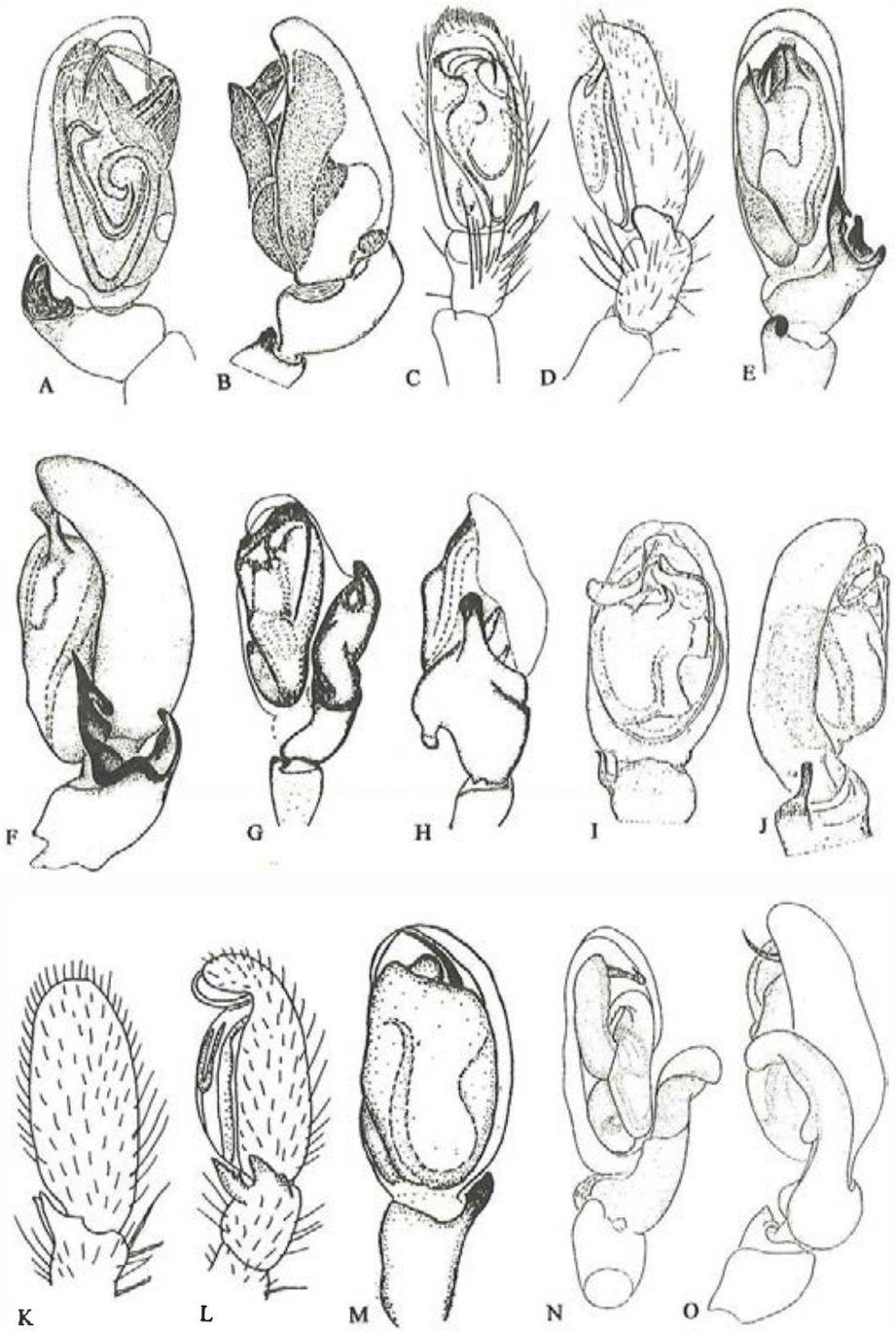

Fig. 249

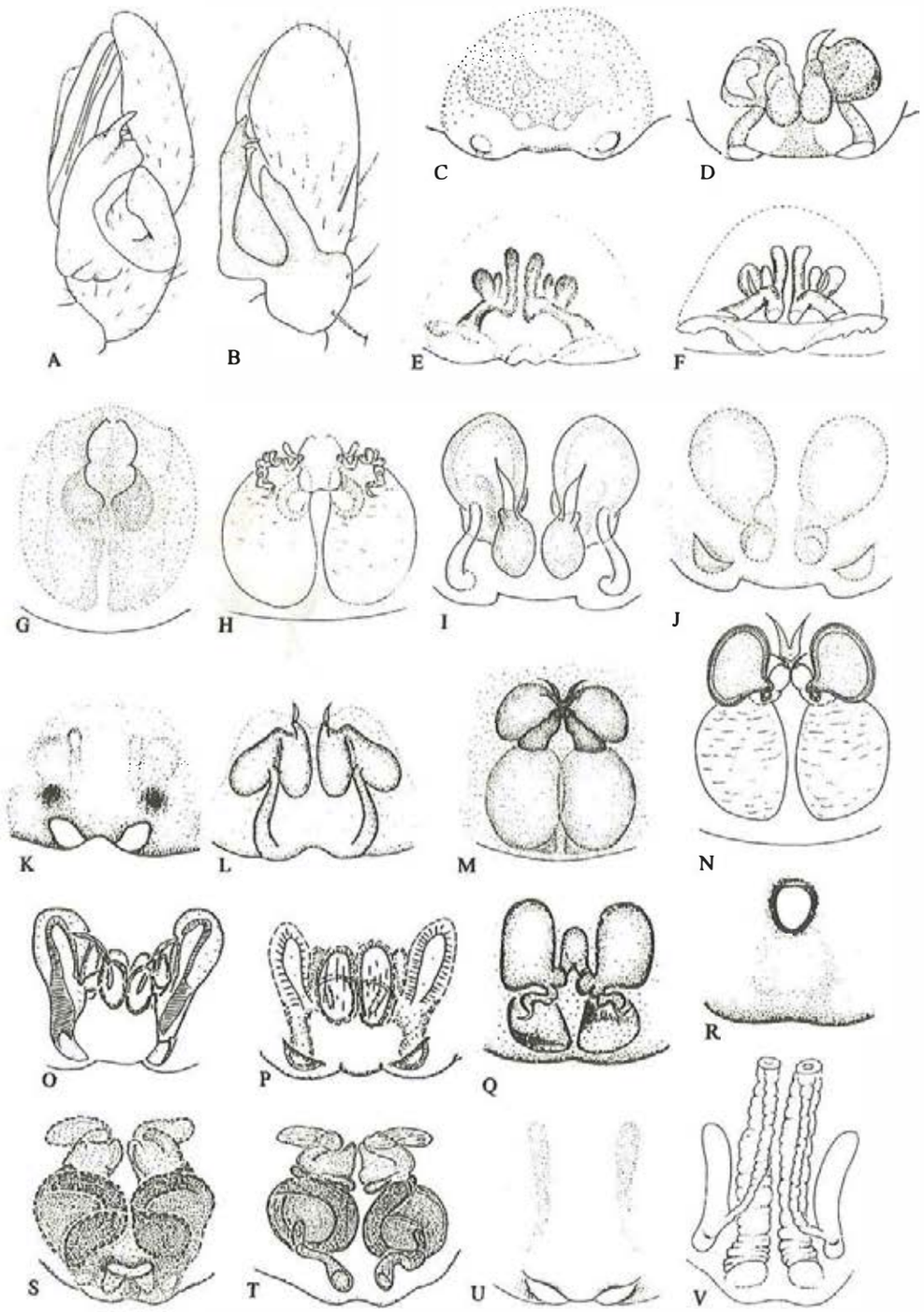

Fig. 250

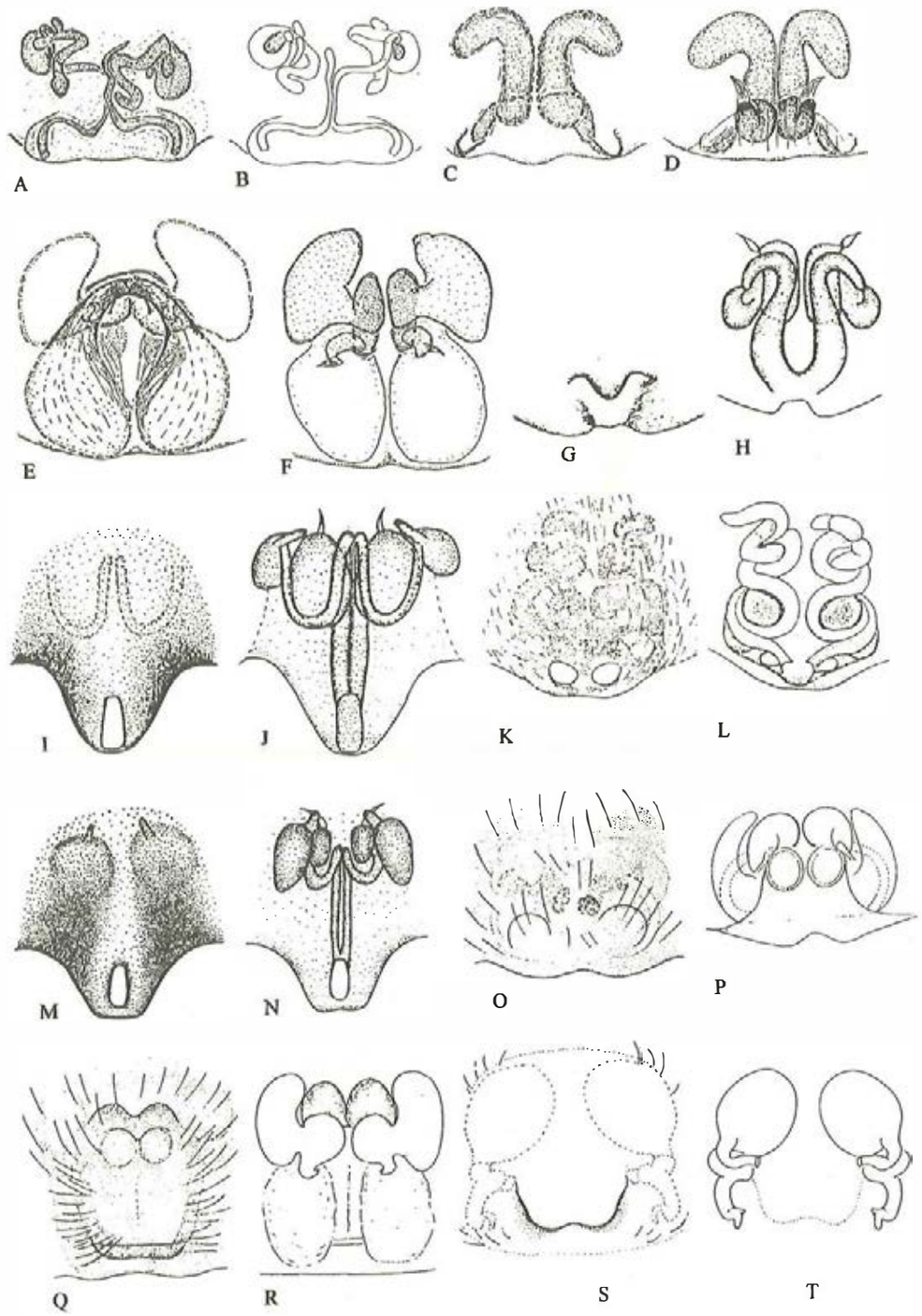

Fig. 251

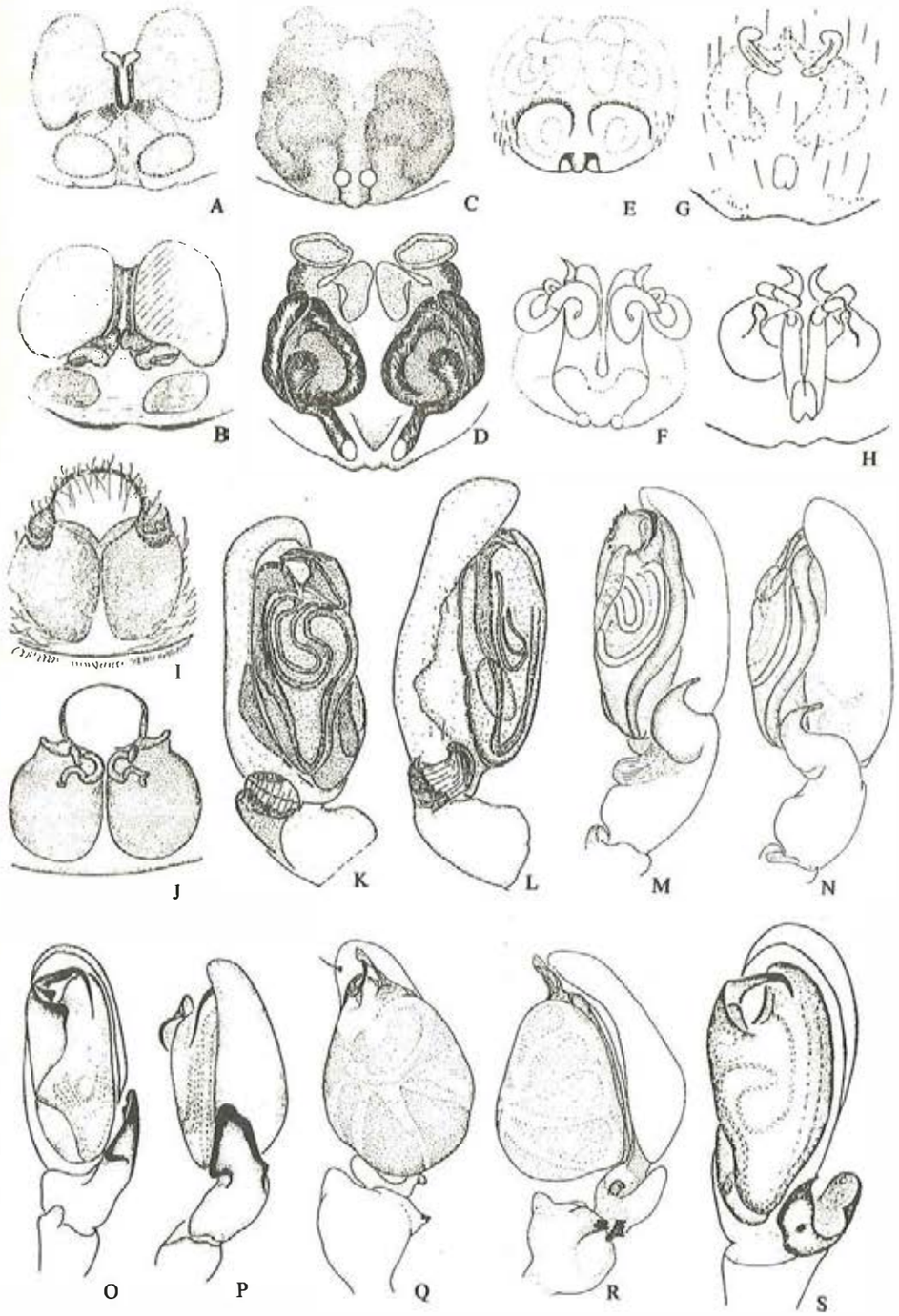

Fig. 252

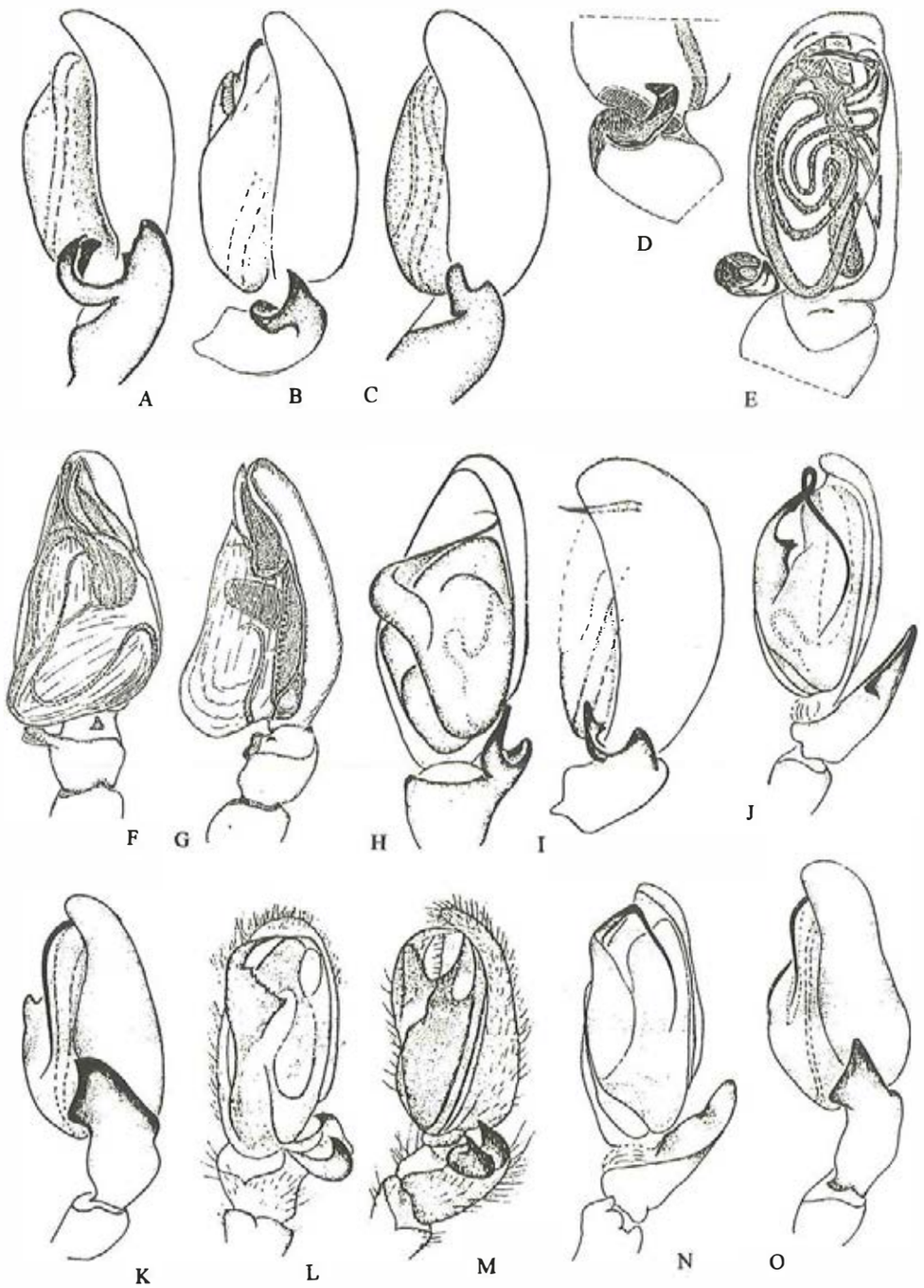

Fig. 253

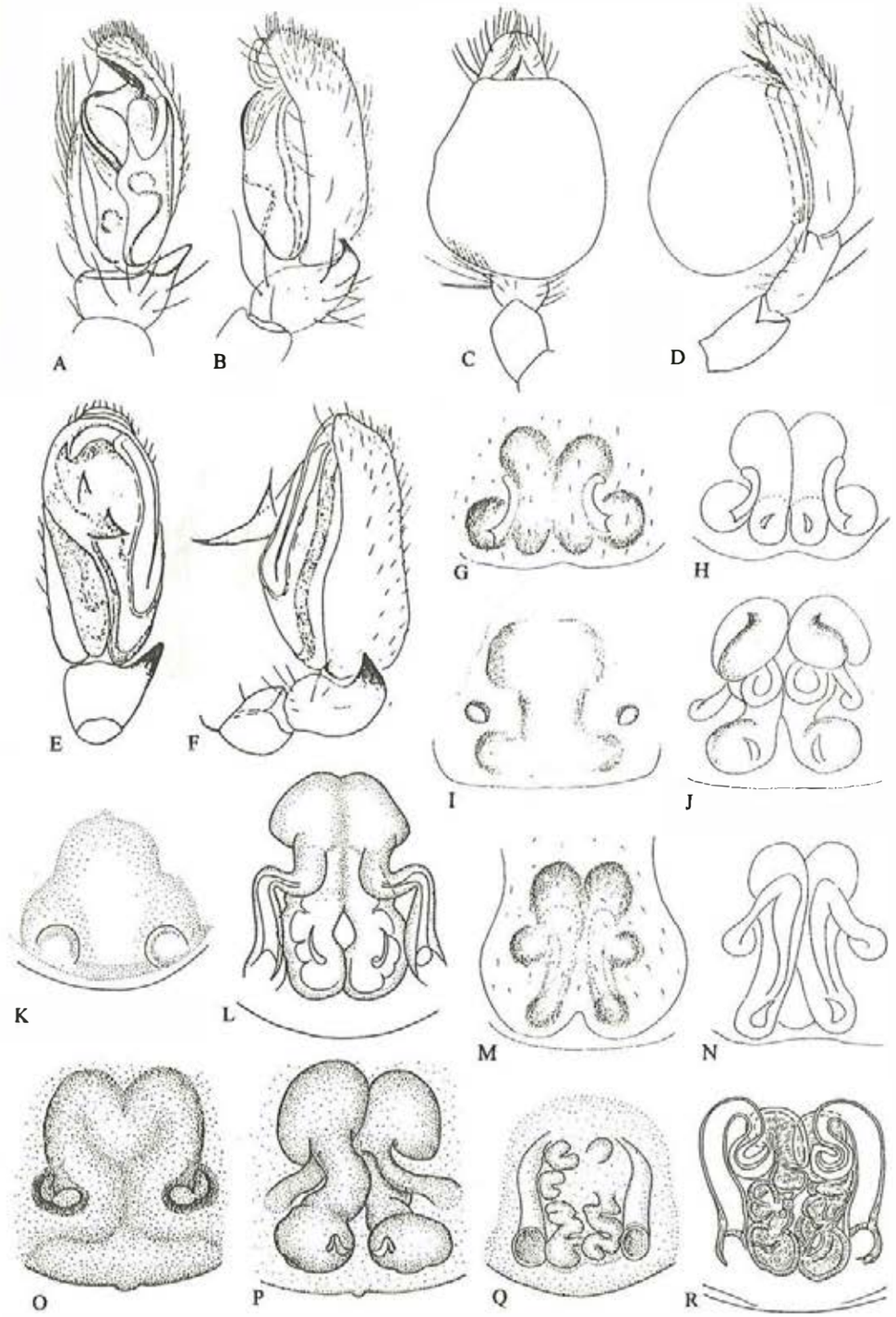

Fig. 254

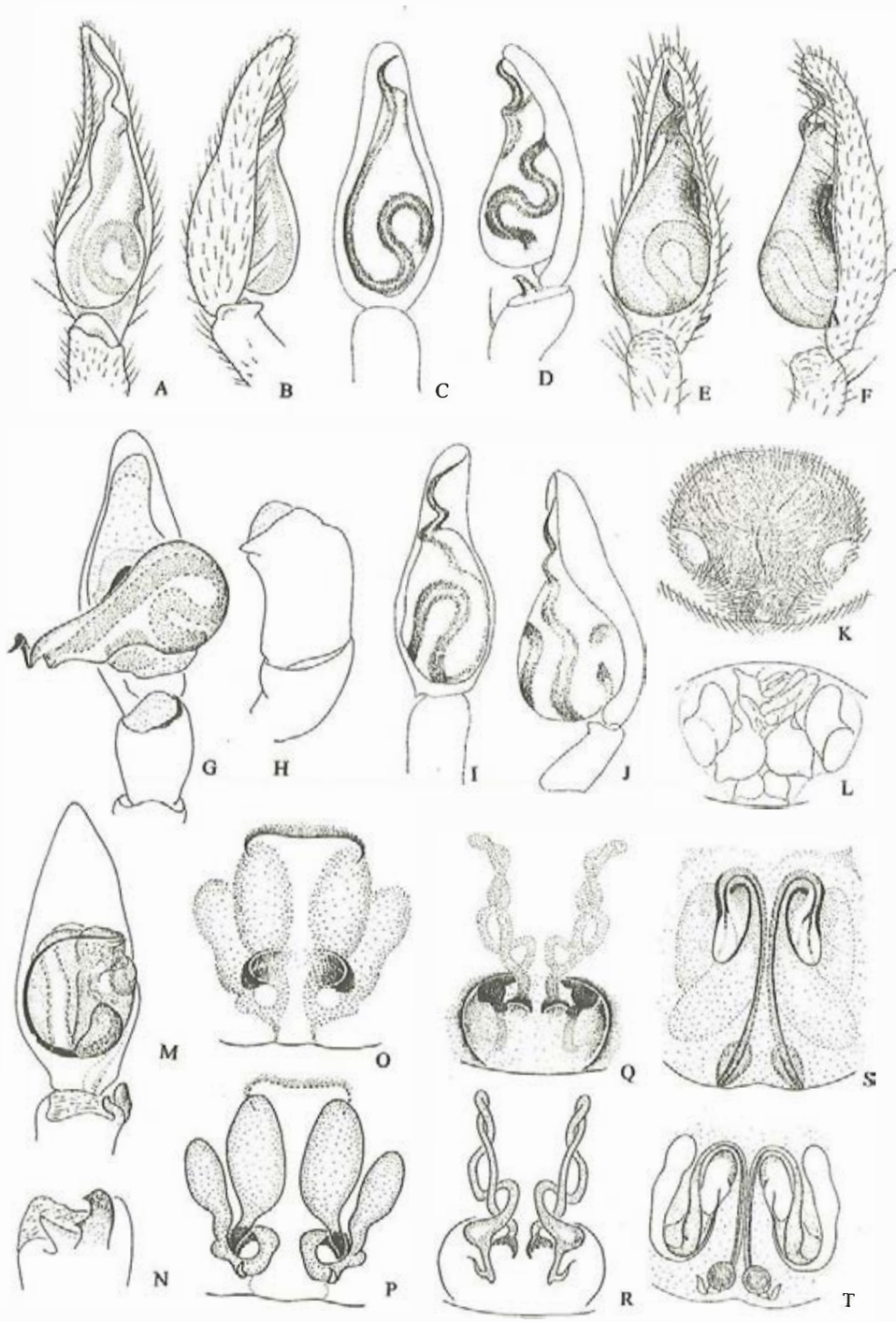

Fig. 255

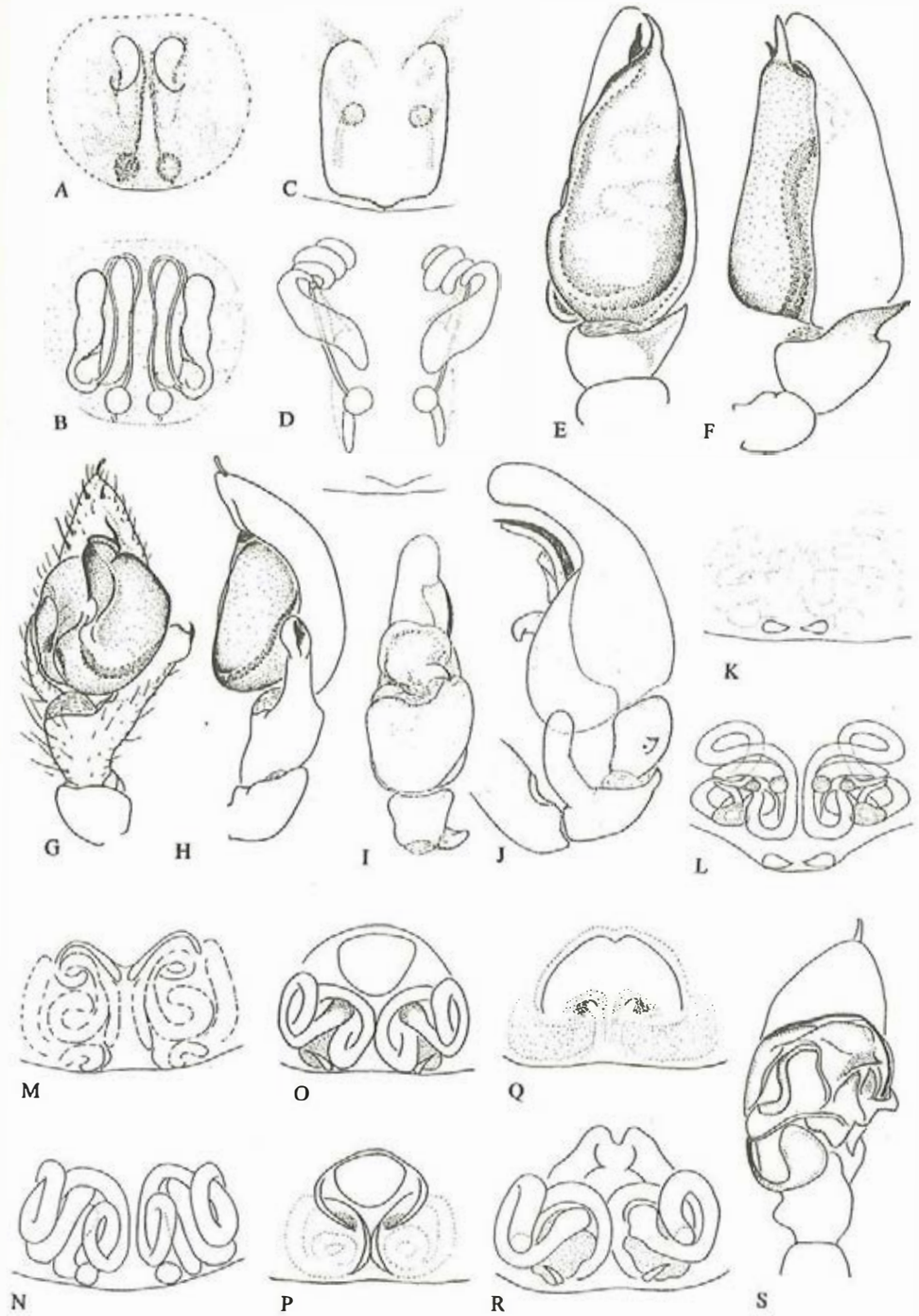

Fig. 256

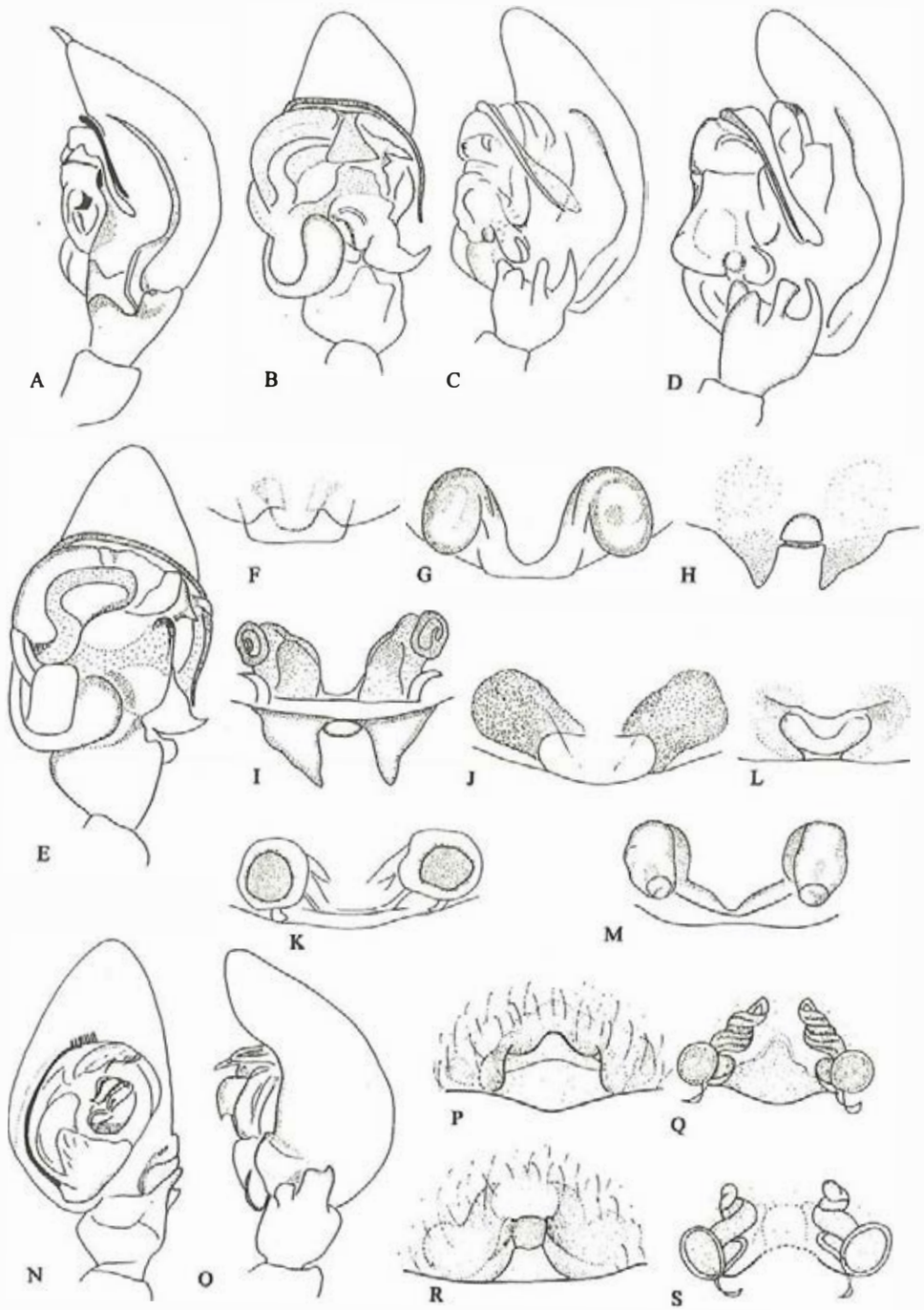

Fig. 257

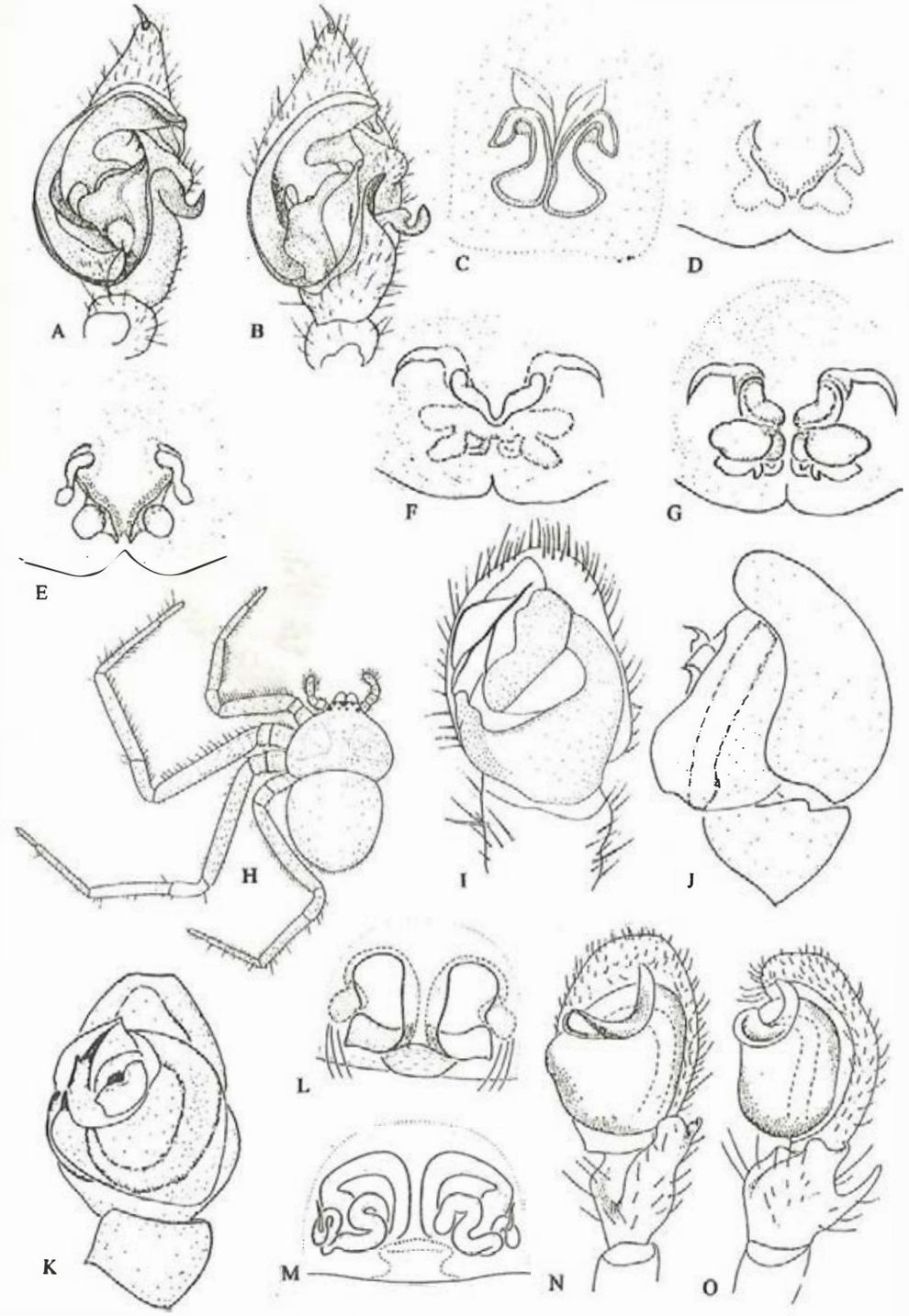

Fig. 258

a web; they either catch their prey using speed, force and agility or rapidly enswathe them with broad bands of silk. They prey on a variety of ground-dwelling animals such as ants, termites, other insects and spiders. Some species of *Urozelotes* and *Scotophaeus* are synanthropic and share man's habitations. Members of *Micaris* mimic ants in body shape and behavior. The front legs are waved in the antenna-like fashion of ants. They are highly active hunters, with ants forming a sizable portion of their prey. Zelotines have specialized brush-like setae that are used for grooming.

Berlandina Dalmas, 1922

***Berlandina potanini* Schenkel**, 1963 (**fig.259A**)
Berlandina potanini Schenkel, 1963: 97, f. 56; Hu & Wu, 1989: 251, f. 206; Zhao, 1993: 116, f. 51; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 179, f. 1—3.
Berlandina plumalis (non O. P. -Cambridge, 1872): Schenkel, 1936: 264, f. 86 (*Berlandia*) First synonymized with *B. potanini* by Brignoli, 1983.
Distribution: Gansu, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Mongolia, Russia.
***Berlandina xinjiangensis* Hu *et* Wu**, 1989
Berlandina xinjiangensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 253, f. 207. 1—4.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Callilepis Westring, 1874

***Callilepis nocturna* (Linnaeus**, 1758) (**fig.259B, I**)
Aranea nocturna Linnaeus, 1758: 621.
Callilepis nocturna: Platnick, 1975: 7, f. 8—14; Tang *et al.*, 1997: 58, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia; Palearctic.
***Callilepis schuszteri* (Herman**, 1879) (**fig.259C, J**)
Gnaphosa schuszteri Herman, 1879: 199, f. 272.
Pythonissa flavitarsis Simon, 1880: 120, pl. 3, f. 25.
Callilepis schuszteri: Platnick, 1975: 19, f. 39—45; Song & Hubert, 1983: 16, f. 16—17;Song, 1987: 334, f. 288.
Distribution: Beijing; Palearctic.

Cladothela Kishida, 1928

***Cladothela joannisi* (Schenkel**, 1963)
Zelotes? joannisi Schenkel, 1963: 59, f. 31; Xu, 1990: 1, f. 2.
Distribution: Jiangsu.

Coreodrassus Paik, 1984

***Coreodrassus lancearius* Simon**, 1893 (**fig.259D, K**) **New Combination**
Drassodes lancearius Simon, 1893: 362, f. 324.
Drassodes potanini Schenkel, 1963: 41, f. 19; Song, Yu & Shang, 1981: 89, f. 19; Zhang & Zhu, 1983: 165, f. 1—3; Hu, 1984: 277, f. 292; Guo, 1985: 142, f. 2—75; Zhang, 1987: 173, f. 145; Xu, 1990: 1, f. 1; Zhao, 1993: 120, f. 54. **New Synonymy**
Coreodrassus coreanus Paik, 1984: 50, f. 1—9; Platnick, 1989: 465. **New Synonymy**
Distribution: Anhui, Hebei, Gansu, Inner Mongolia; Korea.

Drassodes Westring, 1851

***Drassodes auritus* Schenkel**, 1963 (**fig.259E, L**)
Drassodes auritus Schenkel, 1963: 38, f. 17; Yu, Shen & Song, 1982: 263, f. 1—4; Song, 1987: 335, f. 289; Hu & Wu, 1989: 255, f. 208; Minoranski, Ponomarev & Gramotenko, 1980: 34, f. 4.
Distribution: Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang; Russia, Kazakhstan.
***Drassodes fugax* (Simon**, 1878) (**fig.259F, M**)
Drassus fugax Simon, 1878: 114; 1880: 118; 1914: 124, f. 193, 194, 204.

Drassodes fugax: Song & Hubert, 1983: 19, f. 55—57; Hu & Wu, 1989: 255, f. 209; Song, 1987: 336, f. 290; Zhao, 1993: 118, f. 52.
Drassodes ndamicus Schenkel, 1963: 37, f. 16.
Distribution: Gansu, Beijing, Tibet, Xinjiang; Palearctic.
***Drassodes kwantungensis* Saito**, 1937
Drassodes kwantungensis Saito, 1937: 149, f. Ic.
Distribution: Liaoning.
***Drassodes lapidosus* (Walckenaer**, 1802) (**fig.259G, N; pl. 4A**)
Drassodes lapidosus Schenkel, 1936: 31; Grimm, 1985: 116, f. 115—117, 134—135; Hu & Li, 1987b: 297, f. 29; Hu & Wu, 1989: 257, f. 210; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 182; Zhao, 1993: 119, f. 53
Distribution: Tibet, Beijing, Gansu, Xinjiang; Japan, Russia, Europe.
***Drassodes lapsus* (O. P. -Cambridge**, 1885)
Drassus lapsus Cambridge, 1885: 15, pl. 2, f. 11.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Drassodes lesserti* Schenkel**, 1936 (**fig.259H, O**)
Drassodes lesserti Schenkel, 1936: 254, f. 83; 1963: 31, f. 12; Murasik & Logunov, 1994: 182, f. 13—18.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang; Mongolia, Russia.
***Drassodes pashanensis* Tikader *et* Gajbe**, 1977
Drassodes pashanensis: Hu & Li, 1987a: 357, f. 28.
Distribution: Tibet; India.
***Drassodes pectinifer* Schenkel**, 1936
Drassodes pectinifer Schenkel, 1936: 28, f. 7
Distribution: Gansu.
***Drassodes saitoi* Schenkel**, 1963
Drassodes saitoi Schenkel, 1963: 36, f. 15.
Distribution: Gansu.
***Drassodes serratidens* Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs.259P, 260A**)
Drassodes serratidens Schenkel, 1963: 33, f. 14; Hu & Wu, 1989: 258, f. 211; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 183, f. 19—25.
Drassodes pseudopubescens: Paik, 1978e: 415, f. 187. 1—3; Zhang, 1987: 175, f. 146.
Distribution: Tibet, Gansu, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang; Korea, Japan, Russia.
***Drassodes sirmourensis* (Tikader *et* Gajbe**, 1977)
Geodrassus sirmourensis: Hu & Li, 1987b: 299, f. 30. 1—2.
Distribution: Tibet; India.
***Drassodes tianshanica* Hu *et* Wu**, 1989
Drassodes tianshanica Hu & Wu, 1989: 260, f. 212.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Drassyllus Chamberlin, 1922

***Drassyllus coreanus* Paik**, 1986 (**fig.259Q**) **New record**
Drassyllus coreanus Paik, 1986: 4, f. 1—7.
Zelotes x-notatus (non Boesenberg & Strand, 1906, = *Cladothela unciinsignita*): Gao & Guan, 1991: 55, f. 3 (misidentification).
Distribution: Liaoning; Korea.
***Drassyllus excavatus* (Schenkel**, 1963) (**figs.259R, 260B, I**)
Zelotes excavatus Schenkel, 1963: 58, f. 30.
Drassyllus excavatus: Platnick & Song, 1986: 16, f. 65—66; Song, 1994a: 25, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Beijing, Gansu.
***Drassyllus pantherius* Hu *et* Wu**, 1989
Drassyllus pantherius Hu & Wu, 1989: 262, f. 214. 1—2; Zhao, 1993: 121, f. 55.

Distribution: Xinjiang.
Drassyllus pusillus **(C. L. Koch, 1833) (fig.260C, J)**
Melanophora pusilla C. L. Koch, 1833: 120, f. 20—21.
Drassyllus pusillus: Platnick & Song, 1986: 14, f. 53—56; Hu & Wu, 1989: 263, f. 214. 3—4.
Zelotes pusillus: Grimm, 1985: 274, f. 316, 327—328; Hu & Li, 1987b: 304, f. 33. 3—4.
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjiang; Europe.
Drassyllus sanmenensis **Platnick *et* Song, 1986 (fig.260D—E, K)**
Drassyllus sanmenensis Platnick & Song, 1986: 17, f. 67—68; Kamura, 1987: 79,. 1—5; Xu, 1991: 38, f. 16—18; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 239, f. 249 (lapsus for *sanmen*); Paik, 1992i: 70, f. 15—20.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui; Korea, Japan.
Note: Fig. 2E after Kamura, form Japanese specimen.
Drassyllus shaanxiensis **Platnick *et* Song, 1986 (fig.260F—G, L)**
Drassyllus shaanxiensis Platnick & Song, 1986: 17, f. 69—70; Hu & Wu, 1989: 265, f. 215. 1—2; Kamura, 1990: 34, f. 3—6.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Xinjiang, Henan; Japan.
Note: Fig. 2G after Kamura, form Japanese specimen.
Drassyllus vinealis **(Kulczynski, 1897) (fig.260H, M)**
Prosthesima vinealis Kulczynski, in Chyzer & Kulczynski, 1897: 203, pl. 7, f. 41, 51;
Zelotes pallidipatellis: Paik, 1978: 424, f. 191; Hu, 1984: 284, f. 298. 1—2 (misidentification).
Drassyllus vinealis: Platnick & Song, 1986: 16, f. 61—64; Hu & Wu, 1989: 265, f. 215. 3—4.
Distribution: Tibet, Henan, Hebei, Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Drassyllus yunnanensis **Planick *et* Song, 1986 (figs.260N, 261A)**
Drassyllus yunnanensis Platnick & Song, 1986: 15—16, f. 57—60.
Distribution: Yunnan; Myanmar
Species inquirenda
Dryssyllus lutetianus (L. Koch, 1866) Chen & Zhang, 1991: 331 (*Zolotes*), Zhejiang

Gnaphosa Latreille, 1804

Gnaphosa altissimus **Hu, 1989**
Gnaphosa altissimus Hu, 1989: 101, f. 5—6; Hu & Wu, 1989: 287, f. 231. 1—2.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Gnaphosa baotianmanensis **Hu, Wang *et* Wang, 1991**
Gnaphosa baotianmanensis Hu, Wang & Wang, 1991: 45, f. 22—23.
Distribution: Henan.
Gnaphosa dege **Ovtsharenko, Platnick *et* Song, 1992 (fig. 261B)**
Gnaphosa dege Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 72, f. 259—260.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Gnaphosa fagei **Schenkel, 1963 (figs.260O, 261C)**
Gnaphosa fagei Schenkel, 1963: 82, f. 46; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 12, f. 33—34, 37—40.
Distribution: Gansu; Kazakhstan.
Gnaphosa gracilior **Kulczynski, 1901 (figs.260P, 261D)**
Gnaphosa gracilior Kulczynski, 1901: 325, pl. 12, f. 2; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 49, f. 169, 170, 173—176; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 188, f. 40—46.
Gnaphosa pseudomongolica Schenkel, 1963: 79, f. 44; Hu, 1989: 98, f. 1—2; Hu & Wu, 1989: 272, f. 221. 1—2.
Gnaphosa tarimuensis Hu, 1989: 98, f. 1—2; Hu & Wu, 1989: 272, f. 221. 1—2.

Distribution: Xinjiang; Mongolia, Russia.
Gnaphosa hastata **Fox, 1937 (figs, 260Q, 261E)**
Gnaphosa hastata Fox, 1937a: 247, f. 1; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 73, f. 263—266.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Hubei, Henan.
Gnaphosa incospecta **Simon, 1878 (figs.260R, 261F)**
Gnaphosa incospecta Simon, 1878: 187; 1914: 196, 202, f. 427—428, 447; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 30, f. 99—102.
Distribution: Tibet; China to France, apparently Paleartic.
Gnaphosa jodhpurensis **Tikader *et* Gajbe, 1977**
Gnaphosa jodhpurensis Tikader & Gajbe, 1977: 45, f. 2; Hu & Li, 1987a: 359, f. 29.
Distribution: Tibet; India.
Gnaphosa kansuensis **Schenkel, 1936 (fig.261G, I)**
Gnaphosa kansuensis Schenkel, 1936: 26, f. 6; Tang & Song, 1992: 248, f. 1—4; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 34, f. 119—124.
Gnaphosa alberti Schenkel, 1963: 86, f. 49; Xu, 1990: 2, f. 8.
Gnaphosa compirensis: Fox, 1937b: 9 (misidentification, in part).
Gnaphosa falculata Schenkel, 1963: 92, f. 53.
Gnaphosa roeweri Schenkel, 1963: 94, f. 54; Tu & Zhu, 1986: 91, f. 16—19.
Gnaphosa kompirensis (non Boesenberg & Strand, 1906): Paik, 1989: 4, f. 2—4.
Distribution: Yunnan, Zhejiang, Anhui, Sichuan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Henan, Gansu; Korea, Japan, Europe.
Gnaphosa kompirensis **Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (fig.261H, J)**
Gnaphosa kompirensis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 123, f. 481; Zhang, 1987: 177, f. 149; Paik, 1989: 4, f. 1, 5—13 (not figs.2—4, = *G. kansuensis*); Xu, 1990: 2, f. 7; Chen & Gao, 1990: 144, f. 182; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 35, f. 125—126, 129—132.
Gnaphosa suchuana Chamberlin, 1924: 4, f. 1.
Gnaphosa davidi Schenkel, 1963: 87, f. 50.
Distribution: Hong Kong, Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Anhui; Korea, Japan.
Gnaphosa leporina **(L. Koch, 1866) (figs.261K, 262A)**
Pythonissa leporina L. Koch, 1866: 27, f. 19.
Gnaphosa leporina: Grimm, 1985: 57, f. 40, 56—57, 75; Roberts, 1985: 76, f. 28c; Zhou & Song, 1985: 271, f. 2; Hu & Wu, 1989: 268, f. 217; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 66, f. 237—242.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Gnaphosa licenti **Schenkel, 1953 (figs.261L, 262B)**
Gnaphosa sinensis: Simon, 1880: 121, f. 22—23 (male only, not female lectotype).
Gnaphosa licenti Schenkel, 1953: 21, f. 11; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 53, f. 181—186; Zhao, 1993: 122, f. 56.
Gnaphosa denisi Schenkel, 1963: 64, f. 34; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 150, f. 133; Hu, 1984: 279, f. 293. 1—2; Song, 1987: 338, f. 293; Hu & Li, 1987b: 301, f. 31; Hu & Wu, 1989: 266, f. 216. 1—2; Chen & Gao, 1990: 144, f. 181; Xu, 1990: 2, f. 9; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 187, f. 81—82.
Gnaphosa acuaria Schenkel, 1963: 66, f. 35; Mao & Zhu, 1983: 161, f. 3a—c; Zhang, 1987: 176, f. 148. First synonymized with *G. denisi* by Song, 1987: 338.
Gnaphosa aeditua Schenkel, 1963: 67, f. 36, First synonymized with G. *denisi* by Song, 1987: 339.
Gnaphosa taegensis Paik, 1989: 11, f. 42—51; Xu, 1990: 2, f. 10—12.
Gnaphosa montana (non L. Koch, 1866): Hu & Wu, 1989: 269, f. 219 (misidentification).
Distribution: Anhui, Sichuan, Guizhou, Tibet, Henan, Shanxi, Shandong, Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Hebei, Liaoning; Mongolia, Korea, Russia.

Gnaphosa lucifuga **(Walckenaer,** 1802) **(figs.261M,** 262C)
Aranea lucifuga Walckenaer, 1802: 221.
Gnaphosa lucifuga: Hu & Wu, 1989: 268, f. 218; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992; 5, f. 1—6; Zhao, 1993: 123, f. 57.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Gnaphosa mandschurica **Schenkel,** 1963 **(figs.261N,** 262D)
Gnaphosa mandschurica Schenkel, 1963: 71, f. 38; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 45, f. 151, 155—158.
Gnaphosa glandifera Schenkel, 1963: 72, f. 39; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 187, f. 38—39.
Gnaphosa holmi Schenkel, 1963: 73, f. 40.
Gnaphosa charitonowi Schenkel, 1963: 75, f. 41; Song *et al.*, 1981: 88, f. 18; Hu, 1984: 278, f. 292.2; Song, 1987: 338, f. 292.
Gnaphosa braendegaardi Schenkel, 1963: 76, f. 42.
Gnaphosa berlandi Schenkel, 1963: 83, f. 47.
Distribution: Tibet, Sichuan, Gansu, Inner Mongolia; Russia.
Gnaphosa moerens **O. P. -Cambridge,** 1885 **(figs.261O,** 262E)
Gnaphosa moerens O. P. -Cambridge, 1885: 17, f. 13a—f; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 75, f. 271—274.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Nepal.
Gnaphosa mongolica **Simon,** 1895 **(figs,** 261P, 262F)
Gnaphosa mongolica Simon, 1895: 334; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 46, f. 153—154, 159—162.
Gnaphosa auriceps Schenkel, 1953: 19, f. 10.
Gnaphosa chaffanjoni Schenkel, 1963: 69, f. 37.
Gnaphosa corifera Schenkel, 1963: 77, f. 43.
Gnaphosa denisi: Hu & Wu, 1989: 266, f. 216. 1—2 (misidentification).
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjiang, Heilongjiang.
Gnaphosa muscorum **(L. Koch,** 1866) **(figs.261Q,** 262G)
Pythonissa muscorum L. Koch, 1866: 14, pl. 1, f. 9—10.
Gnaphosa muscorum: Hu & Wu, 1989: 271, f. 216. 3—4; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 42, f. 145—150; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 189, f. 51—52, 55—56.
Ganphosa lesserti Schenkel, 1963: 80, f. 45.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet, Xinjiang; Russia, Holarctic.
Gnaphosa potanini **Simon,** 1895 **(fig.262H, M)**
Gnaphosa potanini Simon, 1895: 333; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 32, f. 111—114.
Distribution: Anhui; Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Russia.
Gnaphosa sinensis **Simon,** 1880 **(fig.262I, N)**
Gnaphosa sinensis Simon, 1880; 121, f. 24; Song & Hubert, 1983: 17, f. 46—49; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 152, f. 135; Zhang, 1987: 180, f. 151; Song 1987: 339, f. 194; Chen & Gao, 1990: 145, f. 183; Xu, 1990: 2, f. 6; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 71, f. 255—258.
Gnaphosa kratochvili Schenkel, 1963: 61, f. 32.
Gnaphosa bonneti Schenkel, 1963: 62, f. 33.
Gnaphosa martae Schenkel, 1963: 85, f. 48.
Gnaphosa schensiensis Schenkel, 1963: 90, f. 52; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 151, f. 134; Zhang, 1987: 179, f. 150; Hu & Li, 1987b: 299, f. 30. 3—4; Zhao, 1993, 124, f. 59.
Distribution: Anhui, Sichuan, Tibet, Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Xinjiang.
Gnaphosa stoliczkai **O. P. -Cambridge,** 1885 **(fig.262J, O)**
Gnaphosa stoliczkai O. P. -Cambridge, 1885: 16, f. 12; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 12, f. 27—32.

Gnaphosa rudolfi Schenkel, 1963: 88, f. 51; Hu & Wu, 1989: 272, f. 220.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Gnaphosa subterraneus **(C. L. Koch,** 1833)
Gnaphosa subterraneus: Hu, 1989: 298, f. 7—8; Hu & Wu, 1989: 298, f. 39. 1—2.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Europe.
Gnaphosa taurica **Thorell,** 1875 **(fig.262K, P)**
Gnaphosa taurica Thorell, 1875: 84; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 22, f. 63—64, 71—74.
Distribution: Xinjiang; China to Bulgaria.
Gnaphosa vastus **Hu,** 1989
Gnaphosa vastus Hu, 1989: 99, f. 3—4.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Gnaphosa wiehlei **Schenkel,** 1963 **(fig.262L, Q)**
Gnaphosa wiehlei Schenkel, 1963: 95, f. 55; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 52, f. 171—172, 177—180; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 191, f. 69—70.
Distribution: Qinghai (type locality: Xining); Mongolia, Russia.
Gnaphosa zhaoi **Ovtsharenko, Platnick *et* Song,** 1992 **(figs.14F,** 263A, **I)**
Gnaphosa zhaoi Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992: 41, f. 141—144; Song, Chen & Zhu, 1997: 1728, f. 34.
Distribution: Sichuan, Hubei.
Species incertae sedis
Gnaphosa crassipes Schenkel, 1936: 262 (single juvenile female, Inner Mongolia); *G. multispinosa* Schenkel, 1936: 261 (single juvenile female, Inner Mongolia).

Haplodrassus **Chamberlin,** 1922

Haplodrassus aenus **Thaler,** 1984
Haplodrassus aeneus: Hu & Li, 1987b: 301, f. 32; Grimm, 1985: 132, f. 149, 172—173.
Distribution: Tibet; Palearctic.
Note: The epigyne and palp shown by Hu & Li are somewhat different from those given by Grimm.
Haplodrassus dentatus **Xu *et* Song,** 1987 **(fig.263B, J)**
Haplodrassus dentatus Xu & Song, 1987: 83, f. 1—4; Xu, 1991: 37.
Distribution: Anhui.
Haplodrassus pugnans **(Simon,** 1880) **(fig.263C, K)**
Drassus pugnans Simon, 1880: 118, pl. 3, f. 20—21.
Drassodes pugnans: Schenkel, 1963: 43, f. 20; Song & Hubert, 1983: 17, f. 50—54; Zhang, 1987: 175, f. 147.
Drassodes pseudopugnans Schenkel, 1963: 45, f. 21.
Haplodrassus pugnans: Song, 1987: 340, f. 295; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 193.
Distribution: Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Qinghai; Mongolia, Russia.
Haplodrassus signifer **(C. L. Koch,** 1839)
Drassus signifer Koch, 1839: 31, f. 452.
Haplodrassus signifer: Roewer, 1954: 402; Jia & Zhu, 1983: 167, f. a—e; Grimm, 1985: 146, f. 146, 147, 170, 171; Platnick & Dondale, 1992: 215, f. 322—325.
Distribution: Ningxia, Qinghai, Liaoning, Heilongjiang; Holarctic.
Haplodrassus silvestris **(Blackwall,** 1833) **New record**
Haplodrassus silvestris: Heimer & Neniwig, 1991: 426, f. 1131; Roberts, 1995: 107, text—figs.
Distribution: Qinghai; Holarctic.

Hitobia **Kamura,** 1992

Hitobia cancellata **Yin *et al.*,** 1996 **(fig.263D, L)**

Hitobia cancellata Yin, Peng, Gong & Kim, 1996: 47, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Guangdong, Yunnan, Hunan.
***Hitobia monsta* Yin *et al.*, 1996 (fig.263E, M)**
Hitobia monsta Yin, Peng, Gong & Kim, 1996: 48, f. 8—15.
Distribution: Guangxi, Hunan.
***Hitobia unifascigera* (Bosenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (fig.263F, N)**
Micaria unifascigera Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 293, pl. 16, f. 497.
Hitobia unifascigera: Kamura, 1992: 124, f. 10—18.
Poecilochroa unifascigera: Hu, Wang & Wang, 1991: 46, f. 24—28.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Henan; Japan.
***Hitobia yasunosukei* Kamura, 1992 (fig.263G, O)**
Hitobia yasunosukei Kamura, 1992: 129, f. 28—30; Yin, Peng, Gong & Kim, 1996: 49, f. 16—22.
Distribution: Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan; Japan.
Note: The figures of dorsal marking of abdomen and structures of epigyne illustrated by Yin *et al.* are somewhat different from those given by Kamura. This species needs to be further studied.

Hongkongia Song *et* Zhu, 1997

***Hongkongia wuae* Song *et* Zhu, 1998 (fig.263P)**
Hongkongia wuae Song & Zhu, 1998: 104, f. 1.
Distribution: Hong Kong.

Micaria Westring, 1851

***Miacria alxa* Tang *et al.* 1997 (fig.263H, Q)**
Miacria alxa Tang, Urita, Song & Zhao, 1997: 13, f. 1.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.
***Micaria bonneti* Schenkel, 1963 (fig.264A)**
Micaria bonneti Schenkel, 1963: 274, f. 155; Zhang, 1987: 182, f. 153; Danilov, 1966: 114, f. 1C—D.
Distribution: Hebei, Gansu.
***Micaria dives* (Lucas, 1846) (fig.264B, M)**
Micaria dives: Wunderlich, 1979: 287, f. 1, 34a—d, 58a—d; Tu & Zhu, 1986: 89, f. 1—5; Kamura, 1990: 35, f. 7—12.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei; Palearctic.
***Micaria formicaria* (Sundevall, 1832) (fig.264C, N)**
Micaria formicaria: Wunderlich, 1979: 266, f. 4a—b, 23a—b, 45a—e; Chen, Mei, Zhang & Zhu, 1982: 42, f. la—e; Zhang, 1987: 181, f. 152; Hu & Wu, 1989: 276, f. 224; Danilov, 1996: 116.
Distribution: Hebei, Gansu, Xinjiang; Palearctic.
***Micaria lenzi* Boesenberg, 1909 (fig.264D, O)**
Micaria lenzi: Wunderlich, 1979: 277, f. 6, 29a—d, 51a—c; Mikhailov, 1987: 323; Heimer & Nentwig, 1991: 434, f. 1142; Danilov, 1996: 116.
Micaria eltoni (non Jackson, 1922; *M. eltoni* Jackson, 1922 = *M. constricta* Emerton, 1894, per Platnick & Shadab, 1988): Hu & Wu, 1989: 274, f. 223.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Russia, Finland, Germany.
Note: On examining the specimens from Mr. Hu, J. L., we believe that the Xinjiang's specimens belong to the species *M. lenzi* (first suggested by Mikhailov) other than *M. constricta*.
***Micaria pulcherrina* Caporiacco, 1935 (fig.264E, P) New record**
Micaria pulcherrina: Danilov, 1996: 114, f. 2A—D.
Micaria alpina (non L. Koch, 1872): Chen, Mei, Zhang & Zhu, 1982: 43, f. 2b; Hu, 1984: 301, f. 321.4; Zhang, 1987: 181, f. 152.
Micaria silesiaca (non L. Koch, 1875): Tu & Zhu, 1986: 89, f. 6—10; Hu & Wu, 1989: 280, f. 221.3—4; Zhao, 1993: 129, f. 63
Micaria sibirica Daniliv, 1993: 429, f. 4—7. First synonymized with *M. pulcherrina* by Danilov, 1996.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei, Xinjiang, Qinghai (Karakorum); Russia (South Siberia).
***Micaria pulicaria* (Sundevall, 1832) (fig.264F, Q) New record**
Micaria pulicaria: Roberts, 1985: 78, f. 29a; Yaginuma, 1986: 193, f. 108.2; Platnick & Shadab, 1988: 8, f. 2—5.
Distribution: Qinghai; Holarctic.
***Micaria romana* L. Koch, 1866 (fig.264G, 265I)**
Micaria romana: Wunderlich, 1979: 260, f. 9a-c, 20a-d, 42a-f, Heimer & Nentwig. 1991: 436, f. 1148.
Micaria scintillans (O. P. -Cambridge. 1871) Chen, Mei, Zhang & Zhu, 1982: 43, f. 2a, c-d; Zhang, 1987: 183, f. 155 (probably misidentification).
Micaria centrocnemys: Schenkel, 1936: 284.
Distribution: Hebei, Inner Mongolia; Holarctic.
***Micaria rossica* Thorell, 1875 (figs. 264H, 265J)**
Micaria rossica Thorell, 1875: 112; Wunderlich, 1979: 308, f. 70a-c; Platnick & Shadab, 1988: 27, f. 58—61.
Micaria scenica Simon, 1878: 17; Wunderlich, 1979: 286, f. 33a-e, 57a-e; Hu & Wu, 1989: 277, f. 225. First synonymized by Mikhailov & Fet, 1986: 176.
Micaria fagei Schenkel, 1963; 271, f. 153. First synonymized with *M. rossica* by Danilov, 1996.
Micaria berlandi Schenkel, 1963: 272, f. 154. First synonymized with *M. rossica* by Danilov, 1996.
Micaria taguica Tu & Zhu, 1986: 90, f. 11—15. First synonymized with *M. rosstca* by Danilov, 1996.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Palearctic.
***Micaria tuvensis* Danilov, 1993 (fig.264I)**
Micaria tuvensis Danilov, 1993: 427, f. 1; 1996: 116; Tang, Urita, Song & Zhao, 1997: 14, f. 2.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia; Russia (Tuva).

Nomisia Dalmas, 1921

***Nomisia aussereri* (L. Koch, 1872)**
Nomisia aussereri: Grimm, 1985: 84, f. 1a, 18c, 81—83; Hu & Wu, 1989: 280, f. 226. 1—2.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Odontodrassus Jezequel, 1965

***Odontodrassus hondoensis* (Saito, 1939) (figs. 264J, 265H)**
Odontodrassus hondoensis: Kamura, 1987: 30, f. 1—8.
Distribution: Hubei; Korea, Japan.

Parasyrisca Schenkel, 1963

***Parasyrisca helanshan* Tang *et* Zhao, 1998 (fig.264K—L)**
Parasyrisca helanshan Tang & Zhao, 1998: 110, f. A—B.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.
***Parasyrisca potanini* Schenkel, 1963 (fig.265A, L)**
parasyrisca potanini Schenkel, 1963: 262, f. 148; Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Marusik, 1995: 5, f. 7—11.
Syrisca minor Schenkel, 1963: 266, f. 150. First synonymized with *P. potanini* by Ovtsharenko *et al.*, 1995: 5.
Syrisca lugubris Schenkel, 1963: 267, f. 151. First synonymized with *P. potanini* by Ovtsharenko *et al.*, 1995: 5.

