

Four new species of the genus *Aelurillus* SIMON, 1884 (Araneae: Salticidae)

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Abstract: Four new species of *Aelurillus*, *A. afghanus* sp. n. (northeastern Afghanistan), *A. balearus* sp. n. (Balearic and Canary islands), *A. bosmansii* sp. n. (Spain) and *A. cypriotus* sp. n. (Cyprus) are diagnosed, illustrated and described. A new combination, *A. stanislawi* (PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1999) (ex *Rafalus*), is proposed, and *A. minutus* AZARKINA, 2002 is synonymized with *A. stanislawi*. The unknown female of *A. stanislawi* is also described. Distributional maps are provided for all species.

Key words: spiders, *Aelurillus*, *Rafalus*, taxonomy, new species, synonymy

Introduction

Five species of the spider genus *Aelurillus* from the Mediterranean region, Levant and Central Asia are treated in this paper. Four of them are described as new to science. One species, *A. afghanus* sp. n., is described from a single female from northeastern Afghanistan; both *A. bosmansii* sp. n. and *A. cypriotus* sp. n. are described from single males; and *A. balearus* sp. n., is described from both sexes. Very problematic in taxonomic respect is the group of *A. v-insignitus* (CLERCK, 1757) comprising a lot of synonyms. The species *Aranea punctata* OLIVIER, 1789 (from France), *Aranea litterata* WALCKENAER, 1802 and *Attus quinquepartitus* WALCKENAER, 1805 (both from France), *Aranea navaria* MARTINI, GOEZE: In LISTER (1778) and *Salticus nidicolens* O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1861 (from England), are considered as junior synonyms of *A. v-insignitus* (THORELL 1869, see pp. 377-381), but the type material of these species is yet to be re-examined. The material of *A. cypriotus* sp.n. has been previously identified as *A. v-insignitus* (CLERCK, 1757).

Material and Methods

This paper is based on both museums' collections and on the material newly collected from Spain. A total of 19 specimens were examined. Specimens for this study were borrowed from and after the study housed in the following museums and personal collections: AMNH = American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA (N. Platnick); CBAR = Centro di Biologia Ambientale, Baixa da Banheira, Portugal (P. Cardoso); HECO = Hope Entomological Collection, Oxford, UK (J. Hogan); HUJI = The Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Zoological Department), Israel (G. Levy); MHNG = Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland (P. Schwendinger); NMP = National Museum of Prague, Czech Republic (A. Kurka); PCJM = the personal collection of J. Murphy, Hampton, UK; RBINS = Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium (L. Baert); SNHM = Senckenberg Natural History Museum, Frankfurt am Main, Germany (P. Jäger); ZMTU = Zoological Museum of the Turku University, Turku, Finland (M. Saaristo). Abbreviations used in the text: AME - anterior median eyes, ALE - anterior lateral eyes, PLE - posterior lateral eyes,

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Fm - femur, Pt - patella, Tb - tibia, Mt - metatarsus. The measurements of leg segments are in the following sequence: femur+patella+tibia+metatarsus+tarsus. All measurements are in mm. The leg spination is after ONO (1988).

Taxonomy

Aelurillus afghanus sp. n.

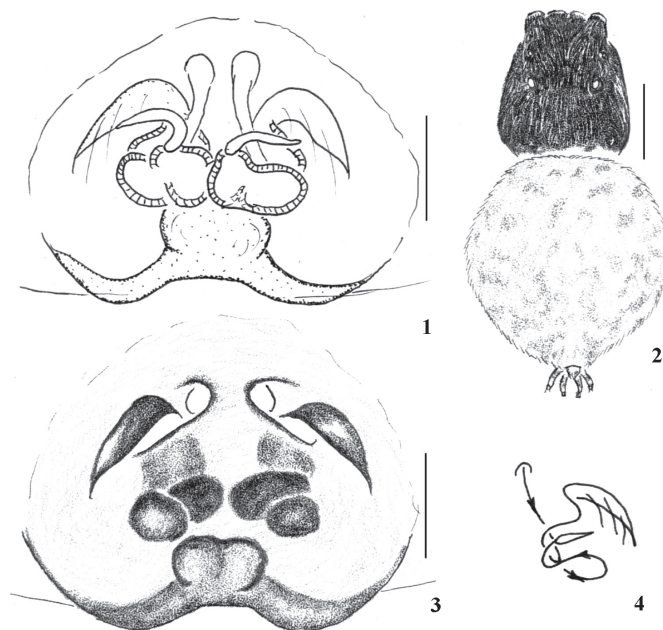
Figs 1-5

Material examined: Holotype ♀ (NMP), Eastern Afghanistan, Prov. Nergrahar, 12-20 km SE of Jalalabad, 600 m a.s.l., 7 March 1966, Coll. Povolný & Tenora; – Paratype: 1 ♀ (NMP), Afghanistan, Prov. Nergrahar, Jalalabad Nimla, 2 May 1963.

