

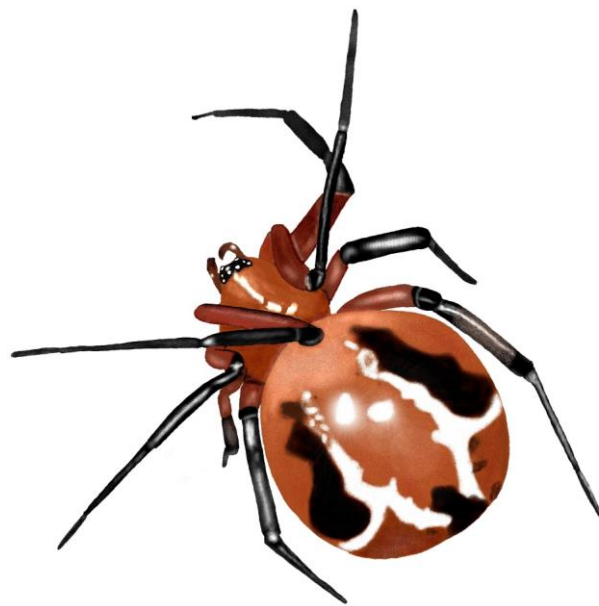
Belgian Arachnological Society ARABEL



The Theridiidae (Araneae) of the World.

**A key to the genera with their diagnosis and a study of the
body length of all known species.**

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Abstract

This paper consists of three parts. In part A, a key is given for the genera of the cobweb spiders or Theridiidae. This key primarily deals with male spiders since it is often impossible to attribute female cobweb spiders to the correct genus if they are not accompanied by a corresponding male. Part B gives a short description of each genus. For each genus the characteristics are presented in the same order, facilitating comparison between different genera. Part C presents the results of an investigation into the body length of all 2515 described cobweb spiders. All 9.969 references given at the website of the World Spider Catalog Association (WSCA, 2019) are checked and the data are presented in a table. The minimum and maximum size of the males and females is calculated per species and per genus. For the latter the average is also included. Some remarks on the accuracy of the measurements are given. Some questionable measurements or species are discussed.

Introduction

With more than 2.500 species the family Theridiidae is one of the largest spider families. It is also one of the most difficult groups of spiders to classify. Since the beginning of arachnological studies, scholars tried to attribute each spider to a spider family and genus. A species is often a more or less definable biological entity, but the boundaries of genera and families are more subjective. Spiders are placed in taxonomic groups of different ranks based on shared characters. In a number of cases these characters are very clear and the spiders concerned are undoubtedly closely related. But on many occasions, diagnostic characters are not so clearly defined and there can be reasonable doubt whether a specimen belongs to a certain group of closely related spiders. Often, a situation is created where different scholars can have dissenting opinions about the boundaries of a certain genus or family. Within the family Theridiidae, there are several groups of species that were arranged in a genus by one scientist and later split in several genera by another. In some cases, the split genus was later "assembled" again. The fact that the boundaries and characteristics of many genera are so unclear, as well as the fact that the opinion on these matters changes in time, makes it very difficult for an investigator to determine to which genus a spider he or she is examining, belongs. There exist several keys on Theridiidae genera (for instance Levi & Levi (1962), Levi & Randolph (1975), Almquist (2005), Barrion & Litsinger (1995), Yoshida (2003a), Wunderlich (2008)), but they mostly deal with genera from a certain geographic area. Moreover they do not reflect the current classification, having been published long ago.

In part A of this paper, an attempt has been made to create a key that includes all genera as they are accepted at this moment. Because of the problems mentioned above, this key is far from perfect. Also, the key is only meant for male spiders since it is often impossible to attribute female cobweb spiders to the correct genus if they are not accompanied with by a corresponding male. Many female cobweb spiders do not present enough different characteristics in order to be placed in the correct genus with certainty.

In part B, the 124 accepted genera of Theridiidae are presented, with their characteristics. These attributes are always presented in the same order so that comparison between different genera is easier. One or more pictures are presented for each genus in order to clarify some characteristics or to illustrate what spiders of that genus look like. Of course not all species are illustrated, but where there is much significant difference in appearance, several pictures are given if possible.

Part C presents the results of an investigation into the body length of all 2515 described cobweb spiders, which was the number of species in the WSC at the end of 2019. The minimum and maximum size of the males and females is presented per species and per genus. For the latter also the average is

included. Some remarks on the accuracy of the measurements are given and some questionable measurements or species are discussed.

In order to compile this paper, all taxonomic papers concerning cobweb spiders had to be checked. In earlier days such a work would have been very difficult. Fortunately, since a few years now, arachnologists are blessed with the searchable online database covering spider taxonomy, maintained by the World Spider Catalog Association (WSCA) (<https://wsc.nmbe.ch/>). Finding taxonomic information on any of the almost 50.000 described spider species, was never so easy. The WSCA website provides the full list of all the references of descriptions from every species. Furthermore, it allows the members to download these documents. This is an enormous advantage compared to the past when it was sometimes very difficult to find certain articles or books.

Obviously, this database was not created overnight. The “Katalog der Araneae von 1758 bis 1940” was published in three books by Roewer between 1942 and 1955 and was the first major attempt to bring together all references of taxonomical literature. Almost at the same time, Bonnet published the three volumes of “Bibliographia araneorum” (1945-1961). In this work not only taxonomical but also other literature about spiders is included. Brignoli continued the work of Roewer with “Catalogue of the Araneae” (1983) and later Platnick published “Advances in Spider Taxonomy” (1989-1998) to continue this major task. Because of the growing scope of taxonomical literature, Platnick started with an online version of the “World Spider Catalog” in 2000. Since 2014 the World Spider Catalog Association is managing this online version.

As mentioned above, the database contains at the moment the references of almost 50.000 described spider species. By the end of 2019, 2.490 species and 25 subspecies of cobweb spiders (family Theridiidae) were included in the database. With 2.515 species, the family Theridiidae is one of the largest spider families. Many species are small to very small and therefore not easy to collect. Since most parts of the world are poorly researched, the number of theridiid species still to be discovered is undoubtedly very high. As illustrated in Fig. 1, there is a steady growth of newly described species during the past 150 years. On average, 16 are added to the list each year.

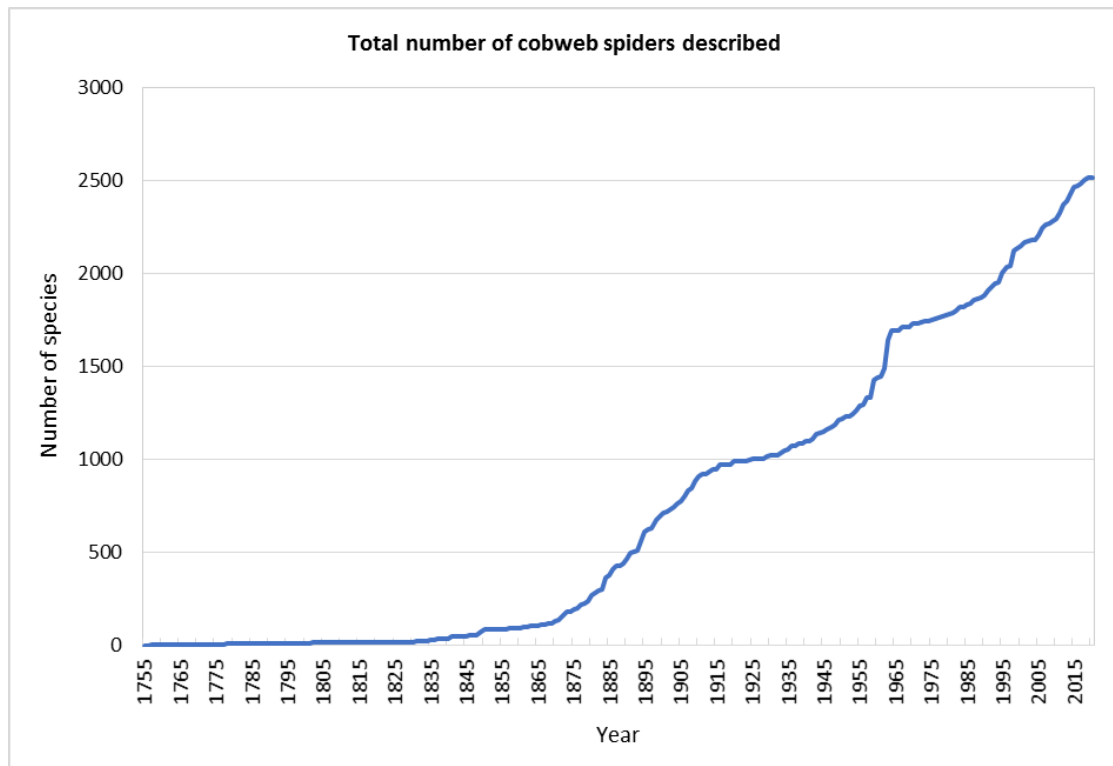


Fig. 1: Total number of cobweb spiders described.

The year 1963 is an absolute peak year with 151 new species, almost completely due to the work of Levi (1963) on American spiders. The number of newly described species per year is shown in Fig. 2.

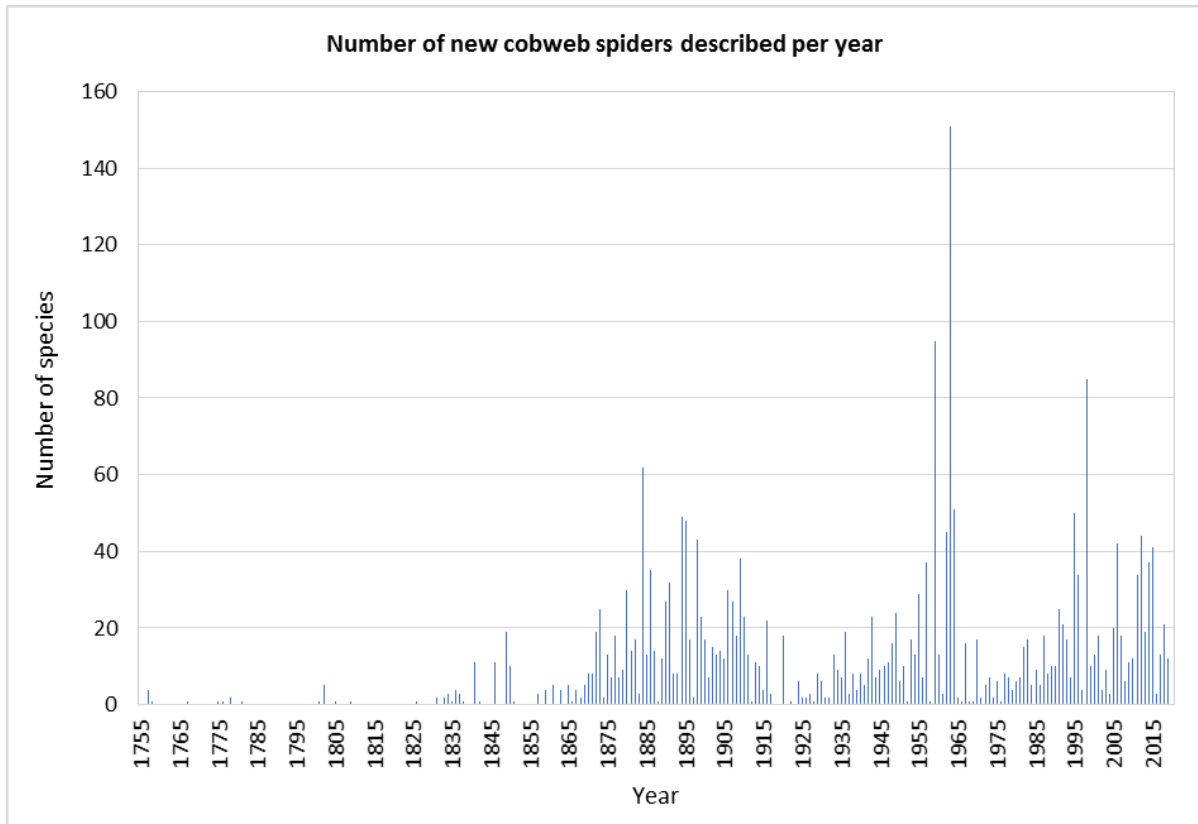


Fig. 2: The number of newly described cobweb spiders per year.

How many cobweb spider species exist is of course impossible to say and we can only make wild guesses. But it might well be a multitude of the number that is known today. Many as yet undescribed species might become extinct before researchers will find them, due to the high speed at which their natural habitat is destroyed.

Accompanying the key and the descriptions of genera, illustrations are given as examples. However, most genera are very diversified, with a large variation in habitus and palp structure. It exceeds the scope of this paper to include all these different morphologies.

The species illustrated are selected from the species list of the WSCA. For the reasons given above, a considerable number of these species may not be listed in the correct genus. Therefore some illustrations may refer to species that are presently not classified in the right genus.

A detailed description of the elements of the male palp can be found in Agnarsson, Coddington & Knoflach (2007), or in Agnarsson (2004).

In the picture below the sclerites of the male palp are indicated.

BH	Basal haematodocha
C	Conductor
Cy	Cymbium
E	Embolus
EA	Embolic apophysis
EM	Embolic membrane
MA	Median apophysis
MH	Median haematodocha
ST	Subtegulum
T	Tegulum
Ti	Tibia
TTA	Theridiid tegular apophysis

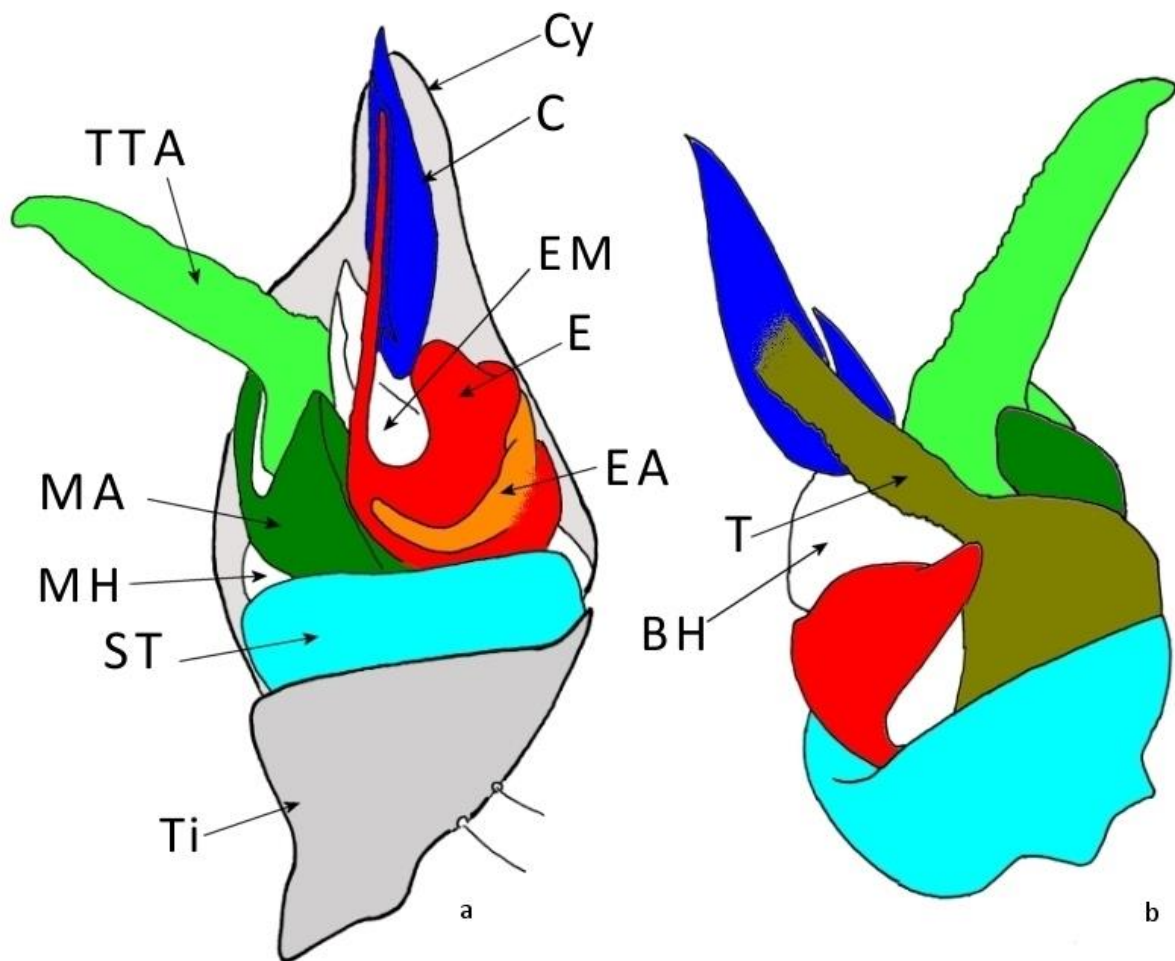


Fig 3: *Steatoda albomaculata* (De Geer, 1778). a) Male, palp, ventral view; b) Idem, bulb removed from cymbium, dorsal view (a-b after Agnarsson et al. 2007, modified).

Other abbreviations used in the text

AME	Anterior Median Eyes
PME	Posterior Median Eyes

Part A: A key to the genera of the spider family Theridiidae

This key is based on the characteristics of the male spiders. Many female cobweb spiders do not show enough different characteristics to be placed in the correct genus with certainty. However, whenever possible we have tried to include them in the key.

In the key the minimum and maximum length of the males and females is given. These numbers are the results of the study presented in part C of this paper. Also the distribution area and the number of known species is given between brackets. The distribution area are the countries or geographical areas mentioned on the website of the WSCA and is the area given in the taxonomic articles. The real geographical area can be much wider.

The key is given in a compact and an extended version. In the compact version there is a clear view on how the key is build up and it can give the experienced user a quick result. The extended version contains much more information and is accompanied by many pictures that help the user to find the right genus.

A.1 Key to the genera of the spider family Theridiidae - Compact version

Spiders ant-like, pedicel long or carapace posteriorly elongated, or otherwise ant-mimicking.	
Sclerotized ring around anterior end of abdomen and half of venter. Pedicel long. Sometimes carapace posteriorly elongated.	<u><i>Coleosoma</i></u>
Pedicel very long. Abdomen globose and highly shiny. No colulus or setae.	<u><i>Anatea</i></u>
Pedicel long. Cephalothorax posteriorly elongated. Colulus replaced by two setae.	<u><i>Audifia</i></u>
Cephalothorax strongly elongated with posterior stalk. Only in S-America.	
Colulus replaced by two setae. Eyes large, close together. Cephalothorax sclerotized with posterior stalk and raised reticulate pattern in both sexes.	<u><i>Cerocida</i></u>
Cephalothorax strongly elongated with posterior stalk. Colulus and paired setae absent. Eyes not large and not close together.	<u><i>Helvibis</i></u>
Cephalothorax sclerotized, suboval with posterior stalk in both sexes. Colulus and paired setae absent. Eyes not large and not close together.	<u><i>Hetschkia</i></u>
Male with one pedipalp (the other is removed by the spider).	
Male cymbium modified, two ends are drawn out into spines, while another side is pulled out. Female has spurs on the fourth coxae.	<u><i>Echinotheridion</i></u>
Female has no spurs on the fourth coxae. Male cymbium modified, bilobed, with numerous teeth, ridges or warts on distal part.	<u><i>Tidarren</i></u>
Legs modified.	
First legs thick and robust or ventrally with long spines, thorns or conical projections.	
Long medially directed spines on ventral side of male femur I.	<u><i>Sesato</i></u>
Legs I with conspicuous ventral spines. Male carapace with characteristic clypeal knob.	<u><i>Proboscidula</i></u>
Femur of legs I with spines. Male carapace with large anterior projection.	<u><i>Thymoites marxi</i></u>
Venter of femur I of male with thorns or conical projections.	<u><i>Cyllognatha</i></u>
Legs thick and robust, first legs much larger than the others.	<u><i>Stoda</i></u>
Male chelicerae with large tooth or teeth, spines or bristles.	
Male chelicera with a large spine-like projection and a distal tooth on posterior margin of fang furrow.	<u><i>Rugathodes</i></u>
Male chelicerae strongly enlarged, diverging and bearing at least one large tooth.	<u><i>Enoplognatha</i></u>
Chelicerae straight with large teeth.	<u><i>Icona</i></u>
Anterior cheliceral margin with at least 4 long bristles.	<u><i>Borneoridion</i></u>
Eyes with special characteristics	
PME or AME reniform (kidney-shaped).	
Embolus very long and coiled.	<u><i>Hadrotarsus</i></u>
Embolus not so long, not coiled.	<u><i>Gmogala</i></u>
AME much larger than the other eyes.	
AME large. Clypeus with paired openings.	<u><i>Yoroa</i></u>
AME dark and prominent, larger than other eyes. Abdomen broadly triangular.	<u><i>Janula</i></u>
Abdomen with four tubercles at posterior tip.	<u><i>Chorizopella</i></u>
Cephalothorax very high. Dorsal tibia spines 1/1/1/1.	<u><i>Dipoenata</i></u>
Some Rhomphaea have also large eyes and/or the AME much larger.	
Relatively large eyes but AME much smaller than other eyes.	
Chelicerae with four anterior teeth.	<u><i>Theonoe</i></u>
AME mostly much smaller than others. Carapace with high thoracic region.	<u><i>Pholcomma</i></u>
AME very small or absent. Male with clypeal modification.	<u><i>Carniella</i></u>
Cephalothorax very high. Six large eyes arranged in two groups of three touching each other, or eight eyes with anterior medians minute.	<u><i>Styposis</i></u>

All eyes large, close together.	<i>Guaraniella</i>
Abdomen in male with dorsal scutum. Relatively large eyes, close together. Tarsus I swollen.	
Warty clypeus, without distinct projection.	<i>Allothymoites</i>
PME eyes closer to lateral eyes than distance between themselves. Colulus replaced by two short setae.	<i>Stemmops</i>
Relatively large eyes, PME separated by their diameter or less. No colulus.	<i>Coscinida</i>
Eyes large and close together. Bulbus small, position of embolus prolateral.	<i>Wamba</i>
AME separated by twice their diameter, less than their diameter of ALE.	
AME separated by twice their diameter, less than their diameter of ALE. Abdomen greyish, without side stripes, with extended lobe overhanging spinnerets.	<i>Zercidium</i>
Colourless lateral eyes.	
Colourless lateral eyes.	<i>Nanume</i>
Colulus large	
Male cephalothorax without anterior projections.	
Clypeus slanting and strongly projecting anteriorly, sternum and carapace with tubercles.	<i>Helvidia</i>
Eye region slightly projecting. Clypeus slanting anteriorly or swollen, embolus very long and coiled.	<i>Spheropistha</i>
Male carapace with sickle-like projection between PME.	<i>Deelemanella</i>
Abdomen uniformly greyish brown to blackish brown.	
Cymbium with large spine-like paracymbium on retrolateral margin.	<i>Robertus</i>
Abdomen not uniformly greyish brown to blackish brown.	
Abdomen dark with yellow spots or markings. Male with 1-4 ventral thorns in two rows on femur II.	<i>Asagena</i>
Abdomen reddish brown to black, often with light band around anterior margin in addition to other lines or spots.	<i>Steatoda</i>
Embolus very long and circling several times, lateral eyes spaced by their diameter or more.	<i>Latrodectus</i>
Colulus in some specimens replaced by two setae. Clypeus very high.	<i>Crustulina</i>
Cephalothorax rugose with numerous distinct tubercles.	
Cymbium apically modified with two outgrowths which bear a spine and 3 bristles.	<i>Pycnoepisinus</i>
Male cephalothorax with large strange looking outgrowth, abdomen without scutum	
Male cephalothorax with bipartite fovea and large globular clypeal outgrowth, without field of dense hairs in the gap to the clypeus.	<i>Magnopholcomma</i>
Male cephalothorax with large strange looking outgrowth. Abdomen with scutum.	
Simple palp, conductor and TTA. Embolus coiling counter-clockwise in left palp.	<i>Asygyna</i>
Female with asymmetric external and internal genitalia.	
Abdomen with dorsal and ventral scutum. Legs I with conspicuous ventral spines in <i>Proboscidula milleri</i> (see higher), not in <i>P. loricata</i> .	<i>Proboscidula</i>
Abdomen with sclerotized ring around pedicel and with sclerotized epigaster.	<i>Craspedisia</i>
Male cephalothorax with 1 or 2 anterior projections.	
Abdomen not strongly elongated, with silvery spots.	
Male cephalothorax with 1 or 2 anterior projections. AME on anterior side of ocular tubercle. Abdomen with silvery spots.	<i>Argyrodes</i>
Palp very small, weakly sclerotized.	<i>Argyrodella</i>
Abdomen strongly elongated.	
Male cephalothorax with 2 anterior projections; abdomen extremely elongated, mostly worm-like.	<i>Ariamnes</i>
Male cephalothorax with one anterior projection and/or clypeus slanting and projecting anteriorly.	<i>Rhomphaea</i>

Projection on clypeus or clypeus bulging, abdomen with hump(s) or blunt tip, strongly hooked TTA distal tip.	<u>Faiditus</u>
Male cephalothorax with 2 anterior projections. AME on ocular tubercle at end of clypeal groove.	<u>Neospintharus</u>
Colouration of carapace, sternum, gnathocoxae and chelicerae bright red in living specimens.	
Colouration of carapace, sternum, gnathocoxae and chelicerae bright red in living specimens.	<u>Ruborridion</u>
Carapace modified.	
Carapace rugose or tuberculate.	
Carapace and sternum tuberculate, abdomen covered completely with circular sclerotized dorsal scutum.	<u>Wirada</u>
Carapace strongly sclerotized and covered with finely reticulated wrinkles. Spiders max. 1.5 mm long.	<u>Nesopholcomma</u>
Carapace smooth	
Anterior part of carapace enormously swollen in both sexes.	<u>Cephalobares</u>
Clypeus strongly slanting backwards and bearing setae in front of AME. Abdomen oval and blackish brown.	<u>Okumaella</u>
Eye region projecting above clypeus. Abdomen heavily sclerotized, often leathery, with pronounced folds or humps or with strong spines, tubercles or extensions.	<u>Phoroncidia</u>
Eye region of male of most species (not all) bulging or projecting Abdomen not strongly elongated. Colulus and paired setae absent.	<u>Thymoites</u>
Eye region elevated. Abdomen elongated.	
Clypeus extending far in front of eyes. Eye region almost straight laterally, not black. Abdomen elongated with two humps, truncated in front, not overhanging cephalothorax.	<u>Moneta</u>
AME on rounded and raised tubercle projecting anteriorly. Abdomen long, nearly cylindrical or wedge-shaped, with small nipple-like projections. Length male abdomen more than twice the width.	<u>Brunepisinus</u>
Eye region elevated as a bump or projected anteriorly. Eye region black. Clypeus usually projected anteriorly.	<u>Episinus</u>
Eyes in small group, raised. Palp with huge three-dimensional conductor, with two tapered projections and one with bifurcated apex.	<u>Neopisinus</u>
Cephalothorax high.	
Palp large to very large, femur long and slender, cymbium large, asymmetrical, and apically modified/extending. Males somewhat ant-like.	<u>Neottiura</u>
Cephalothorax very high, almost cylindrical.	
Male cephalothorax very high, in numerous species almost cylindrical and with dorsal furrows.	<u>Lasaeola</u>
Male carapace often very high, almost cylindrical, with deep dorsal furrows when viewed from above.	<u>Phycosoma</u>
Cephalothorax high but not cylindrical.	
Male carapace rather high. Colulus and paired setae absent. All tibiae without spines.	<u>Eurypoena</u>
Carapace with high head region, thorax lower. Abdomen triangular overhanging carapace, colouration of abdomen variable, usually blackish brown with large silvery flecks.	<u>Emertonella</u>
Abdomen flattened and dark, usually with pale and silvery marks, often triangular.	<u>Euryopis</u>
Abdomen oval, usually dark without distinct light marks. Tegulum large, embolus small.	<u>Yaginumena</u>

Abdomen variable in shape, sometimes wider than long, heart-shaped or higher than long, with distinct black and white spots. [Dipoena](#)

Abdomen with special characteristics.

Abdomen suboval, subtriangular or with humps on each side. Palp with superficially simple structure. Cymbium is uniquely modified to hold tip of long embolus. [Chrosiothes](#)

Abdomen spherical, brown yellow with many black spots. [Platnickina](#)

Abdomen with characteristic abdominal pattern. Colulus bearing two setae or replaced by two setae.

Abdomen longer than wide, with characteristic abdominal pattern. Colulus bearing two setae or replaced by two setae. Chelicerae with a series of denticles on posterior margin. [Anelosimus](#)

Cymbium at top deeply divided, dorsal process smallest. Long filiform embolus. Characteristic abdominal pattern. [Kochiura](#)

Abdomen wider than long or triangular.

Abdomen wider than long. Chelicerae lacking teeth. Carapace weakly sclerotized, modified. [Tekellina](#)

Left embolus pointing counterclockwise. Abdomen wider than long, with two humps. [Cabello](#)

Abdomen subglobose without folium, black with pair of white spots. [Achaearyopa](#)

Abdomen with small or large humps or spine-like structures

Abdomen longer than wide or high, very rarely higher than long, with tubercle or tip above and posterior to spinnerets. Metatarsus I very elongate, at least 3-4x length of tarsus. Leg I longer than leg IV. [Chryso](#)

Conductor surpasses cymbium edge, more or less spoon-shaped, widened distally. [Meotipa](#)

Female abdomen with spine-like structures. Legs very long.

Abdomen at least as high as long, bearing dark dorsal-posterior hump. Conductor large. Median apophysis sickle-shaped. [Achaeridion](#)

Colulus replaced by two setae. Abdomen usually higher than wide with silvery spots. [Thwaitesia](#)

Abdomen wider than long in female with two large lateral/posterior humps. Not so in male or male undescribed. Body orange or dark brown to black or with silvery spots. [Chikunia](#)

Abdomen with four humps. Carapace somewhat elongated.

Abdomen extended beyond and above spinnerets with four tubercles at posterior tip. [Propostira](#)
[Dipoenura](#)

Abdomen with dorsal spine-like projections or humps. Extremely sclerotized epigastric area and sclerotized ring around spinnerets. [Molione](#)

Abdomen widest anteriorly, longer than wide.

Posterior median eyes separated by about three diameters.

Female abdomen subtriangular, widest anteriorly, with silvery spots. Males unknown. [Spintharus](#)
[Tomoxena](#)

Palp characteristics.

Palp very simple.

Embolus twisted.

Embolus straight.

Male palpal tibia enlarged, with long hairs.

Tegulum bipartite, with short ventral part and longitudinal retrolateral part which bears winding sperm duct.

Palpal femur and tibia long. Front side of chelicerae with basal knob. C- & S-America.

Conductor large [Ameridion](#)

[Theridula](#)

[Paratheridula](#)

[Montanidion](#)

[Grancanaridion](#)

Conductor enlarged and strongly compressed with TTA, separated by narrow seam.	<i>Selkirkiella</i>
All following genera have no colulus or paired setae.	
Other species with conductor large and extending in front of cymbium.	
Male chelicerae distinctly diverging	
Male palpal femur bent, with hair-bearing cusps in the thickened basal half. Trichobothrium at metatarsus I & II, not on III and IV. Only one tegular apophysis. Locking device between embolus and tegulum absent.	<i>Phylloneta</i> <i>Simitidion</i>
Male chelicerae not distinctly diverging.	
Cymbium with large prodistal outgrowth bent ventrally. Embolus straight and short. Tegulum large. Large conductor with somewhat hollow form and enclosing distal half of thin embolus. Males with simplified palp.	<i>Ohlertidion</i> <i>Yunohamella</i> <i>Seycellesa</i>
No terminal apophysis. Conductor strongly developed, curved groove, attached to tegulum by membrane. Embolus narrow and sometimes very long, supported by cymbium. Cymbium sometimes with large distal projection deeply divided into two projections. Conductor of male palp with pointed tip extending distally. Embolus thick, slightly curved without large base. Basal colour orange to light brown. Embolus thick. Abdomen brown with white and black lines and spots, without distinct cardiac pattern.	<i>Parasteatoda</i> <i>Achaearanea</i> <i>Campanicola</i> <i>Nihonhimea</i> <i>Keijiella</i>
Embolus	
Male palp embolus and conductor straightened and situated inside the concavity of tegulum. Japan. Embolus wide. Pale or green spiders. All metatarsi with a trichobothrium. Abdomen green.	<i>Nipponidion</i> <i>Exalbidion</i> <i>Jamaitidion</i>
Palp very voluminous. Long embolus in three levels. Abdomen mostly black. Embolus with small base, and thin, long tip. Trichobothrium on metatarsus III absent. Embolus thick, not circling. Abdomen usually brightly coloured with a yellow to dark brown feather-like fleck. Embolus bears a large basal outgrowth.	<i>Sardinidion</i> <i>Paidiscura</i> <i>Takayus</i> <i>Nesticodes</i>
Cymbium modified	
Cymbium extends far beyond alveolus, sometimes conductor extending in front of cymbium	
Cymbium distally with projecting horn. Embolus and conductor short. Embolic complex consists of bulbous basal part and spine-like apical part. Tegular sclerites much simplified. Embolus with large base and small tip. Tegulum retrolaterally projecting and concave. Tegular apophysis large and concave. Male palp with claw-like extension at top of cymbium, with long, thick tibial macrosetae and a pair of cymbial macrosetae. Seychelles. Palp with series of teeth on tip of cymbium. Eyes very small and widely spaced, eye field very wide, all about the same size. Anterior eye row recurved, posterior one slightly procurved. Cymbium sometimes very modified, extending beyond the alveolus. Abdomen nearly spherical usually with a small posterior projection, longer than high, sometimes higher than long.	<i>Hentziectypus</i> <i>Spinembolia</i> <i>Nojimaia</i> <i>Bardala</i> <i>Histagonia</i> <i>Macaridion</i> <i>Cryptachaea</i>
Cymbium apically with two outgrowths bearing denticles.	<i>Tamanidion</i>

Cymbium voluminous and rounded. Embolus forms a conspicuous, heavily sclerotised spiral.

Cymbium bearing blunt apical outgrowth bearing numerous tiny cusps.

Cymbium laterally modified.

Cymbium with basal depression enclosing a membranous area.

Cymbium long, bearing a retrobasal outgrowth and a hole prolaterally to this outgrowth. Legs very long and slender.

[Anatolidion](#)

[Heterotheridion](#)

[Landoppo](#)

[Canalidion](#)

[Cameronidion](#)

Otherwise

Abdomen usually with variable "undulating" longitudinal band. Colulus and paired setae absent.

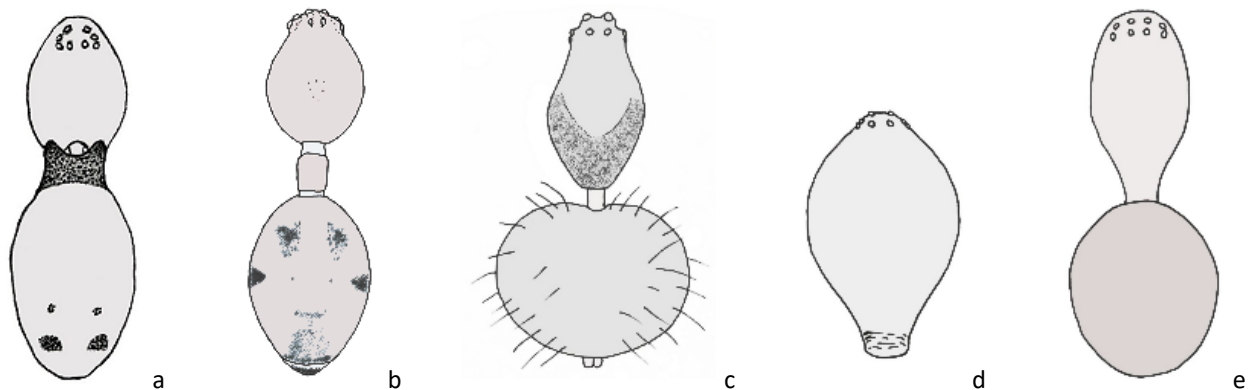
[Theridion](#)

A.2 key to the genera of the spider family Theridiidae - Extended version

- 1a** Spiders ant-like, pedicel long or carapace posteriorly elongated, or otherwise ant-mimicking. 2
- 1b** Spiders not ant-like. 5

Spiders ant-like, pedicel long or carapace posteriorly elongated, or otherwise ant-mimicking.