Parasyrisca minor (Schenkel, 1963) Ovtsharenko & Marusik, 1988: 214. First synonymized with *P. potanini* by Ovtsharenko *et al.*, 1995: 5.
Distribution: Qinghai; Russia.
***Parasyrisca schenkeli* Ovtsharenko *et* Marusik**, 1995 (**fig.265B, M**)
Syrisca potanini Schenkel, 1963: 264, f. 149. Preoccupied in *Parasyrisca* by *P. potanini* Schenkel.
Parasyrisca schenkeli Ovtsharenko & Marusik, 1988: 214 (replacement name); Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Marusik, 1995: 7, f. 12—16; Tang & Zhao, 1998: 110.
Distribution: Qinghai, Inner Mongolia; Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Russia.
***Parasyrisca sollers* (Simon**, 1895) (**fig.265C**)
Parasyrisca sollers: Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Marusik, 1995: 8, f. 17—18.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Mongolia.

Phaeocedus Simon, 1893

***Phaeocedus braccatus* (L. Koch**, 1866)
Phaeocedus braccatus: Grimm, 1985: 158, f. 1b, 179—183; Hu & Wu, 1989: 281, f. 226. 3—4.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Poecilochroa Westring, 1874

***Poecilochroa hosiziro* Yaginuma**, 1960
Poecilochroa hosiziro Yaginuma, 1960: 7, pl. 56, f. 331, f. 100; Zhang, 1987: 184, f. 156.
Distribution: Hebei; Japan, Korea.
***Poecilochroa unifascigera* (Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906)
Micaria unifascigera Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 293, f. 497.
Poecilochroa unifascigera: Wunderlich, 1979: 309, f. 71a—g; Chikuni, 1989b: 118, f. 3; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 234, f. 243; Hu, Wang & Wang, 1991: 46, f. 24—28.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Henan; Japan.

Pseudodrassus di Caporiacco, 1935

***Pseudodrassus pichoni* Schenkel**, 1963
Pseudodrassus pichoni Schenkel, 1963: 260, f. 147; Xu, 1984: 26, f. 5—8 (lapsus for *Pseucldrassus*); Chen & Zhang, 1991: 257, f. 270.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui.

Scotophaeoides Schenkel, 1963

***Scotophaeoides sinensis* Schenkel**, 1963
Scotophaeoides sinensis Schenkel, 1963: 49, f. 50.
Distribution: Guangdong.

Scotophaeus Simon, 1893

***Scotophaeus dispulsoides* Schenkel**, 1963
Drassodes dispulsoides Schenkel, 1963: 32, f. 13.
Distribution: Shanxi.
***Scotophaeus dispulsus* (O. P. -Cambridge**, 1885)
Drassus dispulsus Cambridge, 1885: 11, pl. 1, f. 8.
Drassodes dispulsus Schenkel, 1936: 252, f. 82.
Scotophaeus dispulsus: Roewer, 1954: 433.
Distribution: Gansu, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Turkestan.
***Scotophaeus domesticus* Tikader**, 1962
Scotophaeus domesticus: Hu & Li, 1987: 304, f. 33.
Distribution: Tibet; India.
***Scotophaeus nigrosegmentatus* (Simon**, 1895)

Drassodes nigrosegmentatus Simon, 1895: 332.
Scotophaeus nigrosegmentatus: Roewer, 1954: 434.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Scotophaeus yunnanensis* Schenkel**, 1963
Scotophaeus yunnanensis Schenkel, 1963: 47, f. 23.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Species inquirenda
Scotophaeus rebellatus (Simon, 1880) Song & Hubert, 1983: 1 (transferred from *Drassus*), Beijing.

Sergiolus Simon, 1891

***Sergiolus songi* Xu**, 1991
Sergiolus songi Xu, 1991a: 1, f. 1—4; 1991b: 40, f. 28—32.
Distribution: Anhui.

Sernokorba Kamura, 1992

***Sernokorba pallidipatellis* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906)** (**fig.265D, N**)
Prosthesima pallidipatellis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 123, f. 490.
Zelotes pallidipatellis: Zhu, 1983: 87; Zhang, 1987: 187, f. 159 (*Z. pallipatellis*).
Sernokorba pallidipatellis: Kamura, 1992: 121, f. 1—9.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hebei, Shandong; Japan.

Sosticus Chamberlin, 1922

***Sosticus loricatus* (L. Koch**, 1866)
Scotophaeus loricatus: Schenkel, 1936: 255.
Sosticus loricatus: Grimm, 1985: 183, f. 213—216; Hu & Wu, 1989: 281, f. 227.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Palearctic.

Trachyzelotes Lohmander, 1944

***Trachyzelotes adriaticus* (Caporiacco**, 1953) (**fig.265E, O**)
Trachyzelotes adriaticus: Platnick & Murphy, 1984: 9, f. 11—14; Hu & Wu, 1989: 283, f. 228. 1—2.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Europe.
Note: Figure of female epigyne is from Platnick & Murphy, 1984.
***Trachyzelotes fuscipes* (L. Koch**, 1866) (**fig.265F, P**)
Trachyzelotes fuscipes: Hu & Wu, 1989: 284, f. 229.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Mediterranean.
***Trachyzelotes jaxartensis* (Kroneberg**, 1875) (**fig.265G, Q**)
Melanophora jaxartensis Kroneberg, 1875: 23, pl, 2, f. la—c.
Trachyzelotes jaxartensis: Platnick & Murphy, 1984: 10, f. 19—22; Platnick & Song, 1986: 18, f. 71—74; Song, 1987: 343, f. 297; Hu & Wu, 1989: 286, f. 228. 3—4; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 238, f. 248.
Prosthesima foveolata Simon, 1880: 117, f. 17.
Zelotes cavaleriei Schenkel, 1963: 50, f. 25; Zhang & Zhu, 1983: 166, f. 4—6; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 154, f. 137; Hu, 1984: 282, f. 297. 1—4; Guo, 1985; 145, f. 1—3; Zhang, 1987: 186, f. 158.
Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Guizhou, Henan, Hebei, Xinjiang; South Africa, Hawaii, Cosmopolitan.
Species inquirenda
Trachyzelotes pedestris (C. L. Koch, 1837) Chen & Zhang, 1991: 331 (*Zelotes*), Zhejiang.

Tuvadrassus Marusik *et* Logunov, 1994

***Tuvadrassus tegulatus* (Schenkel**, 1963)

Drassodes tegulatus Schenkel, 1963: 40, f. 18.
Tuvadrassus tegulatus: Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 194, f. 83—87.
Distribution: Gansu; Russia.

Urozelotes Mello-Leitao, 1938

Urozelotes rusticus **(L. Koch, 1872) (fig.265H, R)**
Prosthesima rustica L. Koch, 1872: 309.
Zelotes rusticus: Zhang, 1987: 188, f. 160.
Urozelotes rusticus: Platnick & Song, 1986: 20, f. 75—78; Xu, 1990: 1, f. 5.
Distribution: Fujian, Anhui, Hunan, Hebei; Cosmopolitan.

Zelotes Gistel, 1848

Zelotes altissimus **Hu, 1989**
Zelotes altissimus Hu, 1989: 101, f. 5—6; Hu & Wu, 1989: 287, f. 231, 1—2.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Zelotes asiaticus **(Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (fig.266A, I)**
Prosthesima asiatica Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 121, f. 78, 487.
Zelotes asiaticus: Platnick & Song, 1986: 4, f. 7—10; Zhang, 1987: 185, f. 157; Xu, 1990: 1, f. 3, Chen & Zhang, 1991: 235, f. 244.
Distribution: Hong Kong, Zhejiang, Anhui, Henan; Eastern Asia.
Zelotes atrocaeruleus **(Simon, 1878)**
Zelotes atrocaeruleus: Hu & Wu, 1989: 288, f. 231. 3—4.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Zelotes barkol **Platnick *et* Song, 1986 (fig.266B, J)**
Zelotes barkol Platnick & Song, 1986: 5, f. 11—14; Hu & Wu, 1989: 290, f. 232; Mausik & Logunov, 1994: 195.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Russia.
Zelotes beijiangensis **Hu *et* Wu, 1989**
Zelotes beijiangensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 290, f. 233. 1—2.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Zelotes bicolor **Hu *et* Wu, 1989**
Zelotes bicolor Hu & Wu, 1989: 291, f. 233. 3—4.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Zelotes cantonensis **Platnick *et* Song, 1986 (fig.266C)**
Zelotes cantonensis Platnick & Song, 1986: 8, f. 27, 28.
Distribution: Guangdong.
Zelotes davidi **Schenkel, 1963 (fig.266D, K)**
Zelotes davidi Schenkel, 1963: 51, f. 26; Platnick & Song, 1986: 9, f. 29—32; Zhao, 1993: 128, f. 62.
Distribution: Anhui, Shanxi, Shaanxi; Korea, Japan.
Zelotes exiguus **(Mueller *et* Schenkel, 1895)**
Zelotes exiguus: Hu & Wu, 1989: 292, f. 234.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Zelotes helanshan **Tang *et al*., 1997 (fig.266E, L)**
Zelotes helanshan Tang, Urita, Song & Zhao, 1997: 9, f. A—D.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.
Zelotes hui **Platnick *et* Song, 1986 (fig.266F)**
Zelotes hui Platnick & Song, 1986: 3, f. 3—4; Hu & Wu, 1989: 292, f. 235, 1—2.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Zelotes hummeli **Schenkel, 1936 (fig.266G, M)**
Zelotes hummeli Schenkel, 1936: 255, f. 84; Platnick & Song, 1986: 13, f. 45—48; Hu & Wu, 1989: 295, f. 235, 3—4.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia.

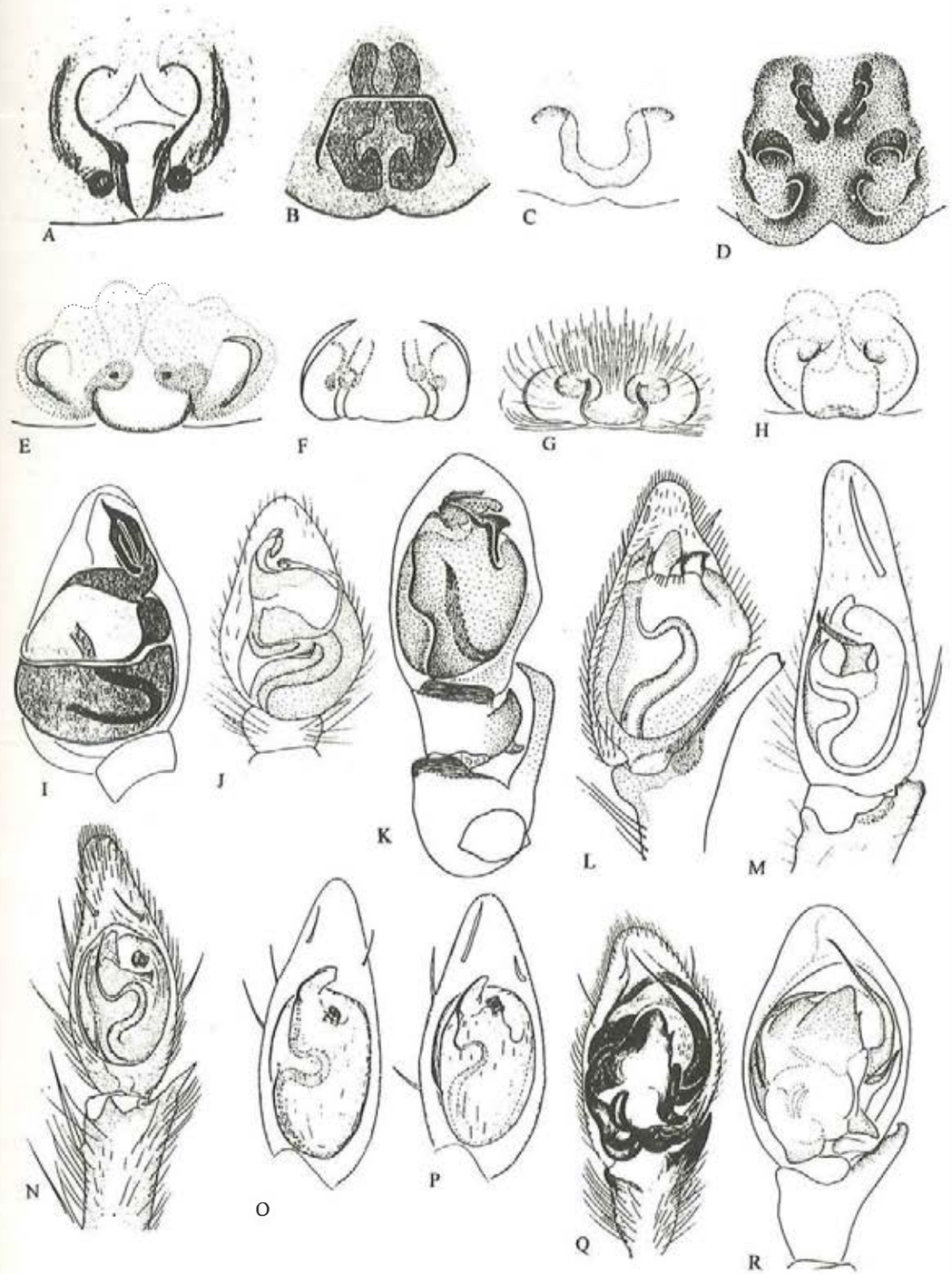

Fig. 259

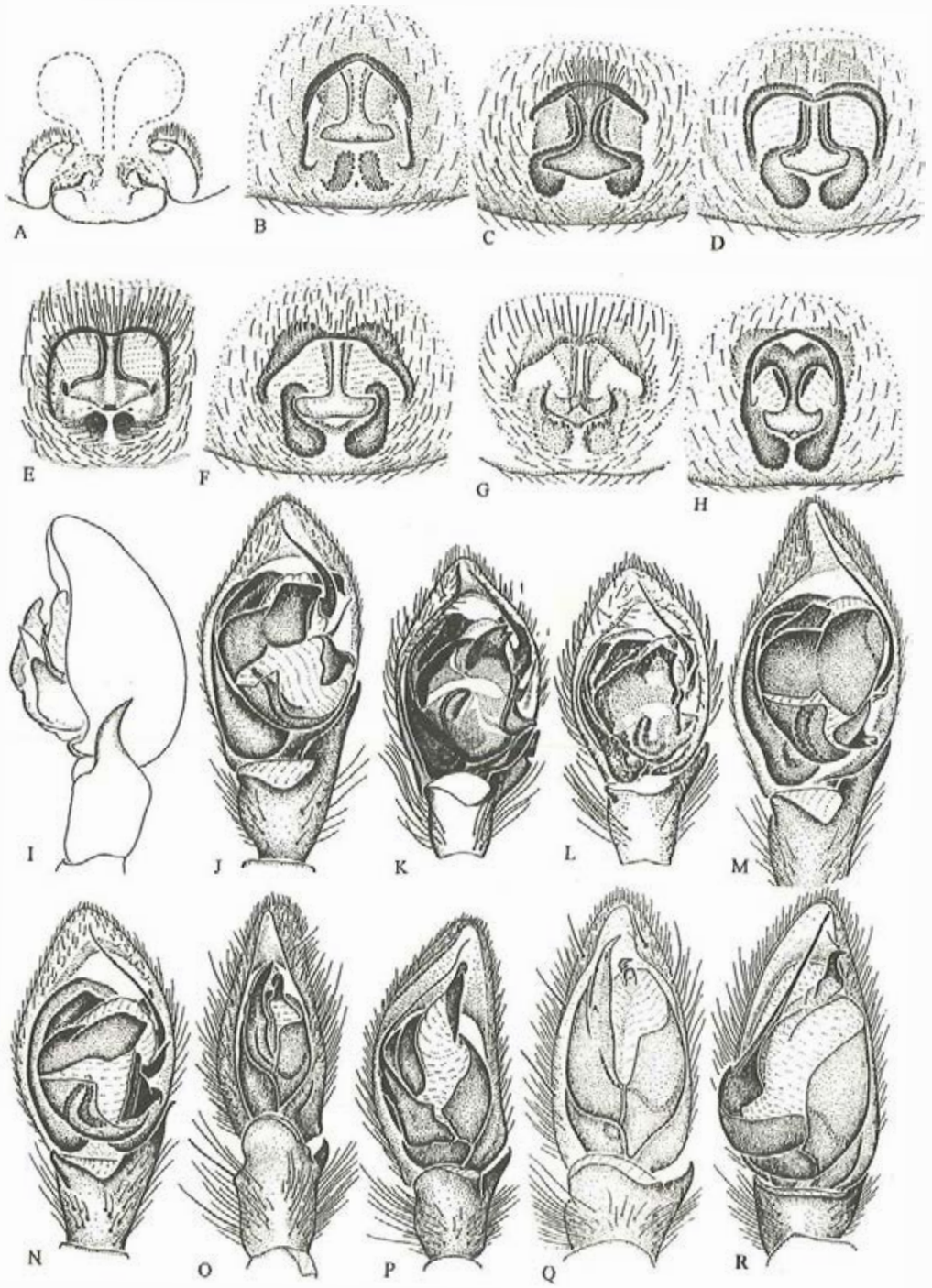

Fig. 260

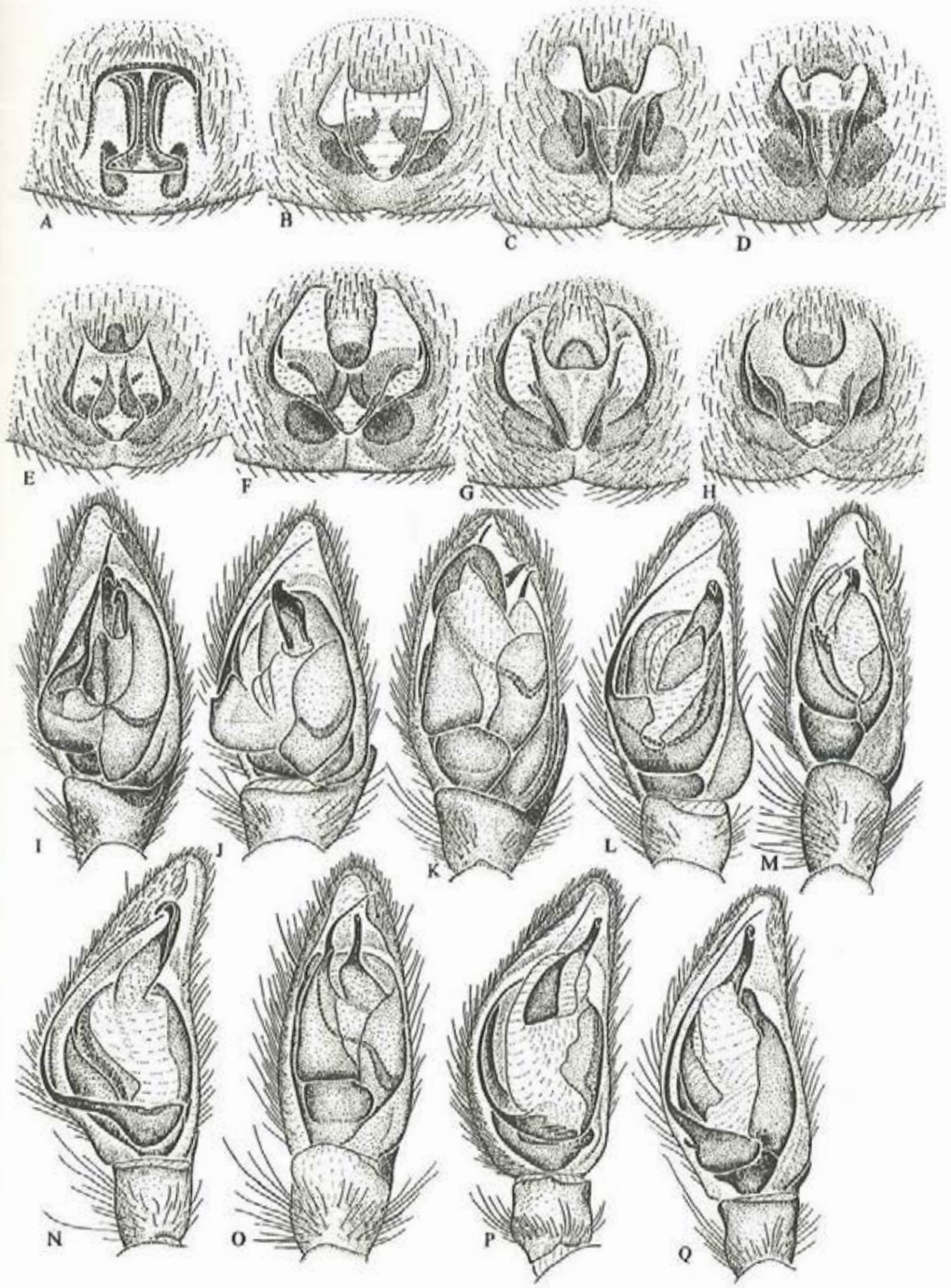

Fig. 261

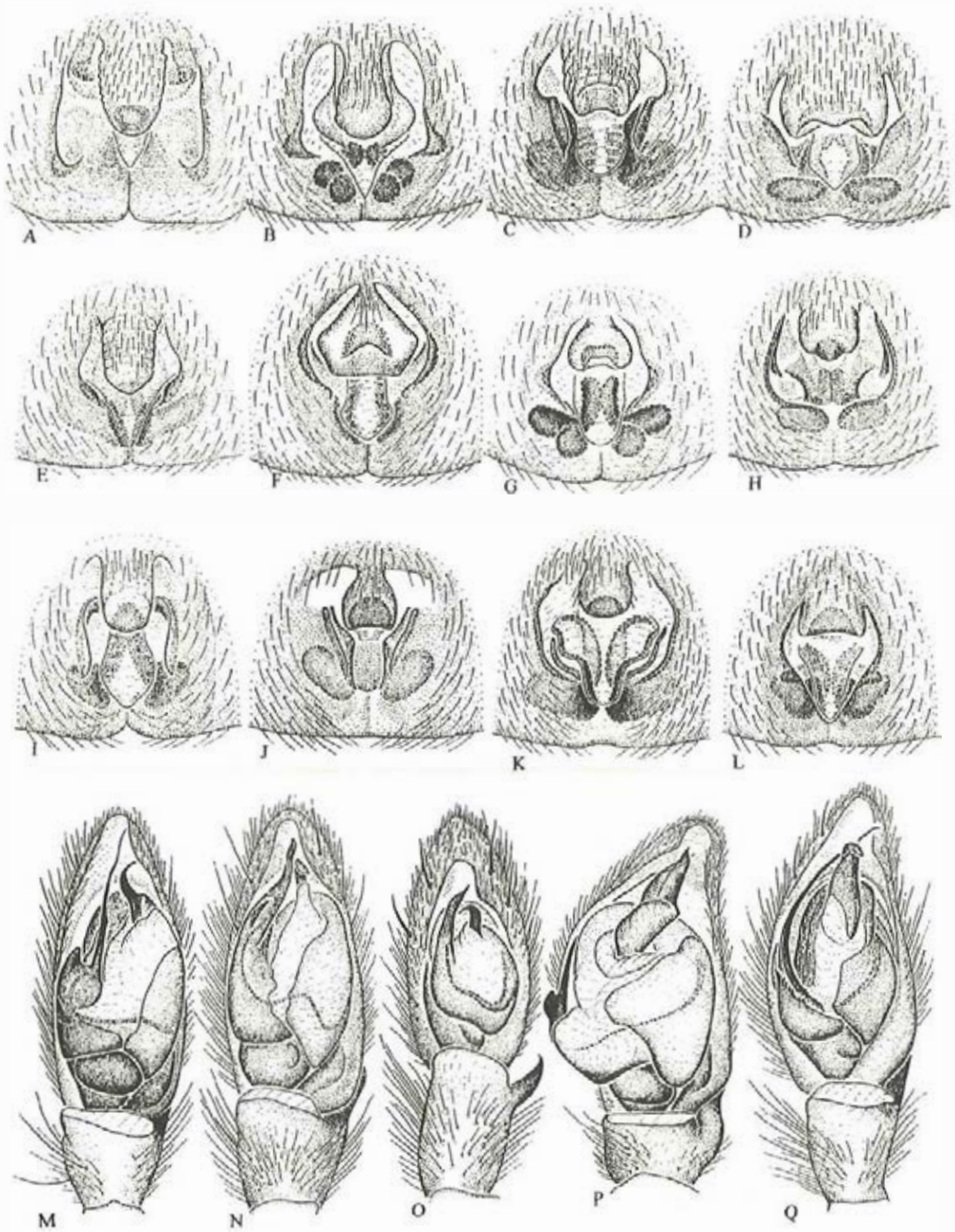

Fig. 262

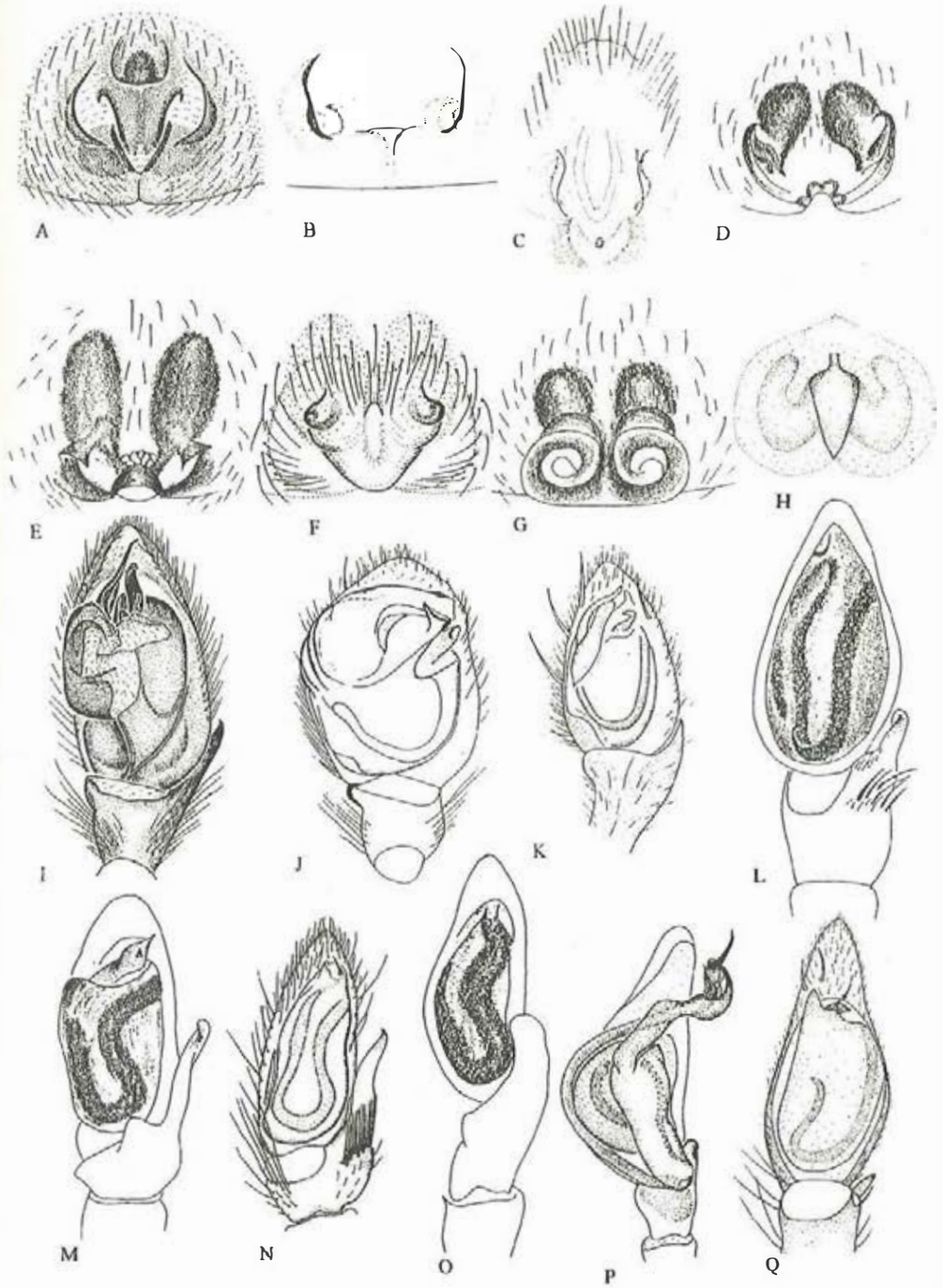

Fig. 263

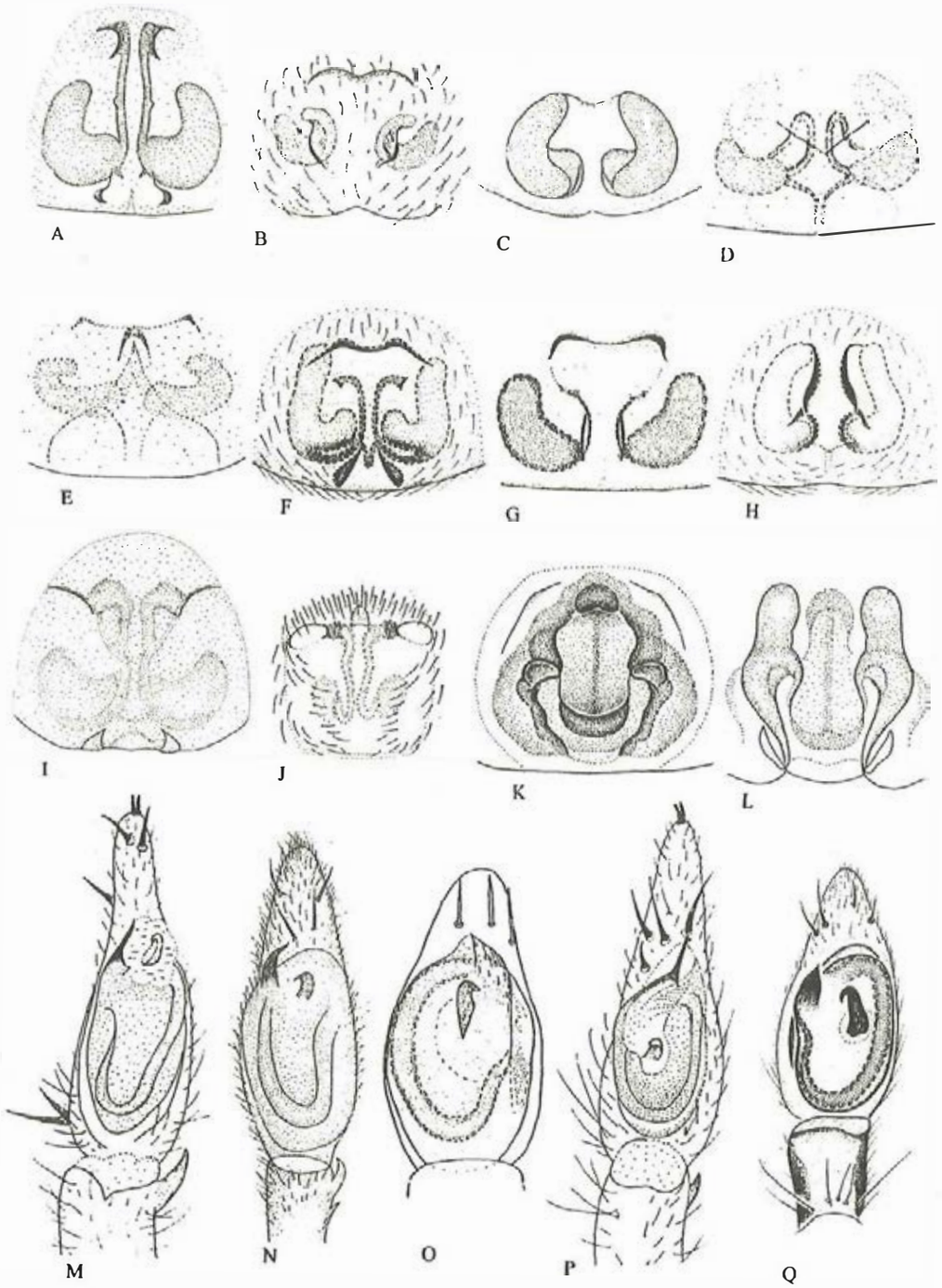

Fig. 264

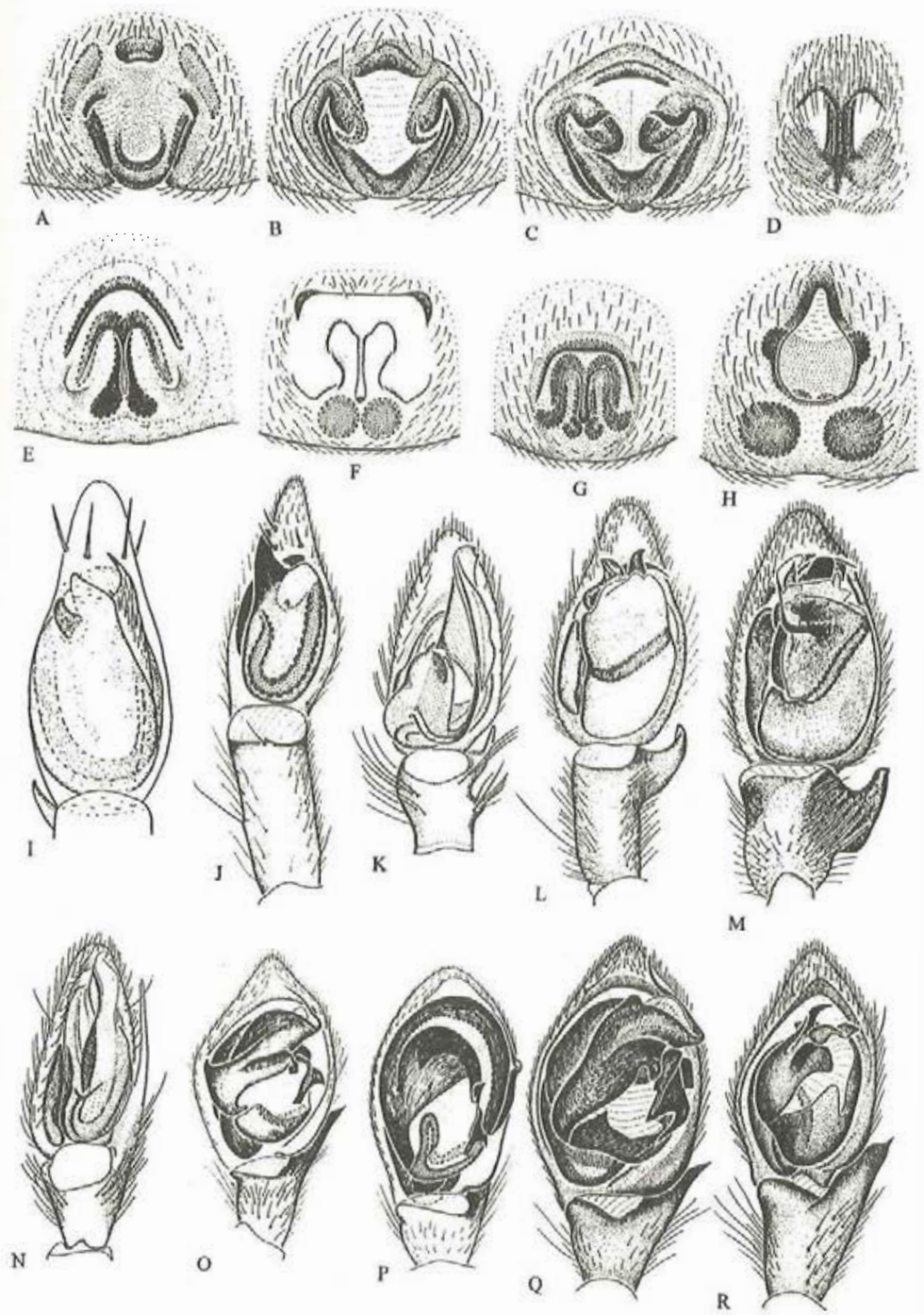

Fig. 265

***Zelotes liaoi* Platnick *et* Song**, 1986 (**fig.266H, N**)
Zelotes liaoi Platnick & Song, 1986: 6, f. 15—18.
Distribution: Guangdong, Sichuan.
***Zelotes longipes* (L. Koch**, 1866) (**fig.266O, 267A**)
Melanophora longipes L. Koch, 1866: 147, f. 88—89.
Zelotes longipes: Grimm, 1985: 204, f. 245, 266—267; Platnick & Song, 1986: 7, f. 19—22; Hu & Wu, 1989: 295, f. 236; Marusik & Lognov, 1994: 196.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Russia.
***Zelotes potanini* Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs.266P, 267B**)
Zelotes potanini Schenkel, 1963: 55, f. 28; Platnick & Song, 1986: 11, f. 37—40; Hu & Wu, 1989: 297, f. 237; Tang, Urita, Song & Zhao, 1997: 10; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 196.
Distribution: Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Xinjiang, Shandong, Inner Mongolia; Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan, Russia.
***Zelotes pseudoapricorum* Schenkel**, 1963 (**fig.267C**)
Zelotes pseudoapricorum Schenkel, 1963: 54, f. 27; Platnick & Song, 1986: 3, f. 1—2; Hu & Wu, 1989: 293, f. 238. 3—4; Eskov & Marusik, 1994: 77, f. 51.
Distribution: Gansu, Xinjiang; Kazakhstan.
***Zelotes sanmen* Platnick *et* Song**, 1986 (**fig.267D**)
Zelotes sanmen Platnick & Song, 1986: 8, f. 25, 26; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 236, f. 246.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Zelotes subterraneus* (C. L. Koch**, 1833)
Zelotes subterraneus: Hu, 1989: 101, f. 7—8; Hu & Wu, 1989; 298, f. 239.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
***Zelotes tsaii* Platnick *et* Song**, 1986 (**fig.266Q**)
Zelotes tsaii Platnick & Song, 1986: 13, f. 49—50; Tang, Urita, Song & Zhao, 1997: 11.
Distribution: Henan, Inner Mongolia.
***Zelotes vastus* Hu**, 1989
Zelotes vastus Hu, 1989: 99, f. 3—4; Hu & Wu, 1989: 295, f. 238. 1—2.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Zelotes wuchangensis* Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs.266R, 267E**)
Zelotes wuchangensis Schenkel, 1963: 57, f. 29; Platnick & Song, 1986: 10, f. 33—36; Xu 1990: 1, f. 4; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 236, f. 245.
Distribution: Guangdong, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hubei, Beijing.
***Zelotes yinae* Platnick *et* Song**, 1986 (**fig.267F**)
Zelotes yinae Platnick & Song, 1986: 4, f. 5—6.
Distribution: Beijing.
***Zelotes yutian* Platnick *et* Song**, 1986 (**fig.267G, M**)
Zelotes yutian Platnick & Song, 1986: 12, f. 41—44; Hu & Wu, 1989; 299, f. 240; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 197, f. 88—90.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Kazakhstan, Russia.
***Zelotes zhaoi* Platnick *et* Song**, 1986 (**fig.267H**)
Zelotes zhaoi Platnick & Song, 1986: 7—8, f. 23—24.
Distribution: Liaoning.
***Zelotes zhengi* Platnick *et* Song**, 1986 (**fig.267I**)
Zelotes zhengi Platnick & Song, 1986: 10, f. 51—52; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 237, f. 247.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Family Ctenidae Keyserling, 1876

Medium-sized to very large (5—40mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Body brown to fawn, abdomen with pattern or rows of spots, sometimes with median band. Carapace ovoid, high in region of fovea (Cteninae). Eight eyes, both rows strongly recurved resulting in three (2—4—2 or 4—2—2) rows or four rows; anterior lateral eyes between posterior median and posterior lateral eyes; anterior lateral and posterior eyes with grate-like tapetum. Chelicerae strong, both margins toothed. Endites converging slightly, apex truncated. Labium with dense band of long setae. Legs strong and stout with spines and scopulae; anterior tibiae with numerous pairs of ventral spines; trochanters deeply notched. Abdomen ovoid, longer than wide. Two booklungs; tracheal system limited to abdomen, spiracle close to spinnerets. Anterior spinnerets contiguous; median spinnerets compressed; posterior spinnerets long, more slender than anterior, two-segmented. Epigyne with broad septum, with lateral horns. Male palp with tibial apophyses; median apophysis usually cupshaped.

The Ctenidae are represented by 37 genera, only 1 of which including 2 species has been reported in China.

Ctenids wander about search of their prey, many of them over the foliage of forests at night. They make no webs for a dwelling, but some species appear to inhabit burrows in the ground.

Anahita Karsch, 1879

***Anahita fauna* Karsch**, 1879 (**fig.267J, N**)
Anahita fauna Karsch, 1879: 99, f. 18; Hu, 1984; 306, f. 325; Song, 1987: 333, f. 287; Zhang, 1987: 201, f. 174; Feng, 1990: 174, f. 149; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 261, f. 274.
Distribution: Hong Kong, Taiwan, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hebei, Shandong, Jilin; Japan.
Species incertae sedis
Anahita multidentata described by Schenkel (1936: 171) was based only on a juvenile female collected from Sichuan.

Family Zoridae Dahl, 1912

Small (3—6mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Carapace ovoid, longer than wide, narrower in cephalic region; cryptic, ranging from dull yellowish brown to gray, with broad dark bands running longitudinally over cephalothorax. Fovea long and longitudinal, brown. Eight eyes in three rows (4—2—2); anterior row of four eyes on the slope of carapace roughly the same size as those in the strongly recurved posterior row; eyes separated by scarcely more than their diameters. Chelicerae with about three promarginal teeth and two retromarginal teeth. Sternum nearly rounded, with one anterior and one posterior spot as well as several pairs of brown spots laterally. Tibiae I & II with 7—8 pairs of ventral spines. Metatarsi I & II with 2—3 pairs of ventral spines as well. Abdomen long and ovoid in shape, dorsum with pattern of spots. Cribellum and calamistrum absent. Male palp with a broad, tibial apophysis.

The Zoridae are a small family represented by eleven genera. Only three species belonging to one genus have been reported from our fauna.

Zorids hunt actively in the daytime on low vegetation and at ground level, but can also be found in moss, leaf-litter and under stones and other debris. Female fixes her white, flat egg sac to a stone or on a leaf and stands guard directly over it.

Zora C. L. Koch, 1848

***Zora lyriformis* Song, Zhu *et* Gao**, 1993 (**fig.267K, O**)
Zora lyriformis Song, Zhu & Gao, 1993: 87, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Liaoning.
***Zora nemoralis* (Blackwall**, 1861) (**fig.267P—Q**)
Zora nemoralis: Schenkel, 1936: 174; Roberts, 1985: 94, f. 37c; Song, Zhu & Gao, 1993: 89, f. 10—13.

Distribution: Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning.
Note: It is uncertain that whether our specimens are cospecific with the European specimens, which need to be studied further.
Zora spinimana **(Sundevall, 1833) (fig.267L)**
Zora lyriformis: Zhu, 1982: 118; Song, Zhu & Gao, 1993: 87, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Jilin, Liaoning, Xinjiang.

Family Selenopidae F. O. P. -Cambridge, 1990

Small to large (6—23mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Body creamish brown or gray, mottled with black, brown and gray; legs sometimes banded. Carapace flattened, subcircular. Eight eyes in two rows; anterior row wide with six eyes near edge of carapace, posterior row with two fairly large eyes, one on each side. Chelicerae with teeth on both margins of furrow. Endites straight with dense scopula and fine serrula. Labium usually wider than long. Legs laterigrade; anterior legs provided with strong, paired setae on tibiae and metatarsi I and II; two smooth claws. Abdomen flattened, round to oval; clothed in dense setae. Two booklungs; tracheal spiracle close to spinnerets. Spinnerets short, in compact group; colulus absent. Epigyne variable, with central septum or central cavity lined with white membrane. Male palp with distinct tibial apophyses; conductor rigid, embolus short.

The Selenopidae are a small family represented by four genera and about 200 species. Only five species in one genus are reported in China.

Selenopids are free-living, agile spiders found on rocks, tree trunks, and walls of houses. With their very flattened bodies they are able to move into narrow crevices. They dart sideways for cover with astonishing speed when disturbed.

Selenops Latreille, 1819

Selenops bursarius **Karsch, 1879 (fig.268A, I)**
Selenops bursarius Karsch, 1879: 81, f. 12; Lee, 1964: 71, f. 26b—d; Song, 1987: 332, f. 286; Zhu, Sha & Chen, 1990: 30, f. 1—4; Chen & Gao, 1990: 159, f. 203; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 265, f. 277.
Selenops henanensis Zhu & Mao, 1983: 151, f. a—e; Hu, 1984: 312, f. 30. 1—4; Feng, 1990: 176, f. 151; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 264, f. 276.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Sichuan, Henan; Korea, Japan.
Selenops cordatus **Zhu, Sha *et* Chen, 1990 (fig.268B, J)**
Selenops cordatus Zhu, Sha & Chen, 1990: 31, f. 5—8; Chen & Gao, 1990: 160, f. 204.
Distribution: Sichuan (Miyi County).
Selenops formosensis **Kayashima, 1943**
Selenops formosensis Kayashima, 1943a: 65, f. 1; 1943b: 11, 34, pl. 17, f. 2; Lee, 1964: 71, f. 26e.
Distribution: Taiwan (Taihoku, Tansui).
Note: The specific name was erroneously printed as *S. formosanus* and *S. formosansis* in 1943b on page 11 and 34 respectively.
Selenops ollarius **Zhu, Sha *et* Chen, 1990 (fig.268C)**
Selenops ollarius Zhu, Sha & Chen, 1990: 32, f. 9—10; Chen & Gao, 1990: 161, f. 205.
Distribution: Sichuan (Leshan City).
Species incertae sedis
Selenops szechwanensis Schenkel, 1936: 150, f. 51; juvenile female.

Family Heteropodidae Thorell, 1873

Medium-sized to very large (6—40mm, leg span up to 100mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Body cream, fawn to dark brown or gray, often with dark stripes and mottles pattern; some species of *Micrommata* etc. green. Carapace broadly oval, narrower in front. Fovea present. Eight eyes in two rows (4—4); size of anterior eyes varies between genera, median eye usually largest; posterior eye row evenly spaced, eyes equal in size. Chelicerae with two rows of teeth; condyle present. Endites with thick scopulae; serrula rake-like. Labium free, short, never beyond the half length of endites, reborded distally. Legs long, laterigrade, held at right angle to body; trochanters notched; apex of metatarsi with soft trilobate membrane; metatarsi and tarsi with scopulae; two claws with dense tufts. Abdomen round to oval, often with dark, median, heart-shaped mark; clothed in dense layer of fine setae. Two booklungs; posterior trachae restricted to abdomen, tracheal spiracle close to spinnerets. Colulus absent. Epigyne sclerotized and conspicuous. Male palp with strong tibial apophysis.

The Heteropodidae are a large family comprising 84 genera, 6 of which including 39 species have been reported in China.

Heteropodids are free-living, nocturnal, wandering spiders with diverse life—styles. They do not spin webs, only build silk retreats.

Eusparassus Simon, 1903

Eusparassus nanjianensis **(Hu *et* Fu, 1985) (fig.268H, K)**
Heteropoda nanjianensis Hu & Fu, 1985: 86, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Eusparassus oculatus **(Kroneberg, 1875)**
Eusparassus oculatus: Schenkel, 1936: 283.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Turkestan.
Species inquirenda
Sparassus potanini Simon, 1895: 340 (Mt. Tian Shan, Xinjiang).

Heteropoda Latreille, 1804

Heteropoda amphora **Fox, 1936**
Heteropoda amphora Fox, 1936: 125, f. 1.
Distribution: Guangxi, Sichuan.
Heteropoda chengbuensis **Wang, 1990 (fig.268E)**
Heteropoda chengbuensis Wang, 1990: 9, f. 15—16.
Distribution: Hunan.
Heteropoda exigua **Fox, 1938**
Heteropoda exigua Fox, 1938: 370, f. 1, 3.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Heteropoda exiguoides **Song *et* Zhu, sp. nov. (fig.268G, L)**
Heteropoda grahami (non Fox, 1936) Wang, 1991: 4, f. 11—14.
Distribution: Hunan.
Note: The new species collected from Hunan Province was wrongly described as *H. grahami* by Wang in 1991. It differs from the latter in the shape of female epigyne and the tibial apophysis.
Heteropoda grahami **Fox, 1936 (fig.268N)**
Heteropoda grahami Fox, 1936: 125, f. 4; Song & Chen, 1992: 120, f. 5—6.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Heteropoda gyirongensis **(Hu *et* Li, 1987)**
Heteropoda gyirongensis Hu & Li, 1987: 365, f. 34.
Distribution: Tibet.
Heteropoda hainanensis **Li, 1991 (fig.268O)**
Heteropoda hainanensis Li, 1991: 366, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Hainan.
Heteropoda jiangxiensis **Li, 1991 (fig.268H)**
Heteropoda jiangxiensis Li, 1991: 367, f. 5—6.
Distribution: Jiangxi.

Heteropoda lushanensis **Wang**, 1990 (**fig.268P**)
Heteropoda lushanensis Wang, 1990: 8, f. 11, 12.
Distribution: Jiangxi.
Heteropoda nyalama **Hu *et* Li**, 1987
Heteropoda nyalamus Hu & Li, 1987: 369, f. 36—37.
Distribution: Tibet.
Heteropoda spiculata **Wang**, 1990 (**fig.268Q**)
Heteropoda spiculata Wang, 1990: 8, f. 13—14.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Heteropoda squamacea **Wang**, 1990 (**figs.268R, 269A**)
Heteropoda squamacea Wang, 1990: 8, f. 6—10.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Heteropoda tiantongensis **Zhang *et* Kim**, 1996 (**fig.269B**)
Heteropoda tiantongensis Zhang & Kim, 1996: 77, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Heteropoda venatoria (**Linnaeus**, 1767) (**fig.269C, I**)
Heteropoda venatoria: Fox, 1936: 128; Yin, Wang & Hu, 1983: 34, f. 5H; Yaginuma, 1986: 19, f. 111. 1; Feng, 1990: 175, f. 150; Chen & Gao 1990: 158, f. 202; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 262, f. 275.
Distribution: Guangdong, Taiwan, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Yunnan, Sichuan; Japan, Korea, Pantropical.
Heteropoda virgata **Fox**, 1936
Heteropoda virgata Fox, 1936: 127, f. 6.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Note: This species (male) may be tentatively matched with the species *H. amphora* (female).
Heteropoda zhangi **Song *et* Zhu, sp. nov.** (**fig.269E, J**)
Heteropoda amphora (non Fox, 1936) Zhang, 1998: 114, f. e-i (misidentification).
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Heteropoda zhangmuensis **Hu *et* Li**, 1987
Heteropoda zhangmuensis Hu & Li, 1987: 372, f. 38—39.
Distribution: Tibet.
Heteropoda zhejiangensis **Zhang *et* Kim**, 1996 (**fig.269K**)
Heteropoda zhejiangensis Zhang & Kim, 1996: 78, f. 6—9.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Micrommata Latreille, 1804

Micrommata nanningensis **Hu *et* Ru**, 1988 (**fig.269F, L**)
Micrommata nanningensis Hu & Ru, 1988: 92, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Guangxi.
Micrommata virescens (**Clerck**, 1757) (**fig.269G, M**)
Micrommata virescens: Roberts, 1985: 96, f. 38a; Hu & Fu, 1985: 89, f. 1—6; Hu & Wu, 1989: 312, f. 249.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Olios Walckenaer, 1837

Olios verruca (**Wang**, 1991) (**fig.269H, N**)
Thelcticopis verruca Wang, 1991: 3, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Sinopoda Jaeger, 1998

Sinopoda altissima (**Hu *et* Li**, 1987)
Heteropoda altissimus Hu & Li, 1987: 363, f. 32—33.
Distribution: Tibet.

Sinopoda campanacea (**Wang**, 1990) (**figs.269O, 270A**)
Heteropoda campanacea Wang, 1990: 7, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Guangxi, Hunan.
Sinopoda forcipata (**Karsch**, 1881) (**figs.269P, 270B**)
Heteropoda forcipata Karsch, 1881: 38; Fox, 1936: 127; 1937: 7.
Distribution: Taiwan, Yunnan, Sichuan; Japan.
Sinopoda hamata (**Fox**, 1937) (**figs.269Q, 270C**)
Heteropoda hamata Fox, 1937: 7, f. 8—9; Hu & Fu, 1985: 88, f. 8—9; Song & Chen, 1992: 20, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Sinopoda himalayica (**Hu *et* Li**, 1987)
Heteropoda himalayicus Hu & Li, 1987: 367, f. 35.
Distribution: Tibet.
Sinopoda licenti (**Schenkel**, 1953)
Heteropoda licenti Schenkel, 1953: 58, f. 28; Wen & Zhu, 1980: 41, f. 4.
Distribution: Shandong, Liaoning.
Sinopoda marsupia (**Wang**, 1991) (**figs.269R, 270D—E**)
Heteropoda marsupia Wang, 1991: 3, f. 5—10.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Sinopoda minschana (**Schenkel**, 1936) (**fig.270F, M**)
Heteropoda minschana Schenkel, 1936: 153, f. 52; Wang, 1991: 4, f. 15—19 (?).
Distribution: Sichuan (Minshan Mountain, 3000m, originally noted in South Gansu), Hunan (?).
Sinopoda pengi **Song *et* Zhu , sp. nov.** (**fig.270G—H, N**)
Heteropoda minschana (non Schenkel, 1936): Peng, Yin & Kim, 1996: 57, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Xinjiang (Turpan Basin).
Note: The species collected from Turpan (originally misspelled as Tulufan) differs from *H. minschana* Schenkel in the shape of tibial apophysis of male palp and the size of PME. The localities of both species are far away, one was found in high altitude, another in the basin.
Sinopoda serrata (**Wang**, 1990) (**fig.270O**)
Heteropoda serrata Wang, 1990: 10, f. 17—19.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Anhui.
Sinopoda shennonga (**Peng, Yin *et* Kim**, 1996) (**fig.270I—J**)
Heteropoda shennonga Peng, Yin & Kim, 1996: 58, f. 7—10.
Distribution: Hubei.
Sinopoda stellata (**Schenkel**, 1963)
Heteropoda stellata Schenkel, 1963: 250, f. 140; Mao & Zhu, 1983: 161, f. a—c (?).
Distribution: Gansu, Henan (?); Korea, Japan.
Sinopoda wangi **Song *et* Zhu, sp. nov.** (**fig.270K, P**)
Heteropoda hamata (non Fox, 1937) Wang, 1991: 5, f. 20—23.
Distribution: Jiangxi.
Note: The new species collected from Mt. Lu Shan, Jiangxi Province was wrongly described as *H. hamata* by Wang in 1991. It differs from the latter in the shape of tibial apophysis of male palp.

Thelcticopis Karsch, 1884

Thelcticopis jiulongensis (**Zhang *et* Kim**, 1996) (**fig.270L**)
Heteropoda jiulongensis Zhang & Kim, 1996: 79, f. 10—15.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Thelcticopis severa (**L. Koch**, 1875) (**fig.270Q**)
Heteropoda severa: Hu & Ru, 1988: 93, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan, Guangxi; Japan.
Note: This species was also reported by Zhang & Kim (1996: 85, f. 16—21, Zhejiang

?). But the female's epigyne illustrated by them (f. 20) is different from that given by Chikuni (1989: 131, f. 5).

Family Philodromidae O. P. -Cambridge, 1871

Small to medium-sized (3—16mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Body color varies from white to pale cream and reddish brown or grayish brown; frequently mottled, with longitudinal bands or chevrons. Carapace slightly flattened; as long as wide or elongated; clothed in soft recumbent setae. Eight eyes in two rows (4—4); eyes not on large tubercles; both eye rows recurved, posterior row strongly recurved in *Thanatus* and *Tibellus*. Cheliceral furrow usually without teeth. Labium slightly longer than wide. Legs laterigrade; legs, Ⅰ, Ⅲ and Ⅳ almost equal in length, leg Ⅱ usually longer, sometimes much longer, tarsi Ⅰ and Ⅱ with scopulae and claw tufts. Abdomen oval or elongated, covered with soft recumbent setae; usually with dark, heart-shaped mark, and a series of chevrons. Two book-lungs; tracheal spiracle close to spinnerets. Spinnerets simple; colulus absent. Epigyne small, usually with median septum, with intromittent oriffices at both sides. Spermathecae usually reniform, sometimes with folds. Male palp with retrolateral tibial apophysis (RTA) varying in shape, with or without ventral tibial apophysis (VTA), with small apophysis on tibia; embolus short or long, usually curved along distal end of tegulum.

The Philodromidae are represented by 30 genera, 3 of which including 39 species have been reported in China.

Philodromids are free-living hunters commonly found on plants. Members of *Thanatus* pursue their prey with agility. *Tibellus* spp. are plant-dwelling, commonly found on bushes and tall grass. Their elongated, straw-colored bodies with dark longitudinal lines, as well as their posture, render them inconspicuous on dry grass. *Philodromus* occur on tree trunks, in low bushes and on herbages. They move about rapidly on plants, usually capturing prey by lying in ambush with legs extended.

Philodromus Walckenaer, 1825

***Philodromus alascensis* Keyserling**, 1884 (**figs.271A, 272A**)
Philodromus alascensis Keyserling, 1884: 674, f. 22; Dondale & Redner, 1975: 379, f. 30—40; 1978: 67, f. 188—198; Zhou & Song, 1985: 1, f. 1—3; Urita & Song, 1987: 28, f. 1; Hu & Wu, 1989; 315, f. 251; Song & Zhu, 1997: 181, f. 125.
Philodromus varians Kulczynski, 1908: 57, f. 71—74, 77—78, 80.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Russia, North America.

***Philodromus aureolus* (Clerck**, 1757) (**figs.271B, 272B**)
Araneus aureolus Clerck, 1757: 133
Philodromus aureolus aureolus Braun, 1965: 376, Abb. 3—16.
Philodromus aureolus: Urita & Song, 1987: 28, f. 2; Hu & Wu, 1989: 316. f. 252; Song & Zhu, 1997: 182, f. 126.
Distribution: Sichuan, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin; Japan, Europe.

***Philodromus auricomus* L. Koch**, 1878 (**figs.271C, 272C**)
Philodromus auricomus Koch, 1878: 764; Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 269, Taf. 10, f. 171; Paik, 1979: 425—426, f. 7—21; Zhang & Zhu, 1982: 66—68, f. 2b, d; Hu & Guo 1982; 141, f. 4—5; Hu, 1984: 328, f. 344; Zhang, 1987: 213, f. 185; Chen & Guo, 1990: 163, f. 206; Feng, 1990: 190, f. 165; Song & Zhu, 1997: 183, f. 127.
Distribution: Sichuan, Hebei, Shandong, Liaoning; Korea, Japan.