Diagnosis: This species is similar to *A. nenilini* AZARKINA, 2002, but differs in having smaller epigynal wings, which are situated markedly below the upper part of the copulatory pores, also in having a compact and small epigynal pocket (Fig. 3) and stronger meandering spermathecae (Figs 1, 4) (cf. AZARKINA 2002, and Figs 1, 3-4).

Etymology: The species is named after Afghanistan, the type locality.

Description: Female (Holotype): Carapace 2.0 long, 1.8 wide, 1.0 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.0 long, 1.1 wide anteriorly and 1.0 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.4. Abdomen 3.9 long, 2.5 wide. Cheliceral length 0.7. Clypeal height 0.2. Length of leg segments: I 0.9+0.6+0.6+0.4+0.4; II 0.9+0.6+0.6+0.5+0.4; III 1.5+0.7+0.9+0.9+0.6; IV 1.4+0.7+0.9+1.1+0.7. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-3; Tb pr 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2 ap. II: Fm d 1-1-4; Tb pr 1-1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2 ap. III: Fm d 1-1-4; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 0-1-1, v 1-0-2 ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2 ap. IV: Fm d 1-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 0-1-1, v 1-0-2 ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2 ap. Coloration: carapace brown, with dark brown eye field, covered with adpressed white scales and without a colour pattern (Fig. 2). Hairs around eyes white. Clypeus and cheeks yellow-brown, covered with short white hairs. Chelicerae



Figs 1-4. *Aelurillus afghanus* sp. n.: 1 – spermathecae, dorsal view; 2 – female, body pattern; 3 – epigyne, ventral view; 4 – diagrammatic course of the insemination ducts. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (1, 3), 1 mm (2).



Fig 5. Distribution map of *Aelurillus afghanus* sp. n.

and sternum yellow-brown. Abdomen grey-yellow, dorsum yellow, covered with silvery hairs and thin brown spines and with an indistinct pattern of brown spots. All legs brown-yellow, with brown stains and half rings, covered with white hairs. Palps yellow, covered with long white hairs. Structure of epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 1, 3-4.

Remarks: Only one species of *Aelurillus*, *A. logunovi*, has hitherto been recorded from Afghanistan (LOGUNOV, ZAMANPOORE 2005). From Afghanistan neighbour territories - Himachal Pradesh (North India), two further species have been recorded. All of them are clearly different from the new Afghan species.