- 2a** Abdomen always modified in males, usually constricted and with sclerotized ring around anterior end of abdomen, extended as a ventral shield (Fig. A.1a). Female abdomen suboval or with a tubercle above and posterior to spinnerets. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.3-4.8 mm, ♀ 2.2-3 mm. Cosmopolitan (10). [Coleosoma](#)
- 2b** Pedicel long (Fig. A.1b). Sometimes carapace also posteriorly elongated (Fig. A.1c). 3
- 2c** Cephalothorax strongly elongated (Fig. A.1d-e). Only in S-America. 4



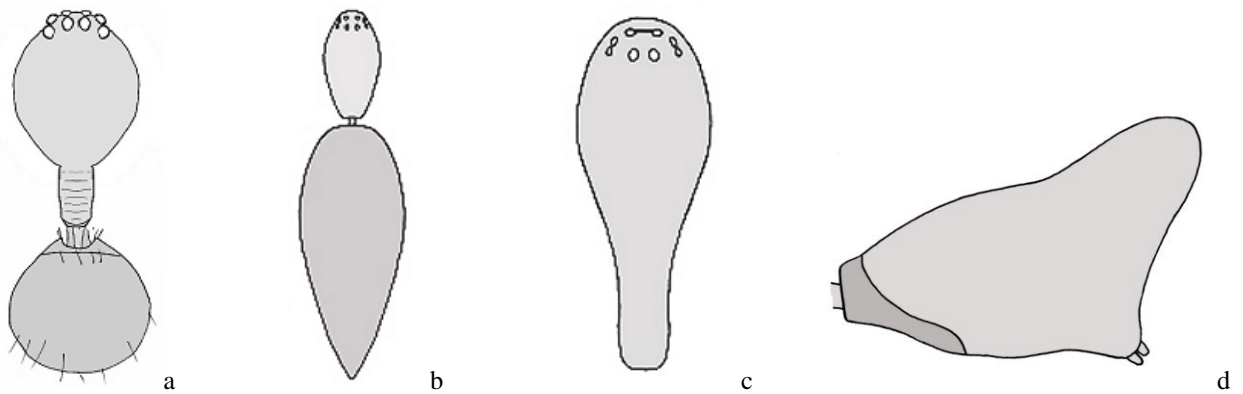
Figs A.1: a) *Coleosoma floridanum* Banks, 1900. Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Yoshida 2003a, modified); b) *Anatea* sp., male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Smith et al. 2017, modified); c) *Audifia semigranosa* Simon, 1895. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Simon 1894, modified); d-e) *Hetschkia gracilis* Keyserling, 1886. d) Male cephalothorax; e) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (d-e after Levi 1963d, modified).

Pedicel long, sometimes carapace posteriorly elongated.

- 3a** Spiders ant-like, pedicel very long (Fig. A.1b). Abdomen sclerotized with scuta, globose and highly shiny. Male palp very simple. No colulus or setae. ♂ 2.1-2.5 mm, ♀ 2.4-3 mm. Australia, New Caledonia (3). [Anatea](#)
- 3b** Spiders ant-like, pedicel long, cephalothorax posteriorly elongated (Fig. A.1c). Male palp undescribed. Colulus replaced by two setae. ♂ 3 mm, ♀ 2.3-3 mm. Guinea-Bissau, Brazil (3). [Audifia](#)

Cephalothorax strongly elongated (mostly) with posterior stalk. Only in S-America.

- 4a** Eyes large, close together (Fig. A.2a). Cephalothorax sclerotized with posterior stalk and raised reticulate pattern in both sexes. Colulus replaced by two setae. ♂ 1.5-1.7 mm, ♀ 1.5-1.8 mm. S-America (2). [Cerocida](#)
- 4b** Eyes not large and not close together (Fig. A.2b-c). Embolus long. Cephalothorax not always with posterior stalk. Abdomen extending posterior beyond spinnerets. Male with a sclerotized ring around pedicel (Fig. A.2d). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 2.2-4.5 mm, ♀ 3.3-5 mm. S-America (10). [Helvibis](#)
- 4c** Eyes not large and close together (Fig. A.1d-e). Embolus short. Abdomen suboval, unpigmented. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 2 mm, ♀ 2.2 mm. Brazil (1). [Hetschkia](#)

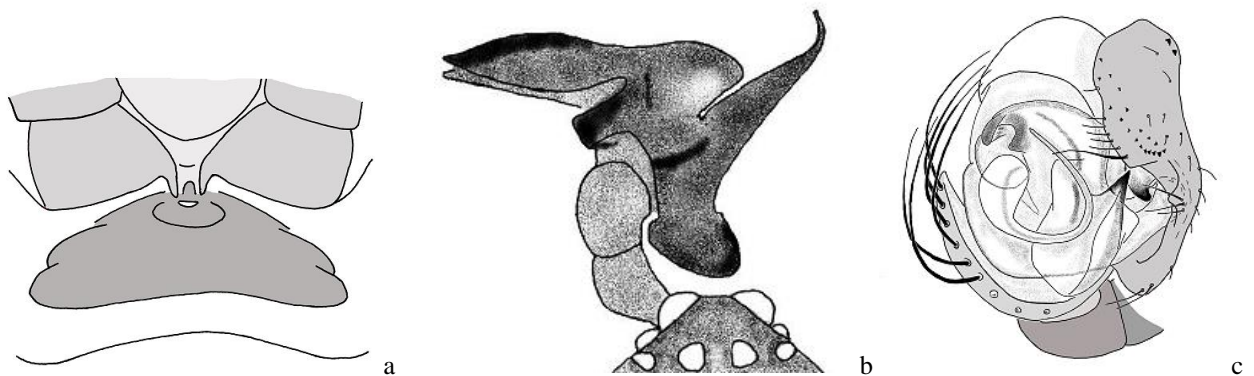


Figs A.2: a) *Cerocida strigosa* Simon, 1894. Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Levi 1963d, modified); b) *Helvibis germani* Simon. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; c) *Helvibis brasiliiana* (Keyserling, 1884). Female, cephalothorax, dorsal view; d) *Helvibis tingo* Levi, 1964. Male, abdomen, lateral view (b-d after Levi 1964f, modified).

Male with one pedipalp (the other is removed by the spider).

- 5a** Male with one pedipalp (the other is removed by the spider). **6**
5b Male has normally 2 pedipalps. **7**

- 6a** Male cymbium modified, two ends are drawn out into spines, while another side is pulled out (Fig. A.3b). Female has spurs on coxae IV (Fig. A.3a). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.2-1.9 mm, ♀ 1.7-4.8 mm. S-America, Canary Is., Madeira (9). [Echino-theridion](#)
- 6b** Male cymbium modified, bilobed, with numerous teeth, ridges or warts on distal part (Fig. A.3c). Female has no spurs on coxae IV. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 0.7-3.4 mm, ♀ 1.7-8.6 mm. Africa, Americas, Yemen (24). [Tidarren](#)



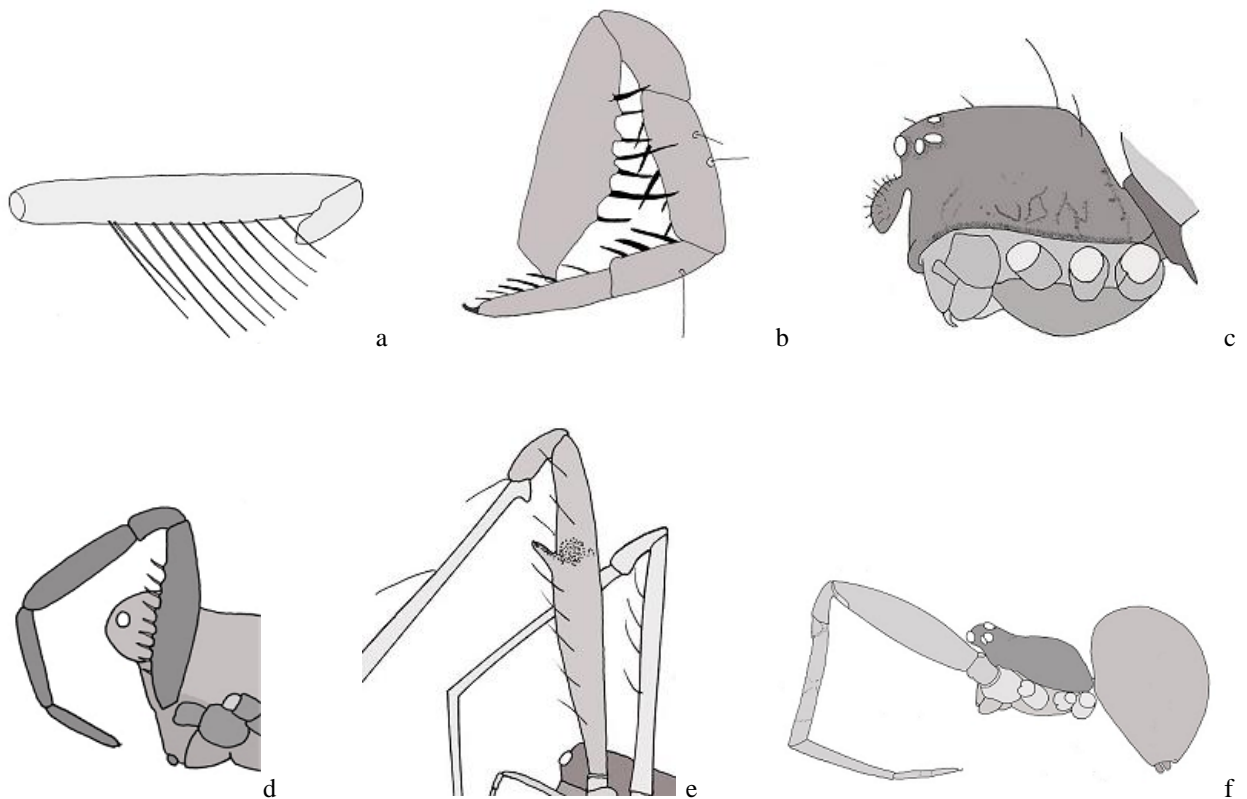
Figs A.3: a) *Echinotheridion cartum* Levi, 1963b. Female, epigyne and coxa IV with spurs, ventral view (after Levi 1963b, modified); b) *Echinotheridion levii* Ramirez & Gonzalez, 1999. Male, palp and eye region, dorsal view (after Levi 1981, modified); c) *Tidarren argo* Knoflach & van Harten, 2001. Male, left palp, retrolateral-dorsal view (after Knoflach & van Harten 2001, modified).

Legs modified

- 7a** First legs thick and robust or leg I ventrally with long spines, thorns or conical projections. 8
- 7b** Legs not modified this way. 9

First legs thick and robust or ventrally with long spines, thorns or conical projections.

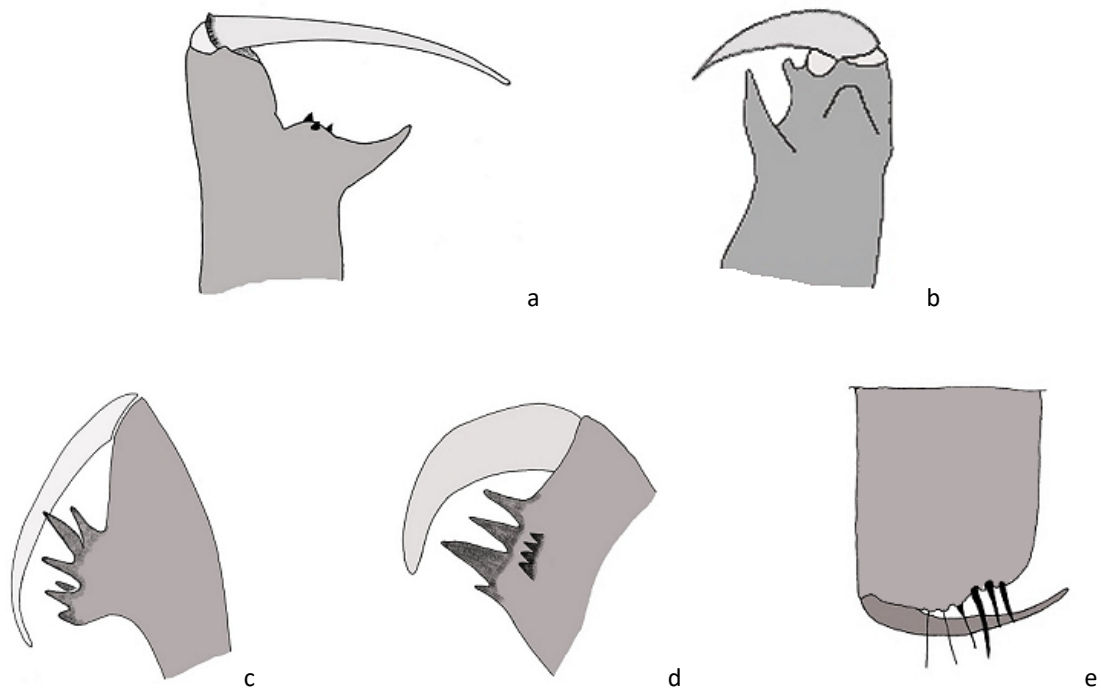
- 8a** Long medially directed spines on ventral side of male femur I (Fig. A.4a). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.7 mm, ♀ 1.9 mm. Seychelles (1). [Sesato](#)
- 8b** Legs I with conspicuous ventral spines (Fig. A.4b). Male carapace with characteristic clypeal protuberance (Fig. A.4c). Colulus large, 3 setae present. ♂ 1.2 mm, ♀ 1.5 mm. Rwanda (2). [Proboscidula milleri](#)
- 8c** Femur of legs I with spines (Fig. A.4d). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.1-1.6 mm, ♀ 1.0-1.3 mm. USA, Mexico (94). [Thymoites marxi](#)
- 8d** Venter of femur I of male with thorns or conical projections (Fig. A.4e). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 2.5-4.4 mm, ♀ 2.8-8.3 m. India, Australia, Samoa (4). [Cylognatha](#)
- 8e** Legs thick and robust, first legs much larger than the others (Fig. A.4f). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.8 mm, ♀ 3.8 mm. Seychelles (1). [Stoda](#)



Figs A.4: a) *Sesato setosa* Saaristo, 2006. Male, femur I, lateral view (after Saaristo 2010, modified); b-c) *Proboscidula milleri* Knoflach, 1995. b) Male, leg I, lateral view; c) Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (b-c after Knoflach 1995, modified); d) *Thymoites marxi* (Crosby, 1906). Male, leg I, lateral view (after Emerton 1913, modified); e) *Cylognatha affinis* Berland, 1929. Male, leg I, lateral view (after Berland 1929, modified); f) *Stoda libudum* (Roberts, 1978). Female, carapace and abdomen, lateral view (after Saaristo 2010, modified).

Male chelicerae with large tooth or teeth, spines or bristles.

- | | | |
|------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 9a | Male chelicerae with large tooth or teeth, spines or bristles. | 10 |
| 9b | Male chelicerae without large tooth or teeth, spines or bristles. | 11 |
| 10a | Male chelicera with large spine-like projection and distal tooth on posterior margin of fang furrow (Fig. A.5a). Fangs almost straight. AME distinctly smaller than PME. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.5-2.6 mm, ♀ 1.5-3 mm. Holarctic (8). | <i>Rugathodes</i> |
| 10b | Male chelicerae strongly enlarged, diverging and bearing at least one large tooth (Fig. A.5b). Eyes about the same size. Colulus large, with two setae. ♂ 1.8-7 mm, ♀ 1.6-12.5 mm. Cosmopolitan (73). | <i>Enoplognatha</i> |
| 10c | Chelicerae straight with large teeth (Fig. A.5c-d). Colulus large, light coloured. ♂ 1.6-5 mm, ♀ 3.5-4.3 mm. New Zealand (2). | <i>Icona</i> |
| 10d | Male and female anterior cheliceral margin with at least 4 long bristles (Fig. A.5e). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 2 mm, ♀ 2.7 mm. Borneo (1). | <i>Borneoridion</i> |
| 10e | More genera with mostly smaller cheliceral teeth are placed further in the key. | |



Figs A.5: a) *Rugathodes nigrolimbatus* (Yaginuma, 1972). Male, chelicera, posterial view (after Yaginuma 1972, modified); b) *Enoplognatha abrupta* (Karsch, 1879). Male, chelicera, posterial view (after Yoshida 2001a, modified); c-d) *Icona drama* Forster, 1964. c) Male, chelicera, posterial view; d) Female, chelicera, posterial view (c-d after Forster 1964, modified); e) *Borneoridion spinifer* Deeleman & Wunderlich, 2011. Male/female, chelicera, anterior view (after Deeleman & Wunderlich 2011, modified).

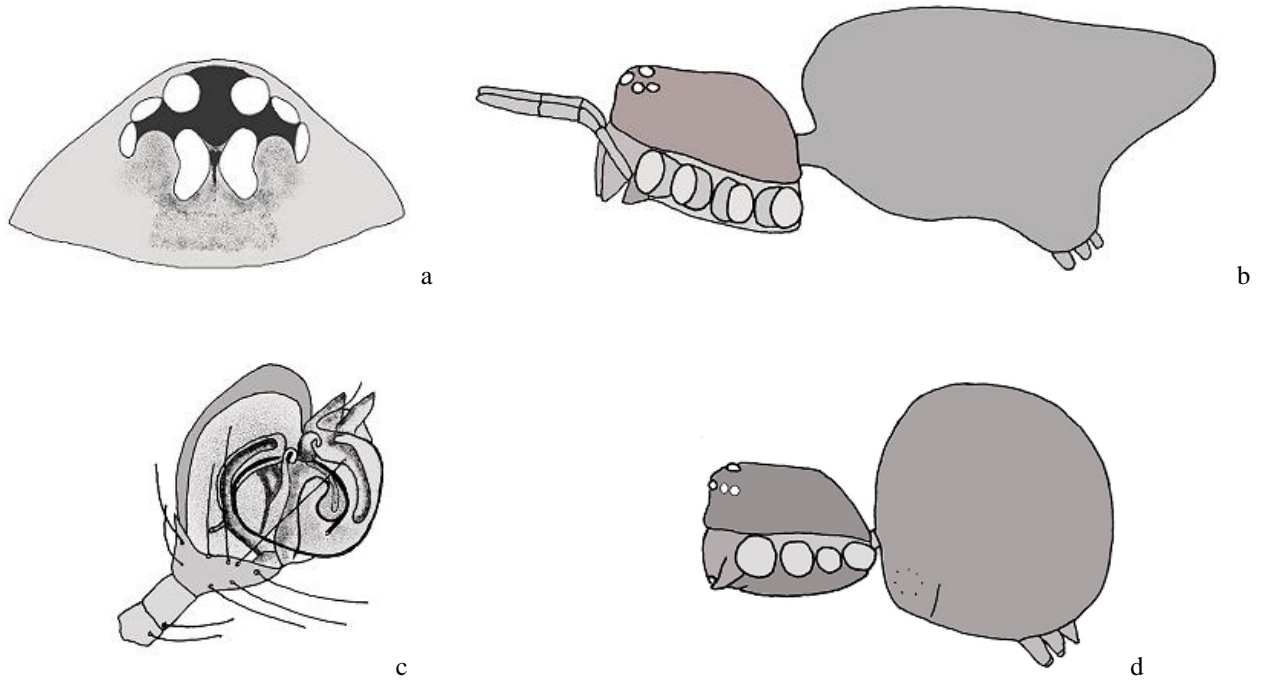
Eyes special

- | | | |
|------------|--|-----------|
| 11a | PME or AME reniform (kidney-shaped) (Fig. A.6a). | 12 |
| 11b | AME much larger than the other eyes. | 13 |
| 11c | Relatively large eyes but AME much smaller than other eyes or only 6 eyes. | 14 |
| 11d | All eyes large, close together. | 15 |

- 11e** AME separated by twice their diameter, less than their diameter from ALE. Abdomen greyish, without side stripes, with an extended lobe overhanging spinnerets (Fig. A.6b). Ventrally a series of longitudinal streaks behind filaments. TTA in the shape of a hook directed upwards (Fig. A.6c). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 2 mm, ♀ 2.3-2.8 mm. St. Helena (South Atlantic Ocean) (1).
- 11f** Colourless lateral eyes. Abdomen globular (Fig. A.6d), pale yellow-white with only one pair of small white spots on the anterior half. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.1 mm, ♀ 1.4 mm. Seychelles (1).
- 11g** All eyes more or less identical.

[Zercidium](#)[Nanume](#)

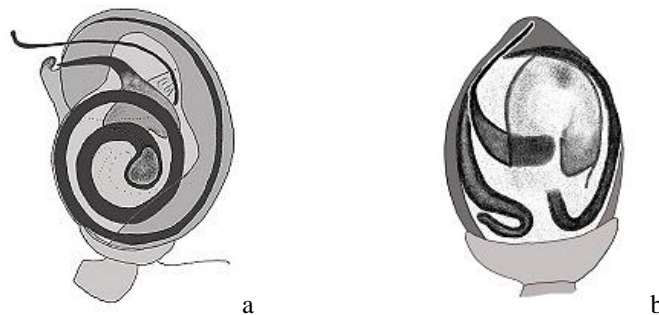
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Figs A.6: a) *Hadrotarsus ornatus* Hickman, 1943. Male, carapace, posterior view (after Hickman 1943, modified); b-c) *Zercidium helenense* Benoit, 1977. b) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; c) male, left palp, proventral view (b-c after Benoit 1977, modified); d) *Nanume naneum* (Roberts, 1983). Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Saaristo 2010, modified).

PME or AME reniform (kidney-shaped).

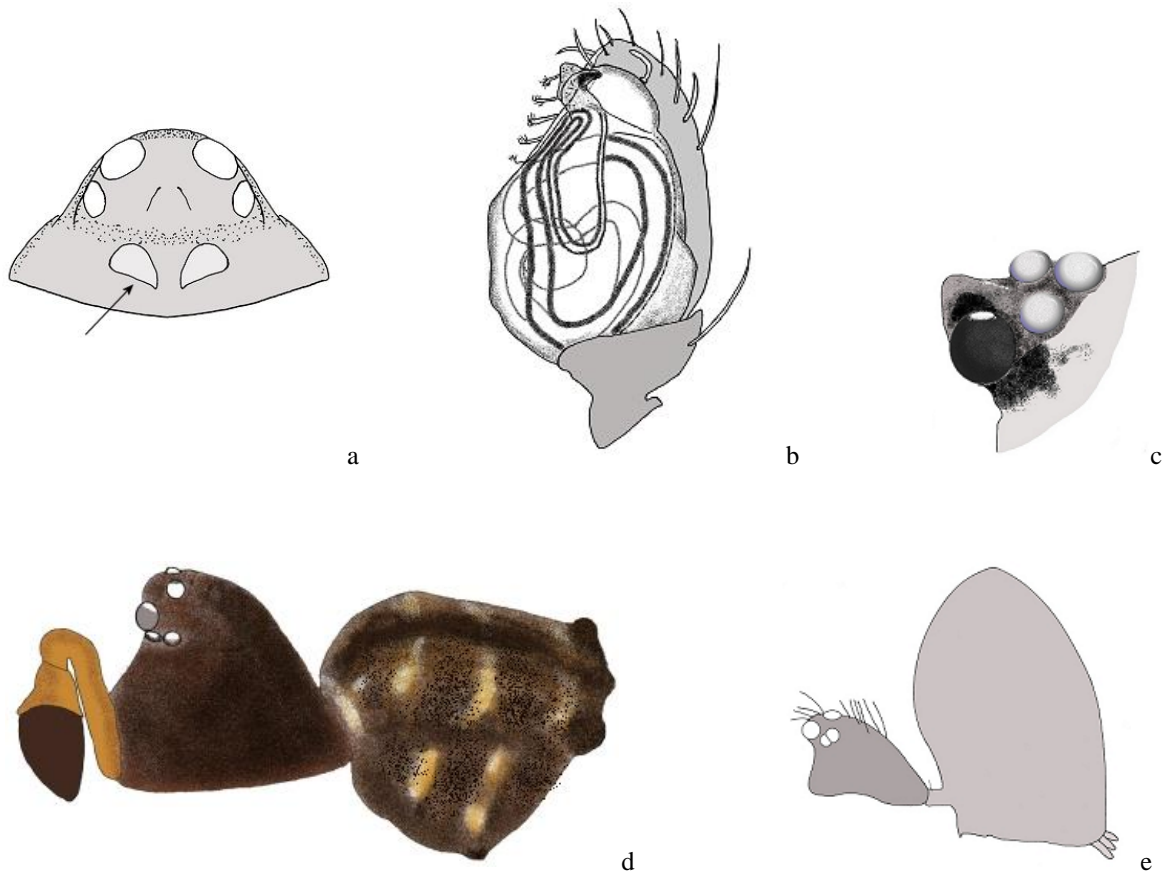
- 12a** Embolus very long and coiled (Fig. A.7a). No colulus. ♂ 1.1-2.2 mm, ♀ 1.3-4.5 mm. SE-Asia and Tasmania (5).
- 12b** Embolus not so long, not coiled (Fig. A.7b). ♂ - ♀ 2 mm. New Guinea and Australia (1).

[Hadrotarsus](#)[Gmogala](#)

Figs A.7: a) *Hadrotarsus ornatus* Hickman, 1943. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Hickman 1943, modified); b) *Gmogala scarabaeus* Keyserling, 1890. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Wunderlich 1978, modified).

AME much larger than the other eyes.

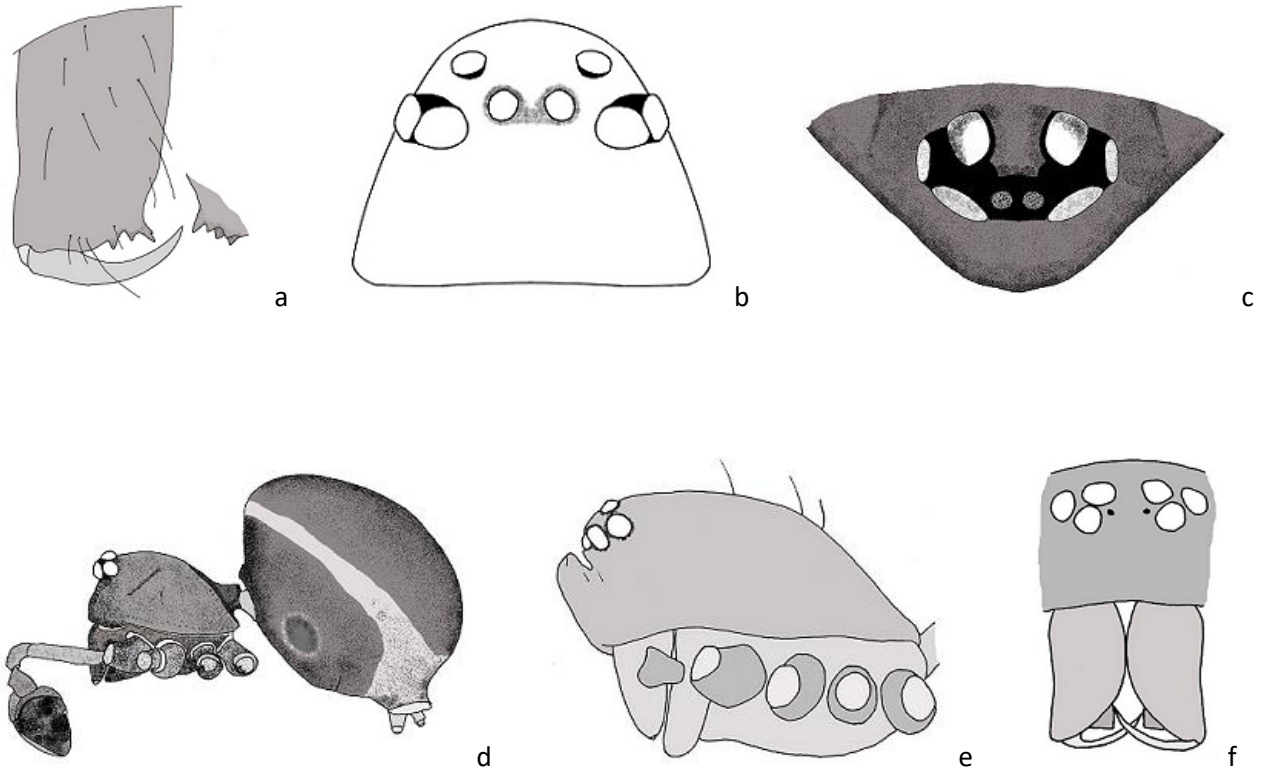
- 13a** AME very large (Fig. A.8a). Clypeus with paired openings (arrow). Cymbium with retrolateral row of feathered spines (Fig. A.8b). ♂ 1-1.2 mm, ♀ 1.2 mm. New Guinea and Australia (2). [Yoroa](#)
- 13b** AME dark and prominent, larger than other eyes (Fig. A.8c). Carapace oval with two conical tubercles bearing the AME. Abdomen broadly triangular, usually with paired spines or outgrowths laterally. ♂ 1.3-2.2 mm, ♀ 1.9-4 mm. SE-Asia, Australia, C- and S-America (21). [Janula](#)
- 13c** AME larger than the rest. Male carapace very high in eye region. Eyes project above the concave clypeus. Abdomen with four tubercles at posterior tip (Fig. A.8d). Colulus with two setae. ♂ 3-4 mm, ♀ 3-5.4 mm. South Africa (1). [Chorizopella](#)
- 13d** AME larger than the rest. Cephalothorax very high (Fig. A.8e). Carapace without fovea. Colulus with two setae. ♂ 1.6-2.1 mm, ♀ 1.3-2.7 mm. C- and S-America, S-Europe (5). [Dipoenata](#)
- 13e** Some Rhomphaea also have large eyes and/or the AME much larger. See further.



Figs A.8: a-b) *Yoroa clypeoglandularis* Baert, 1984. a) Male, carapace, anterior view; b) Male, left palp, ventral view (a-b after Baert 1984b, modified); c) *Janula bruneiensis* Yoshida & Koh, 2011. Female, eye region, lateral view (after Yoshida & Koh 2011, modified); d) *Chorizopella tragardhi* Lawrence, 1947. Male, carapace, abdomen and palp, lateral view (after Dippenaar-Schoeman 2014, modified); e) *Dipoenata conica* Chickering, 1943. Female, carapace and abdomen, lateral view (after Chickering 1943, modified).

Relatively large eyes but AME much smaller than other eyes.

- 14a** Chelicerae with four anterior teeth (Fig. A.9a). Carapace high (Fig. A.9b), abdomen oval and dark brown. Colulus large. ♂ 0.8-1.3 mm, ♀ 0.8-2.8 mm. Europe, Russia, Ukraine, USA, Canada (6). [Theonoe](#)
- 14b** AME mostly much smaller than others (Fig. A.9c). Carapace with high thoracic region. Male with abdominal scutum usually covering whole dorsum, and scutum covering anterior half of venter (Fig. A.9d). Not all species are heavily sclerotized. Colulus replaced by two setae separated by almost their length. ♂ 1.1-2.6 mm, ♀ 1-2 mm. Europe, Americas, N-Africa, New Zealand, SE-Asia (12). [Pholcomma](#)
- 14c** AME very small or absent. Male with clypeal modification, sometimes weakly developed (Fig. A.9e). ♂ 0.8-1.3 mm, ♀ 0.9-1.7 mm. SE-Asia, Europe, Africa (13). [Carniella](#)
- 14d** Cephalothorax high. Six large eyes arranged in two groups of three touching each other, or eight eyes with anterior medians minute (Fig. A.9f). Abdomen soft, suboval, subspherical or wider than long. Colulus replaced by two setae slightly anterior of usual position, very hard to see. ♂ 1-1.7 mm, ♀ 1-2.2 mm. Americas, Africa (14). [Styposis](#)
- 14e** Some species of Coscinida have also smaller PME. See further.



Figs A.9: a) *Theonoe sola* Thaler & Steinberger, 1988. Male, chelicera, anterior view (after Thaler & Steinberger 1988, modified); b) *Theonoe minutissima* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879). Female, carapace, anterior view (after Almquist 2005, modified); c-d) *Pholcomma gibbum* (Westring, 1851). c) Male, eye region, anterior-dorsal view; d) Male, cephalothorax, abdomen and palp, lateral view (c-d after Oger 2020, modified); e) *Carniella brignolii* Thaler & Steinberger, 1988. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Thaler & Steinberger 1988, modified); f) *Styposis chickeringi* Levi, 1960. Female, carapace, anterior view (after Levi 1960, modified).

All eyes large, close together.

- 15a** Abdomen in male with dorsal scutum (Fig. A.10a), in female covered with numerous small oval sclerites. Venter with epigastric scutum and postepigastric sclerites, sides folded. Large eyes, close together. Tarsus I swollen. Male palp with well developed cuplike cymbium, with a deep apical notch (Fig. A.10b, arrow). Short hooked embolus. Chelicerae small, without teeth. Small colulus. ♂ 1.1-1.5 mm, ♀ 1.2-1.4 mm. S-America (2).
- 15b** Warty clypeus, without distinct projection (Fig. A.10c). Chelicera with two teeth on promargin. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1-1.4 mm, ♀ 1.3-1.4 mm. China and Japan (3).
- 15c** Eyes usually in a black area. PME eyes closer to the PLE than distance between themselves (Fig. A.10d). Chelicerae small, probably without teeth. Colulus replaced by two short setae. ♂ 1-3.2 mm, ♀ 1.1-3.2 mm. Americas and SE-Asia (21).
- 15d** Relatively large eyes, PME separated by their diameter or less (Fig. A.10e). Chelicerae small. No colulus. ♂ 1.5-3 mm, ♀ 1.7-4 mm. Pantropical (16).
- 15e** Eyes large and close together (Fig. A.10f). Bulbus small, position of embolus prolateral. Chelicera with one tooth on promargin. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1-1.8 mm, ♀ 1.4-2.6 mm. Americas (3).
- 15f** Some species of Tekellina, Thymoites, Ariamnes, Rhomphaea, Episinus and Neopisinus have also the eyes large and close together. See further.