***Philodronus cespitum* (Walckenaer**, 1802) (**figs.271D, 272D**)
Aranea cespitum Walckenaer, 1802: 230.
Philodromus aureolus: Zhu & Wang, 1963: 475, pl. 4, f. 26; pl. 6, f. 38.
Philodromus cespitum: Braun, 1965: 384, Abb. 21—44, 67—68 (*Ph. c. cespitum*); Dondale & Redner, 1976: 131, f. 1, 2, 38—39; 1978: 45, f. 68, 102—105; Song,

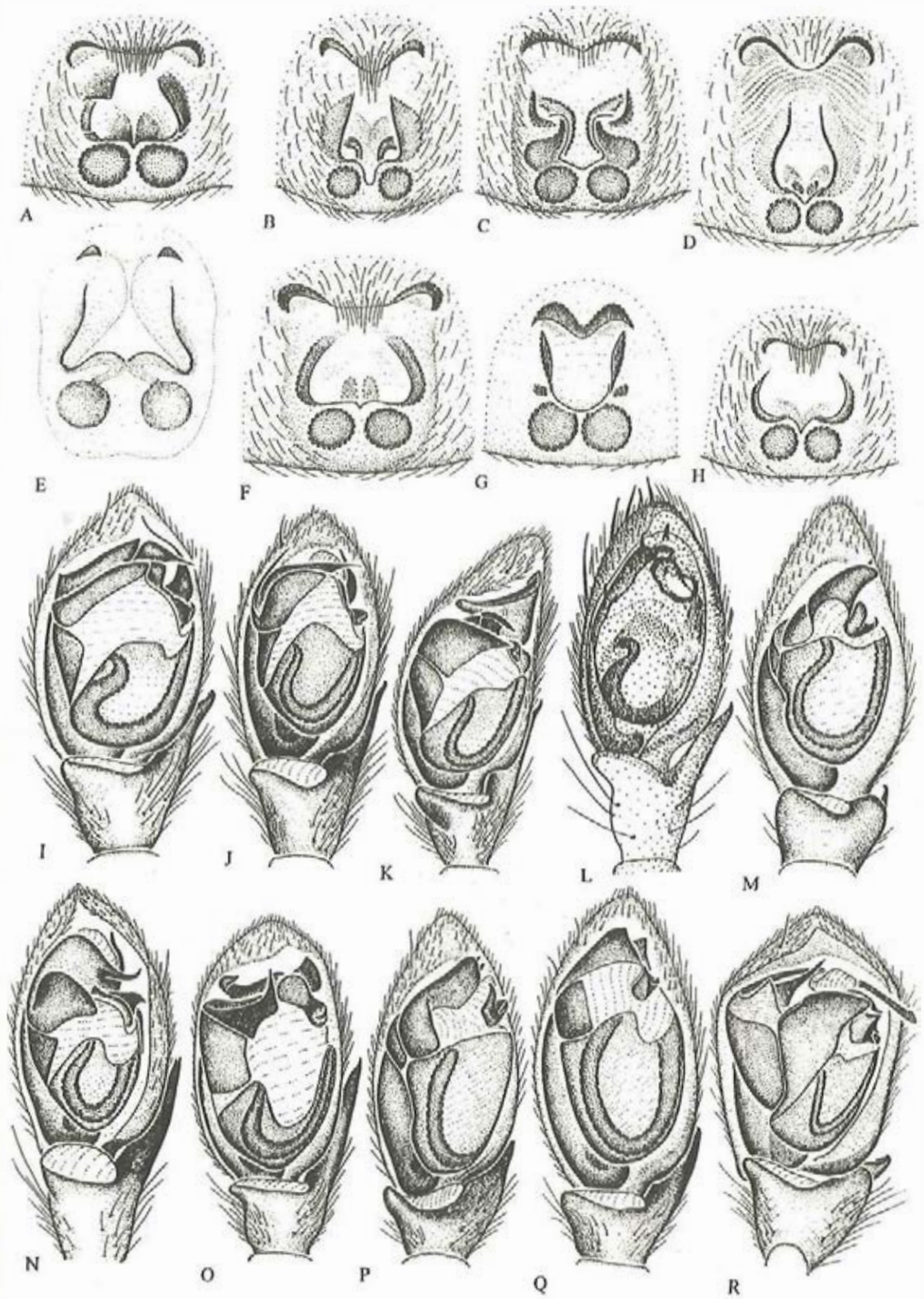

Fig.266

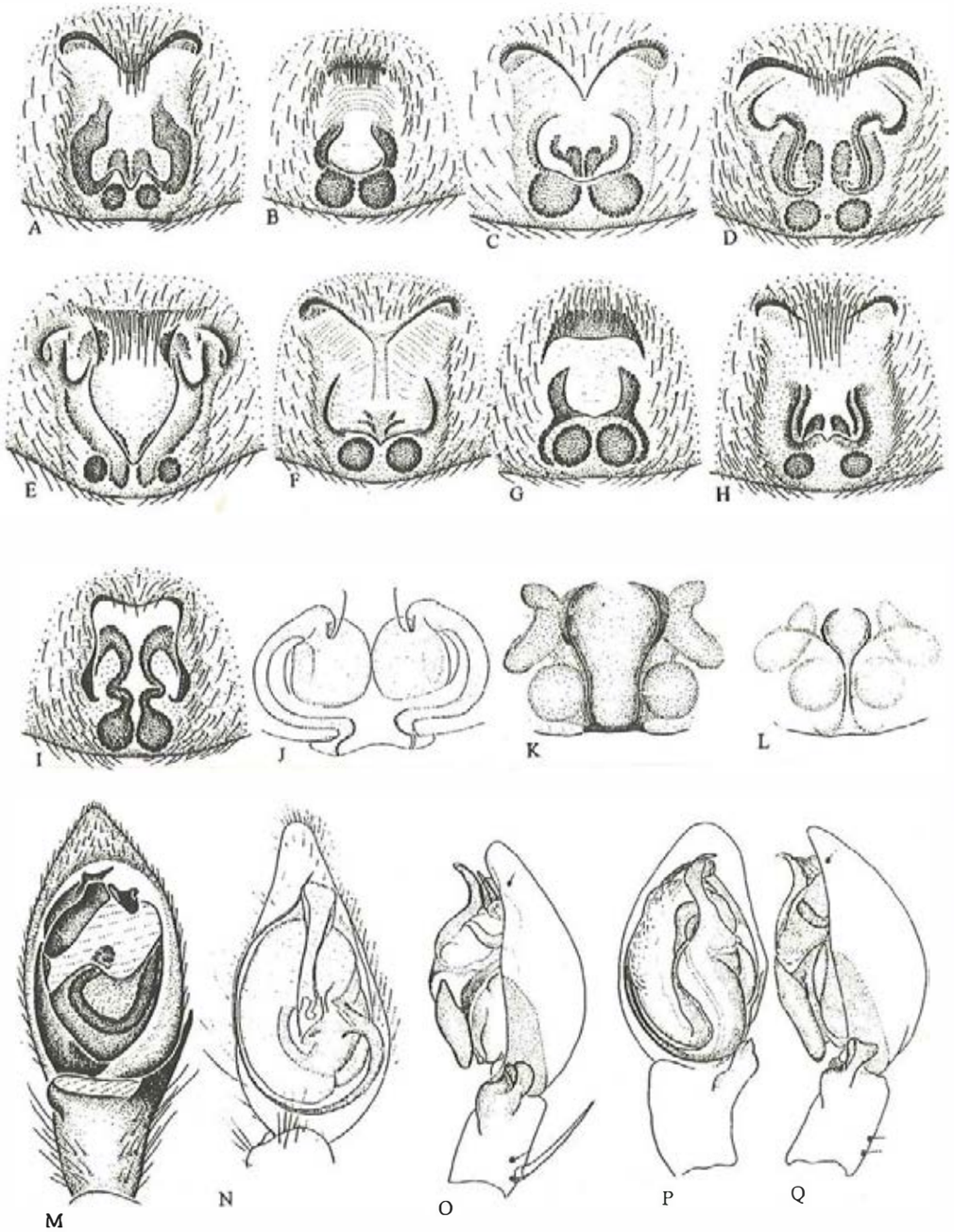

Fig. 267

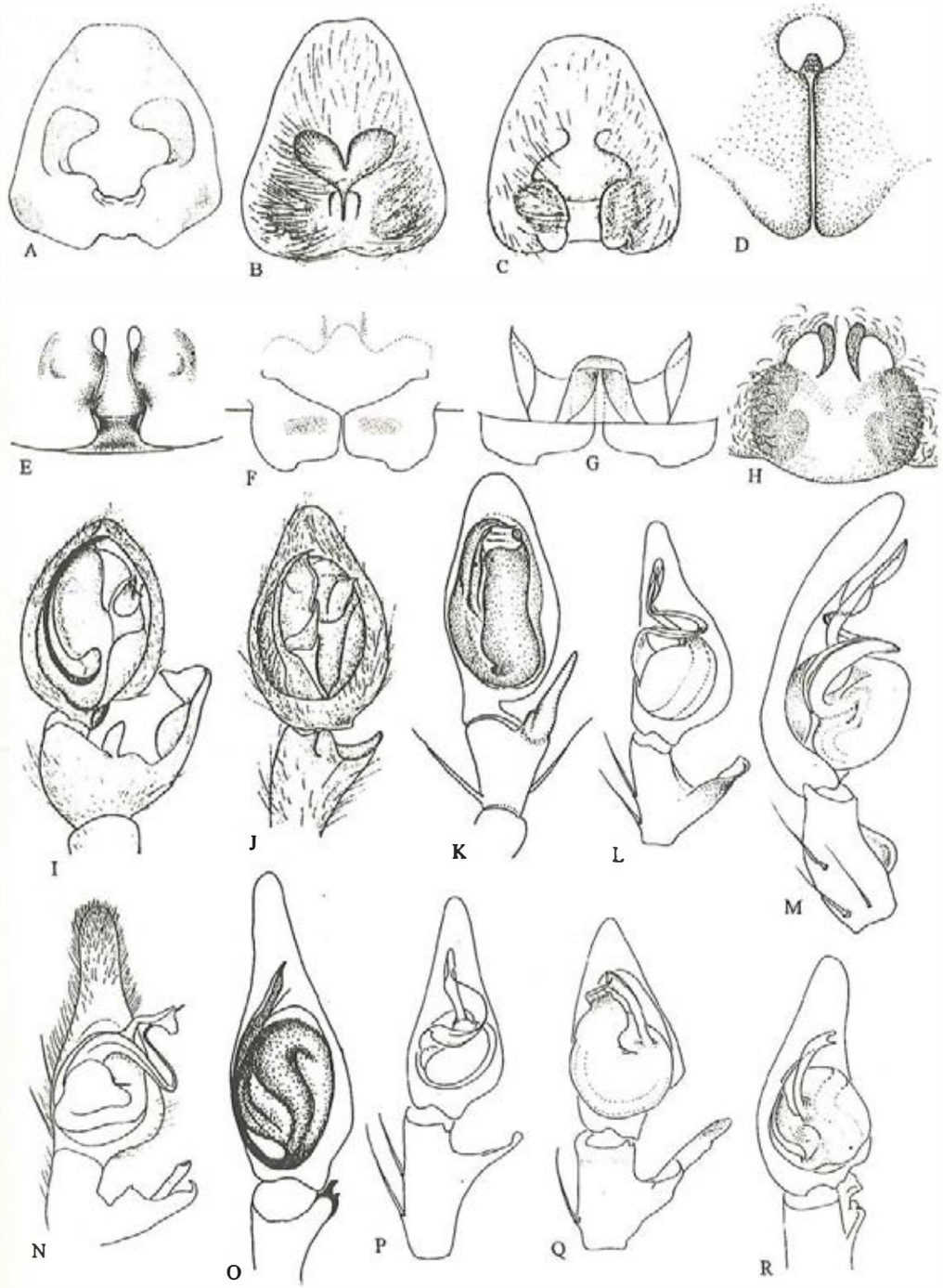

Fig. 268

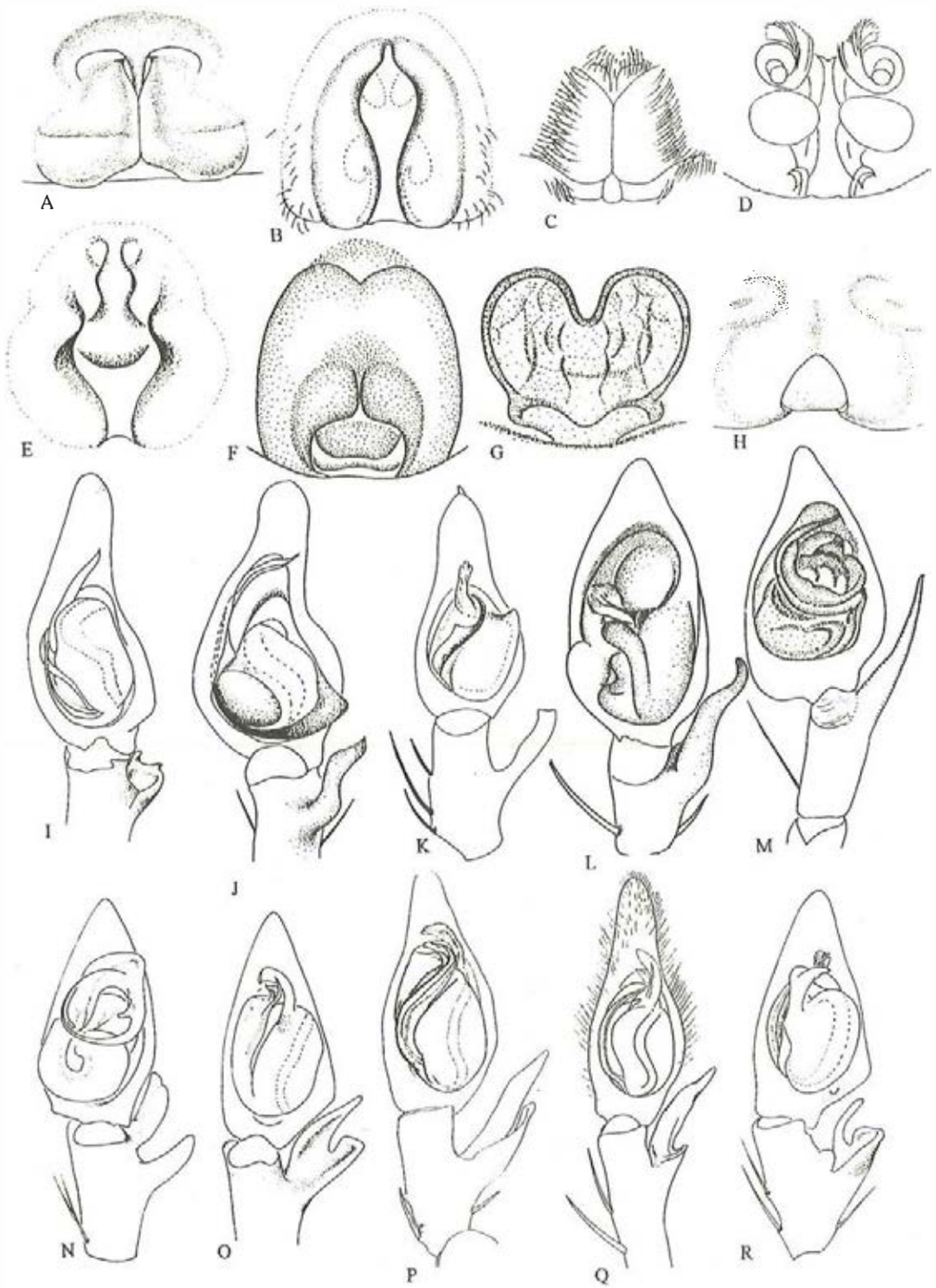

Fig. 269

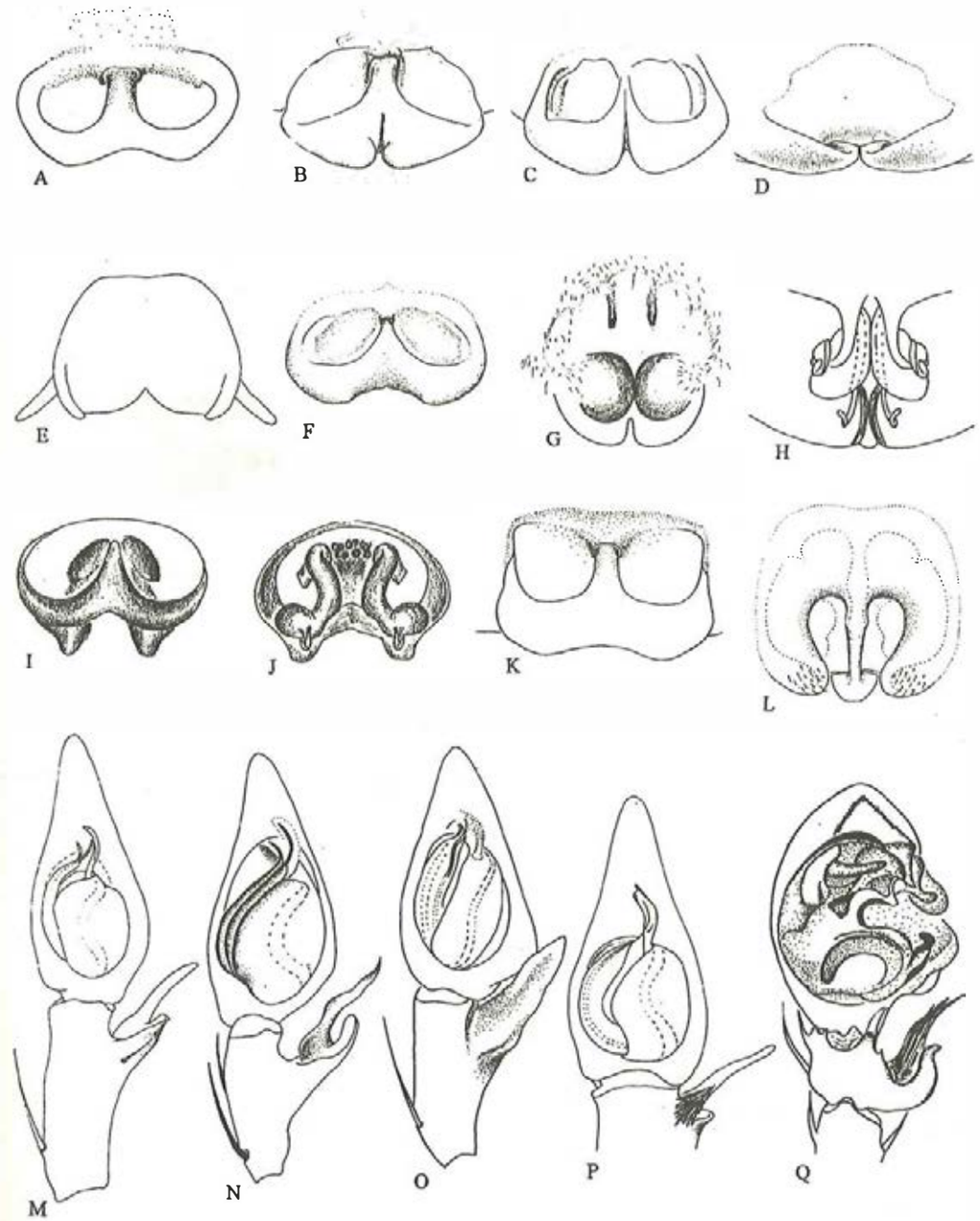

Fig. 270

Feng & Zheng 1979: 19, f. 12, 13A—B; Writing Group, 1980: 195, f. 108; 1987: 262, f. 217—218; Urita & Song, 1987: 29, f. 3; Song & Zhu, 1997: 184, f. 128.
Distribution: Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning; Japan, Korea, North America, North Africa , Europe.

Philodromus emarginatus **(Shrank, 1803) (fig.271E)**
Philodromus emarginatus: Simon, 1932: 846, f. 1282—1284; Locket & Millidge, 1951: 199, f. 98B, 100G; Urita & Song, 1987: 29, f. 4; Song & Zhu, 1997: 186, f. 129.
Philodromus emarginatus orientalis Schenkel, 1963: 243, f. 135; Logunov, 1997: 102, f. 11—12 (*Ph. orientalis*).
Philodromus flavidus Saito, 1934: 283, pl. 12, f. 9; pl. 14, f. 43.
Distribution: Tibet, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin; Japan, Korea, Europe.
Note: Logunov (1997) elevated the *Ph. emarginatus orientalis* to full species. It remains to be studied further by comparing the specimens from different localities, especially by examining the male palp after the male being discovered.

Philodromus fallax **Sundevall, 1833 (figs.271F, 272E)**
Philodromus fallax: Simon, 1932: 847, f. 1285—1286; Locket & Millidge, 1951: 197, f. 99C, 100H; Zhou & Song, 1985: 273, f. 4; Urita & Song, 1987: 30, f. 5; Hu & Wu, 1989: 317, f. 253; Song & Zhu 1997: 187, f. 130.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Europe.

Philodromus histrio **(Latreille, 1819) (fig.271G)**
Thomisus histrio Latreille, 1819: 36.
Philodromus histrio: Dondale & Redner, 1978: 63, f. 66, 169—183; Urita & Song, 1987: 30, f. 5; Song & Zhu, 1997: 188, f. 131.
Distribution: Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; North America, Europe.

Philodromus lanchouensis **Schenkel, 1936 (fig.271H)**
Philodromus lanchouensis Schenkel, 1936: 280, f. 94; Song, 1981: 86, f. 12—13; Song, 1987; 264, f. 219; Urita & Song, 1987: 31, f. 7; Hu & Li, 1987: 316; Song & Zhu, 1997; 189, f. 132; Logunov, 1997: 101, f. 7—10.
Philodromus kimwhaensis Paik, 1979: 433, f. 11—15.
Distribution: Tibet, Hebei, Gansu, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea.

Philodromus leucomarginatus **Paik, 1979 (fig.271I)**
Philodromus leucomarginatus Paik, 1979: 434, f. 66—71; Urita & Song, 1987: 31, f. 8; Song & Zhu, 1997: 190, f. 133.
Distribution: Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Shandong; Korea.

Philodromus mainlingensis **Hu *et* Li, 1987 (figs.271J, 272F)**
Philodromus mainlingensis Hu & Li, 1987: 316, f. 40; Song & Zhu, 1997: 190, f. 134.
Distribution: Tibet.

Philodromus nanjiangensis **Hu *et* Wu, 1989 (fig.272G)**
Philodromus nanjiangensis Hu & Wu, 1989; 320, f. 254; 1990: 110, f. 1—3; Song & Zhu, 1997: 193, f. 136.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Philodromus renarius **Urita *et* Song, 1987 (fig.271K)**
Philodromus renarius Urita & Song, 1987: 31, f. 9; Song & Zhu, 1997: 194, f. 137.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.

Philodromus rufus **Walckenaer, 1826 (fig.271L)**
Philodromus rufus Walckenaer, 1826; 91; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 477, pl. 4, f. 28; Hu, 1984: 332, f. 341. 1; Song, 1987: 265, f. 220; Urita & Song, 1987: 32, f. 10; Song & Zhu, 1997: 195, f. 138.
Distribution: Fujian, Yunnan, Sichuan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin; Japan, Korea, North America, Europe.

Philodromus spinitarsis **Simon, 1895 (figs.271M, 272H)**

Artanes fuliginosus Karsch, 1879: 80 (nom. praeoccup)
Artanes spinitarsis: Logunov, 1997: 101.
Philodromus spinitarsis Simon, 1895: 1058; Boesenberg &. Strand, 1906: 267. Taf. 7, f. 96; Taf. 10, f. 157; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 478, pl. 4, f. 29; pl. 6, f. 39; Song, 1979: 19, f. 14; Hu, 1984: 332, f. 347. 1—2; Song, 1987: 265, f. 221—222; Urita & Song, 1987: 32, f. 11; Hu & Li, 1987a: 375; Hu & Wu, 1989: 321, f. 256; Song & Zhu, 1997; 195, f. 139.
Philodromus karschi Mello-Leitao, 1929: 268.
Philodromus davidi Schenkel, 1963: 245, f. 137.
Philodromus fuscomarginatus (non De Geer, 1778) Paik, 1979: 430, f. 40—60.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Hubei, Sichuan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Japan, Korea.

Philodromus subaureolus **Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (figs.271N, 272I, 274A)**
Philodromus subaureolus Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 270, Taf. 13, f. 307; Braun, 1965: 413, f. 95—99; Paik, 1979: 439, f. 90—102; Hu, 1984: 333, f. 348. 1; Song, 1988: 134; Feng, 1990: 193, f. 168; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 286; Song & Zhu, 1997: 197, f. 140.
Philodromus aureolus japonicola Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 268.
Philodromus amitinus Chamberlin, 1924: 22, pl. 5, f. 38. First synonymized with *Ph. subaureolus* by Song in 1988.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hubei, Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan.

Philodromus triangulatus **Urita *et* Song, 1987 (fig.271O)**
Philodromus triangulatus Urita & Song, 1987: 32, f. 12; Song & Zhu, 1997: 198, f. 141.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.

Philodromus xinjiangensis **Tang *et* Song, 1989 (figs.271P, 272J)**
Philodromus xinjiangensis Tang & Song, 1989: 420, f. 1—4: Hu & Wu, 1989: 324, f. 257; Song & Zhu, 1997: 199, f. 142.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia.

Philodromus yiningensis **Hu *et* Wu, 1989 (fig.272K)**
Philodromus yiningensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 324, f. 258; 1990: 111, f. 4—5; Song & Zhu, 1997: 200, f. 143.
Distribution: Xinjiang.

Species inquirendae
Philodromus assamensis Tikader, 1962, Tibet; *P. chambaensis* Tikader, 1980, Tibet; *P. cinerascens* Schenkel, 1936: 147, Gansu.

Species incertae sedis
Philodromus soederbomi Schenkel, 1936: 282, f. 95, juvenile female, Gansu; *P. ravus* Schenkel, 1963: 244, f. 136, juvenile female, Inner Mongolia.

Thanatus **C. L. Koch, 1837**

Thanatus coloradensis **Keyserling, 1880 (figs.271Q, 272L)**
Thanatus coloradensis Keyserling, 1880: 206, pl. 5, f. 113; Logunov, 1996: 151, f. 62—72, 84—85.
Thanatus albomaculatus Kulczynski, 1908: 65, Tab. 2, f. 69; Schenkel, 1963: 248, f. 139; Urita & Song, 1987: 33, f. 14; Song & Zhu. 1997: 202, f. 144, Synonymized with *Th. coloradensis* by Logunov, 1996: 151.
Distribution: Gansu, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Heilongjiang; Russia.

Thanatus coreanus **Paik, 1979 (figs.271R, 272M)**
Thanatus coreanus Paik, 1979: 118, f. 1—10; Urita & Song, 1987: 34, f. 15; Song & Zhu, 1997: 203, f. 145; Logunov, 1996: 174, f. 137—142, 146—152, 158—

159.
Distribution: Henan, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea.
***Thanatus hongkong* Song, Zhu *et* Wu**, 1997 (**fig.273H**)
Thanatus hongkong Song, Zhu & Wu, 1997: 82, f. 2.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
***Thanatus miniaceus* Simon**, 1880 (**figs.271S, 273I**)
Thanatus miniaceus Simon, 1880: 110; Song & Hubert, 1983: 12, f. 28—31; Song, 1987: 269, f. 225; Urita & Song, 1987: 34 f. 16; Kim, 1991: 289; Yaginuma, 1990: 273; Song & Zhu, 1997: 204, f. 146.
Thanatus formicinus (non Clerck, 1757) Hu, 1984: 336, f. 352. 3—5 (misidentification).
Thanatus xizangensis Hu *et* Li, 1987b: 318, f. 41. **New synonym**
Distribution: Zhejiang, Tibet, Henan, Hebei, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Japan, Korea.
***Thanatus mongolicus* (Schenkel**, 1936) (**figs.271T, 273J**)
Philodromus mongolicus Schenkel, 1936: 278, f. 93; Song & Zhu, 1997: 192, f. 135; Hu & Wu, 1989: 320, f. 255.
Thanatus mongolicus: Logunov, 1996: 159, f. 88—90.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia.
***Thanatus neimongol* Urita *et* Song**, 1987 (**fig.273K**)
Thanatus neimongol Urita & Song, 1987: 35, f. 17; Song & Zhu, 1997: 205, f. 147.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.
***Thanatus nipponicus* Yaginuma**, 1969 (**fig.273A, L**)
Thanatus nipponicus Yaginuma, 1969; 87, f. 1—2; Paik, 1979; 122, f. 21—26; Urita & Song, 1987: 36, f. 18; Song & Zhu, 1997: 206, f. 148; Logunov, 1996: 161, f. 93—94.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Japan, Korea.
***Thanatus vulgaris* Simon**, 1870 (**fig.273B, M**)
Thanatus vulgaris Simon, 1932: 862, f. 1319—1320; Paik, 1979: 123, f. 27—35; Dondale & Redner, 1978: 120; Zhou & Song, 1985: 273, f. 3; Urita & Song, 1987: 36, f. 19; Hu & Wu, 1989: 326, f. 260; Song & Zhu, 1997: 207, f. 149; Logunov, 1996: 196, f. 194—197, 204—206.
Tibellus pateli (non Tikader, 1980) Hu & Li, 1987b: 320, f. 42. 1—2 (misidentification).
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Korea, Europe, North America, North Africa.
***Thanatus xinjiangensis* Hu *et* Wu**, 1989 (**fig.273C**)
Thanatus xinjiangensis Hu & Wu, 1989; 329, f. 261; Song & Zhu, 1997: 208, f. 150.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
Species inquirendae
Thanatus arenarius Thorell, 1872, see Caporiacco, 1934: 192; Karakorum; *Th. balestrerii* Caporiacco, 1934: 191, T. 3, f. 14, Karakorum; *Th. cronebergi* Simon, 1895: 338, Xinjiang.

***Tibellus* Simon**, 1875

***Tibellus maritimus* (Menge**, 1875) (**fig.273D, N**)
Thanatus maritimus Menge, 1875: 398, f. 225.
Tibellus maritimus: Dondale & Redner, 1978: 97, f. 324—327; Roberts, 1985: 114, f. 64a; Song & Zhu, 1997: 210, f. 151.
Tibellus oblongus (non Walckenaer, 1802) Simon, 1932: 866, f. 1331—1332; Song, 1987: 270, f. 226—227.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Europe, North America.

***Tibellus oblongus* (Walckenaer**, 1802) (**fig.273E, O**)
Aranea oblonga Walckenaer, 1802: 228.
Thanatus parallelus C. L. Koch, 1838: 87.
Tibellus oblongus: Dondale, 1978: 99, f. 63, 73, 328—332; Hu, 1984: 340, f. 335; Roberts, 1985: 114, f. 46b; Zhang, 1987: 224, f. 196; Chen & Gao, 167, f. 212; Song & Zhu, 1997; 211, f. 152.
Tibellus parallelus Simon, 1932: 866, 888, f. 1329—1330; Song, 1987: 271, f. 228; Hu & Wu, 1989: 330, f. 262.
Distribution: Sichuan, Henan, Hebei, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Gansu, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Europe.
***Tibellus tenellus* (L. Koch**, 1876) (**fig.273F, P**)
Thanatus tenellus L. Koch, 1876: 849, Taf. 73, f. 2.
Tibellus tenellus Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 271, f. 112, 156; Hu, 1984: 341; Guo, 1985: 169, f. 2-96; Zhang, 1987: 225, f. 197; Song, 1987: 272, f. 229; Song & Zhu, 1997: 212, f. 153.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Hunan, Henan, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Australia.
***Tibellus zhui* Tang *et* Song**, 1989 (**figs.273G, 274B**)
Tibellus zhui Tang & Song, 1989: 421, f. 5—7; Song & Zhu, 1997: 213, f. 154.
Tibellus semiannularis (Originally in Tang's unpublished thesis, while published later in 1989, it was changed to the new name *T. zhui*) Feng, 1990: 195, f. 170.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Sichuan.

Family Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833

Small to large (3—23mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Body generaly strong, slightly flattened dorsoventrally, legs laterigrade, crab-like. For this reason they are sometimes called "crab spiders". Carapace varies from semicircular, ovoid to elongated; usually with simple, erect setae; some species with strong protuberances or eye tubercles. Eight eyes in two rows (4—4), both rows recurved, posterior row curved strongly; lateral eyes usually situated at eye tubercles, much larger than medians. Legs laterigrade; legs I & II much longer than legs III & IV; femora I & II considerally stouter than those of legs III & IV; prolateral side of femur I often with several erect spine-like setae; tarsus with two claws. Claw tufts and scopulae only found on metatrsi and tarsi of legs III & IV; these anchoring the spider to the substrate leaving legs I and II to act as traps. Abdomen oval or rounded, slightly flattened dorsoventrally. Two book lungs, spiracles near spinnerets. With colulus. Epigyne often with a round and deep vestibulum, sometimes a median septum passing through it anteroposteriorly; sometimes a hood or a guide pocket in front of vestibulum. Intromittent canal usually short; spermathecae usually large sclerotized, their shape varying with species. Male palp with retrolateral tibial apophysis (RTA) and ventral tibial apophysis (VTA), sometimes also with an intermediate tibial apophysis (ITA). Tegulum disc-like, sometimes with hook-like process, with ridges on the edge of tegulum. Seminal ducts making their way to embolus along the ridge.

The Thomisidae are a large family comprising 165 genera and about 2,000 species in seven subfamilies. Twenty-nine genera including 152 species are known from China.

***Alcimochthes* Simon**, 1885

***Alcimochthes limbatus* Simon**, 1885 (**figs.274C, 276F**)
Alcimochthes limbatus: Ono, 1988: 46, f. 34—43; Song & Chai, 1990: 366, f. 3; Song & Zhu, 1997: 34, f. 16; Song & Li, 1997: 421, f. 26.
Distribution: Taiwan, Sichuan; Malay Peninsula, Vietnam, Japan.

***Amyciaea* Simon**, 1885

***Amyciaea forticeps* (O. P. -Cambridge**, 1873) (**figs. 274D, 276G, K**)

Amyciaea forticeps Simon, 1892: 987, f. 1054—1057; Tikader, 1980: 169, f. 234—236; Tang & Song, 1986: 13, f. 1A—D; Song & Zhu, 1997: 35.
Distribution: Hainan, Yunnan; Malaysia, Myanmar, India.

Bassaniana Strand, 1928

Bassaniana decorata **(Karsch, 1879) (fig.276H, L)**
Oxyptila decorata Karsch, 1879: 76; Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 258, f. 173, 178; Yaginuma, 1974: 99, f. 85: 1; Paik, 1974: 120, f. 1, 5—8, 21—22; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 474, pl. 6, f. 37; Song 1987: 257, f. 213.
Xysticus pichoni Schenkel, 1963: 205, f. 116.
Bassaniana decorata: Ono, 1988: 75; Song & Zhu, 1997: 62.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Henan, Ningxia, Liaoning, Jilin; Japan, Korea.

Boliscus Thorell, 1891

Boliscus tuberculatus **(Simon, 1886) (figs.274E—F, 276I, M)**
Corynethrix tuberculatus Simon, 1886: 146.
Boliscus segnis Thorell, 1891: 98; Simon, 1895: 1006;
Boliscus tuberculatus: Simon, 1895: 1006; Ono, 1984: 66, f. 1—9; Ono, 1988: 208; Song & Zhu, 1997: 175, f. 123.
Distribution: Taiwan; Singapore, Thailand, Myanmar, Japan.

Borboropactus Simon, 1884

Borboropactus hainanus **Song, 1993 (figs.274G, 276J, 277I)**
Borboropactus hainanus Song, 1993: 89, f. 1; Song, 1994: 119, f. 1; Song & Zhu, 1997: 21, f. 8—9.
Distribution: Hainan.

Camaricus Thorell, 1887

Camaricus formosus **Thorell, 1887 (fig.277A, J)**
Camaricus formosus Thorell, 1887: 261; Tikader, 1980: 175, f. 243—245; Workman, 1892: 4; Tang & Song, 1988: 13, f. 1E—H; Song & Zhu, 1997: 173, f. 122.
Distribution: Hainan, Yunnan; Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar, India.

Coriarachne Thorell, 1870

Coriarachne melancholica **Simon, 1880 (fig.277B, K)**
Coriarachne melancholica Simon, 1880: 110; Song, Feng & Shang, 1982: 258, f. 5—8; Song, 1987: 253, f. 208; Urita & Song, 1989: 29, f. 1; Wang, 1991: 23; Song & Zhu, 1997: 61.
Coriarachne potanini Schenkel, 1963: 185, f. 106.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Hebei, Inner Mongolia.

Cupa Strand, 1906

Cupa gongi **Song *et* Kim, 1992 (figs.274H, 277C, L)**
Cupa gongi Song & Kim, 1992: 141, f. 1—7; Song & Zhu, 23, f. 10..
Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan.

Diaea Thorell, 1869

Diaea subdola **O. P. -Cambridge, 1885 (figs.274I, 277D, M)**
Diaea subdola Cambridge, 1885: 62: Ono, Marusik & Logunov, 1990: 16, f. 45—47; Song & Zhu, 1997: 151, f. 107; Marusik, 1993: 461, f. 11—12.
Diaea japonicus: Chen & Zhang, 1991: 282, f. 294.
Misumena japonica Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 256, Taf. 10, f. 172; Saito, 1993: 37, pl. 3, f. 18.

Misumena yunohamensis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 257.
Misumenops japonicus: Yaginuma, 1965: 48; Hu & Guo, 1982: 138, f. 1—4; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 172, f. 153; Ono, 1988: 158—162, f. 163—168; Chen & Gao, 1990: 169, f. 214.
Misumenops yunohamensis: Yaginuma, 1965: 96.
Misumenops japonica: Hu, 1984: 318, f. 335.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Shandong; Japan, Korea.
Diaea suspiciosa **O. P. -Cambridge, 1885 (fig.277E, N)**
Diaea suspiciosa O. P. -Cambridge, 1885: 64; Marusik, 1993: 459, f. 9—10.
Diaea xinjiangensis Song & Hu, 1986: 350, f. 1—4; Hu & Wu, 1989: 332, f. 267; Song & Zhu, 1997: 152, f. 108. First synonymized with *D. suspiciosa* by Marusik, 1993: 459.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Pakistan.

Heriaeus Simon, 1875

Heriaeus melloteei **Simon, 1886 (figs.274J, 277F, O)**
Heriaeus mellottei Simon, 1886: 177; Zhang, 1987: 204, f. 176; Ono, 1988: 172—175, f. 175—179; Heimer & Nentwig, 1991: 470, f. 1236; Zhao, 1993: 359, f. 178.
Heriaeus mellotteei: Simon, 1895: 1032; Hu & Guo, 1982: 137—138, f. 1; Hu, 1984: 316, f. 333; Chen & Gao, 1990: 168, f. 213; Song & Zhu, 1997: 154, f. 109.
Heriaeus oblongus (non Simon, 1918) Shi & Zhu, 1982: 64, f. 2; Hu, 1984: 316, 318, f. 334; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 170, f. 151; Song, 1987: 254—255, f. 209.
Heriaeus setiger (non O. P. -Cambridge, 1872) Hu & Li, 1987a: 374; 1987b: 312, f. 38.
Distribution: Hubei, Tibet, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Gansu, Shandong, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang; Japan, Korea.

Loxobates Thorell, 1877

Loxobates daitoensis **Ono, 1988 (figs.274K, 277P)**
Loxobates daitoensis Ono, 1988: 42, f. 27—33; Song, 1994: 120, f. 2; Song & Zhu, 1997: 40, f. 21.
Distribution: Hainan; Japan.

Lysiteles Simon, 1895

Lysiteles amoenus **Ono, 1980 (fig.277G)**
Lysiteles amoenus Ono, 1980: 214, f. 31—34; Song & Zhu, 1997: 120, f. 83.
Distribution: Taiwan.
Lysiteles badongensis **Song *et* Chai, 1990 (fig.278A, I)**
Lysiteles badongensis Song & Chai, 1990: 367, f. 68.4; Song & Zhu, 1997: 122, f. 85; Song & Li, 1997: 422, f. 27.
Distribution: Hubei.
Lysiteles dianicus **Song *et* Zhao, 1994 (fig. 277H)**
Lysiteles dianicus Song & Zhao, 1994: 114, f. 2; Song & Zhu, 1997: 121, f. 84.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Lysiteles hongkong **Song, Zhu *et* Wu, 1997 (fig. 278B)**
Lysiteles hongkong Song, Zhu & Wu, 1997: 82, f. 3.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
Lysiteles inflatus **Song *et* Chai, 1990 (figs. 274L, 278C, J)**
Lysiteles inflatus Song & Chai, 1990: 368, f. 68—5; Song & Zhu, 1997: 123, f. 86; Song & Li, 1997: 423, f. 28.
Distribution: Hubei.
Lysiteles kunmingensis **Song *et* Zhao, 1994 (fig. 278K)**

Lysiteles kunmingensis Song & Zhao, 1994: 114, f. 3; Song & Zhu, 1997: 124, f. 87.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Lysiteles maius* Ono**, 1979 (**fig. 278D, L**)
Lysiteles maior Ono, 1979: 103, Abb. 32—34; 1980: 207, Abb. 7—18; 1988: 137; Song & Zhu, 1997: 125, f. 88.
Distribution: Yunnan, Jilin; Nepal, Japan.
***Lysiteles minimus* (Schenkel**, 1953) (**fig. 278M**)
Xysticus minimus Schenkel, 1953: 55, f. 27.
Lysiteles minimus: Ono, 1979: 106; Song, 1995: 125; Song & Zhu, 1997: 126, f. 89.
Lysiteles xianensis Song & Wang, 1991: 2, f. 2.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Gansu.
***Lysiteles minusculus* Song *et* Chai**, 1990 (**fig. 278N**)
Lysiteles minusculus Song & Chai, 1990: 368, f. 68—6; Song & Zhu, 1997: 127, f. 90; Song & Li, 1997: 424, f. 29.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Lysiteles qiuae* Song *et* Wang**, 1991 (**fig. 278E, O**)
Lysiteles qiui Song & Wang, 1991: 1, f. 1; Song & Zhu, 1997: 128, f. 91.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
***Lysiteles saltus* Ono**, 1979 (**fig. 278F, P**)
Lysiteles saltus Ono, 1979: 99, Abb. 17—20; Song & Zhu, 1997: 129, f. 92.
Xysticus himalayaensis (non Tikader *et* Biswas, 1974) Hu & Li, 1987: 376, f. 40—41.
Xysticus mandali (non Tikader, 1966, = *Lysiteles mandali*) Hu & li, 1987a: 377; 1987b: 324, f. 43. 4—6 (misidentification).
Distribution: Tibet; Nepal.
***Lysiteles silvanus* Ono**, 1980 (**figs. 278G, 279E**)
Lysiteles silvanus Ono, 1980: 212, f. 25—30; Song & Chai, 1990: 369, f. 68. 7; Song & Zhu, 1997: 130, f. 93; Song & Li, 1997: 425, f. 30.
Distribution: Taiwan, Hunan, Hubei.
***Lysiteles wenensis* Song**, 1995 (**fig. 278H**)
Lysiteles wenensis Song, 1995: 125; Song & Zhu, 1997: 130, f. 94.
Lysiteles minimus (non Schenkel, 1953) Tang, Song & Zhu, 1995: 19, f. 4.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Gansu.

Misumena Latreille, 1804

***Misumena vatia* (Clerck**, 1757) (**figs. 274M, 279A, F**)
Araneus vatius Clerck, 1758: 128.
Misumena vatia: Schenkel, 1937: 134; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 473, f 25; Dondale & Redner, 1978: 131, f. 1—3, 5; Zhang, 1987: 206, f. 178; Ono, 1988: 176, f. 180—185; Urita & Song, 1989: 30; Song & Zhu, 1997: 156, f. 110.
Misumenops vatia: Hu & Guo, 1982: 139; Hu, 1988: 320, f. 337; Guo, 1985: 159, f. 2—89; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 171, f. 152.
Distribution: Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Japan, Korea, Europe, North Africa, North America.

Misumenops F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1900

***Misumenops forcatus* Song *et* Chai**, 1990 (**figs. 275A, 279G**)
Misumenops forcatus Song & Chai, 1990: 369, f. 68—8; Song & Zhu, 1997: 138, f. 98; Song & Li, 1997: 425, f. 31.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Misumenops forcipatus* Song *et* Zhu**, 1993 (**fig. 279H**)
Misumenops forcipatus Song & Zhu, 1993: 879, f. 50; Song & Zhu, 1997: 139, f. 99.
Distribution: Fujian.
***Misumenops hongkong* Song, Zhu *et* Wu**, 1997 (**fig. 279I**)
Misumenops hongkong Song, Zhu & Wu, 1997: 83, f. 4.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
***Misumenops hubeiensis* Song *et* Zhao**, 1994 (**fig. 279B, J**)
Misumenops hubeiensis Song & Zhao, 1994: 115, f. 4; Song & Zhu, 1997: 140, f. 100.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Misumenops pseudovatius* (Schenkel**, 1936) (**fig. 279C, K**)
Misumena pseudovatia Schenkel, 1936: 132, f. 48.
Misumenops pseudovatia: Tang & Song, 1988: 137.
Misumenops pseudovatius: Zhu & Shi, 1983: 173, f. 154; Song & Zhu, 1997: 141, f. 101.
Misumenops wenensis Tang, Song & Zhu, 1995: 20, f. 5.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu.
***Misumenops tricuspidatus* (Fabricius**, 1775) (**figs. 14 I, 279D, L**)
Araneus tricuspidatus Fabricius, 1775: 433.
Misumena tricuspidata Saito, 1936: 7, pl. 6; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 472, pl. 4, f. 24; pl. 6, f. 36.
Misumenops tricuspidatus Song, Feng & Zheng, 1979: 16, f. 1, 2; Writing Group, 1980: 189, f. 105; Guo, 1985: 159, f. 2—88; Song, 1987: 255, f. 210—212; Ono, 1988: 162, f. 169—175, Hu & Wu, 1989: 337, f. 268; Chen & Gao, 1990: 169, f. 215; Zhao, 1993: 362, f. 180; Song & Zhu, 1997: 143, f. 102, 103.
Diaea tricuspidatus Wang, 1991: 23.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Palearctic.
***Misumenops xinjiangensis* (Hu *et* Wu**, 1989) (**figs. 279M, 280F**)
Misumena xinjiangensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 333, f. 265; Song & Zhu, 1997: 147, f. 104.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Misumenops xinjie* Song, Zhu *et* Wu**, 1997 (**fig. 280E**)
Misumenops xinjie Song, Zhu & Wu, 1997: 84, f. 5.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
***Misumenops xiushanensis* Song *et* Chai**, 1990 (**figs. 279N, 280G**)
Misumenops xiushanensis Song & Chai, 1990: 370, f. 68. 9; Song & Zhu, 1997: 148, f. 105; Song & Li, 1997: 426, f. 32.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Misumenops zhangmuensis* (Hu *et* Li**, 1987) (**fig. 279O**)
Pasias zhangmuensis Hu & Li, 1987: 314, f. 39; Song & Zhu, 1997: 149, f. 106.
Distribution: Tibet.

Monaeses Thorell, 1869

***Monaeses aciculus* (Simon**, 1903) (**figs. 275B, 279P, 280H**)
Mecoatrabus aciculus Simon, 1903: 727.
Monaeses aciculus Ono, 1985: 93, f. 1—8; 1988: 68; Tang & Song, 1988: 14, f. 2i-j; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 880, f. 52; Song & Zhu, 1997: 59, f. 35.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Hunan; Nepal, Vietnam, Japan.
***Monaeses caudatus* Tang *et* Song**, 1988 (**figs. 275C, 280A, I**)
Momaeses caudatus Tang & Song, 1988: 245, f. 1—3; Chen & Zhang, 1995: 140, f. 1—2; Song & Zhu, 1997: 59, f. 36.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Zhejiang.

Oxytate L. Koch, 1878

***Oxytate forcipatus* Zhang *et* Yin, (fig. 280B, J)**
Oxytate forcipatus Zhang & Yin, f. 1—4. (in press)
Distribution: Zhejiang.
***Oxytate hoshizuna* Ono, 1978 (figs. 275D, 280K)**
Oxytate hoshizuna Ono, 1978: 248, Abb. 5—11; Song & Liu, 1982: 449; Song, 1987: 260, f. 215; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 881, f. 53; Song & Zhu, 1997: 37, f. 18.
Distribution: Guangxi, Fujian; Japan.
***Oxytate parallela* (Simon, 1880) (fig. 280C, L)**
Diete parallela Simon, 1880: 108; Schenkel, 1963: 11.
Oxytate parallela Song, 1982: 257, f. 1—4; Song, 1987: 260, f. 216; Song & Zhu, 1997: 38, f. 19.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Hebei.
***Oxytate striatipes* L. Koch, 1878 (fig. 280D, M; pl. 4B)**
Oxytate striatipes L. Koch, 1878: 765, Taf. 16, f. 30; Ono, 1978: 58: 247, Abb. 3—4, 12—19; 1988: 35; Zhu, 1983: 98; Paik, 1985: 30, f. 1—18; Song & Zhu, 1997: 39, f. 20; Yaginuma, 1986: 209, pl. 56, f. 1, text-fig. 115. 3.
Oxytate setosa Karsch, 1879: 78, Taf. 1, f. 10, 11a.
Dieta japonica Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 246, Taf. 10, f. 158.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Henan, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Japan, Korea.

Ozyptila Simon, 1864

***Ozyptila inaequalis* (Kulczynski, 1901) (figs. 280N, 281A)**
Xysticus inaequalis Kulczynski, 1901: 333, Tab. 13, f. 4.
Oxyptila inaequalis Schenkel, 1963: 199, f. 114; Urita & Song, 1989: 30, f. 2; Song & Zhu, 1997: 114, f. 78.
Distribution: Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Shandong.
***Ozyptila nipponica* Ono, 1985 (fig. 280O)**
Oxyptila nipponica Ono, 1985: 29, f. 26—32; 1988: 126; Tang & Song, 1988: 14, f. 2K-I; Song & Zhu, 1997: 115, f. 79.
Distribution: Anhui; Japan.
***Ozyptila nongae* Paik, 1974 (fig. 281B)**
Oxyptila nongae Paik, 1974: 123, f. 2, 9—13, 23; Tang & Song, 1988: 14, f. 2M-N; Ono, 1996: 22, f. 6—9; Song & Zhu, 1997: 116, f. 80.
Distribution: Liaoning; Korea.
***Ozyptila scabricula* (Westring, 1851) (fig. 280P)**
Oxyptila scabricula Simon, 1932: 798, 802, 874, f. 1176, 1203; Locket & Millidge, 1951: 188, f. 94F, 95B; Roberts, 1985: 104, f. 41d; Tang & Song, 1988: 14, f. 2O-P; Song & Zhu, 1997: 117, f. 81.
Distribution: Sichuan; Czechoslovak, Hungary, France, U. K.
***Ozyptila wuchangensis* Tang *et* Song, 1988 (figs. 275E, 281C, L)**
Oxyptila wuchangensis Tang & Song, 1988: 246, f. 4—10; Song & Zhu, 1997: 117, f. 82.
Distribution: Hubei.
Species inquirendae
Ozyptila jeholensis Saito, 1936: 13, f. 2, Hebei; *O. lugubris* (Kroneberg, 1875), Inner Mongolia; *O. lutulenta* Schenkel, 1963: 203, f. 115, Gansu, Qinghai; *O. rauda* Simon, 1875, see Schenkel, 1936: 135, Gansu, Inner Mongolia.
Species incertae sedis
Ozypila crucifera Schenkel, 1936: 135, immature, Gansu;

Phrynarachne Thorell, 1869

***Phrynarachne huangshanensis* Li, Chen *et* Song, 1985 (fig. 281D)**
Phrynarachne huangshanensis Li, Chen & Song, 1985: 72, f. 1—2; Song & Zhu, 1997: 25, f. 11.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Phrynarachne mammillata* Song *et* Chai, 1990 (figs. 275F-G, 281E)**
Phrynarachne mammillata Song & Chai, 1990: 364, f. 68—1; Song & Zhu, 1997: 26, f. 12; Song & Li, 1997: 427, f. 33.
Distribution: Guizhou.

Pistius Simon, 1875

***Pistius undulatus* Karsch, 1879 (figs. 275H, 281F, M)**
Pistius undulatus Karsch, 1879: 77; Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 253, Taf. 13, f. 308; Ono, 1985: 20, f. 1—4; 1988: 181; Urita & Song, 1989: 30, f. 3; Song, & Zhu, 1997: 158, f. 111.
Pistius truncatus (non Pallas, 1772) Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 253, Taf. 10, f. 168, Taf. 13, f. 309; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 479, pl. 5, f. 30, pl. 6, f. 40; Song, Feng & Zheng, 1979; 18, f. 11; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 183, f. 165; Hu, 1984; 334, f. 349; Zhang, 1987: 218, f. 190; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 281, f. 293; Zhao, 1993: 370, f. 181.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Shandong, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Japan, Korea, Europe.

Runcinia Simon, 1875

***Runcinia acuminata* (Thorell, 1881) (fig. 281G, N)**
Misumena elongata L. Koch, 1874: 529. Preoccupied by *Runcinia elongata* (Stoliczka, 1869) = *Thomisus* (*Xysticus*) *elongatus* Stoliczka, 1869.
Runcinia elongata L. Koch, 1876: 803.
Pistius (*Runcinia*) *acuminatus* Thorell, 1881·. 333. Nom. nov. pro.
Runcinia acuminata: Chrysanthus, 1964: 99; Ono, 1988: 109, f. 193—198; Song & Zhu, 1997: 160, f. 112.
Runcinia albostriata (non Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) Hu, 1984: 334, f. 350 (misidentification).
Distribution: Hubei; Thailand, Japan, New Guinea, Australia.
***Runcinia albostriata* Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906 (figs. 275I, 281H)**
Runcinia albostriata Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 25, Taf. 10, f. 162; Song, Feng & Zheng, 1979: 18, f. 10; Writing Group, 1980: 197, f. 190; Guo, 1985: 167, f. 2—94; Song, 1987: 267, f. 223; Ono, 1988: 186, f. 187; Chen & Gao, 1990: 170, f. 211; Song & Zhu, 1997: 161, f. 113.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Sichuan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Shandong; Japan, Korea, Thailand.
***Runcinia lateralis* (C. L. Koch, 1838) (fig. 281I, O)**
Thomisus lateralis C. L. Koch, 1838: 43.
Runcinia lateralis; Schenkel, 1936: 131; Levy, 1973: 132, f. 53—56; Dippenaar-Schoeman, 1980: 323, f. 35—37; Song & Zhu, 1997: 163, f. 114.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Species inquirenda
Runcinia caudata Schenkel, 1963: 195, f. 112, Hubei.

Sanmenia Song *et* Kim, 1992.

***Sanmenia zhengi* (Ono *et* Song, 1986) (figs. 275J, 281J, P)**
Cupa zhengi Ono & Song, 1986: 26, f1—7; Song & Zhu, 1997: 28, f. 13.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Japan.

Simorcus Simon, 1895

***Simorcus asiaticus* Ono *et* Song**, 1989 (**figs. 275K, 281K, 282 I**)
Simorcus asiaticus Ono & Song, 1989: 118, f. 1—5; Song & Zhu, 1997: 30, f. 14.
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Strigoplus Simon, 1885

***Strigoplus guizhouensis* Song *et* Chai**, 1990 (**figs. 275L, 282A**)
Strigoplus guizhouensis Song & Chai, 1990: 366, f. 68—2; Song & Zhu, 1997: 31, f. 15; Song & Li, 1997: 428, f. 34.
Distribution: Guizhou.

Synema Simon, 1864

***Synema globosum* (Fabricius, 1775) (figs. 275M, 282B, J)**
Aranea globosa Fabricius, 1775: 432.
Synaema globosa Saito, 1935: 9, text-fig. 1, pl. 7; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 480, pl. 5, f. 31; pl. 7, f. 41; Hu 1984: 335, f. 351,
Synaema japonica Karsch, 1879: 75, Taf. 1, f. 10
Synema japonica Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 265, Taf. 10, f. 165.
Synaema japonicum Song, Feng & Zheng, 1979: 16, f. 3; Song, 1980: 196, f. 109; Song, 1987: 268, f. 224 (*Synaea*); Hu & Wu, 1989: 339, f. 269; Zhao, 1993: 372, f. 183.
Synaema globosum japonicum Guo, 1985: 164, 2—93; Chen & Gao, 1990: 171, f. 217, pl. 28, f. 224.
Synaema golbosum Ono, 1988: 146, f. 148—158; Song & Zhu, 1997: 132, f. 95.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Japan, Korea, Russia, Europe.

***Synema zonatum* Tang *et* Song**, 1988 (**fig. 282C**)
Synaema zonatum Tang & Song, 1988: 248, f. 11—12; Song & Zhu, 1997: 134, f. 96.
Distribution: Hunan.

Takachihoa Ono, 1985

***Takachihoa truciformis* (Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (fig. 282D, K)**
Oxyptila truciformis Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 259, f. 154.
Takachihoa truciformis: Ono, 1985: 29; 1988: 153, f. 159—162; Yaginuma, 1986: 204; Song & Zhu, 1997: 135, f. 97 (*trunciformis*).
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan.

Thomisops Karsch, 1879

***Thomisops sanmen* Song, Zhang *et* Zheng**, 1992 (**figs. 276A, 282E, L**)
Thomisops sanmen Song, Zhang & Zheng, 1992: 88, f. 1.6; Song & Zhu, 1997: 177, f. 124.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hubei.

Thomisus Walckenaer, 1805

***Thomisus guangxicus* Song *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**fig. 282F, M**)
Thomisus guangxicus Song & Zhu, 1995: 120, f. 7; Song & Zhu, 1997: 165, f. 115.
Distribution: Guangxi.

***Thomisus hui* Song *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**fig. 282N**)
Thomisus hui Song & Zhu, 1995: 122, f. 8; Song & Zhu, 1997: 166, f. 116.
Distribution: Shandong.

***Thomisus labefactus* Karsch**, 1881 (**figs. 276B, 282G, O**)
Thomisus labefactus Karsch, 1881: 38; Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 249, Taf. 10, f. 167; Song, Feng & Zhang, 1979: 18, f. 8—9; Hu, 1984: 338, f. 1—2; Guo, 1985: 167, f. 2—95; Ono, 1988: 196, f. 200—208; Tang & Song, 1988: 137; Feng, 1990: 186, f. 161; Chen & Gao, 1990: 173, f. 219; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 279, f. 290; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 881, f. 55; Song & Zhu, 1997: 167, f. 117.
Thomisus labefactus bimaculatus Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 250, Taf. 13, f. 303.
Thomisus serrei Schenkel, 1963: 187, f. 107.
Thomisus kiangsiensis Schenkel, 1963: 189, f. 108.
Thomisus unicolor Schenkel, 1963: 192, f. 110.
Thomisus onustoides Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 251, Taf. 10, f. 116; Strand, 1907: 93; Fox, 1937: 22,; Hu, 1984: 338, f. 354.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Fujian, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Hubei, Anhui, Sichuan, Henan, Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Gansu, Xinjiang; Japan, Korea.

***Thomisus okinawensis* Strand**, 1907 (**fig. 282H, P**)
Thomisus okinawensis Strand, 1907: 202; Ono, 1988: 203, f. 215—224; Song & Zhu, 1997: 168, f. 118; Yaginuma, 1977: 397 (*okinawaensis*).
Thomisus formosae: Strand, 1907: 204; Mellc-Lettao, 1929: 310.
Distribution: Taiwan; Japan, Thailand.

***Thomisus onustus* Walckenaer**, 1805 (**fig. 283A, M**)
Thomisus onustus Walckenaer, 1805: 32; Schenkel, 1963: 186; Robert, 1985: 98, f. 38b; Marusik & Logunov, 1990: 35, f. 9; Song & Zhu, 1997: 170, f. 119.
Thomisus albus: Schenkel, 1936: 129; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 483, f. 43; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 186, f. 168; Zhang, 1987: 223, f. 195; Urita & Song, 1989: 31; Hu & Wu, 1989: 340, f. 270; Chen & Gao, 1990: 172, f. 218; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 278, f. 289.
Distribution: Guangdong, Zhejiang, Henan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Middle Asia, Europe.

***Thomisus transversus* Fox**, 1937 (**fig. 283B**)
Thomisus transversus Fox, 1937: 22, f. 8; Song & Zhu, 1997: 171, f. 120.
Distribution: Sichuan.

***Thomisus zhui* Tang *et* Song**, 1988 (**fig. 283C, N**)
Thomisus zhui Tang & Song, 1988: 249, f. 13—17; Song & Zhu, 1997: 171, f. 121.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Species inquirendae
Thomisus albinus Cantor, 1842: 491, Zhejiang (Zhoushan Is.); *Th. bicoloratus* Cantor, 1842: 491, Zhejiang (Zhoushan Is.); *Th. cavaleriei* Schenkel, 1963: 190, f. 109, Gansu; *Th. marginifrons* Schenkel, 1963, Sichuan; *Th. pugilis* Stoliczka, 1869, see Sherriffs, 1939: 133, TF. 1, Hong Kong; *Th. swatowensis* Strand, 1907: 94, Guangdong (Shantou).

Species incertae sedis
Thomisus albens Cambridge, 1885: 57, immature female, Xinjiang; *Th. albidus* Cambridge, 1885: 56, immature female, Xinjiang; *Th. taurinus* Schenkel, 1936: 129, f. 47, juvenile, Sichuan.

Tmarus Simon, 1875

***Tmarus circinalis* Song *et* Chai**, 1990 (**fig. 283D, O**)
Tmarus circinalis Song & Chai, 1990: 371, f. 68—10; Song & Zhu, 1997: 45, f. 22; Song & Li, 1997: 429, f. 35.
Distribution: Hubei, Sichuan.

***Tmarus hanrasanensis* Paik**, 1973 (**fig. 283E**)
Tmarus hanrasanensis Paik, 1973: 82, f. 8, 9, 20—21; Zhu & Wen, 1981: 24;