***Aelurillus balearus* sp. n.**

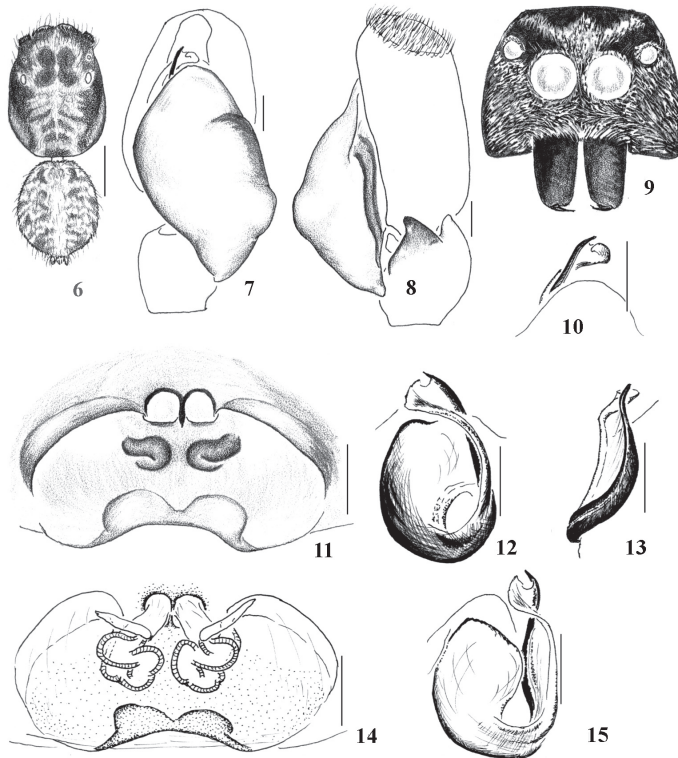
Figs 6-16

Material examined: Holotype ♂ (AMNH), Spain, Balearic Islands, Mallorca, Arta, Cala Estreta, rocky, pine scrub, 8 April 1985, Coll. J. A. Murphy; – Paratypes: 2 ♂ 1 ♀ (AMNH), same locality as holotype; 1 ♀ (PCJM), 1 ♂ (AMNH), Albutera marsh, 8-16 April 1975, Coll. J. A. Murphy; 1 ♂ (PCJM), Ibiza Island, Puig de Sabina, 200 m a.s.l., dry scrub hillside, 16 April 1980, Coll. J. A. Murphy; 1 ♀ (MHNG, JC-98/11), Canary Islands, Fuerteventura, Morro Jable (S of the island), 80 m a.s.l., on the ground in the port, desert slope with sandy vegetation, under stones, 18 November 1998, Coll. C. Lienhard.

Diagnosis: This species is close to *A. lucasi* but the male has different body coloration: the carapace has a clear pattern of short white scales (Fig. 6). The terminal apophysis has poorly extended teeth (Figs 10, 12-13, 15) vs. well-extended teeth in *A. lucasi* (WUNDERLICH 1995); epigyne with wide epigynal pocket (Figs 11, 14), vs. narrow and small epigynal pocket (SCHMIDT 1977a, see Fig. 11; SCHMIDT 1977b, see Fig. 17; SCHMIDT 1980, see Fig. 6).

Etymology: The species is named after Balears.

Description: Male (paratype from Arta, Mallorca): Carapace 2.5 long, 1.9 wide, 1.5 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.15 long, 1.5 wide anteriorly and 1.4 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.4. Abdomen 2.0 long, 1.6 wide. Cheliceral length 1.0. Clypeal height 0.2. Length of leg segments: I 1.1+0.7+0.7+0.6+0.5; II 1.2+0.8+0.75+0.4+0.5; III 1.6+0.9+0.9+1.0+0.65; IV 1.5+0.7+1.0+1.2+0.6. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-5; Pt pr 1; Tb pr 1-1-1, rt 1, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt pr



Figs 6-15. *Aelurillus balearus* sp. n.: 6 – male, body pattern; 7 – male palp, ventral view; 8 – same, lateral view; 9 – male face; 10 – embolic division, ventral view; 11 – epigyne, ventral view; 12 – embolic division, dorsal view; 13 – same, prolateral view; 14 – spermathecae, dorsal view; 15 – embolic division, retrolateral view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (7-8, 10-15), 1 mm (6).

and rt 1-1, v 2-2 ap. II: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1-1-0, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2 ap. III: Fm d 1-3-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-0-2 ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 2-2 ap or 1-1-2 ap. IV: Fm d 1-2-2; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-0-2 ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2 ap. Coloration: carapace brown, with dark brown eye field and with a pattern of white adpressed scales (Fig. 6). Clypeus brown, covered with short thick brown-yellowish hairs (Fig. 9). Chelicerae dark brown. Abdomen yellow-grey; dorsum black, with a pattern of brown, brownish and white hairs. Legs yellow-brownish, with brown stains and half-rings, covered with dense short white hairs. Femur I ventrally with long dense white hairs and a bunch of black hairs, retrolaterally with two bunches of black hairs. Palpal femur without ventral knob, yellow, proximally brown, densely covered with white hairs. Palpal structure as in Figs 7-8, 10, 12-13, and 15.