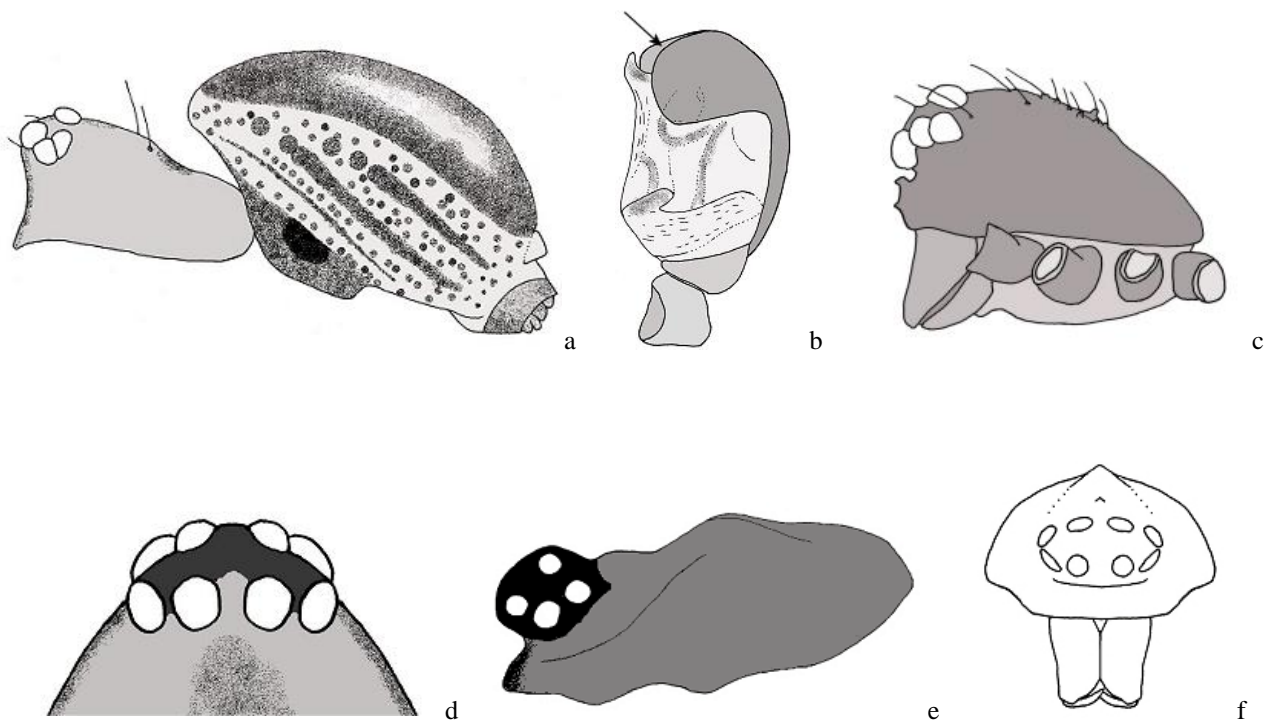
[Guaraniella](#)

[Allothymoites](#)

[Stemmops](#)

[Coscinida](#)

[Wamba](#)



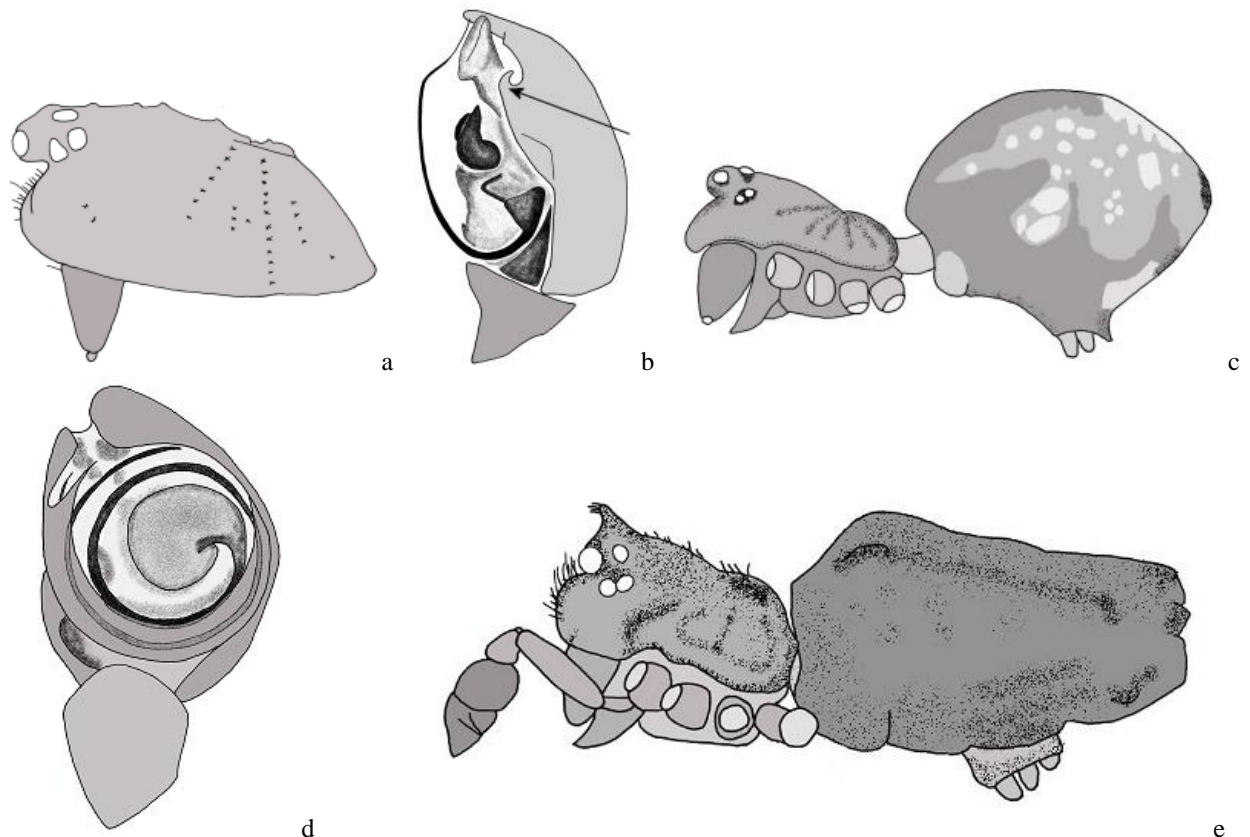
Figs A.10: a-b) *Guaraniella mahnerti* Baert, 1984. a) Male, carapace and abdomen, lateral view. b) Male, left palp, lateral view (a-b after Baert 1984a, modified); c) *Allothymoites kumadai* Ono, 2007. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Ono 2007, modified); d) *Stemmops lina* Levi, 1955. Female, eye region, dorsal view (after Levi 1955c, modified); e) *Coscinida ulleungensis* Paik, 1955. Male, carapace, lateral view (after Paik 1995, modified); f) *Wamba congener* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1896. Male, carapace and chelicerae, anterior view (after O. Pickard-Cambridge 1896, modified).

Colulus large

- 16a** Colulus large. 17
16b Colulus small. 26
- 17d** Male cephalothorax without anterior projections (other than clypeus or eye region). 18
17e Male cephalothorax with a large strange looking outgrowth, abdomen with scutum. 21
17f Male cephalothorax with 1 or 2 anterior projections 22

Male cephalothorax without anterior projections.

- 18a** Clypeus slanting and strongly projecting anteriorly, sternum and carapace with tubercles (Fig. A.11a). Abdomen with a brown and yellowish pattern, with a ventral shield covering anterior half and surrounding pedicel and tubercles. Position of the weakly sclerotized paracymbium retrolateral (Fig. A.11b, arrow), embolus long. No cheliceral teeth. Colulus large. ♂ 2-2.2 mm, ♀ undescribed. Sumatra (1). *Helvidia*
- 18b** Eye region slightly projecting. Clypeus slanting anteriorly or swollen (Fig. A.11c). Abdomen in males sometimes elongated, in females almost globular. Embolus very long and coiled (Fig. A.11d). Colulus long and conspicuous. ♂ 1.3-2.6 mm, ♀ 1.4-4.4 mm. SE-Asia (6). *Spheropistha*
- 18c** Male carapace with horn-like projection between PME (Fig. A.11e). Colulus large. ♂ 2.2-2.3 mm, ♀ 2.7-3.4 mm. Borneo (Malaysia) (1). *Deelemanella*
- 18d** Otherwise. 19



Figs A.11: a-b) *Helvidia scabricula* Thorell, 1890. a) Male, carapace, lateral view; b) Male, left palp, retrolateral view (a-b after Levi 1972, modified); c-d) *Spheropistha miyashitai* (Tanikawa, 1998). c) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; d) Male, left palp, ventral view (c-d after Yoshida 2003a, modified); e) *Deelemanella borneo* Yoshida, 2003. Male, cephalothorax, abdomen and palp, lateral view (after Yoshida 2003b, modified).

Abdomen uniformly greyish brown to blackish brown.

- 19a** Abdomen uniformly greyish brown to blackish brown. Cymbium with a large spine-like paracymbium on retrolateral margin (Fig. A.12, arrow). Chelicerae strong but not enlarged. Usually with three large teeth on anterior margin of fang furrow, two teeth or denticles on posterior. Colulus large. ♂ 1.3-4 mm, ♀ 1.5-4.8 mm. Holarctic and Africa (45).
- 19b** Abdomen not uniformly greyish brown to blackish brown.

[Robertus](#)

20

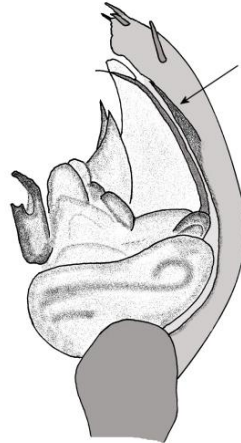


Fig. A.12: *Robertus kastoni* Eskov, 1987. Male, left palp, retrolateral view (after Yoshida 2003a, modified).

Abdomen not uniformly greyish brown to blackish brown.

- 20a** Abdomen dark with yellow spots or markings. Male with 1-4 ventral thorns in two rows on femur II (Fig. A.13a). Basal part of the long embolus with a "seam" (Fig. A.13b, arrow), distal part of embolus enclosed by the long conductor. Colulus large. ♂ 2-6.4 mm, ♀ 2.3-8 mm. Palearctic and Americas (9).
- 20b** Abdomen reddish brown to black, often with a light band around the anterior margin in addition to other lines or spots (Fig. A.13c). Males with punctated carapace and sternum, punctations slight in female sternum. Clypeus high with medial gap. Chelicerae sometimes enlarged in male, with one or two teeth on anterior margin, none posterior in females. Colulus very large. ♂ 1.8-10.6 mm, ♀ 2-15 mm. Cosmopolitan (125).
- 20c** Embolus very long and circling several times (Fig. A.13d). Patella strongly thickened, cymbium with large prodistal outgrowth (arrow). Lateral eyes spaced by their diameter or more. Carapace rather wide in thoracic region. Cephalothorax smooth. Clypeus short. Stridulatory organ inconspicuous. Colulus large with 8-15 setae in the female, three in the male. ♂ 2.8-3 mm, ♀ 3.2-23 mm. Cosmopolitan (31).
- 20d** Clypeus very high. Cephalothorax rugose with numerous distinct tubercles (Fig. A.13e). Male palp patella strongly thickened, cymbium with a large prodistal outgrowth. Colulus large. ♂ 1.4-2 mm, ♀ 1.5-5 mm. Cosmopolitan (17).
- 20e** Cymbium apically modified with two outgrowths which bear a spine and 3 bristles (Fig. A.13f). Palpal tibia very wide. Abdomen widened posteriorly. Colulus large, with a pair of long setae. ♂ 5 mm, ♀ undescribed. Kenya (1).

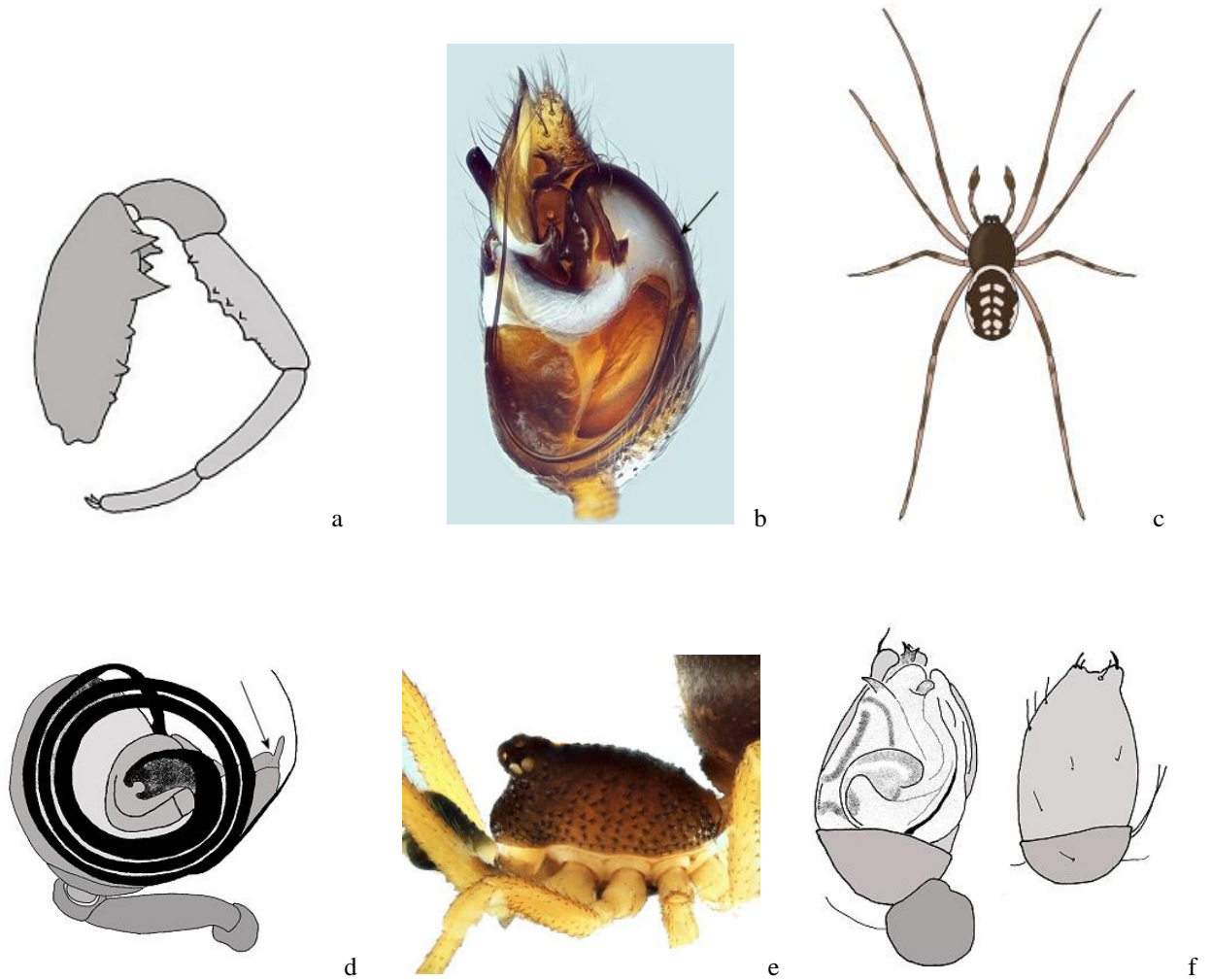
[Asagena](#)

[Steatoda](#)

[Latrodectus](#)

[Crustulina](#)

[Pycnoepisinus](#)



Figs A.13: a) *Asagena meridionalis* Kulczyński, 1894. Male, leg II, lateral view (after Prisniy 1981, modified); b) *Asagena phalerata* (Panzer, 1801). Male, palp, ventral view (© P. Oger); c) *Steatoda albomaculata* (De Geer, 1778). Male, habitus, dorsal view (after Becker 1896, modified); d) *Latrodectus mactans* (Fabricius, 1775). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Kaston 1970, modified); e) *Crustulina sticta* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861). Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (© P. Oger); f) *Pycnoepisinus kilimandjaroensis* Wunderlich, 2008. Male, right palp, ventral (left) and dorsal view of cymbium and tibia (right) (after Wunderlich 2008, modified).

Male cephalothorax with large strange looking outgrowth. Abdomen without scutum.

- 21a** Male cephalothorax with large strange looking outgrowth (Fig. A.14), abdomen without scutum. Colulus large, bearing two long setae. ♂ 3.8 mm, ♀ undescribed. Australia (1). [Magnopholcomma](#)
- 21b** Abdomen with scutum.

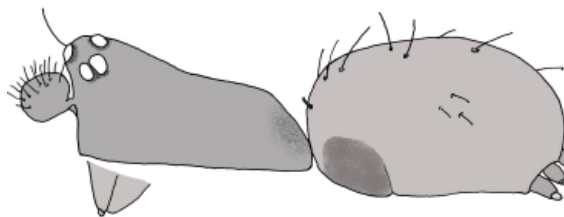
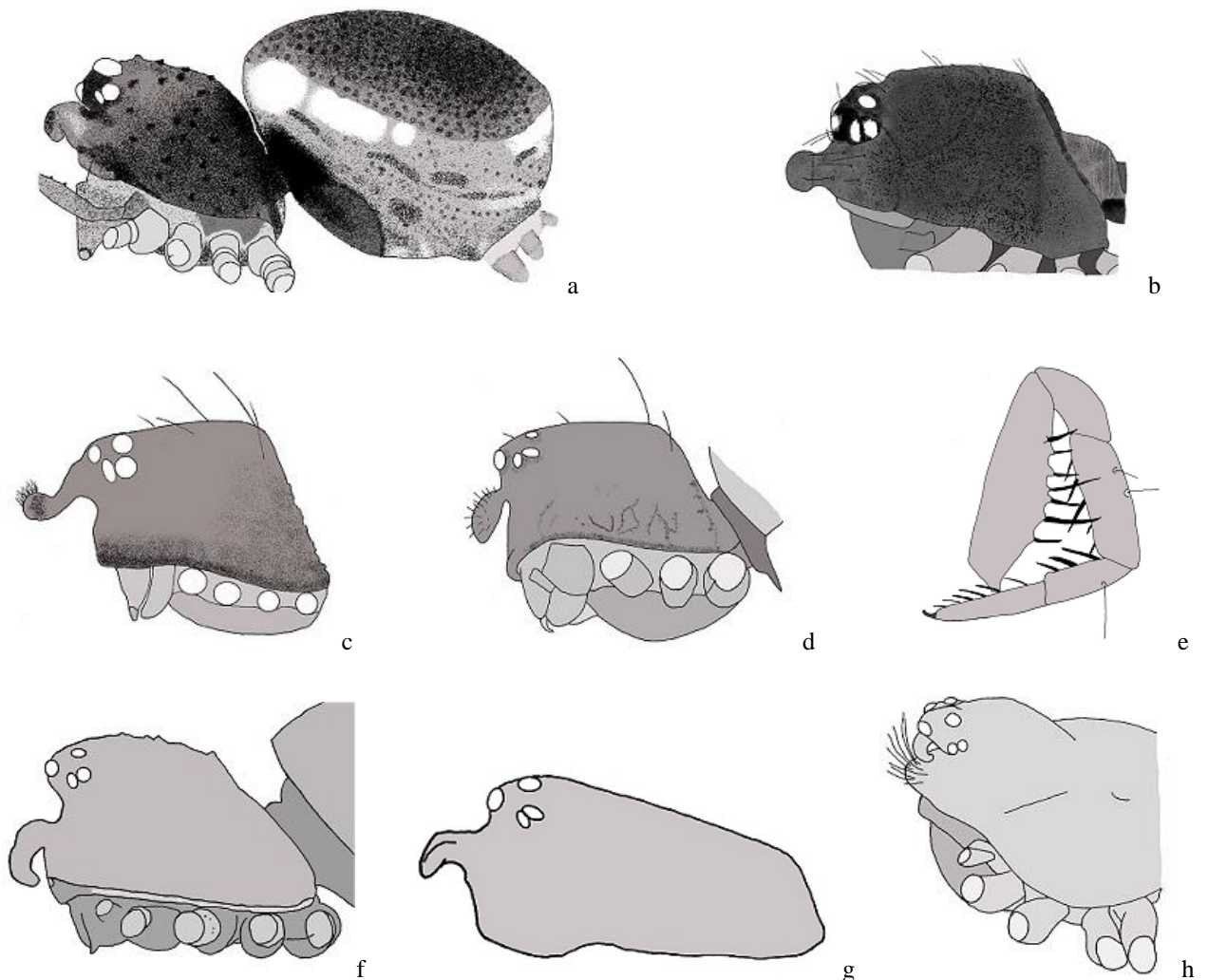


Fig. A.14: *Magnopholcomma globulus* Wunderlich, 2008. Male, carapace and abdomen, lateral view (after Wunderlich 2008, modified).

Male cephalothorax with large strange looking outgrowth. Abdomen with scutum.

- 22a** Male with strange proboscis in front of the cephalothorax (Fig. A.15a-b). Female with asymmetric external and internal genitalia. Male palp simple, embolus spiralling counter-clockwise in left palp. Colulus large and fleshy, bearing three setae. ♂ 1.4-1.9 mm, ♀ 1.4-1.9 mm. Madagascar (2). [Asygyna](#)
- 22b** Male with strange proboscis in front of the cephalothorax (Fig. A.15c-d). Abdomen with dorsal and ventral scutum. Legs I with conspicuous ventral spines in *Proboscidula milleri* (Fig. A.15e), not in *P. loricata* (see higher). Colulus reduced to two tiny bristles in *P. loricata*, colulus large with 3 setae in *P. milleri*. ♂ 1.2-1.7 ♀ 1.5 mm. Angola & Rwanda (2). [Proboscidula](#)
- 22c** Male clypeus with finger-shaped anterior projection (Fig. A.15f-h). Abdomen with a sclerotized ring around pedicel and with a sclerotized epigaster. ♂ 2.2-3.2 mm, ♀ 3.1 mm. China, C- and S-America (3). [Craspedisia](#)



Figs A.15: a) *Asygyna coddingtoni* Agnarsson, 2006. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; b) *Asygyna huberi* Agnarsson, 2006. Male, carapace, lateral view (a-b after Agnarsson 2006a, modified); c) *Proboscidula loricata* Miller, 1970. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Levi 1972, modified); d-e) *Proboscidula milleri* Knoflach, 1995. d) Male, cephalothorax, lateral view; e) Male, leg I, lateral view (d-e after Knoflach 1995, modified); f) *Craspedisia cornuta* (Keyserling, 1891). Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Brescovit et al. 2020, modified); g) *Craspedisia spatulata* Bryant, 1948. Male, carapace, lateral view (after Levi 1963d, modified); h) *Craspedisia longioembolia* Yin, Griswold, Bao & Xu, 2003. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Yin et al. 2003, modified).

Male cephalothorax with 1 or 2 anterior projections.

- 23a** Abdomen not strongly elongated, with silver spots. **24**
23b Abdomen strongly elongated. **25**

Abdomen not strongly elongated, with silver spots.

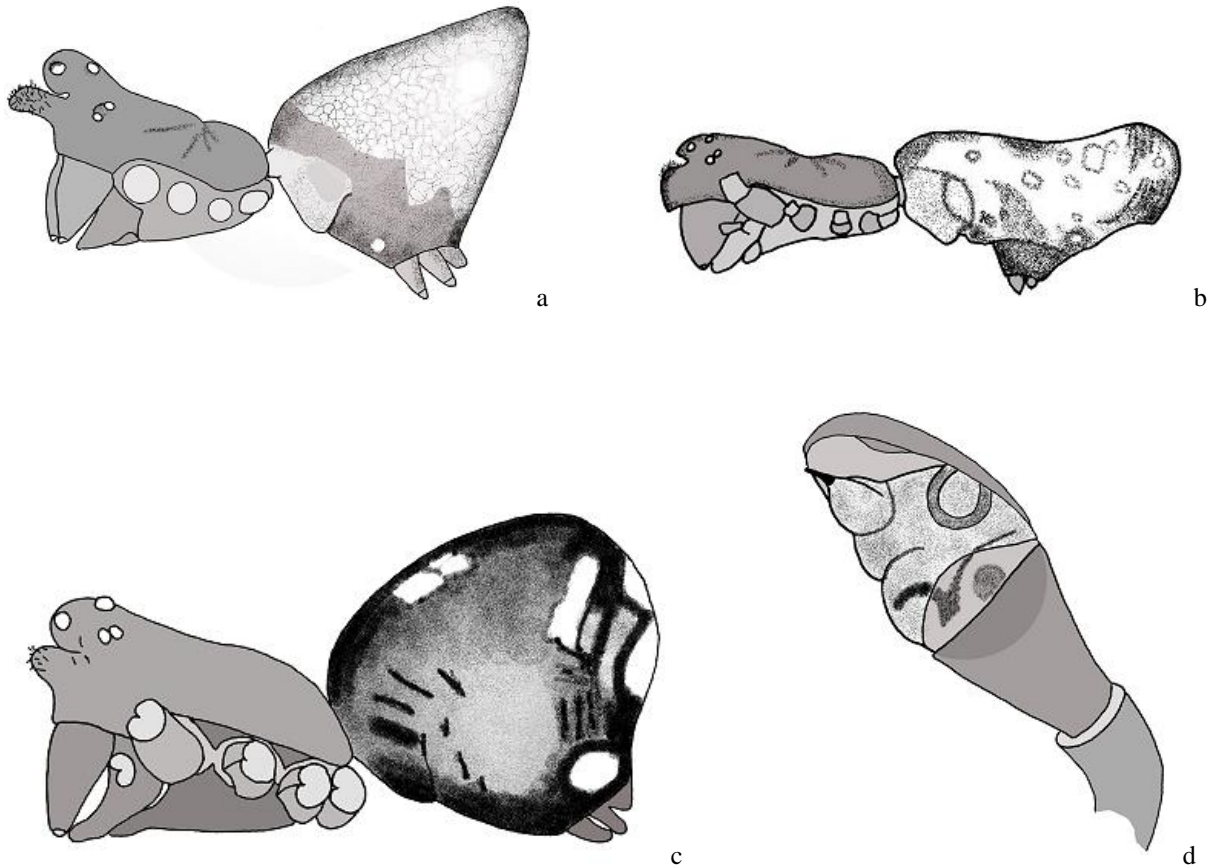
- 24a** Male cephalothorax with 1 or 2 anterior projections (Fig. A.16a-b). AME on anterior side of ocular tubercle. Abdomen more or less triangular, sometimes higher than long. General colouration dark brown, opisthosoma with bright white shining guanine dots. Colulus large. ♂ 1.3-9 mm, ♀ 1.2-11.3 mm. Cosmopolitan (99).

Note: Many of the next few genera are very much the same as Argyrodes and the characteristics are not so clear. Several of these spiders were until a few years ago listed under Argyrodes. In the literature species are not always listed in the correct genus. Therefore try all of these genera if necessary.

[Argyrodes](#)

- 24b** Carapace of male with ocular and clypeal projection (Fig. A.16c). Palp very small and weakly sclerotized (Fig. A.16d). Abdomen globular, as wide as long when viewed from above, with pair of small humps. Basic colour of abdomen yellowish brown with, in anterior half, a darker median area flanked by a row of silver spots. Colulus fairly large. ♂ 1.7 mm, ♀ - mm. Seychelles (1).

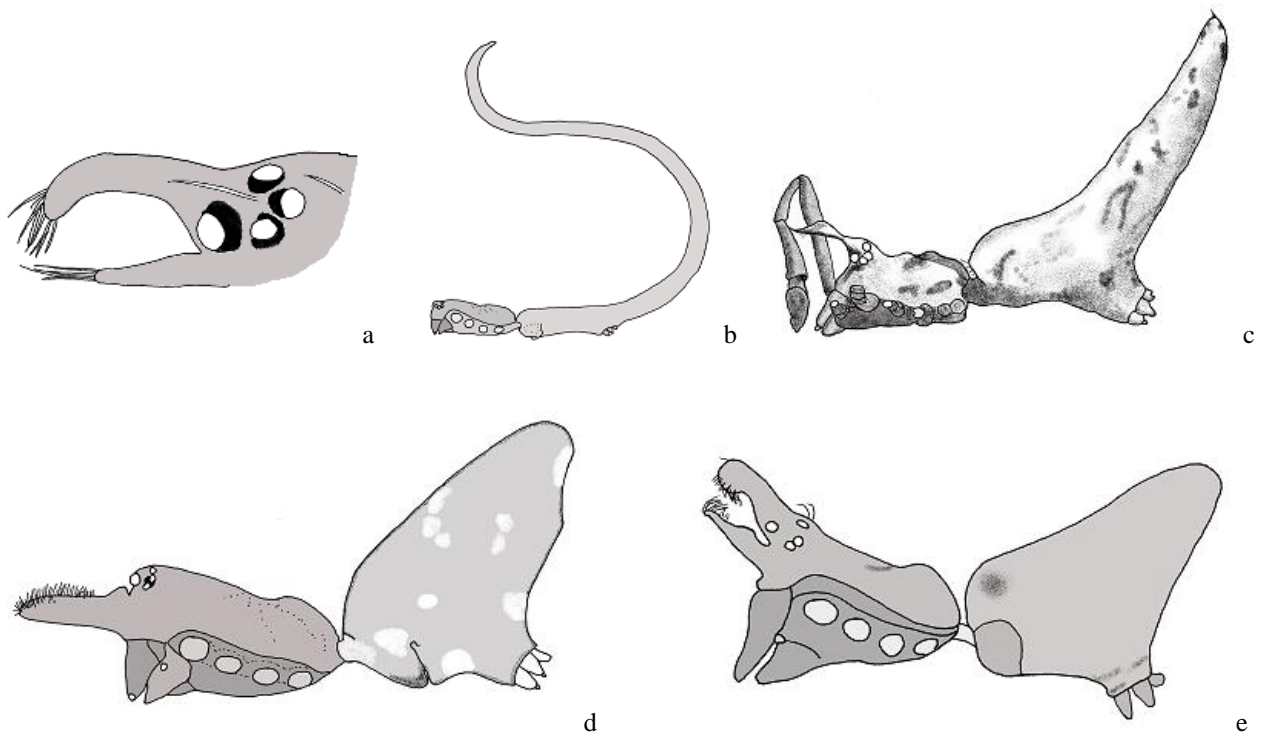
[Argyrodella](#)



Figs A.16: a) *Argyrodes argentatus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Song et al. 2001, modified); b) *Argyrodes lanyuensis* Yoshida, Tso & Severinghaus, 1998. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Yoshida et al. 1998, modified); c-d) *Argyrodella pusillus* (Saaristo, 1978). c) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view. d) Male, left palp, retrolateral view (c-d after Saaristo 1978, modified).

Abdomen strongly elongated.

- 25a** Male cephalothorax with 2 anterior projections and abdomen extremely elongated, mostly worm-like (Fig. A.17a-b). Eye region only slightly projecting, but sometimes large projection between the eyes. Sturdy setae on male metatarsus and tarsus I. Colulus fairly large. ♂ 3.4-26.3 mm, ♀ 2.5-40 mm. Cosmopolitan (but not in Europe) (34). [Ariamnes](#)
- 25b** Male cephalothorax with one anterior projection and/or clypeus slanting and projecting anteriorly (Fig. A.17c). Abdomen elongated triangular or cylindrical. Female abdomen tapering to a single tip, usually four to six times as long posterior to spinnerets, as compared to anterior to spinnerets. General colouration mostly light brown, with a lot of lighter spots. Conductor membranous, tip of embolus thin and oriented clockwise (left palp) with large base. Colulus fairly large. ♂ 1.2-8 mm, ♀ 1.5-15.5 mm. Cosmopolitan (33). [Rhomphaea](#)
- 25c** Projection on clypeus or clypeus bulging. Clypeal groove with a dense field of setae, or hairs on anterior half of projection (Fig. A.17d). Abdomen with hump(s) or blunt tip, strongly hooked TTA distal tip. Colulus fairly large. ♂ 1.9-5.3 mm, ♀ 1.5-8.5 mm. Americas, one in SE-Asia (59). [Faiditus](#)
- 25d** Male cephalothorax with 2 anterior projections. AME on ocular tubercle at end of clypeal groove (Fig. A.17e). Abdomen truncated, ending in several humps. Colulus fairly large. ♂ 1.9-4.6 mm, ♀ 2.1-5.8 mm. Americas, SE-Asia, Middle East (13). [Neospintharus](#)



Figs A.17: a) *Ariamnes waikula* Gillespie & Rivera, 2007. Male, part of cephalothorax, lateral view (after Gillespie & Rivera 2007, modified); b) *Ariamnes cylindrogaster* Simon, 1889. Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Zhu 1998, modified); c) *Rhomphaea projiciens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1896. Male, cephalothorax, abdomen and palp, lateral view (after Exline & Levi 1962, modified); d) *Faiditus xiphias* (Thorell, 1887). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Zhu & Song 1991, modified); e) *Neospintharus nipponicus* (Kumada, 1990). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Kumada 1990, modified).

Colulus small. Colouration of carapace, sternum, gnathocoxae and chelicerae bright red in living specimens.

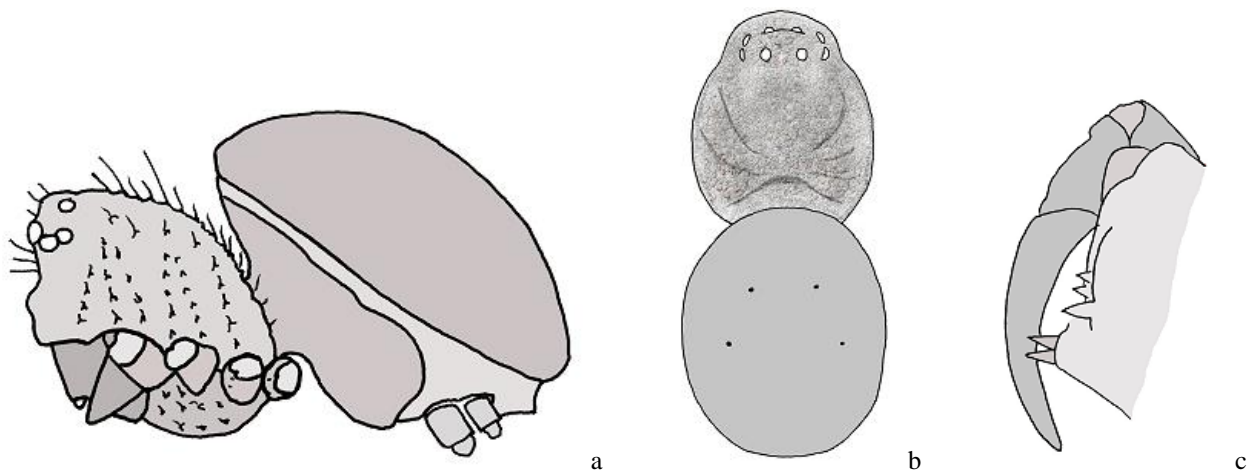
- 26a** Colouration of carapace, sternum, gnathocoxae and chelicerae bright red in living specimens. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.5-1.7 mm, ♀ 1.7-2.3 mm. Mediterranean (1). Ruborridion
- 26b** Abdomen not bright red. 27

Cephalothorax modified, rugose or tuberculate.

- 27a** Cephalothorax modified, rugose or tuberculate. 28
- 27b** Cephalothorax not modified. 35
- 28a** Carapace rugose or tuberculate. 29
- 28b** Carapace smooth 30

Carapace rugose or tuberculate.

- 29a** Carapace with eye region slightly projecting, clypeus fairly straight, sloping back toward base of chelicerae. Carapace and sternum tuberculate. Abdomen covered completely with a circular sclerotized dorsal scutum (Fig. A.18a). Chelicerae small with two teeth on anterior margin, none posterior. Colulus replaced by two setae, but sometimes difficult to see, hidden by sclerotized ring. ♂ 1-2 mm, ♀ 1-1.5 mm. S- and M-America (6). Wirada
- 29b** Carapace strongly sclerotized and covered with finely reticulated wrinkles (Fig. A.18b). Anterior spinnerets and posterior lateral spinnerets thick and conical. Chelicera with two teeth on promargin and three teeth on retromargin (Fig. A.18c). Colulus small with a pair of strong setae. ♂ 1.5 mm, ♀ 1.3 mm. Japan (1). Nesopholcomma



Figs A.18: a) *Wirada sigillata* Lise, Silva & Bertonecello, 2009. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Lise et al. 2009, modified); b-c) *Nesopholcomma izuense* Ono, 2010. b) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; c) Male, chelicera, posterior view (b-c after Ono 2010, modified).

Carapace smooth.

- 30a** Anterior part of carapace enormously swollen in both sexes (Fig. A.19a). Eyes small, PME very far from each other, laterals touching. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 2.1-2.6 mm, ♀ 2.6-3.5 mm. China & Sri Lanka (2). Cephalobares
- 30b** Clypeus strongly slanting backwards (Fig. A.19b). Basal colour of abdomen dark brown in male, black in female. Abdomen oval, not sclerotized. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.8-2 mm, ♀ 2-2.5 mm. Japan (1). Okumaella

30c Eye region projecting above clypeus. Abdomen heavily sclerotized, often leathery, with pronounced folds or humps or with strong spines, tubercles or extensions (Fig. A.19c-e). Chelicerae small with a pair of strong hairs. Legs short, the fourth leg usually longer than the first. Colulus often replaced by two setae, usually hidden underneath a sclerotized ring surrounding spinnerets. ♂ 1-4.5 mm, ♀ 1.3-8.5 mm. Cosmopolitan (81).