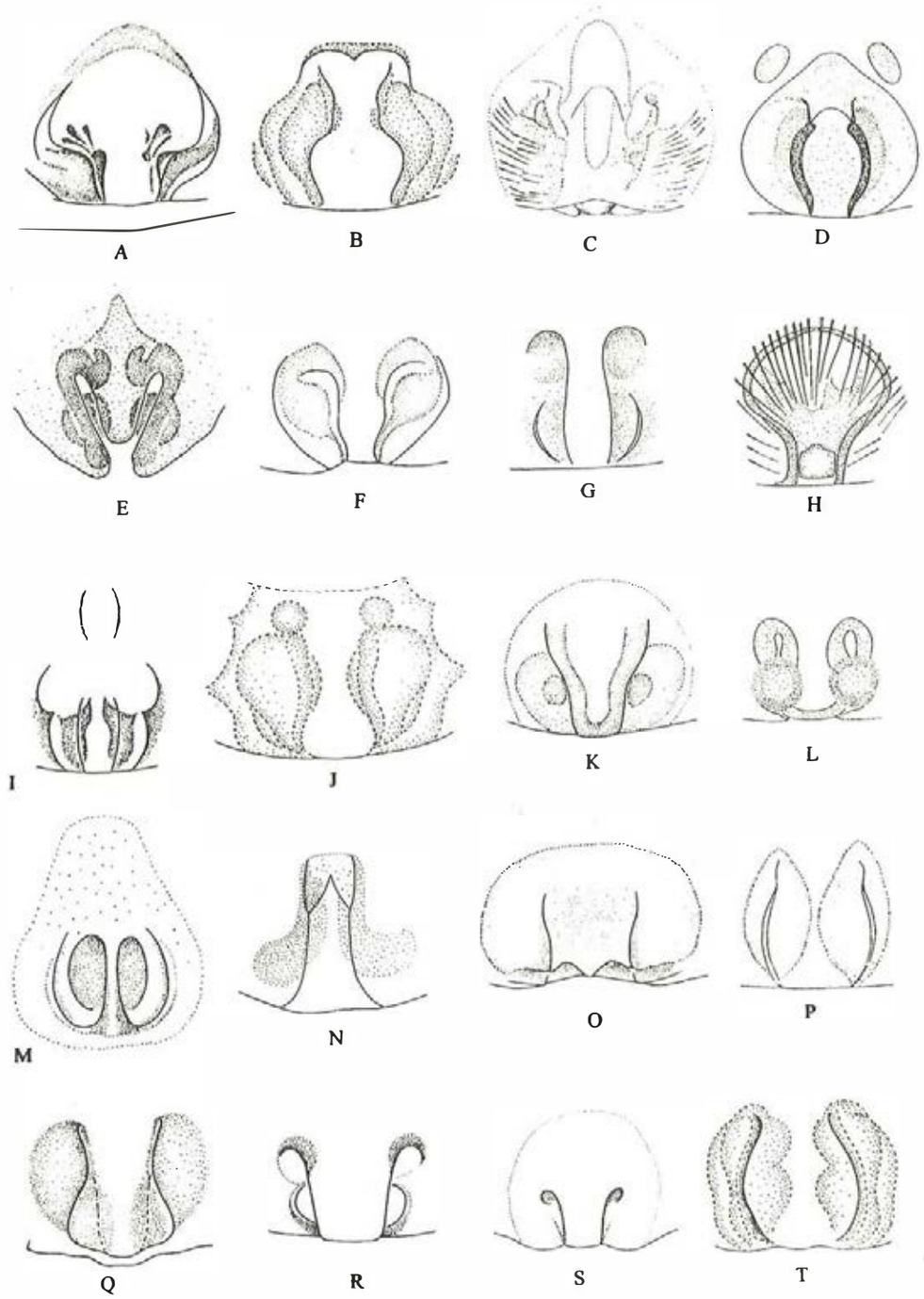

Fig. 271

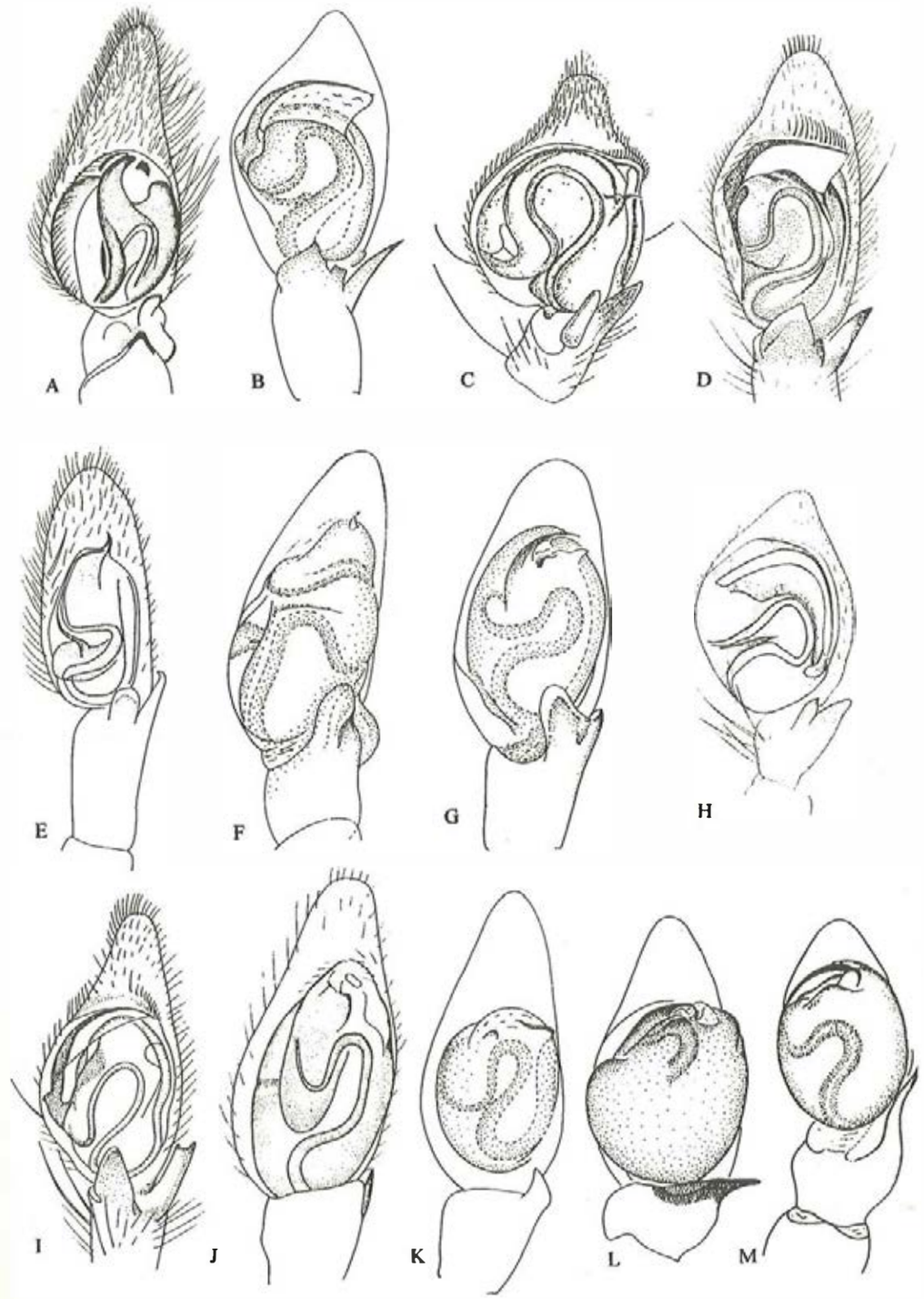

Fig. 272

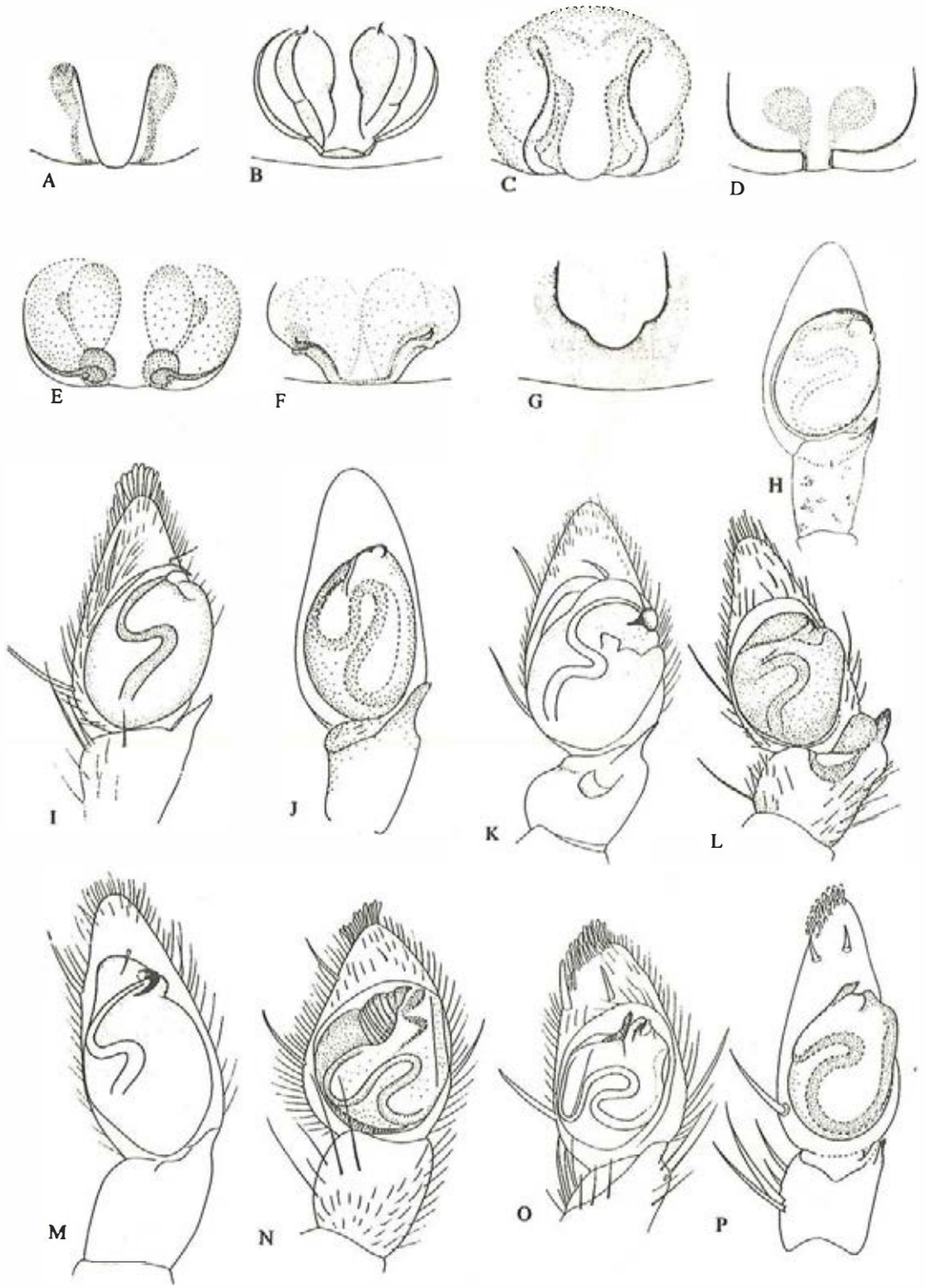

Fig. 273

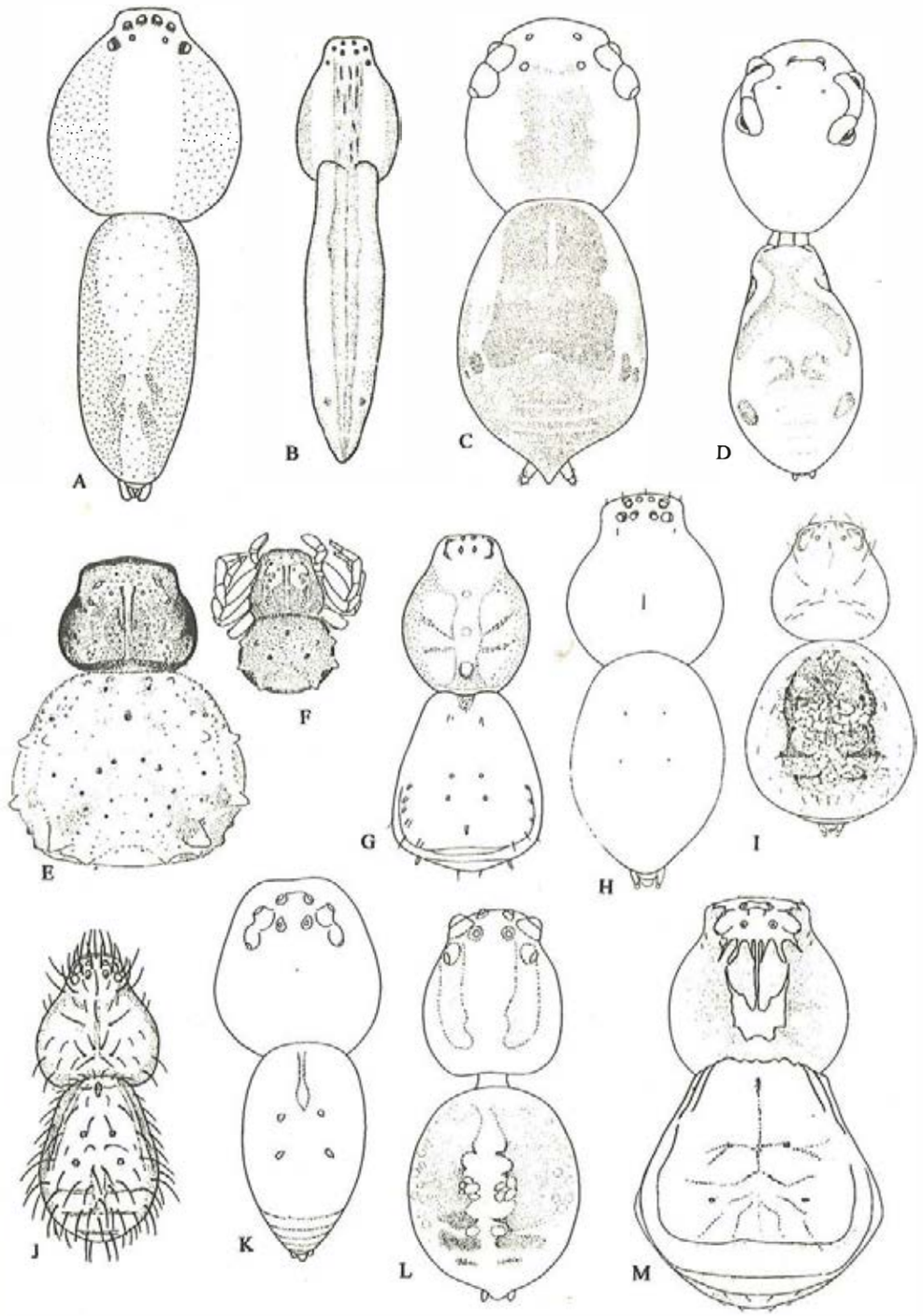

Fig. 274

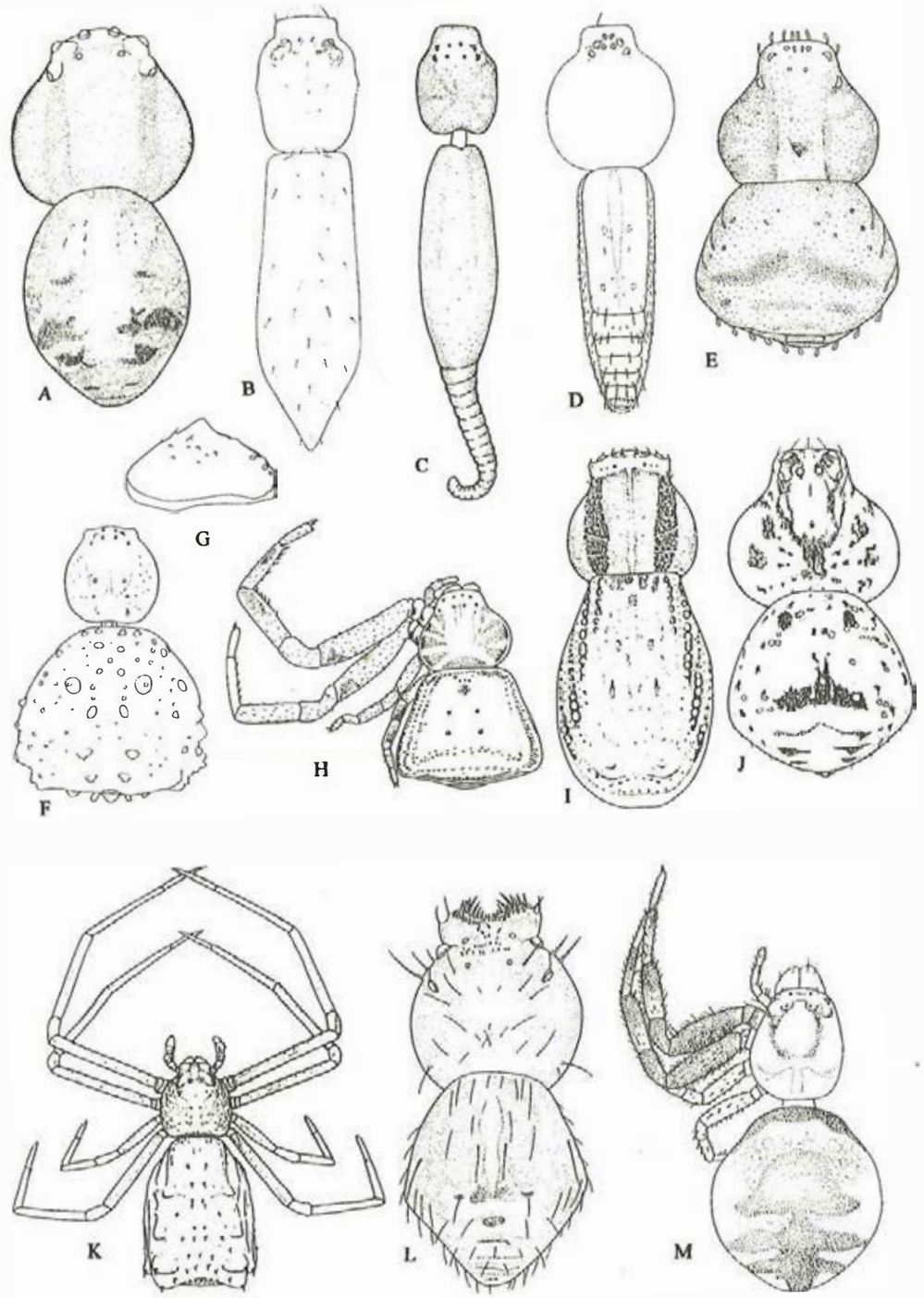

Fig. 275

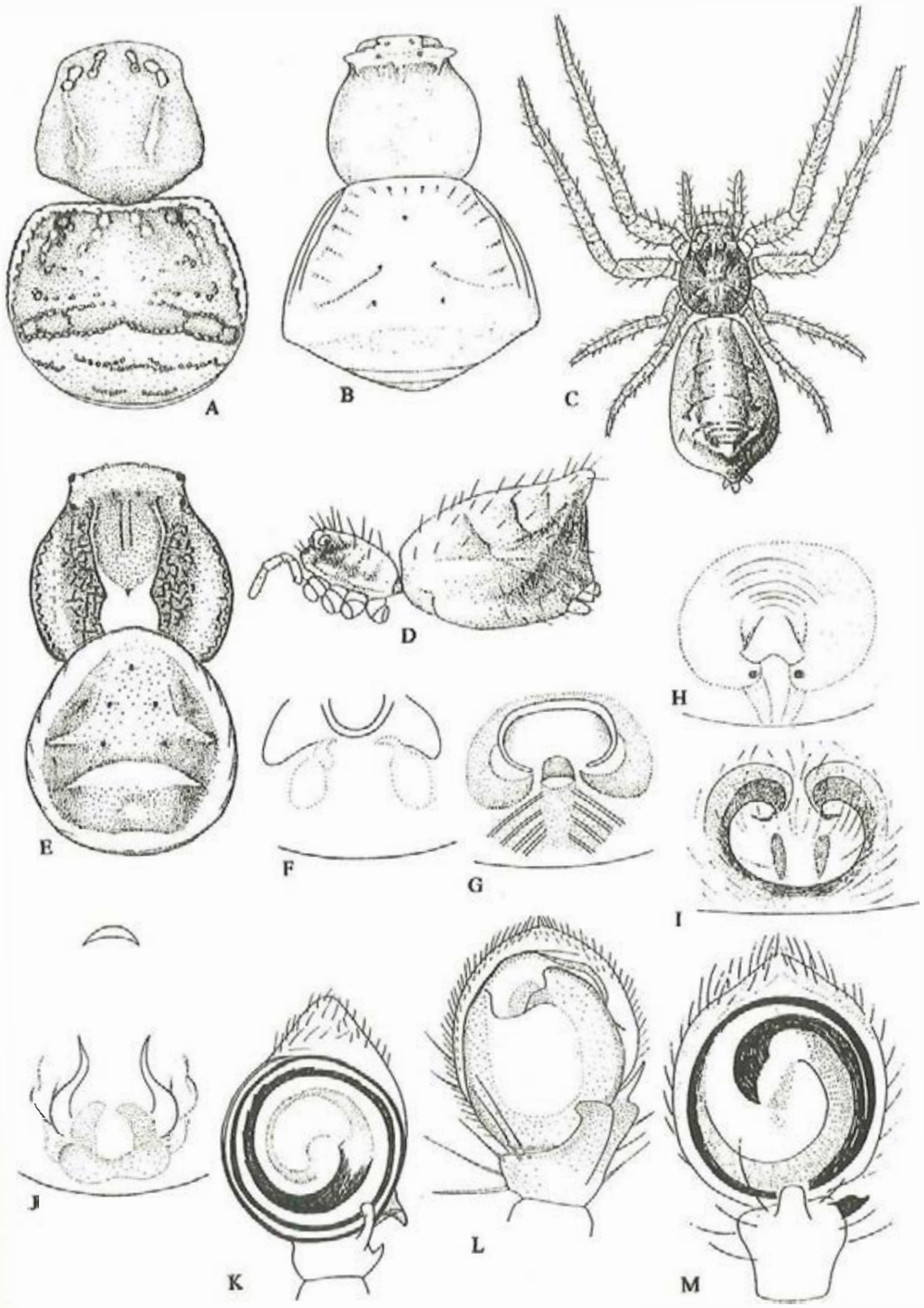

Fig. 276

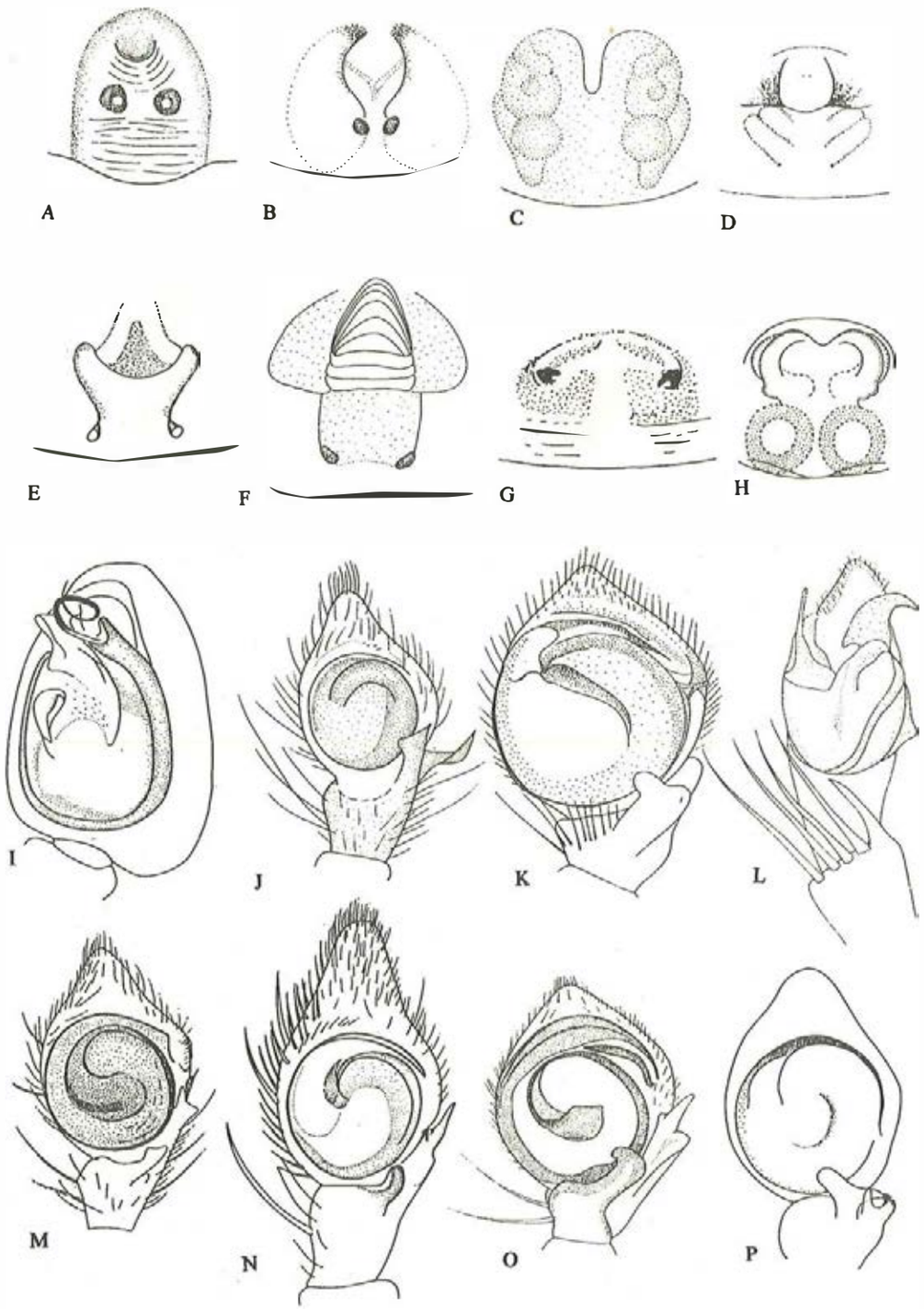

Fig. 277

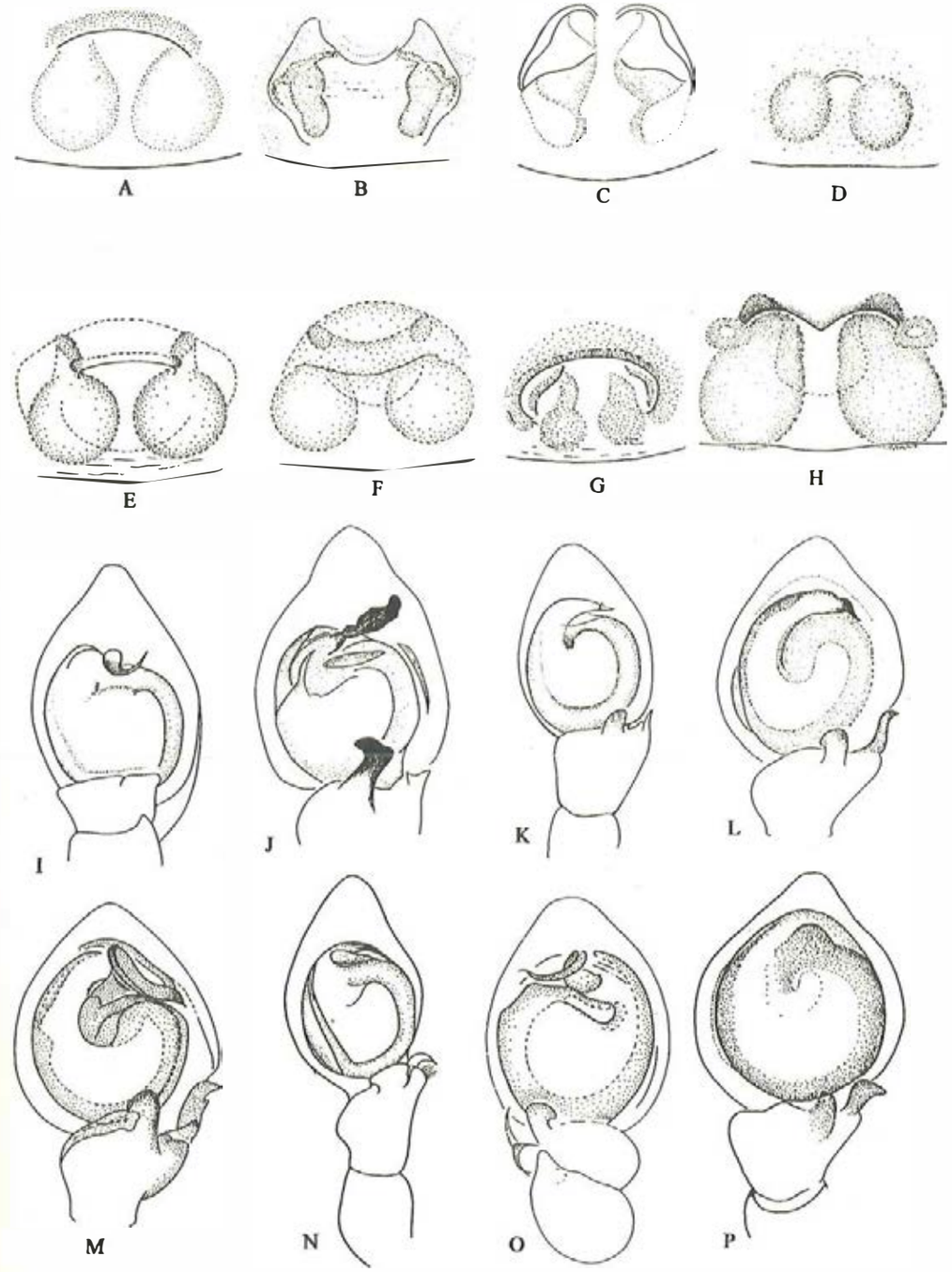

Fig. 278

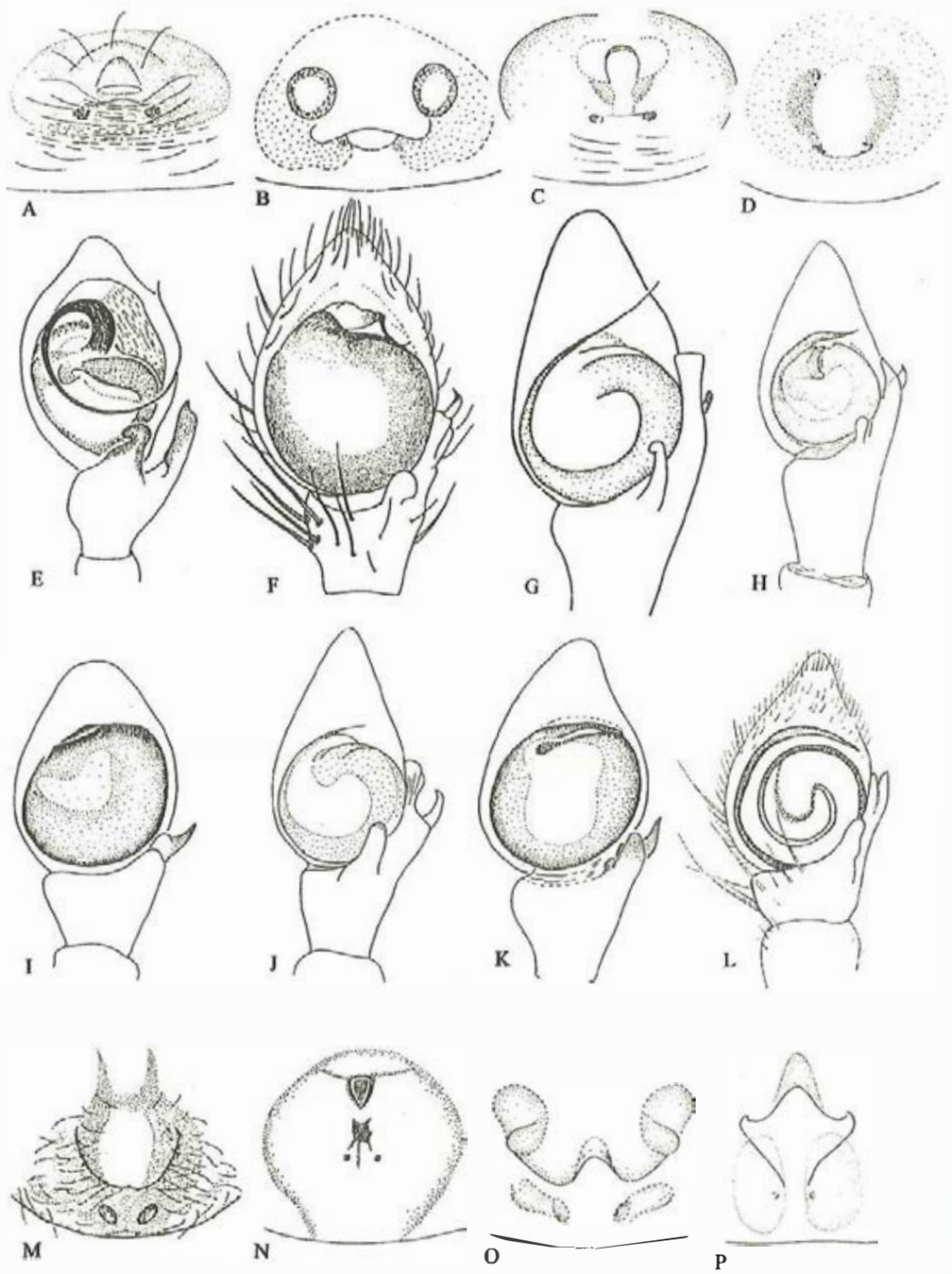

Fig. 279

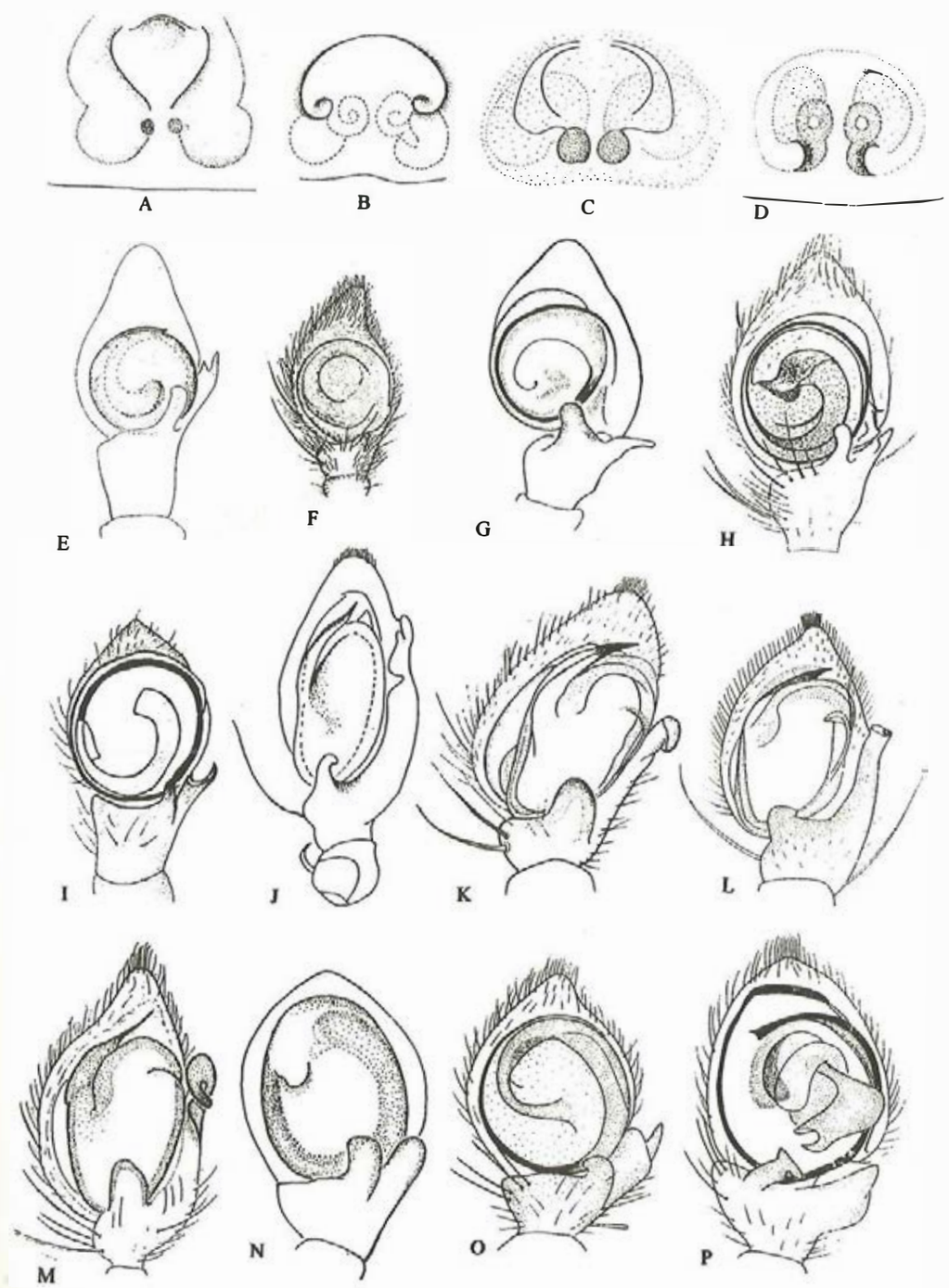

Fig. 280

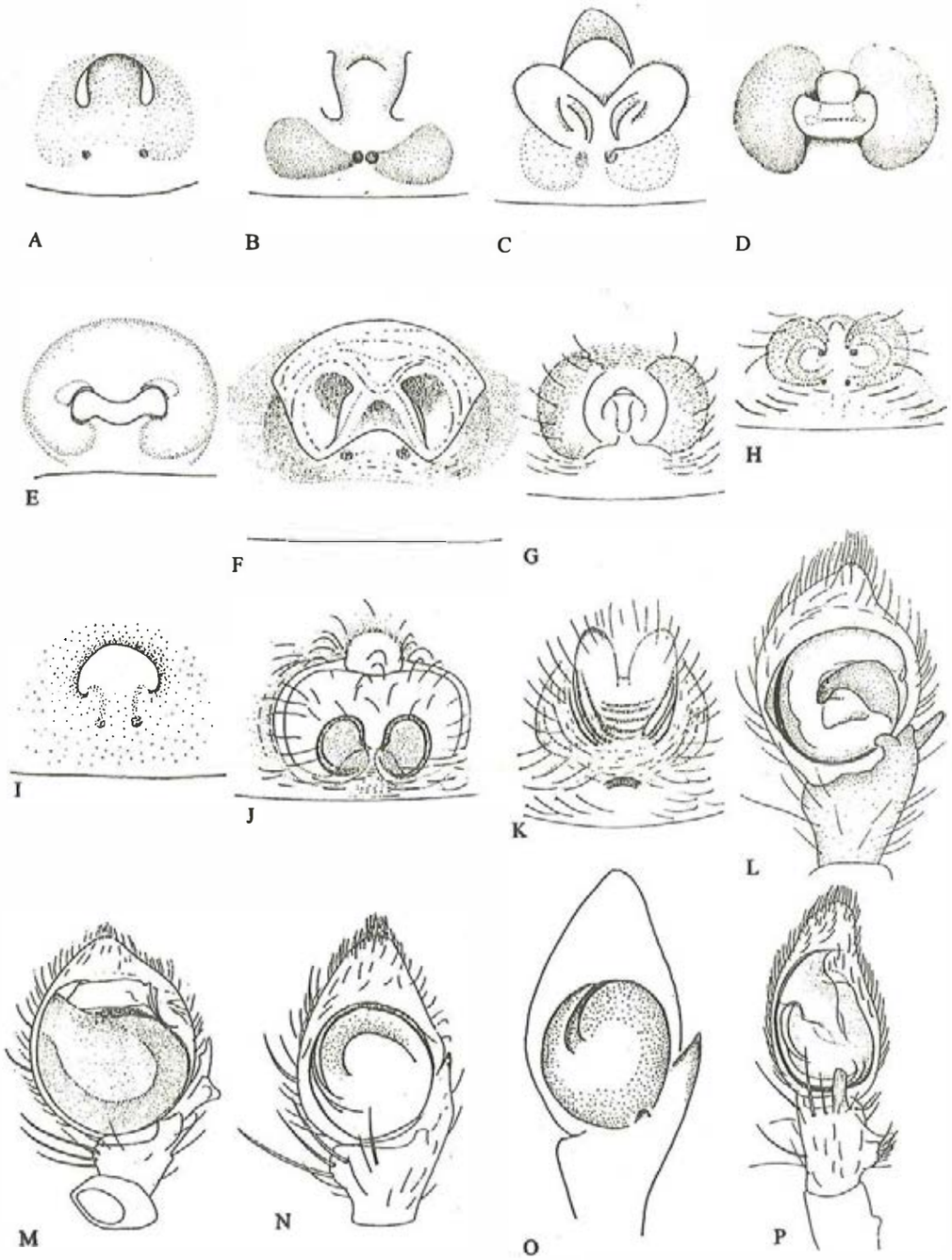

Fig. 281

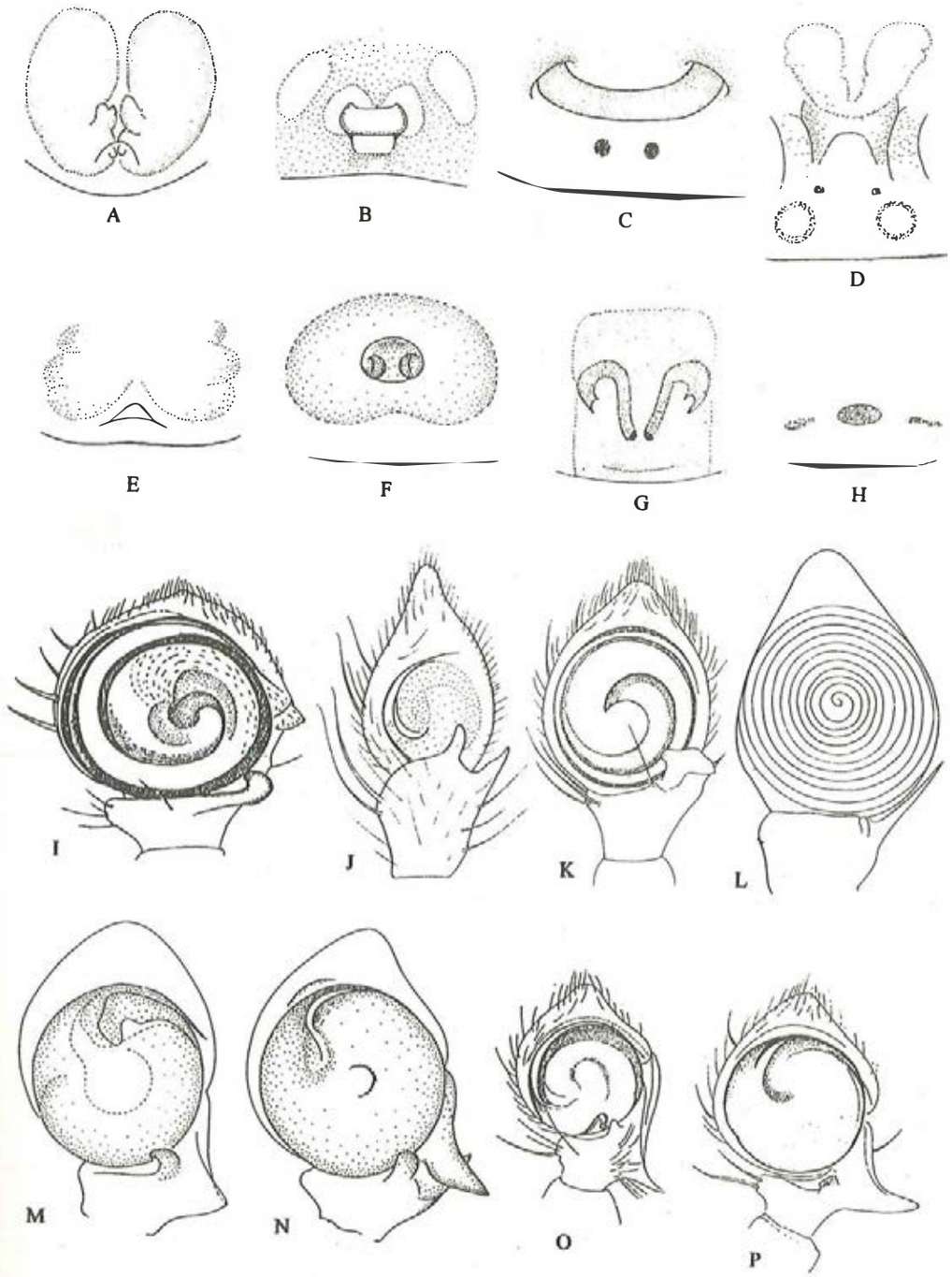

Fig. 282

Song, 1987: 273, f. 230; Ono, 1988: 57, f. 46—47; Song & Zhu, 1997: 46, f. 23.
Distribution: Jilin; Japan, Korea.
***Tmarus koreanus* Paik**, 1973 (**fig.** 283F)
Tmarus koreanus Paik, 1973: 80, f. 3—7, 15—19; Song & Chai, 1990: 371, f. 68—11; Song & Zhu, 1997: 47, f. 24; Song & Li, 1997: 429, f. 36.
Distribution: Hubei; Korea.
***Tmarus longqicus* Song *et* Zhu**, 1993 (**fig.** 283G, P)
Tmarus longqicus Song & Zhu, 1993: 881, f. 55; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 881, f. 55; Song & Zhu, 1997: 48, f. 25.
Distribution: Fujian
***Tmarus menglae* Song *et* Zhao**, 1994 (**fig.** 283H)
Tmarus menglae Song & Zhao, 1994: 113, f. 1; Song & Zhu, 1997: 49, f. 26.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Tmarus ningshaanensis* Wang *et* Xi**, 1998 (**figs.** 283 I , 284A)
Tmarus ningshaanensis Wang & Xi, 1998: 33, f. 1—6.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
***Tmarus orientalis* Schenkel**, 1963 (**figs.** 276C—D, 283J, 284B)
Tmarus orientalis Schenkel, 1963: 183, f. 105; Zhu & Wen, 1981: 24, f. 1—3; Hu, 1984: 342, f. 357. 1—2; Song, 1987: 273, f. 231; Zhang, 1987: 226, f. 198; Urita & Song, 1989: 31, f. 4; Feng, 1900: 187, f. 162; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 280, f. 292; Song & Zhu, 1997: 50, f. 27.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Shandong; Korea.
***Tmarus piger* (Walckenaer**, 1802) (**figs.** 283K, 284C)
Tmarus piger Walckenaer, 1802: 229 (*Aranea p.*); Saito, 1936: 11, pl. 8; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 484, pl. 5, f. 32; pl. 7. f. 44; Ono, 1977: 68, f. 1—6, 19, 28—31; Zhu & Wen, 1981: 25; Zhu & Shi 1983: 190, f. 173; Hu, 1984: 342, f. 358; 1987: 273, f. 231—232; Zhang, 1987: 227, f. 199; Ono, 1988: 54; Song & Zhu, 1997: 51, f. 28.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Gansu, Jilin; Korea, from Russia to Germany, France.
***Tmarus qinlingensis* Song *et* Wang**, 1994 (**figs.** 283L, 284D)
Tmarus qinlingensis Song & Wang, 1994: 48, f. 3; Tang, Song & Zhu, 1995: 17, f. 1; Song & Zhu, 1997: 52, f. 29.
Distribution: Shaanxi, Gansu.
***Tmarus rimosus* Paik**, 1973 (**fig.** 284E, M)
Tmarus rimosus Paik, 1973: 83, f. 10—12, 22—25; Zhu & Wen, 1981: 25; Zhu, 1983: 191, f. 173; Song 1987; 276, f. 234; Ono, 1988: 60; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 279, f. 291; Song & Zhu, 1997: 53, f. 30.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
***Tmarus taibaiensis* Song *et* Wang**, 1994 (**fig.** 284N)
Tmarus taibaiensis Song & Wang, 1994: 47, f. 2; Song & Zhu, 1997: 55, f. 31.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
***Tmarus taishanensis* Zhu *et* Wen**, 1981 (**fig.** 284F)
Tmarus taishanensis Zhu & Wen, 1981: 25, f. 4—6; Hu, 1984: 344, f. 357. 3—4; Song, 1987: 278, f. 235; Song & Zhu, 1997: 56, f. 32.
Distribution: Shandong.
***Tmarus taiwanus* Ono**, 1977 (**fig.** 284G)
Tmarus taiwanus Ono, 1977: 75, f. 33—34, 36; Zhu & Wen, 1981: 26; Song, 1987: 279, f. 236; Song & Zhu, 1997: 56, f. 33.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Tmarus yiminhensis* Zhu *et* Wen**, 1981 (**fig.** 284H)
Tmarus yiminhensis Zhu & Wen, 1981: 27, f. 7—9; Hu, 1984: 344, f. 357. 5—6; Song, 1987: 279, f, 237; Song & Zhu, 1997: 57, f. 34.

Distribution: Inner Mongolia.

Xysticus C. L. Koch, 1835

***Xysticus albomarginatus* Tang *et* Song**, 1988 (**fig.** 284O)
Xysticus albomarginatus Tang & Song, 1988: 250, f. 18—21; Song & Haupt, 1995: 316; Song & Zhu, 1997: 68, f. 39.
Distribution: Tibet, Qinghai.
***Xysticus aletaiensis* Hu *et* Wu**, 1989 (**fig.** 284I)
Xysticus aletaiensis Hu & Wu, 1989: 342, f. 272; Song & Zhu, 1997: 70, f. 40.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Xysticus alpinistus* Ono**, 1978 (**fig.** 284J)
Xysticus alpinistus Ono, 1978: 279, Abb. 42—57, 74—77; Hu & Li, 1987b: 320, f. 43. 1—3; Song & Zhu, 1997: 71; f. 41.
Distribution: Tibet; Nepal.
***Xysticus alsus* Song *et* Wang**, 1994 (**fig.** 284K, P)
Xysticus alsus Song & Wang, 1994: 46, f. 1; Song & Zhu, 1997: 72, f. 42.
Distribution: Shaanxi.
***Xysticus chui* Ono**, 1992 (**figs.** 284L, 285I)
Xysticus chui Ono, 1992: 36, f. 1—9; Song & Zhu, 1997: 73, f. 43.
Distribution: Taiwan.
***Xysticus conflatus* Song, Tang *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**fig.** 285A, J)
Xysticus conflatus Song, Tang & Zhu, in Tang, Song & Zhu, 1995: 18, f. 2; Song & Zhu, 1997: 74, f. 44.
Distribution: Gansu.
***Xysticus cribratus* Simon**, 1885 (**fig.** 285B, K)
Xysticus cribratus Simon, 1885: 15; 1932: 837, 839, 881, f. 1264, 1270; Hu & Wu, 1989: 343, f. 273. 3—4; Song & Zhu, 1997: 75, f. 45.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Europe.
***Xysticus crispabilis* Song *et* Gao**, 1996 (**fig.** 288G)
Xysticus crispabilis Song & Gao, in Song, Qian, Gao & Liu, 1996: 107, f. 3.
Distribution: Anhui.
***Xysticus cristatus* (Clerck**, 1758) (**fig**, 285L)
Araneus cristatus Clerck, 1958: 136.
Xysticus cristatus: Simon, 1932: 816, 827, f. 1216, 1243; Ono, 1978; 271, f. 6—7; Hu, 1984: 345, f. 359; Song, 1987: 280, f. 238; Hu & Li, 1987a: 376; Hu & Wu, 1989: 345, f. 274; Zhao, 1933: 378, f. 187; Song & Zhu, 1997: 76, f. 46.
Distribution: Tibet, Xinjiang; Nepal, Russia, Europe.
***Xysticus croceus* Fox**, 1937 (**fig.** 285C, M)
Xysticus croceus Fox, 1937: 19, f. 11; Song, Feng & Zheng, 1979: 17, f. 6c; Song, 1980: 192, f. 106; Hu, 1984: 345, f. 360; Zhang, 1987: 228, f. 201; Ono, 1988: 89, f. 79—82; Feng, 1990: 188, f. 163; Chen & Gao, 1990: 174, f. 221; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 272, f. 283; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 882, f. 56; Song & Zhu, 1997: 77, f. 47.
Xysticus ephippiatus (non Simon, 1880) Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 261, Taf. 10, f. 159, 161.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Shandong; Japan.
***Xysticus dichotomus* Paik**, 1973 (**fig.** 285N)
Xysticus dichotomus Paik, 1973: 111, f. 11; Ono, 1988: 100, f. 90—91; Tang & Song, 1988: f. 3U—V; Song & Zhu, 1997: 78, f. 48.
Distribution: Jilin; Korea, Japan.
***Xysticus dolpoensis* Ono**, 1978 (**fig.** 285D)
Xysticus dolpoensis Ono, 1978: 281, Abb. 2, 62—65, 72; Tang & Song, 1988: 15, f. 3W-X; Song & Haupt, 1995: 316; Song & Zhu, 1997: 79, f. 49.

Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet, Qinghai; Nepal.
***Xysticus emertoni* Keyserling**, 1880 (**fig. 285E, O**)
Xysticus emertoni Keyserling, 1880: 39, pl. 1, f. 18; Holm, 1973: 106; Song & Zhu, 1997: 80, f. 50.
Xysticus excellens Kulczynski, 1885: 14, 15, 47—49, Tab. 11, f. 26; Tang & Song, 1988: 137—138, f. 1—4; Urita & Song, 1989: 32.
Xysticus dissimilis Zhu & Wang, 1963: 487, pl. 5, f. 33.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Russia.
***Xysticus ephippiatus* Simon**, 1880 (**fig. 285F, P; pl. 4C—D**)
Xysticus ephippiatus Simon, 1880: 107, pl. 3, f. 6; Fox, 1937: 20, f. 3; Zhu & Wang, 1963: 485, pl. 5. f. 34; Schenkel, 1963: 208, f. 118; Song, Feng & Zheng, 1979: 17, f. 4—6; Song, 1980: 191, f. 105; Song & Hubert, 1983: 11; Zhu, 1983: 194, f. 176; Hu, 1984: 347, f. 361; Song, 1987: 281, f. 239; Hu & Li, 1987a: 376; Ono, 1988: 93, f. 83—89; Zhao, 1993: 380; Song & Zhu, 1997: 81, f. 51.
Xysticus saganus (non Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) Hu & Guo, 1982: 145, f. 7; Hu, 1984: 349, f. 363; Zhao, 1993: 384, f. 190 (misidentification).
Xysticus sujatai (non Tikader, 1962) Hu & Li, 1987: 326, f. 46.5 (misidentification).
Distribution: Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Tibet, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Russia.
***Xysticus guizhou* Song *et* Zhu**, 1997 (**figs. 285G, 286I**)
Xysticus guizhou Song & Zhu, 1997: 84, f. 52.
Distribution: Guizhou.
***Xysticus hainanus* Song**, 1994 (**figs. 285H, 286J**)
Xysticus hainanus Song, 1994: 121, f. 3; Song & Zhu, 1997: 85, f. 53.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Xysticus hedini* Schenkel**, 1936 (**fig. 286A, K**)
Xysticus hedini Schenkel, 1936: 273, f. 91; Song & Zhu, 1997: 86, f. 54.
Xysticus bifidus Paik, 1973: 109, f. 2, 7—10; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 193, f. 175; Ono, 1985: 35, f. 48—51; 1988: 121, f. 127—129.
Xysticus lateralis atrimaculatus (non Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) Hu, 1984: 348, f. 362. 1—2.
Xysticus atrimaculatus (non Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) Hu & Wu, 1989: 343, f. 273. 1—2; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 192, f. 174 (misidentification).
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Shanxi, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Mongolia, Korea, Japan.
***Xysticus hui* Platnick**, 1993 (**fig. 286L**)
Xysticus obscurus Hu & Wu, 1989: 351, f. 277. 3—4. Preoccupied by Collett, 1887.
Xysticus hui Platnick, 1993: 726; Song & Zhu, 1997: 88, f. 55.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Xysticus insulicola* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**fig. 286B, M**)
Xysticus insulicola Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 260, Taf. 13, f. 304; Ono, 1988: 102, f. 92—95; Song & Zhu, 1997: 89, f. 56.
Xysticus bifurcus Paik, 1973: 105, f. 1, 4—6; Tang & Song, 1988: 14, f. 3Q-T.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Liaoning, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan.
***Xysticus jinlin* Song *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**fig. 286C**)
Xysticus laticeps (non Schenkel, 1963) Hu & Wu, 1989: 348, f. 275. 5—6 (misidentification).
Xysticus jinlin Song & Zhu, 1995: 116, f. 1; Song & Zhu, 1997: 90, f. 57.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Xysticus kansuensis* Tang, Song *et* Zhu** 1995 (**fig. 286N**)
Xysticus kansuensis Tang, Song & Zhu, 1995: 19, f. 3; Song & Zhu, 1997: 91, f. 58.
Distribution: Gansu.
***Xysticus kurilensis* Strand**, 1907 (**fig. 286D, O**)
Xysticus kurilensis Strand, 1907: 209; Ono, 1988: 113, f. 112; Ono, Marusik & Logunov, 1990: 10, f. 20—22; Song & Zhu, 1997: 92, f. 59.
Xysticus lesserti Schenkel, 1963: 219, f. 124; Song, 1987: 282, f. 240; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 883, f. 57.
Xysticus saganus (non Bosenberg *et* Strand, 1906) Fox, 1937: 22 (misidentification).
Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Guizhou, Gansu; Japan, Russia.
***Xysticus laticeps* Schenkel**, 1963 (**fig. 286E**)
Xysticus laticeps Schenkel, 1963: 238, f. 133; Song & Haupt, 1996: 316, f. 110; Song & Zhu, 1997: 93, f. 60.
Distribution: Qinghai, Inner Mongolia.
***Xysticus manas* Song *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**fig. 286F**)
Xysticus sabulosus (non Hahn, 1831) Hu & Wu, 1989: 353, f. 278. 3—4; Zhao, 1993: 384, f. 190 (misidentification).
Xysticus manas Song & Zhu, 1995: 117, f. 2; Song & Zhu, 1997: 94, f. 61.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Xysticus mongolicus* Schenkel**, 1963 (**fig. 286G, P**)
Xysticus mongolicus Schenkel, 1963: 226, f. 127; Song, Yu & Yang, 1982: 210, f. 4—7; Song, 1987: 284, f. 241; Hu & Wu, 1989: 348, f. 276; Zhao, 1993: 388, f. 193; Song & Zhu, 1997: 95, f. 62.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia.
***Xysticus nyingchiensis* Song *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**fig. 286H**)
Xysticus nyingchiensis Song & Zhu, 1995: 118, f. 3; Song & Zhu, 1997: 97, f. 63.
Distribution: Tibet.
***Xysticus obtusfurcus* Tang *et* Song**, 1988 (**figs. 276E, 287A, I**)
Xysticus obtusfurcus Tang & Song, 1988: 251, f. 21—24; Song & Zhu, 1997: 98, f. 64.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Jilin.
***Xysticus parapunctatus* Song *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**fig. 287B**)
Xysticus parapunctatus Song & Zhu, 1995: 118, f. 4; Song & Zhu, 1997: 99, f. 65.
Xysticus excavatus (non Schenkel, 1963) Hu & Wu, 1989: 346, f. 275. 1—2 (misidentification).
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Xysticus piceana* Hu *et* Wu**, 1989 (**fig. 287C**)
Xysticus piceana Hu & Wu, 1989: 251, f. 278. 1—2; Song & Zhu, 100, f. 66.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Xysticus pseudoblitea* (Simon**, 1880) (**fig. 287D, J**)
Oxyptila pseudoblitea Simon, 1880: 109; Song & Hubert, 1983: 10, f. 24—27; Song, 1987: 258—260, f. 214.
Xysticus chaffanjoni Schenkel, 1963: 225, f. 126.
Xysticus acerboides Schenkel, 1963: 229, f. 128.
Xysticus bonneti Schenkel, 1962: 231, f. 129.
Oxyptila coreana Paik, 1974: 121, f. 3, 14—17, 24, 25.
Xysticus pseudoblitea: Hu & Li, 1987a: 367; Tang & Song, 1988: 138; Song & Zhu, 1997: 101, f. 67.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea.
***Xysticus quadratus* Tang *et* Song**, 1988 (**fig. 287E**)
Xysticus quadratus Tang & Song, 1988:252.f.25—27;Song & Zhu,1997:102,f.68.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Xysticus saganus* Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906 (**fig. 287F, K**)
Xysticus saganus Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 261, f. 155; Paik, 1975: 181, f. 19—

23; Ono, 1988: 107, f. 99—104; Urita & Song, 1989: 32, f. 6; Song & Zhu, 1997: 104, f. 69.
Xysticus tunicatus (non Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) Fox, 1937: 22.
Distribution: Sichuan, Inner Mongolia; Korea, Japan.
***Xysticus sicus* Fox**, 1937 (**fig. 287G**)
Xysticus sicus Fox, 1937: 21. f. 5; Tang & Song, 1988: 139; Song & Zhu, 1997: 105, f. 70.
Xysticus szetschuanensis Schenkel, 1963: 216, f. 122; Hu & Li, 1987a: 378.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Qinghai.
***Xysticus sikkimus* Tikader**, 1970 (**fig. 287H, L**)
Xysticus sikkimus Tikader, 1970: 50, f. 28; 1980: 115, f. 159—160; Hu & Li, 1987a: 378; 1987b: 326, f. 46. 1—4; Song & Zhu, 1997: 106, f. 71.
Xysticus cf. sikkimus Ono, 1978: 281, f. 58—61, 73.
Xysticus simplicipalpatus (non Ono, 1978) Hu & Li, 1987: 324, f. 45. (misidentification).
Distribution: Tibet; Sikkim, Nepal.
***Xysticus striatipes* L. Koch**, 1870 (**figs. 287M, 288A**)
Xysticus striatipes L. Koch, 1870: 31; Song, Feng & Zheng, 1979: 17, f. 7; Song, 1980: 193, f. 107; Hu, 1984: 350, f. 364; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 197, f. 179; Song, 1987: 285, f. 242; Zhang, 1987: 176, f. 205; Hu & Wu, 1989: 354, f. 279; Chen & Gao 1990: 177. f. 227; Zhao, 1993: 386, f. 192; Song & Zhu, 1997: 107, f. 72.
Distribution: Sichuan, Shanxi, Henan, Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang; Europe.
***Xysticus torsivoides* Song *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**figs. 287N, 288B**)
Xysticus torsivoides Song & Zhu, 1995: 119, f. 5; Song & Zhu, 1997: 107, f. 73.
Xysticus gallicus (non Simon, 1875) Hu & Wu, 1989: 346, f. 275. 3—4 (misidentification).
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Xysticus torsivus* Tang *et* Song**, 1988 (**fig. 288C**)
Xysticus torsivus Tang & Song, 1988: 253, f. 28—32; Song & Zhu, 1997: 109, f. 74.
Distribution: Sichuan, Tibet.
***Xysticus ulmi* (Hahn**, 1831) (**figs. 287O, 288D**)
Thomisus ulmi Hahn, 1831: 77, Taf. 22, f. A.
Xysticus ulmi: Zhu & Wang, 1963: 486, pl. 5, f. 35; Roberts, 1985: 102, f. 40a; Song & Zhu, 1997: 110, f. 75.
Distribution: Jilin; Europe.
***Xysticus wuae* Song *et* Zhu**, 1995 (**fig. 287P**)
Xysticus ninnii (non Thorell, 1872) Hu & Wu, 1989: 348, f. 277. 1—2.
Xysticus wuae Song & Zhu, 1995: 120, f. 6; Song & Zhu, 1997: 111, f. 76.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Europe.
***Xysticus xizangensis* Tang *et* Song**, 1988 (**fig. 288E-F**)
Xysticus xizangensis Tang & Song, 1988: 255, f. 33—37, Song & Zhu, 1997: 112, f. 77.
Distribution: Tibet.
Species inquirendae
Xysticus altaicus Simon, 1895, Inner Mongolia; *X. bengalensis* Tikader *et* Biswas, 1974, Tibet; *X. berlandi* Schenkel, 1963: 207, f. 117, Inner Mongolia; *X. connectens* Kulczynski, 1901: 335, T. 13, f. 5, Beijing; *X. denisi* Schenkel, 1963: 233, f. 130, Inner Mongolia; *X. elephantus* Ono, 1978, Tibet; *X. fagei* Schenkel, 1963: 218, f. 123, Zhejiang; *X. ferrugineus* Menge, 1876, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang; *X. ferruginoides* Schenkel, 1963, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang; *X. furcillifer* Schenkel, 1936: 140, f. 49, Gansu; *X. hotingchiehi* Schenkel, 1963, Hubei; *X. pseudobifasciatus* Schenkel, 1936: 142, f. 50, Gansu; *X. roonwali* Tikader, 1964, Tibet; *X. sjoestedti* Schenkel, 1936: 274, f. 92, Inner Mongolia; *X. soederbomi* Schenkel, 1936: 271, f. 90, Inner Mongolia; X. *vachoni* Schenkel, 1963: 235, f. 131, Gansu.

Family Salticidae Blackwall, 1841

Very small to large (3—17mm), ecribellate, entelegyne spiders. Body clothed in numerous special setae, sometimes iridescent; sometimes with bright, attractive coloration consisting of bands, stripes or speckles. Carapace square-fronted; length varies from short to long; cephalic region high in some genera. Eye area frequently decorated with clusters of long setae. Eight eyes usually in three rows (four rows in Lyssomaninae), occupying entire width of carapace; anterior four eyes directed forward, anterior median eyes very large; anterior laterals slightly smaller. Promargin of chelicerae with one tooth (unidentatae), several teeth (pluridentate) or fissidentatae; chelicerae sometimes enlarged and projecting in males. Labium rectangular or rounded and narrowed in front. Endites fairly long, broadened distally with well-developed scopula and serrula. Legs with two claws and usually with claw tufts; rather short; anterior pair in some genera longer and stronger than other legs, frequently decorated with tufts of setae. Abdomen short to oblong or elongated in some genera. Spinnerets short, anterior and posterior pairs similar in length. Two booklungs; tracheal spiracle close to spinnerets. Epigyne variable. Male palp with tibial apophyses, sometimes also with femoral protuberance; embolus variable in shape.

This is the largest family represented by 502 genera comprising more than 5 000 species worldwide. In China 71 genera and 294 species have been reported.

Salticids are diurnal, cursorial, hunting spiders with well-developed vision. With their large eyes and complex retinas they have unique resolution abilities, unparalleled in animals of simliar size. The anterior median eyes allow them to discriminate between objects, e. g. prey, mates and conspecifics of the same sex. The smaller anterior lateral eyes detect movement and help the spider to orientate towards objects. Prey is detected and pursued by a combination of stalking, chasing, leaping or lunging. Salticids have developed diverse predatory strategies such as araneophagy, aggressive mimicry, myrmecophagy and prey-specific prey-catching behavior. They occur in a wide variety of habitats. Most 9salticids do not spin capture webs or use silk to catch prey. Silk is only used to build sac-like retreats in which to moult, oviposit and sometimes mate or which they occupy during periods of inactivity. The retreats are small, made of densely woven silk, and most often attached to various substrates.

Aelurillus Simon, 1884

***Aelurillus m-nigrum* Kulczynski**, 1891 (**figs. 288H-J, 289A**)
Aelurillus m-nigrum Kulczynski, 1891, in Chyzer & Kulczynski, 1891: 29, t. 1, f. 5;: Zhou & Song, 1988: 1, f. la-e; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 21, f. 18—21.
Distribution: Guangxi, Jiangxi, Hunan, Sichuan, Xinjiang; Europe.

Asemonea O. P. -Cambridge, 1869

***Asemonea sichuanensis* Song *et* Chai**, 1992 (**fig. 288K-L**)
Asemonea sichuanensis Song & Chai, 1992: 76, f. 1; Song & Li, 1997: 430, f. 37.
Distribution: Sichuan.

Asianellus Logunov *et* Heciak, 1996

***Asianellus festivus* (C. L. Koch**, 1834) (**figs. 288M-O, 289B-C**)
Euophrys festivus C. L. Koch, 1834: 123.
Phlegra potanini (non Schenkel, 1963) Wesolowska, 1981: 153, f. 77—80 (the illustrations made form the holotype of *Ph. pichoni* and erroneously synonymized with *Ph. potanini*); Chen & Gao, 1990: 191, f. 244 (misidentification).

Phlegra pichoni Schenkel, 1963: 438, f. 251; Yin & Wang, 1979: 10, f. 20; Hu, 1984: 383, f. 398.
Phlegra festiva: Zhang, 1987: 249, f. 221; Chen & Gao, 1990: 192; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 318, f. 338; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 168, f. 590—597.
Aelurillus festivus: Proszynski, 1971: 209, f. 7—9; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 199, f. 180; Feng, 1990: 318, f. 338.
Asianellus festivus: Logunov, 1996: 106, f. 1—5, 8, 10, 17—19, 23—28, 35, 39.
Distribution: Guangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Shandong, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Palearctic.
Asianellus potanini **(Schenkel, 1963) (figs. 288P-Q, 289D)**
Phlegra potanini Schenkel, 1963: 436, f. 250; Wesolowska, 1981: 153, f. 72—76.
Aelurillus potanini: Proszynski, 1982: 276, f. 2, 4—5, 6, 8, 10—11.
Asianellus potanini: Logunov, 1996: 113, f. 12, 31—32, 36, 43, 49—56.
Distribution: Gansu; Kazakhstan-Mongolian subboreal.

Bianor Peckham *et* Peckham, 1885

Bianor aeneiceps **(Simon, 1901) (fig. 289E)**
Bianor aeneiceps: Peng, 1992: 10, f. 1—2; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 24, f. 22—25; Song, Xie, Zhu & Wu, 1997: 149.
Bianor aenescens (non Simon, 1869) Zhu & Shi, 1983: 199, f. 181.
Distrbution: Hong Kong, Fujian, Guangxi, Hunan, Shanxi, Hebei; Sri Lanka.
Bianor aurocinctus **(Ohlert, 1865) (fig. 289F, I)**
Bianor aurocinctus: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 25, f. 26—33; Song, Xie, Zhu & Wu, 1997: 149; Zhao, 1993: 391, f. 194.
Bianor aenescens: Hu, 1984: 353, f. 367.
Distribution: Hong Kong, Fujian, Guangxi, Hunan; Palearctic.
Bianor hongkong **Song *et al.*, 1997 (fig. 289G-H)**
Bianor hongkong Song, Xie, Zhu & Wu, 1997: 149, f. 1.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
Bianor hotingchiehi **Schenkel, 1963 (figs. 289J, 290A, 324M)**
Bianor hotingchiehi Schenkel, 1963: 434, f. 429; Yin & Wang, 1979: 27, f. 1A-E; Writing Group, 1980: 209, f. 117; Bohdanowicz & Heciak, 1980: 253, f. 10—19; H, 1984: 354, f. 368; Zabka, 1985: 210, f. 1—15; Song, 1987: 286, f. 243; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 26, f. 34—42; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 883, f. 58; Zhao, 1993: 391, f. 195.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Henan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shandong; Vietnam, Bangladesh, Myanmar.
Bianor inexploratus **Logunov, 1991 (fig. 290B)**
Bianor inexploratus Logunov, 1991: 55, f. 3; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 28, f. 43—45.
Distribution: Hunan; Russia, Azerbaujan.
Bianor maculatus **(Keyserling, 1883) (figs. 289K, 324N)**
Scythropa maculatus Keyserling, 1883: 1447, pl. 122, f. 4.
Bianor maculatus Zanka, 1985: 203, f. 16—25; Peng, 1989: 161, f. 1A-C; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 29, f. 46—49.
Distribution: Guangxi, Yunnan, Hunan; China to Australia.

Bristowia Reimoser, 1934

Bristowia heterospinosa **Reimoser, 1934 (figs. 289L-M, 290C)**
Bristowia heterospinosa Reimoser, 1934: 17; Zabka, 1985: 206, f. 54—59; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 30, f. 50—57; Song & Li, 1997: 431, f. 38.
Distribution: Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan; Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia.

Burmattus Proszynski, 1992

Burmattus pococki **(Thorell, 1895) (figs. 289N, 290D-E, 324O)**
Plexippus pococki Thorell, 1895: 368; Zabka, 1985: 434, f. 473—480.
Burmattus pococki: Song & Chai, 1991: 22, f. 13; Xie, 1993: 358, f. 1—5; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 32, f. 58—65.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan; Japan, Myanmar, Vietnam.
Burmattus sinicus **Proszynski, 1992 (fig. 289O—P)**
Burmattus sinicus Proszynski, 1992: 89, f. 1—3.
Distrbution: China (Soon Wo).

Carrhotus Thorell, 1891

Carrhotus coronatus **(Simon, 1885) (fig. 290F-G)**
Carrhotus coronatus Zabka, 1985: 207, f. 60—62; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 1.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Yunnan; Vietnam, Indonesia.
Carrhotus sannio **(Thorell, 1877) (figs. 289Q, 290H, 324P)**
Plexippus sannio Thorell, 1877: 617.
Carrhotus sannio: Zabka, 1985: 207, f. 63—70; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 1; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 35, f. 66—74.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Hunan; Asia.
Carrhotus viduus **(C. L. Koch, 1846) (figs. 290I-J, 291A-B, 324Q)**
Plexippus viduus C. L. Koch, 1846: 104, f. 1166.
Carrhotus viduus: Song & Chai, 1991: 13, f. 1; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 36, f. 75—83.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Hunan; India, Indonesia.
Carrhotus xanthogramma **(Latreille, 1819) (figs. 290K, 291C)**
Carrhotus bicolor: Peng, 1989: 158, f. 2A-F.
Carrhotus detritus: Lee, 1964: 74, f. 27g-h; Hu, 1984: 355, f. 369. 1.
Carrhotus pichoni: Yin & Wang, 1979: 28, f. 3A-E; Hu, 1984: 356, f. 370.
Carrhotus xanthogramma: Guo, 1985: 175, f. 2—99; Song, 1987: 287, f. 244; Zhang, 1987: 236, f. 207; Chen & Gao, 1990: 181, f. 230; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 295, f. 310; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 38, f. 84—91; Zhao, 1993: 392, f. 196.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin; Vietnam, Pakistan, India, Bulgaria, Palearctic.

Cheliceroides Zabka, 1985

Cheliceroides longipalpis **Zabka, 1985 (figs. 290L-M, 291D-E, 325A)**
Cheliceroides longipalpis Zabka, 1985: 209, f. 76—80; Peng & Xie, 1993: 81, f. 5—10; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 40, f. 92—96.
Distribution: Hainan, Hunan; Vietnam.

Chrysilla Thorell, 1887

Chrysilla lauta **Thorell, 1887 (fig. 290N-O)**
Chrysilla lauta: Song & Chai, 1991: 14, f. 2.
Distribution: Hainan; Myanmar, Vietnam.

Colyttus Thorell, 1891

Colyttus lehtineni **Zabka, 1985 (figs. 290P-Q, 291F-G)**
Colyttus lehtineni Zabka, 1985: 212, f. 97—105; Peng, 1989: 162, f. 4a-f; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 42, f. 97—103.
Distribution: Hainan; Vietnam.

Cyrba Simon, 1876

Cyrba ocellata **(Kroneberg, 1875) (figs. 291H-J, 292A)**
Cyrba ocellata: Song & Chai, 1991: 15, f. 4.
Distribution: Hainan; Somaliaa, Central Asia to Australia.
Species inquirenda
Cyrba szechenyii Karsch in Lendl, 1897: 702; Wanless, 1984: 471; Hong Kong.

Davidina Brignoli, 1985

Davidina magnidens **(Schenkel, 1963)**
Davida magnidens Schenkel, 1963: 465, f. 263.
Davidina magnidens Brignoli, 1985: 380 (replacement name for *Davidia* Schenkel, 1963, preoccupied).
Distribution: Zhejiang.

Dendryphantes C. L. Koch, 1837

Dendryphantes fusconotatus **(Grube, 1861) (figs. 291K, 292B, 325B)**
Attus fusconotatus Grube, 1861: 161.
Dendryphantes fusconotatus: Song, 1982: 102; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1994: 46, f. 112—120.
Dendryphantes thorelli: Schenkel, 1936: 249; Wesolowska, 1981: 129, f. 4—7.
Distribution: Shanxi, Beijing, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Mongolia, Russia.
Dendryphantes hastatus **(Clerck, 1758) (figs. 291D, 292C)**
Dendryphantes hastatus: Proszynski, 1976: 22, f. 27, 61; Zhu & Shi, 1983. 201, f. 183. Distribution: Shanxi; Palearctic.
Dendryphantes potanini **Logunov, 1993 (figs. 291M, 292D-E)**
Dendryphantes potanini Logunov, 1993: 55, f. 6.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Dendryphantes pseudochuldensis **Peng, Xie *et* Kim, 1994 (figs. 292F-G, 325C)**
Dendryphantes chuldensis (non Proszynski, 1982): Peng, 1992: 84, f. 5—8; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 44, f. 108—111.
Dendryphantes pseudochuldensis Peng, Xie & Kim, 1994: 31, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.
Species inquirenda
Dendryphantes caporiaccoi Roewer, 1951: 452, new name for *D. variegatus* Caporiacco, 1935: 211, T. 5, f. 8, Karakorum.

Epeus Peckham *et* Peckham, 1885

Epeus bicuspidatus **(Song, Gu *et* Chen, 1988) (fig. 291N-O)**
Plexippoides bicuspidatus Song, Gu & Chen, 1988: 71, f. 6—8.
Epeus bicuspidatus: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1994: 48, f. 121—124.
Distribution: Hainan, Hunan, Yunnan.
Epeus glorius **Zabka, 1985 (fig. 291P-Q)**
Epeus glorius Zabka, 1985: 216, f. 5—8; Xie & Peng, 1993: 20, f. 5—8; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 49, f. 125—128.
Distribution: Guangxi; Vietnam.
Species inquirenda
Epeus tener Simon, 1877, Proszynski, 1984: 409, f. 13—16, 18, see Proszynski, 1990: 119, China.

Epocilla Thorell, 1887

Epocilla blairei **Zabka, 1985 (fig. 291R-S)**
Epocilla blairei Zabka, 1985: 217, f. 127—131; Song & Chai, 1991: 16, f. 5.
Distribution: Hainan; Vietnam.

Epocilla calcarata **(Karsch, 1880) (figs. 292H—I, 325D—E)**
Epocilla calcarata: Zabka, 1985: 217, f. 132—148; Feng, 1990: 218, f. 193; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 315; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1994: 51, f. 129—137.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Sichuan, Yunnan; China to Sulawesi.
Species inquirendae
Epocilla picturata Simon, 1901: 62, Proczynski, 1984: 39, see Proszynski, 1990: 120, China; *E. xylina* Simon, 1906, Proczynski, 1984: 40, see Proszynski, 1990: 120, Himalaya.