Female (paratype from Albutera, Mallorca): Carapace 3.0 long, 2.3 wide, 1.5 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.2 long, 1.6 wide anteriorly and 1.5 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.4. Abdomen 3.1 long, 2.7 wide. Cheliceral length 1.0. Clypeal height 0.2. Length of leg segments: I 1.4+0.8+0.9+0.5+0.5; II 1.4+0.8+0.75+0.5+0.5; III 2.2+1.0+1.0+0.9+0.9; IV 1.9+0.9+1.0+1.3+0.8. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-2; Tb rt 1-1-0, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt v 2-2 ap. II: Fm d 1-1-2; Tb rt 0-1, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt v 2-2 ap. III: Fm d 1-2-3; Pt pr 1; Tb pr and rt 0-1-1-0, v 0-1-2 ap; Mt d 0-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 2-2 ap. IV: Fm d 1-1-1; Pt rt 1; Tb pr and rt 0-1-1-0, v 1-0-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-2, v 1-1-2 ap. Coloration: carapace brown, dorsum densely covered with short white scales and dark spines, without specific pattern or similar to those of males but paler. Clypeus dark brown covered

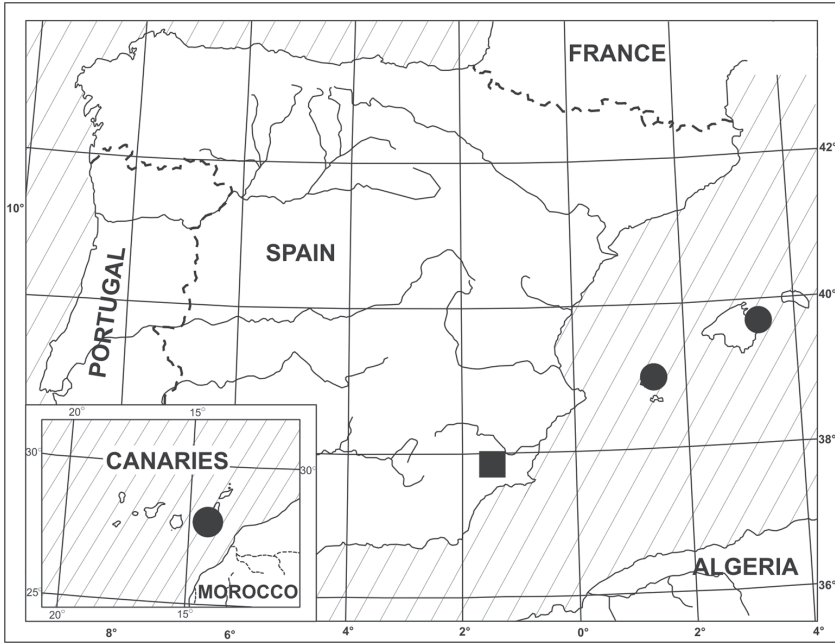


Fig. 16. Distribution map of *Aelurillus balearus* sp. n. (circle) and *A. bosmansii* sp. n. (square).

with short white scales. Sternum brown. Abdomen grey-yellow, dorsum with a variegated pattern of brown, brownish and white hairs. All legs yellow, densely covered with white scales, with brown stains and half-rings. Palps yellow, covered with white hairs. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 11, 14.

Remark: This is the first record of genus *Aelurillus* for the Balearic Islands.

Aelurillus bosmansii sp. n.

Figs 16-26

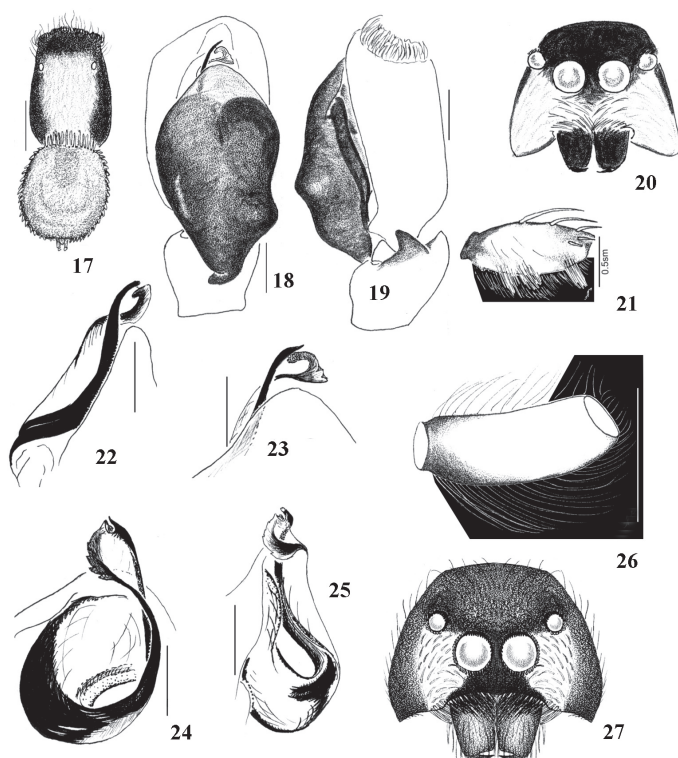
Material examined: Holotype ♂ (RBINS), Spain, Murcia, Totana W., Sierra de la Tercia, 300 m a.s.l., stones in maquis, 4 April 1996, Coll. R. Bosmans.