Phoroncidia

30d Eye region of male of most species (not all) bulging or projecting (Fig. A.19f-h). Abdomen not strongly elongated. Chelicerae with one tooth on anterior margin, none on posterior margin. Legs usually short. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1-3.5 mm, ♀ 0.8-4.5 mm. Cosmopolitan (94).

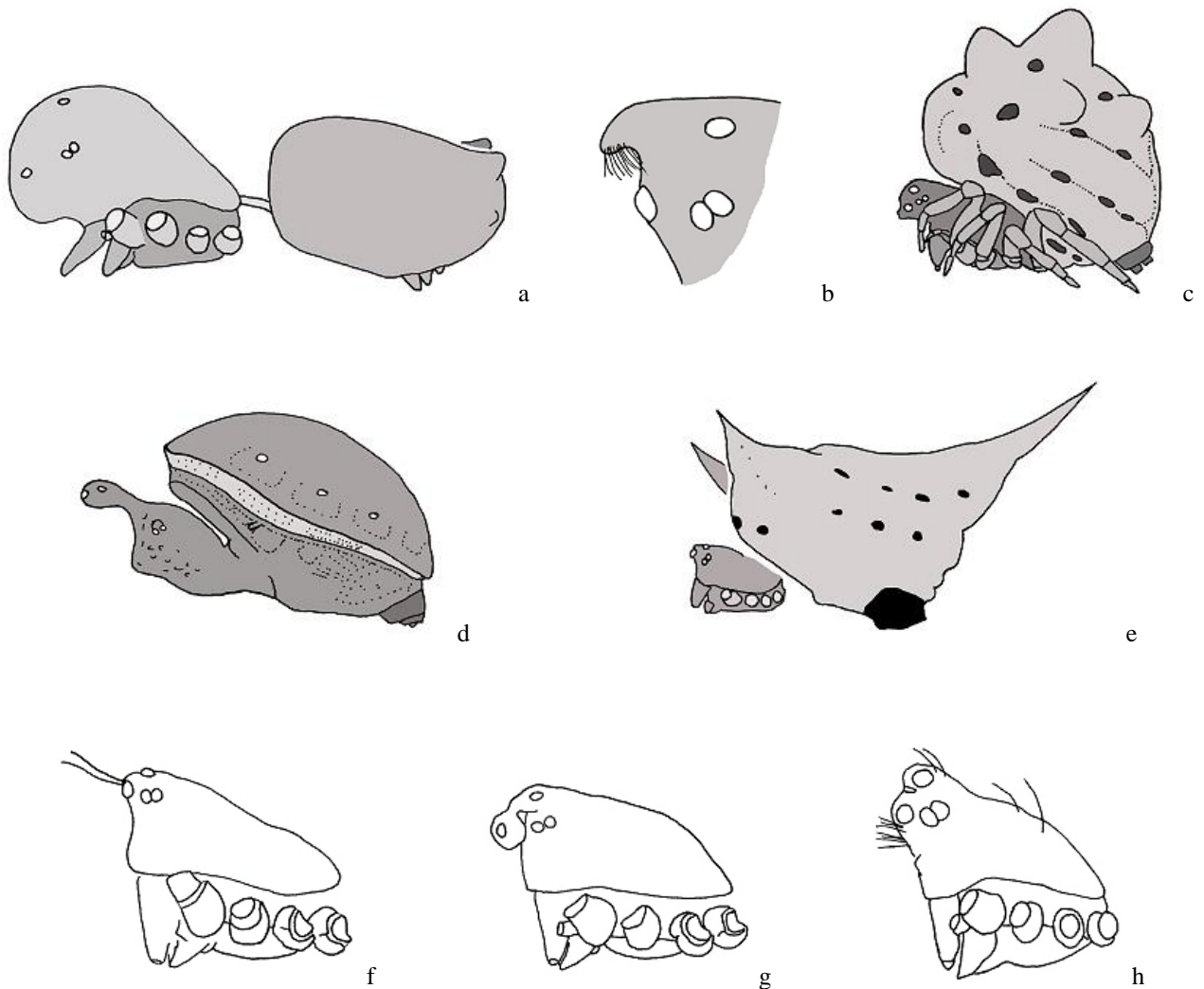
Thymoites

30e Abdomen elongated. Eye region more or less elevated.

31

30f Cephalothorax high.

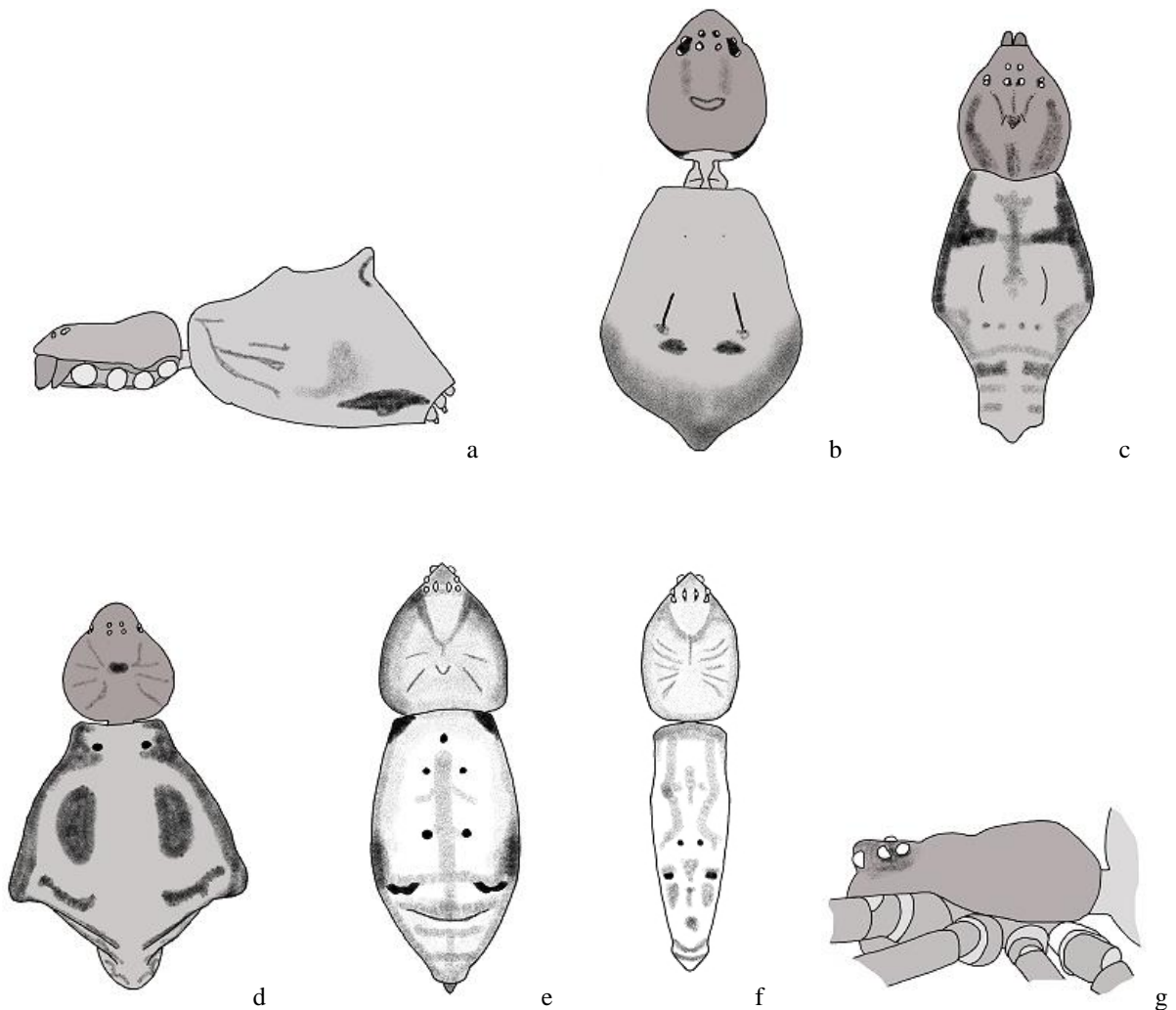
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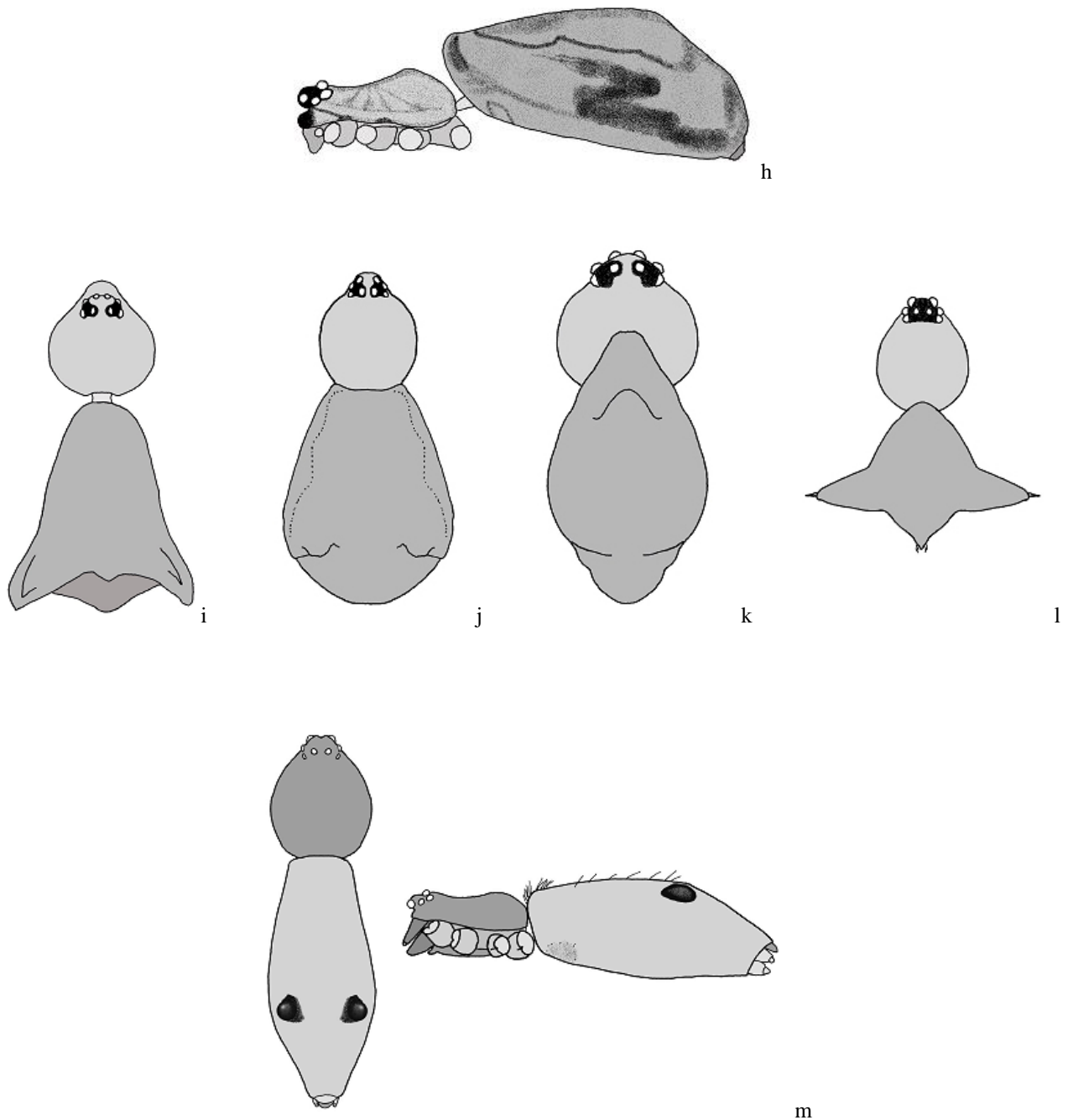


Figs A.19: a) *Cephalobares globiceps* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871. Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Levi & Levi 1962, modified); b) *Okumaella okumae* Yoshida, 2009. Male, eye region, lateral view (after Yoshida 2009b, modified); c) *Phoroncidia nasuta* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873). Female, habitus, lateral view (after Yoshida 2011, modified); d) *Phoroncidia longiceps* (Keyserling, 1886). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; e) *Phoroncidia biocellata* (Simon, 1893). Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (d-e after Levi 1964c, modified); f) *Thymoites bocaina* Rodrigues & Brescovit, 2015. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view; g) *Thymoites cristal* Rodrigues & Brescovit, 2015. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (f-g after Rodrigues & Brescovit 2015, modified). h) *Thymoites cravilus* Marques & Buckup, 1992. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Marques & Buckup 1992, modified).

Eye region elevated. Abdomen elongated.

- 31a** Clypeus extending far in front of eyes (Fig. A.20a). Eye region almost straight laterally, not black. Abdomen elongated with two humps (Fig. A.20b-d). Truncated in front, not overhanging cephalothorax. Male palp usually with a lateral projection on margin of cymbium. ♂ 2.2-5 mm, ♀ 2.1-6.1 mm. Africa, Australia, SE-Asia (21). *Moneta*
- 31b** AME on a rounded and raised tubercle projecting anteriorly (Fig. A.20e). Abdomen long, nearly cylindrical or wedge-shaped, with small nipple-like projections. Length male abdomen more than twice the width. ♂ 5.6 mm, ♀ 6.5 mm. Borneo (1). *Brunepisus*
- 31c** Eye region roundly elevated or projected anteriorly, eight eyes arranged more or less circularly often on tubercles, with silvery and sometimes reddish pigment (Fig. A.20f-j). AME smaller than the others. Each eye usually bordered by distinct black marking, the markings often large and confluent. Clypeus usually projected anteriorly. Fovea very large and long. Chelicerae small, without teeth or with one tooth on anterior margin of fang furrow, without teeth on posterior margin. Colulus replaced by two setae. ♂ 0.8-5 mm, ♀ 1.2-10.7 mm. Cosmopolitan (62). *Episinus*
- 31d** Eyes in a small group, raised. Male palp with a huge three-dimensional conductor. Abdomen with two dorsal tubercles, generally elongated, subtriangular or oval without tubercles (Fig. A.20k). Colulus small with two setae. ♂ 2.2-5.6 mm, ♀ 2.4-7.1 mm. Americas (9). *Neopisus*





Figs A.20: a) *Moneta coercervus* (Roberts, 1978). Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Roberts 1978, modified); b) *Moneta caudifera* (Dönitz & Strand, 1906). Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Seo 1985, modified); c) *Moneta mirabilis* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Okuma 1994, modified); d) *Moneta tumida* Zhu, 1998. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Zhu 1998, modified); e-g) *Brunepisinus selirong* Yoshida & Koh, 2011. e) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; f) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; g) Female, cephalothorax, lateral view (e-g after Yoshida & Koh 2011, modified); h) *Episinus amoenus* Banks, 1911. Female, carapace and abdomen, lateral view (after Levi 1955b, modified); i) *Episinus affinis* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Quasin et al. 2012, modified); j) *Episinus amoenus* Banks, 1911. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Levi 1955b, modified); k) *Episinus gibbus* Zhu & Wang, 1995. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Zhu 1998, modified); l) *Episinus unitus* Levi, 1964. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Gruia 1977, modified); m) *Neopisinus fiapo* Marques, Buckup & Rodrigues, 2011. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, dorsal and lateral view (after Marques et al. 2011, modified).

Cephalothorax high.

- 32a** Cephalothorax high. Male palp large to very large, femur long and slender (Fig. A.21). Cymbium large, tip with a distal projection. Males a bit ant-like. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.5-4.5 mm, ♀ 1.8-4.5 mm. Holarctic (7).
- 32b** Cephalothorax very high, almost cylindrical.
- 32c** Cephalothorax high but not cylindrical.

Neottiura

33

34

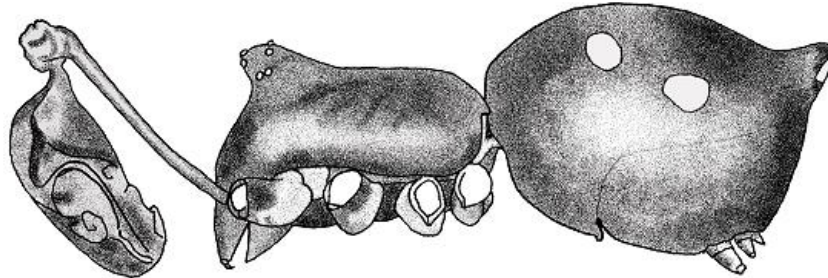


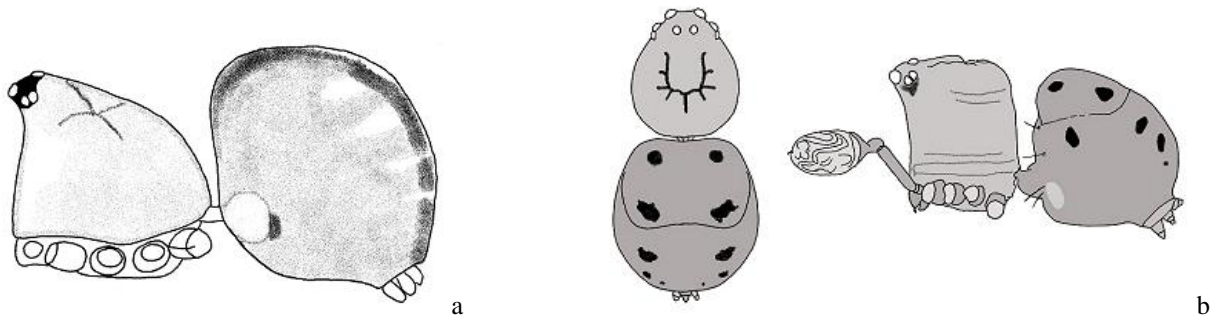
Fig. A.21: *Neottiura uncinata* (Lucas, 1846). Male, cephalothorax, abdomen and palp, lateral view (after Levy 1998, modified).

Cephalothorax very high, almost cylindrical.

- 33a** Male cephalothorax very high, in numerous species almost cylindrical and with dorsal furrows (Fig. A.22a). AME largest. Abdomen oval, usually soft but a scutum exists in certain species. Colulus usually replaced by a pair of setae. ♂ 1.1-3.2 mm, ♀ 1.4-4.2 mm. Cosmopolitan without Australia and New Zealand (23).
- 33b** Male carapace often very high, almost cylindrical, with deep dorsal grooves when viewed from above (Fig. A.22b). Eye region often projecting beyond clypeus. Embolus and conductor small. Abdomen usually sclerotized in both sexes, with a dorsal scutum in male. Most species without colulus. ♂ 1-3.5 mm, ♀ 1.2-4.3 mm. Americas, Europe, Asia, Australia, New Zealand (26).

Lasaeola

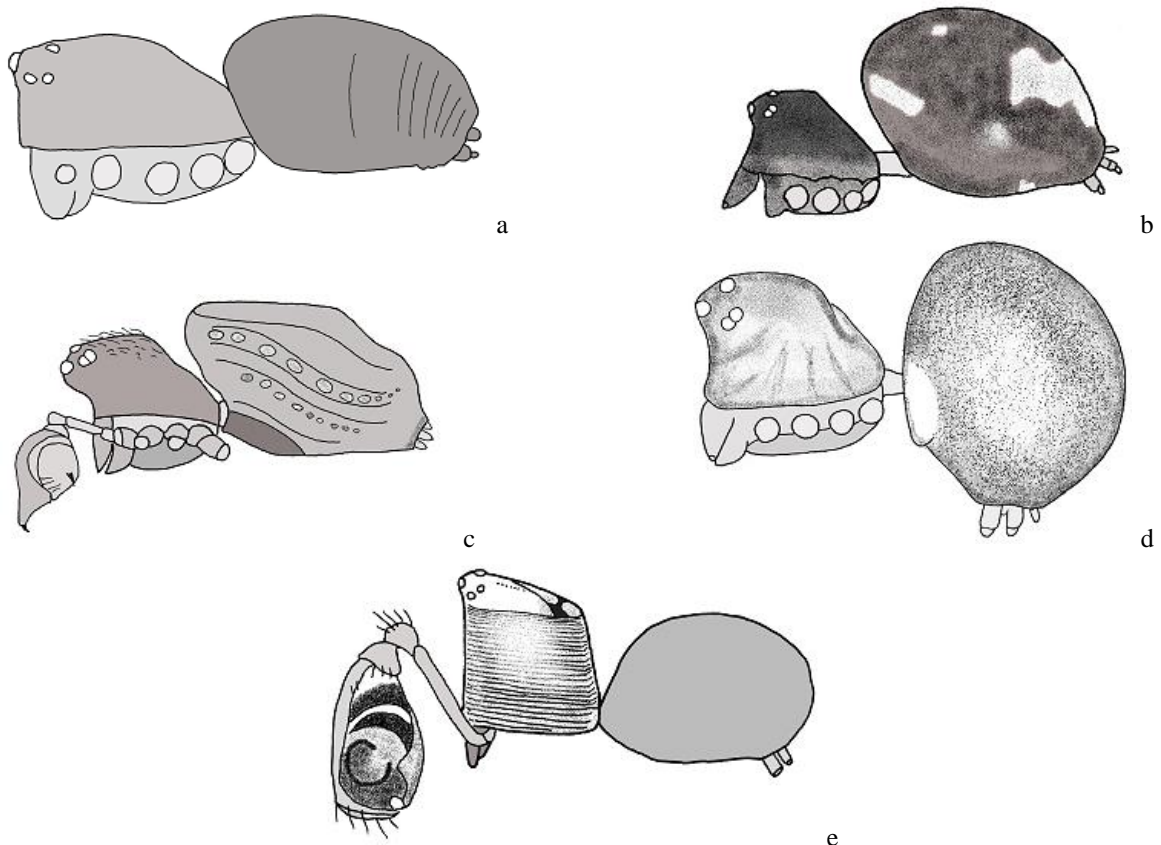
Phycosoma



Figs A.22: a) *Lasaeola yoshidai* (Ono, 1991). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Ono et al. 1991, modified); b) *Phycosoma martinae* (Roberts, 1983). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, dorsal and lateral view (after Roberts 1983, modified).

Cephalothorax high but not cylindrical.

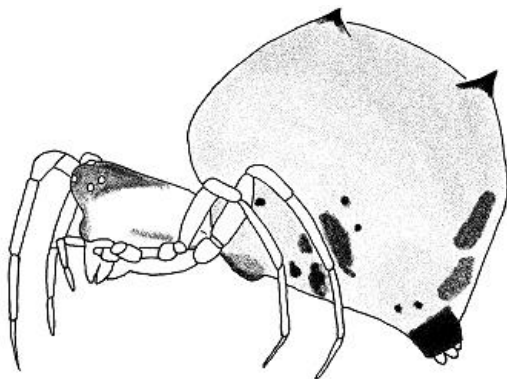
- 34a** Male carapace rather high (Fig. A.23a). Abdomen dorsoventrally somewhat compressed and posterior end somewhat pointed. Brown with 2 large light brown spots and one large spot above the spinnerets. All tibiae without spines. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.5 mm, ♀ 1.5-1.8 mm. Canary Is. (1). [Eurypoena](#)
- 34b** Carapace with high head region, thorax lower (Fig. A.23b). Abdomen somewhat triangular, overhanging carapace, colouration variable, usually blackish brown with large silver marks. Chelicerae weak, very small in males, larger in females. Fangs long and thin. Colulus absent. ♂ 1.4-2.7 mm, ♀ 1.9-3.3 mm. Americas & SE-Asia (5). [Emertonella](#)
- 34c** Whole cephalothorax high. Carapace oval. The eye region of the carapace is generally small. Abdomen flattened and dark coloured, usually with pale and silver spots, often triangular (Fig. A.23c). Colulus absent, usually paired setae also absent. ♂ 1.4-4.3 mm, ♀ 1.3-8.5 mm. Cosmopolitan (75). [Euryopis](#)
- 34d** Carapace oval with high head region without distinct fovea (Fig. A.23d). Abdomen oval and usually dark colour without distinct light flecks. Tegulum large and embolus small. Colulus with two setae. ♂ 1.2-4.3 mm, ♀ 1.7-5 mm. Asia (3). [Yaginumena](#)
- 34e** Carapace oval, head region high (Fig. A.23e). No thoracic groove in male. Sternum broadly produced between coxae IV. Abdomen variable in shape, sometimes wider than long, heart-shaped or higher than long, with distinct black and white spots. Chelicerae very small without teeth on promargin and with long and slender fangs. Colulus with two setae. ♂ 1-3.5 mm, ♀ 1-5 mm. Cosmopolitan (163). [Dipoena](#)



Figs A.23: a) *Eurypoena tuberosa* (Wunderlich, 1987). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Oger 2020), modified); b) *Emertonella serrulata* Gao & Li, 2014. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Gao & Li 2014, modified); c) *Euryopis petricola* (Hickman, 1951). Male, cephalothorax, abdomen and palp, lateral view (after Hickman 1951, modified); d) *Yaginumena mutilata* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Yoshida 2003a, modified); e) *Dipoena torva* (Thorell, 1875). Male, cephalothorax, abdomen and palp, lateral view (after Förster & Bertkau 1883, modified).

Abdomen with special characteristics.

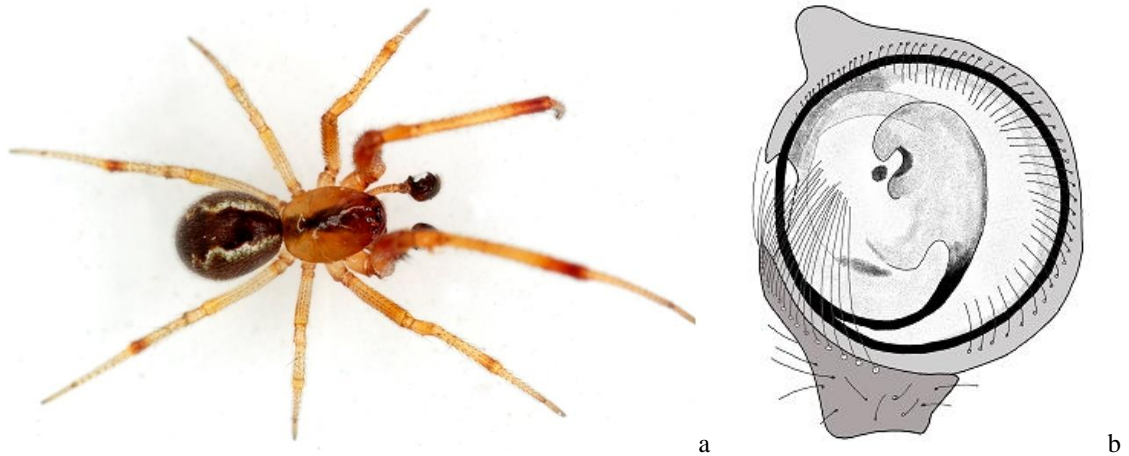
- 35a** Abdomen with characteristic abdominal pattern (Fig A.25a). Colulus bearing two setae or replaced by two setae. 36
- 35b** Abdomen wider than long or triangular. 37
- 35c** Abdomen with small or large humps or spine-like structures 38
- 35d** Abdomen suboval, subtriangular or with humps on each side (Fig A.24a). Male palp with superficially simple structure. Eyes with red pigment. Conductor absent or minute. Cymbium uniquely modified to hold tip of long embolus. Colulus replaced by two minute setae. ♂ 0.9-2.9 mm, ♀ 1.4-5.2 mm. Americas and SE-Asia (21). [Chrosiothes](#)
- 35e** Abdomen widest anteriorly, longer than wide. Americas & Pakistan. 39
- 35f** Abdomen spherical, brown yellow with many black blotches and spots (Fig A.24b). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.6-3.5 mm, ♀ 1.8-4.5 mm. Cosmopolitan without Australia and New Zealand (11). [Platnickina](#)
- 35g** Otherwise 40



Figs A.24: a) *Chrosiothes sudabides* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). Female, habitus, lateral view (after Yoshida 2003a, modified); b) *Platnickina tincta* (Walckenaer, 1802). Female, habitus, lateral-dorsal view (© L. Jansen).

Abdomen with characteristic abdominal pattern. Colulus bearing two setae or replaced by two setae.

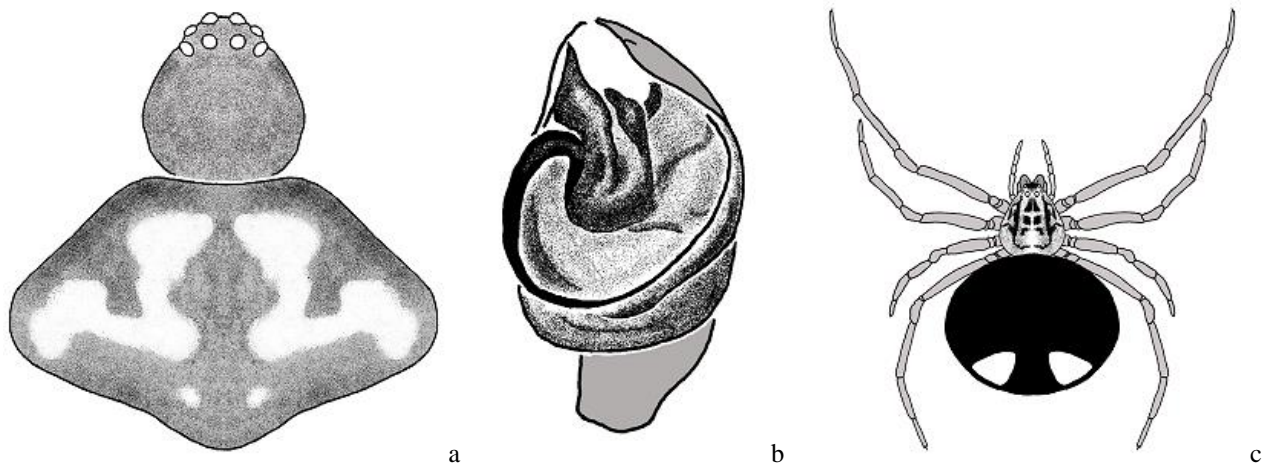
- 36a** Abdomen longer than wide, with characteristic abdominal pattern (Fig. A.25a). Palp usually with circular embolus. Chelicerae with a series of denticles on posterior margin. Colulus bearing two setae or replaced by two setae. ♂ 1.3-5.9 mm, ♀ 1.2-7.3 mm. Cosmopolitan (75). [Anelosimus](#)
- 36b** Cymbium at the top deeply divided, dorsal process smallest. Long filiform embolus (Fig. A.25b). Characteristic abdominal pattern. Small colulus with two setae. ♂ 1.7-4.2 mm, ♀ 1.7-4.7 mm. Europe & S-America (8). [Kochiura](#)



Figs A.25: a) *Anelosimus vittatus* (C. L. Koch, 1836). Male, habitus, dorsal view (© L. Jansen); b) *Kochiura aulica* (C. L. Koch, 1838). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Rozwałka et al. 2017, modified).

Abdomen wider than long or triangular.

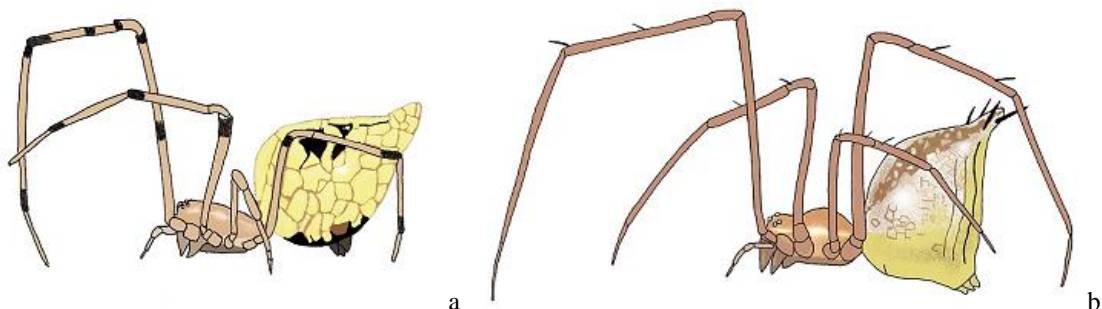
- 37a** Carapace weakly sclerorized and modified. Sometimes eyes relatively large and close together. Chelicerae lacking teeth. Abdomen wider than long, with much white pigment (Fig. A.26a). Colulus replaced by two setae. ♂ 0.9-1.2 mm, ♀ 1-1.5 mm. Americas & China (9). [*Tekellina*](#)
- 37b** Left embolus pointing counterclockwise (Fig. A.26b). Carapace yellow-white, reddish in eye region with a dusky median longitudinal band. Abdomen wider than long, with two humps. Some white spots especially between the humps. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.6 mm, ♀ 2 mm. Venezuela (1). [*Cabello*](#)
- 37c** Abdomen subglobose without folium, black with a pair of white spots (Fig. A.26c). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♀ 3.6 mm, ♂ undescribed. Philippines (1). [*Achaearypopa*](#)
- 37d** Also the females of *Theridula*, *Chikunia*, *Styposis* and *Wamba* have a wide abdomen.

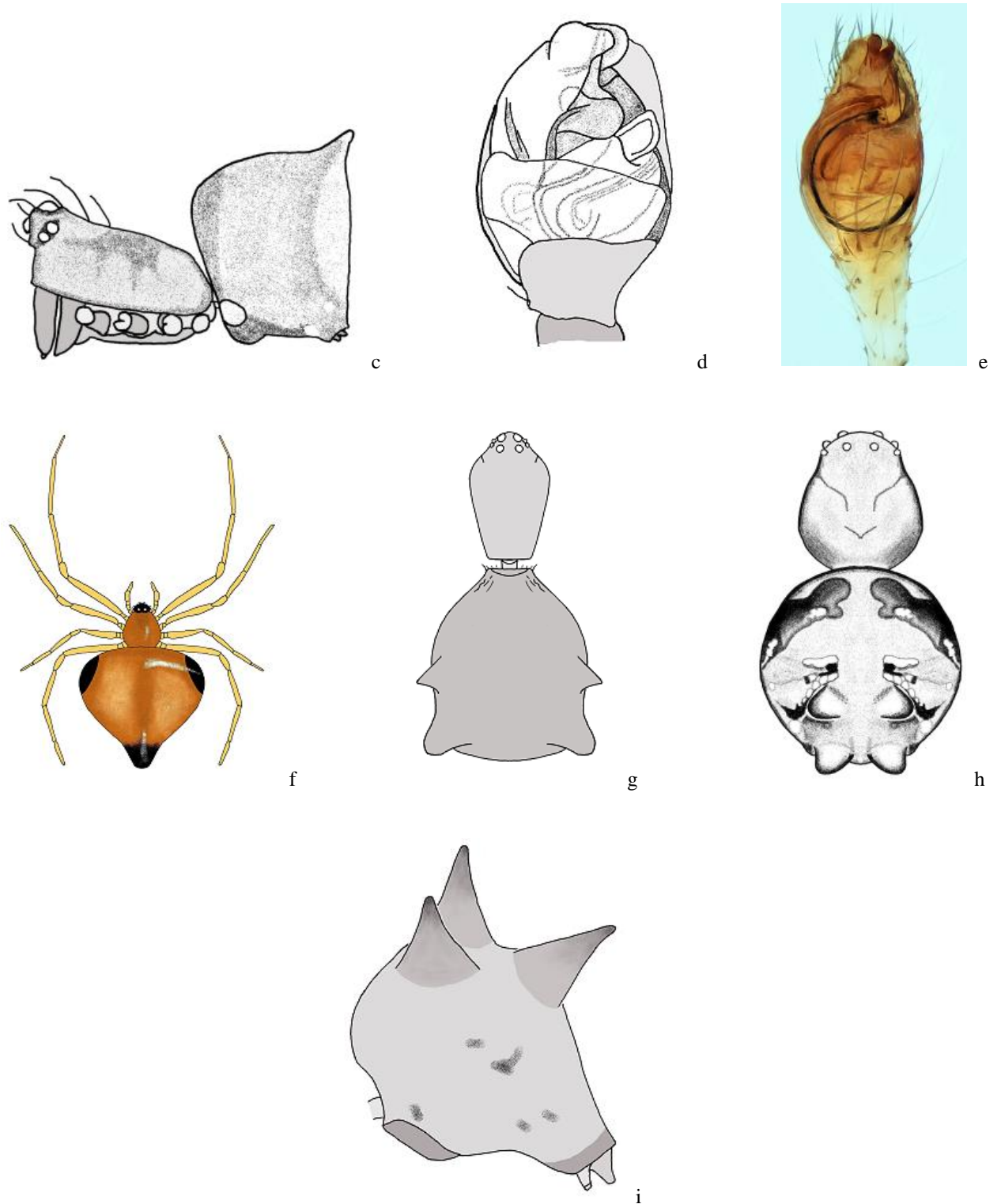


Figs A.26: a) *Tekellina archboldi* Levi, 1957. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Levi 1957c, modified); b) *Cabello eugeni* Levi, 1964. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Levi 1964e, modified); c) *Achaearypopa pnaca* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995. Female, habitus, dorsal view (after Barrion & Litsinger 1995, modified).