Euophrys C. L. Koch, 1834

Euophrys atrata **Song *et* Chai, 1992 (figs. 293A, 325F)**
Euophrys atrata Song & Chai, 1992: 77, f. 2; Song & Li, 1997: 431, f. 39.
Distribution: Hubei.
Euophrys everestensis **Wanless, 1975 (fig. 292J)**
Euophrys everestensis Wanless, 1975: 134, f. 4, 5, 9—11; Proszynski, 1976: 44, f. 116.
Distribution: Tibet.
Euophrys frontalis **(Walckenaer, 1802) (figs. 292K—L, 293B—C)**
Aranea frontalis Walckenaer, 1802: 246.
Euophrys frontalis: Chen & Zhu, 1982: 51, f. 1; Hu, 1984: 358, f. 373; Zhou & Song, 1988: 1, f. 2a-c; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 55, f. 146—149; Logunov, 1997: 345, f. 1—16.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Euophrys pygmaea **Wesolowska, 1981 (figs. 293E—F, 325G)**
Euophrys pygmaea Wesolowska, 1981: 49, f. 11—14.
Distribution: Guangdong.
Euophrys rufibarbis **(Simon, 1868) (figs. 293G, 325H)**
Attus rufibarbis Simon, 1868: 602, pl.6, f. 8.
Euophrys rufibarbis: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 58, f. 154—158.
Distribution: Hunan; Mediterranean.
Species inquirendae
Euophrys concolorata Roewer, 1951: 452, new name for *E. concolor* Caporiacco, 1935: 205, T. 6, f. 3, Karakorum; *E. elongata* Cappriacco, 1935: 204, T. 6, f. 2, Proszynski, 1984: 42, Karakorum; *E. erratica* (Walckenaer, 1826), see Proszynski, 1990: 125, Himalaya; *E. evae* Zabka, 1981: 409, f. 4—6, Himalaya.
Species incertae sedis
E. salomonis Cappriacco, 1935: 203, juvenile, Proszynski, 1990: 131, Karakorum, Himalaya.

Eupoa Zabka, 1985

Eupoa hainanensis **Peng *et* Kim, 1997 (fig. 293H)**
Eupoa hainanensis Peng & Kim, 1997: 193, f. 1.
Distribution: Hainan.
Eupoa maculata **Peng *et* Kim, 1997 (figs. 294A, 325I)**
Eupoa maculata Peng & Kim, 1997: 195, f. 2.
Distribution: Hainan.
Eupoa yunnanensis **Peng *et* Kim, 1997 (figs. 292O, 325J)**
Eupoa yunnanensis Peng & Kim, 1997: 196, f. 3.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Evarcha Simon, 1902

Evarcha albaria **(L. Koch, 1878) (figs. 292P—Q, 294B—C)**
Hasarius albaria L. Koch, 1878: 780, f. 39.
Evarcha albaria: Schenkel, 1963: 459, f. 260; Yin & Wang, 1979: 4, f. 6 (*alboria*); Writing

Group, 1980: 203, f. 113; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 202, f. 184: Guo, 1985: 176, f. 2—100; Song, 1987: 290, f. 246; Feng, 1990: 199, f. 376; Chen & Gao, 1990: 183; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 312; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993; 61, f. 159—165; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 884, f. 59; Zhao, 1993: 395, f. 198.
Evarcha pichoni Schenkel, 1963: 459, f. 261.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Yunnan, Sichuan, Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Xinjiang, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Japan, Mongolia, India, Vietnam.
Evarcha arcuata **(Clerck, 1757) (figs. 293I, 294D, 325K)**
Araneus arcuata Clerck, 1757: 125, pl. 6, f. 1.
Evarcha arcuata: Zhou *et al.*, 1983: 110; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 62, f. 166—174.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Palearctic.
Evarcha bulbosa **Zabka, 1985 (figs. 293J—K, 325L)**
Evarcha bulbosa Zabka, 1985: 222, f. 173—175; Peng, 1989: 162, f. 6A—C; Zhang, Song & Zhu, 1992: 1, f. 1; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 64, f. 175—178.
Distribution: Guangxi, Hunan; Vietnam.
Evarcha coreana **Seo, 1988 (figs. 293L—M, 294E)**
Evarcha coreana Seo, 1988: 91, f. 1—5; Peng, Xie & Kim, 1993: 7, f. 1—8.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan; Korea.
Evarcha crassipes **(Karsch, 1881) (fig. 293N)**
Plexippus crassipes Karsch, 1881: 38; Lee, 1964: 74, f. 27. 1—m.
Evarcha crassipes: Zabka, 1985: 225, f. 176—179; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 65, f. 179—183; Song & Li, 1997: 432, f. 40.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Guangxi, Sichuan, Hunan; Palearctic.
Evarcha falcata **(Clerck, 1757) (fig. 293O—P)**
Araneus falcata Clerck, 1757: 124.
Evarcha falcata: Zhou & Song, 1988: 2, f. 3; Hu & Wu, 1989: 366, f. 285. 5—6; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 66, f. 184—187; Peng & Xie, 1994: 62, f. 6—8; Marusik & Logunov, 1997: 96, f. 4—5, 12—13, 15—17.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Holarctic.
Evarcha fasciata **Seo, 1992 (fig. 294I—J)**
Evarcha fasciata Seo, 1992: 160, f. 1—5; Peng, Xie & Kim, 1993: 9, f. 9—11; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 69, f. 196—198.
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan, Hubei; Korea.
Evarcha flavocincta **(C. L. Koch, 1848) (figs. 294F, 325M)**
Maevia flavocincta C. L. Koch, 1848: 74, f. 1330.
Evarcha flavocincta: Zabka, 1985: 224, f. 187—196; Peng, 1989: 163, f. 7; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 70, f. 199—202.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan; Japan to Java.
Evarcha hirticeps **(Song *et* Chai, 1992) (fig. 294K—L) New combination**
Pharacocerus hirticeps Song & Chai, 1992: 80, f. 7; Song & Li, 1997: 436, f. 46.
Distribution: Hubei.
Evarcha hunanensis **Peng, Xie *et* Kim, 1993 (fig. 294M—N)**
Evarcha hunanensis Peng, Xie & Kim, 1993: 9, f. 12—15.
Distribution: Hunan.
Evarcha laetabunda **(C. L. Koch, 1846) (fig. 294G—H)**
Evarcha laetabunda: Peng & Xie, 1994: 62, f. 9—10.
Distribution: China (?); Palearctic.
Evarcha orientalis **(Song *et* Chai, 1992) (figs. 294O—P, 295A—B) New combination**
Pharacocerus orientalis Song & Chai, 1992: 80, f. 8; Yang & Tang, 1995: 142, f. 1—4; Song & Li, 1997: 436, f. 47.
Distribution: Hubei.
Evarcha paralbaria **Song *et* Chai, 1992 (fig. 295C, I—J)**

Evarcha paralbaria Song & Chai, 1992: 77, f. 3; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 71, f. 203—210; Song & Li, 1997: 432, f. 41.
Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei.
Evarcha pococki **Zabka, 1985 (figs. 295K—L, 325N)**
Evarcha pococki Zabka, 1985: 223, f. 180—186; Zhang, Song & Zhu, 1992: 2, f. 2; Peng, 1989: 163, f. 9A—C; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 73, f. 211—214.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hunan; Bhutan to Vietnam.
Evarcha proszynskii **Marusik *et* Logunov, 1997 (fig. 295D—E, M—N)**
Evarcha proszynskii Marusik & Logunov, 1997: 101, f. 1, 2, 6—8, 14, 1920.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Korea, Japan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Canada, United States.
Evarcha pseudolaetabunda **Peng *et* Xie, 1994 (figs. 295F—G, O—P)**
Evarcha pseudolaetabunda Peng & Xie, 1994: 62, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.
Evarcha pseudopococki **Peng, Xie *et* Kim, 1993 (figs. 296E—F, 325O)**
Evarcha pseudopococki Peng, Xie & Kim, 1993: 10, f. 16—21.
Distribution: Guangxi.
Evarcha sichuanensis **Peng, Xie *et* Kim, 1993 (figs. 295H, 296G—H)**
Evarcha sichuanensis Peng, Xie & Kim, 1993: 11, f. 22—29.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Evarcha wenxianensis **Tang *et* Yang, 1995 (fig. 296A, I)**
Evarcha wenxianensis Tang & Yang, 1995: 110 f. 1—7.
Distribution: Gansu.
Evarcha wulingensis **Peng, Xie *et* Kim, 1993 (fig. 296J)**
Evarcha wulingensis Peng, Xie & Kim, 1993: 12, f. 30—34.
Distribution: Hunan.
Evarcha **sp. (figs. 296B—C, K—L, 325P)**
Evarcha hoyi: Peng, 1989: 163, f. 8A—F.
Evarcha falcata hoyi: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 68, f. 188—195.
Distribution: Hainan.
Note: The figures given by Peng *et al*. (1993) under the name of *Evarcha falcata hoyi* are different from those of *E. hoyi* reported by Marusik and Logunov (1997: 99, f. 3, 9—11, 18, 21—22). We agreed with them that the record of *E. hoyi* in Hainan may prove to actually belong to a different species.
Species inquirenda
Evarcha bicoronata (Simon, 1901), *Pseudamycus bicoronatus* Simon, 1901: 64, see Proszynski, 1990: 134, Hong Kong.

Featheroides Peng *et al.*, 1994

Featheroides typicus **Peng *et al.*, 1994 (fig. 296M—N)**
Featheroides typica Peng, Yin, Xie & Kim, 1994: 2, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Hunan, Yunnan.
Featheroides yunnanensis **Peng *et al.*, 1994 (fig. 296O—P)**
Featheroides yunnanensis Peng, Yin, Xie & Kim, 1994: 3, f. 4—6.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Gedea Simon, 1902

Gedea daoxianensis **Song *et* Gong, 1992 (figs. 296D, Q, 297A, I)**
Gedea daoxianensis Song & Gong, 1992: 291, f. 1—6; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1992: 75, f. 215—219.
Distribution: Hunan.
Gedea sinensis **Song *et* Chai, 1991 (fig. 297J—K)**
Gedea sinensis Song & Chai, 1991: 17, f. 6.
Distribution: Hunan.

***Gedea unguiformis* Xiao *et* Yin**, 1991 (**figs. 297B, L, 325Q**)
Gedea unguiformis Xiao & Yin, 1991: 48, f. 1—9; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 76, f. 220—228.
Distribution: Guangxi.

Gelotia Thorell, 1890

***Gelotia syringopalpis* Wanless**, 1984 (**figs. 297C—D, M—N, 326A**)
Gelotia syringopalpis Wanless, 1984: 178, f. 21; Xie & Peng, 1995: 289, f. 1—5; Song & Li, 1997: 433, f. 42.
Distribution: Hunan; Malaysia, Borneo.

Habrocestoides Proszynski, 1992

***Habrocestoides dactyloides* Xie, Peng *et* Kim**, 1993 (**fig. 297E—F, O—P**)
Habrocestoides dactyloides Xie, Peng & Kim, 1993: 23, f. 1—4; Peng & Xie, 1995: 57, f. 1—7.
Distribution: Anhui, Hunan.
***Habrocestoides emeiensis* Peng *et* Xie**, 1995 (**fig. 297G—H**)
Habrocestoides emeiensis Peng & Xie, 1995: 58, f. 8—11.
Distribution: Sichuan, Guizhou.
***Habrocestoides furcatus* Xie, Peng *et* Kim**, 1993 (**figs. 297Q, 298I**)
Habrocestoides furcatus Xie, Peng & Kim, 1993: 24, f. 5—9; Peng & Xie, 1995: 59, f. 12—16.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Habrocestoides geminus* (Song *et* Chai**, 1992) (**fig. 298A—B**) **New combination**
Heliophanus geminus Song & Chai, 1992: 78, f. 4.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Habrocestoides kweilinensis* (Proszynski**, 1992) (**fig. 298C—D**)
Habrocestum kweilinensis Proszynski, 1992: 96, f. 33—34.
Habrocestoides kweilinensis: Peng & Xie, 1995: 58.
Distribution: Guangxi.
***Habrocestoides sinensis* Proszynski**, 1992 (**fig. 298J—K**)
Habrocestoides sinensis Proszynski, 1992: 94, f. 16—21; Peng & Xie, 1995: 59, f. 17—22.
Distribution: Hubei.
***Habrocestoides tibialis* (Zabka**, 1985) (**fig. 298E—F, L—M**)
Phintella tibialis Zabka, 1985: 430, f. 442—443, 454; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 161, f. 565—568.
Song & Li, 1997: 437, f. 48.
Habrocestoides tibialis: Peng & Xie, 1995: 61, f. 29—34.
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan; Vietnam.
***Habrocestoides undulatus* (Song *et* Chai**, 1992) (**fig. 298G, N**) **New combination**
Heliophanus undulatus Song & Chai, 1992: 79, f. 5.
Habrocestoides szechwanensis Proszynski, 1992: 94, f. 22—27. **New synonymy** (personnal communication with Peng, X. J., re-examined the type of *H. undulatus* by Song); Peng & Xie, 1995: 60, f. 23—28.
Distribution: Hubei, Sichuan.
***Habrocestoides validus* Xie, Peng *et* Kim**, 1993 (**fig. 298O—P**)
Habrocestoides validus Xie, Peng & Kim, 1993: 25, f. 10—13; Peng & Xie, 1995: 62, f. 10—13.
Distribution: Hunan.
***Habrocestoides wulingensis* Peng *et* Xie**, 1995 (**figs. 298H, 299A**)
Habrocestoides wulingensis Peng & Xie, 1995: 62, f. 39—43.
Distribution: Hunan.

Habrocestum Simon, 1876

***Habrocestum hongkongensis* Proszynski**, 1992 (**fig. 299I—J**)
Habrocestum hongkongensis Proszynski, 1992: 96, f. 28—32; Song *et al.*, 1997: 151.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
Note: Proszynki (1992) noted that this species showed some departure from characters assigned to *Habrocestum*. Hence its classification is provisional.

Harmochirus Simon, 1885

***Harmochirus brachiatus* (Thorell**, 1877) (**figs. 299D, K, 326B—C**)
Ballus brachiatus Thorell, 1877: 626
Harmochirus brachiatus Yin & Wang, 1979: 30, f. 7; Zabka, 1985: 205, f. 39—40; Feng, 1990: 205, f. 180; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 304, f. 322; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 79, f. 229—241; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 884, f. 60
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Yunnan, Guizhou; Japan, Vietnam, India, Australia.
***Harmochirus pullus* (Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906) (**figs. 299E, L, 326D—E**)
Bianor pullus Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 354, pl. 14, f. 378.
Harmochirus pullus: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 81, f. 242—253.
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan, Hubei, Yunnan, Guizhou; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Hasarina Schenkel, 1963

***Hasarina contortospinosa* Schenkel**, 1963 (**fig. 299F, M**)
Hasarina contortospinosa Schenkel, 1963: 462, f. 262; Xiao, 1991: 383, f. 1—4; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 83, f. 254—263.
Distribution: Fujian, Hunan, Sichuan, Gansu.

Hasarius Simon, 1871

***Hasarius adansoni* (Savigny *et* Audouin**, 1825) (**figs. 299G, N, 326F—G**)
Attus adansoni Savigny & Audouin, 1825: 169.
"*Cyrba*" *picturata* Karsch in Lendl, 1897: Proszynsik, 1983: 283, f. 1—2. First synonymized by Wanless, in Proszynski, 1983: 297; Wanless, 1984: 471.
Hasarius adansoni: Yin & Wang, 1979: 30, f. 8; Feng, 1990: 206, f. 181; Chen & Gao, 1990: 183, f. 233; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 85, f. 264—272.
Distribution: Hainan, Hong Kong, Guangdong, Taiwan, Fujian, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan; Japan, Vietnam.

Heliophanus C. L. Koch, 1871

***Heliophanus auratus* C. L. Koch**, 1835 (**fig. 299H, 326H**)
Heliophanus auratus C. L. Koch, 1835: 128, f. 23—24; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 88, f. 273—276.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Palearctic.
***Heliophanus baicalensis* Kulczynski**, 1895 (**figs. 299O, 300A**)
Heliophanus baicalensis Kulczynski, 1895: 54, pl. 2, f. 11; Schenkel, 1963: 400, f. 230; Proszynski, 1979: 308, f. 98—10; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 203, f. 185; Wesolowska, 1986: 10, f. 536—537; Zhang, 1987: 239, f. 210; Hu & Wu, 1989: 368, f. 288; Logunov, 1992: 57; Zhao, 1993: 396, f. 200.
Heliophanus falcatus Xiao & Yin, 1991: 49, f. 10—21; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 993: 90, f. 280—291. Synonymized with *H. baicalensis* by Logunov, 1992.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Mongolia, Russia.
***Heliophanus berlandi* (Schenkel**, 1963) (**figs. 299P—R, 300B—C**)
Heliophanus berlandi (non Lawence, 1937) Schenkel, 1963: 399, f. 229.
Heliophanus curvidens (non O. P. -Cambridge, 1872): Proszynski, 1982: 280, f. 33, 36 (part); Wesolowska, 1986: 45, f. 543—548 (part).

Distribution: Gansu; Mongolia.

Heliophanus curvidens **(O. P. -Cambridge,** 1872) **(fig. 300D—E, J—L)**

Heliophanus berlandi (non Schenkel, 1963): Proszynski & Zochowska, 1981: 18, f. 7—11.

Heliophanus curvidens: Wesolowska, 1986: 45, f. 538—542 (part, male only).

Distribution: Xinjiang; China to Israel.

Note: The *H. berlandi* was considered a junior synonym of *H. curvidens*. Judging from the drawnings made by Wesolowska from holotypes of *H. berlandi* and *H. curvidens*, we think they are of two different species.

Heliophanus dubius **C. L. Koch,** 1835 **(fig. 300F, 326I)**

Heliophanus dubius: Wesolowska, 1986: 211, f. 626—628; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 89, f. 277—279.

Distribution: Jilin; Palearctic.

Heliophanus flavipes **Hahn,** 1832 **(fig. 300M—N)**

Heliophanus flavipes: Zhou & Song, 1985: 275, f. 6; Roberts, 1985: 118, f. 48b; Hu & Wu, 1989: 369, f. 289.

Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Heliophanus lineiventris **Simon,** 1868 **(figs. 300G—H, O—P, 326J—K)**

Heliophanus lineiventris Simon, 1868: 688; Song, 1987: 291, f. 247; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 92, f. 292—300.

Heliophanus flavipes (non Hahn, 1832) Xia, Ji, Zhu & Yu, 1980: 33, f. 8 (misidentification); Hu, 1984: 365, f. 381. Re-examined Xia's specimens from Jilin by Song.

Distribution: Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Liaoning; Korea, Europe.

Heliophanus patagiatus **Thorell,** 1875 **(fig. 300I, Q)**

Heliophanus patagiatus Thorell, 1875: 112; Wesolowska, 1986: 221, f. 752—759; Hu & Wu, 1989: 370, f. 290; Zhao, 1993: 398, f. 201.

Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Heliophanus potanini **Schenkel,** 1963 **(figs. 300R—S, 301A)**

Heliophanus potanini Schenkel, 1963: 397, f. 228; Wesolovska, 1981: 133, f. 14—17; Proszynski, 1981: 284, f. 29; Hu & Wu, 1989: 373, f. 282. 4—7.

Menemerus fagei Schenkel, 1963: 422, f. 242.

Distribution: Jiangsu, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Afghanistan to Mongolia.

Heliophanus ussuricus **Kulczynski,** 1895 **(fig. 301B, I—J)**

Heliophanus ussuricus Kulczynski, 1895: 51; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 203, f. 186; Song, 1987: 293, f. 248; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 94, f. 301—309.

Heliophanus cupreus (non Walckenaer, 1802) Xia, Ji, Zhu & Yu, 1980: 33, f. 7 (misidentification); Hu, 1984: 364, f. 380. Re-examined Xia's specimens from Jilin by Song.

Distribution: Shanxi, Jilin; Korea, Mongolia, Russia.

Heliophanus wulingensis **Peng *et* Xie,** 1996 **(fig. 301C—D)**

Heliophanus wulingensis Peng & Xie, 1996: 32, f. 1—4.

Distribution: Hunan.

Species inquirenda

Heliophanus mongolicus 1953: 84, f. 39, see Wesolowska, 1986: 233, Mongolia or Inner Mongolia?

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

Hyllus diardi **(Walckenaer** 1837) **(figs. 301E, 326L)**

Attus diardi Walckenaer, 1837: 460.

Hyllus diardi: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 96, f. 310—313.

Distribution: Yunan; Myanmar to Java.