Other materials: *Aelurillus blandus*: 1 ♂ (CBAR, № 1756) Portugal, Porto Prov., Recarei, ca. 41°09'N, 8°24'W, 22.10.1944 (collector unknown). 2 ♂ 2 ♀ (ISEA) Spain, Perales de Tajuña, Madrid, ca. 40°14'N, 3°21'W, 24.09.2003 (A. Jiménez-Valverde). 1 ♂ (ZMTU) Greece, Rhodes City, on dry field along seashore, 28.05.1973 (P.T. Lehtinen); 1 ♀ (SNHM, № 2043) Crete, "Ebene von Akrotiri", 26.05.1930 (C.F. Roewer).

Diagnosis: This species is close to *A. blandus* described from Spain (material examined), but differs in the following set of characters: coloration of clypeus and cheeks (white cheeks and clypeus (Fig. 20) vs. brown clypeus and white cheeks in *A. blandus* (Fig. 27)); smaller body (Fig. 17), and specific shape of embolic division (cf. AZARKINA 2002).

Etymology: The species is named after the collector, R. Bosmans.

Description: Male: Carapace 2.5 long, 1.7 wide, 1.2 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.9 long, 1.4 wide anteriorly and 1.3 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.4. Abdomen 1.9 long, 1.8 wide. Cheliceral length 0.6. Clypeal height 0.2. Length of leg segments: I 1.2+0.8+0.8+0.6+0.5; II 1.2+0.7+0.7+0.6+0.5; III 1.7+0.8+0.9+0.9+0.6; IV 1.4+0.7+0.8+1.1+0.5. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb pr 1-1-1, rt 1, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2 ap. II: Fm d 1-2-5;



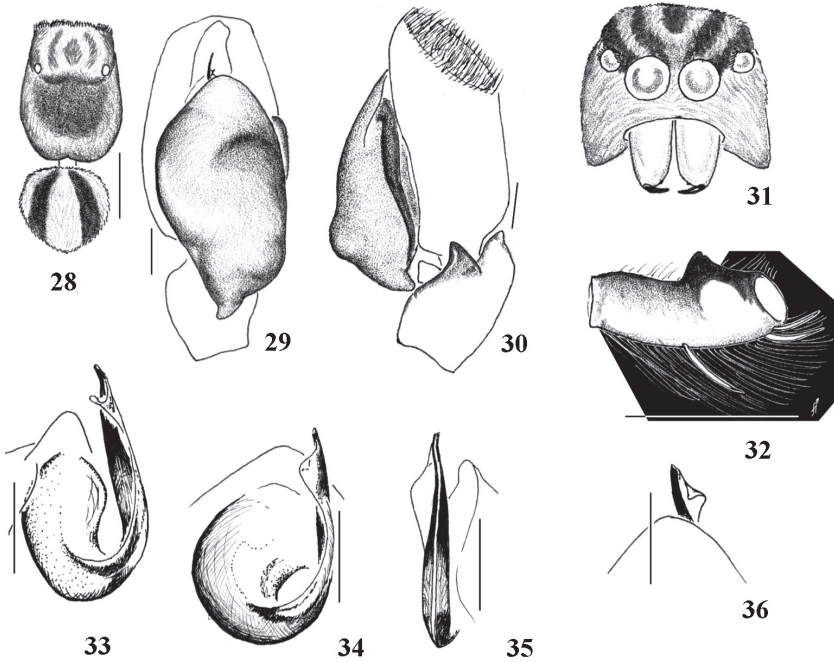
Figs 17-26. *Aelurillus bosmansii* sp. n.: 17 – male, body pattern; 18 – male palp, ventral view; 19 – same, lateral view; 20 – male face; 21 – femur of leg I, retrolateral view; 22 – embolic division, prolateral view; 23 – same, ventral view; 24 – same, dorsal view; 25 – same, retrolateral view; 26 – palpal femur, retrolateral view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (18-19, 22-25), 0.5 mm (26), 1 mm (17), 5 mm (21). *Aelurillus blandus* (SIMON, 1871): 27 – male face.