Abdomen with small or large humps or spine-like structures.

- 38a** Male abdomen partly sclerotized anteriorly. Metatarsus I very elongate, at least 3-4x the length of tarsus. Abdomen longer than wide or high, very rarely higher than long, with a tubercle or tip above and posterior to spinnerets. No spines on abdomen. Many species are strikingly coloured, but variable (Fig. A.27a). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.1-6 mm, ♀ 1.4-8 mm. Americas, Europe to Far East Russia, SE-Asia (66).
Note: Many of the spiders that are listed under Chryssio in the literature probably belong in other genera. [Chryssio](#)
- 38b** Male abdomen not partly sclerotized anteriorly. Females with unusual outline of abdomen, tip projected upward and backward over spinnerets, with rounded knob apically, bearing conspicuous black flattened spines or scales, often also born on rear face of abdomen (Fig. A.27b). One or two pairs of lateral abdominal humps characteristic. Abdomen vividly coloured in white and black and often red. Legs very long. Femur and tibia of leg I and leg IV have a darkened tip with a brush-like group of enlarged flattened setae. In female, metatarsi are considerably thinner than tibiae (1/2–1/3 width). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.1-5 mm, ♀ 1.8-5.7 mm. SE-Asia (12). [Meotipa](#)
- 38c** Abdomen at least as high as long, bearing a dark dorsal-posterior hump (Fig. A.27c). Male palp with median apophysis sickle-shaped (Fig. A.27d). Ocular region dark. Legs rather short, annulated. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.2-1.8 mm, ♀ 1.4-2.5 mm. Europe & Russia (1). [Achaeridion](#)
- 38d** Abdomen usually higher than wide with silvery spots. PME separated by their diameter or less. Male palp with a large conductor and duct looping through the median apophysis (Fig. A.27e). Legs long, first patella and tibia 2-3.5 times carapace length. Chelicerae small, without teeth. Colulus replaced by two setae. ♂ 2.3-4 mm, ♀ 2.5-7.4 mm. Africa, SE-Asia, C- and S-America, Australia (23). [Thwaitesia](#)
- 38e** Male abdomen oval and not sclerotized, in female wide with two large lateral/posterial humps (Fig. A.27f). Body orange or dark brown to black, wide, with a pair of large lateral projections and a thin posterior projection in female. In two species embolus very long and coiled. Conductor and embolus triangular, tip short, tegulum and subtegulum large and globular. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.5-3.2 mm, ♀ 2-4.2 mm. SE-Asia & Russia (3). [Chikunia](#)
- 38f** Abdomen with 4 humps (Fig. A.27g). Carapace flat and elongated. Bright orange-yellow or brown-red. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♀ 3.5-5 mm, ♂ undescribed. India & Sri Lanka (2). [Propostira](#)
- 38g** Abdomen extended beyond and above spinnerets with four tubercles at posterior tip (Fig. A.27h). Carapace and sternum sclerotized. Fovea absent, slight depression in the foveal area. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.5-2.3 mm, ♀ 1.7-3 mm. SE-Asia & Africa (4). [Dipoenura](#)
- 38h** Abdomen has dorsal spine-like projections or humps (Fig. A.27i). Extremely sclerotized epigastric area and a sclerotized ring around spinnerets. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.5-2.3 mm, ♀ 1.7-3 mm. SE-Asia (6). [Molione](#)

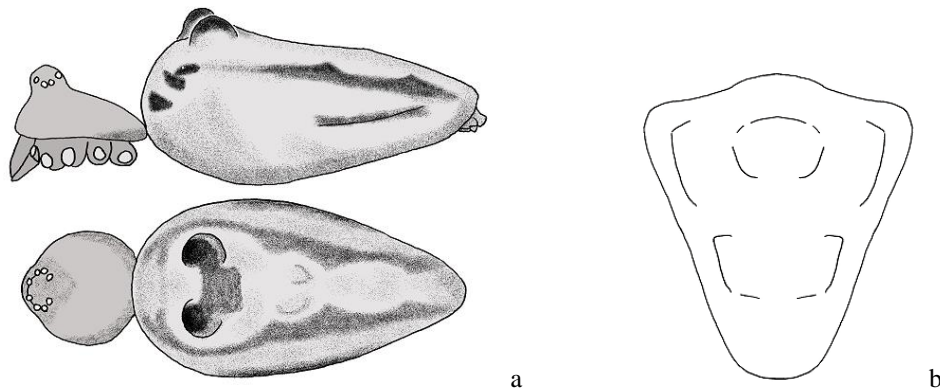




Figs A.27: a) *Chrysso scintillans* (Thorell, 1895). Female, habitus, lateral view; b) *Meotipa argyrodiformis* Yaginuma, 1952. Female, habitus, lateral view (a-b after Yaginuma 1986, modified); c-d) *Achaeridion conigerum* (Simon, 1914). c) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Heimer 1980, modified); d) Male, left palp, ventral view (after Knoflach 1993, modified); e) *Thwaitesia meruensis* (Tullgren, 1910). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger); f) *Chikunia albipes* (Saito, 1935). Female, habitus, dorsal view (after Yaginuma 1986, modified); g) *Propostira quadrangulata* Simon, 1894. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Simon 1894, modified); h) *Dipoenura cyclosoides* (Simon, 1895). Male, habitus, lateral view (after Oger 2020, modified); i) *Molione triacantha* Thorell, 1892. Female, abdomen, lateral view (after Yoshida 1982, modified).

Abdomen widest anteriorly, longer than wide.

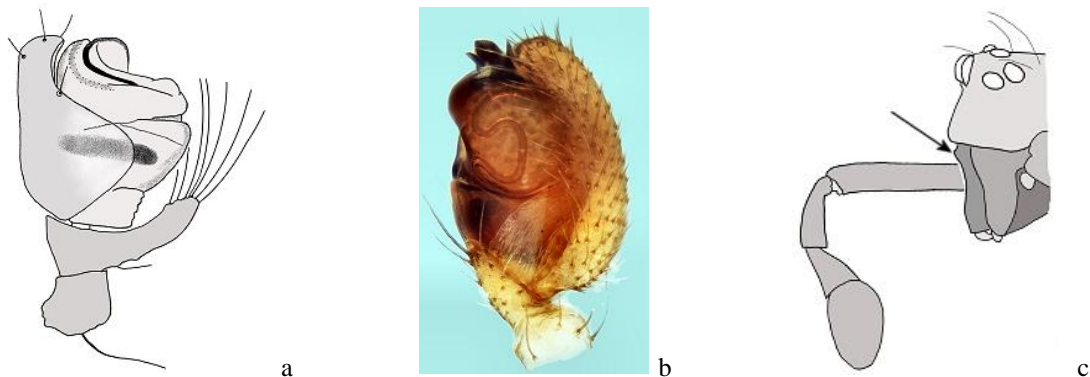
- 39a** Abdomen widest anteriorly, longer than wide. PME separated by about three diameters (Fig. A.28a). Colour mostly yellow-orange with brown and black parts. Female abdomen variable in shape, elongated to kite shaped, sometimes with humps. Colulus small, bearing two setae. ♂ 0.8-4.4 mm, ♀ 2.3-5.4 mm. Americas, Pakistan (17). [Spintharus](#)
- 39b** Female abdomen subtriangular, widest anteriorly, with silvery spots (Fig. A.28b). The only known male is insufficiently described. Colulus absent. ♂ 3.2 mm, ♀ 4.3-7 mm. SE-Asia (3). [Tomoxena](#)



Figs A.28: a) *Spintharus flavidus* Hentz, 1850. Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral and dorsal view (after Levi 1955b, modified); b) *Tomoxena dives* Simon, 1895. Female, abdomen, dorsal view (after Simon 1894, modified).

Palp characteristics

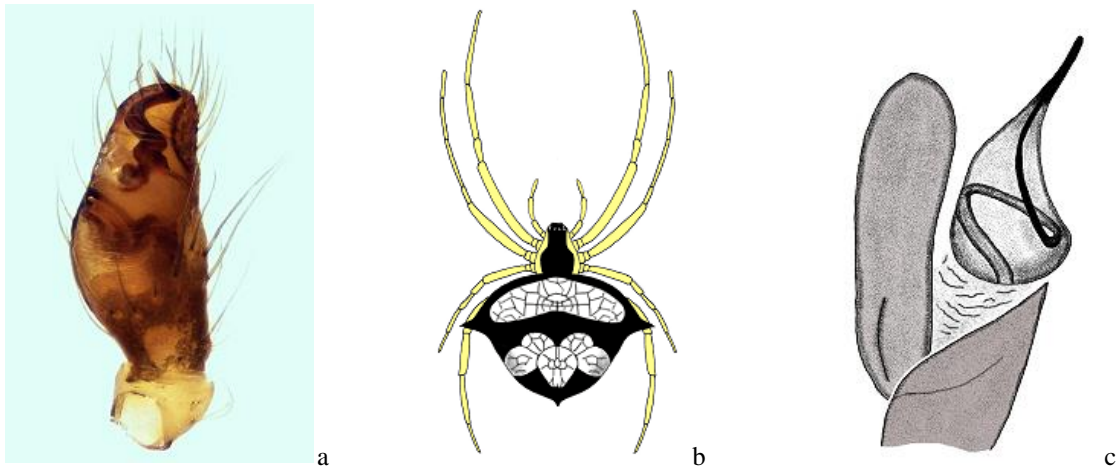
- 40a** Palp very simple (Fig. A30a & c). 41
- 40b** Male palpal tibia enlarged, with long hairs (Fig. A.29a). Cymbium widened by a translucent part. Legs long and slender. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.9 mm mm, ♀ undescribed. Malaysia (1). [Montanidion](#)
- 40c** Tegulum divided into a transverse basal part and a distal retrolateral part, both with winding sperm ducts (Fig. A.29b). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 2.6 mm, ♀ 2.6-3.2 mm. Canary Is. (1). [Grancanaridion](#)
- Palpal femur and tibia long (Fig. A.29c). Front side of chelicerae with a basal knob (arrow). Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1-2.3 mm, ♀ 1.2-5 mm. C- and S-America (27). [Ameridion](#)
- 40e** Otherwise. 42



Figs A.29: a) *Montanidion kuantanense* Wunderlich, 2011. Male, right palp, retroventral view (after Wunderlich 2011, modified); b) *Grancanaridion grancanariense* (Wunderlich, 1987). Male, left palp, retrolateral (© P. Oger); c) *Ameridion petrum* (Levi, 1959). Male, part of cephalothorax and palp, lateral view (after Agnarsson 2004, modified).

Palp very simple.

- 41a** Embolus twisted (Fig. A.30a). Chelicerae with two teeth on anterior margin, none on posterior margin. Abdomen of males oval, longer than wide, that of females wider than long. Abdomen shiny, black and yellow or uniformly black coloured, or grey with three pairs of pale oval patches (Fig. A.30b). Some individuals with small sclerotized spots on venter of abdomen or sclerotized ring around basal segment of anterior pair of spinnerets. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.2-2.8 mm, ♀ 1-7.4 mm. Cosmopolitan (18).
- 41b** Embolus straight, no distal haematodocha (Fig. A.30c). Chelicerae with two teeth on anterior margin, a small tooth on posterior cheliceral margin of female. Abdomen subspherical. Colulus and paired setae absent. ♂ 1.5-1.7 mm, ♀ 1.4-2.2 mm. Americas (1).

*Theridula**Paratheridula*

Figs A.30: a-b) *Theridula gonygaster* (Simon, 1873). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger); b) Juvenile, habitus, dorsal view (after O. Pickard-Cambridge 1896, modified); c) *Paratheridula perniciosus* (Keyserling, 1886). Male, left palp, retrolateral view (after Levi & Levi 1962, modified).

Conductor large.

- 42a** Conductor large **43**
- 42b** Otherwise **48**
- 43a** Conductor enlarged and strongly compressed with TTA, separated by narrow seam (Fig. A.31, arrow). ♂ 1.6-3.1 mm, ♀ 2.1-4.2 mm. S-America (8).
- 43c** Other species with conductor large and extending in front of cymbium. **44**

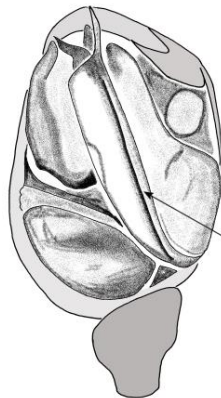
Selkirkiella

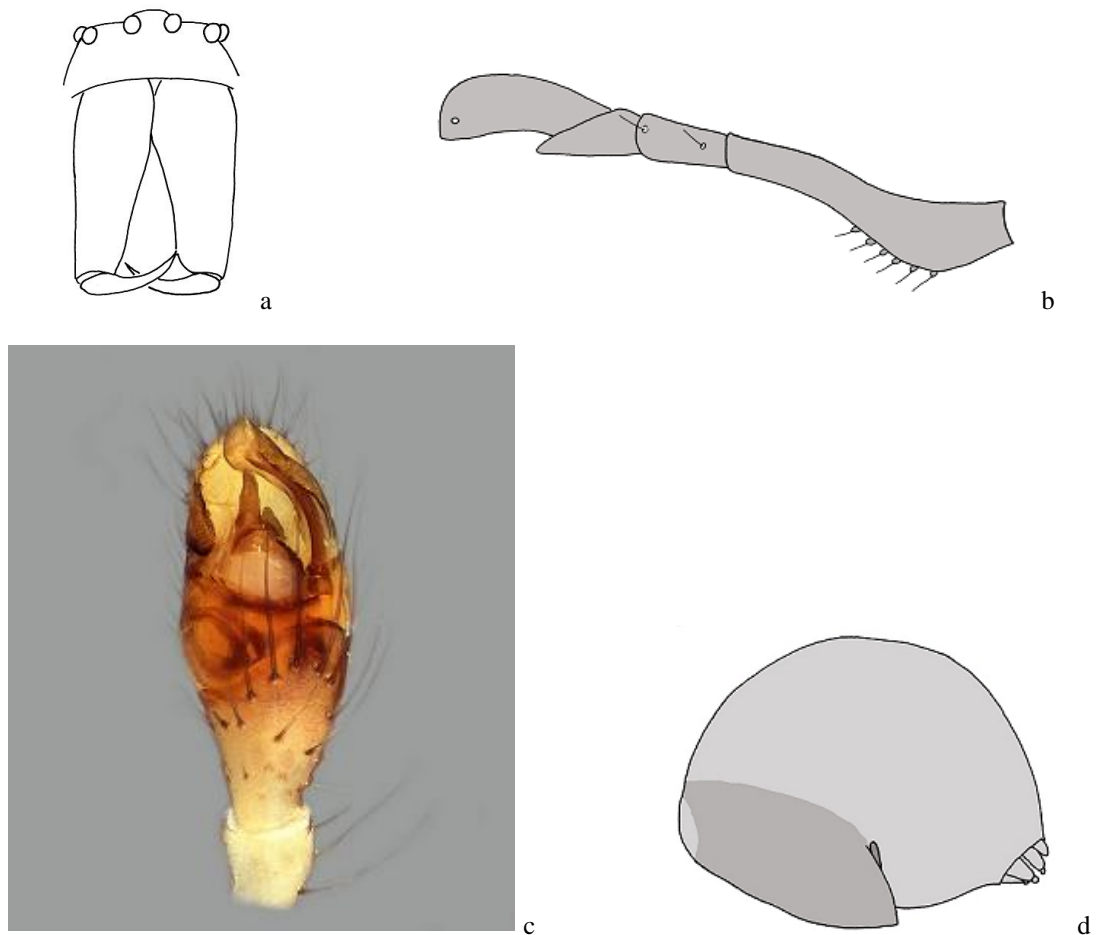
Fig. A.31: *Selkirkiella carelmapuensis* (Levi, 1963). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Levi 1967a, modified).

All following genera have no colulus or paired setae.

- 44a Male chelicerae distinctly diverging (Fig. A.32a). 45
 44b Male chelicerae not distinctly diverging. 46

Male chelicerae distinctly diverging.

- 45a Male pedipalp with femur distinctly bent (Fig. A.32b), and with long conductor (Fig. A.32c). Typical abdominal pattern. ♂ 1.7-4 mm, ♀ 1.9-5.5 mm. Holarctic (3). [Phylloneta](#)
- 45b Trichobothrium on metatarsus I & II present, not on III and IV. Only one tegular apophysis. Locking device between embolus and tegulum absent. Body colouration mainly red to orange brown, abdomen with dorsally serrated folium pattern. Male epigaster strongly bulging (Fig. A.32d), very large and leathery. ♂ 1.8-3 mm, ♀ 1.8-3.6 mm. Holarctic (3). [Simitidion](#)

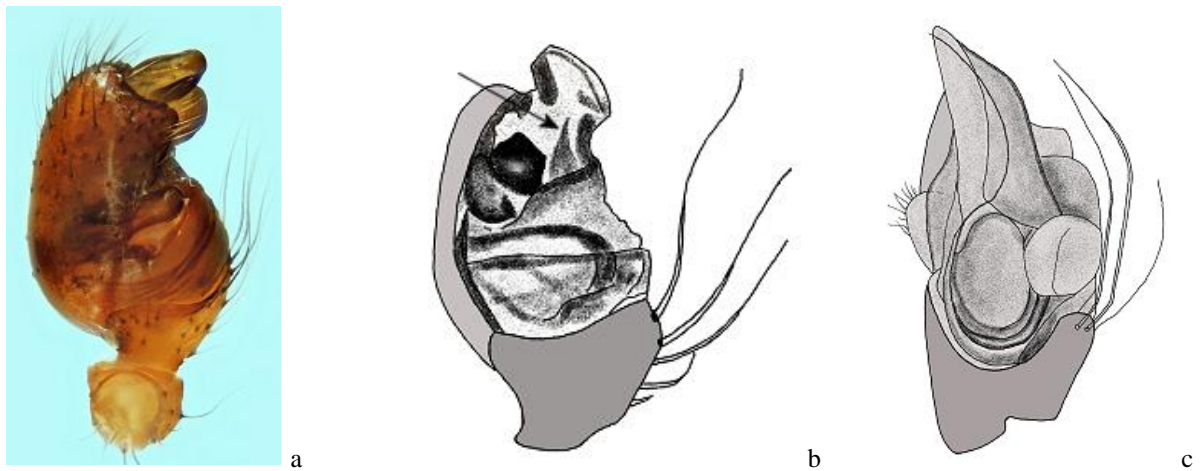


Figs A.32: a-b) *Phylloneta sisyphia* (Clerck, 1757). a) Male, carapace and chelicerae, anterior view; b) Male, part of palp, lateral view (a-b after Wunderlich 2008, modified); c) *Phylloneta impressa* (L. Koch, 1881). Male, palp, ventral view (© P. Oger); d) *Simitidion simile* (C. L. Koch, 1836). Male, abdomen, lateral view (after Wunderlich 2008, modified).

Male chelicerae not distinctly diverging.

- 46a Cymbium with a large prodistal outgrowth bent ventrally (Fig. A.33a). Male epigaster distinctly bulging. ♂ 1.1-3.8 mm, ♀ - mm. Holarctic (3). [Ohlertidion](#)
- 46b Embolus mostly straight and short (Fig. A.33b, arrow). Tegulum large. Abdomen globular, and dark, with distinct red to dark brown cardiac pattern. ♂ 1.2-4.3 mm, ♀ 1.2-7.6 mm. Holarctic & SE-Asia (5). [Yunohamella](#)

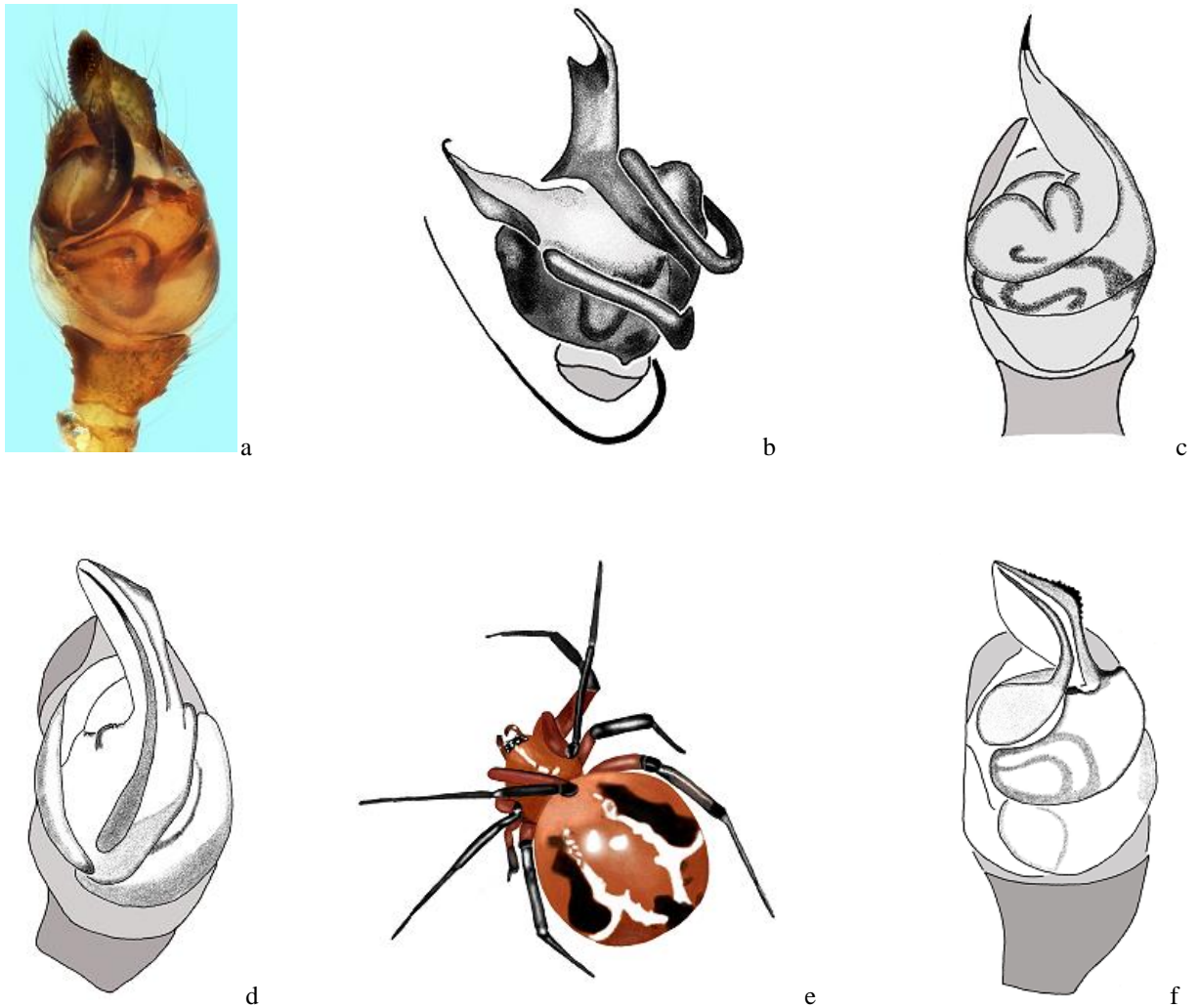
- 46c** Large conductor, somewhat hollow, enclosing distal half of thin embolus (Fig. A.33c). Abdomen globular. ♂ 2.5 mm, ♀ 6.5 mm. Seychelles (1). [Seycellesa](#)
- 46d** Males with simplified palp. 47



Figs A.33: a) *Ohlertidion ohlerti* (Thorell, 1870). Male, left palp, proventral view (© P. Oger); b) *Yunohamella serpatosa* (Guan & Zhu, 1993). Male, left palp, prolateral view (after Marusik & Logunov 2017, modified); c) *Seycellesa braueri* (Simon, 1898). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Saaristo 2006, modified).

Males with simplified palp.

- 47a** No terminal apophysis. Conductor strongly developed, curved groove, attached to the tegulum by a membrane (Fig. A.34a). Basal colour greyish brown to blackish brown, some are bright orange. Abdomen with broad and longitudinal cardiac pattern and some transverse flecks. Abdomen nearly spherical usually with a small posterior projection. ♂ 1.2-6 mm, ♀ 1.8-9.2 mm. Cosmopolitan (48). [Parasteatoda](#)
- 47b** Embolus narrow and sometimes very long, supported by cymbium (Fig. A.34b). Cymbium sometimes with large distal projection deeply divided into two projections. Abdomen spherical, slightly longer than wide and high, sometimes higher than long, mostly with a large posterior tip. Greyish brown to blackish brown in colour, some are bright orange. ♂ 1-3.4 mm, ♀ 1.2-6.8 mm. Cosmopolitan (28). [Achaearanea](#)
- 47c** Conductor of male palp with pointed tip extending distally (Fig. A.34c). Abdomen nearly spherical without posterior projection. Abdomen with blackish spots, and with circular and lineate white pigments in female, without white pigments in male. ♂ 1.5-3 mm, ♀ 1.9-5 mm. China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan (5). [Campanicola](#)
- 47d** Embolus thick and slightly curved without large base (Fig. A.34d). Basic colour orange to dark brown. Abdomen with median cardiac pattern (Fig. A.34e), lateral light lines and black spots in female, only with black spots in male. ♂ 1.3-4 mm, ♀ 2.7-6.4 mm. SE-Asia, C-America, Seychelles, Australia (4). [Nihonhimea](#)
- 47e** Embolus with thick base (Fig. A.34f). Abdomen brown with white and black lines and spots. Without distinct cardiac pattern. Abdomen brown with white and black lines and spots. Without distinct cardiac pattern. ♂ 1.5-3 mm, ♀ 2-5 mm. China, Taiwan, Laos, Korea, Japan (1). [Keijiella](#)
- 47f** Some species of Cryptachaea and Ameridion also have large conductor. See further below.



Figs A.34: a) *Parasteatoda lunata* (Clerck, 1757). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger); b) *Achaearanea trapezoidalis* (Taczanowski, 1873). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Levi 1955a, modified); c) *Campanicola formosana* Yoshida, 2015. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Yoshida 2015, modified); d-e) *Nihonhimea japonica* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). d) Male, left palp, ventral view; e) Female, habitus, dorsal view; f) *Keijiella oculiprominens* (Saito, 1939). Male, left palp, ventral view (d-f after Yoshida 2016, modified).

Embolus.

- 48a** Embolus and conductor straightened and situated inside concavity of tegulum (Fig. A.35a). Abdomen spherical, with indistinct cardiac pattern. ♂ 2-2.5 mm, ♀ 2.8-3.5 mm. Japan (2).
- 48b** Embolus wide. Pale or green spiders.
- 48c** Palp very voluminous (Fig. A.35b), embolus very long. Body general colouration yellow-reddish, abdomen dorsally with ample black area, but whole opisthosoma can be black. Epigaster only slightly bulging. ♂ 2-2.5 mm, ♀ 2.5-3 mm. Europe, Russia, Ukraine, N-Africa (1).
- 48d** Embolus with small base, and thin and long tip (Fig. A.35c). Trichobothrium on metatarsus III absent. Abdomen not sclerotized, without cardiac pattern and distinct spots. General colouration bright yellow to bright brown, sometimes mottled. Abdomen at least as wide as long, bears pair of anterior-lateral humps in most species. ♂ 1.2-2.5 mm, ♀ 1.3-3 mm. N- Africa to Middle East, SE-Asia, Europe (4).

[Nipponidion](#)

49

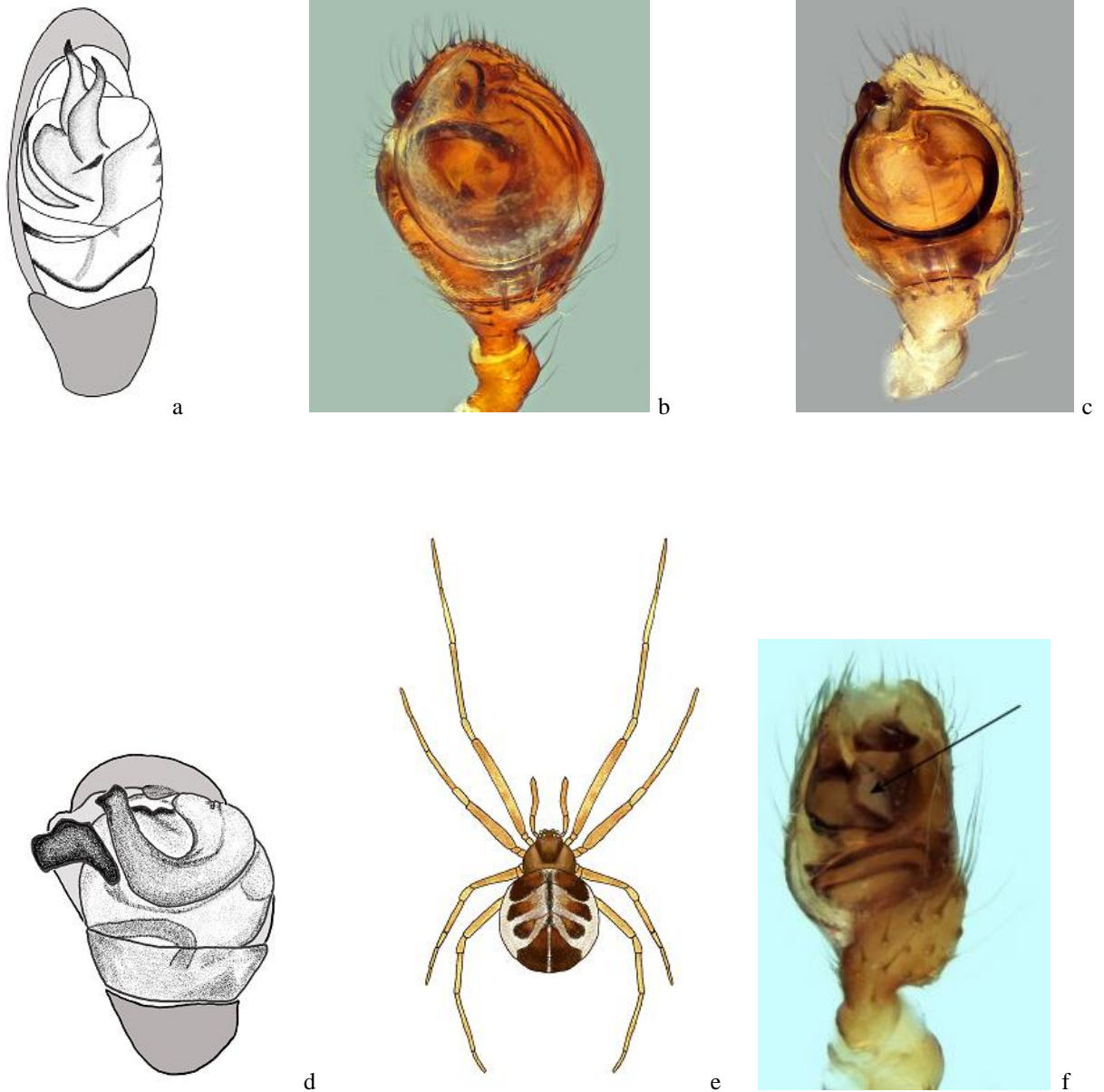
[Sardinidion](#)

[Paidiscura](#)

- 48e** Embolus thick, not coiling (Fig. A.35d). Abdomen usually brightly coloured with yellow to dark brown feather-like mark (Fig. A.35e). Male epigaster not bulging. ♂ 1.8-5 mm, ♀ 2-6 mm. Russia, China, Korea, Japan (17).
- 48f** Embolus bears large basal outgrowth (Fig. A.35f, arrow). Abdomen oval in males, globular in females. Male epigaster not bulging. Abdomen pale coloured. ♂ 2.2-4.2 mm, ♀ 2.3-7.6 mm. Pantropical, introduced elsewhere (1).
- 48g** Otherwise

[*Takayus*](#)[*Nesticodes*](#)

50



Figs A.35: a) *Nipponidion yaeyamense* (Yoshida, 1993). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Yoshida 1993, modified); b) *Sardinidion blackwalli* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871). Male, left palp, ventral view; c) *Paidiscura pallens* (Blackwall, 1834). Male, left palp, ventral view (b-c © P. Oger); d) *Takayus fujisawai* Yoshida, 2002. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Yoshida 2002b, modified); e) *Takayus chikunii* (Yaginuma, 1960). Female, habitus, dorsal view (after Yaginuma 1986, modified); f) *Nesticodes rufipes* (Lucas, 1846). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).

Embolus wide. Pale or green spiders.

