Further new synonyms of jumping spider genera (Araneae: Salticidae)

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Further new synonyms of jumping spider genera (Araneae: Salticidae)

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Abstract. Two generic names recently described by J. Prószyński were found to be junior subjective synonyms: *Pseudomogrus* Simon, 1937 = *Logunyllus* Prószyński, 2016 **syn. nov.**, *Hermosa* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 = *Myrmavola* Prószyński, 2016 **syn. nov.** This causes numerous new and a few revalidated combinations. The systematics of *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839 s. lat. is briefly discussed as well as other recent nomenclatorical acts by J. Prószyński.

Keywords: *Afraflacilla*, *Hasarina*, *Hermosa, Iberattus, Logunyllus, Myrmarachne, Myrmavola, Nigorella*, *Pseudicius, Pseudomogrus, Savaiia*, *Yllenus*

Zusammenfassung. Weitere neue Synonyme von Springspinnengattungen (Araneae: Salticidae). Zwei Gattungen, die jüngst von J. Prószyński beschrieben wurden, stellten sich als subjektive jüngere Synonyme heraus: *Pseudomogrus* Simon, 1937 = *Logunyllus* Prószyński, 2016 **syn. nov.**, *Hermosa* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 = *Myrmavola* Prószyński, 2016 **syn. nov.** Dies bedingt zahlreiche neue und wenige revalidierte Kombinationen. Weiterhin werden die Systematik von *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839 s. lat. und weitere aktuelle nomenklatorische Aktionen von J. Prószyński kurz diskutiert.

Salticidae is the most speciose family of spiders with 6115 extant species (WSC 2019). During the last few years several of the most species-rich genera like *Evarcha* Simon, 1902, *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839, *Sitticus* Simon, 1901 and *Yllenus* Simon, 1868 have been split by Prószyński (2016, 2017a, 2018). Although many of the new genera were based on earlier recognized species groups, the format of the descriptions does not follow common standards, i.e. they lack proper diagnoses (cf. Kropf et al. 2019), and ignored previously described subgenera or earlier established synonymies (Blick & Marusik 2018). Prószyński (2016, 2017a, 2017b, 2018) did not list or discuss any synonyms mentioned in the WSC (2018) or older catalogues. Furthermore he did not take biogeography into account. While studying the taxonomy and nomenclature of these newly erected genera, we previously found three generic synonyms (Blick & Marusik 2018). Further studies revealed two more subjective generic synonyms, as well as confusing transfers and a dubious genus description.

New synonymies

Pseudomogrus Simon, 1937, removed from syn. of *Yllenus* Simon, 1868

Pseudomogrus Simon, 1937: 1185, 1194 (type *Attus uni-vittatus* Simon, 1871).

Yllenus Simon, 1868 (type *Y. arenarius* Simon, 1868): Prószyński 1968: 415 (synonymy of *Pseudomogrus*).

Logunyllus Prószyński, 2016: 29 (type *Attus albocinctus* Kroneberg, 1875), **syn. nov.**

New and revalidated combinations. Simon (1937) placed two species in *Pseudomogrus*: *P. univittatus* and *P. saliens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876). Prószyński (1968) synonymized *Pseudomogrus* with *Yllenus*, but Prószyński (2016) placed both, *P. univittatus* and *P. saliens*, into *Logunyllus* and therefore *Logunyllus* is considered a subjective junior synonym of *Pseudomogrus*, re-established and removed from synonymy with *Yllenus*, and 31 new and two revalidated combinations are proposed (distribution information from the WSC 2019):

1) *Pseudomogrus albifrons* (Lucas, 1846) **comb. nov.** (North Africa, Middle East)
2) *Pseudomogrus albocinctus* (Kroneberg, 1875) **comb. nov.** (Turkey to China)
3) *Pseudomogrus algarvensis* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Portugal)
4) *Pseudomogrus auriceps* (Denis, 1966) **comb. nov.** (Libya)
5) *Pseudomogrus bactrianus* (Andreeva, 1976) **comb. nov.** (Tajikistan)
6) *Pseudomogrus bakanas* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Kazakhstan)
7) *Pseudomogrus bucharaensis* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan)
8) *Pseudomogrus caspicus* (Ponomarev, 1978) **comb. nov.** (Russia (Europe), Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan)
9) *Pseudomogrus dalaensis* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Kazakhstan)
10) *Pseudomogrus gavdos* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Canary Is., Algeria, Italy (Sardinia), Greece (Crete))
11) *Pseudomogrus guseinovi* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan)
12) *Pseudomogrus halugim* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Israel)
13) *Pseudomogrus improcerus* (Wesolowska & van Harten, 1994) **comb. nov.** (Yemen)
14) *Pseudomogrus knappi* (Wesolowska & van Harten, 1994) **comb. nov.** (Sudan, Yemen)
15) *Pseudomogrus logunovi* (Wesolowska & van Harten, 2010) **comb. nov.** (United Arab Emirates)
16) *Pseudomogrus mirabilis* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan)
17) *Pseudomogrus mirandus* (Wesolowska, 1996) **comb. nov.** (Turkmenistan)
18) *Pseudomogrus nigritarsis* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Turkmenistan)
19) *Pseudomogrus nurataus* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Uzbekistan)
20) *Pseudomogrus pavlenkoae* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Kazakhstan)
21) *Pseudomogrus pseudovalidus* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan)