Pt pr and rt 1; Tb pr 1-1-1, rt 1, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2 ap. III: Fm d 1-3-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2 ap. IV: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-0-2 ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2 ap. Coloration: carapace black, dorsally covered with white scales, posterior part of the eye field (about one-fourth) with white scales (Fig. 17). Clypeus and chelicerae dark brown. Clypeus and the lateral sides of carapace covered with long white hairs (Fig. 20). Abdomen brown-grey, dorsum brown-black, covered with yellowish silver scales (Fig. 17). Legs yellow-brownish, with brown stains. Femur I ventrally with long dense yellowish hairs, retrolaterally with two bunches of brown hairs (Fig. 21). Tibia, metatarsus and tarsus I brown. Tibia with two pairs of pro- and retrolateral dark brown stains. Femur II ventrally covered with dense yellow hairs, retrolaterally and distally with a bunch of dark brown hairs. Palpal femur yellow, proximally dark brown, covered with long white hairs (Fig. 26). Patella and tibia yellow, cymbium light brown, with white hairs. Palpal structure as in Figs 18-19, 22-25.

Aelurillus cypriotus sp. n.

Figs 28-37

Material examined: Holotype: ♂ (AMNH), Cyprus, 27-29 April 1982, Coll. A. Stubbs. The exact locality is not specified on the label. On the map (Fig. 37) it is indicated with a question mark in the center of the island.



Figs 28-36. *Aelurillus cypriotus* sp. n.: 28 – male, body pattern; 29 – male palp, ventral view; 30 – same, lateral view; 31 – male face; 32 – palpal femur, retrolateral view; 33 – embolic division, retrolateral view; 34 – same, dorsal view; 35 – same, prolateral view; 36 – same, ventral view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (29-30, 33-36), 0.5 mm (32), 1 mm (28).

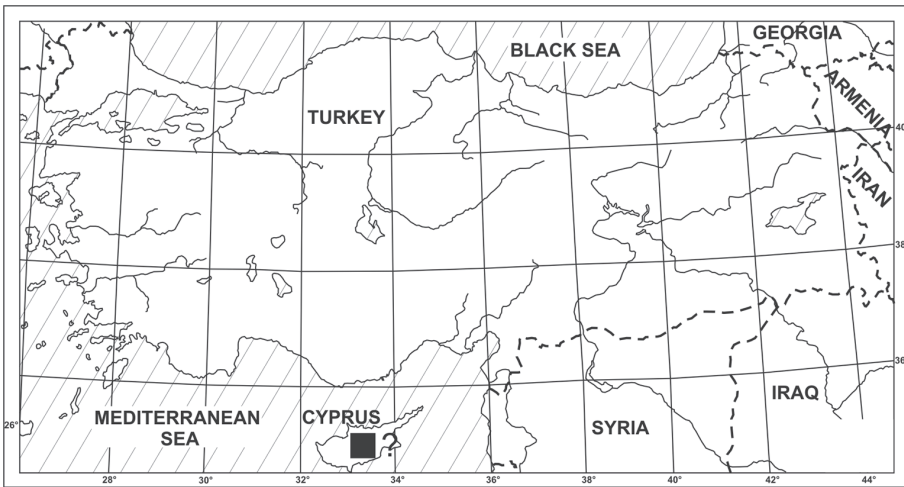


Fig. 37. Distribution map of *Aelurillus cypriotus* sp. n.

Diagnosis: Having similar body coloration the new species resembles *A. v-insignitus* (Fig. 28), but differs from it in the absence of two longitudinal white stripes (the carapace of holotype is in poor condition). By the structure of the embolic division, the new species is close to *A. m-nigrum*, but differs in having a simpler apical part of the terminal apophysis, without the top membrane (Figs 33-36).

Etymology: The species is named after Cyprus, the type locality.