- 49a** Pale spiders. All metatarsi with trichobothrium. Abdomen oval in males (Fig. A.36), spherical or slightly wider than long in females. Male epigaster not protruding. ♂ 1.9-2.7 mm, ♀ 1.8-3 mm. S- and C-America (6). [Exalbidion](#)
- 49b** Abdomen green, fading in alcohol. Sometimes wider than long, anteriorly with pair of black spots, posteriorly with another pair. ♂ 1.7 mm, ♀ 2 mm. Jamaica (1). [Jamaitidion](#)

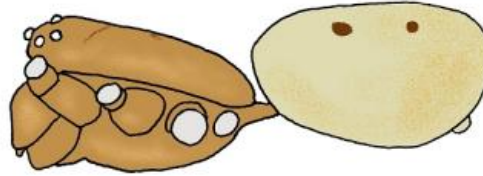
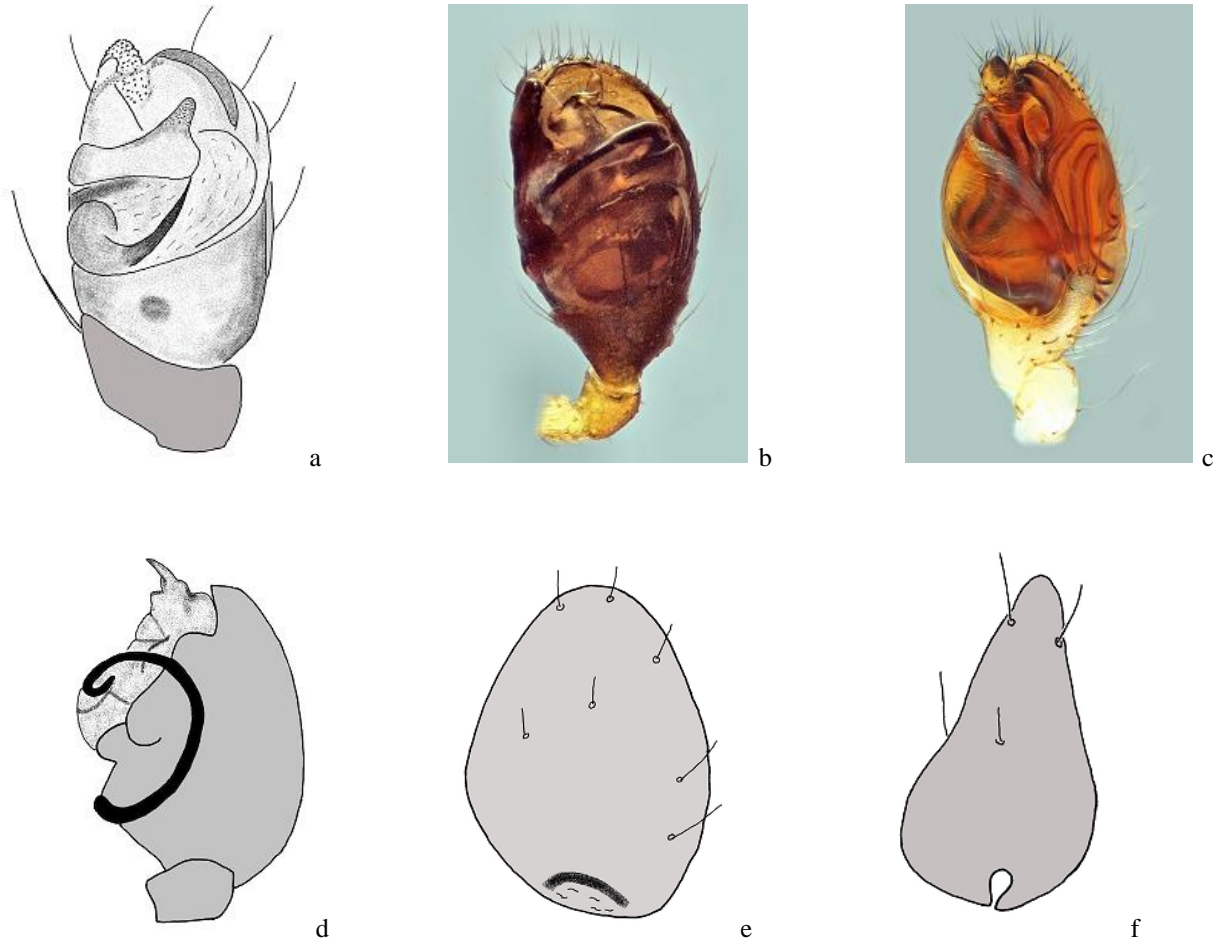


Fig. A.36: *Exalbidion rufipunctum* (Levi, 1959). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Campuzano et al. 2019, modified).

Cymbium modified.

- 50a** Cymbium extends far beyond alveolus, sometimes conductor extending in front of cymbium. 51
- 50b** Cymbium apically with two outgrowths which bear denticles (Fig. A.37a). Abdomen long, oval, with tiny black spots. ♂ 1.8 mm, ♀ undescribed. Malaysia (1). [Tamanidion](#)
- 50c** Cymbium voluminous and rounded. Embolus forms conspicuous, heavily sclerotised spiral (Fig. A.37b). Abdomen with blackish areas on brownish background, males considerably darker. Abdominal hairs long and strong. Male epigaster not protruding. ♂ 1.6-2.5 mm, ♀ 1.2-2.5 mm. Mediterranean (1). [Anatolidion](#)
- 50d** Cymbium bearing blunt apical outgrowth which bears numerous tiny cusps (Fig. A.37c). Male epigaster distinctly bulging. ♂ 2.2-3.5 mm, ♀ 2.7-4.1 mm. Palearctic (1). [Hetero-theridion](#)
- 50e** Cymbium laterally modified (Fig. A.37d). Abdomen subglobular, antero-medially grooved anteriorly, laterally with wavy bands of alternating black and yellow patches, venter with strongly recurved epigastric fold and median transverse ridge between fold and spinnerets. ♂ 1.4 mm, ♀ undescribed. Philippines (1). [Landoppo](#)
- 50f** Cymbium with basal depression which encloses membranous area (Fig. A.37e). Dorsum of abdomen white, grey and black, sides spotted, venter white. Epigaster not bulging. ♂ 2.2-3.8 mm, ♀ 2.7-4.4 mm. Holarctic (1). [Canalidion](#)
- 50g** Cymbium long, bearing retrobasal outgrowth as well as basal incision (Fig. A.37f). Abdomen longer than wide, bearing white and black patches and with long hairs. Male epigaster not bulging. ♂ 1.7-2 mm, ♀ - mm. Malaysia (1). [Cameronidion](#)
- 50h** Otherwise. ♂ 0.9-6.4 mm, ♀ 1-10 mm. Cosmopolitan (591). [Theridion](#)



Figs A.37: a) *Tamanidion multidenticuli* Wunderlich, 2011. Male, right palp, ventral view (after Wunderlich 2011, modified); b) *Anatolidion gentile* (Simon, 1881). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger); c) *Heterotheridion nigrovariegatum* (Simon, 1873). Male, left palp, ventral view (© L. Jansen); d) *Landoppo misamisoriensis* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995. Male, left palp, retrolateral view (after Barrion & Litsinger 1995, modified); e) *Canalidion montanum* (Emerton, 1882). Male, right palp, dorsal-basal view (after Wunderlich 2008, modified); f) *Cameronidion punctatellum* Wunderlich, 2011. Male, right palp, dorsal-basal view (after Wunderlich 2011, modified).

Cymbium extends far beyond alveolus, sometimes conductor extending in front of cymbium.

- 51a** Cymbium distally with projecting horn (Fig. A.38a). Embolus and conductor short. Median apophysis small, broadly attached to tegulum. Abdomen nearly spherical, usually higher than long. ♂ 1-2.2 mm, ♀ 1.3-4.7 mm. Americas (12).
- 51b** Embolic complex consists of bulbous basal part and spine-like apical part (Fig. A.38b). Tegular sclerites much simplified. Abdomen globular with distinct colour pattern similar in both sexes. ♂ 1.6 mm, ♀ 1.8 mm. Seychelles (1).
- 51c** Embolus with large base and small tip (Fig. A.38c). Tegulum retrolaterally projecting and concave. TTA large and concave (arrow). Abdomen circular and depressed, yellowish brown with many black spots and white pigments. Venter without spots and pigments. ♂ 1.9 mm, ♀ 2.1 mm. China & Japan (1).
- 51d** Male palp with claw-like extension at top of cymbium, with long, thick tibial macrosetae and pair of cymbial macrosetae (Fig. A.38d). ♂ 1.8 mm, ♀ 2.6 mm. Seychelles (1).
- 51e** Palp with series of teeth on tip of cymbium (Fig. A.38e). Abdomen subspherical. ♂ 2 mm, ♀ 2 mm. South Africa (1)

[*Hentziectypus*](#)

[*Spinembolia*](#)

[*Nojimaia*](#)

[*Bardala*](#)

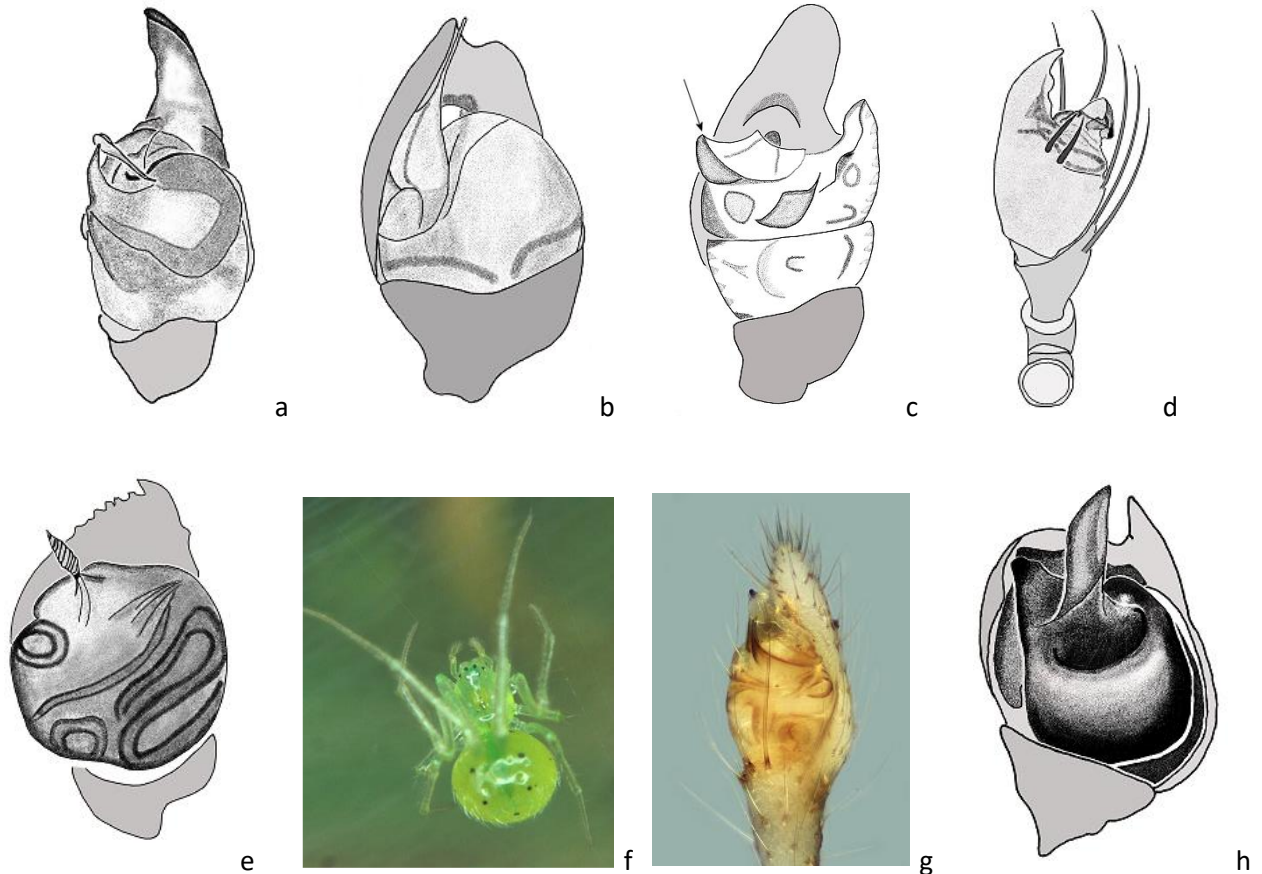
[*Histagonia*](#)

51f Eyes very small, widely spaced. Male abdomen oval, epigaster not bulging. Female abdomen wider than long. Abdomen light yellow/green (Fig. A.38f), with two lines of three indistinct black spots. Palp small, cymbium distal-ventrally not excavated, distinctly longer than bulbus (Fig. A.38g). ♂ 2.5 mm, ♀ 2.4 mm. Madeira (1).

[*Macaridion*](#)

51g Cymbium modified, extending beyond alveolus (Fig. A.38h). Abdomen nearly spherical usually with small posterior projection, longer than high, sometimes higher than long. ♂ 1.2-7 mm, ♀ 1.4-9.9 mm. Cosmopolitan (89).

[*Cryptachaea*](#)



Figs A.38: a) *Hentziectypus globosus* (Hentz, 1850). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Paquin & Dupérré 2003, modified); b) *Spinembolia clabnum* (Roberts, 1978). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Saaristo 2010, modified); c) *Nojimaia nipponica* Yoshida, 2009. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Yoshida 2009a, modified); d) *Bardala labarda* (Roberts, 1983). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Roberts 1983, modified); e) *Histagonia deserticola* Simon, 1895. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Levi & Levi 1962, modified); f-g) *Macaridion barreti* (Kulczyński, 1899). f) Female, habitus (© B. Knoflach); g) Male, left palp, retrolateral view (© P. Oger); h) *Cryptachaea alleluia* Rodrigues & Poeta, 2015. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Rodrigues & Poeta 2015, modified).

Part B: A short description of the genera of the spider family Theridiidae

As explained in the introduction the taxonomy of the Theridiidae is complicated and far from completely understood. In this part a description is given of the 124 genera that are recognized at this moment. For every genus a table is given with the most important characteristics, each time in the same order so that comparison between different genera is easier.

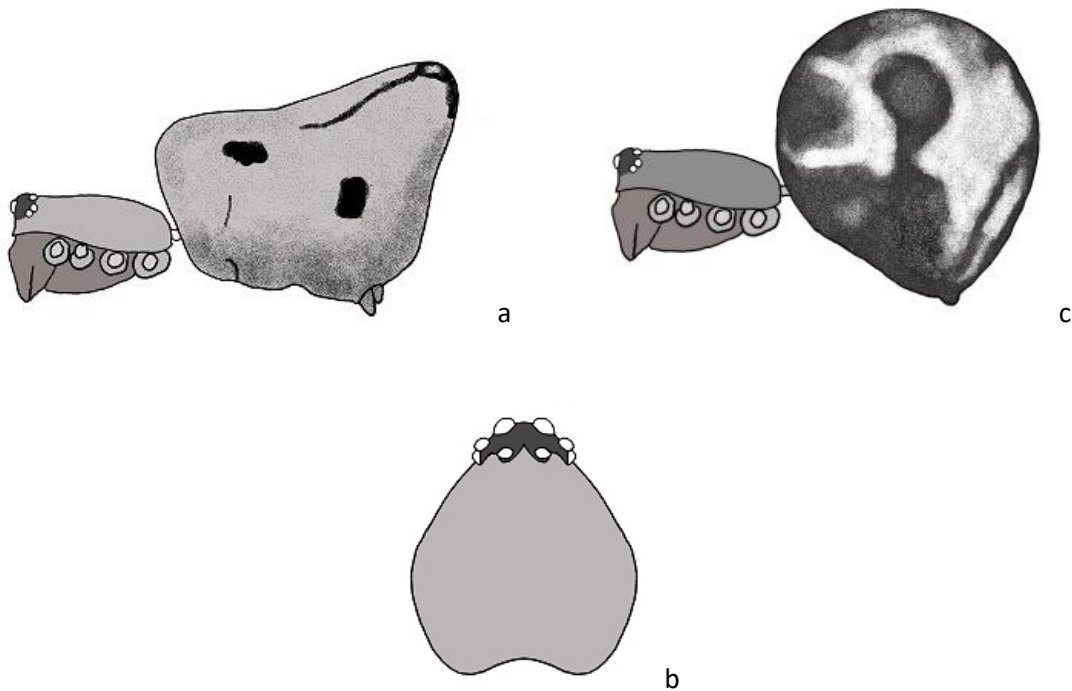
The first row of each table is called "Diagnosis and area". In this field the most prominent characteristics are given together with the known distribution area. In the row "References" the papers are mentioned that were used to create the table. The reader can use these documents to find more information about that genus. An empty field means that there is nothing noteworthy to mention about that specific aspect of the spiders or that there is nothing known about it.

In all drawings, with a few exceptions, the eyes are white. This is done for clarity, the AME are actually dark.

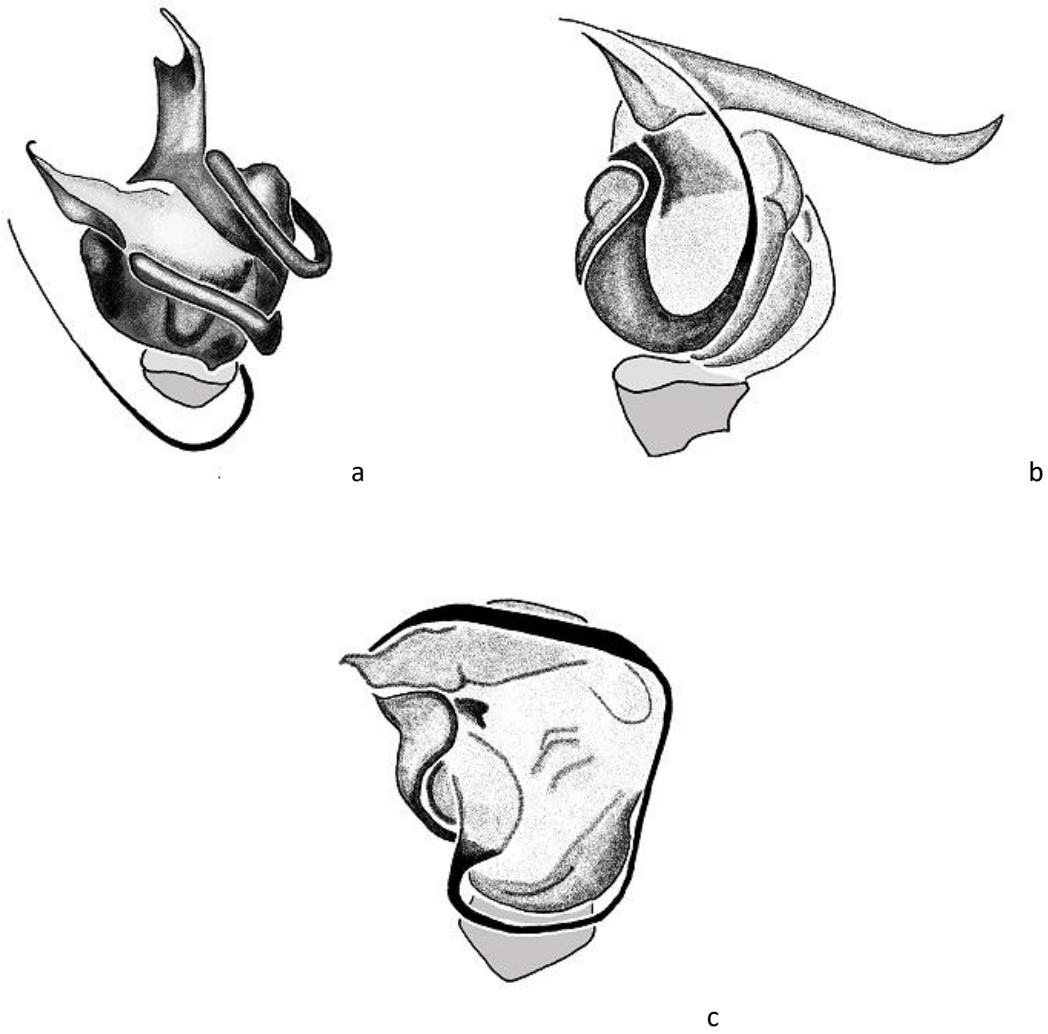
The illustrations are given as examples. However, most genera are very diversified, with a large variation in habitus and palp structure. It is outside the scope of this paper to include all the different types.

The species drawn are chosen from the species list of the WSCA. For the reasons given above, a considerable number of these species may not be listed in the correct genus. Therefore some of the drawings presented may refer to species that are presently not classified in the right genus.

<i>Achaearanea</i> Strand, 1929	
Diagnosis and area	Embolus narrow, sometimes very long, supported by cymbium. Cymbium sometimes with large distal projection deeply divided into two projections. Probably only in Central and South America.
Male palp	Embolus narrow, sometimes very long, supported by cymbium. Cymbium sometimes with large distal projection deeply divided into two projections. Paracymbium hooked, on lateral edge of cymbium.
Epigyne	With depression and two openings, duct wide near opening, narrow and coiled near spherical spermathecae.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace slightly longer than wide.
Abdomen	Slightly longer than wide and high, sometimes higher than long, mostly with large posterior tip. Greyish brown to blackish brown, some species bright orange.
Legs	Legs of medium length, with spines and many hairs. First legs longest, second pair longest in male, fourth pair longest in female.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1-3.4 mm, female 1.2-6.8 mm
Other	
Species	28
Distribution	Cosmopolitan. According to Yoshida (2008): only Central and South America.
References	Yoshida, 2000 & 2008
Note	According to Yoshida (2008) most species listed under <i>Achaearanea</i> should be transferred to <i>Hentziectypus</i> , <i>Cryptachaea</i> or <i>Parasteatoda</i> .
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Figs B.1: a-b) *Achaearanea trapezoidalis* (Taczanowski, 1873). a) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; b) Female, carapace, dorsal view (a-b after Levi 1955a, modified); c) *Achaearanea maricaoensis* (Bryant, 1942). Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Levi 1959b, modified).



Figs B.2: a) *Achaearanea trapezoidalis* (Taczanowski, 1873). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Levi 1955a, modified); b) *Achaearanea machaera* Levi, 1959. Male, left palp, ventral view; c) *Achaearanea maricaoensis* (Bryant, 1942). Male, left palp, ventral view (b-c after Levi 1959b, modified).

<i>Achaearypa</i> Barrion & Litsinger, 1995	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen subglobose without folium, black with pair of white spots. Only one species described from Philippines.
Male palp	Male undescribed.
Epigyne	With broad posterior plate and narrow circular lateral openings.
Eyes	Eyes rather large, AME further apart than distance ALE-AME. Anterior row strongly recurved, posterior row straight to slightly recurved as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Chelicerae promargin with two strong teeth and a minute one located at the base of the basal tooth. Sternum broadly produced between coxae IV.
Abdomen	Subglobose, black with pair of white spots.
Legs	Yellow, spineless. Metatarsi longer than tarsi, larger tarsal claws each with two or three strong teeth. Tm I = 0.32, but trichobothrium difficult to see. Leg formula 1423.
Chelicerae	Promargin with two strong teeth and minute one located at base of the basal tooth, fang with ca. 27 serrations
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Female 3.6 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Philippines
References	Barrion & Litsinger, 1995
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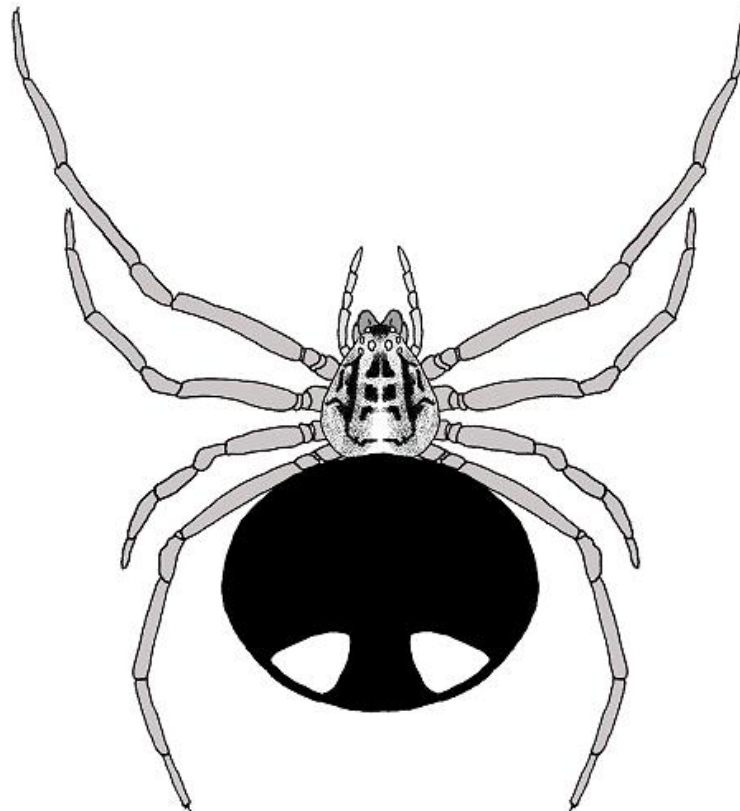
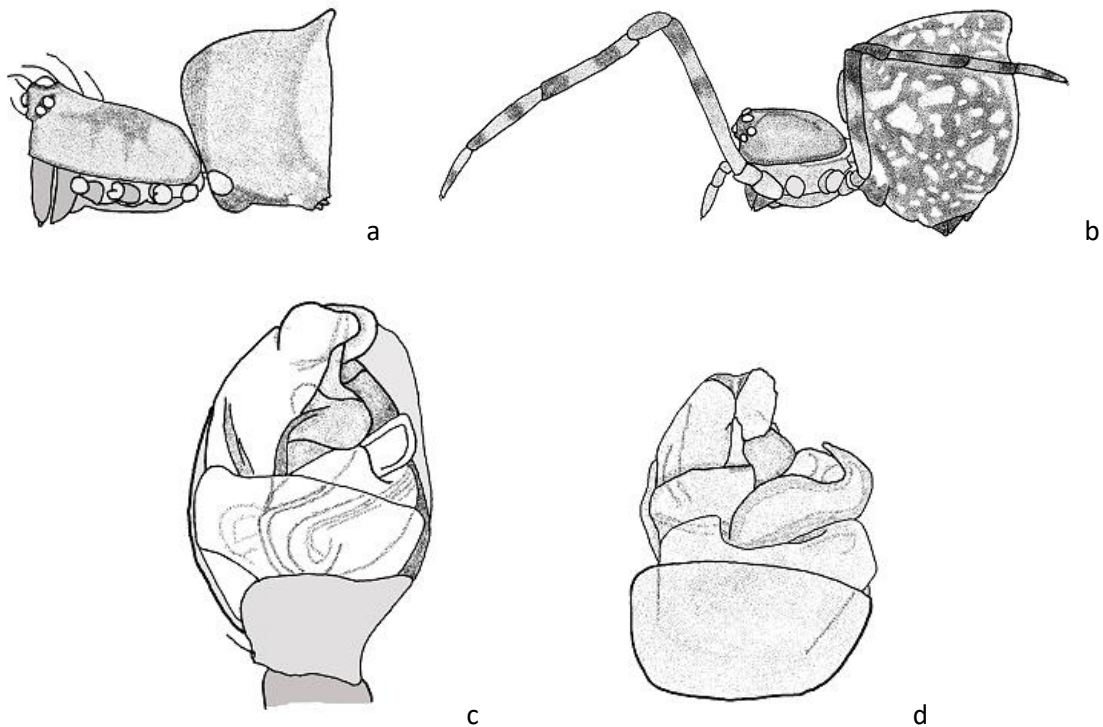


Fig. B.3: *Achaearypa pnaca* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995. Female, habitus, dorsal view (after Barrion & Litsinger 1995, modified).

<i>Achaeridion</i> Wunderlich, 2008	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen at least as high as long, bearing dark postero-dorsal hump. Conductor large. Median apophysis sickle-shaped. Only one species described from Europe and Russia.
Male palp	Conductor large. Median apophysis sickle-shaped. Embolus short, straight, with tiny cusps.
Epigyne	Epigyne indistinct, only genital openings clearly visible. Copulatory ducts long, strongly coiled.
Eyes	Ocular region dark.
Cephalothorax	Cephalothorax brown, with dark margin. Clypeus concave. Sternum between coxae IV as wide as coxa.
Abdomen	At least as high as long, bearing dark dorsal-posterior hump. Venter black with 3 white spots forming triangle, further light dots arranged in circle around spinnerets.
Legs	Rather short, annulated. Trichobotrium present on metatarsus III.
Chelicerae	Chelicerae with one teeth on anterior margin, none on posterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.2-1.8 mm, female 1.4-2.5 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Europe, Russia
References	Knoflach, 1993 (<i>Theridion conigerum</i>); Heimer, 1980 (<i>Chryso conigerum</i>); Wunderlich, 2008
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Figs B.4: *Achaeridion conigerum* (Simon, 1914). a) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view after (Heimer 1980, modified); b) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; c) Male, left palp, ventral view; d) Male, bulbus, prolateral view (b-d after Knoflach 1993, modified).

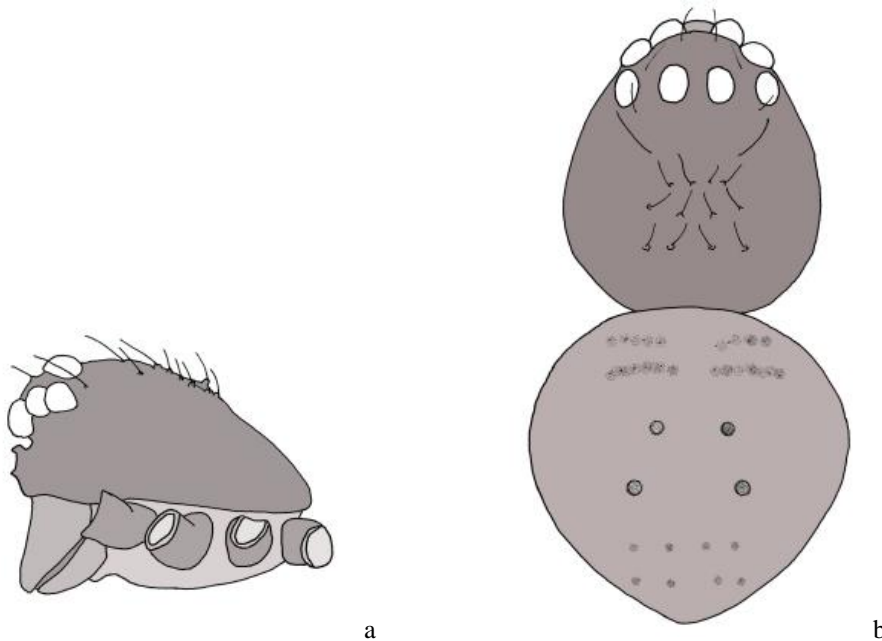


Fig. B.5: *Achaeridion conigerum* (Simon, 1914). Male and female, living specimens (© B. Knoflach).



Fig. B.6: *Achaeridion conigerum* (Simon, 1914). Subadult male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Allothymoites</i> Ono, 2007	
Diagnosis and area	Warty clypeus, without distinct projection. Only three species described from China and Japan.
Male palp	Large TTA and hook-shaped median apophysis.
Epigyne	With strongly sclerotized genital opening and expanded posterior margin; spermathecae paired with long fertilization tubes.
Eyes	Very large.
Cephalothorax	Warty clypeus. No distinct projection.
Abdomen	Triangular.
Legs	Slender, setose.
Chelicerae	With two teeth on promargin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1-1.4; female 1.3-1.4 mm
Other	
Species	3
Distribution	China, Japan
References	Gao, 2014; Ono, 2007
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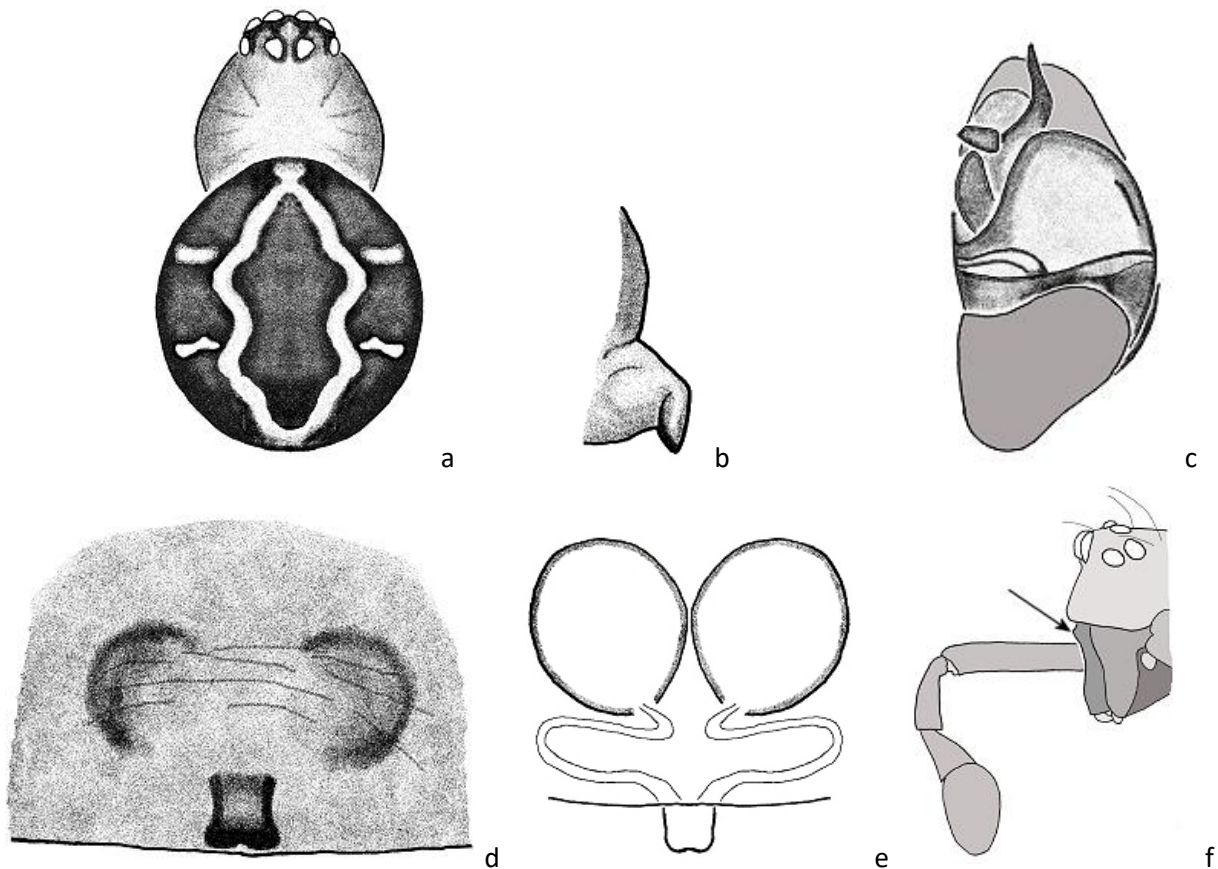


Figs B.7: *Allothymoites kumadai* Ono, 2007. a) Male, cephalothorax, lateral view; b) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (a-b after Ono 2007, modified).



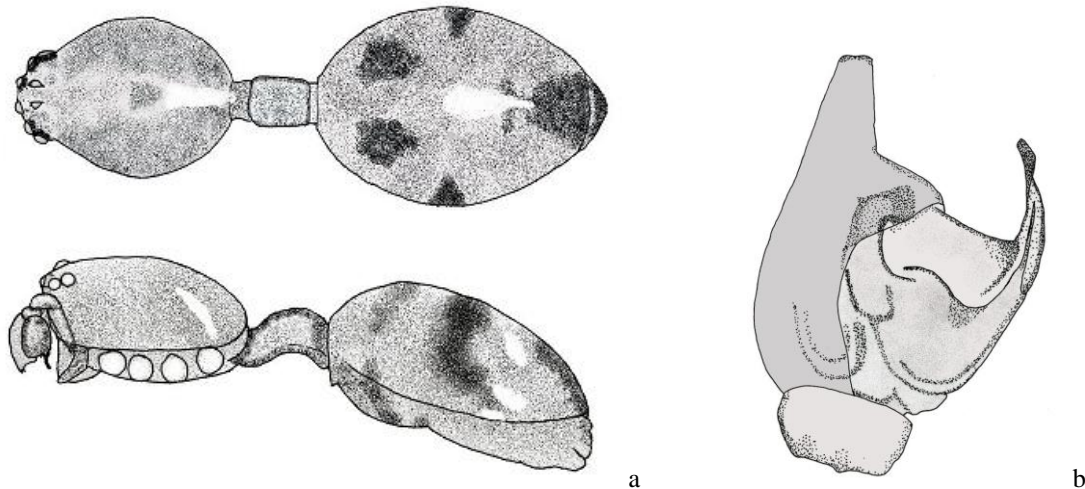
Fig. B.8: *Allothymoites kumadai* Ono, 2007. Male, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Ameridion</i> Wunderlich, 1995	
Diagnosis and area	Palpal femur and tibia long. Front side of chelicerae with basal knob. Only described from C- and S-America.
Male palp	TTA and median apophysis present. Embolus very variable, basal outgrowth lacking. Palpal femur and tibia long.
Epigyne	Epigyne usually without groove, frequently with a protruding outgrowth.
Eyes	Anterior median eyes at least as large as PME, posterior eye row procurved.
Cephalothorax	Male clypeus convex.
Abdomen	Oval to spherical in females. Epigaster not protruding.
Legs	
Chelicerae	Male chelicerae unmodified, long and slender. Anterior margin with one large tooth or toothshaped outgrowth, posterior margin smooth. Front side with basal knob (arrow).
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1-2.3 mm, female 1.2-5 mm
Other	Paired tarsal claws and claw of female pedipalp with several long teeth.
Species	27
Distribution	C- and S-America
References	Agnarsson, 2004; Wunderlich, 1995
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Figs B.9: *Ameridion petrum* (Levi, 1959). a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Female, epigyne, lateral view; c) Male, palp, ventral view; d) Female, epigyne, ventral view; e) Female, vulva, ventral view (a-e after Levi 1959b, modified); f) Male, part of cephalothorax and palp, lateral view (after Agnarsson 2004, modified).