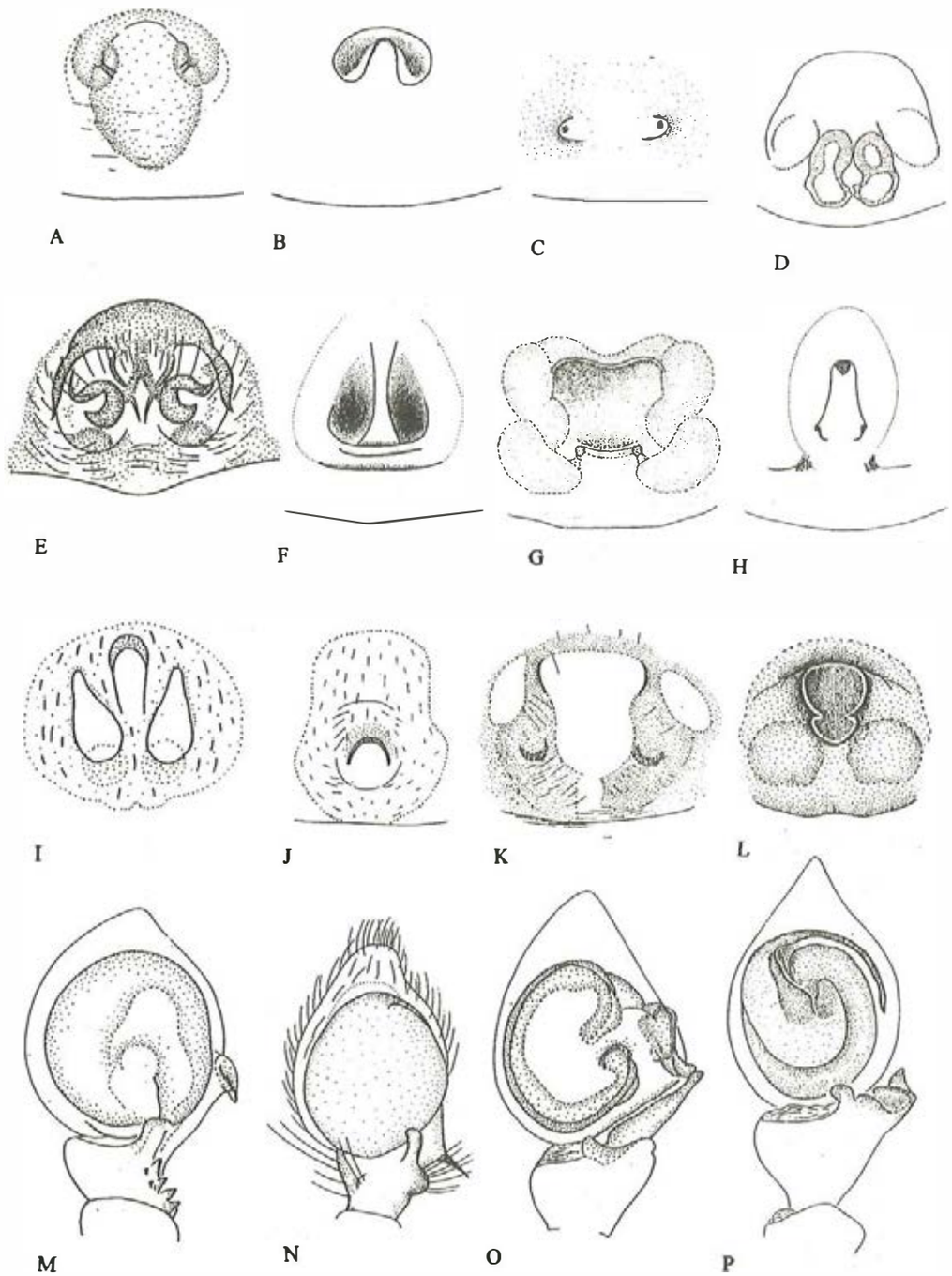

Fig. 283

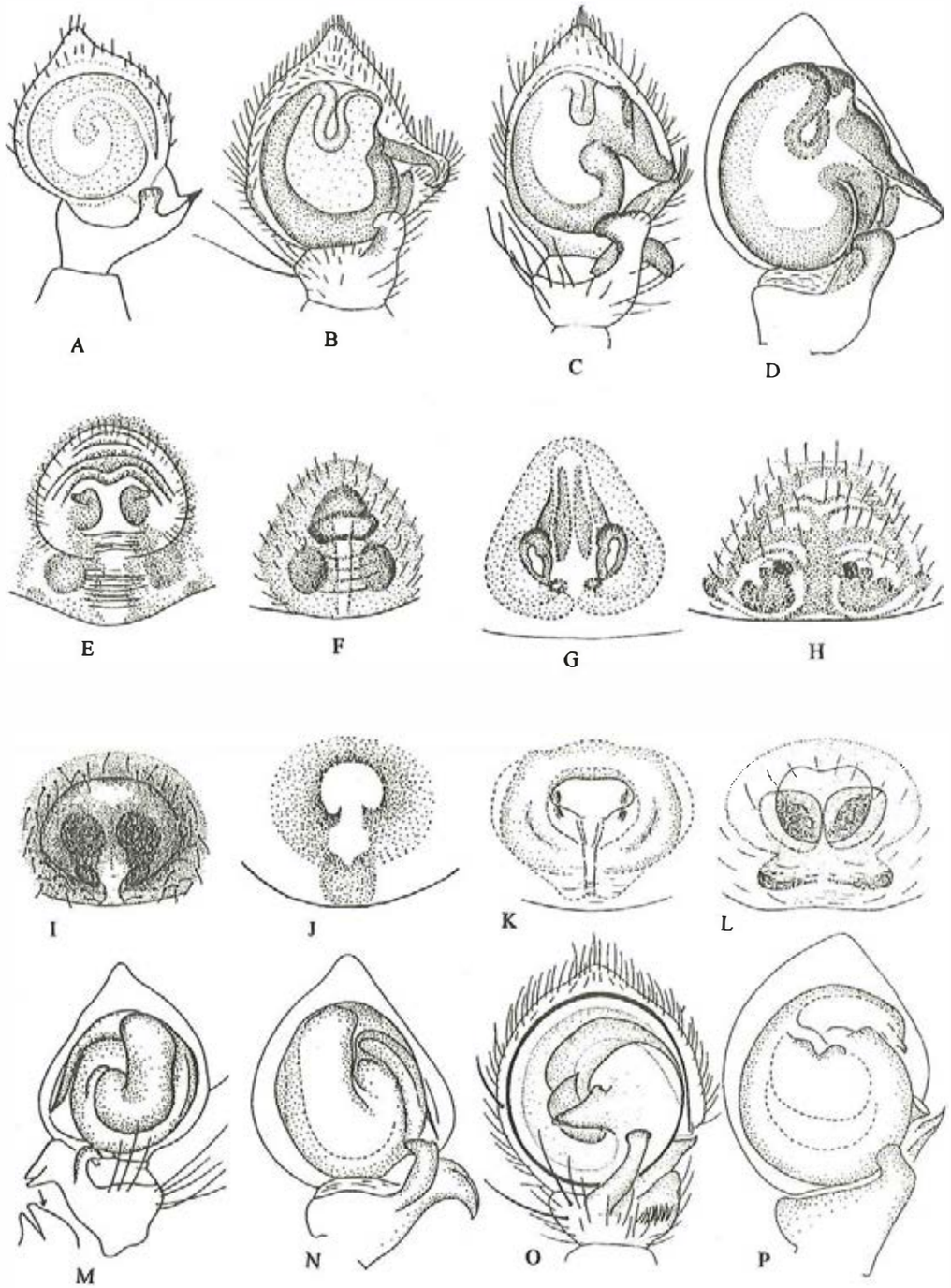

Fig.284

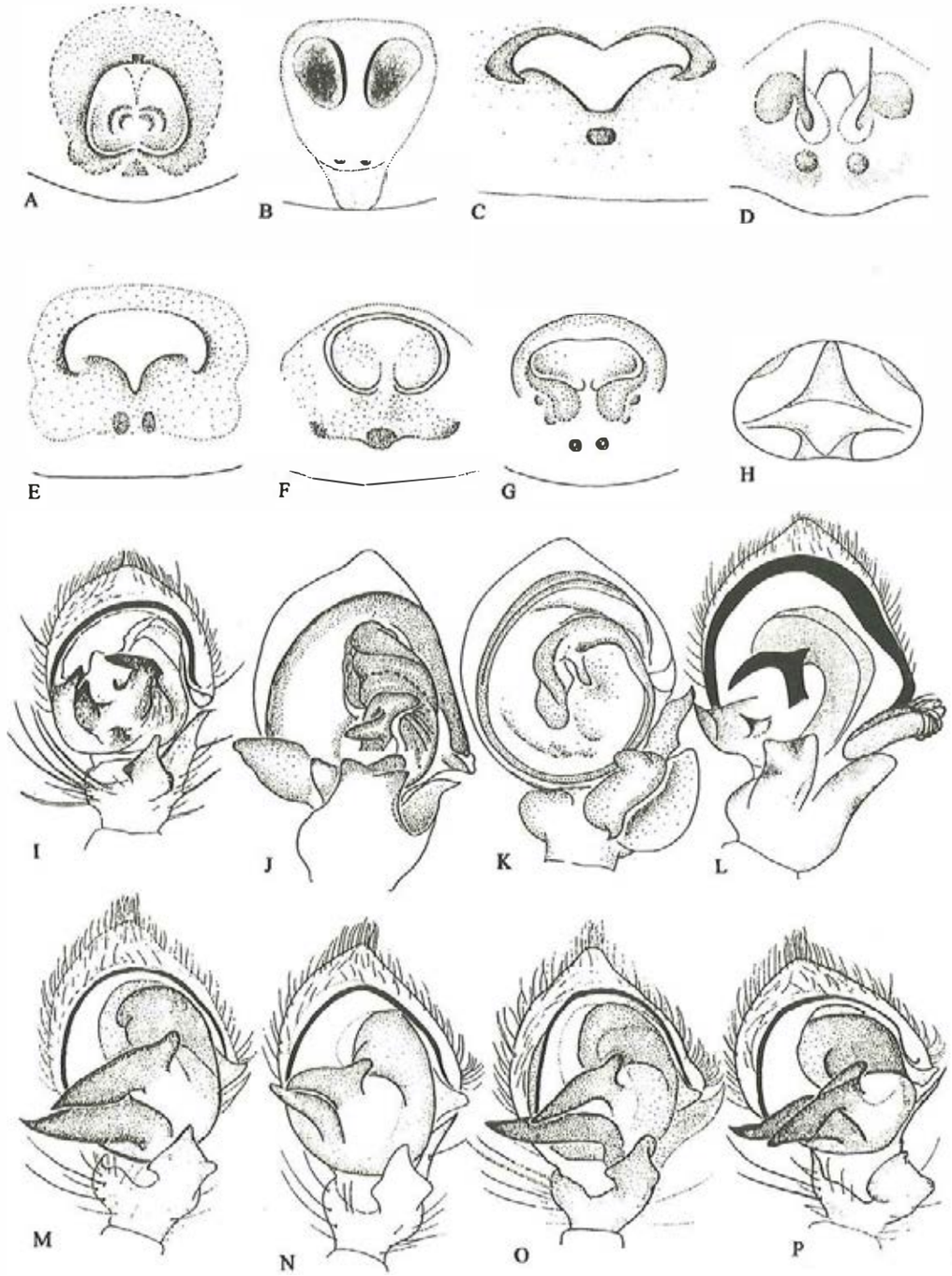

Fig.285

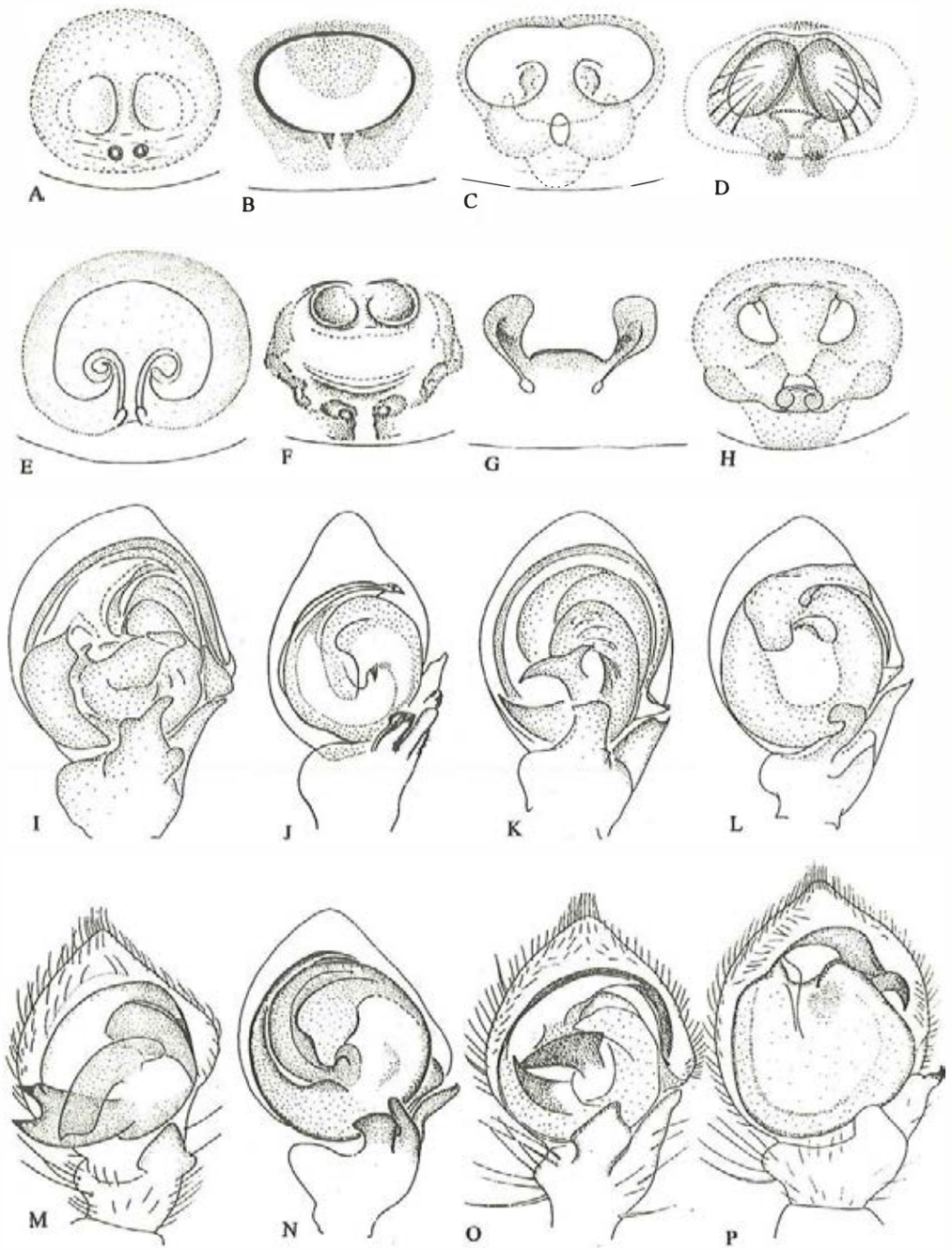

Fig. 286

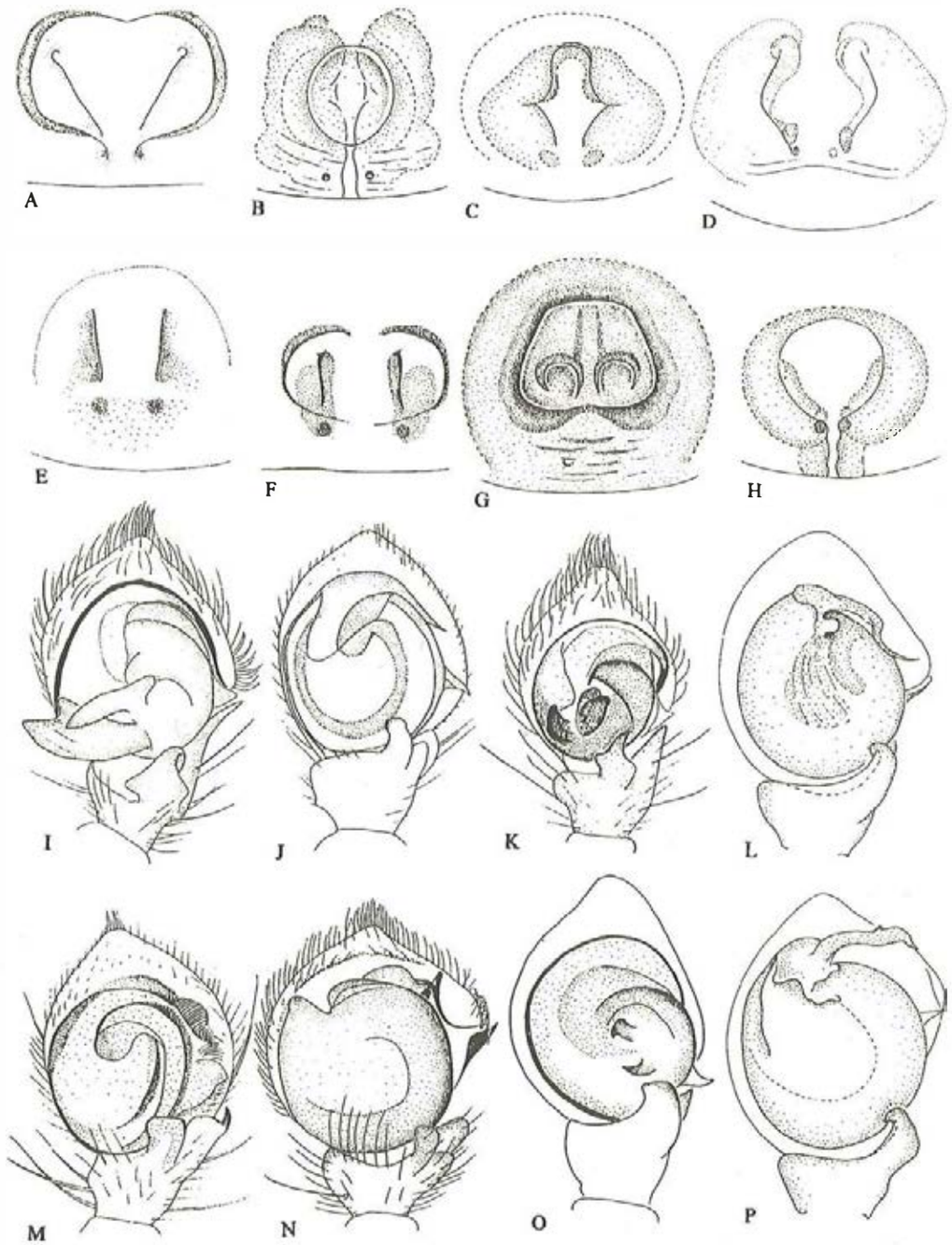

Fig. 287

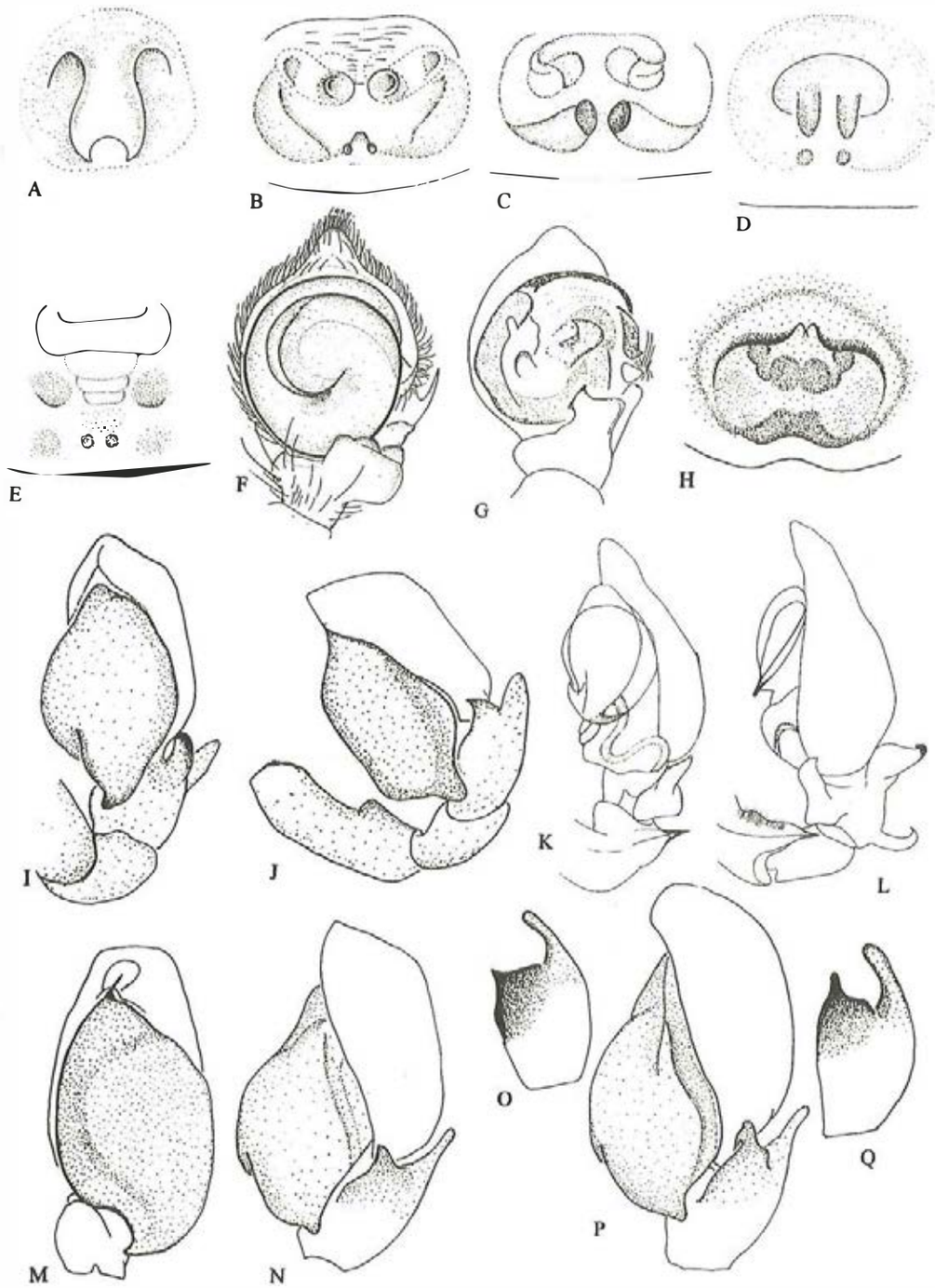

Fig. 288

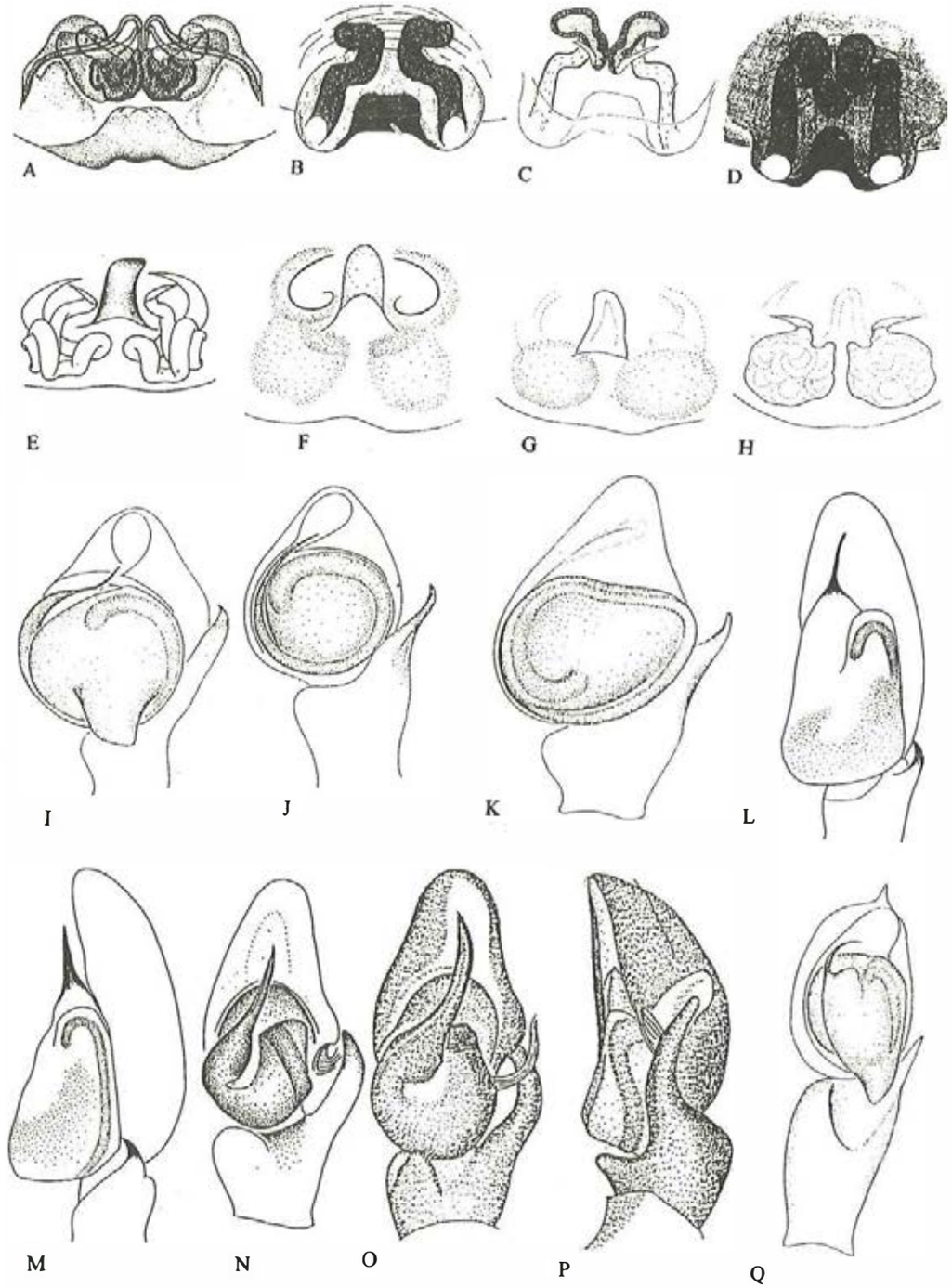

Fig. 289

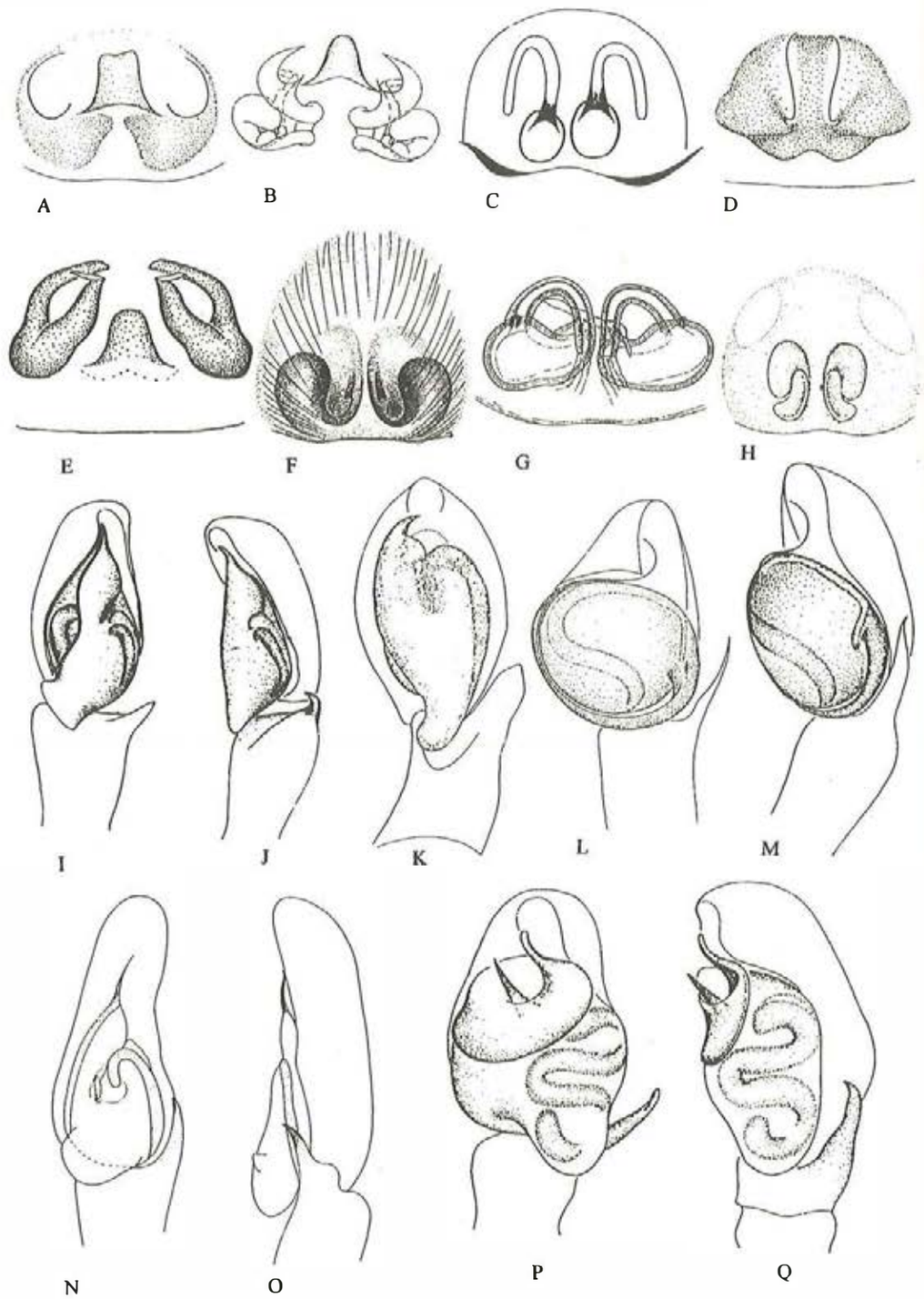

Fig. 290

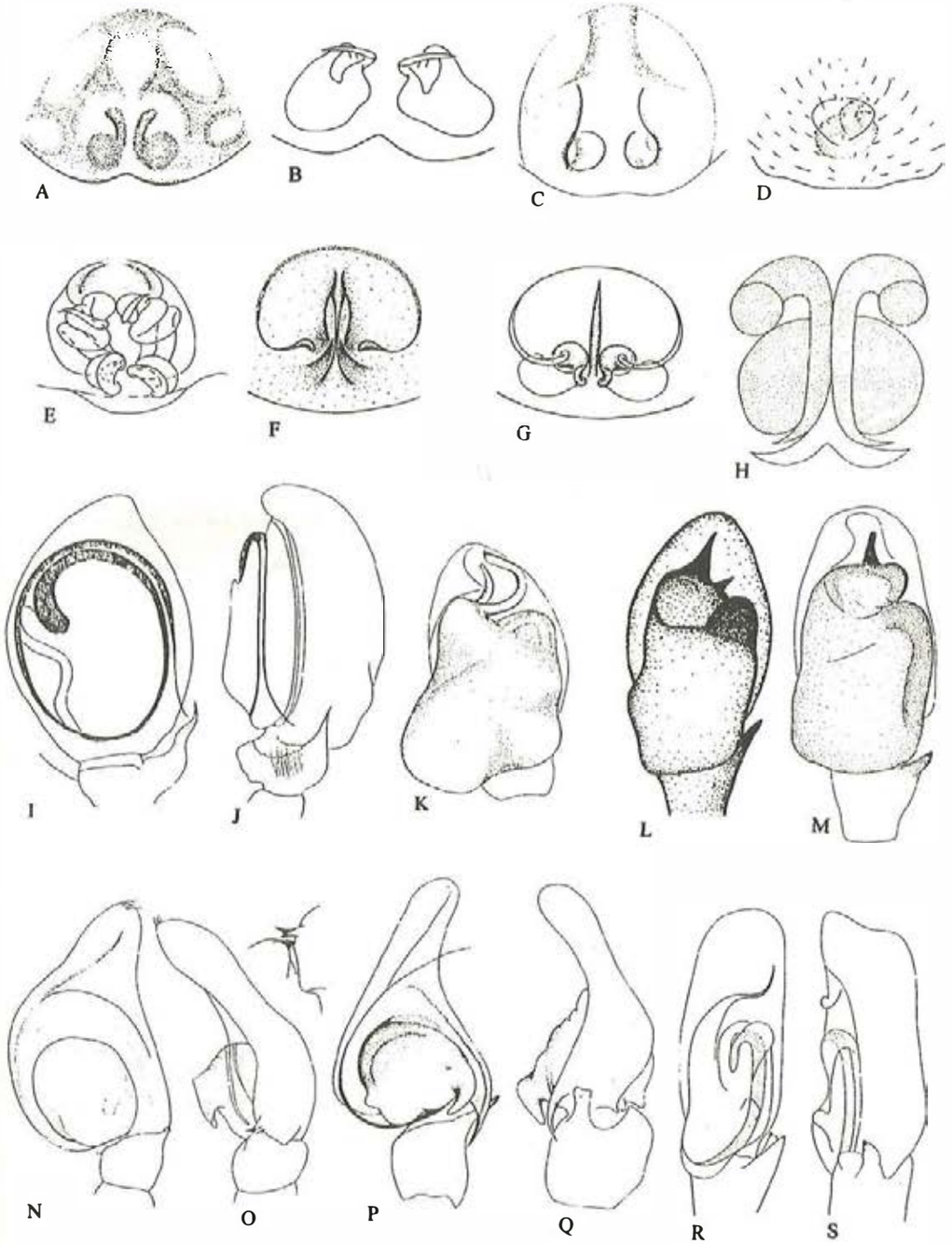

Fig. 291

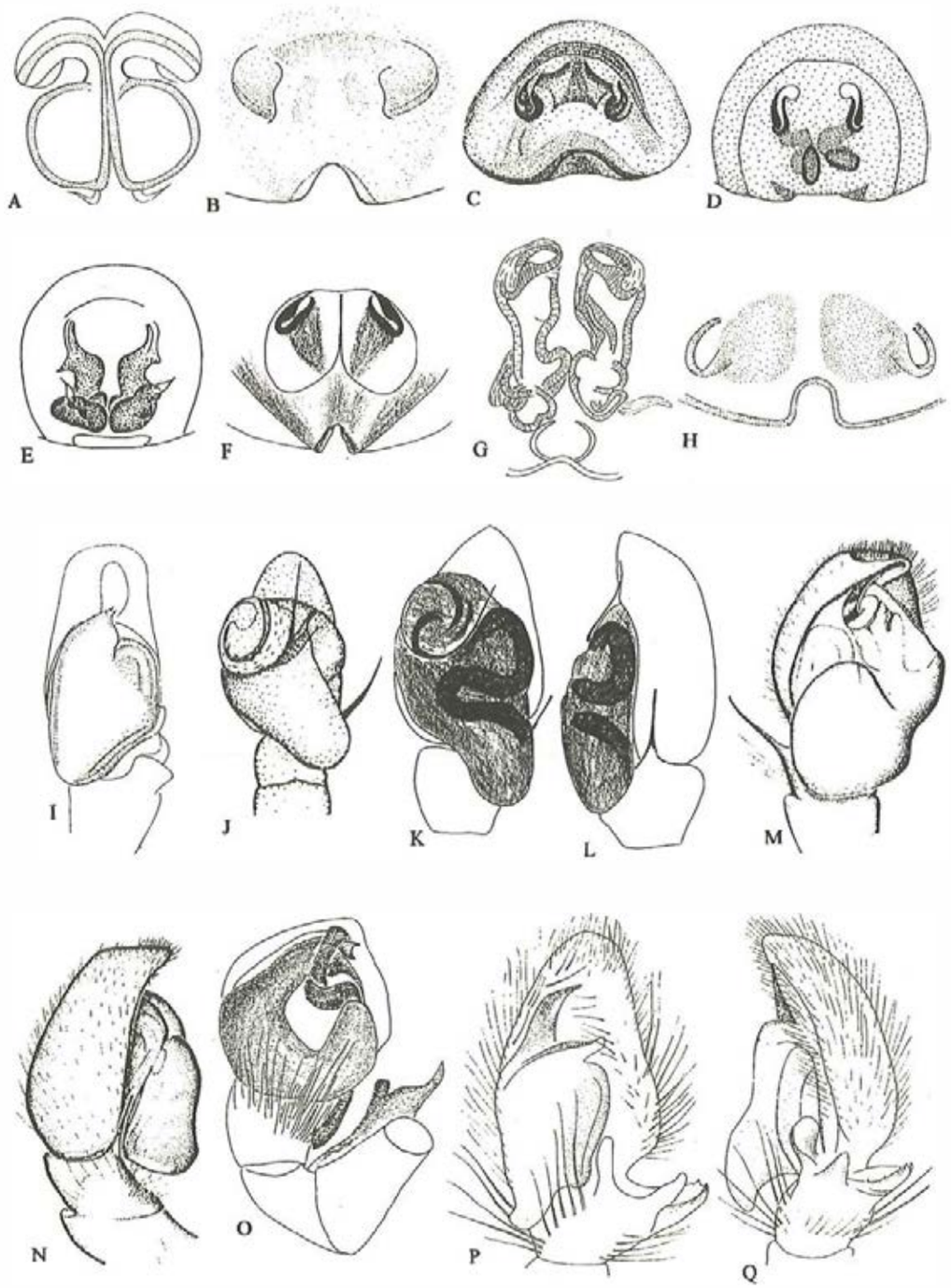

Fig. 292

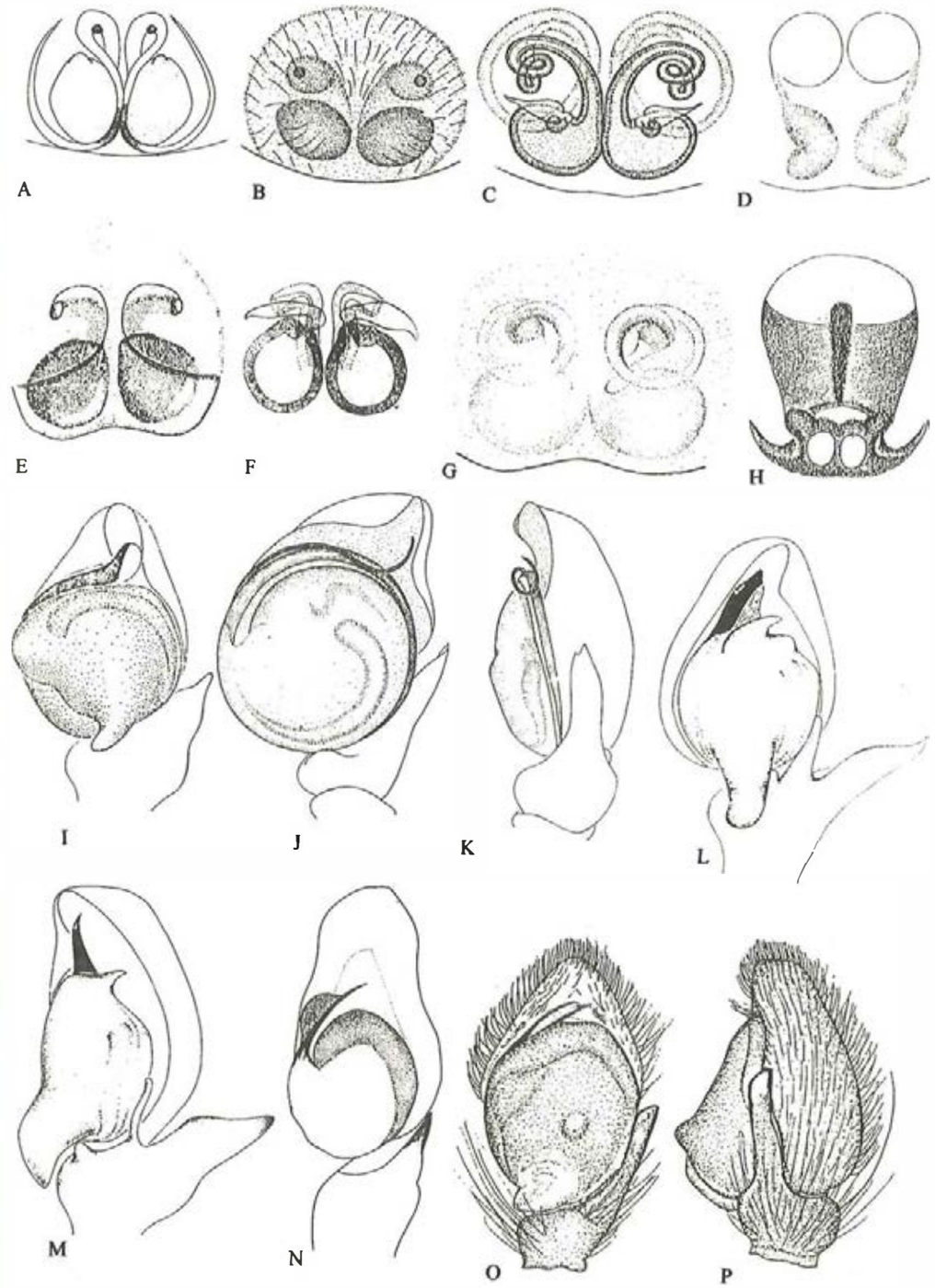

Fig. 293

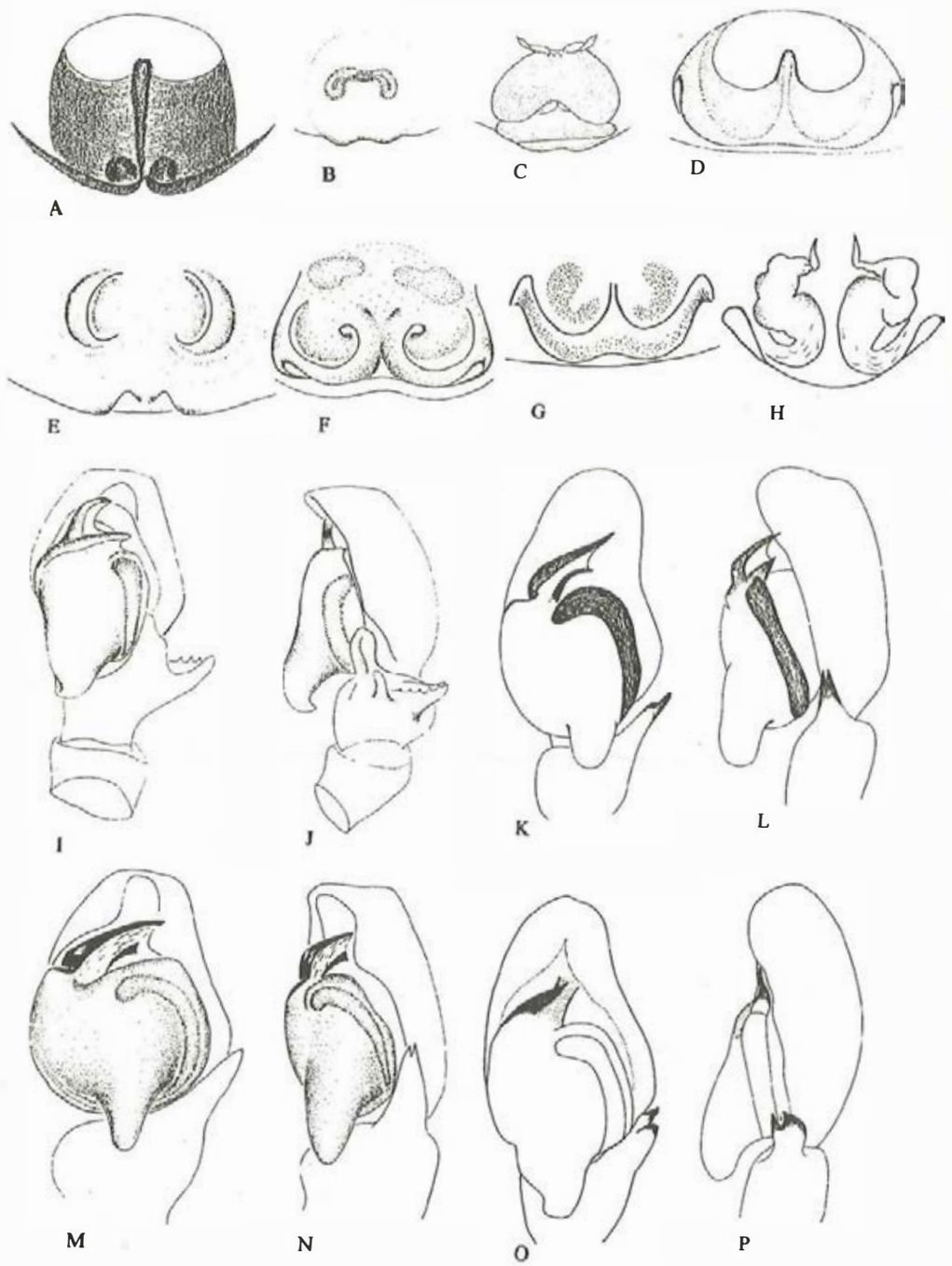

Fig. 294

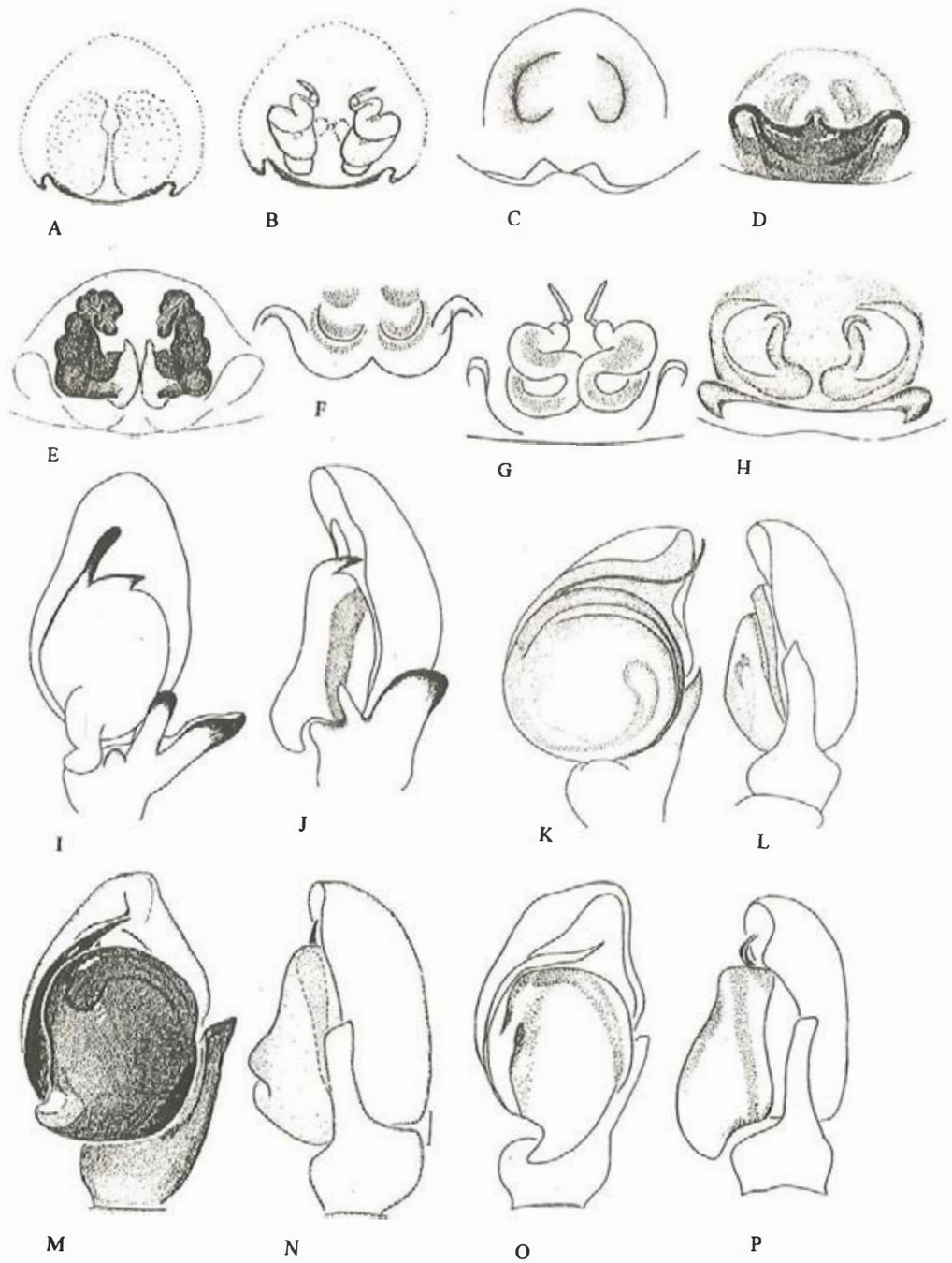

Fig. 295

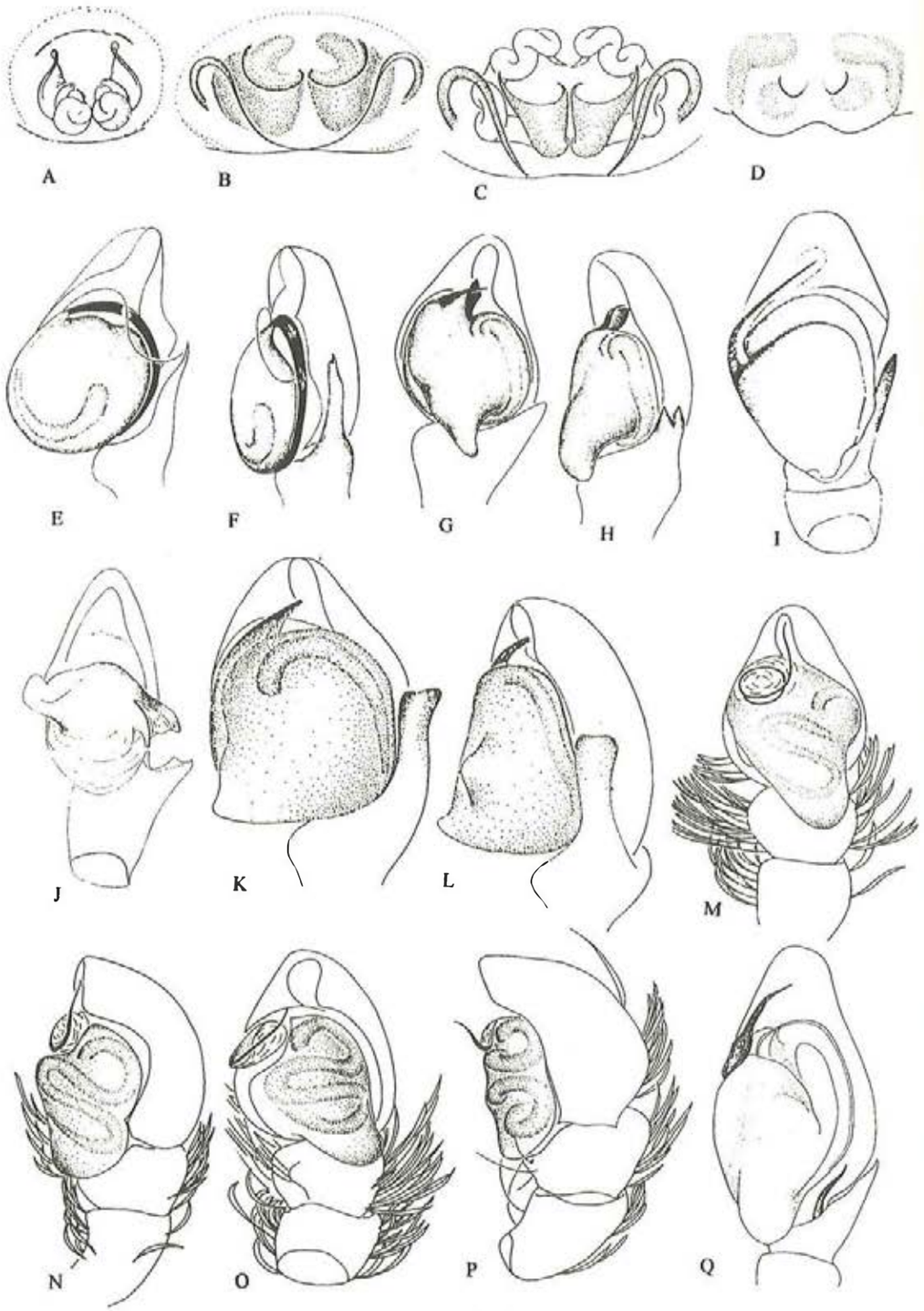

Fig. 296

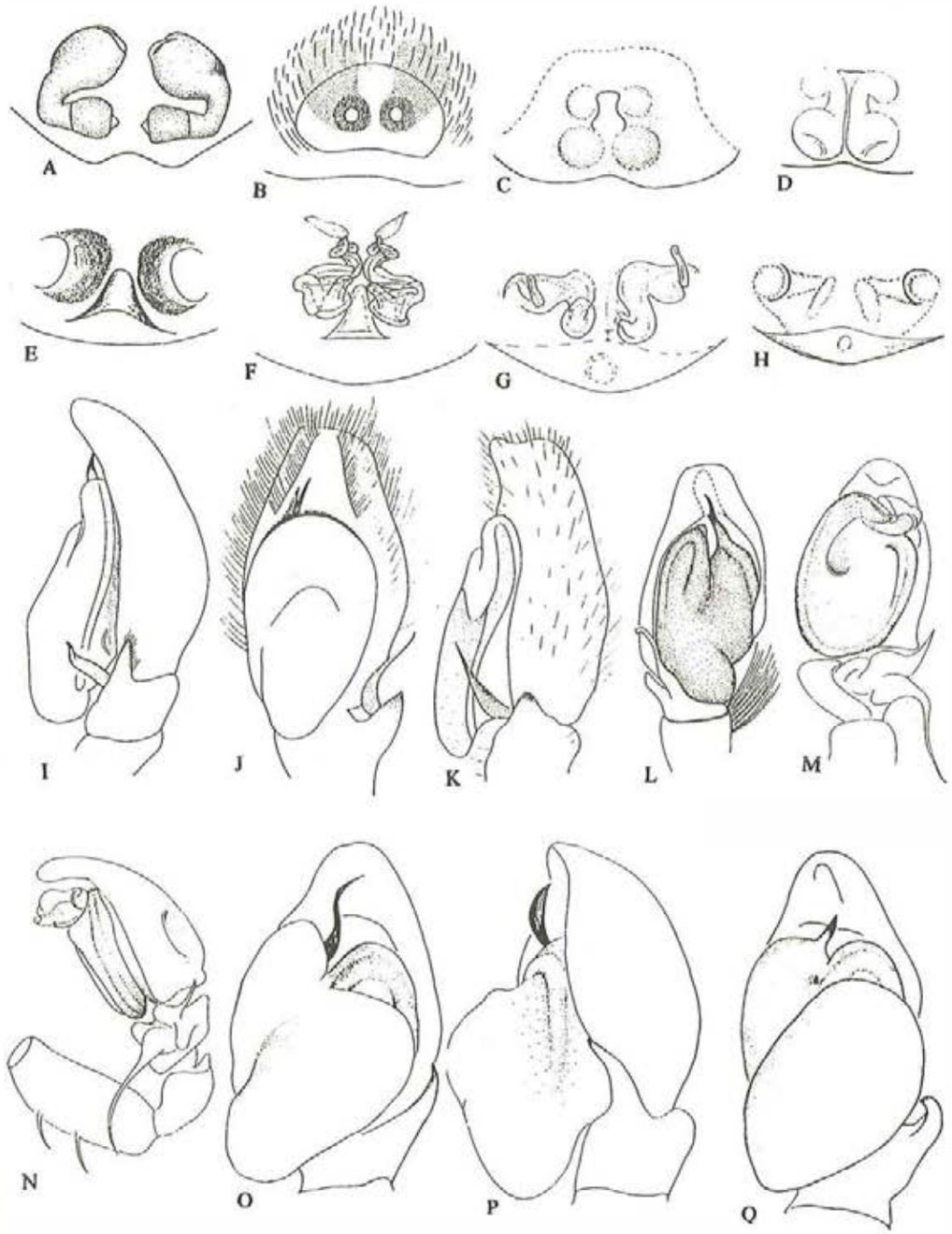

Fig. 297

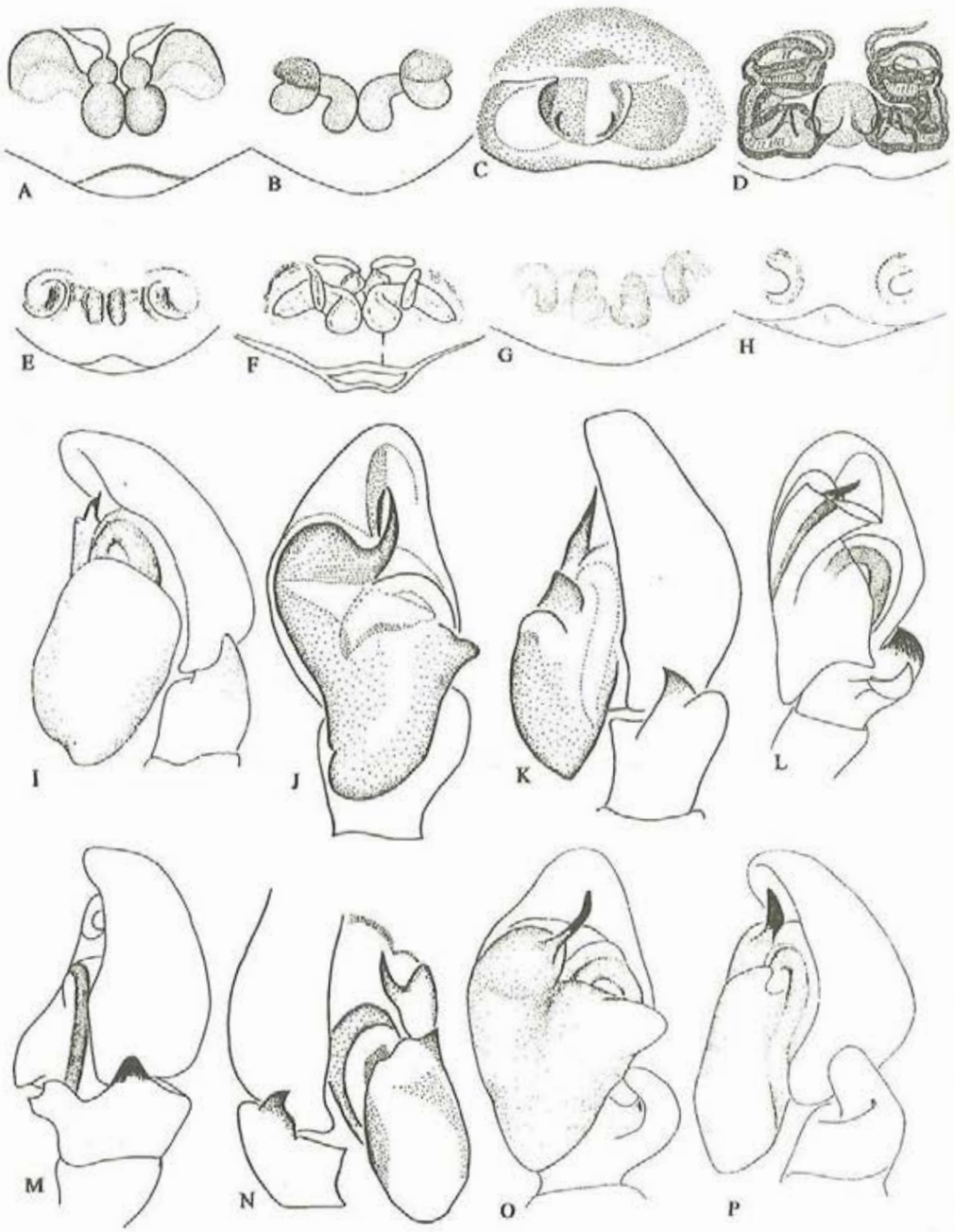

Fig. 298

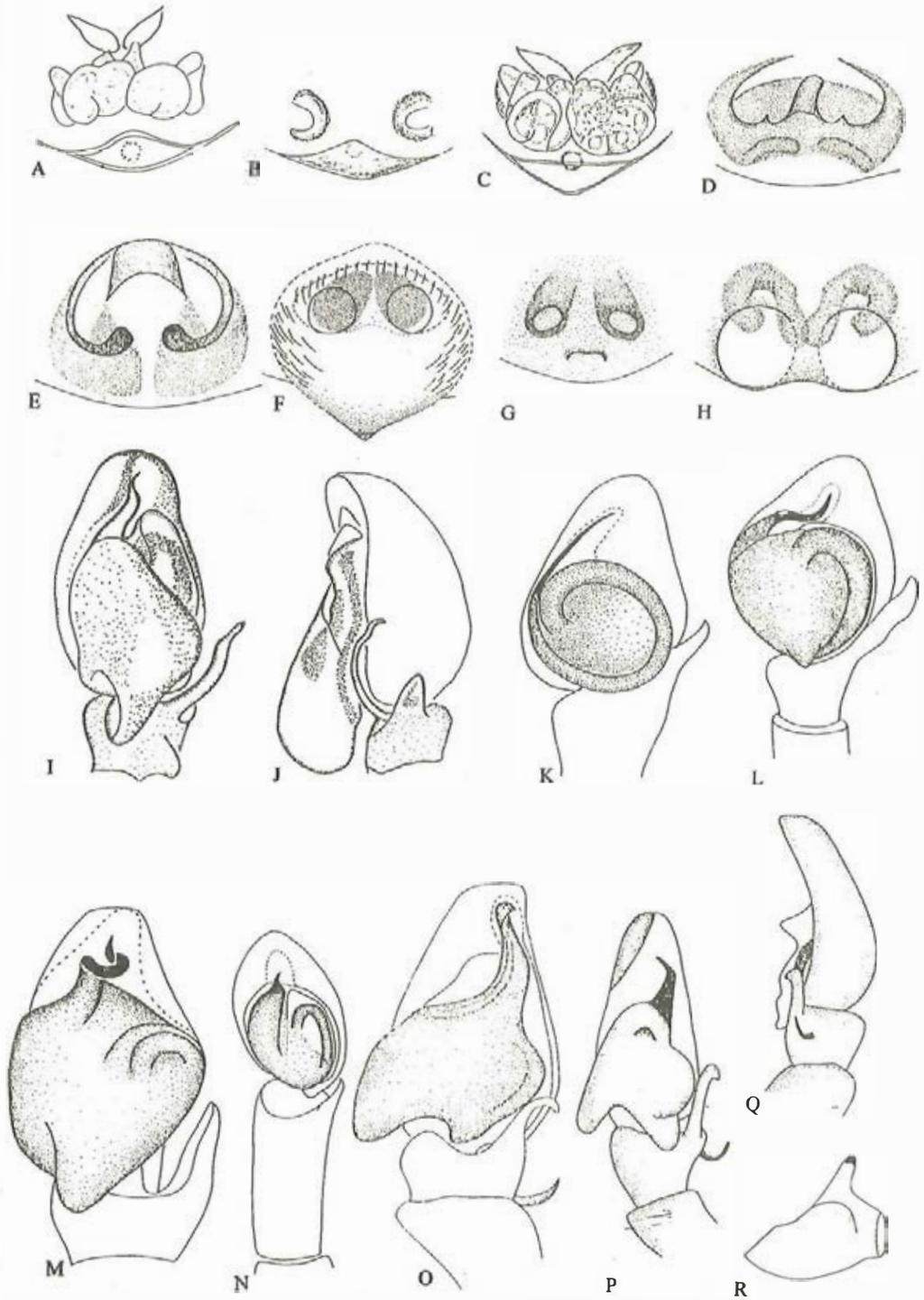

Fig. 299

Icius Simon, 1876

Icius hamatus **(C. L. Koch,** 1846)
Icius hamatus: Hu & Li, 1982: 379, f. 42—43.
Distribution: Tibet; Palearctic.
Icius hongkong **Song *et al.***, 1997 **(fig.** 301F—G)
Icius hongkong Song, Xie, Zhu & Wu, 1997: 150, f. 2.
Distribution: Hong Kong.

Irura Peckham *et* Peckham, 1901

Irura hamatapophysis **(Peng *et* Yin,** 1991) (fig. 301H, K)
Kinhia hamatapophysis Peng & Yin, 1991: 35, f. 1A—I.
Iura hamatapophysis: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 99, f. 314—322.
Distribution: Hunan.
Irura longiochelicera **(Peng *et* Yin,** 1991) **(figs.** 301L, 302A, 326M)
Kinhia longiochelicera Peng & Yin, 1991: 43, f. 5A—K.
Iura longiochelicera: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 101, f. 323—333.
Distribution: Fujian, Yunnan, Hunan.
Irura trigonapophysis **(Peng *et* Yin,** 1991) **(figs.** 301M, 302B, 326N—O)
Kinhia trigonapophysis Peng & Yin, 1991: 36, f. 2A—I.
Iura trigonapophysis: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 103, f. 334—343.
Distribution: Fujian, Guangdong.
Irura yueluensis **(Peng *et* Yin,** 1991) **(figs.** 301N, 302C)
Kinhia yueluensis Peng & Yin, 1991: 41, f. 4A—J.
Iura yueluensis: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 105, f. 344—353.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Guangxi, Sichuna.
Irura yunnanensis **(Peng *et* Yin,** 1991) **(figs.** 301O, 302D, 326P)
Kinhia yunnanensis Peng & Yin, 1991: 39, f. 3A—I.
Iura yunnanensis: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 106, f. 354—362.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Langerra Zabka, 1985

Langerra longicymbium **Song *et* Chai,** 1991 **(figs,** 301P, 327A)
Langerra longicymbium Song & Chai, 1991: 18, f. 7.
Distribution: Hainan.
Langerra oculina **Zabka,** 1985 **(fig.** 302E—F)
Langerra oculina Zabka, 1985: 234, f. 251—254; Song & Chai, 1991: 19, f. 8A—B.
Distribution: Hainan; Vietnam.

Langona Simon, 1901

Langona bhutanica **Proszynski,** 1978 **(figs,** 301Q, 327B)
Langona bhutanica: Peng, 1989: 159, f. 10A—C; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 108, f. 363—366.
Distribution: Sichuan.
Langona hongkong **Song *et al.*** 1997 **(fig.** 302I—J)
Langona bhutanica (non Proszynski, 1978) Song & Wu, 1997: 190.
Langona hongkong Song, Xie, Zhu & Wu, 1997: 150, f. 3.
Distribution: Hong Kong.

Laufeia Simon, 1888

Laufeia proszynskii **Song, Gu *et* Chen,** 1988 **(fig.** 302K)
Laufeia proszynskii Song, Gu & Chen, 1988: 70, f. 1—2.
Distribution: Hainan.

Lechia Zabka, 1985

Lechia squamata **Zabka,** 1985 **(fig.** 302G—H)
Lechia squamata Zabka, 1985: 236, f. 259—262; Song & Chai, 1991: 20, f. 9A—B.
Distribution: Hainan; Vietnam.

Lycidas Karsch, 1878

Lycidas furvus **Song *et* Chai,** 1992 **(fig.** 302L)
Lycidas furvus Song & Chai, 1992: 79, f. 6; Song & Li, 1997: 435, f. 45.
Distribution: Hubei.

Macaroeris Wunderlich, 1992

Macaroeris moebi **(Boesenberg,** 1895) **(fig.** 303A—B)
Macaroeris moebi: Wunderlich, 1992: 519, f. 845—847.
Dendryphantes canariensis Schmidt, 1977: 65, f. 16; Peng, 1992: 83, f. 1—4; Peng *et* al., 1993: 43, f. 104—106.
Rhene canariensis: Peng, Xie & Kim, 1994: 33, f. 10—13.
Distribution: Hunan; Canary, Salvage Is., Madeira.

Marpissa C. L. Koch, 1846

Marpissa dybowskii **(Kulczynski,** 1895) **(fig.** 303C)
Marptusa dybowskii Kulczynski, 1895: 19, f. 36, 41—42.
Marpissa roemeri: Strand 1906: 346; Zhou *et al.*, 1983: 160, f. 12.
Marpissa dybowskii: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 111, f. 367—370.
Distribution: Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Russia.
Marpissa elongata **(Karsch,** 1879) **(figs.** 302M, 303D, 327C—D)
Icius elongata Karsch, 1879: 83.
Marpissa elongata: Proszynski, 1973: 114, f. 47—50; 1976: 56, f. 256; Yin & Wang, 1979: 34, f. 15; Wesolowska, 1981: 64, f. 60—62, 65—66; Guo, 1985: 178, f. 2—102; Feng, 1990: 207, f. 182; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 306, f. 325; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 116, f. 387—393; Zhao, 1993: 403, f. 205.
Distribution: Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Beijing, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan.
Marpissa magister **(Karsch,** 1879) **(figs.** 302N, 303E)
Icius magister Karsch, 1879: 83.
Marpissa magister: Proszynski, 1976: 51, f. 252, 257; Yin & Wang, 1979: 33, f. 14; Writing Group, 1980: 205, f. 114; Wang, 1981: 138, f. 78; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 205, f. 187; Guo, 1985: 180, f. 2—103; Zhang, 1987: 241, f. 213; Zabka, 1985: 238, f. 272—278; Bohdanowicz & Proszynski, 1987: 83, f. 121—130; Song, 1987: 296, f. 252; Feng, 1990: 208, f. 183; Chen & Gao, 1990: 185, f. 235; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 307, f. 326; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 118, f. 394—402; Zhao, 1993: 405, f. 206.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Shandong, Jilin; Korea, Japan, Russia, Vietnam.
Marpissa nobilis **(Grube,** 1861) **(figs.** 302O, 303F)
Attus nobilis Grube, 1861: 28.
Mithion hotingchiehi Schenkel, 1963: 416, f. 239.
Marpissa nobilis: Logunov & Wesolowska, 1992: 126, f. 14—15.
Distribution: Hubei; Russia.
Marpissa obscura **Kroneberg,** 1875 **(figs.** 302P, 303G)
Marpissa obscura Kroneberg, 1875: 46.
Mithion pichoni Schenkel, 1963: 4146, f. 238.
Mithion tschekiangensis Schenkel, 1963: 418, f. 240.

Marpissa tschekiangensis Wesolowska, 1981: 142, f. 44—51.
Marpissa obscura: Nenilin, 1984: 137; Proszynski, 1990: 207.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Russia, Uzbekistan.
Marpissa pomatia **(Walckenaer, 1802) (figs. 302Q, 303H, 327E—F)**
Aranea pomatia Walckenaer, 1802: 244.
Marpissa pomatia: Zhou, Wang & Zhu., 1983: 159, f. 11; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 112, f. 371—379.
Distribution: Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Russia.
Marpissa pulchra **Proczynski, 1981 (figs. 302R, 303I, 327G—H)**
Marpissa pulchra Proszynski, in Wesolowska, 1981: 66, f, 67—74; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 120, f. 403—409.
Distribution: Hunan, Guangxi, Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Korea, Japan.
Marpissa pulla **(Karsch, 1879) (figs. 303J, 304A, 327I)**
Marpissa pulla Karsch, 1879: 87; Yin & Wang, 1979: 34, f. 16; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 114. f. 380—386.
Distribution: Guangdong, Taiwan, Anhui, Hunan, Jilin; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Meata Zabka, 1985

Meata fungiformis **Xiao *et* Yin, 1991 (figs. 304B, 327J)**
Meata fungiformis Xiao & Yin, 1991: 150, f. 1—5; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 123, f. 410—414.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Menemerus Simon, 1868

Menemerus bonneti **Schenkel, 1963 (fig. 303K)**
Menemerus bonneti Schenkel, 1963: 430, f. 248; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 125, f. 418—421.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong,
Menemerus fulvus **(L. Koch, 1877) (figs. 303L, 304C)**
Menemerus confuscus Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 350, f. 146; Lee, 1964: 73, f. 27c-d; Yin & Wang, 1979: 35, f. 17; Zhang, 1987: 242, f. 214; Song, 1987: 297, f. 253; Feng, 1990: 209, f. 184; Chen & Gao, 1990: 186, f. 326; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 308, f. 327; Zhao, 1993: 406, f. 207.
Menemerus brachygnathus: Zabka, 1985: 241, f. 293—305; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 1; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 127, f. 422—429.
Distribution: Hainan, Taiwan Fujian, Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hebei, Beijing; Myanmar to Japan.
Menemerus legendrei **Schenkel, 1963**
Menemerus legendrei Schenkel, 1963: 423, f. 243.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Menemerus wuchangensis **Schenkel, 1963**
Menemerus wuchangensis Schenkel, 1963: 424, f. 244.
Distribution: Hubei.
Menemerus yunnanensis **Schenkel, 1963 (fig. 304D)**
Menemerus yunnanensis Schenkel, 1963: 426, f. 245; Wesolowska, 1981: 150, f. 64—67.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Mogrus Simon, 1882

Mogrus antoninus **Andreeva, 1976 (figs. 303M—N, 304E—F)**
Mogrus antoninus Andreeva, 1976: 82, f. 86—90; Zhu & Song, 1988: 4, f. 5.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Mongolia, Russia, Central Asia.

Myrmarachne Macleay, 1839

Myrmarachne annamita **Zabka, 1985 (figs. 303O—P, 304G—H, 327K)**
Myrmarachne annamita Zabka, 1985: 243, f. 309—313; Zhang, Song & Zhu, 1992: 2, f. 3; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 130, f. 430—439.
Distribution: Guangxi; Vietnam.
Myrmarachne elongata **Szombathy, 1915 (figs. 304I—J, 327L)**
Myrmarachne elongata Szombathy, 1915: 475, f. 6; Zabka, 1985: 244, f. 314—317; Zhang, Song & Zhu, 1992: 3, f. 4.
Distribution: Guangxi; Vietnam to Africa.
Myrmarachne formicaria **(De Geer, 1778) (figs. 303Q, 304K—M)**
Myrmarachne formicaria: Yin & Wang, 1979: 35, f. 18; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 206, f. 188; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 310, f. 29; Zhao, 1993: 408, f. 209.
Myrmarachne joblotii: Feng, 1991: 212, f. 187; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 136, f. 460—468.
Distribution: Guangdong, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shanxi, Shandong, Beijing, Jilin; Palearctic.
Myrmarachne gisti **Fox, 1937 (figs. 304N—P, 305A—B)**
Myrmarachne gisti Fox, 1937: 13, f. 4, 9, 12, 14; Yin & Wang, 1979: 36, f. 19; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 207, f. 189; Song, 1987: 298, f. 254; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 1; Feng, 1990: 211, f. 186; Chen & Gao, 1990: 187, f. 238; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 11, f. 330; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 132, f. 440—449; Zhao, 1993: 411, f. 211.
Myrmarachne lugubris: Schenkel, 1936: 246, Re-examined and identified as *M. gisti* by Logunov, 1993: 50.
Myrmarachne legon (non Wanless, 1978) Zabka, 1985: 247, f. 342—348.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan, Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Jilin; Vietnam.
Myrmarachne globosa **Wanless, 1978 (figs. 304Q, 305C)**
Myrmarachne globosa Wanless, 1978: 99, f. 61b-c, g, 62d-e, pl. 3, a-b; Zabka, 1985: 246, f. 328—331; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 133, f. 450—459.
Distribution: Hunan, Yunnan; Angola to Vietnam.
Myrmarachne inermichelis **Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906**
Myrmarachne inermichelis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 329, f. 128, 382; Lee, 1964: 76, f. 29a—b;
Distribution: Taiwan; Russia; Japan.
Myrmarachne japonica **(Karsch, 1879) (fig. 304R)**
Salticus japonica Karsch, 1879: 82.
Myrmarachne japonica: Saito, 1933: 39, f. 17; Lee, 1964: 76, f. 29c-d; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 208, f. 190; Song, 1987: 299, f. 255; Zhao, 1993: 410, f. 210a-b.
Distribution: Taiwan, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing; Japan, Russia.
Myrmarachne kiboschensis **Lessert, 1925 (fig. 304S)**
Myrmarachne kiboschensis Lessert, 1925: 441; Zabka, 1985: 247, f. 469—473; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 137, f. 469—473.
Distribution: Hunan, Jiangxi, Yunnan; Botswana to Vietnam.
Myrmarachne kuwagata **Yaginuma, 1976 (figs. 305K—M, 327M)**
Myrmarachne kuwagata Yaginuma, 1976: 100, f. 3; Zhang, Song & Zhu, 1992: 3, f. 5. 1—4; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 138, f. 474—478.
Distribution: Hunan; Korea, Japan.
Myrmarachne lesserti **Schenkel, 1963 (fig. 305D, N)**
Myrmarachne lesserti Schenkel, 1963: 391, f. 226.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
Note: A homonym of *M. lesserti* Lawrence, 1938, to be replaced by Proszynski (see Proszynski, 1990: 232.)

***Myrmarachne linguiensis* Zhang *et* Song**, 1992 (**figs.** 305O—P, 327N)
Myrmarachne linguiensis Zhang & Song, in Zhang, Song & Zhu, 1992: 3, f. 6. 1—4.
Distribution: Guangxi.
Myrmarachne lugubris (**Kulczynski**, 1895) (**fig.** 305E, Q)
Salticus lugubris Kulczynski, 1895: 46, f. 1—5.
Myrmarachne grahami Fox, 1937: 12, f. 1—2.
Myrmarachne lugubris: Logunov & Wesolowska, 1992: 133, f. 21B—D, 22—23.
Distribution: Sichuan, Gansu; Russia.
***Myrmarachne maxillosa septemdentata* Strand**, 1907 (**fig.** 305F, R)
Myrmarachne maxillosa 7—*dentata* Strand, 1907: 568.
Myrmarachne 7-*dentata*: Fox, 1937: 16; Feng, 1990: 210, f. 180.
Distribution: Guangdong, Zhejiang, Sichuan.
Myrmarachne plataleoides (**O. P. -Cambridge**, 1869) (**fig.** 305G, S)
Myrmarachne plataleoides: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 140, f. 479—488.
Distribution: Yunnan; India, Sri Lanka.
***Myrmarachne vehemens* Fox**, 1937
Myrmarachne vehemens Fox, 1937: 16, t. 6, f. 10.
Distribution: Jiangsu.
Myrmarachne volatilis (**Peckham *et* Peckham**, 1892) (**figs.** 14J, 305H—I, T—U)
Myrmarachne volatilis: Zhang, Song & Zhu, 1992: 4, f. 7. 1—6; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 141, f. 489—494 (*M. voliatilis*).
Distribution: Hunan; Vietnam, Madagascar.
Species inquirendae
Myrmarachne formosana (Matsumara) 1911: 150, *Phyroderes f.*, Taiwan; *M. formosicola* Strand, 1910: 14, Taiwan; *M. hoffmanni* Strand, 1913: 168, Shandong (Qingdao); *M. laeta praelonga* (Thorell, 1890) Strand, 1909: 103, see Zhu, 1983: 115, Guangdong (Shantou). *M. patellata* Strand, 1907: 569, see Zhu, 1983: 116, Guangdong (Shantou).
N. B. *M. sansibarica* Strand, 1910: 13, was recorded in Africa (Zanzibar), not in Taiwan (Zhu, 1983: 116 (*sansiborica*)).

Neon Simon, 1876

Neon levis (**Simon**, 1871) (**figs.** 305J, 306A)
Neon levis: Zhou & Song, 1988: 4. f. 6; Hu & Wu, 1989: 379, f. 282. 8—9.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Neon reticulatus (**Blackwall**, 1853)
Neon reticulatus: Chen & Zhang, 1991: 313, f. 332.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Holarctic.

Nungia Zabka, 1985

***Nungia epigynalis* Zabka**, 1985 (**figs.** 305V, 306B, 327O)
Nungia epigynalis Zabka, 1985: 421, f. 378—380; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 1; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 143, f. 495—504.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan; Vietnam.

Pancorius Simon, 1902

***Pancorius hainanensis* Song *et* Chai**, 1991 (**fig.** 305W)
Pancorius hainanensis Song & Chai, 1991: 20, f. 10.
Distribution: Hainan.
Pancorius hongkong* Song *et al., 1997 (**figs.** 306C—D, 327P)
Pancorius hongkong Song, Xie, Zhu & Wu, 1997: 151, f. 4.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
Note: Simon described a species *P. relucens* from Hong Kong (*Pseudamycus r.* Simon, 1901: 63, male, 7—8mm) which is bigger than *P. hongkong* (female 5.4mm).

***Pancorius minutus* Zabka**, 1985 (**fig.** 306E)
Pancorius minutus Zabka, 1985: 424, f. 401—402.
Distribution: Hainan; Vietnam.

Pellenes Simon, 1876

***Pellenes albomaculatus* Peng *et* Xie**, 1993 (**figs.** 306F—G, 327Q)
Pellenes maculatus Peng & Xie, 1992: 472 (*nomen nudum*).
Pellenes albomaculatus Peng & Xie, 1993: 80, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Gansu, Xinjiang
***Pellenes denisi* Schenkel**, 1963
Pellenes denisi Schenkel, 1963: 440, f. 252.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia.
***Pellenes gobiensis* Schenkel**, 1936 (**figs.** 306H, I—J, 307A)
Pellenes gobiensis Schenkel, 1936: 307, f. 108; Logunov, 1992: 60, f. 5a-h.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia; Russia, Mongolia.
***Pellenes maderianus* Kulczynski**, 1905
Pellenes maderianus: Hu & Li, 1987: 382, f. 44 (probably misidentified); Proszynski, 1976: 52, T. 30, f. 273; 1992: 195, f. 129—131; Platnick, 1997: 918.
Distribution: Tibet; India, Isreal, Madera.
Pellenes nigrocillatus (**L. Koch**, 1875) (**figs.** 306K—L, 307B—C)
Attus nigrocillatus L. Koch, 1875: 14, pl. 1, f. 9—11.
Pellenes nigrocillatusnus: Zhou *et al.*, 1983: 160; Zhou & Song, 1988: 5; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 146, f. 505—508.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
***Pellenes unipunctus* Saito**, 1937
Pellenes unipunctus Saito, 1937: 154, f. 2; 1959: 160, f. 22a-b.
Distribution: Northeast China.
Species inquirenda
Pellenes allegri Caporiacco, 1935: 213, T. 5, f. 9, Karakorum.

Philaeus Thorell, 1869

Philaeus chrysops (**Poda**, 1761) (**figs.** 306M, 307D—E)
Araneus chrysops Poda, 1761: 123.
Philaeus chrysops: Zhu & Shi, 1983: 209, f. 191; Zhang, 1987: 248, f. 220. 1—6; Zhou & Song, 1988: 6, f. 8a-c; Hu & Wu, 1989: 381, f. 298. 1—5; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 147, f. 509—514; Zhao, 1993: 416, f. 215.
Distribution: Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Liaoning, Jilin; Palearctic.
***Philaeus maoniuensis* Liu, Wang *et* Peng**, 1991 (**figs.** 306N—O, 307F—G)
Philaeus maoniuensis Liu, Wang & Peng, 1991: 363, f. 3—6.
Distribution: Tibet.

Phintella Stand, 1906

Phintella abnormis (**Boesenberg *et* Strand**, 1906) (**fig.** 306P—Q)
Jotus abnormis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 336, f. 337.
Phintella abnormis: Wesolowska, 1981: 57, f. 39—41; Bohdanowicz & Proszynski, 1987: 100, f. 172—179; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 2.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Japan.
Phintella accentifera (**Simon**, 1901) (**figs.** 307H, 327R)
Telamonia accentifera Simon, 1901: 548.
Phintella accentifera: Xie, 1993: 358, f. 8—10; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 150, f. 515—517.
Distribution: Yunnan; India, Vietnam.
***Phintella aequipeiformis* Zabka**, 1985 (**figs.** 307I, 328A)
Phintella aequipeiformis Zabka, 427, f. 422—425; Xie, 1993: 358, f. 6—7; Peng, Xie

& Xiao, 1993: 151, f. 518—523.
Distribution: Hunan; Vietnam.
Phintella arenicolor **(Grube, 1861) (figs. 307J, 308A—B)**
Jotus difficilis Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 36; Yin & Wang, 1979: 31, f. 11; Hu, 1984: 369, f. 384; Zhao, 1993: 401, f. 204 (probably misidentified, per Platnick, 1997).
Phintella melloteei (Simon): Song, 1987: 294, f. 250; Feng, 1990: 204, f. 179; Chen, 1991: 293, f. 308; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 156, f. 540—547; Zhao, 1993: 414, f. 214.
Phintella arenicolor: Logunov & Wesolovska, 1992: 135, f. 24A—C, 25A—B, 26A—C, 27A, C, E.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Yunnan, Shanxi, Gansu, Jilin; Korea, Japan, Russia, Romania.
Phintella bifurcilinea **(Boesenberg *et* Strand, 1906) (figs. 307K—L, 308C—D, 328B)**
Telamonia bifurcilinea Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 331, f. 153, 357; Writing Group, 1980: 206, f. 115; Hu, 1984: 391, f. 409; Zhou & Song, 1988: 6, f. 8a-c.
Phintella bifurcilinea: Zabka, 1985: 425, f. 403—407, 447; Song, 1987: 307, f. 263; Feng, 1990: 200, f. 175; Chen, 1991: 294, f. 309; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 153, f. 524—531; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 885, f. 61.
Icius pupus: Writing Group, 1980: 208, f. 116; Hu, 1984: 368, f. 383. 1—3.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan, Yunnan; Korea, Japan, Vietnam.
Phintella cavaleriei **(Schenkel, 1963) (figs. 307M, 308E—F, 328C)**
Dexippus cavaleriei Schenkel, 1963: 454, f. 258.
Icius cavaleriei: Hu, 1984: 366, f. 382, 6—10; Song, Yu & Yang, 1982: 210, f. 8—12.
Phintella cavaleriei: Song, 1987: 293, f. 249; Feng, 1990: 201, f. 176; Chen, 1991: 29, f. 307; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 154, f. 532—539.
Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Gansu; Korea.
Phintella debilis **(Thorell, 1892) (figs. 307N—O, 308G)**
Phintella debilis: Zabka, 1985: 425, f. 408—419; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 2; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 292, f. 305—306.
Distribution: Guangdong, Zhejiang; Korea, Japan, Russia.
Phintella hainani **Song, Gu *et* Chen, 1988 (fig. 307P—Q)**
Phintella hainani Song, Gu & Chen, 1988: 71, f. 3—5.
Distribution: Hainan.
Phintella linea **(Karsch, 1879) (figs. 307R—S, 308H, 309A)**
Icius linea: Yin & Wang, 1979: 31, f. 10A—C.
Jotus linea: Yin & Wang, 1979: 32, f. 12A—C; Chen & Gao, 1990: 184, f. 308. 1—2.
Phintella linea: Feng, 1990: 203, f. 178. 1—7; Logunov & Wesolowska, 1992: 138, f. 30A—C, 31A—C; Zhao, 1993: 413, f. 213.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shanxi; Korea, Japan, Russia.
Phintella parva **(Wesolovska, 1981) (figs. 308I—J, 309B—C)**
Icius parvus Wesolovska, 1981: 60, f. 45—48; Tu & Zhu, 1986: 93, f. 29—33.
Phintella parvus: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 157, f. 548—552.
Distribution: Shanxi, Beijing; Korea, Russia.
Phintella popovi **(Proszynski, 1979) (figs. 308K—L, 309D—E)**
Icius popovi Proszynski, 1979: 13, f. 150—153; Song, Yu & Yang, 1982: 210, f. 13—17; Hu 1984: 367, f. 383. 4—8.
Phintella popovi: Song, 1987: 294, f. 251; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 158, f. 553—559.
Distribution: Beijing, Liaoning, Jilin; Korea, Russia.

Phintella suavis **(Simon, 1885) (fig. 308M—N)**
Thiania suavis Simon, 1885: 439.
Phintella suavis: Zabka, 1985: 427, f. 426—429; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 2; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 160, f. 560—564.
Distribution: Guangdong, Yunnan; Nepal to Malaysia.
Phintella versicolor **(C. L. Koch, 1846) (figs. 308O—P, 309F—G, 328E—F; pl. 4E)**
Plexippus versicolor C. L. Koch, 1846: 103.
Chrysilla versicolor Thorell, 1890: 275; Song, 1982: 102; Zabka, 1985: 211, f. 83—96; Proszynski, 1973: 98, f. 1—7.
Jotus munitus Bosenberg & Strand, 1906: 334, f. 374, 392; Lee, 1964: 75, f. 28d—f; Yin & Wang, 1979: 32, f. 13; Hu, 1984: 370, f. 386.
Dexippus davidi Schenkel, 1963: 446, f. 255.
Dexippus tschekiangensis Schenkel, 1963: 449, f. 256.
Phintella versicolor: Song, 1987: 288, f. 245; Feng, 1990: 202, f. 177; Chen, 1991: 290, f. 303; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 162, f. 569—576; Zhao, 1993: 411, f. 212.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei; Korea, Japan, Sumatra.
Phintella vittata **(C. L. Koch, 1846) (fig. 308Q)**
Plexippus vittata C. L. Koch, 1846: 125.
Chrysilla vittata: Sherriffs, 1931: 540.
Phintella vittata: Zabka, 1985: 429, f. 435—441; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 2; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 164, f. 577—585.
Distribution: Yunnan; India to Philippines.

Phlegra Simon, 1876

Phlegra fasciata **(Hahn, 1826) (figs. 308R, 309H—I, 310A, 328G)**
Attus fasciata Hahn, 1826: 172, pl. 12, f. d.
Phlegra fasciata: Proszynski, 1979: 315, f. 255—259; Zhou & Song 1988: 7, f. 9a-e; Peng, 1989: 164, f. 11A—C; Hu & Wu, 1989: 383, f. 299. 3—6; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 166, f. 586—589; Logunov, 1996: 544, f. 1—2, 17—26.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Jilin; Palearctic.
Phlegra fuscipes **Kulczynski, 1891 (fig. 310B—D)**
Phlegra fuscipes Kulczynski, 1891: 33, pl. 1, f. 19; Proszynsik, 1979: 315, f. 260—267; 1982: 288, f. 41—42; Peng, 1992: 10, f. 3—6; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 169, f. 598—601; Logunov, 1996: 548, f. 3, 27—48.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Jilin; Palearctic.
Phlegra pisarskii **Zabka, 1985 (figs. 309J—K, 328H)**
Phlegra pisarskii Zabka, 1985: 431, f. 455—457; Zhang, Song & Zhu, 1992: 5, f. 8.
Distribution: Guangxi; Vietnam.
Phlegra thibetana **Simon, 1901 (fig. 310E—F)**
Phlegra thibetana Simon, 1901: 73; Proszynski, 1978a: 14, f. 14—18.
Distribution: Tibet; Bhutan.
Species inquirendae
Phlegra micans Simon, 1901: 64, Hong Kong; *Ph. semipullata* Simon, 1901: 64, Hong Kong.

Plexippoides Proszynski, 1984

Plexippoides annulipedis **(Saito, 1939) (fig. 309L—M)**
Plexippus annulipedis Saito, 1939: 40, f. 5. 4, pl. 1, f. 17.
Plexippoides annulipedis: Proszynski, 1976: 156, f. 292, 432—437; Song, Li & Wang, 1983: 23, f. 1—2; Bohdanowicz & Proszynski, 1987: 120—122, f. 233—238; Zhang, 1987: 252, f. 224.

Distribution: Hebei; Japan.
***Plexippoides cornutus* Xie *et* Peng**, 1993 (**figs.** 309N—O, 328I)
Plexippoides cornutus Xie & Peng, 1993: 19, f. 1—4; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 172, f. 602—605.
Distribution: Guizhou.
***Plexippoides discifer* (Schenkel**, 1953) (**figs.** 309P—Q, 310G—H, 328J)
Plexippus discifer Schenkel, 1953: 88, f. 41; Yin & Wang, 1979: 173, f. 23.
Plexippoides discifer: Proszynski, 1976: 156, f. 293; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 210, f. 192; Hu, 1984: 384, f. 400; Zhang, 1987: 253, f. 255; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 299, f. 315 (*P. discifos*); Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 173, f. 606—611.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Hunan, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Shandong.
***Plexippoides doenitzi* (Karsch**, 1879) (**figs.** 310I—J, 311A—B)
Hasarius doenitzi: Proszynski, 1973: 110, f. 33—38; Yin & Wang, 1979: 31, f. 9A—E; Hu, 1984: 364, f. 379.
Plexippoides doenitzi: Proszynski, 1984: 400, f. 2, 17; Bohdanowicz & Proszynski, 1987: 122, f. 239—245; Chen & Gao, 1990: 193, f. 246; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 298, f. 314.
Distribution: Guangdong, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Hunan; Japan.
***Plexippoides potanini* Proszynski**, 1984 (**figs.** 310K, 311C, 328K)
Plexippoides potanini Proszynski, 1984: 401, f. 10—12; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 175, f. 612—617.
Distribution: Hunan, Sichuan.
***Plexippoides regius* Wesolowska**, 1981 (**figs.** 310L—M, 311D)
Plexippoides regius Wesolowska, 1981: 73, f. 85—93; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 211, f. 193 (*P. rigius*); Hu, Wang & Wang, 1991: 49, f. 33—36; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 176, f. 618—624.
Distribution: Zhejiang, Anhui, Sichuan, Hunan, Shanxi, Bejing, Jilin; Korea, Russia.
***Plexippoides szechuanensis* Logunov**, 1993 (**figs.** 310N, 311E—G)
Plexippoides szechuanensis Logunov, 1993: 57, f. 7A—F.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Plexippoides validus* Xie *et* Yin**, 1991 (**fig.** 310O)
Plexippoides validus Xie & Yin, 1991: 30, f. 1—4; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 178, f. 625—628.
Distribution: Hunan, Guizhou.

Plexippus C. L. Koch, 1846

***Plexippus bhutani* Zabka**, 1990 (**figs.** 311G, 312A)
Plexippus bhutani Zabka, 1990: 173, f. 28—33; Xie & Peng, 1993: 21, f. 9—11; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 180, f. 629—631.
Distribution: Yunnan; Bhutan.
***Plexippus incognitus* Doenitz *et* Strand**, 1906
Plexippus incognitus Doenitz & Strand, in Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 399, T. 8, f. 120; Lee, 1964: 74, f. 28a-c; Hu, 1984: 384, f. 401; Namkung, Paik & Yoon, 1972: 95, f. 18.
Distribution: Taiwan; Korea, Japan.
***Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin**, 1827) (**figs.** 14K, 310P, 311B, 328L)
Attus paykulli Audouin, 1827: 409, pl, 7, f. 22.
Plexippus paykulli: Fox, 1937: 17; Lee, 1964: 74, f. 27i—k; Yin & Wang, 1979: 37, f. 21A—E; Writing Group, 1980: 201, f. 111; Wang, 1981: 135, f. 75; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 212, f. 194; Guo, 1985: 182, f. 2—105; Song, 1987: 300, f. 256; Zhang, 1987: 250, f. 222; Song, 1988: 134; Feng, 1990: 213, f. 188; Chen & Gao, 1990: 194, f. 247; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 296, f. 312; Yin & Wang, 1979: 37, f. 21; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 886, f. 62; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 181, f. 632—638; Zhao, 1993: 417, f. 217.

Hyllus minus Chamberlin, 1924: 33, pl. 7, f. 50. First synnymized with *P. paykulli* by Song in 1988.
Marpissa bengalensis Hu & Li, 1987: 331, f. 49.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Fujian, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong; Cosmopolitan.
***Plexippus petersi* (Karsch**, 1878) (**figs.** 310Q, 312C, 328M)
Plexippus petersi: Song & Chai, 1991: 21, f. 12; Xie, 1993: 359, f. 11—15; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 183, f. 639—645.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan; Africa to Japan, Philippines.
***Plexippus setipes* Karsch**, 1879 (**figs.** 311I, 312D, 328N; **pl.** 4F)
Phidippus setipes Karsch, 1879: 89.
Plexippus setipes: Yin & Wang, 1979: 37, f. 22; Writing Group, 1980: 201, f. 111; Wang, 1981: 136, f. 76; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 213, f. 195; Hu, 1984: 387, f. 403; Guo, 1985: 183, f. 2—106; Zhang, 1987: 251, f. 223; Song, 1987: 301, f. 257; Feng, 1990: 21, f. 189; Chen & Gao, 1990: 194, f. 248; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 297, f. 313; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 886, f. 63; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 185, f. 646—652; Zhao, 1993: 419, f. 218.
Dexippus berlandi Schenkel, 1963: 456, f. 259.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Gansu, Shandong; Turkmenistan, Vietnam, Japan.

Portia Karsch, 1878

***Portia heteroidea* Xie *et* Yin**, 1991 (**figs.** 311J, 312E)
Portia heteroidea Xie & Yin, 1991: 31, f. 5—13; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 187, f. 653—659.
Distribution: Hunan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shaanxi.
***Portia jianfeng* Song *et* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.** 311K—L)
Portia jianfeng Song & Zhu, 1998: 26, f. 1—3.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Portia orientalis* Murphy *et* Murphy**, 1983
Portia orientalis Murphy & Murphy, 1983: 40, f. 6, 9, 12, 16, 20.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
***Portia quei* Zabka**, 1985 (**figs.** 311M—N, 312F—G)
Portia quei Zabka, 1985: 438, f. 497—501; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 2; Song, Chen & Gong, 1990: 15, f. 1—4; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 314, f. 334; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 188, f. 660—666.
Distribution: Guangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou; Vietnam.
***Portia songi* Tang *et* Yang**, 1997 (**figs.** 311O—P, 312H, 313A, 328O)
Portia songi Tang & Yang, 1997: 353, f. 1—8.
Distribution: Gansu.
Species inquirenda
Portia fimbriata (Doleschall, 1859) Proszynski, 1990: 292, Hong Kong.

Pseudeuophrys Dahl, 1912

***Pseudeuophrys iwatensis* (Bohdanowicz *et* Proszynski**, 1987) (**figs.** 312M—N, 313D)
Euophrys iwatensis Bohdanowicz & Proszynski, 1987: 49, f. 18—26; Logunov, Cutler & Marusik, 1993: 106, f. 3.
Euophrys erraticus (non Walckenaer, 1825) Schenkel, 1936: 249; Proszynski, 1979: 306, f. 64—68; Paik, 1987: 12, f. 40—54; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 54, f. 142—145.
Pseudeuophrys iwatensis: Logunov, 1998: 118, f. 22, 27—28, 31—32.
Distribution: Gansu, Jilin; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Pseudicius Simon, 1885

***Pseudicius cambridgei* Proszynski *et* Zochowska**, 1981 (**fig.** 313B—C)
Pseudicius cambridgei Proszynski & Zochowska, 1981: 23, f. 12—13.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Pseudicius chinensis* Logunov**, 1995 (**fig.** 313D—E)
Pseudicius chinensis Logunov, 1995: 242, f. 28—29, 31.
Distribution: Sichuan (Kangding).
***Pseudicius cinctus* (O. P. -Cambridge**, 1885) (**figs.** 311Q—R, 313F—G)
Menemerus cinctus O. P. -Cambridge, 1885: 99.
Menemerus incertus O. P. -Cambridge, 1885: 100.
Pseudicius cinctus Proszynski & Zochowska, 1981: 26, f. 19—24; Zhou & Song, 1988: 8, f. 10a-e; Hu & Wu, 1989: 374, f. 292—294.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Central Asia to China.
***Pseudicius courtauldi* Bristowe**, 1935 (**figs.** 312I—J, 313H—I)
Pseudicius courtauldi Bristowe, 1935: 733, f. 21—24; Proszynski, 1990: 296; Logunov, 1993: 51, f. 4.
Icius courtauldi: Adreeva, Heciak & Proszynski, 1984: 373, f. 57—60; Song, Zhou & Wang, 1991: 248, f. 1—5.
Pseudicius picaceus (non Simon, 1868) Schenkel, 1936: 310.
Distribution: Xinjiang; China to Central Asia.
***Pseudicius deletus* (O. P. -Cambridge**, 1885) (**fig.** 313J—K)
Menemerus deletus O. P. -Cambridge, 1885: 101.
Pseudicius deletus Proszynski & Zochowska, 1981: 26, f. 14—15.
Distribution: Xinjiang.
***Pseudicius frigidus* (O. P. -Cambridge**, 1885) (**fig.** 313L—M)
Menemerus frigidus O. P. -Cambridge, 1885: 102.
Pseudicius frigidus Proszynski & Zochowska, 1981: 26, f. 16—18; Proszynski, 1992: 202, f. 153.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Afghanistan, Pakistan, India.
***Pseudicius himeshimensis* (Doenitz *et* Strand**, 1906) (**figs.** 312K—L, 313N)
Menemerus himeshimensis Doenitz & Strand, 1906: 395; Hu, 1984: 377, f. 393; Yaginuma, 1986: 234, f. 130. 2; Hu, 1990: 109, f. 1—8; Zhao, 1993: 407, f. 208.
Icius himeshimensis: Bohdanowicz & Proszynski, 1987: 66, f. 65—66.
Pseudicius himeshimensis: Proszynski, 1987: 151; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 191, f. 667—670.
Salticus koreanus: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 205, f. 723—726.
Distribution: Guangxi, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Shandong; Korea, Japan.
***Pseudicius koreanus* Wesolowska**, 1981 (**figs.** 312M, 313O, 328P)
Icius koreanus: Yaginuma, 1986: 233, f. 130.1; Bohdanowicz & Proszynski, 1987: 67, f. 67—73; Xiao, 1993: 123, f. 1—6.
Pseudicius koreanus Wesolowska, 1981: 60, f. 52—55; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 192, f. 671—679.
Distribution: Fujian, Guangxi, Yunnan; Korea, Japan.
Note: The Chinese specimens are different in the structures of epigyne and male palp shown by Peng *et al*. (1993).
***Pseudicius szechuanensis* Logunov**, 1995 (**fig.** 313P—Q)
Pseudicius szechuanensis Logunov, 1995: 242, f. 25—27.
Distribution: Sichuan (Kangding).
***Pseudicius vulpes* (Grube**, 1861) (**figs.** 312N, 313R—S, 328Q)
Attus vulpes Grube, 1861: 161.
Icius vulpes: Song, 1987: 303, f. 258; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 300, f. 317.
Pseudicius vulpes: Proszynski, 1979: 316, f. 276—278; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 194, f. 680—687; Logunov, 1995: 242, f. 30.

Laufeia aenea (non Simon, 1888) Xia, Ji, Zhu & Yu, 1980: 34, f. 9 (misidentification); Hu, 1984: 371, f. 387; Guo, 1985: 176, f. 2—201. Re-examined Xia's specimens from Jilin by Song.
Euophrys undulatovittata: Yin & Wang, 1979: 29, f. 5A—C; Chen & Gao, 1990: 182, f. 231; Zhao, 1993: 394, f. 197.
Distribution: Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan, Henan, Shaanxi, Beijing, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Russia.

Ptocasius Simon, 1885

***Ptocasius montiformis* Song**, 1991 (**fig.** 313T—U)
Ptocasius montiformis Song, 1991: 163, f. 1.
Distribution: Yunnan.
***Ptocasius songi* Logunov**, 1995 (**fig.** 312O—P)
Ptocasius songi Logunov, 1995: 243, f. 32—34.
Distribution: Sichuan (Kangding).
***Ptocasius strupifer* Simon**, 1901 (**figs.** 312Q, 313V, 329A)
Ptocasius strupifer Simon, 1901: 65; Zabka, 1985: 441, f. 517—529; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 317, f. 337; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 887, f. 64; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 196, f. 688—694.
Distribution: Hong Kong, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Yunnan; Vietnam.
***Ptocasius vittatus* Song**, 1991 (**fig.** 313W—X)
Ptocasius vittatus Song, 1991: 164, f. 2.
Distribution: Hainan.
***Ptocasius yunnanensis* Song**, 1991 (**fig.** 314A—B)
Ptocasius yunnanensis Song, 1991: 165, f. 3.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Rhene Thorell, 1869

***Rhene albigera* (C. L. Koch**, 1848) (**figs.** 314C, J, 329C)
Rhanis albigera C. L. Koch, 1848: 87, T. F. 1341.
Rhene albigera: Zabka, 1985: 442, f. 535—540; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 2; Proszynski, 1992: 203, f. 158—161; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 198, f. 695—699.
Distribution: Fujian, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hunan; India to Sumatra.
***Rhene atrata* (Karsch**, 1881) (**figs.** 314D, K, 329D)
Homalatus atrata Karsch, 1881: 39.
Rhene atrata: Lee, 1964: 75, f. 28g-i; Chen & Gao, 1990: 195, f. 249; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 887, f. 65; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 200, f. 700—707; Zhao, 1993: 421, f. 219; Logunov, 1993: 51, f. 3C—D.
Dendryphantes atratus: Proszynski, 1973: 102, f. 15—22; 1976: 51, f. 36—49; 1979: 304, f. 18—29; Yin & Wang 1979: 3, f. 4; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 306, 324.
Distribution: Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Sichuan, Hunan, Shandong; Korea, Japan, Russia.
***Rhene biembolusa* Song *et* Chai**, 1991 (**figs.** 314E—F, M—N, 329E)
Rhene biembolusa Song & Chai, 1991: 23, f. 14; Peng, Xie & Kim, 1994: 32, f. 5—9.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan.
***Rhene candida* Fox**, 1937
Rhene candida Fox, 1937: 18, f. 13.
Distribution: Sichuan.
***Rhene flavigera* (C. L. Koch**, 1848) (**fig.** 314G—H)
Rhanis flavigera C. L. Koch, 1848: 86, T. F. 1340.
Rhene flavigera: Zabka, 1985: 443, f. 541—543; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 2; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 313, f. 333; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 201, f. 708—714.