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22) *Pseudomogrus ranunculus* (Thorell, 1875) **comb. nov.** (Algeria)
23) *Pseudomogrus saliens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876) **comb. reval.** (North Africa, Saudi Arabia, Yemen)
24) *Pseudomogrus salsicola* (Simon, 1937) **comb. nov.** (France to Israel)
25) *Pseudomogrus shakhsenem* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Turkmenistan)
26) *Pseudomogrus squamifer* (Simon, 1881) **comb. nov.** (Portugal, Spain)
27) *Pseudomogrus tamdybulak* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Uzbekistan)
28) *Pseudomogrus tschoni* (Caporiacco, 1936) **comb. nov.** (Libya, Egypt, Israel, United Arab Emirates)
29) *Pseudomogrus univittatus* (Simon, 1871) **comb. reval.** (France, Turkey, Turkmenistan?)
30) *Pseudomogrus validus* (Simon, 1889) **comb. nov.** (Central Asia to Mongolia)
31) *Pseudomogrus vittatus* (Thorell, 1875) **comb. nov.** (Eastern Europe to Kazakhstan)
32) *Pseudomogrus zaraensis* (Logunov, 2009) **comb. nov.** (Turkey)
33) *Pseudomogrus zhilgaensis* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003) **comb. nov.** (Kazakhstan)

Comment. Prószyński (1968) and Logunov & Marusik (2003) considered all species of *Pseudomogrus* to belong to the *Yllenus albocinctus*-group.

Hermosa Peckham & Peckham, 1892, removed from syn. of *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839

Hermosa Peckham & Peckham, 1892: 53
(type *H. volatilis* Peckham & Peckham, 1892).
Myrmarachne MacLeay, 1839 (type *M. melanocephala* MacLeay, 1839): Simon 1901: 503 (synonymy of *Hermosa*).
Myrmavola Prószyński, 2016: 13 (type *Damoetas galianoae* Prószyński, 2001), **syn. nov.**

New and revalidated combinations. Peckham & Peckham (1892) described *Hermosa* as a monotypic genus for a new species from Madagascar. Simon (1901) synonymized *Hermosa* with *Myrmarachne* based on a personal communication with L. C. Peckham. Prószyński (2016) placed seven species in his new genus *Myrmavola*, including *H. volatilis*. Therefore, *Myrmavola* is considered a subjective junior synonym of *Hermosa*, re-established and removed from synonymy with *Myrmarachne*, and six new combinations and one revalidated combination are proposed (distribution information from WSC 2019):

1) *Hermosa andrewi* (Wanless, 1978) **comb. nov.** (Congo, Angola)
2) *Hermosa brevichelicera* (Yamasaki & Ahmad, 2013) **comb. nov.** (Borneo)
3) *Hermosa christae* (Prószyński, 2001) **comb. nov.** (Borneo)
4) *Hermosa galiano*ae (Prószyński, 2001) **comb. nov.** (Borneo)
5) *Hermosa volatilis* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 **comb. reval.** (Madagascar, China, Vietnam)
6) *Hermosa yamanei* (Yamasaki, 2012) **comb. nov.** (Sulawesi)
7) *Hermosa yamasakii* (Prószyński, 2016) **comb. nov.** (Borneo)

Comments. This genus has an unusual range and is known from two distinct regions: 1) Africa (central and southern, Madagascar) and 2) Southeast Asia (South China to Sulawesi). *Hermosa volatilis* was described based on females from Madagascar, but the male was described based on specimens from China. Wanless (1978) revised the African *Myrmarachne* and placed *H. volatilis* in the *volatilis* species group together with five other species. Only one of these species, *Hermosa andrewi* (Wanless, 1976) **comb. nov.**, was placed by Prószyński (2016) in the genus *Myrmavola*. The other species considered by Wanless (1978) in the *volatilis*-group were transferred by Prószyński (2016) either to *Toxeus* C. L. Koch, 1846 or remained in *Myrmarachne* (WSC 2019). From a biogeographic point of view it is a quite possible that the African and the Asian members of *Hermosa* are not congeneric.