<i>Anatea</i> Berland, 1927	
Diagnosis and area	Pedichel very long. Abdomen globose and highly shiny. No colulus or setae. Only three species described from Australia and New Caledonia.
Male palp	Very simple.
Epigyne	One pair of spermathecae.
Eyes	Both rows recurved as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Carapace not elevated. Pedichel sometimes thicker in the middle, making it even more ant-like. Palmate female palpal claw.
Abdomen	Sclerotized with scuta, globose and highly shiny.
Legs	Rather short, thin, without spines.
Chelicerae	Small, with large sickle-shaped fangs, without teeth.
Colulus	No colulus or setae.
Size	Male 2.1-2.5 mm, female 2.4-3 mm
Other	Pedichel very long, sometimes as long as cephalothorax and abdomen. Very ant-like.
Species	3
Distribution	Australia, New Caledonia
References	Berland, 1927; Reiskind & Levi, 1967; Smith et al., 2017
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Figs B.10: *Anatea formicaria* Berland, 1927. a) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, dorsal and lateral view; b) Male, palp, proventral view (a-b after Smith et al. 2017, modified).



Fig. B.11: *Anatea monteithi* Smith, 2017. Male, habitus, dorsal and lateral view (© Helen Smith).



Fig. B.12: *Anatea* sp. Female, habitus, dorsal view, Australia (© Helen Smith).

<i>Anatolidion</i> Wunderlich, 2008	
Diagnosis and area	Cymbium voluminous and rounded. Embolus forms conspicuous, heavily sclerotised spiral. Only one species described from the Mediterranean.
Male palp	Palp rather large. Cymbium voluminous and rounded. Embolus forms conspicuous, heavily sclerotised spiral, running in two levels from ventral to dorsal position, its distal part enclosed by conductor. Conductor sickle-shaped.
Epigyne	Epigynal cavity small and circular, anterior margin sclerotised. Copulatory ducts rather wide, winding and overlapping spermathecae dorsally.
Eyes	Posterior row slightly recurved as seen from above, PME smallest.
Cephalothorax	Cephalothorax with long, protruding bristles. Carapace as long as wide, rather high. Eye region of male raised, clypeus projecting. Carapace dark brown, with cephalic and lateral diffused dark areas. Sternum dark brown. Cephalothorax-abdomen stridulatory organ indistinct or even absent. Labium twice as wide as long.
Abdomen	With blackish areas on brownish background, males considerably darker. Abdominal hairs long and strong. Male epigaster not protruding.
Legs	Slender, fairly long with long bristles. Trichobothrium on metatarsus III present. Metatarsi with long bristle, longer on posterior legs. Legs uniformly yellow brown or with tibiae apically darkened, in males rather pale. Hairs of comb of tarsus IV only slightly bent, weakly serrated.
Chelicerae	Anterior margin of cheliceral furrow with single distinct tooth, none on posterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.6-2.5 mm, female 1.2-2.5 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Mediterranean
References	Knoflach, Rollard & Thaler, 2009; Wunderlich, 2008 (<i>Anatolidion osmani</i>)
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Fig. B.13: *Anatolidion gentile* (Simon, 1881). Male, habitus, lateral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.14: *Anatolidion gentile* (Simon, 1881). Male, left palp, proventral view (© P. Oger).

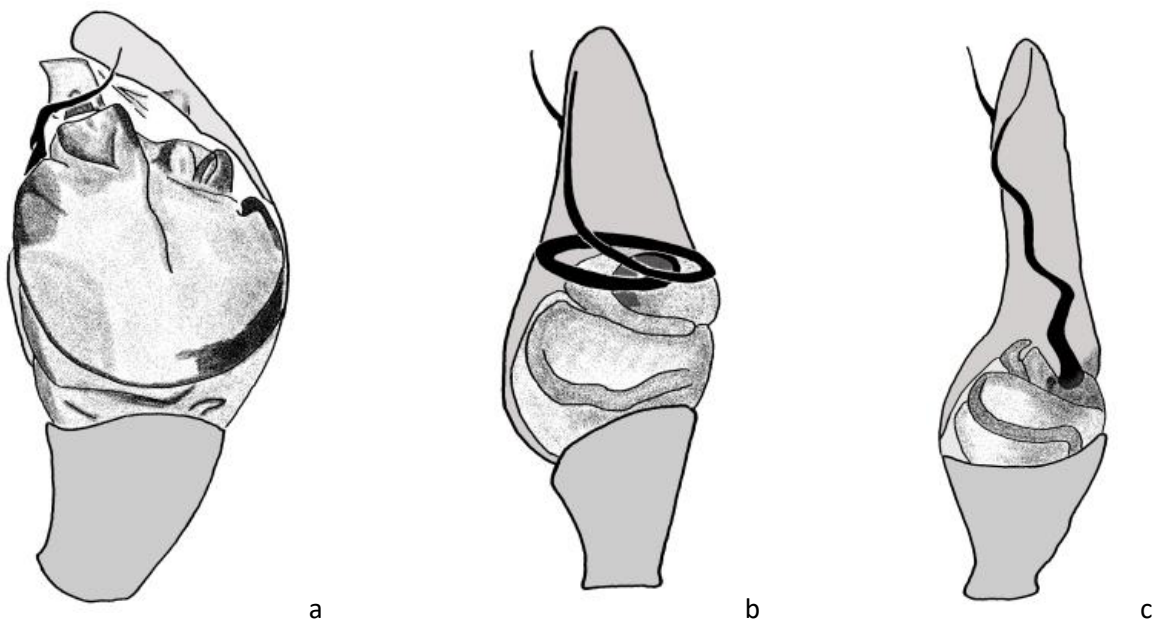
<i>Anelosimus</i> Simon, 1891	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen longer than wide, with characteristic abdominal pattern. Colulus bearing two setae or replaced by two setae. Chelicerae with series of denticles on posterior margin. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Usually with circular embolus.
Epigyne	Often with transverse folds. Spermathecae often small. Usually with coiled ducts.
Eyes	Eyes subequal in size, lateral eyes touching.
Cephalothorax	Cephalothorax longer than wide, pear shaped. Clypeus flat, its height usually about three times diameter AME.
Abdomen	Oval, longer than wide, with dark (in alcohol, often red in live specimens) notched longitudinal central band edged by narrow, notched, white band, and bilateral white blotches distributed lateral to dorsal band.
Legs	Leg I longest, first patella-tibia 1 to 2 times carapace length.
Chelicerae	With few teeth on anterior margin and series of denticles on posterior margin.
Colulus	Bearing two setae or replaced by two setae.
Size	Male 1.3-5.9 mm, female 1.2-7.3 mm
Other	
Species	75
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Agnarsson, 2006b & 2012a; Levi & Levi, 1962; Levi, 1963f; Yoshida, 1986
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Fig. B.15: *Anelosimus vittatus* (C. L. Koch, 1836). Female, living specimen, dorsal view (© P. Oger).



Figs B.16: a) *Anelosimus pulchellus* (Walckenaer, 1802). Male, habitus, lateral view (© P. Oger); b) *Anelosimus vittatus* (C. L. Koch, 1836). Male, left chelicera, posterior view (after Yoshida 1986, modified).



Figs B.17: a) *Anelosimus domingo* Levi, 1963. Male, palp, ventral view (after Levi & Smith 1983, modified); b) *Anelosimus pomio* Agnarsson, 2012. Male, palp, ventral view; c) *Anelosimus potmosbi* Agnarsson, 2012. Male, palp, ventral view (b-c after Agnarsson 2012b, modified).

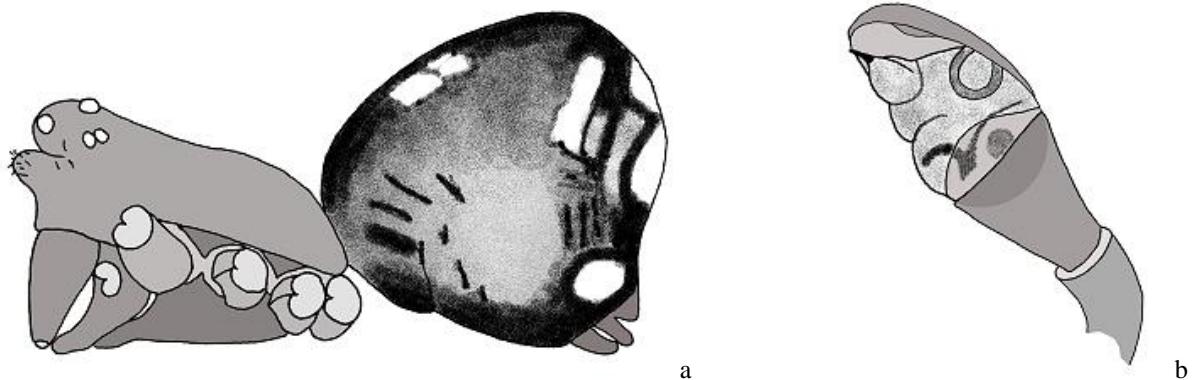


Fig. B.18: *Anelosimus pulchellus* (Walckenaer, 1802). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



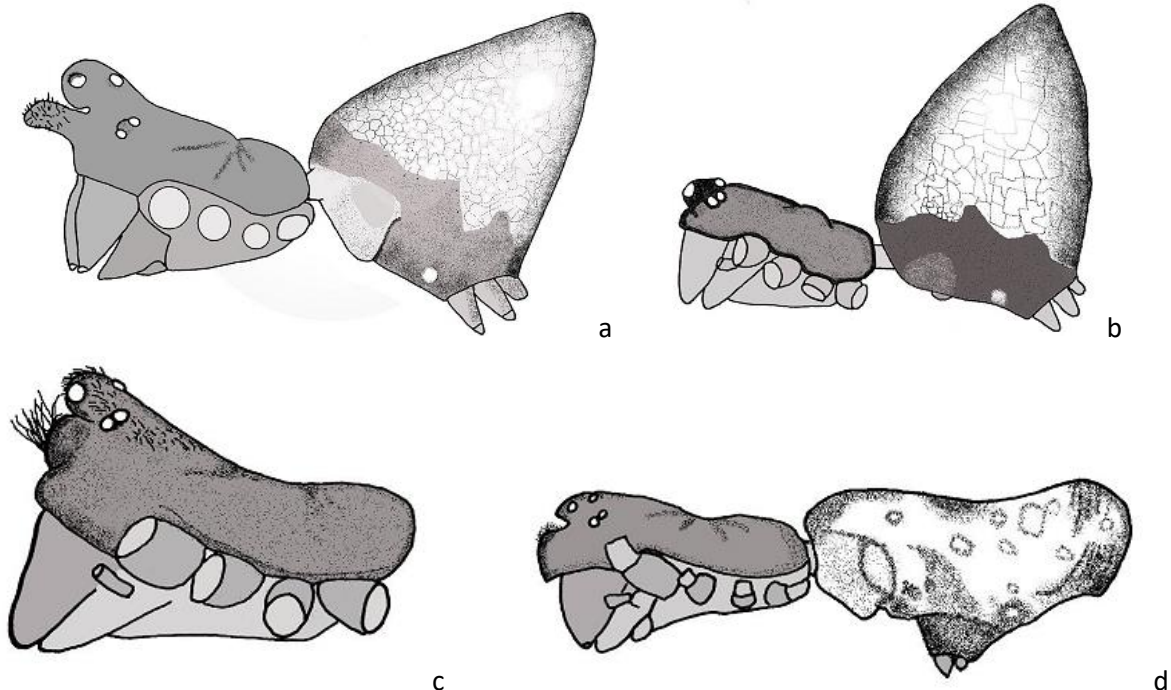
Fig. B.19: *Anelosimus pulchellus* (Walckenaer, 1802). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Argyrodella</i> Saaristo, 2006	
Diagnosis and area	Palp very small, weakly sclerotized. Only one species described from Seychelles.
Male palp	Very small, weakly sclerotized. General arrangement of sclerites same as in <i>Argyrodes</i> but simpler. Embolic complex bulbous with short tooth-like embolus.
Epigyne	Copulatory openings on either side of median hump.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace of male with ocular and clypeal projection.
Abdomen	Globular, as wide as long when viewed from above, with pair of small humps. Basic colour of abdomen yellowish brown with, in anterior half, darker median area flanked by row of silver spots.
Legs	Long.
Chelicerae	Orange.
Colulus	Fairly large.
Size	Male 1.7 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Seychelles
References	Roberts, 1978; Saaristo, 2006 & 2010
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Figs B.20: *Argyrodella pusillus* (Saaristo, 1978). a) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view. b) Male, left palp, ventral view (a-b after Saaristo 1978, modified).

<i>Argyrodes</i> Simon, 1864	
Diagnosis and area	Male cephalothorax with 1 or 2 anterior projections. AME on anterior side of ocular tubercle. Abdomen with silvery spots. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Cymbial distal promargin with apophysis. TTA present. Embolus and conductor intertwined.
Epigyne	
Eyes	AME on anterior side of ocular tubercle.
Cephalothorax	With ocular and subocular tubercles.
Abdomen	More or less triangular, sometimes higher than long. General colouration dark brown, with bright white, shining guanine dots.
Legs	Sometimes long, first longest.
Chelicerae	With one to several teeth on anterior margin, one tooth, and sometimes denticles, on posterior margin.
Colulus	Large, usually with only two setae.
Size	Male 1.3-9 mm, female 1.2-11.3 mm
Other	Males can be larger than females and have longer legs. <i>Rhomphaea</i> and <i>Ariamnes</i> are very closely related.
Species	99
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Agnarsson, 2004, Levi & Levi, 1962; Yoshida, 2001c
Note	Several genera are very close to <i>Argyrodes</i> and the diagnostic characters are not so clear. Many of these spiders were listed under <i>Argyrodes</i> until a few years ago. In the literature, species are not always listed in the correct genus.
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Figs B.21: a) *Argyrodes argentatus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Song et al. 2001, modified); b) *Argyrodes antipodianus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880. Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; c) *Argyrodes alannae* Grostal, 1999. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (b-c after Grostal 1999, modified); d) *Argyrodes lanyuensis* Yoshida, Tso & Severinghaus, 1998. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Yoshida et al., 1998, modified).

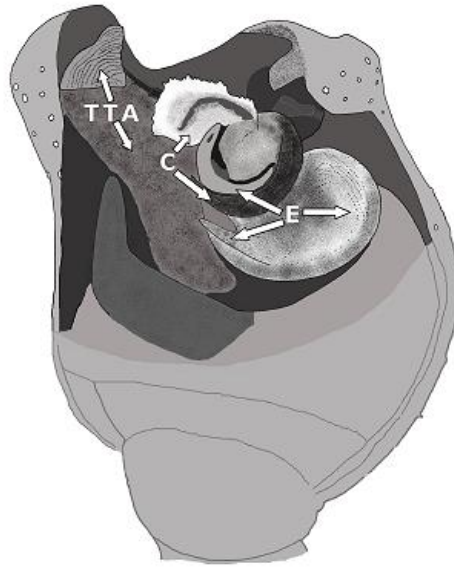


Fig. B.22: *Argyrodes argyroides* (Walckenaer, 1841). Male, palp, ventral view (C: conductor, E: Embolus, TTA: Theridiid tegular apophysis) (after Agnarsson 2004, modified).



Fig. B.23: *Argyrodes argyroides* (Walckenaer, 1841). Male and female, living specimens (© B. Knoflach).



Fig. B.24: *Argyrodes antipodianus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (© R. Whyte).



Fig. B.25: *Argyrodes antipodianus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880. Female, living specimen (© R. Whyte).



Fig. B.26: *Argyrodes fissifrons* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869. Male, living specimen (© G. Anderson).

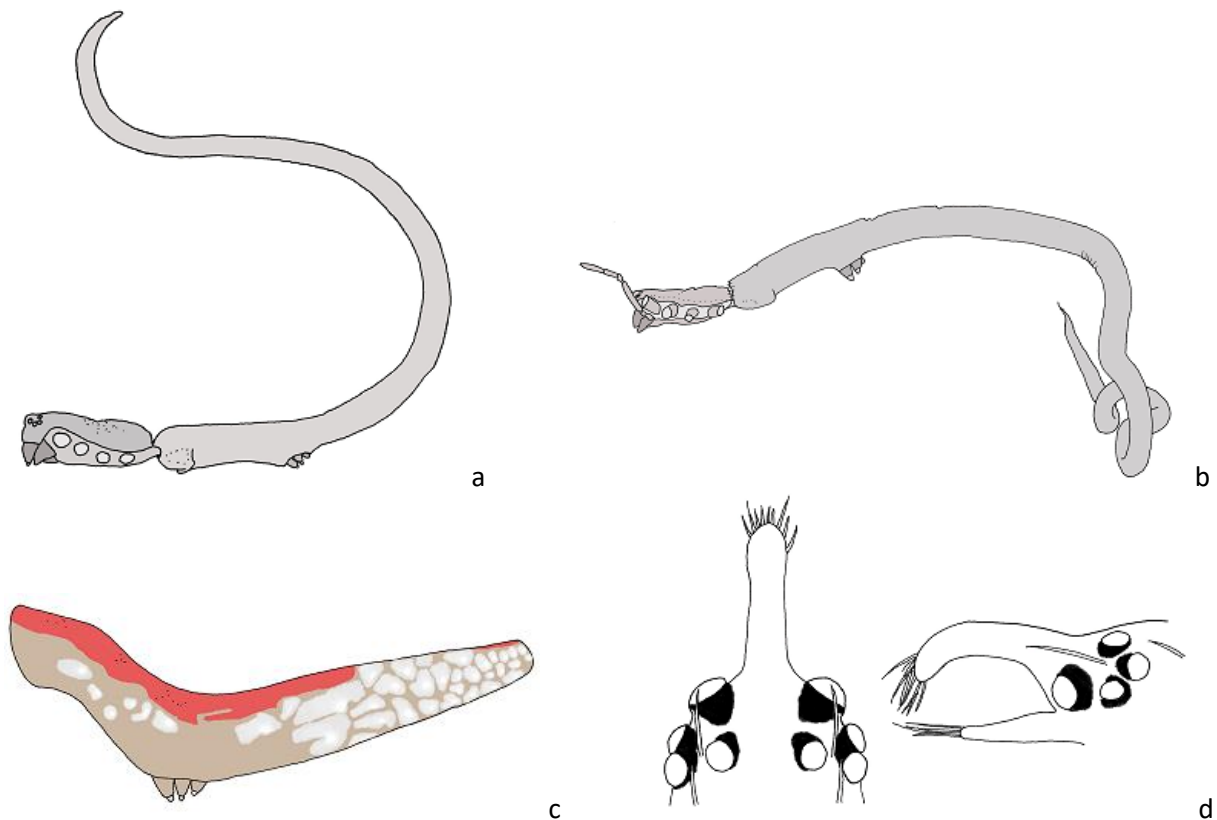


Fig. B.27: *Argyrodes fissifrons* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869. Male, living specimen (© R. Whyte).

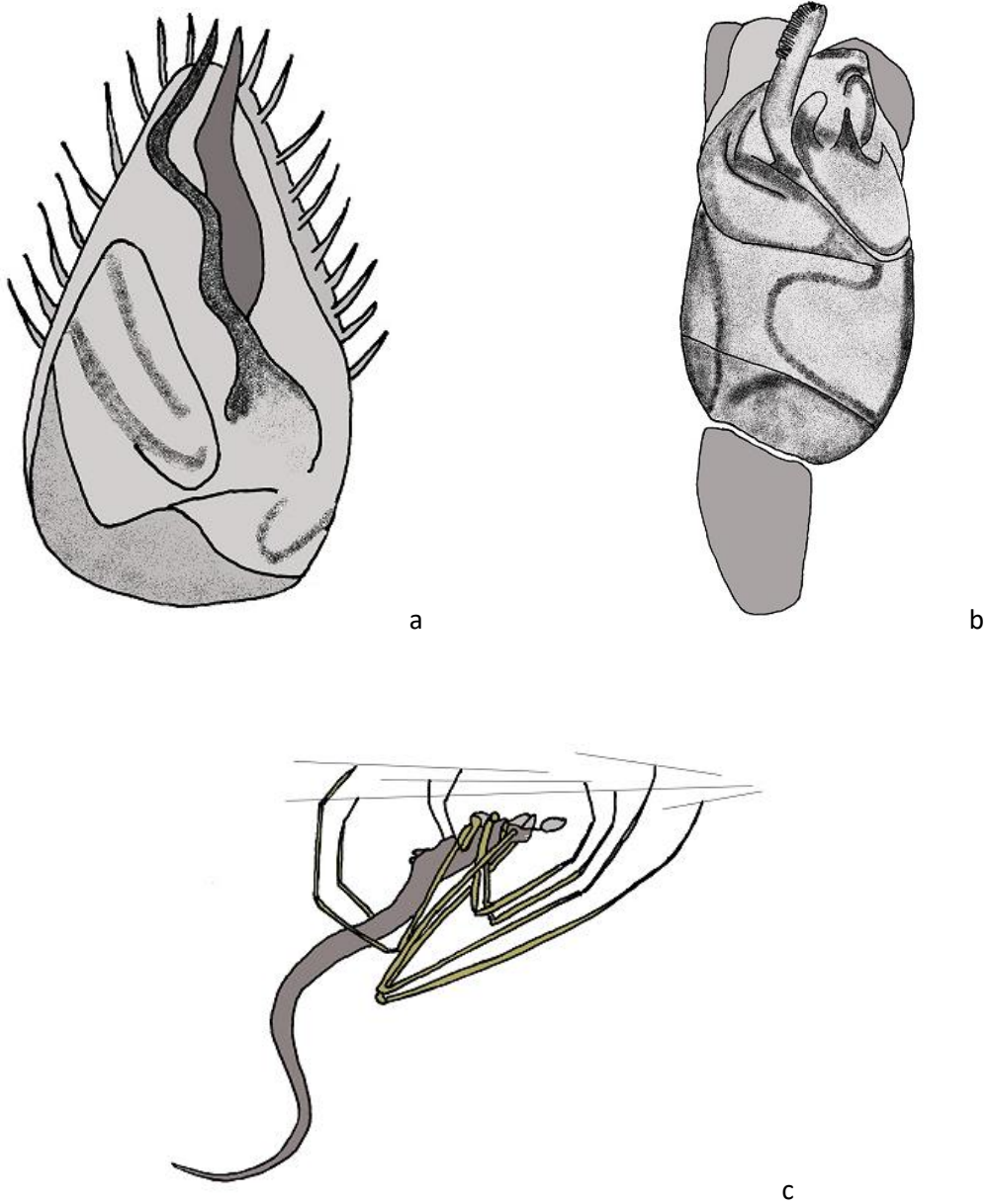


Fig. B.28: *Argyrodes miniaceus* (Doleschall, 1857). Female, living specimen (© G. Anderson).

<i>Ariamnes</i> Thorell, 1869	
Diagnosis and area	Male cephalothorax with 2 anterior projections, abdomen sometimes extremely elongated, worm-like. Cosmopolitan (but not in Europe).
Male palp	With embolic apophysis (apophysis not always visible in unexpanded palp).
Epigyne	Elongate spermathecae.
Eyes	Eye region only slightly projecting, but sometimes large projection between the eyes.
Cephalothorax	Male carapace mostly with large anterior projection. Clypeus not projecting. Uniformly coloured.
Abdomen	Sometimes extremely elongated, worm-like.
Legs	Sturdy setae on male metatarsus and tarsus I.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Colulus fairly large.
Size	Male 3.4-26.3 mm, female 2.5-40 mm
Other	The Hawaiian species are very close to <i>Rhomphaea</i> .
Species	34
Distribution	Cosmopolitan (but not in Europe)
References	Agnarsson, 2004; Gillespie & Rivera, 2007
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Figs B.29: a) *Ariamnes cylindrogaster* Simon, 1889. Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Zhu 1998, modified); b) *Ariamnes flagellum* (Doleschall, 1857). Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Murphy & Murphy 2000, modified); c-d) *Ariamnes waikula* Gillespie & Rivera, 2007. c) Male, abdomen, lateral view; d) Male, part of cephalothorax, lateral view (c-d after Gillespie & Rivera 2007, modified).



Figs B.30: a) *Ariamnes huinakolu* Gillespie & Rivera, 2007. Male, palp, ventral view (after Gillespie & Rivera 2007, modified). b-c) *Ariamnes attenuatus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1881. b) Male, palp, ventral view (after Exline & Levi 1962, modified); c) Male, habitus, lateral view (after F. O. Pickard-Cambridge 1902, modified).

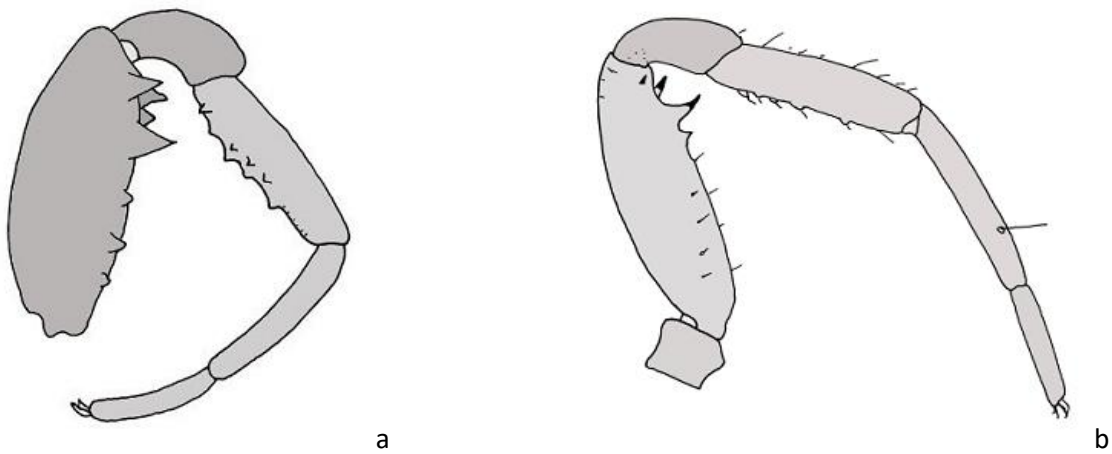


Fig. B.31: *Ariamnes colubrinus* Keyserling, 1890. Female, living specimen (© G. Anderson).



Fig. B.32: *Ariamnes colubrinus* Keyserling, 1890. Male, living specimen (© G. Anderson).

<i>Asagena</i> Sundevall, 1833	
Diagnosis and area	Male with 1-4 ventral thorns in two rows on femur II. Abdomen dark with yellow spots or markings. Palearctic and Americas.
Male palp	Basal part of long embolus with "seam", distal part of embolus enclosed by long conductor.
Epigyne	No clear distinctions with <i>Steatoda</i> given in the literature.
Eyes	Lateral eyes separated by less than 1/3 up to 1 of their diameter.
Cephalothorax	Clypeus high. Cephalothorax rugose with numerous denticles on margin.
Abdomen	Very dark with white/yellow interrupted stripes.
Legs	Legs short. Male with 1-4 ventral "thorns" (clasping spurs) in two rows on femur II. Metatarsus IV with trichobothrium, tibia IV with single dorsal bristle only. Male femur I as well as tibia I and/or II most often thickened.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Large.
Size	Male 2-6.4 mm, female 2.3-8 mm
Other	
Species	9
Distribution	Palearctic and Americas
References	Wunderlich, 2008
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Figs B.33: a) *Asagena meridionalis* Kulczyński, 1894. Male, leg II, lateral view (after Prisniy 1981, modified); b) *Asagena phalerata* (Panzer, 1801). Male, leg II, lateral view (after Wiehle 1937, modified).

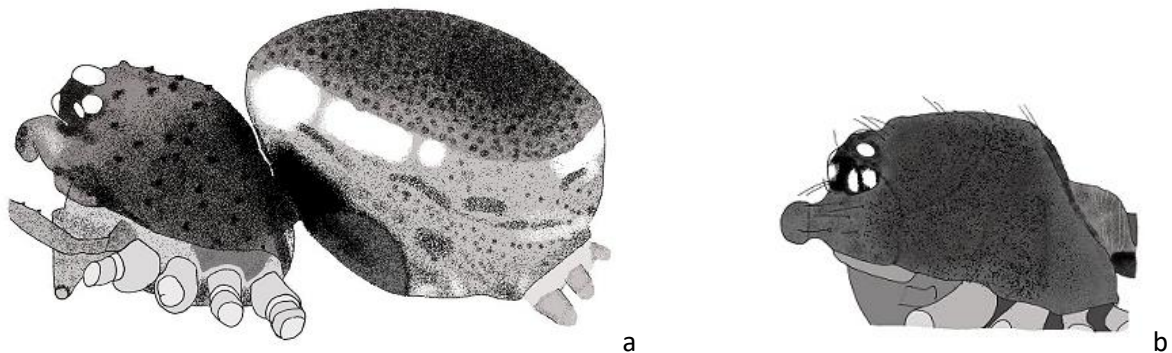


Fig. B.34: *Asagena phalerata* (Panzer, 1801). Male subadult, living specimen (© L. Jansen).



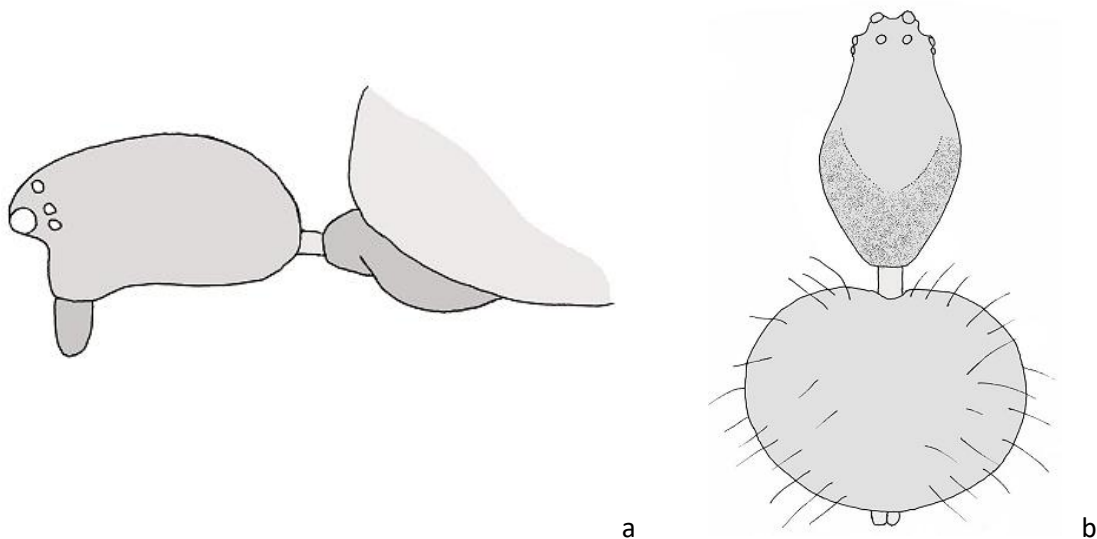
Fig. B.35: *Asagena phalerata* (Panzer, 1801). Male, palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).

<i>Asygyna</i> Agnarsson, 2006	
Diagnosis and area	Simple palp, Embolus coiling counter-clockwise in left palp. Female with asymmetric external and internal genitalia. Only two species described from Madagascar.
Male palp	Simple palp, conductor and TTA. Cymbial hook on ectal margin, tapered. Embolus coiling counter-clockwise in left palp.
Epigyne	Female with asymmetric external and internal genitalia.
Eyes	Eyes variable, AME or PME sometimes larger than laterals.
Cephalothorax	Male with strange proboscis on anterior part of cephalothorax. Cephalothorax dark brown, with numerous pits and warts, formed by elevated and modified setal bases. Posterior tip of male and sometimes female carapace, with well developed stridulatory ridges, not separated medially. Sternum wider than long, extending between coxae IV, broad posteriorly and terminating abruptly without tapering.
Abdomen	With scutum.
Legs	Relatively short and stout.
Chelicerae	With 2–4 prolateral teeth, none retrolaterally, male fangs and cheliceral teeth sometimes enlarged.
Colulus	Large and fleshy, bearing three setae.
Size	Male 1.4-1.9 mm, female 1.4-1.9 mm
Other	Single tibial trichobothrium on female palp.
Species	2
Distribution	Madagascar
References	Agnarsson, 2006a
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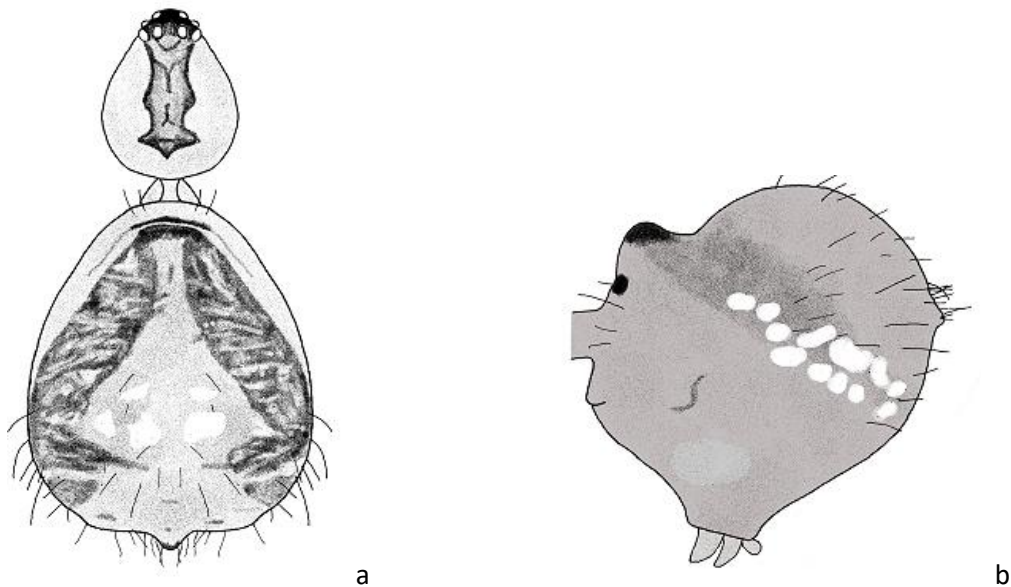
Figs B.36: a) *Asygyna coddingtoni* Agnarsson, 2006. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; b) *Asygyna huberi* Agnarsson, 2006. Male, carapace, lateral view (a-b after Agnarsson 2006a, modified).

<i>Audifia</i> Keyserling, 1884	
Diagnosis and area	Pedichel long. Cephalothorax posteriorly elongated. Colulus replaced by two setae. Only three species described from Guinea-Bissau and Brazil.
Male palp	
Epigyne	Two bursae and two spermathecae.
Eyes	Eye region projecting over clypeus, AME largest.
Cephalothorax	Carapace domed and elongated, widest and highest in middle.
Abdomen	More or less rounded, with sclerotized ring around spinnerets.
Legs	Short and thin.
Chelicerae	Very small.
Colulus	Replaced by two setae.
Size	Male 3 mm, female 2.3-3 mm
Other	Pedichel sclerotized. Only one species with male known, but insufficiently described.
Species	3
Distribution	Guinea-Bissau, Brazil
References	Keyserling, 1884; Levi & Levi, 1962; Simon, 1894
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Figs B.37: a) *Audifia laevithorax* Keyserling, 1884. Female, carapace and part of abdomen, lateral view (after Keyserling 1884, modified), b) *Audifia semigranosa* Simon, 1895. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Simon 1894, modified).