Description: Male: Carapace 1.9 long, 1.5 wide, 1.0 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.9 long, 1.2 wide anteriorly and 1.2 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.35. Abdomen 1.6 long, 1.3 wide. Cheliceral length 0.7. Clypeal height 0.15. Length of leg segments: I 1.0+0.65+0.6+0.4+0.4; II 1.0+0.6+0.55+0.4+0.4; III 1.4+0.7+0.7+0.8+0.6; IV 1.3+0.6+0.7+0.8+0.55. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-5; Pt pr 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 0-1-2-0, rt 1, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2 ap. II: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 0-1-1-0, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2 ap. III: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-0-2 ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2 ap. IV: Fm d 1-1-4; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-0-2 ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2 ap. Coloration: carapace brown, with dark brown eye field. Eye field covered with brown and whitish scales, having the same pattern as in *A. v-insignitus* (Fig. 28). Carapace in poor condition therefore its dorsal colour pattern is not clear. Lateral parts of carapace covered with thin white hairs. Clypeus and cheeks covered with thin transparent-white hairs (Fig. 31). Hairs around anterior eyes yellowish-white. Abdomen yellow-grey, dorsum dark brown, with a broad medial white stripe (Fig. 28). Legs yellow. Femora of all legs with dark brown stains apically. Patella, tibia, metatarsus and tarsus brownish. Palpal femur with a ventral knob, covered with white hairs (Fig. 32). Palpal structure as in Figs 29-30, 33-36.

Remarks: The eye field of *A. cypriotus* has a double *V* pattern similar to that in *A. v-insignitus*. However, the new species has a different shape of the embolic division (like that in *A. m-nigrum*) and tibial apophysis (see Fig. 30). PRÓSZYŃSKI (1971) described two forms of *A. v-insignitus* – “black” and “grey”, both having a visible double *V* pattern on the eye field and high dorsal lateral tibial apophysis (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1971, see Figs 8-10, 13, 16, 18-21), but the structure of the embolic division and the shape of tibial apophysis are also different in *A. cypriotus* sp. n.

Aelurillus stanislawi (PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1999) comb. n.

Figs 38-41

Rafalus stanislawi PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1999: 96-98, Figs 22-26; 2003: 162-163, Figs 659-666.

Aelurillus minutus AZARKINA, 2002: 258-259, Figs 64-71 (D♂) **New Synonym**

Material examined: *Rafalus stanislawi*: Holotype ♂ (HUJI, No. 15193), Israel, Be'er Sheva [= Beer Sheva, = Beersheba], Mash'abbim [= Mashabbim, = Mashabbe Sade], ca. 31°01'N, 34°47'E, pitfall traps, 15 May 1991, Coll. Y. Lubin. – Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ (HUJI, No. 15413) Israel, Be'er Sheva [=Beer Sheva, = Beersheba], Mash'abbim [= Mashabbim, = Mashabbe Sade], ca. 31°01'N, 34°47'E, pitfall traps, 12 June 1991, Coll. Y. Lubin; 1 ♂ (HUJI, No. 15414) Israel, Be'er Sheva [= Beer Sheva, = Beersheba], Mash'abbim [= Mashabbim, = Mashabbe Sade], ca. 31°01'N, 34°47'E, pitfall traps, 12 June 1991, Coll. Y. Lubin. *Aelurillus minutus*: Holotype ♂ (NHBS), Syria, 3 August 1989, Coll. T. Blick. Non type material: 1 ♂ (ISEA), Syria, 07 April – May 1907; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (HECO, 19/9/6034), Ethiopia, Eloa Dancalia, on rocks and grass.

Diagnosis: The male is diagnosed in PRÓSZYŃSKI (1999, sub *Rafalus s.*) and AZARKINA (2002, sub *Aelurillus minutus*). The female of this species is similar to *A. improvisus*, but differs in



Figs 38-40. *Aelurillus stanislawi* comb. n.: 38 – epigyne, ventral view; 39 – spermathecae, dorsal view; 40 - diagrammatic course of the insemination ducts. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (38-39).

having epigyne with a broader medial plate (Fig. 38) and spermathecae with more curved insemination ducts (Figs 39-40).

Description: Female (Ethiopia): Carapace 3.7 long, 2.6 wide, 1.7 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.3 long, 1.9 wide anteriorly and 1.85 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.6. Abdomen 3.6 long, 2.7 wide. Cheliceral length 1.1. Clypeal height 0.3. Length of leg segments: I 1.8+1.1+1.1+0.7+0.6; II 1.7+1.1+1.1+0.75+0.6; III 2.4+1.2+1.3+1.4+0.8; IV 2.2+1.1+1.4+1.7+1.0. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-4; Tb pr 1-0, v 2-2-2 ap; Mt pr 1-0, v 2-2 ap. II: Fm d 1-2-4; Tb pr 1-1, v 1-1-2 ap; Mt pr 1-1, v 2-2 ap. III: Fm d 1-2-4; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1-1, rt 1-1-1, v 1-0-2 ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2 ap. IV: Fm d 1-1-2; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-0-2 ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2 ap. Coloration: carapace brown, with dark brown eye field, covered with adpressed white scales and thin brown setae, which are more dense on the eye field. Clypeus and cheeks brown-yellow, covered with white hairs. White hairs around anterior eyes. Chelicerae brown. Sternum yellow. Abdomen yellow, dorsum brown, covered with yellowish hairs and brown setae, with an indistinct pattern: a yellow medial stripe and brown transversal and yellow stripes. Legs brownish-yellow, covered with white hairs. Palps yellow, with white hairs and brown setae. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 38-40.