Comments on *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839

While splitting *Myrmarachne* and other genera, Prószyński (2016) did not mention earlier established generic synonyms (cf. Edwards 2013 for *Myrmarachne* s. lat.). At least three of these might be available names for genera split from *Myrmarachne* by Prószyński (2016):

1) ***Ascalus* Thorell, 1894** (type *A. pygmaeus* Thorell, 1894, ♀ from Singapore), synonymized with *Myrmarachne* by Simon (1901: 504). This monotypic genus is known from the original description only and lacks any figures. It could be a synonym of one of Prószyński's genera, e.g., *Myrmaplata* Prószyński, 2016, which is also known from Singapore.
2) ***Herilus* Thorell, 1894** (type *H. radiatus* Thorell, 1894, j from Java), synonymized with *Myrmarachne* by Bonnet (1957: 2998). This monotypic genus is known from the original figureless description. It could be a synonym of one of Prószyński's genera described for species occurring in Southeast Asia.
3) ***Pergasus* Thorell, 1894** (type *Salticus formosus* Thorell, 1890, ♀ from Sumatra and Sulawesi), synonymized with *Myrmarachne* by Simon (1901: 504). This monotypic genus was also never illustrated. It could be a synonym of one of Prószyński's genera, e.g., *Myrmatheca* Prószyński, 2016, occurring in Sumatra.

Confusion caused by new nomenclatorial acts

Savaiia Marples, 1957

Savaiia Marples, 1957 (type *S. punctata* Marples, 1957, only ♀ known) was synonymized with *Pseudicius* Simon, 1885 by Prószyński (1990: 316). Currently the type species of *Savaiia*, *S. punctata*, was transferred by Prószyński (2017b) to *Afraflacilla* Berland & Millot, 1941, but he did not synonymize the genus, so even the transfer of the species was not accepted in the WSC (2019) and *Savaiia* is still treated as a junior synonym of *Pseudicius*, but not of *Afraflacilla*. We compared published figures of the type species of the three genera (*Afraflacilla bamakoi* Berland & Millot, 1941: Żabka 1993: fig. 3A-C ♂ and fig. 3D-E *Afraflacilla* sp. ♀ [♀ of *A. bamakoi* is unknown]; *Pseudicius encarpatus* (Walckenaer, 1802): Metzner 1999: pl. 57; *Savaiia punctata*: Berry et al. 1998: figs 60-61) and agree with Prószyński that *S. punctata* seems to be closer to *Afrafacilla* than to *Pseudicius*. Given that the type species of *Afraflacilla* is described from Africa, the type species of *Pseudicius* from Europe and *Savaiia* from Pacific islands, we leave it to a proper revision to clarify the current situation.

Hasarina Schenkel, 1963

Hasarina Schenkel, 1963 (type *H. contortospinosa* Schenkel,

1963) was synonymized with *Nigorella* Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz, 2008 (type *N. aethiopica* Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz, 2008) by Prószyński (2018b: 157), without recognizing, that *Hasarina* is older than *Nigorella* and would become the valid generic name (not accepted in the WSC 2019). We compared published figures of *N. aethiopica* (Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2008: figs 130-143) with figures of *H. contortospinosa* (Peng et al. 1993: figs 254-263) and do not believe them to be congeneric. Furthermore, *Nigorella* was described from Africa and was restricted to Africa until Prószyński (2018) transferred several Asian species from *Evarcha* to *Nigorella*, which in our opinion needs revision.

Note on *Iberattus* Prószyński, 2018

Iberattus Prószyński, in Prószyński et al. 2018: 83 (type *Attus semi-glabratus* Simon, 1868).

***Iberattus semiglabratus* (Simon, 1868)**

Attus semi-glabratus Simon, 1868: 561 (♂).

Euophrys semiglabrata Hęciak & Prószyński 1984: 378, figs 1-14 (♂♀).

Euophrys semiglabrata Barrientos et al. 2014: 36, figs 15-17 (♂).

Iberattus semiglabratus Prószyński et al. 2018: 85, fig. 1A-T (♂♀).

Comments. *Attus semi-glabratus* Simon, 1868 was described based on the holotype male: "Un seul individu ♂ pris à Reynosa dans les Asturies" ["A single ♂ taken at Reynosa in Asturias" now spelled 'Reinosa', NW Spain]. In the material examined Prószyński et al. (2018) wrote "Lectotype male, paralectotypes: 4 males and 4 females, original collection label is: "902. *Phl.*[*egra*] *semiglabrata* E. S. Astur., Portug., la Rhune" – collection Simon – MNHN Paris (lectotype designated by Hęciak & Prószyński 1984)". So, Hęciak & Prószyński (1984) and Prószyński et al. (2018) were not dealing with the holotype male, but with a sample possibly containing the holotype and other specimens collected after the species was described. In addition, Prószyński et al. (2018) mentioned that the authors were not sure if males and females belong to the same species "Matching of sexes and conspecificity not verified". This is not a proper basis to separate a new genus from the genus *Euophrys*, but we leave it to a revision to clarify this situation.

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