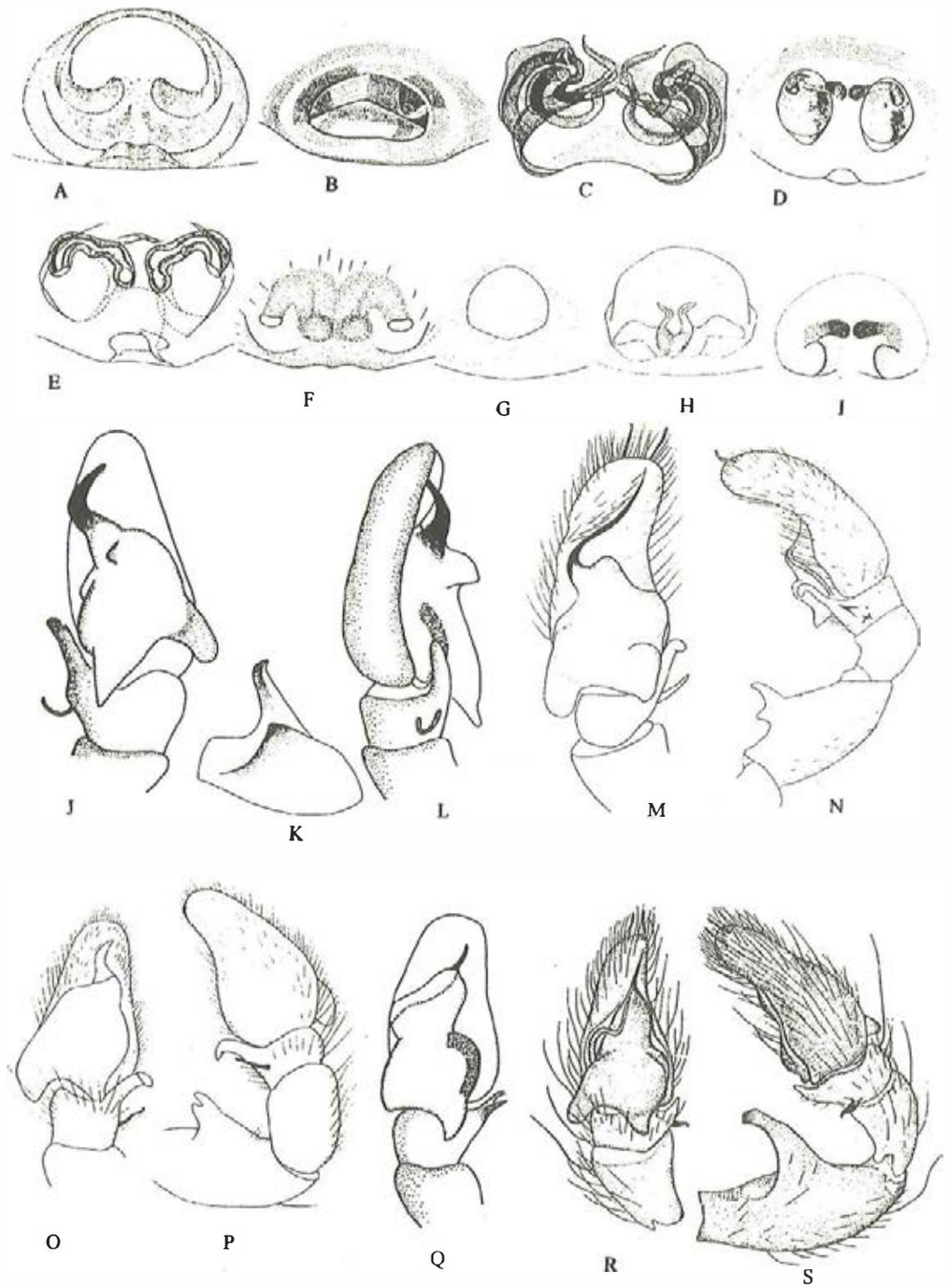

Fig. 300

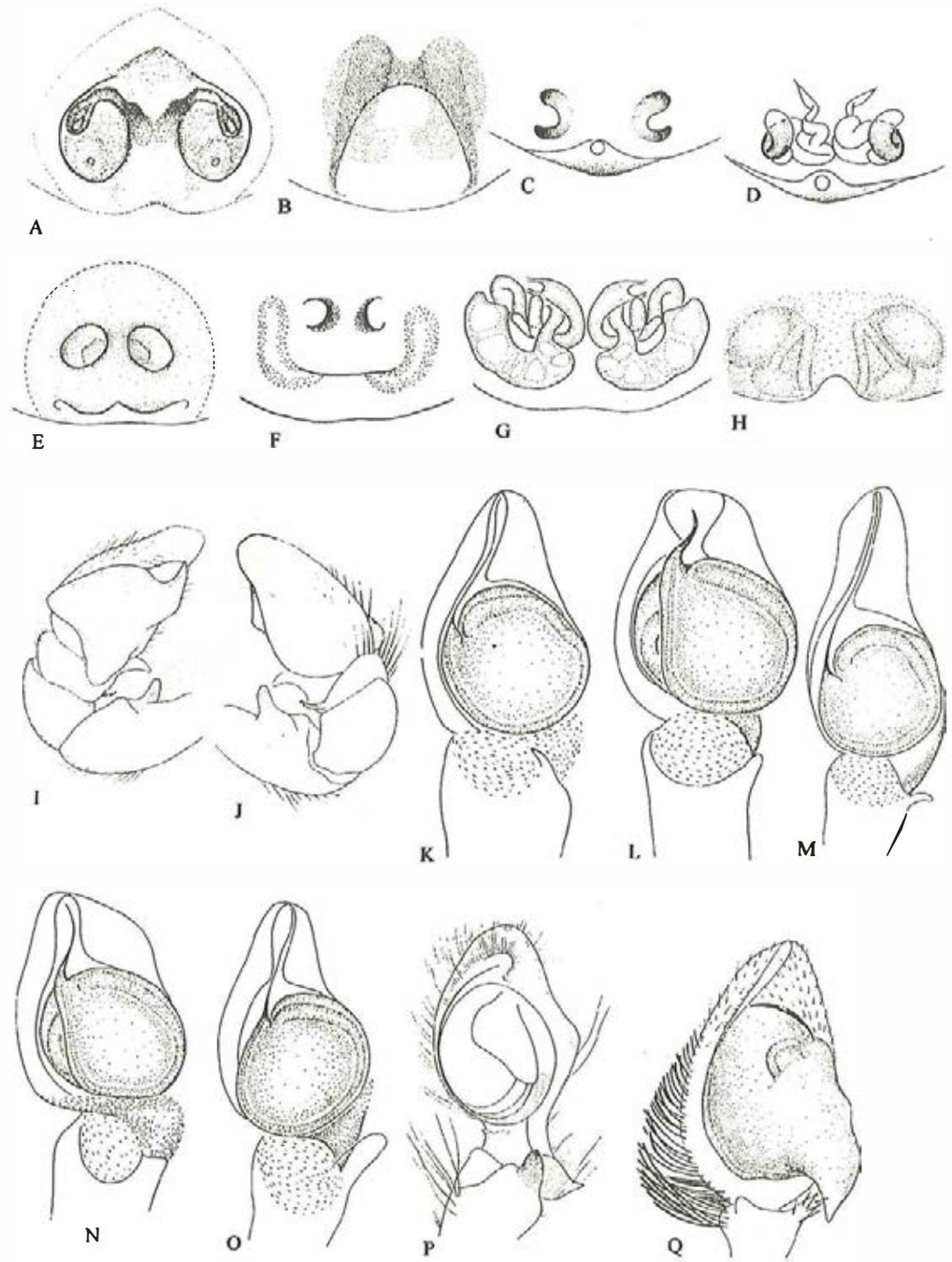

Fig. 301

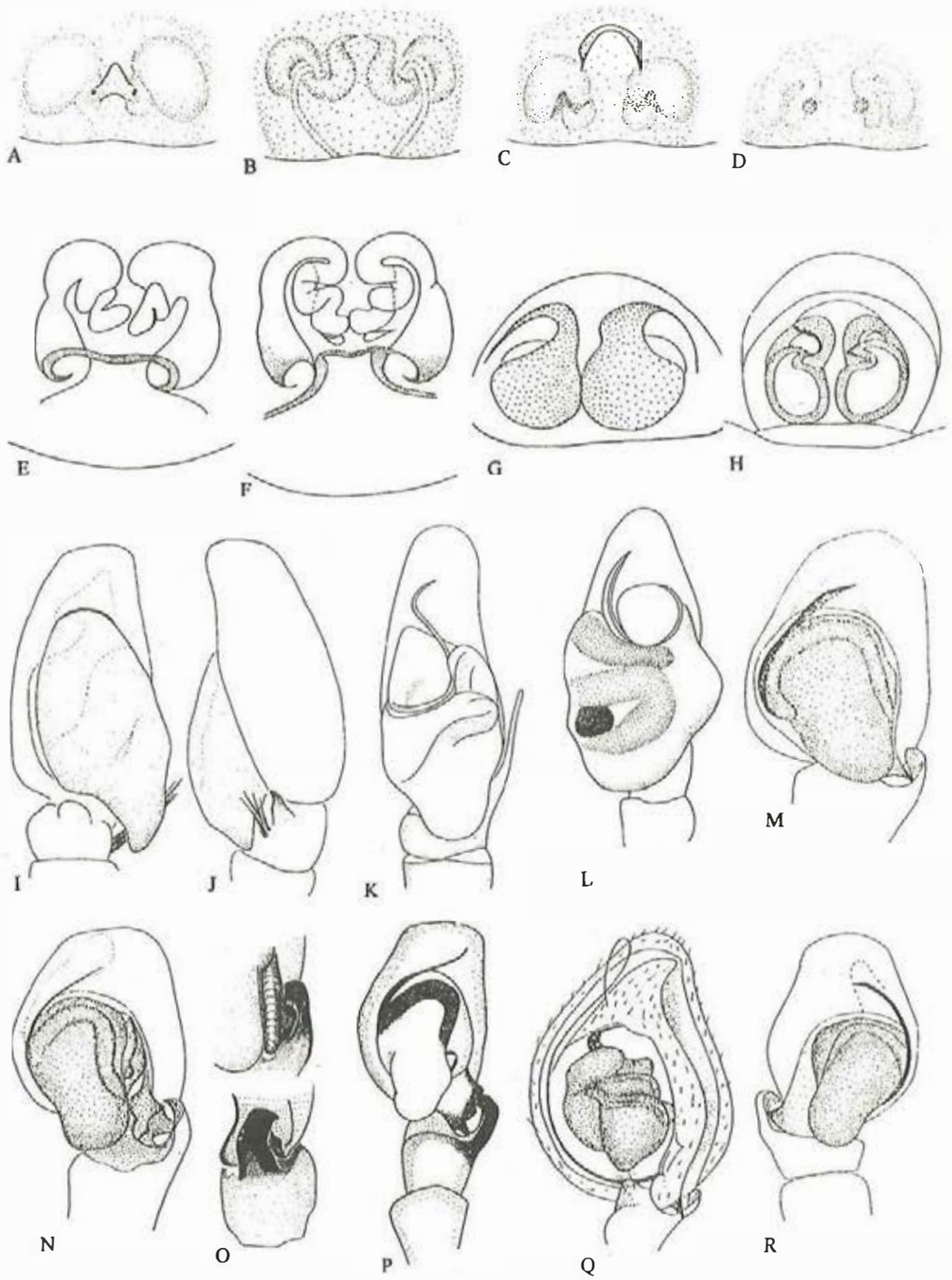

Fig. 302

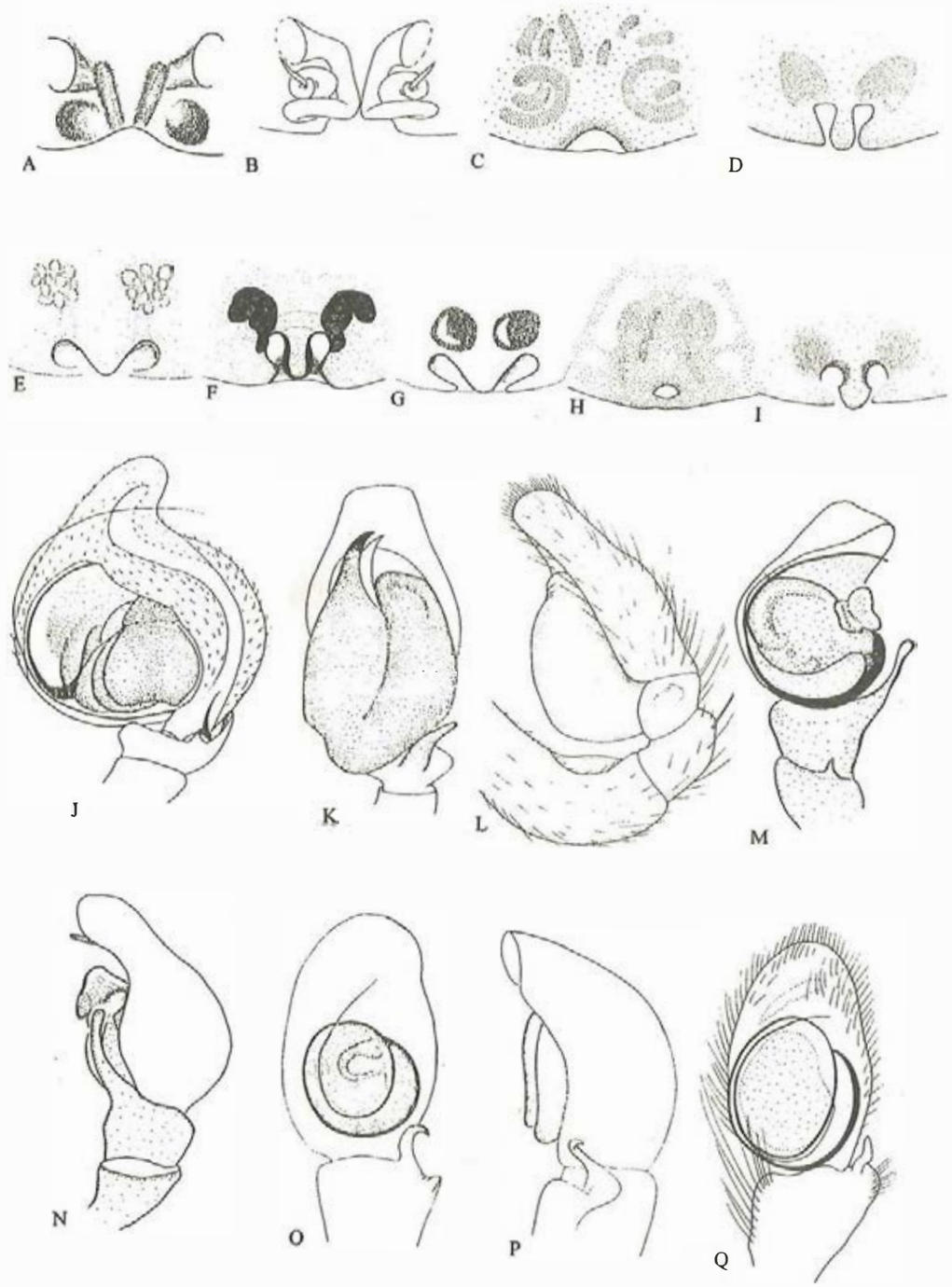

Fig. 303

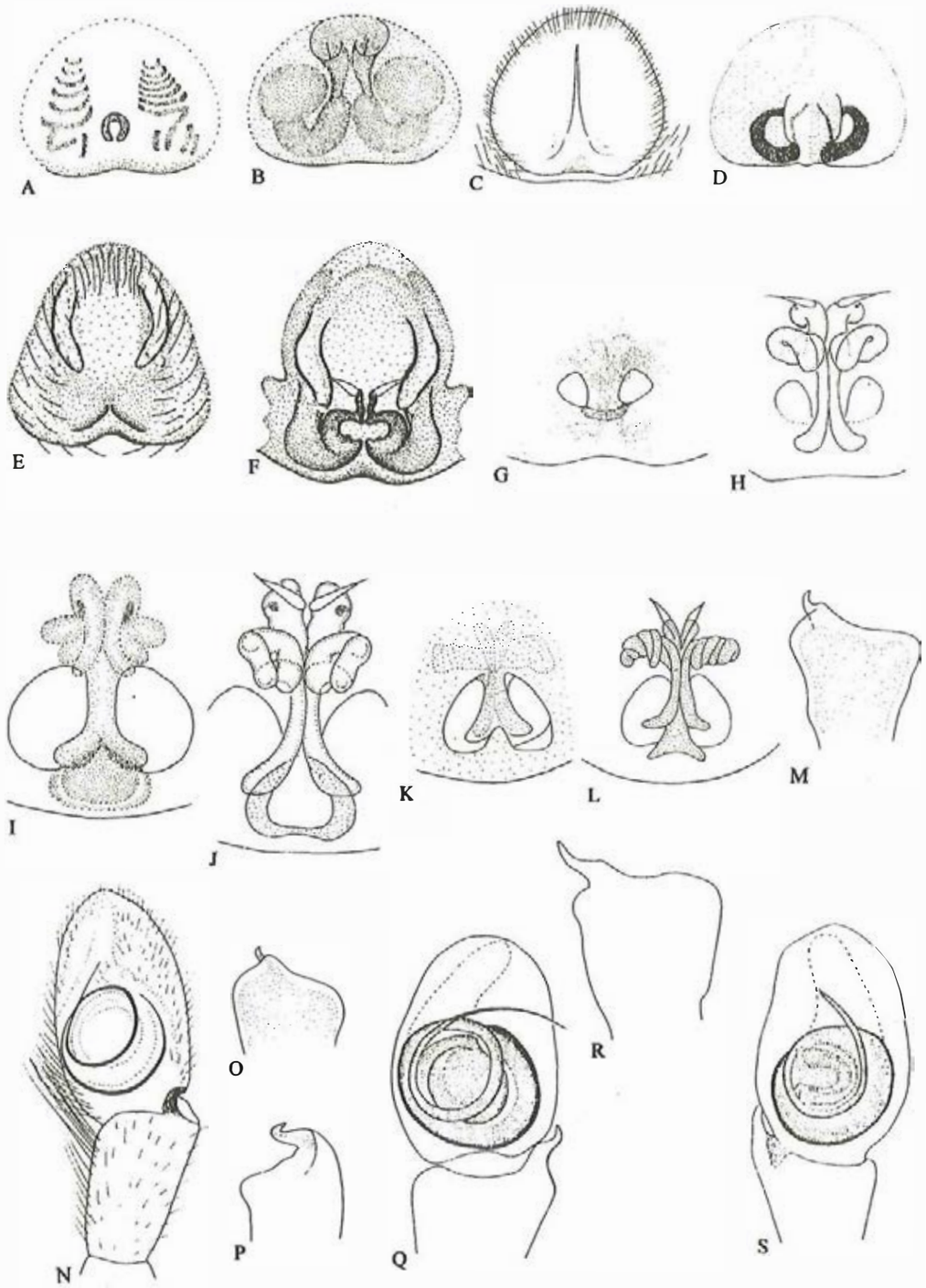

Fig. 304

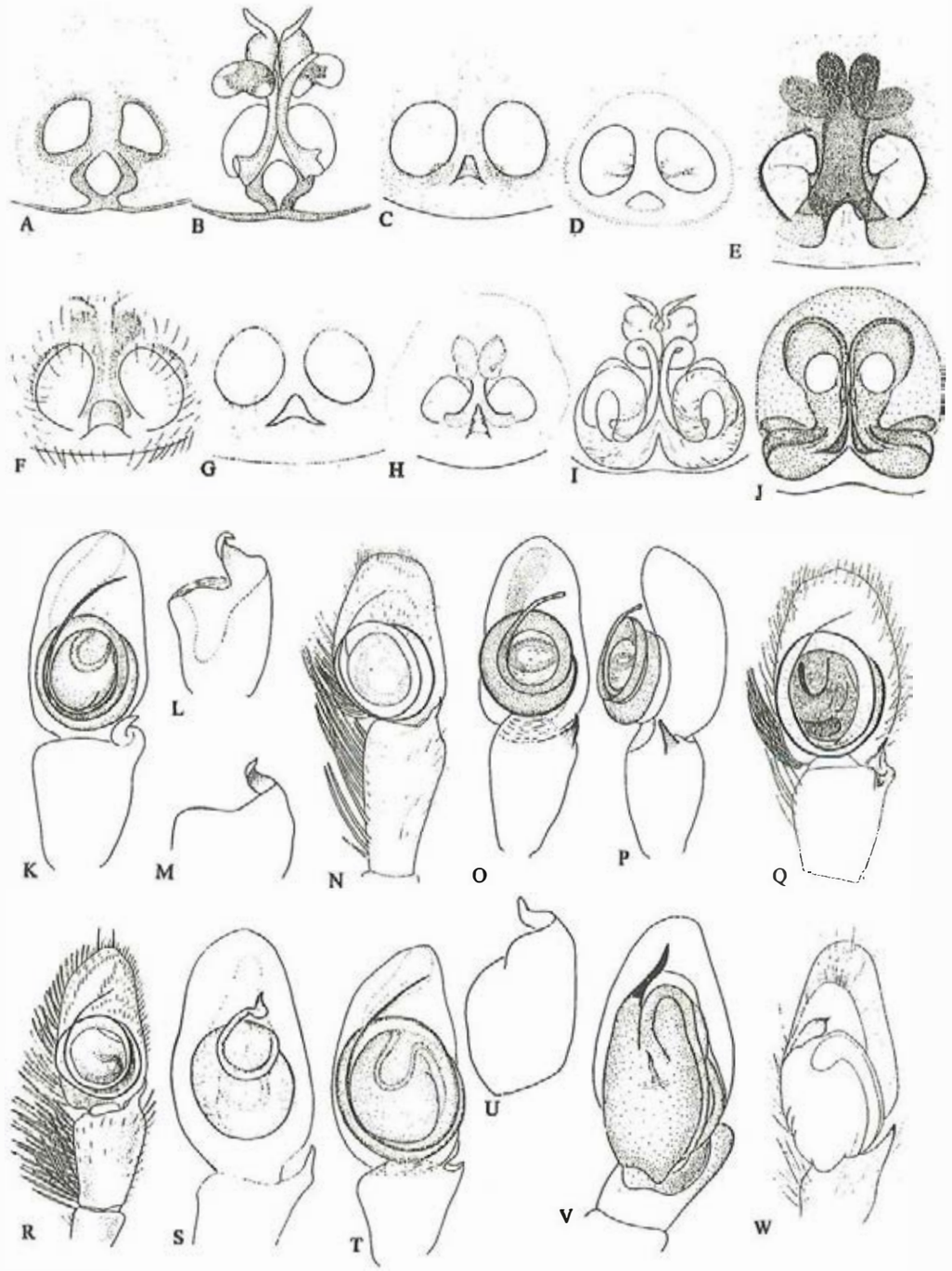

Fig. 305

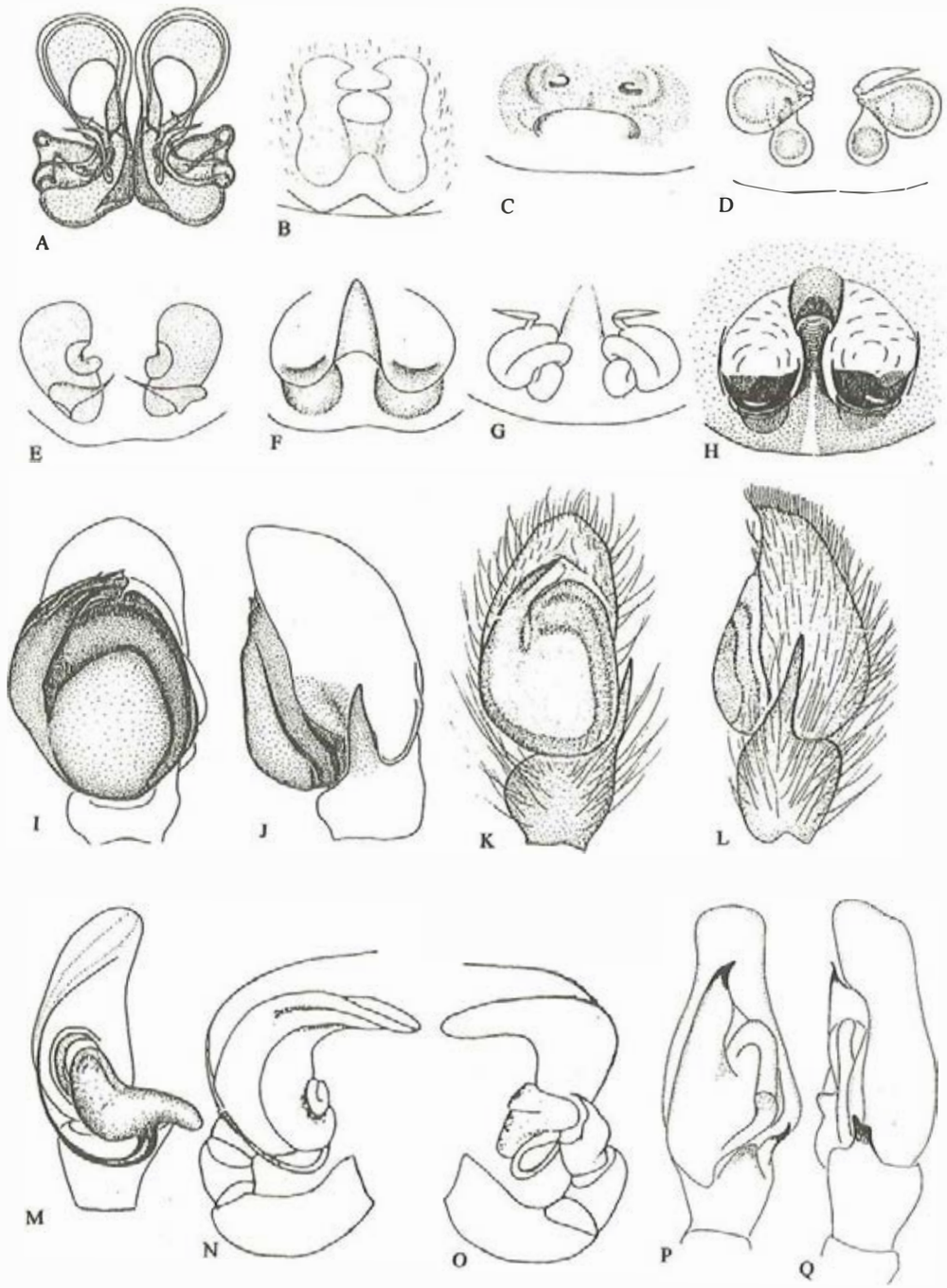

Fig. 306

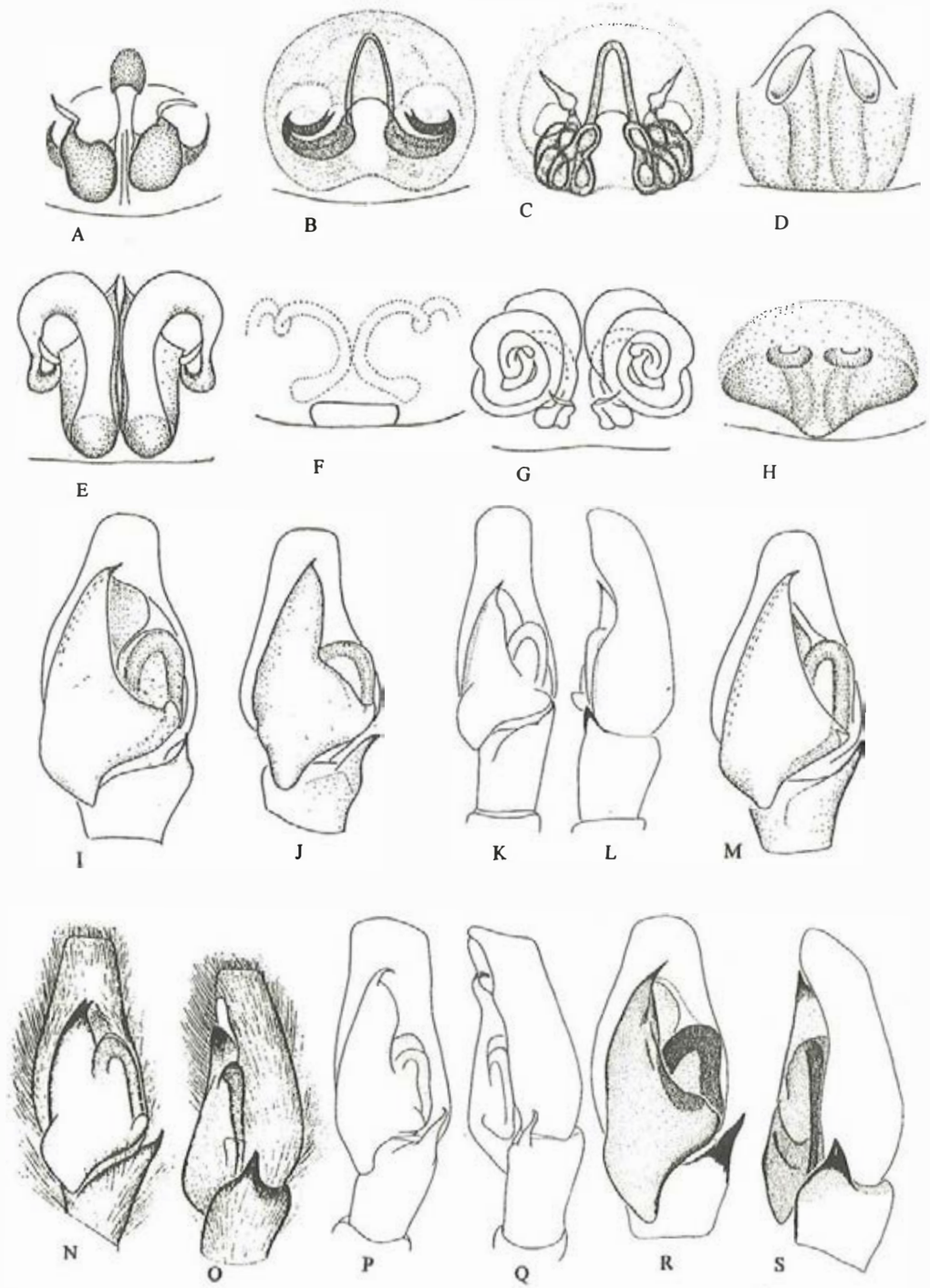

Fig. 307

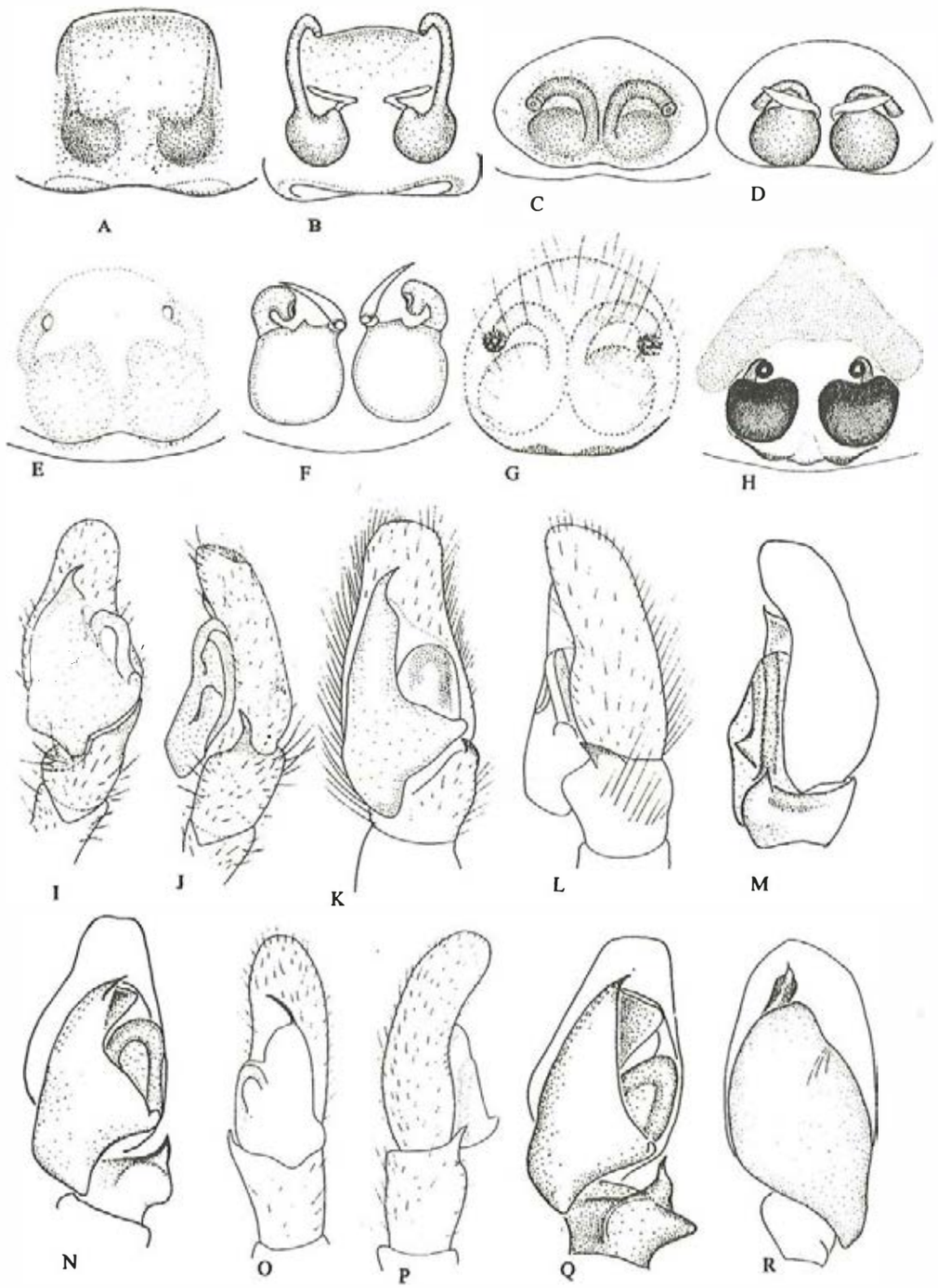

Fig. 308

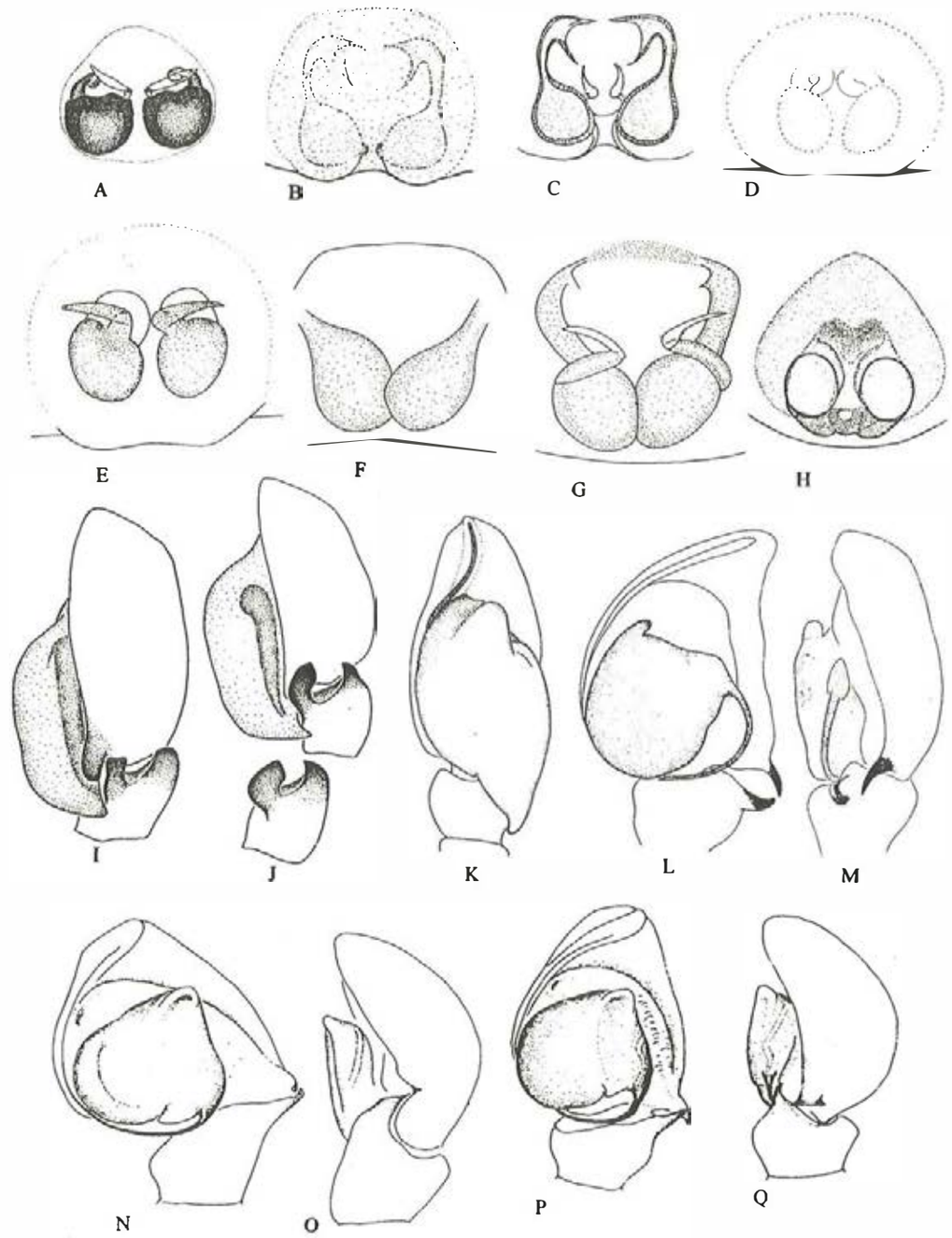

Fig. 309

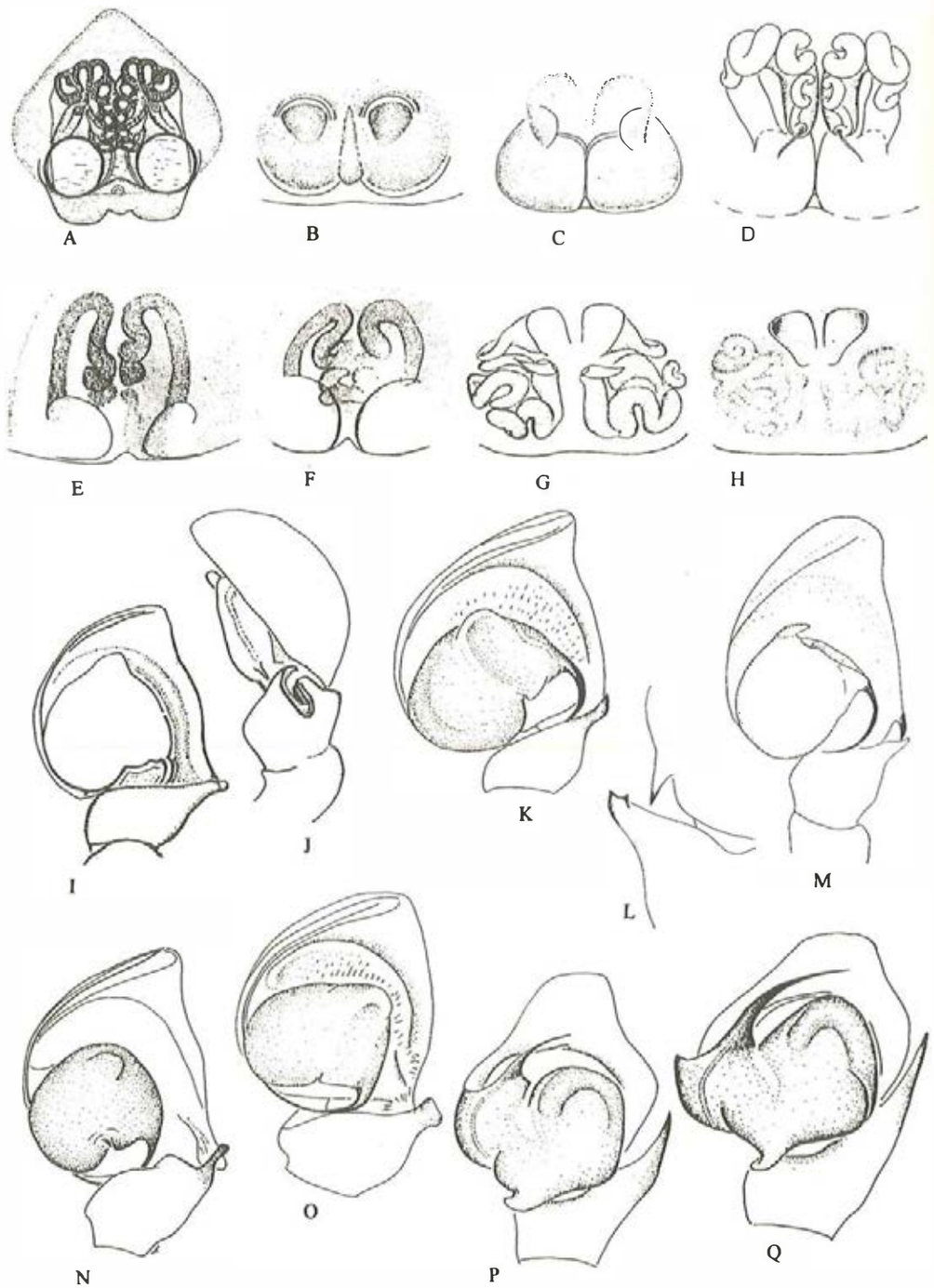

Fig. 310

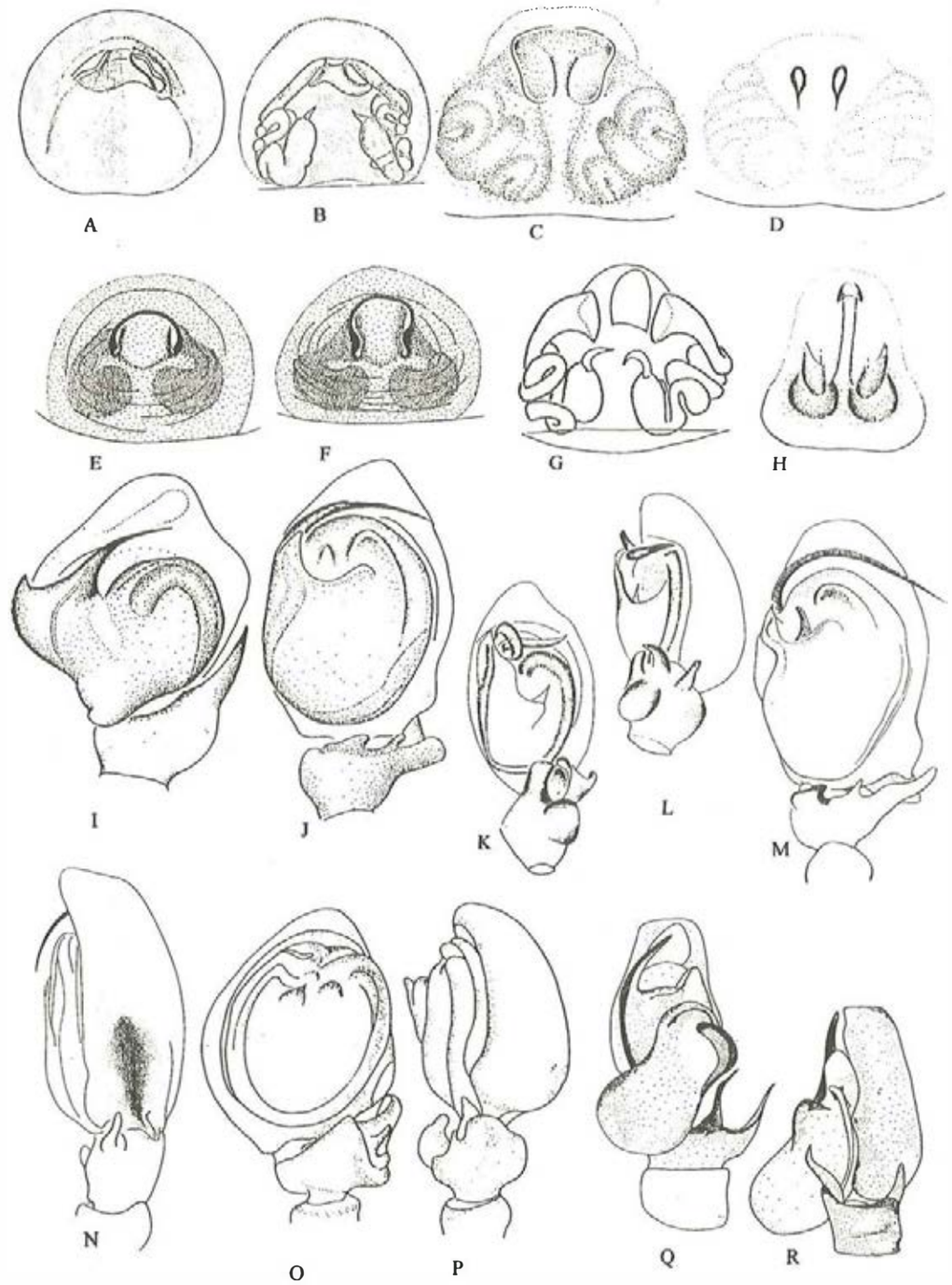

Fig. 311

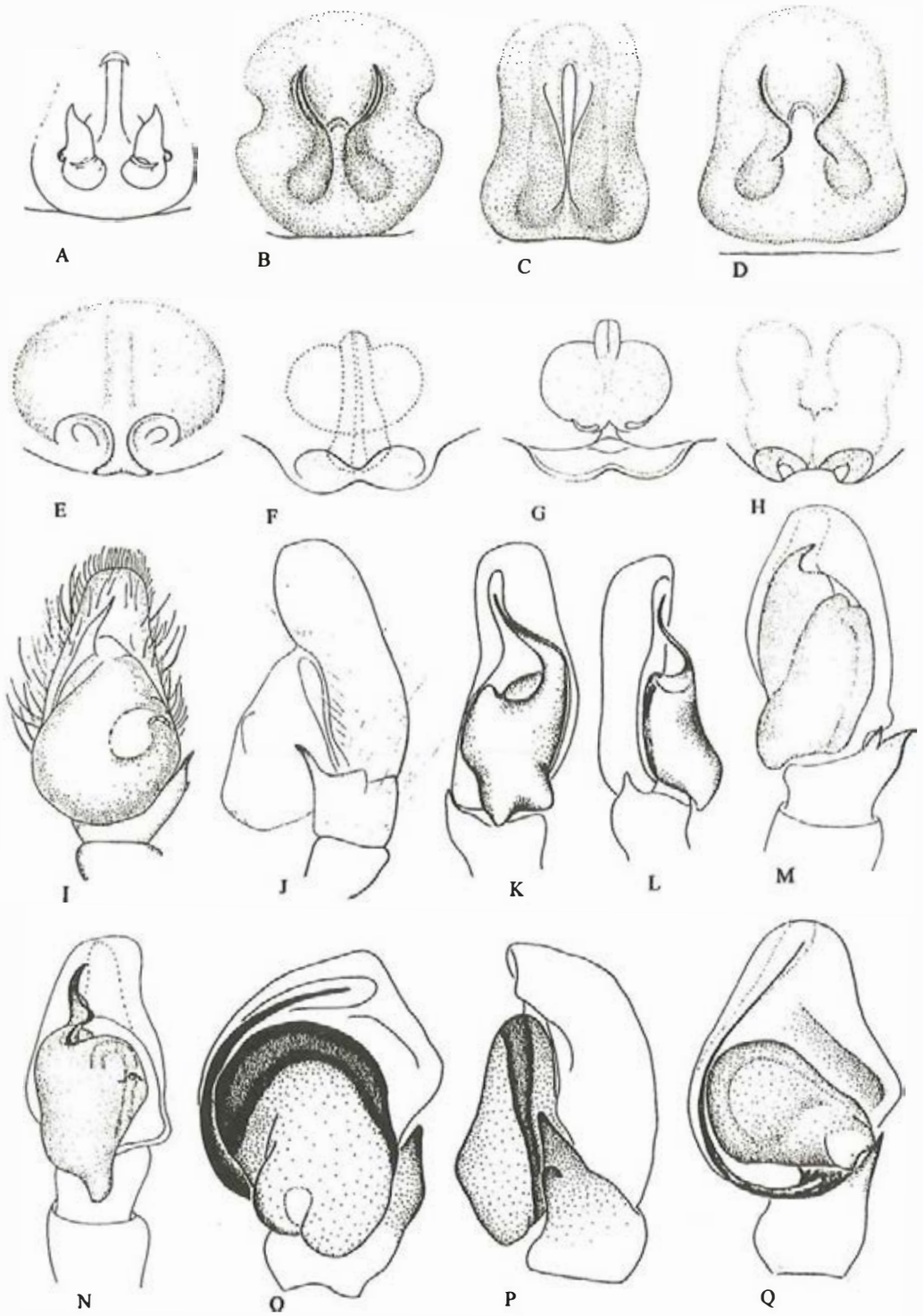

Fig. 312

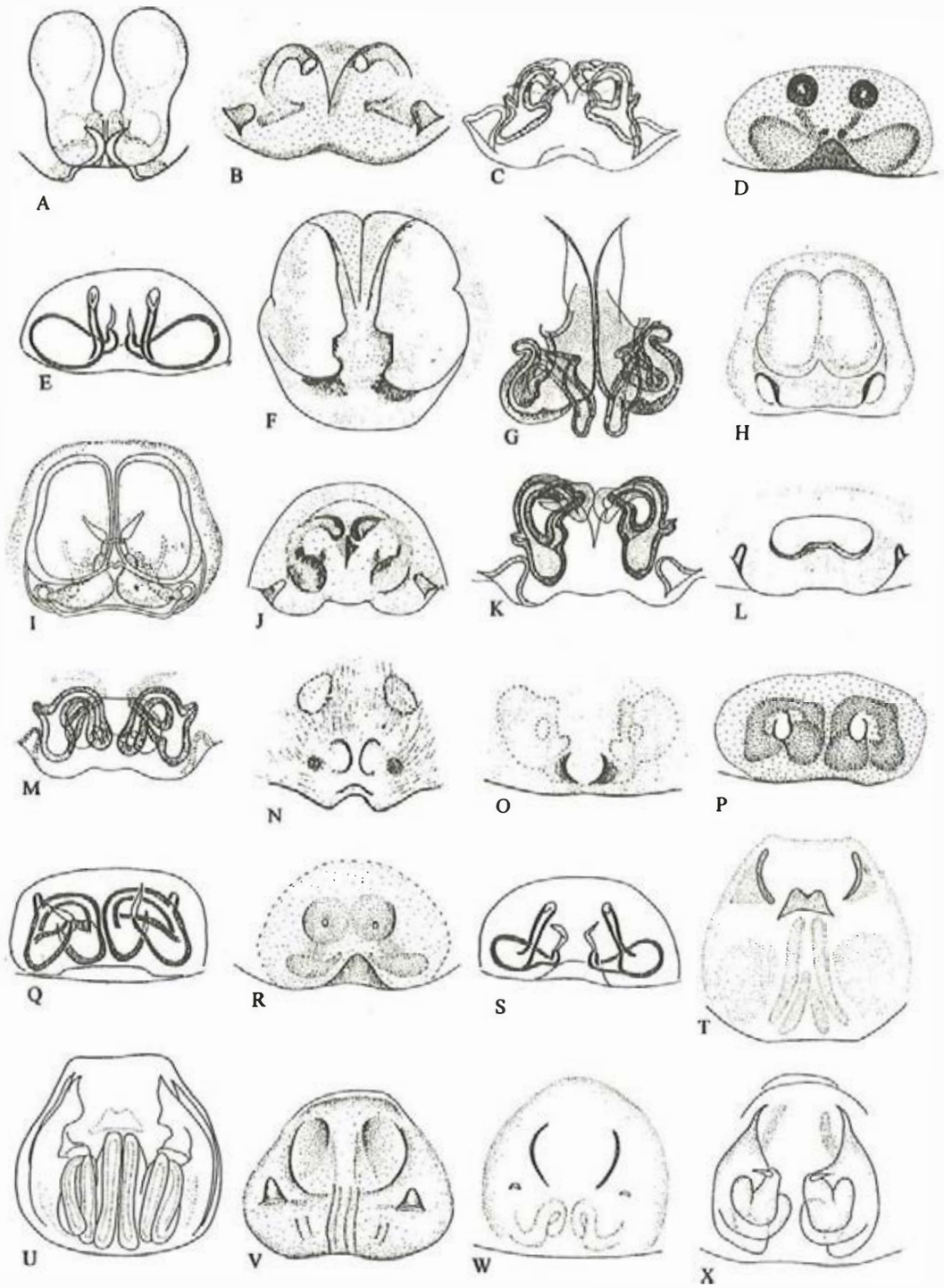

Fig. 313

Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hunan; Vietnam to Sumatra.
Rhene plana **(Schenkel, 1936) (fig. 315A—B)**
Ballus planus Schenkel, 1936: 244, f. 80.
Rhene plana: Logunov, 1993: 51, f. 3a—b (*planus*); Platnick, 1997: 930.
Distribution: Gansu.
Rhene rubrigera **(Thorell, 1887) (figs. 314O—P, 315C—D, 329F)**
Homallatus rubrigera Thorell, 1887: 347.
Rhene rubrigera: Zabka, 1985: 444, f. 544—562; Peng, 1989: 165, f. 12A—F; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 203, f. 715—722 (*R. rubigera*).
Distribution: Guangdong, Yunnan, Hunan, Hubei; India to Sumatra.
Rhene triapophyses **Peng, 1995 (fig. 314Q)**
Rhene triapophyses Peng, 1995: 35, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Yunnan.

Salticus Latreille, 1804

Salticus koreanus **Wesolowska, 1981 (fig. 315E)**
Salticus koreanus Wesolowska, 1981: 78, f. 102—105; Peng, 1989: 165, f. 13A—C; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 205, f. 723—726.
Distribution: Shandong; Korea.
Salticus potanini **Schenkel, 1963 (figs. 315F—G, I, 329G)**
Salticus potanini Schenkel, 1963: 410, f. 236; Wesolowska, 1981a: 79, f. 106—107; 1981b: 155, f. 81—83; Proszynski, 1982: 288, f. 43; Tu & Zhu, 1986: 494, f. 34—38; Zhou & Song, 1988: 8; f. 11a-c; Chen & Gao, 1990: 197, f. 251; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 206, f. 727—734.
Distribution: Taiwan, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Ningxia; Korea, Mongolia.

Siler Simon, 1888

Siler bielawskii **Zabka, 1985 (figs. 315H, 329H)**
Siler bielawskii Zabka, 1985: 446, f. 567—570; Xie, 1993: 359, f. 16—17; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 209, f. 735—738.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi; Vietnam.
Siler collingwoodi **(O. P. -Cambridge, 1871) (figs. 315G, 316A)**
Salticus collingwoodi O. P. -Cambridge, 1871: 617, 621.
Siler collingwoodi: Proszynski, 1985: 75, f. 24—26 (*S. colingwoodi*); Song & Chai, 1991: 14, f. 3.
Distribution: Hainan, Hong Kong; Sumatra.
Siler cupreus **Simon, 1889 (figs. 315K—L, 316B, 329I)**
Siler cupreus Simon, 1889: 250; Proszynski, 1985: 70, f. 1—11; Chen & Gao, 1990: 196, f. 250; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 888, f. 66; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 210, f. 739—744; Song & Li, 1997: 439, f. 50.
Silerella vittata: Yin & Wang, 1979: 38, f. 24; Writing Group, 1980: 210, f. 118; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 213, f. 196; Zhang, 1987: 255, f. 227; Feng, 1990: 215, f. 190; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 302, f. 320; Zhao, 1993: 426, f. 225.
Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Shandong; Japan.
Siler semiglaucus **(Simon, 1901) (figs. 315M, 316C—D, 329J)**
Cyllobelus semiglaucus Simon, 1901: 151.
Siler semiglaucus: Proszynski, 1985: 73, f. 14—17; Xie, 1993: 360, f. 18—23; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 212, f. 745—753.
Distribution: Guangxi, Yunnan; Sri Lanka to Philippines.
Siler severus **(Simon, 1901) (fig. 315N—O)**
Cyllobelus severus Simon, 1901: 151 (The-fou); Zhu, 1983: 109 (Yantai, =Chefoo).
Siler severus Proszynski, 1985: 73, f. 12—13.

Distribution: Shandong (Yantai).

Simaethula Simon, 1902

Simaethula formosana **Saito, 1923**
Simaethula formosana Saito 1923: 4, pl. 3, f. 5a-e.
Distribution: Taiwan.

Sitticus Simon, 1901

Sitticus albolineatus **(Kulczynski, 1895) (figs. 315P, 316E, 329K)**
Attus albolineatus Kulczynski, 1895: 77, pl. 2, f. 35.
Sitticus albolineatus: Proszynski, 1979: 63, f. 283—289; Hu & Wu, 1989: 386, f. 302. 1—5; Xie, 1993: 360, f. 23—27; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 215, f. 754—763.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Jilin; Korea, Russia.
Sitticus avocator **(O. P. -Cambridge, 1885) (figs. 315Q—R, 316F—G)**
Attus avocator O. P. -Cambridge, 1885: 106.
Sitticus avocator: Proszynski & Zochowska, 1981: 26, f. 25—26; Zhou & Song, 1988: 9, f. 12a-f, Hu & Wu, 1989: 386, f. 302. 6—10; Tang & Song, 1991a: 52, f. 4.
Sitticus paraviduus Schenkel, 1963: 402, f. 232; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 216, f. 198.
Distribution: Tibet, Shanxi, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Pakistan, Korea, Japan, Russia.
Sitticus clavator **Schenkel, 1936 (figs. 316H—J, 317A)**
Sitticus clavator Schenkel, 1936: 247, f. 81; Song, 1987: 303, f. 259; Logunov, 1993: 9, f. 7, 24—25; Song, Qian, Gao & Liu, 1996: 108, f. 4.
Distribution: Anhui, Gansu.
Sitticus diductus **O. P. -Cambridge, 1885**
Sitticus diductus O. P. -Cambridge, 1885: 104.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Karakorum.
Sitticus fasciger **(Simon, 1880) (figs. 316K, 317B)**
Attus fasciger Simon, 1880: 99, pl. 3, f. 1.
Sitticus fasciger: Song, Yu & Shang, 1981: 88, f. 14; Song & Hubert, 1983: 14, f. 33—3; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 215, f. 197; Hu, 1984: 390, f. 369. 2; Song, 1987: 304; f. 260; Zhang, 1987: 256, f. 228. 1—5;
Hu & Wu, 1989: 390, f. 304, 1—5; Feng, 1990: 216, f. 191. 1—5; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 216, f. 764—771; Zhao, 1993: 424, f. 222.
Distribution: Hunan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Russia, USA.
Sitticus floricola **(C. L. Koch, 1837) (fig. 316L—M)**
Euoprys floricola C. L. Koch, 1837: 34.
Sitticus floricola: Zhou & Song, 1985: 274, f. 5; Hu & Wu, 1989: 388, f. 303.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.
Sitticus niveosignatus **(Simon, 1880) (fig. 316N)**
Attus niveo-signatus Simon, 1880: 100.
Sitticus niveosignatus: Proszynski, 1976: 156, f. 305; Zabka, 1980: 241, f. 1—19; Song & Hubert, 1983: 14, f. 36; Song, 1987: 305, f. 261.
Distribution: Beijing.
Sitticus penicillatus **(Simon, 1875) (figs. 316O, 317C, 329L)**
Attus penicillatus Simon, 1875: 92.
Sitticus penicillatus: Yin & Wang, 1979: 39, f. 26; Zhu & Shi, 1983: 216, f. 199; Hu, 1984: 390, f. 407; Bohdanowicz & Proszynski, 1987: 130, f. 61—267; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 218, f. 772—777; Zhao, 1993: 425, f. 223.
Distribution: Guangdong, Yunnan, Anhui, Hunan, Guizhou, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Jilin; Palearctic.
Sitticus sinensis **Schenkel, 1963 (figs. 316P, 317D, 329M)**
Sitticus sinensis Schenkel, 1963: 404, f. 223; Yin & Wang, 1979: 39, f. 25; Zhu &

Shi, 1983: 217, f. 200; Hu, 1984: 391, f. 408; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 305, f. 32; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 219, f. 778—786; Zhao, 1993: 426, f. 224.
Distribution: Hunan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Shandong, Liaoning, Jilin.

Spartaeus Thorell, 1891

Spartaeus heterospineus **Song *et* Chai**, 1992 (**figs.** 316**Q**, 317**E**)
Spartaeus heterospineus Song & Chai, 1992: 81, f. 9; Song & Li, 1997: 438, f. 49.
Distribution: Hunan, Guizhou.
Spartaeus jianfengensis **Song *et* Chai**, 1991 (**figs.** 316**R**, 317**F—G**)
Spartaeus jianfengensis Song & Chai, 1991: 24, f. 15.
Distribution: Hainan.
Spartaeus platnicki **Song, Chen *et* Gong**, 1991 (**figs.** 317**H**, **J—K**, 318**A**)
Spartaeus platnicki Song, Chen & Gong, 1991: 424, f. 1—4.
Distribution: Hunan.
Spartaeus thialandica **Wanless**, 1984 (**figs.** 318**B**, 329**N**)
Spartaeus thialandica Wanless, 1984: 151, f. 5; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 2.
Distribution: Yunnan; Thailand.

Stenaelurillus Simon, 1885

Stenaelurillus hainanensis **Peng**, 1995 (**figs.** 317**L**, 318**C**, 329**O**)
Stenaelurillus hainanensis Peng, 1995: 36, f. 6—12.
Distribution: Hainan.
Stenaelurillus minutus **Song *et* Chai**, 1991 (**fig.** 317**M—N**)
Stenaelurillus minutus Song & Chai, 1991: 25, f. 16.
Distribution: Hainan.
Stenaelurillus triguttatus **Simon**, 1885
Stenaelurillus triguttatus Simon, 1885: 351.
Distribution: Tibet.

Synageles Simon, 1876

Synageles ramitus **Andreeva**, 1976 (**figs.** 317**O—P**, 318**D—E**)
Synageles ramitus Andreeva, 1976: 81, f. 84—85; Logunov & Rakov, 1996: 70, f. 9—11, 23—25.
Synageles charitonovi (non Andreeva, 1976: 80, f. 82—83) Zhou & Song, 1988: 10, f. 13; Zhao, 1993: 422, f. 220 (misidentification).
Distribution: Xinjiang; Central Asia to China.
Synageles venator (**Lucas** , 1836) (**fig.** 318**F—G**)
Synageles venator: Zhou & Song, 1988: 11, f. 14; Hu & Wu, 1989: 395, f. 286. 7—8; Zhao, 1993: 423, f. 221; Logunov & Rakov, 1996: 73, f. 22, 36—42.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Palearctic.

Synagelides Strand, 1906

Synagelides agoriformis **Strand**, 1906 (**figs.** 317**Q**, 318**H—I**, 319**A**)
Synagelides agoriformis Strand, in Boesenberg & Strand, 1906: 330; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 222, f. 787—794.
Distribution: Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang; Korea, Japan, Russia.
Synagelides annae **Bohdanowicz**, 1979 (**figs.** 318**J—K**, 319**B—C**)
Synagelides annae Bohdanowicz, 1979: 56, f. 9—17; Xie & Yin, 1990: 302, f. 16—19; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 224, f. 795—800; Song & Li, 1997: 440, f. 51.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei; Japan.
Synagelides cavaleriei (**Schenkel**, 1963) (**figs.** 318**L—M**, 319**D—E**)
Tagoria cavaleriei Schenkel, 1963: 394, f. 227.
Synagelides cavaleriei: Hu & Li, 1987b: 334; Bodhanowicz & Heciak, 1982: 248, f. 1—9.

Distribution: Guizhou (? Anschun fu, Gandchuen fu, type localities), Tibet.
Synagelides gambosus **Xie *et* Yin**, 1990 (**figs.** 318**N—O**, 319**F—G**)
Synagelides gambosa Xie & Yin, 1990: 298, f. 1—7; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 225, f. 801—807.
Distribution: Guangxi, Hunan.
Synagelides longus **Song *et* Chai**, 1992 (**fig.** 319**H**)
Synagelides longus Song & Chai, 1992: 82, f. 10; Song & Li, 1997: 441, f. 52.
Distribution: Hubei.
Synagelides lushanensis **Xie *et* Yin**, 1990 (**figs**, 318**D**, 319**I**, 320**A**, 329**P**)
Synagelides lushanensis Xie & Yin, 1990: 330, f. 8—15; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 227, f. 808—815.
Distribution: Jiangxi.
Synagelides palpalis **Zabka**, 1985 (**fig.** 320**B—C**)
Synagelides palpalis Zabka, 1985: 447, f. 573—580; Song & Chai, 1991: 26, f. 17.
Distribution: Hainan; Vietnam.
Synagelides tianmu **Song**, 1990 (**figs.** 320**D—E**, 329**Q**)
Synagelides tianmu Song, 1990: 343, f. 4.
Distribution: Zhejiang.
Synagelides yunnan **Song *et* Zhu**, 1998 (**fig.** 320**F—G**)
Synagelides yunnan Song & Zhu, 1998: 27, f. 4—5.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Synagelides zhilcovae **Proszynski**, 1979 (**figs.** 320**H**, 321**A**, 329**R**)
Synagelides zhilcovae Proszynski, 1979: 319, f. 316—317; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 229, f. 816—818.
Distribution: Jilin; Russia.

Talavera Peckham *et* Peckham, 1909

Talavera aequipes (**O. P. -Cambridge**, 1871) (**figs.** 319**J—K**, 321**B—C**)
Salticus aequipes O. P. -Cambridge, 1871: 399, f. 4.
Euophrys aequipes: Zhou & Song, 1987: 23, f. 7a-c; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 53, f. 138—141.
Talavera aequipes: Logunov, 1992: 78, f. 21, 32—34.
Distribution: Hunan, Xinjiang, Jilin; Europe.
Talavera petrensis **C. L. Koch**, 1837 (**figs.** 321**D—E**, 330**A**)
Euophrys petrensis: Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 57, f. 150—153.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Europe.
Talavera trivittata (**Schenkel**, 1963) (**fig.** 321**F**)
Euophrys trivittata Schenkel, 1963: 401, f. 231; Wesolowska, 1981: 130, f. 8—9; Hu, 1984: 359, f. 374. 1—2.
Talavera trivittata: Logunov, 1992: 78.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia; Korea.

Tasa Wesolowska, 1981

Tasa davidi (**Schenkel**, 1963) (**figs.** 319**L—M**, 330**B**)
Thianella davidi Schenkel, 1963: 412.
Tasa davidi: Wesolowska, 1981: 157, f. 88—92; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 230, f. 819—823.
Distribution: Jiangxi, Hunan, Shaanxi.
Tasa nipponica **Bohdanowicz *et* Proszynski**, 1987 (**fig.** 319**N—O**)
Tasa nipponica Bohdanowicz & Proszynski, 1987: 143, f. 300—303; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 318—319.
Distribution: Zhejiang; Japan.

Telamonia Thorell, 1887

Telamonia caprina **(Simon, 1903) (figs. 319P—Q, 320E, 330C)**
Viciria caprina Simon, 1903: 743.
Telamonia caprina: Zabka, 1985: 448, f. 581—590; Zhang, Song & Zhu, 1992: 5, f. 9; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 232, f. 824—829; Song & Zhu, 1994: 43.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hunan; Vietnam.
Telamonia festiva **Thorell, 1887 (figs. 320I, 321H)**
Telamonia festiva Thorell, 1887: 386; Proszynski, 1984: 421, f. 11—17; Zabka, 1985: 450, f. 596—610; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 3; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 234, f. 830—836.
Distribution: Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan; Vietnam, Myanmar, Indonesia.
Telamonia vlijmi **(Proszynski, 1976) (figs. 320J, 322A, 330D)**
Viciria vlijmi Proszynski, 1976: 156, f. 291.
Telamonia vlijmi: Proszynski, 1984: 423, f. 18—25; Song, 1987: 309, f. 264; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 303, f. 321; Zhang, Song & Zhu, 1992: 5, f. 9; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 235, f. 837—847; Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 235, f. 837—847.
Distribution: Fujian, Zhejiang, Guangxi, Anhui, Hunan; Korea, Japan.
Species inquirenda
Telamonia mustellina Simon, 1901: 61, Hong Kong.

Thiania C. L. Koch, 1846

Thiania bhamoensis **Thorell, 1887 (figs. 320K, 322B, 330E)**
Thiania bhamoensis Thorell, 1887: 357; Zabka, 1985: 452, f. 616—624; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 238, f. 848—854.
Distribution: Guangdong, Yunnan; Myanmar to Sumatra.
Thiania cavaleriei **Schenkel, 1963 (fig. 320L—M)**
Thiania cavaleriei Schenkel, 1963: 406, f. 234; Proszynski, 1976: 150, f. 94.
Distribution: Gansu.
Thiania inermis **(Karsch, 1897) (fig. 320N—O)**
Marptusa inermis Karsch in Lendl, 1897: 702.
Thiania inermis: Proszynski, 1983: 284, f. 3—4.
Distribution: Hong Kong.
Thiania suboppressa **Strand, 1907 (figs. 320P, 322C, 330F)**
Thiania suboppressa Strand, 1907: 569; Zabka, 1985: 453, f. 625—631; Huang, Song & Zhang, 1988: 3; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 240, f. 855—861.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Hunan; Vietnam.
Species inquirenda
Thiania chrysogramma Simon, 1901: 61, Hong Kong.

Thyene Simon, 1885

Thyene bivittata **Xie *et* Peng, 1995 (fig. 321I—J)**
Thyene bivittata Xie & Peng, 1995: 105, f. 1.
Distribution: Hunan, Yunnan.
Thyene imperialis **(Rossi, 1846) (figs. 321K—L, 322D—E, 330G)**
Thyene imperialis: Wesolowska, 1981: 159, f. 93—95; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 242, f. 862—868; Xie & Peng, 1995: 107, f. 5.
Thyene sinensis Schenkel, 1963: 441, f. 253.
Distribution: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Hubei; Mediterranean to East Africa, India, Indonesia.
Thyene orientalis **Zabka, 1985 (figs. 321M—N, 330H)**
Thyene orientalis Zabka, 1985: 454, f. 632—635; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 244, f. 869—873; Xie & Peng, 1995: 107, f. 6; Song & Li, 1997: 442, f. 53.
Distribution: Hunan; Vietnam.

Thyene radialis **Xie *et* Peng, 1995 (figs. 321O—P, 330I)**
Thyene radialis Xie & Peng, 1995: 105, f. 2.
Distribution: Hunan.
Thyene triangula **Xie *et* Peng, 1995 (figs. 321Q, 322I, 330J)**
Thyene triangula Xie & Peng, 1995: 106, f. 3.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Thyene yuxiensis **Xie *et* Peng, 1995 (figs. 322J—K, 330K)**
Thyene yuxiensis Xie & Peng, 1995: 106, f. 4.
Distribution: Hunan, Yunnan.

Yaginumaella Proszynski, 1979

Yaginumaella badongensis **Song *et* Chai, 1992 (figs. 322F, 330L)**
Yaginumaella badongensis Song & Chai, 1992: 82, f. 11; Song & Li, 1997: 443, f. 54.
Distribution: Hubei.
Yaginumaella bilaguncula **Xie *et* Peng, 1995 (figs. 322G, 330M)**
Yaginumaella bilaguncula Xie & Peng, 1995: 290, f. 6—8.
Distribution: Yunnan.
Yaginumaella flexa **Song *et* Chai, 1992 (figs. 322L, 330N)**
Yaginumaella flexa Song & Chai, 1992: 83, f. 12; Song & Li, 1997: 443, f. 55.
Distribution: Hunan.
Yaginumaella longnanensis **Yan, Tang *et* Kim, 1997 (figs. 322H, M—N, 323A)**
Yaginumaella longnanensis Yan, Tang & Kim, 1997: 47, f. 1—9.
Distribution: Gansu.
Yaginumaella medvedevi **Proszynski, 1979 (figs. 322O, 323B—C)**
Yaginumaella medvedevi Proszynski, 1979: 320, f. 318—322; Tu & Zhu, 1986: 95, f. 39—41; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 245, f. 874—881.
Distribution: Shanxi, Jilin; Korea, Russia.
Yaginumaella montana **Zabka, 1981 (fig. 323D)**
Yaginumaella montana Zabka, 1981: 26, f. 48—49; Xie & Peng, 1995: 292, f. 13—15.
Distribution: Hunan; Bhutan.
Yaginumaella nanyuensis **Xie *et* Peng, 1995 (fig. 323E)**
Yaginumaella nanyuensis Xie & Peng, 1995: 291, f. 9—12.
Distribution: Hunan.
Yaginumaella nepalica **Zabka, 1980 (fig. 323F)**
Yaginumaella nepalica Zabka, 1980: 376, f. 10, 14, 17; Hu & Li, 1987b: 335, f. 52. 1—3.
Distribution: Tibet; Nepal.
Yaginumaella thakkholaica **Zabka, 1980 (figs. 322P—Q, 323G)**
Yaginumaella thakkholaica Zabka, 1980: 373, f. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12—13, 16; Hu & Li, 1987a: 382, f. 45. 1—3.
Distribution: Tibet; Nepal.
Yaginumaella variformis **Song *et* Chai, 1992 (fig. 323H)**
Yaginumaella variformis Song & Chai, 1992: 83, f. 13; Song & Li, 1997: 444, f. 56.
Distribution: Hubei.