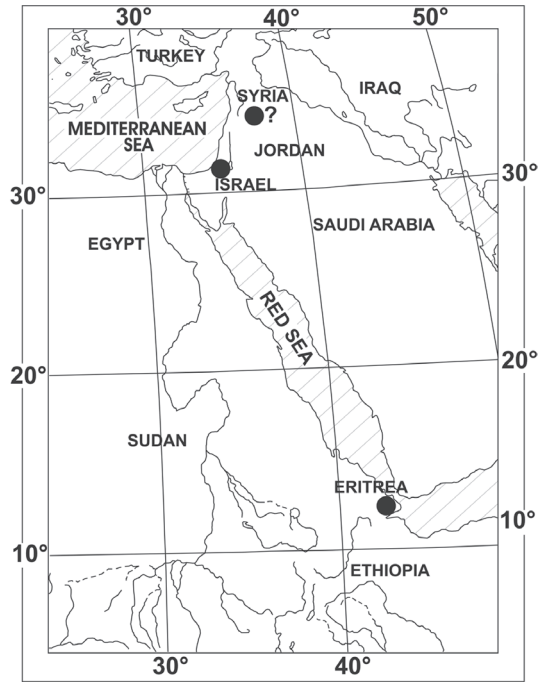


Fig. 41. Distribution map of *A. stanislawi* comb. n.

Distribution: Levant and Ethiopia (Fig. 41, AZARKINA, 2002, Fig. 71, sub *A. minutus*).

Remarks: *Rafalus stanislawi* was described from male specimens collected in Israel, while *A. minutus* from a single male found in Syria (cf. PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1999, AZARKINA, 2002). After careful examination of the type specimens of *R. stanislawi* and direct comparison with the type of *A. minutus* and the non-typical specimens from Syria and Ethiopia it became clear that *R. stanislawi* should be transferred to the genus *Aelurillus*, whereas *A. minutus* is undoubtedly its junior synonym. We propose here the following new taxonomic alteration: *Aelurillus stanislawi* (PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1999) comb. n. = *A. minutus* AZARKINA, 2002 syn. n. The female of *A. stanislawi* is herewith described for the first time.

Distribution: Levant and Ethiopia (Fig. 41, AZARKINA, 2002, Fig. 71, sub *A. minutus*).

Remarks: *Rafalus stanislawi* was described from male specimens collected in Israel, while *A. minutus* from a single male found in Syria (cf. PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1999, AZARKINA, 2002). After careful examination of the type specimens of *R. stanislawi* and direct comparison with the type of *A. minutus* and the non-typical specimens from Syria and Ethiopia it became clear that *R. stanislawi* should be transferred to the genus *Aelurillus*, whereas *A. minutus* is undoubtedly its junior synonym. We propose here the following new taxonomic alteration: *Aelurillus stanislawi* (PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1999) comb. n. = *A. minutus* AZARKINA, 2002 syn. n. The female of *A. stanislawi* is herewith described for the first time.

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Четири нови вида паяци от род *Aelurillus* SIMON, 1884 (Araneae: Salticidae)

Г. Азаркина

(Резюме)

Описват се четири нови вида салтицидни паяци от род *Aelurillus* SIMON, 1884: *A. afghanus* от Североизточен Афганистан, *A. balearus* от Балеарските и Канарските острови, *A. bosmansii* от Испания и *A. syriacus* от Кипър. Предложена е нова комбинация – *Aelurillus stanislawi* (PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1999) (ex *Rafalus*), а видът *A. minutus* AZARKINA, 2002 от Сирия, е синонимизиран. За първи път се описва женската на вида *A. stanislawi*. Всички нови таксони са илюстрирани, а разпространението им е представено на карти.