Yllenus Simon, 1868

Yllenus albocinctus **(Kroneberg, 1875) (figs. 322R, 323I, 324A—B)**
Yllenus albocinctus: Proszynski, 1968: 463, f. 25, 38, 52, 66, 136—143; Hu & Wu, 1989: 396, f. 308. 1—2.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Central Asia, Russia.
Yllenus auspax **(O. P. -Cambridge, 1885) (figs. 323J—K, 324C—D)**
Attus auspax O. P. -Cambridge, 1885: 104.

Yllenus auspax: Proszynski & Zochowska, 1981: 29, f. 27—30; Zhou & Song, 1988: 11, f. 15a-e; Hu & Wu, 1989: 396, f. 309. 1—5; Wesolowska, 1996: 44, f. 36.
Distribution: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia; Central Asia, Mongolia.

***Yllenus bajan* Proszynski**, 1968 (**figs. 323L—M, 324E—F**)
Yllenus bajan Proszynski, 1968: 440, f. 92—97; Hu & Wu, 1989: 397, f. 310. 1—7; Tang & Song, 1991: 52, f. 3A—C.
Distribution: Xinjiang; Mongolia.

***Yllenus bator* Proszynski**, 1968 (**fig. 324G—H**)
Yllenus bator Proszynski, 1968: 444, f. 98—100; Hu & Li, 1987b: 334, f. 51. 1—5.
Distribution: Tibet; Mongolia.

***Yllenus robustior* Proszynski**, 1968 (**figs. 323N—O, 324I—J**)
Yllenus robustior Proszynski, 1968: 435, f. 18, 33, 58, 85—89; Logunov, 1993: 51, f. 2; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 247, f. 882—885.
Yllenus hamifer (non Simon, 1895):Schenkel, 1936: 309, f. 109 (Re-examined and identified as *Y. robustior* by Logunov, 1993); Zhou & Song, 1988: 13, f. 16 (Re-examined and identified by Song); Hu & Wu, 1989: 398, f. 311.
Distribution: Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang.

Zeuxippus Thorell, 1891

***Zeuxippus pallidus* Thorell**, 1895 (**figs. 323P, 324K, 330O**)
Zeuxippus pallidus Thorell, 1895: 331; Zabka, 1985: 456, f. 639—645; Peng, 1989: 165, f. 14A—D; Peng, Xie & Xiao, 1993: 249, f. 886—893.
Distribution: Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Guizhou; Bangladesh, Myanmar, Vietnam.

***Zeuxippus yunnanensis* Peng *et* Xie**, 1995 (**figs. 324L, 330P**)
Zeuxippus yunnanensis Peng & Xie, 1995: 134, f. 1—5.
Distribution: Hainan, Yunnan.

Species inquirendae
Chalcoscirtus flavipes (Caporiacco, 1935), *Ch. infimus flavipes* Caporoacco, 1935: 197, see Proszynski, 1976: 43, f. 362—363, Karakorum; *Ch. glacialis* Caporiacco, 1935: 197, t. 5, f. 1, see Proszynski, 1976: 43, f. 364—366, Karakorum;

Species incertae sedis
Attus beneficus O. P.-Cambridge, 1885; 103, Yarkand; *A. chlorommatus* Cantor, 1842: 491, Zhejiang; *Bagheera typica* Caporiacco, 1935: 215, T. 6, F. 1, Karakorum; *Ocrisiona frenata* Simon, 1901: 63, Hong Kong, Zabka (1980: 27) suggested transfer to other genus.

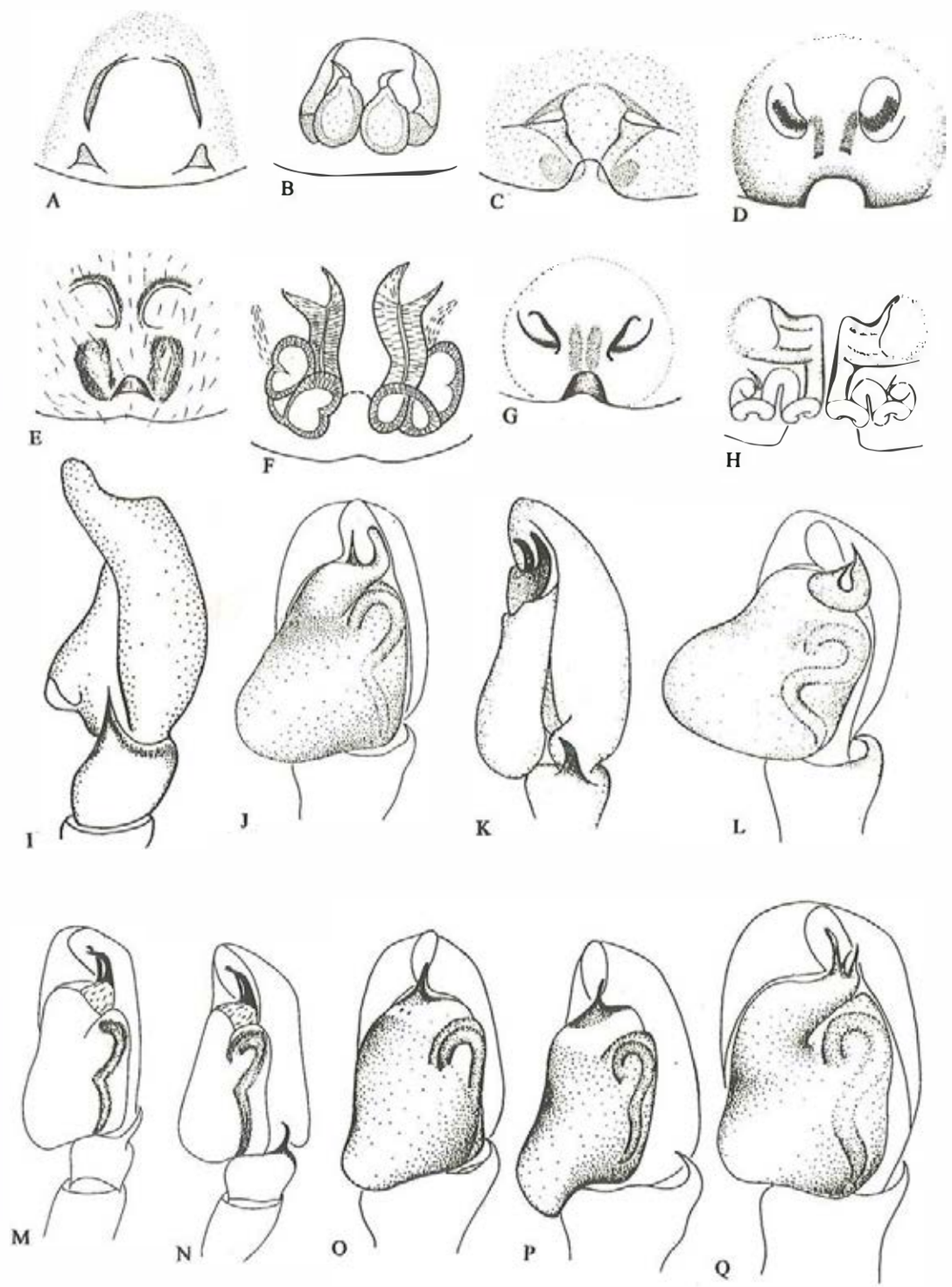

Fig. 314

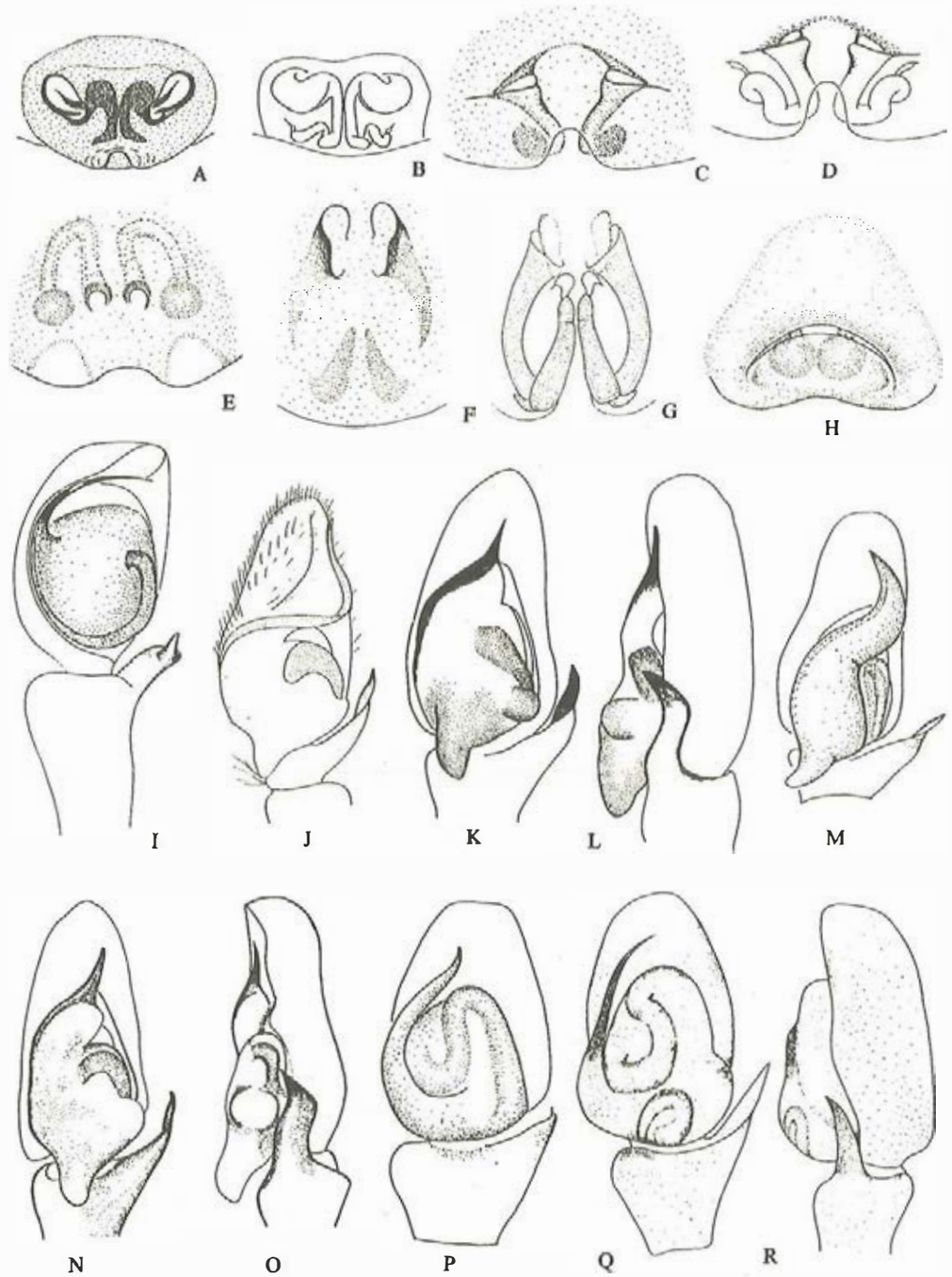

Fig. 315

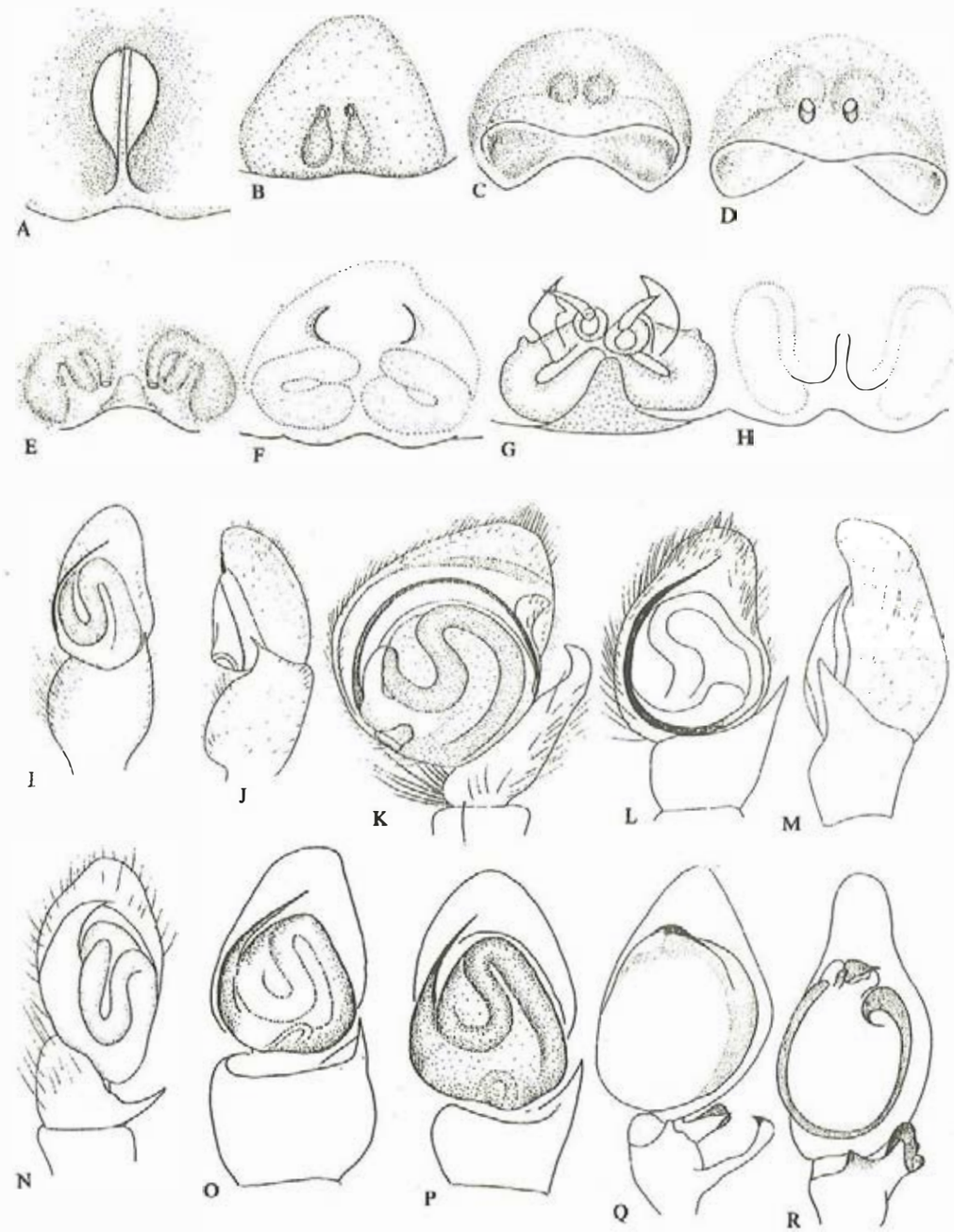

Fig. 316

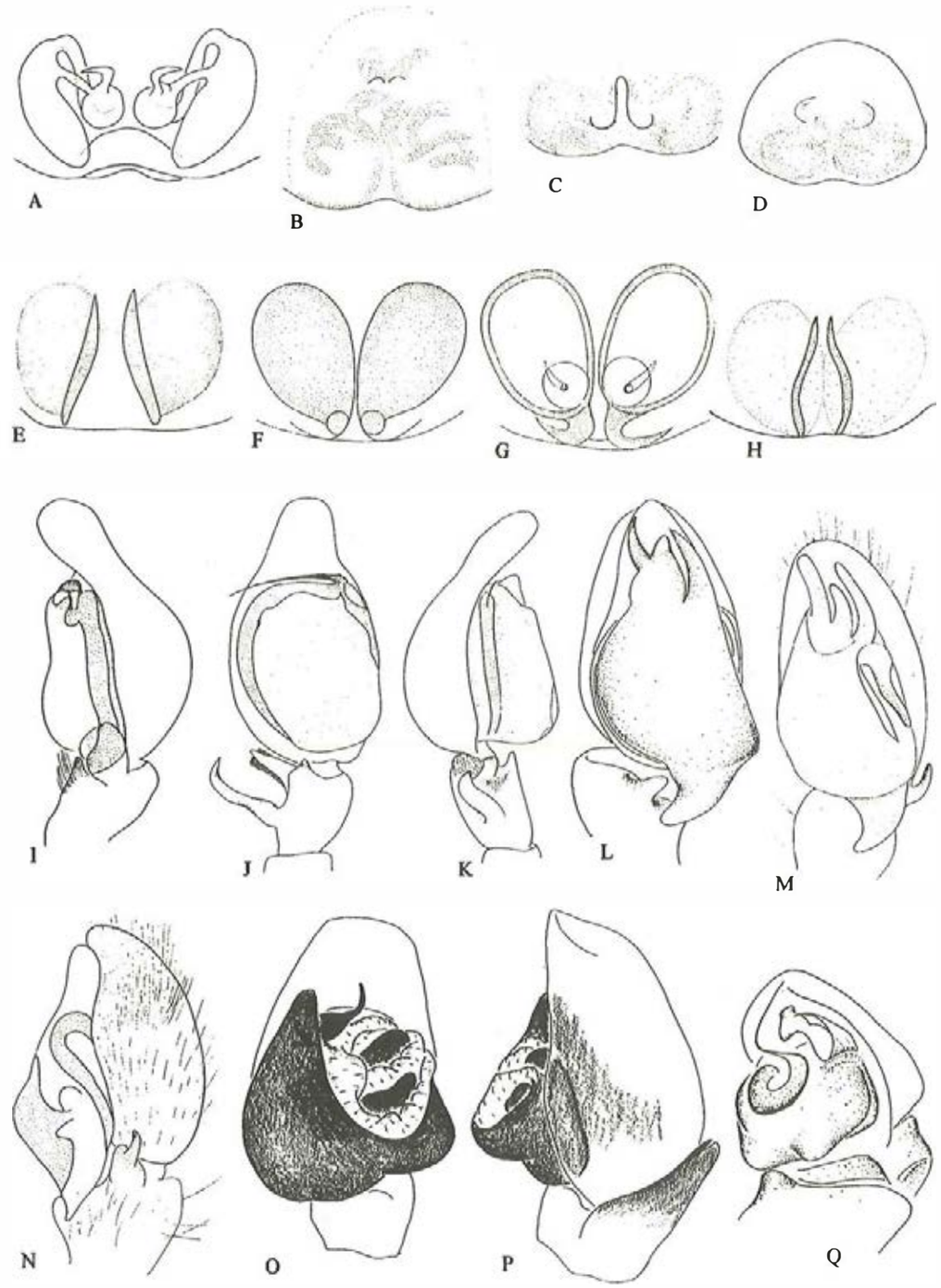

Fig. 317

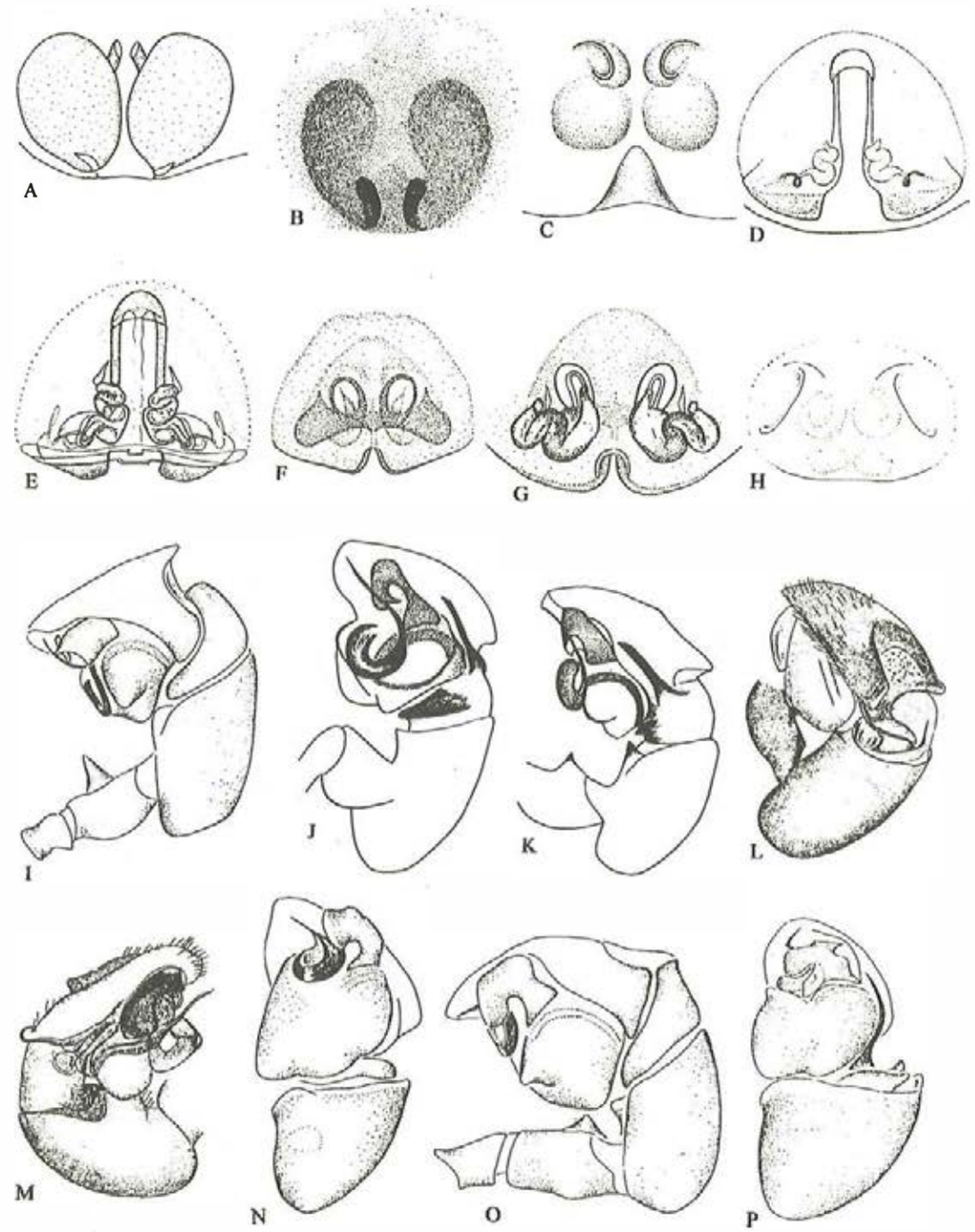

Fig. 318

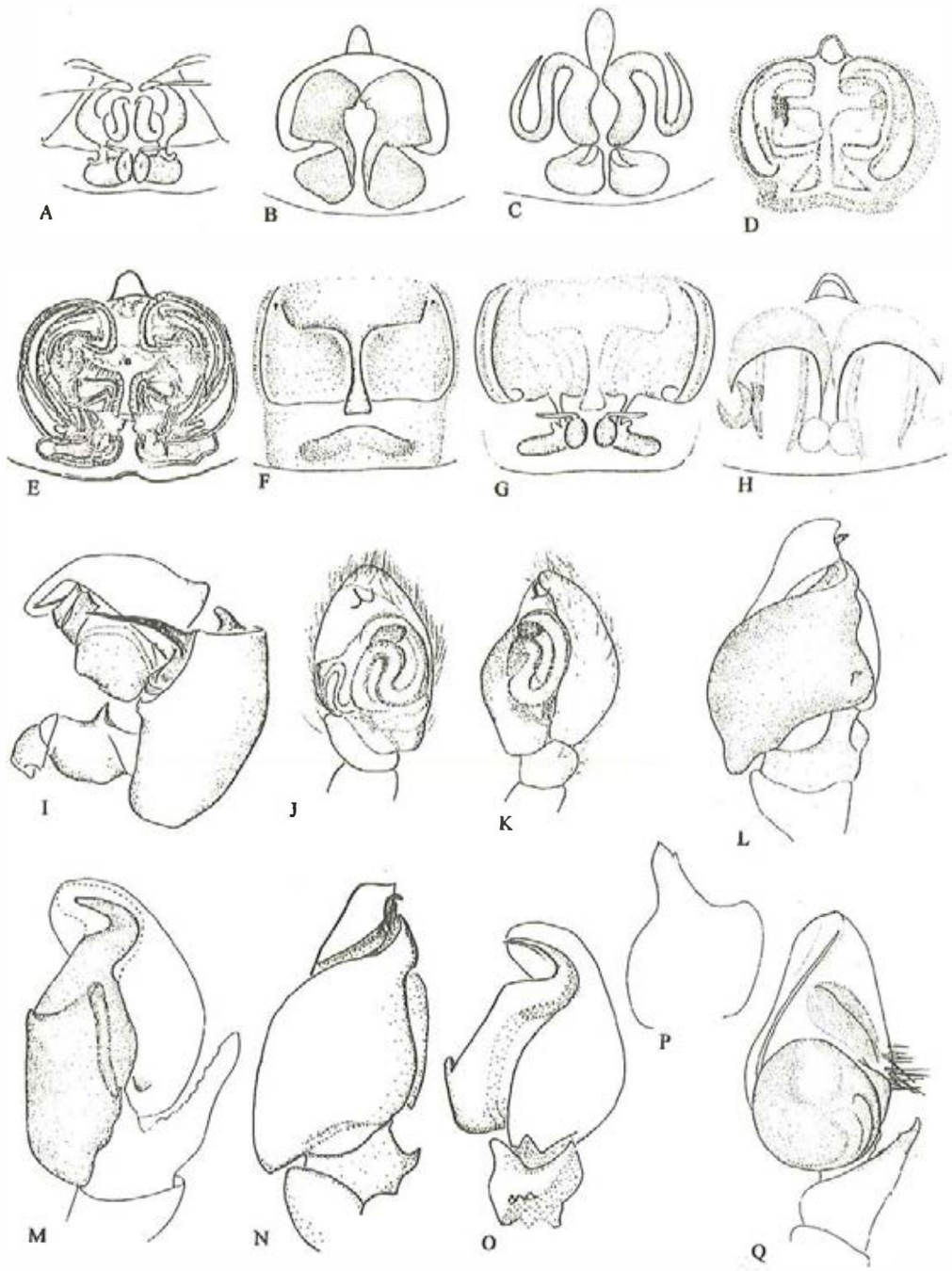

Fig.319

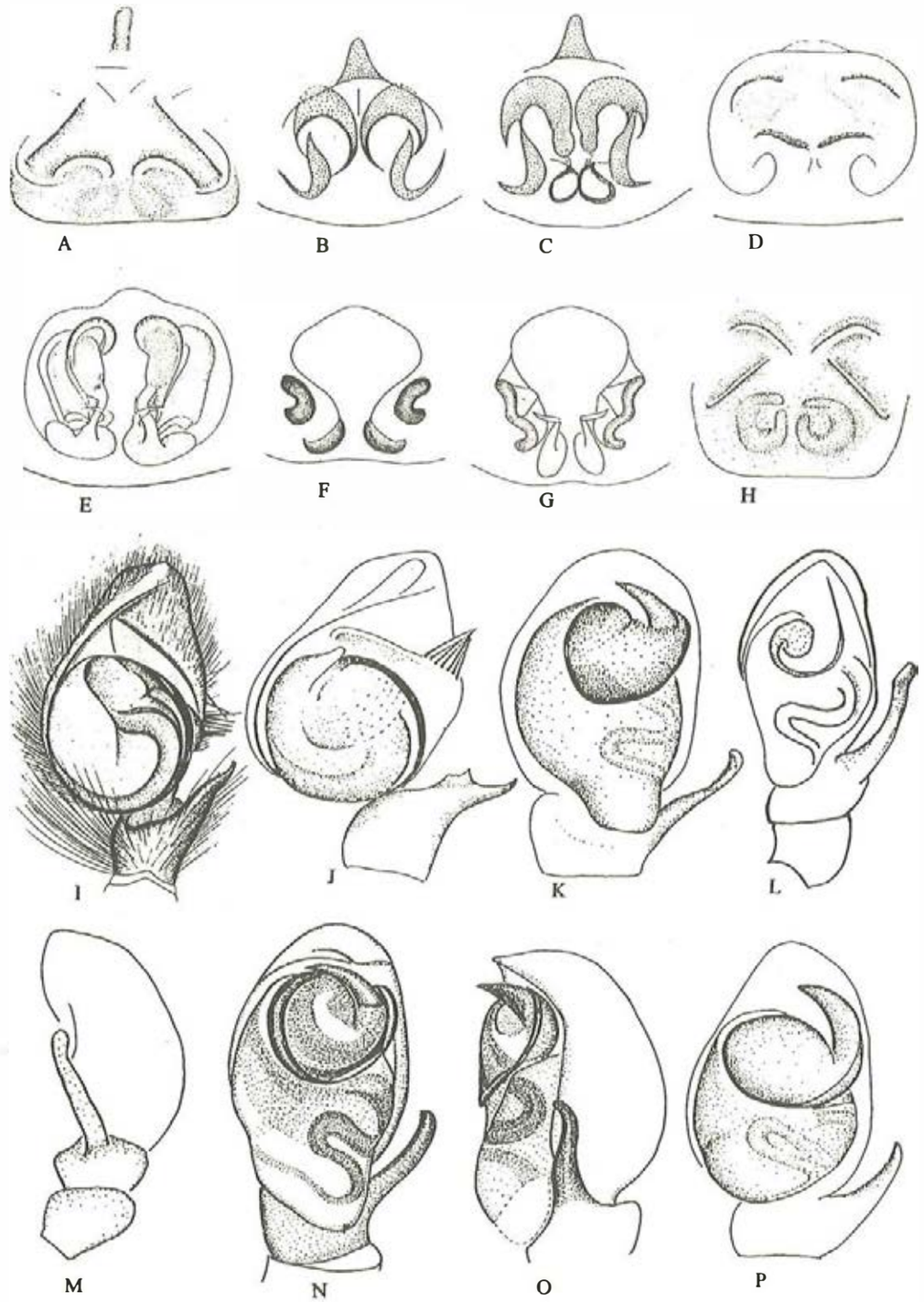

Fig. 320

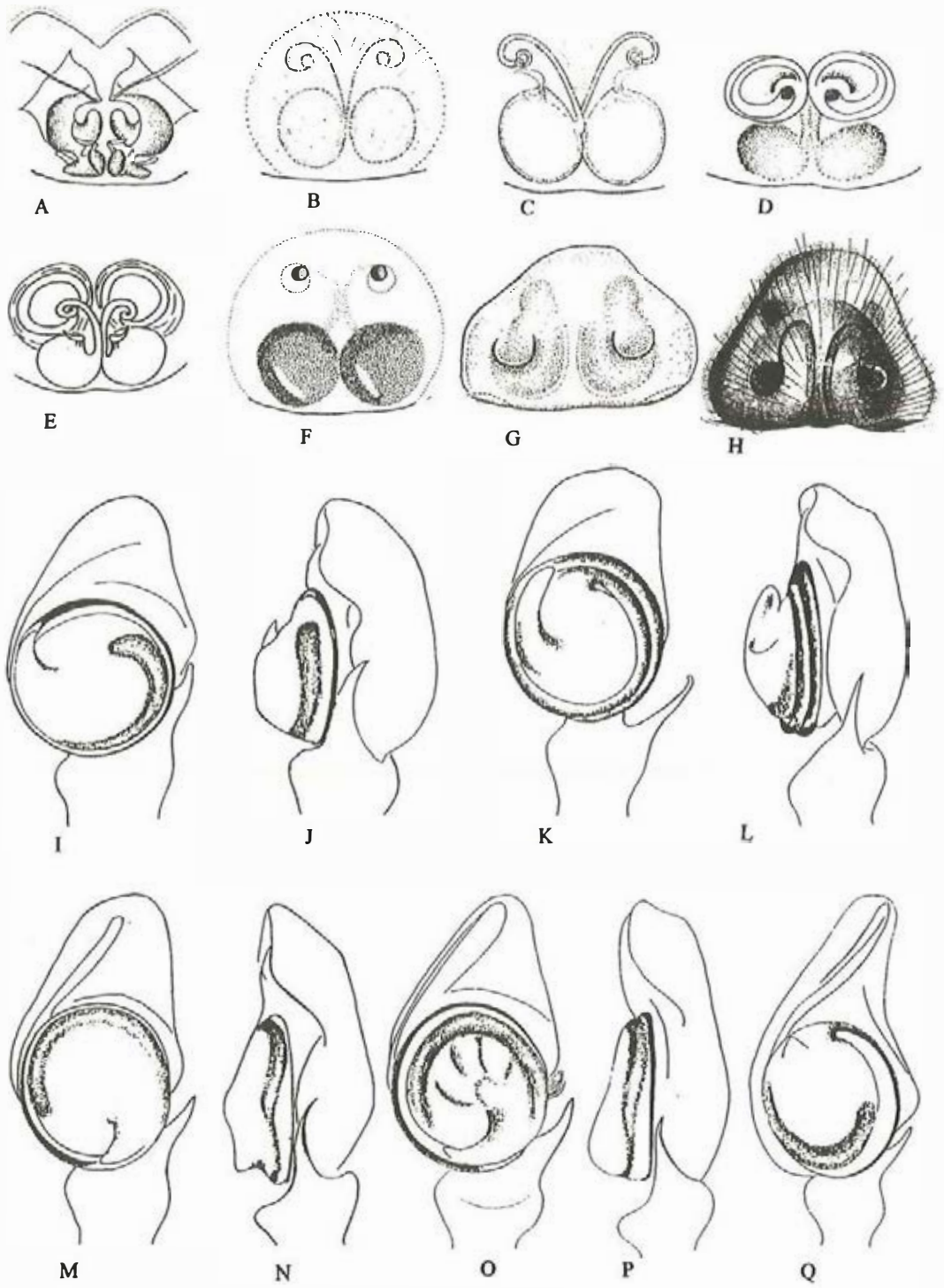

Fig. 321

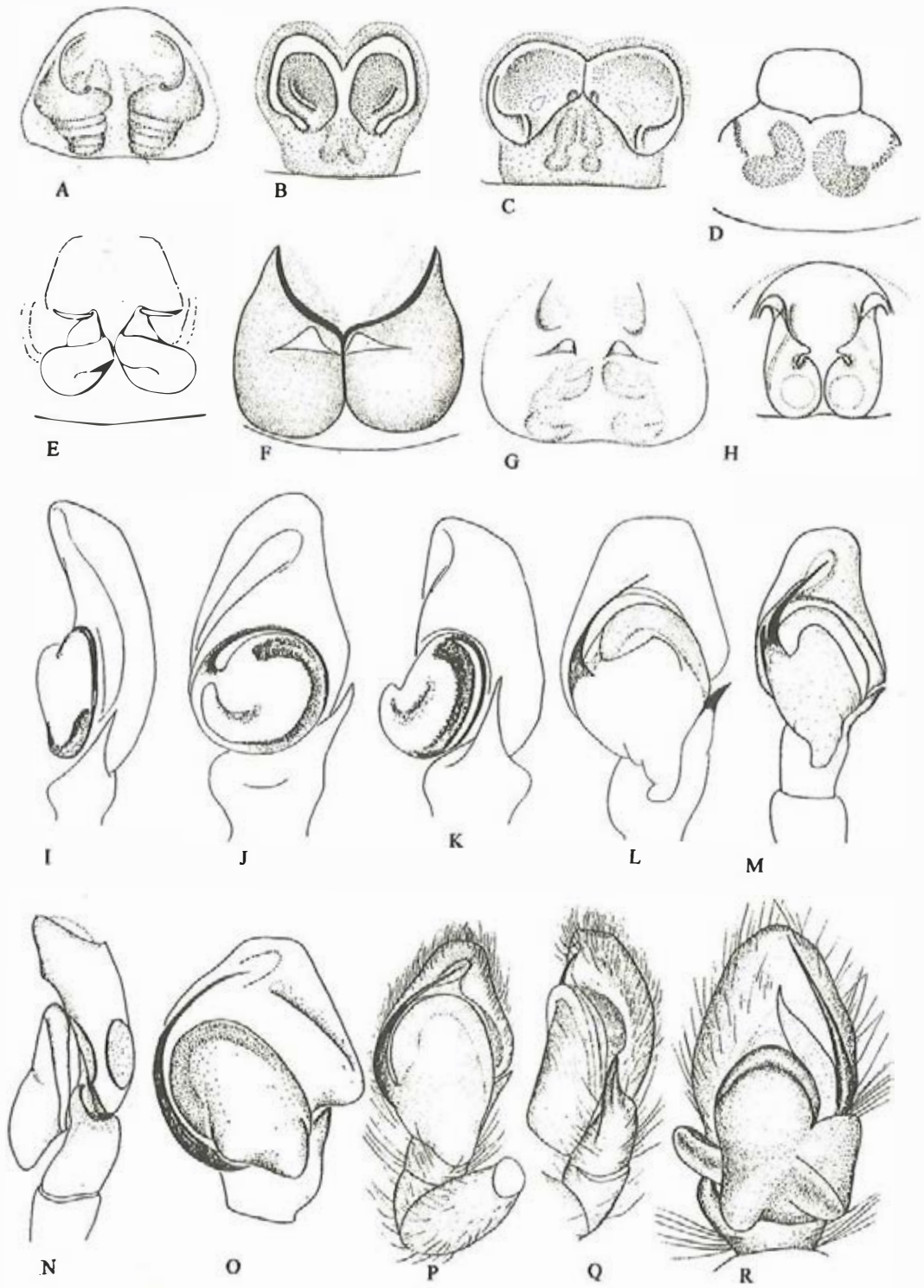

Fig. 322

Fig. 323

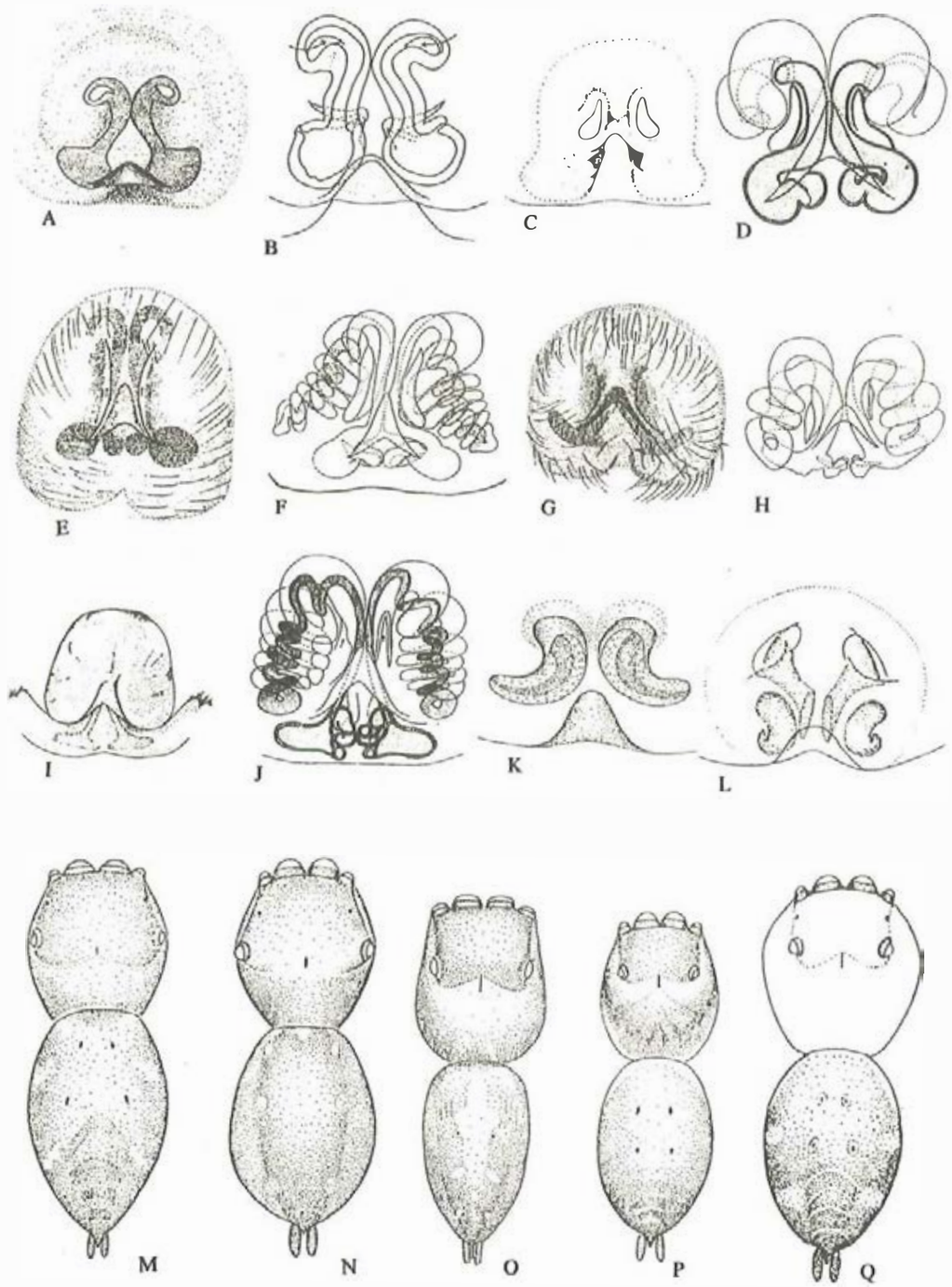

Fig. 324

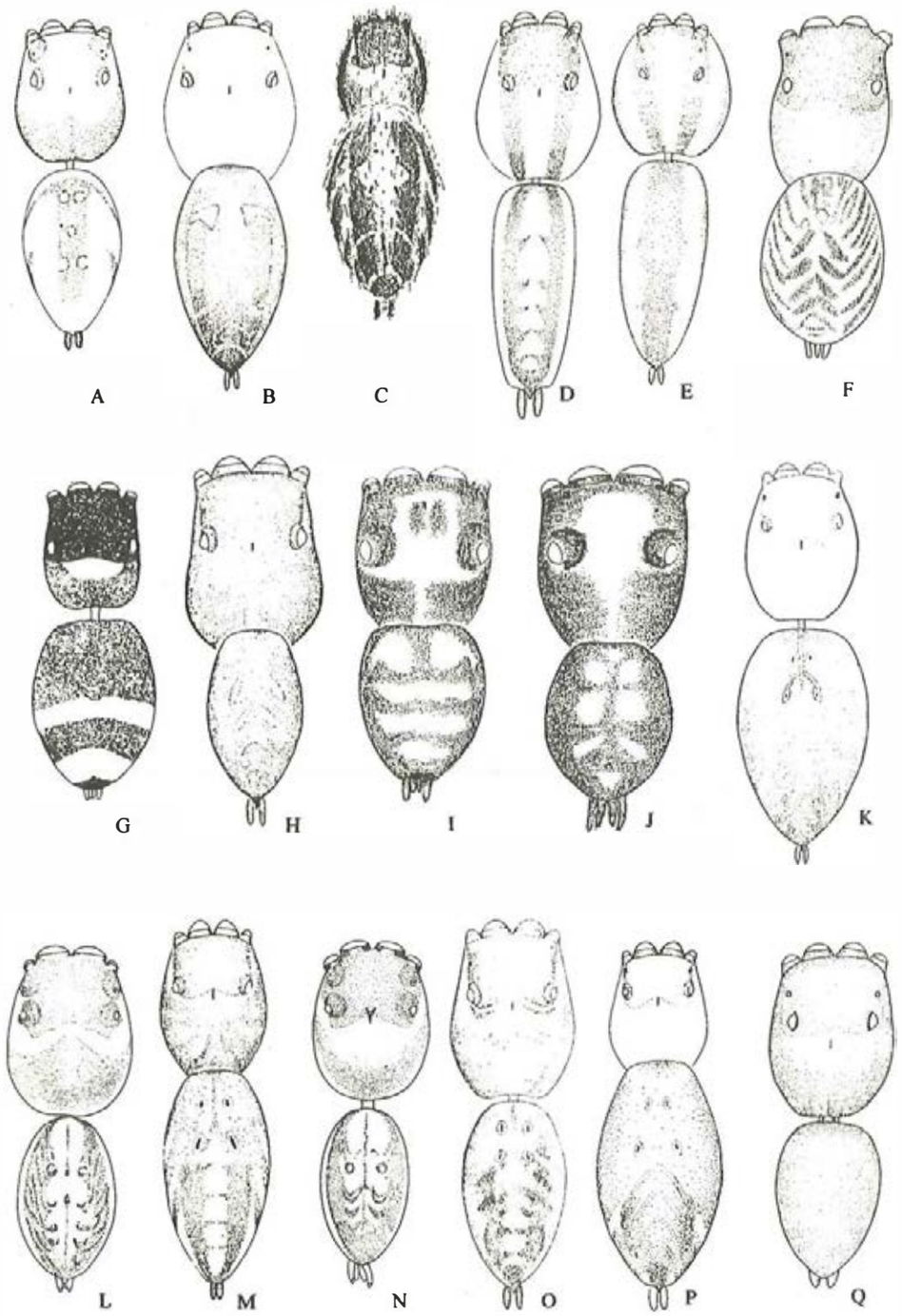

Fig. 325

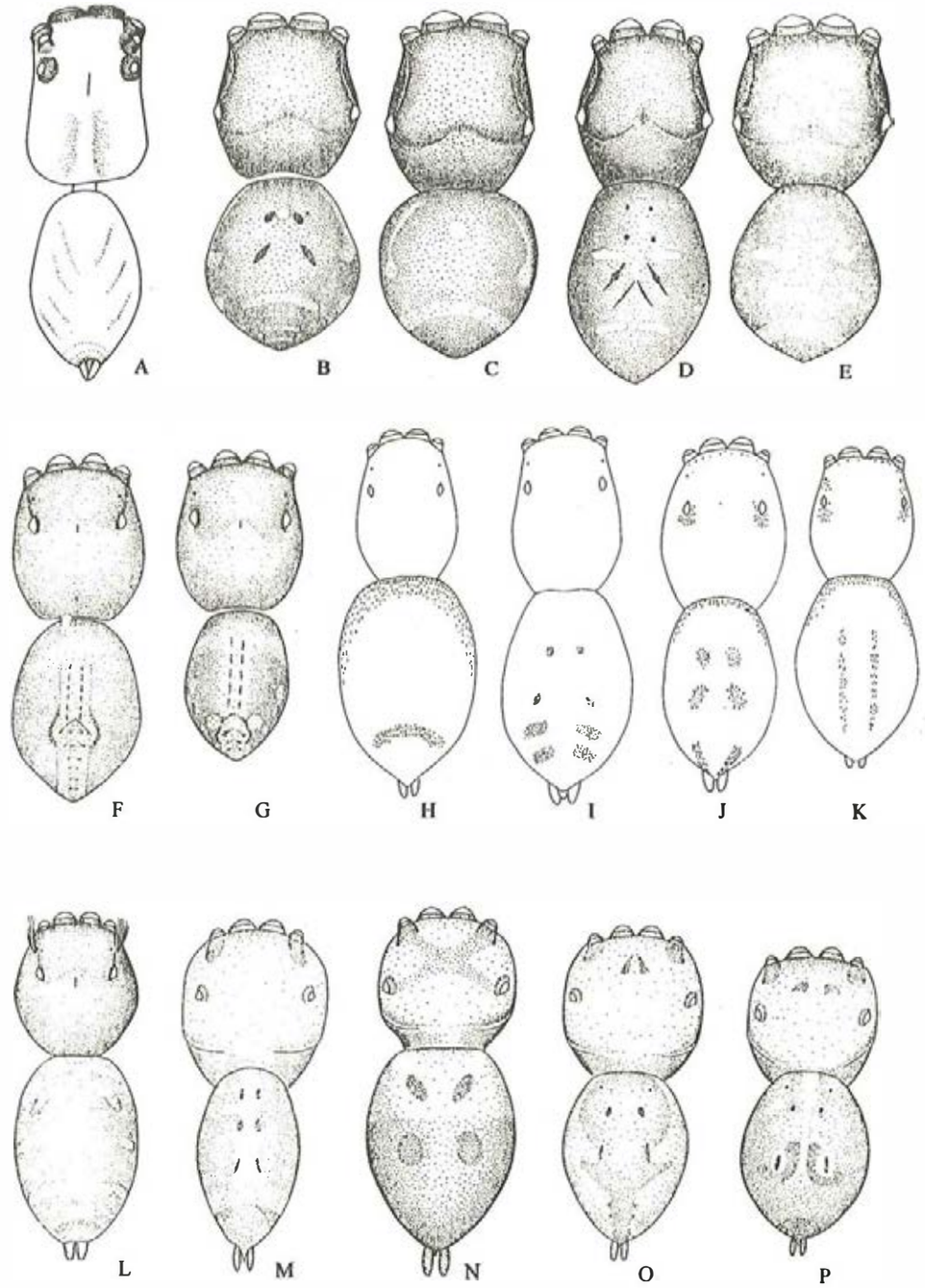

Fig. 326

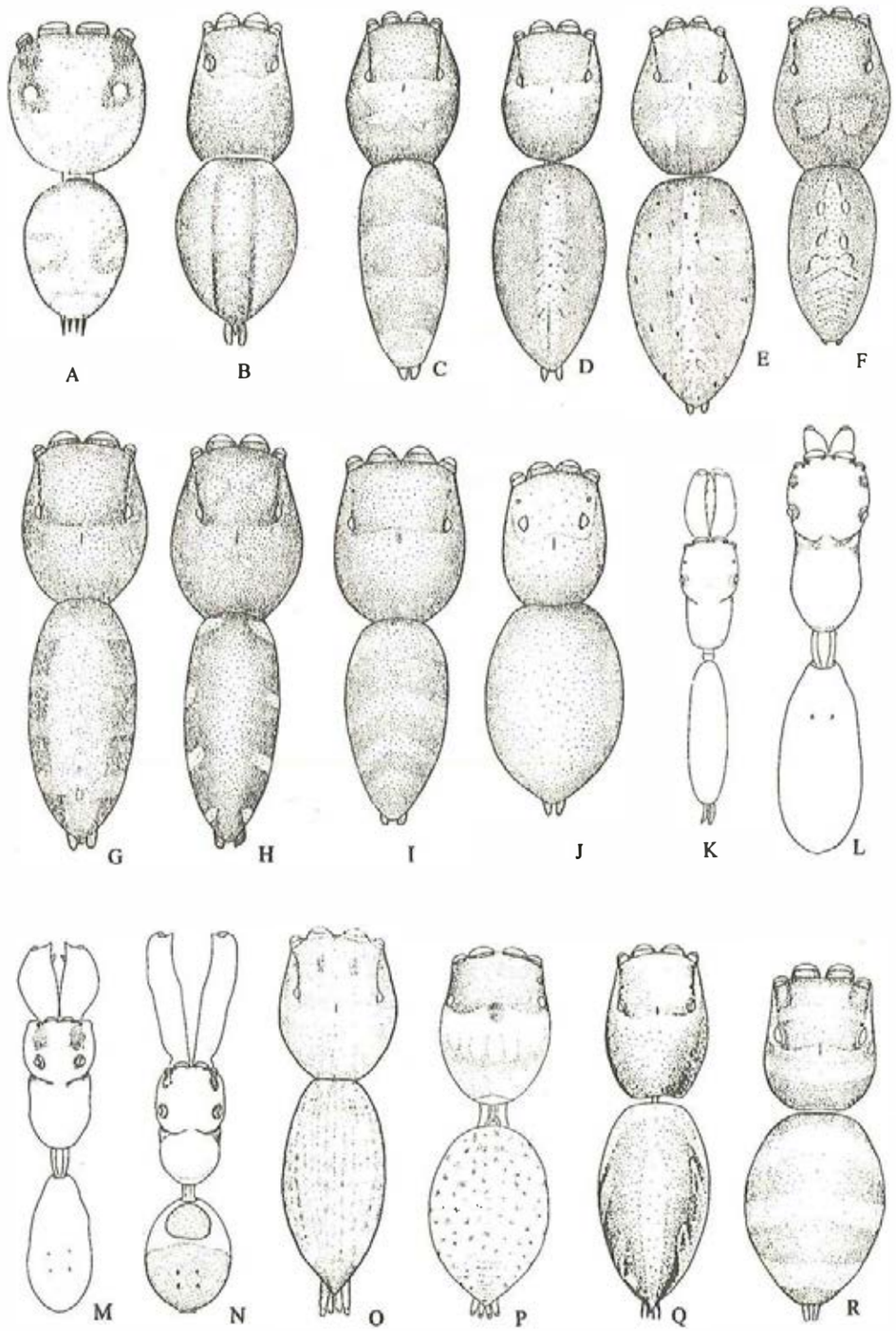

Fig. 327

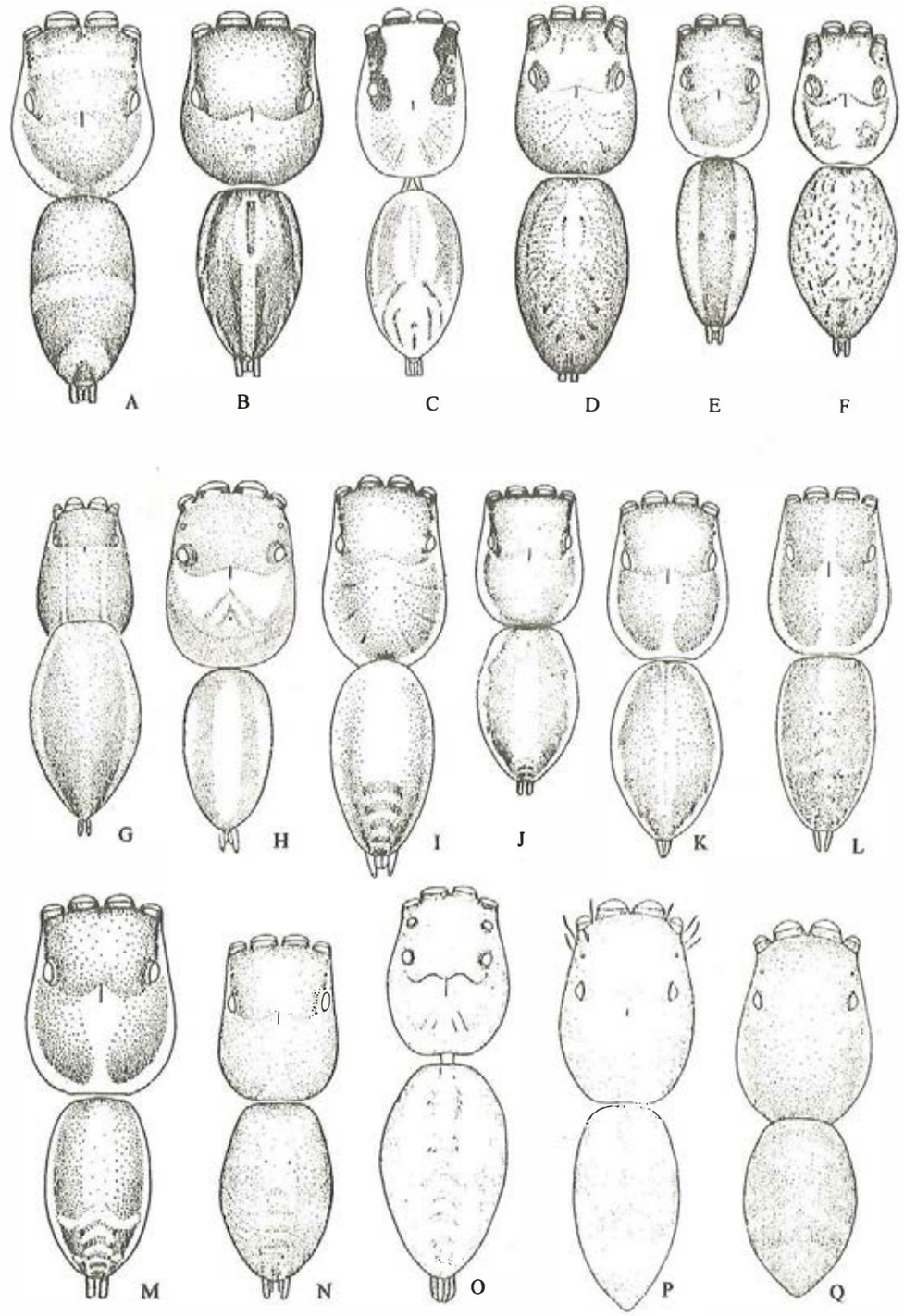

Fig. 328

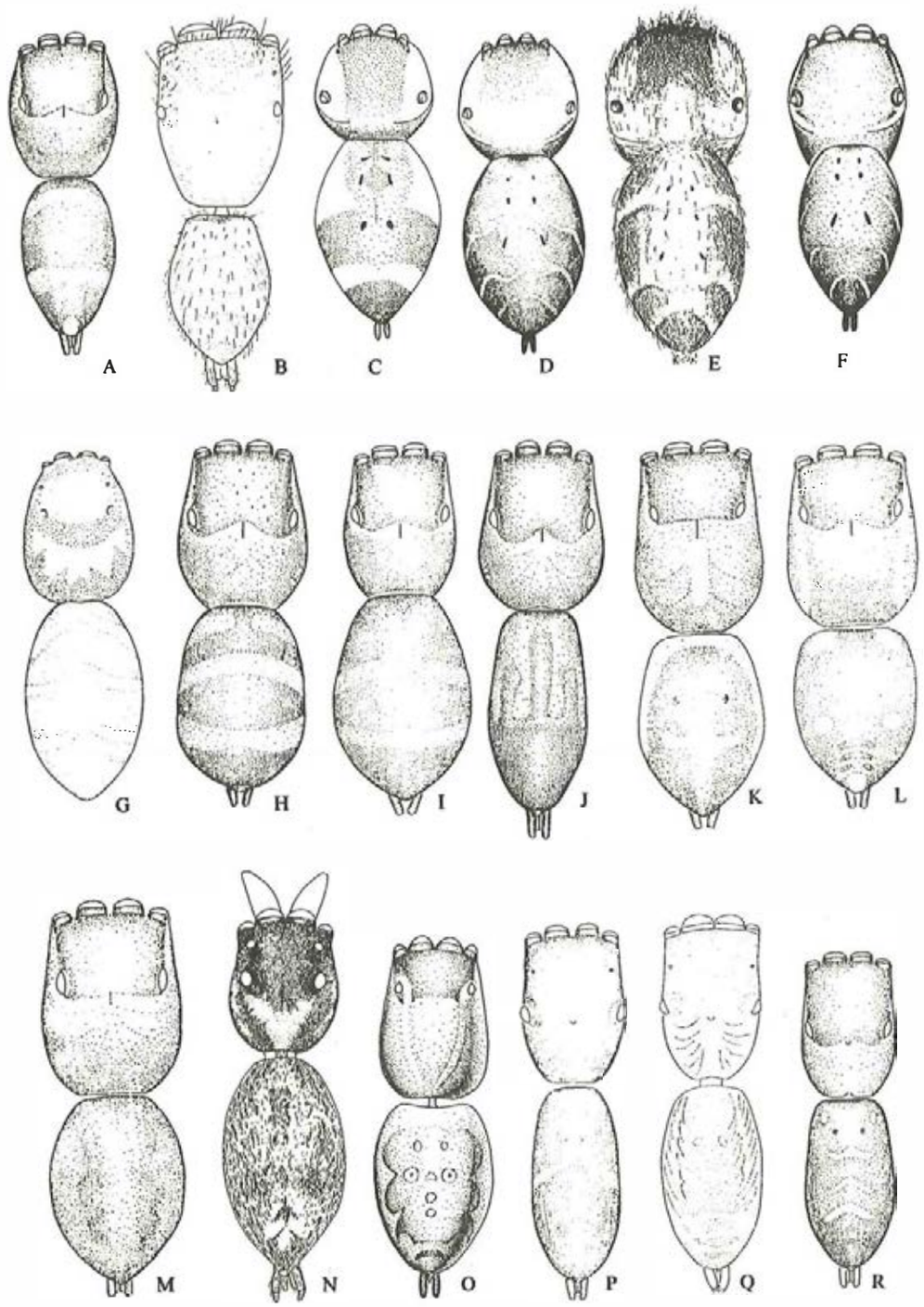

Fig. 329

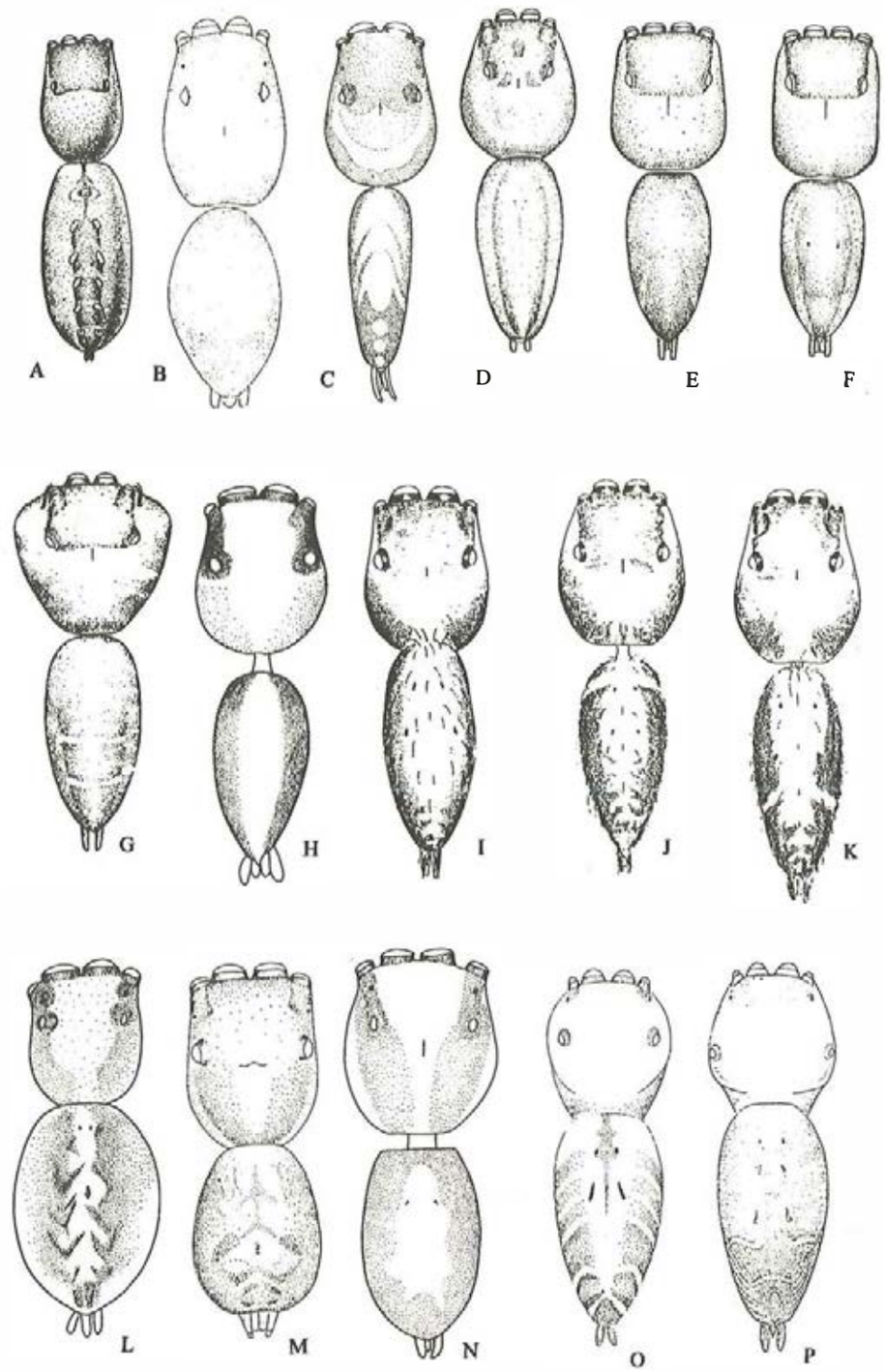

Fig. 330

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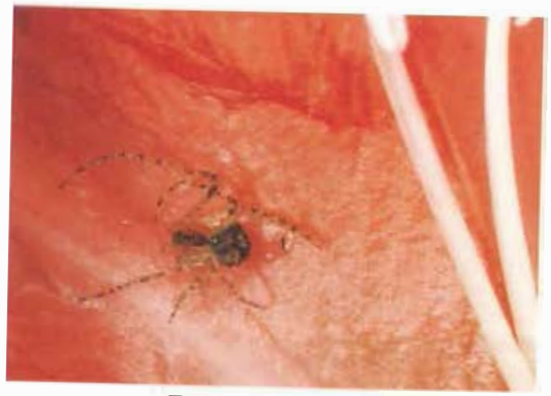
A. *Cyclocosmia ricketti*

B. *Cyclocosmia ricketti*
posteior end of the abdomen

C. *Selenocosmia huwena*

D. *Pholcus crypticolens*, male

E. *Pholcus crypticolens*
female with egg sac



F. *Mimetus testaceus*

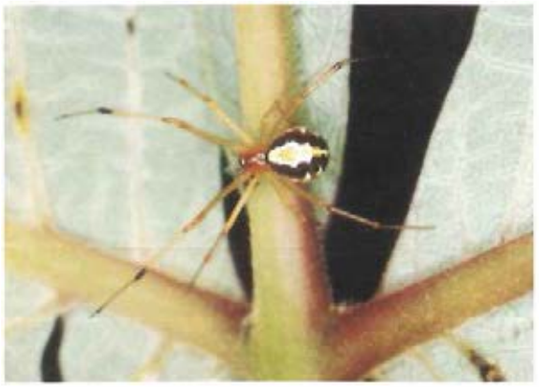
Plate 1

A. *Uroctea compactilis*

B. *Achaearanea japonica*

C. *Argyrodes cylindrogaster*

D. *Enoplognatha japonica*



E. *Theridion impressum*

F. *Theridion latifolium*

A. *Neoscona adianta*

B. *Oxyopes sertatus*

C. *Psechrus minus*

D. *Agelena difficilis*

E. *Cheiracanthium japonicum*

F. *Cheiracanthium uncinatum*
female with newly hatched spiderlings

A. *Drassodes lapidosus*

B. *Oxytate striatipes,* male

C. *Xysticus ephippiatus*
female guarding the egg sac

D. *Xysticus ephippiatus,* male

E. *Phintella versicolor*

F. *Plexippus setipes*