<i>Bardala</i> Saaristo, 2006	
Diagnosis and area	Male palp with claw-like extension at top of cymbium, with long, thick tibial macrosetae and pair of cymbial macrosetae. Only one species described from Seychelles.
Male palp	Claw-like extension at top of cymbium, with long, thick tibial macrosetae and pair of cymbial macrosetae.
Epigyne	Protuberant, forming an anterolateral lip with visible copulation openings. Adnexae visible even without clearing.
Eyes	Ringed with pink, AME appear black when viewed from in front.
Cephalothorax	Carapace very pale yellow with central band, running from clypeus to bright pink-red/brown posterior margin. Sternum very pale yellow, virtually colourless.
Abdomen	Much variation in colour and markings.
Legs	Very pale, practically colourless, apart from darkening of distal ends of tibiae and metatarsi.
Chelicerae	Very pale yellow.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.8 mm, female 2.6 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Seychelles
References	Roberts, 1983 (<i>Achaearanea labarda</i>); Saaristo, 2006 & 2010
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Figs B.38: *Bardala labarda* Roberts, 1983. a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Female, abdomen, lateral view (after Roberts 1983, modified).

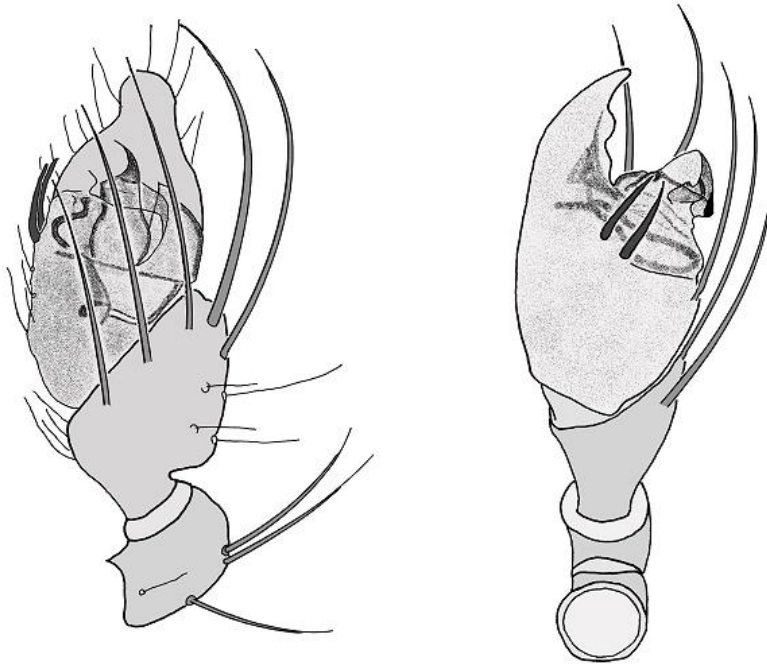
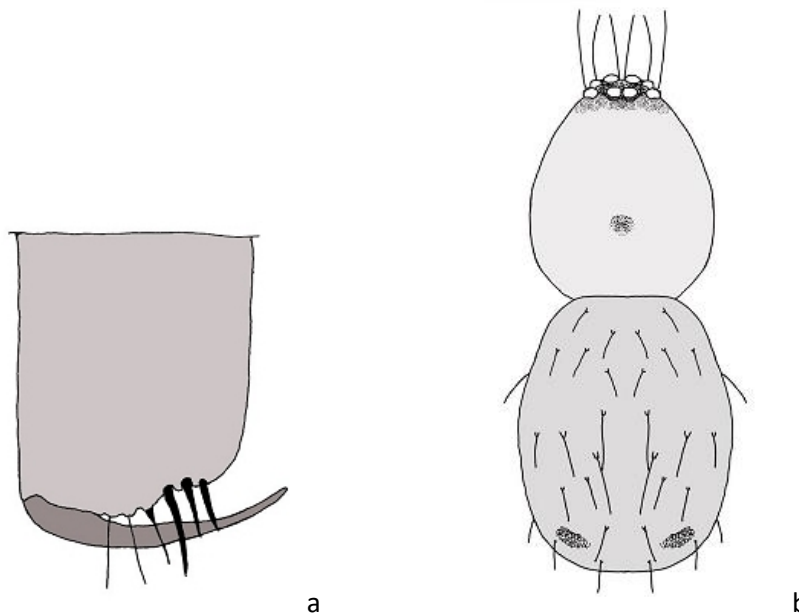


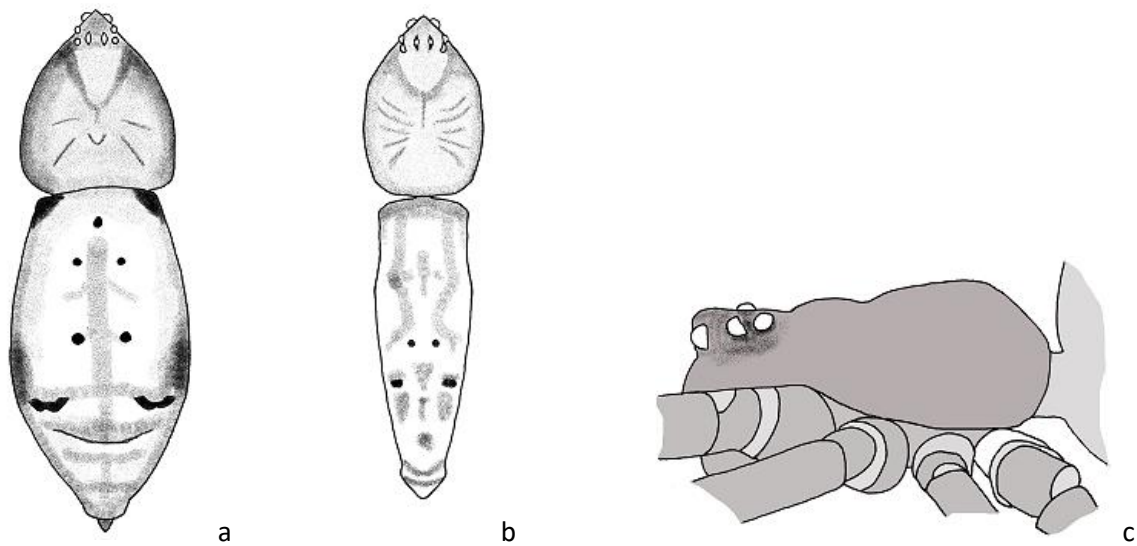
Fig. B.39: *Bardala labarda* Roberts, 1983. Male, palp, ventral view and proventral view (after Roberts 1983, modified).

<i>Borneoridion</i> Deeleman & Wunderlich, 2011	
Diagnosis and area	Anterior cheliceral margin with at least 4 long bristles. Only one species described from Borneo.
Male palp	Paracymbium completely absent, median apophysis long and pointed, terminal apophysis bipartite, circular conductor guides almost circular distal part of long embolus.
Epigyne	With large groove, anteriorly and posteriorly bordered by sclerotized edge, very long copulatory ducts.
Eyes	Posterior row slightly procurved as seen from above. PME half their diameter from each other, further from LE; AME largest.
Cephalothorax	Cephalothorax light brown, eye field black, longer than wide, with long hairs in front. Sternum not elongated between coxae IV.
Abdomen	Dorsally with spurs bearing long hairs. Male epigaster sclerotized and only slightly bulging. Yellow, dorsally and laterally bearing white guanine spots, posteriorly with pair of oval black spots.
Legs	Fairly long, light brown, legs IV longest. Very long tibial bristles.
Chelicerae	Chelicerae and fangs fairly large, with few short bristles. Male and female anterior cheliceral margin with at least 4 long bristles, posterior margin with 2 teeth.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2 mm, female 2.7 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Borneo
References	Deeleman & Wunderlich, 2011
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Figs B.40: *Borneoridion spinifer* Deeleman & Wunderlich, 2011. a) Male/female, chelicera, anterior view; b) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (a-b after Deeleman & Wunderlich 2011, modified).

<i>Brunepisinus</i> Yoshida & Koh, 2011	
Diagnosis and area	AME on rounded, raised tubercle projecting anteriorly. Abdomen long, nearly cylindrical or wedge-shaped, with small nipple-like projections. Length male abdomen more than twice the width. Only one species described from Borneo.
Male palp	Embolus thin, long, clockwise in left palp. Tegulum with membranous projection, functioning as embolus guide. Paracymbium hooked.
Epigyne	With two depressions.
Eyes	AME on rounded, raised tubercle projecting anteriorly from carapace.
Cephalothorax	
Abdomen	Long, nearly cylindrical or wedge-shaped, with small nipple-like projections. Length more than twice the width.
Legs	Male first coxae with stridulating organ formed by a retrolatero-dorsal hump on leg I and a prolateral basal hump on femur II; leg formula 4123.
Chelicerae	With large basal tooth and small distal one on anterior margin of fang furrow.
Colulus	
Size	Male 5.6 mm, female 6.5 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Borneo
References	Yoshida & Koh, 2011
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Figs B.41: *Brunepisinus selirong* Yoshida & Koh, 2011. a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; c) Female, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Yoshida & Koh 2011, modified).

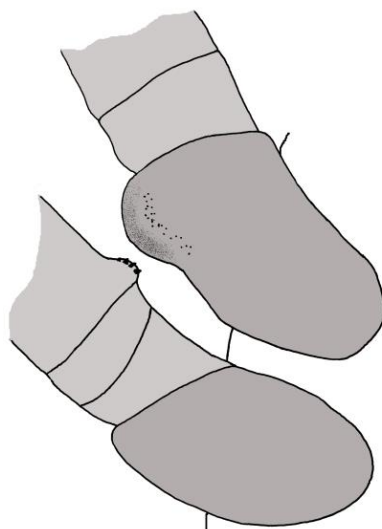
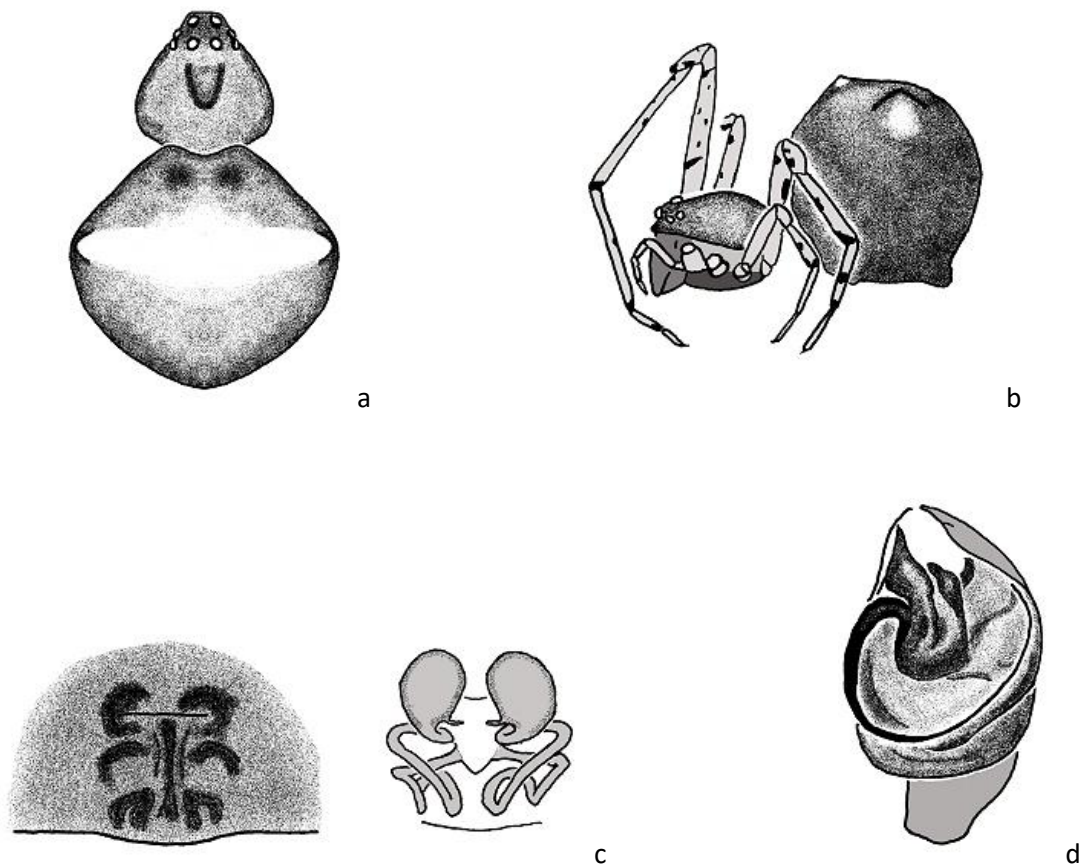


Fig. B.42: *Brunepisinus selirong* Yoshida & Koh, 2011. Male, coxae and femora of first and second leg, ventral view (after Yoshida & Koh 2011, modified).



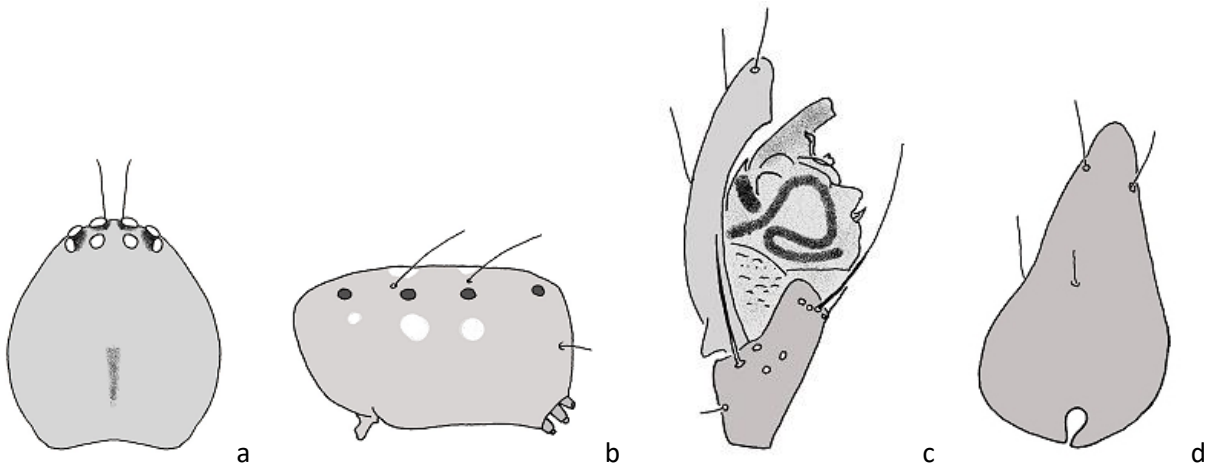
Fig. B.43: *Brunepisinus?*. Female, living specimen (© G. Anderson).

<i>Cabello</i> Levi, 1964	
Diagnosis and area	Left embolus pointing counterclockwise. Abdomen wider than long, with two humps. Only one species described from Venezuela.
Male palp	Left embolus pointing counterclockwise.
Epigyne	With long ducts.
Eyes	AME one diameter apart, almost touching laterals. PME slightly closer, one diameter from laterals.
Cephalothorax	Carapace yellow-white, reddish in eye region with dusky median longitudinal band.
Abdomen	Wider than long, with two humps. Some white spots especially between humps.
Legs	Yellow-white with some black spots.
Chelicerae	With two teeth on anterior margin, one on posterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.6 mm, female 2 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Venezuela
References	Levi, 1964e
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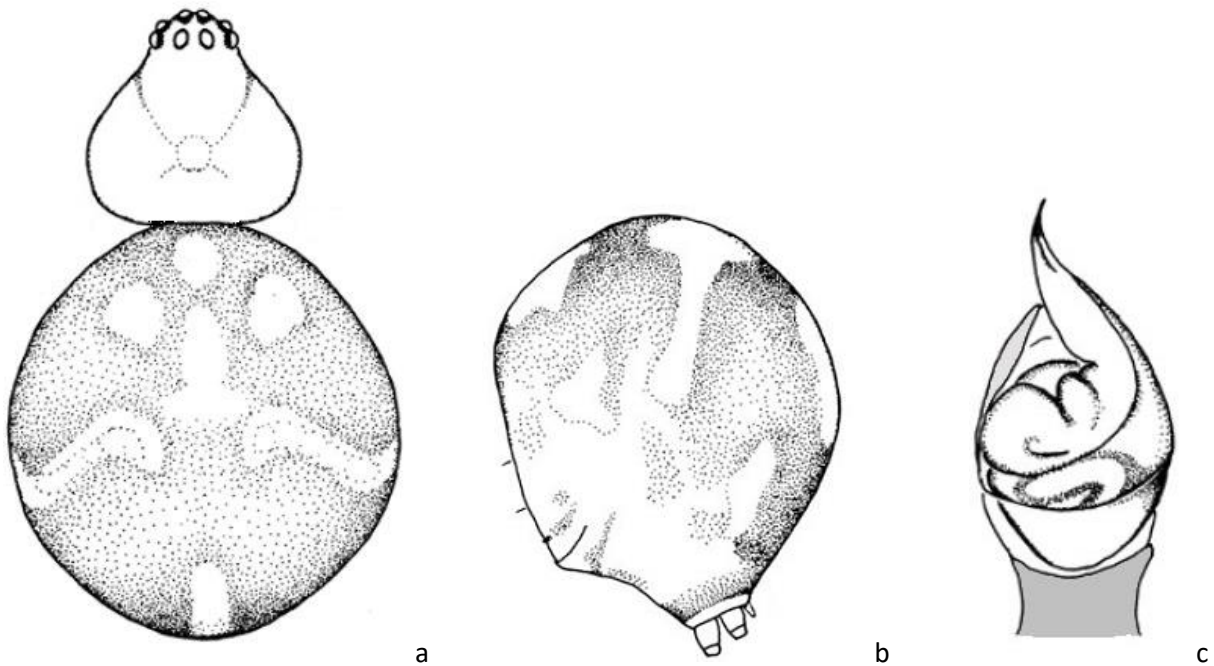
Figs B.44: *Cabello eugeni* Levi, 1964. a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Female, habitus, lateral view; c) Female, epigyne and vulva, ventral view; d) Male, palp, ventral view (a-d after Levi 1964e, modified).

<i>Cameronidion</i> Wunderlich, 2011	
Diagnosis and area	Cymbium long, bearing retrobasal outgrowth as well as basal incision. Legs very long and slender. Only one species described from Malaysia.
Male palp	Cymbium long, bearing retrobasal outgrowth as well as basal incision. Bulbus complicated, with long, bent sperm ducts within tegulum and subtegulum. Large apophyses, short hidden embolus.
Epigyne	With a long scape standing out and bearing a pair of wide introductory openings and ducts. Vulva with long ducts.
Eyes	Large and in wide field, posterior row straight as seen from above. PME spaced by their diameter.
Cephalothorax	Fovea distinct. Sternum spaces coxae IV by their diameter.
Abdomen	Longer than wide, bearing white and black patches and long hairs. Male epigaster not bulging.
Legs	Very long and slender, I the longest (about 10x length cephalothorax). All tarsal claws small, the paired claws toothed. Femur, tibia and metatars each longer than body length.
Chelicerae	Anterior margin with 2 teeth, posterior margin without teeth. Fangs slender.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.7-2 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Malaysia
References	Wunderlich, 2011
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Figs B.45: *Cameronidion punctatellum* Wunderlich, 2011. a) Male, carapace, dorsal view; b) Female, abdomen, lateral view; c) Male, right palp, proventral view; d) Male, cymbium, dorsal view (a-d after Wunderlich 2011, modified).

<i>Campanicola</i> Yoshida, 2015	
Diagnosis and area	Conductor with pointed tip extending distally. Only described from Asia.
Male palp	Cymbium not extending beyond alveolus. Paracymbium hooded. Conductor with pointed tip extending distally. Embolus usually long. Tegulum and subtegulum relatively smaller than those of <i>Parasteatoda</i> .
Epigyne	With small depression with two openings. Ducts narrow, long. Spermathecae nearly spherical to oval.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval. Greyish brown to blackish brown.
Abdomen	Nearly spherical without posterior projection; with blackish spots, circular and lineate white pigments in female. Without white pigments in male.
Legs	Leg formula: 1243 in male; 1423 in female.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.5-3 mm, female 1.9-5 mm
Other	Close to <i>Parasteatoda</i> .
Species	5
Distribution	China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan
References	Yoshida, 2015
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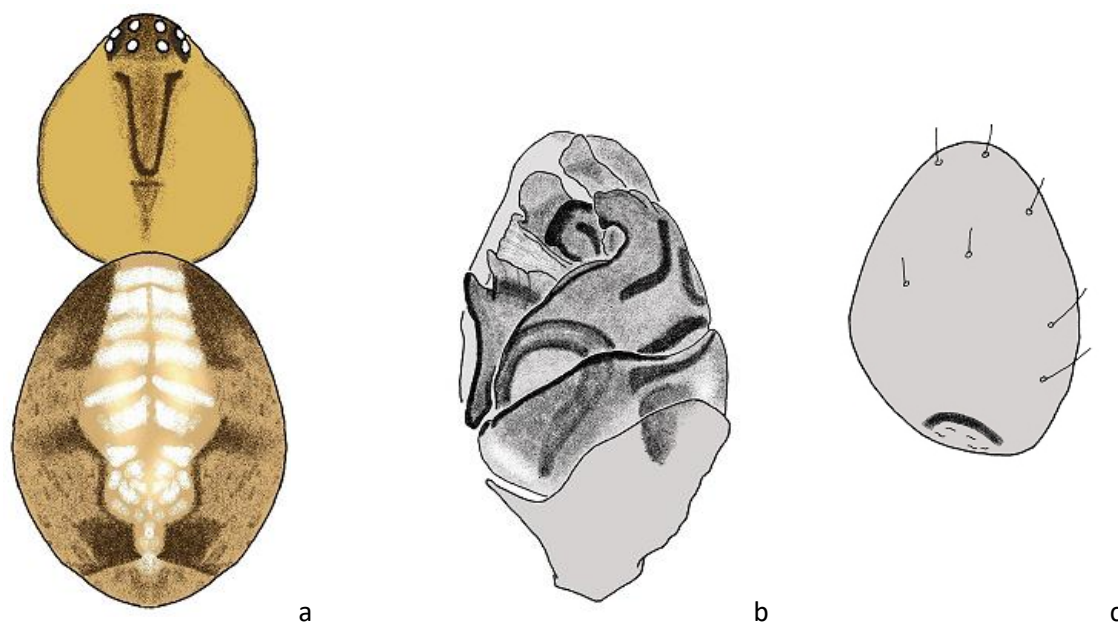


Figs B.46: *Campanicola formosana* Yoshida, 2015. a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Female, abdomen, lateral view; c) Male, palp, ventral view (a-c after Yoshida 2015, modified).



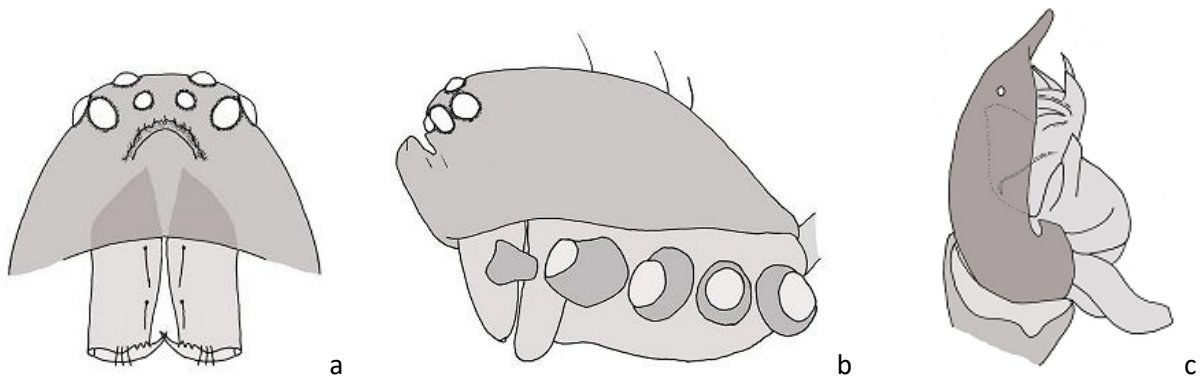
Fig. B.47: *Campanicola ferrumequina* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1909). Female, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Canalidion</i> Wunderlich, 2008	
Diagnosis and area	Cymbium with basal depression enclosing membranous area. Only one species described. Holarctic.
Male palp	Cymbium with basal depression enclosing membranous area; with strongly sclerotized anterior margin. Embolus short, sickle-shaped and in dorsal position (hidden in ventral aspect of bulbus). Median and terminal apophyses divided, conductor tube-shaped.
Epigyne	Distinctly sclerotized plate with pair of widely spaced sickle-shaped structures and small copulatory openings.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Clypeus slightly convex. Carapace yellow-white, with median dusky band as wide in front as posterior eye row, narrower behind; with narrow black border.
Abdomen	Dorsum white, grey and black; sides spotted; venter white. Epigaster not bulging.
Legs	Sequence of the tibial bristles 2/2/1/2. Trichobothrium on metatarsus III present.
Chelicerae	Cheliceral teeth: 2 on anterior margin, none on posterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2.2-3.8 mm, female 2.7-4.4 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Holarctic
References	Levi, 1957a (<i>Theridion montanum</i>); Wunderlich, 2008
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Figs B.48: *Canalidion montanum* (Emerton, 1882). a) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Male, left palp, ventral view (a-b after Fritzén 2006, modified); c) Male, cymbium, dorsal view (after Wunderlich 2008, modified).

<i>Carniella</i> Thaler & Steinberger, 1988	
Diagnosis and area	AME very small or absent. Male with clypeal modification. Widespread.
Male palp	With paracymbium in basal position.
Epigyne	
Eyes	AME very small or absent.
Cephalothorax	Male with clypeal modification, sometimes weakly developed.
Abdomen	Greyish brown.
Legs	Short, without tibial trichobothria.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	
Size	Male 0.8-1.3 mm, female 0.9-1.7 mm
Other	Females less conspicuous with a hidden subterranean life.
Species	13
Distribution	SE-Asia, Europe, Africa
References	Thaler-Knoflach et al., 2014; Wunderlich, 2008
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Figs B.49: *Carniella brignolii* Thaler & Steinberger, 1988. a) Male, cephalothorax, anterior view; b) Male, cephalothorax, lateral view; c) Male, palp, proventral view (a-c after Thaler & Steinberger 1988, modified).

<i>Cephalobares</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871	
Diagnosis and area	Anterior part of carapace enormously swollen in both sexes. Only two species described from China and Sri Lanka.
Male palp	Contains all sclerites.
Epigyne	Two spermathecae.
Eyes	Small. PME very far from each other; laterals touching.
Cephalothorax	Anterior part of carapace enormously swollen in both sexes.
Abdomen	Longer than wide, extended beyond spinnerets, with posterior tubercles.
Legs	
Chelicerae	Very small.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2.1-2.6 mm, female 2.6-3.5 mm
Other	
Species	2
Distribution	China, Sri Lanka
References	Levi & Levi, 1962
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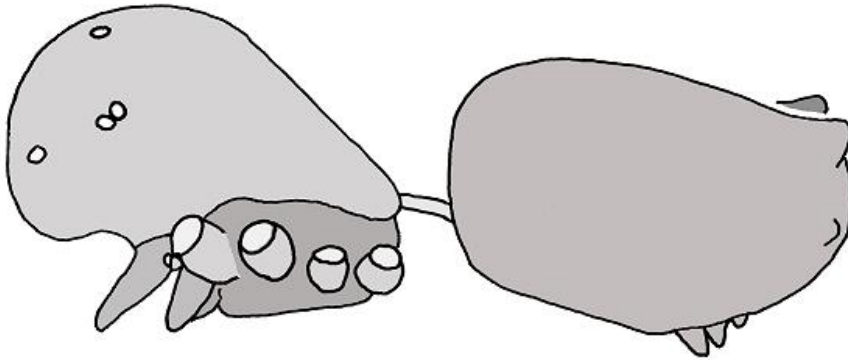
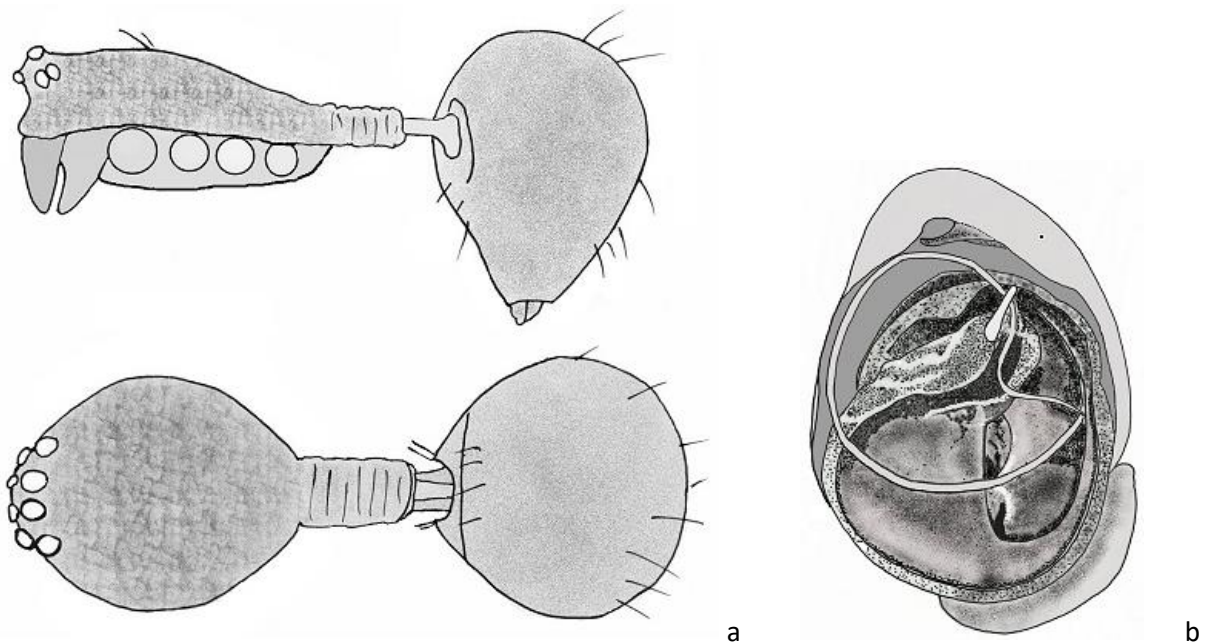


Fig. B.50: *Cephalobares globiceps* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871. Female, cephalothorax and abdomen (after Levi & Levi 1962, modified).

<i>Cerocida</i> Simon, 1894	
Diagnosis and area	Colulus replaced by two setae. Eyes large, close together. Cephalothorax sclerotized with posterior stalk and raised reticulate pattern in both sexes. Only two species described from S-America.
Male palp	Embolus long; probably all sclerites present, but the translucent palp with its large haematodocha is difficult to study.
Epigyne	Spermathecae with long duct wrapped around them.
Eyes	Large, close together.
Cephalothorax	Strongly elongated with posterior stalk and raised reticulate pattern in both sexes.
Abdomen	Small, higher than long with some long setae. Male with sclerotized rings around pedicel and spinnerets.
Legs	Long.
Chelicerae	Small, tooth can be present on anterior margin.
Colulus	Replaced by two setae.
Size	Male 1.5-1.7 mm, female 1.5-1.8 mm
Other	
Species	2
Distribution	S-America
References	Levi & Levi, 1962; Levi, 1963d
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Figs B.51: *Cerocida strigosa* Simon, 1894. a) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral and dorsal view (after Levi 1963d, modified); b) Male, palp, ventral view (after Agnarsson 2004, modified).

<i>Chikunia</i> Yoshida, 2009	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen wider than long in female with two large lateral/posterior humps. Not so in male or male undescribed. Body orange or dark brown to black or with silvery spots. Only described from SE-Asia and Russia.
Male palp	Embolus very long and coiled in two of the three species. Conductor and embolus triangular, tip short. Tegulum and subtegulum large and globular.
Epigyne	Spermathecae globular, close together, ducts indistinct.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval.
Abdomen	Wide in female, not so in male. Orange or dark brown to black, wide, with pair of large lateral projections and thin posterior projection in female. In male oval and not sclerotized.
Legs	Rather short.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.5-3.2 mm, female 2-4.2 mm
Other	
Species	3
Distribution	SE-Asia, Russia
References	Yoshida, 2009b
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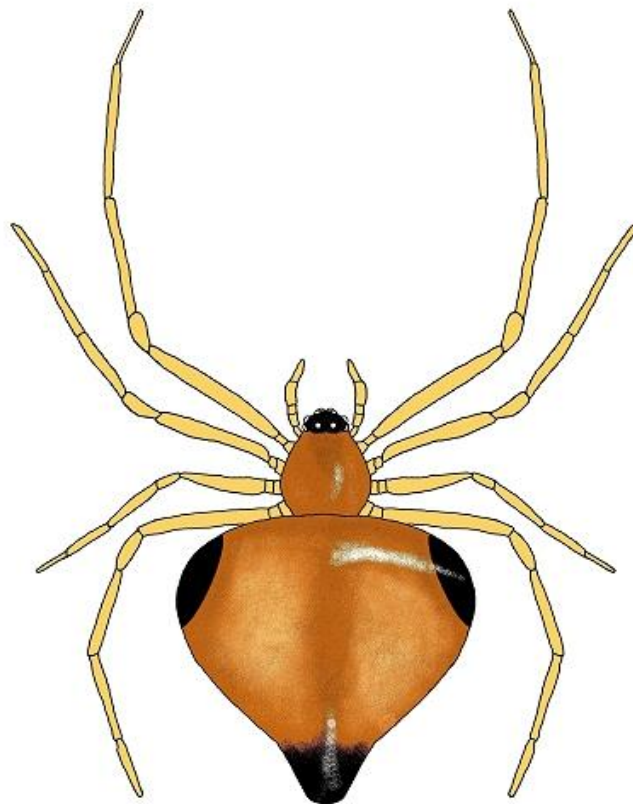
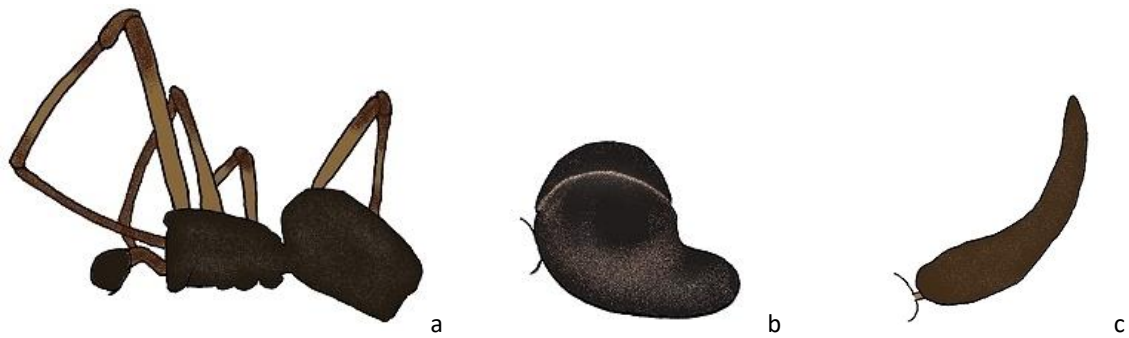


Fig. B.52: *Chikunia albipes* (Saito, 1935). Female, habitus, dorsal view (after Yaginuma 1986, modified).



Figs B.53: a-b) *Chikunia bilde* Smith, Agnarsson & Grinstead, 2019. a) Male, habitus, lateral view; b) Female, abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Smith et al. 2019, modified); c) *Chikunia nigra* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880). Male, abdomen, lateral view (after Zhang & Wang 2017, modified).



Fig. B.54: *Chikunia albipes* (Saito, 1935). Female, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).



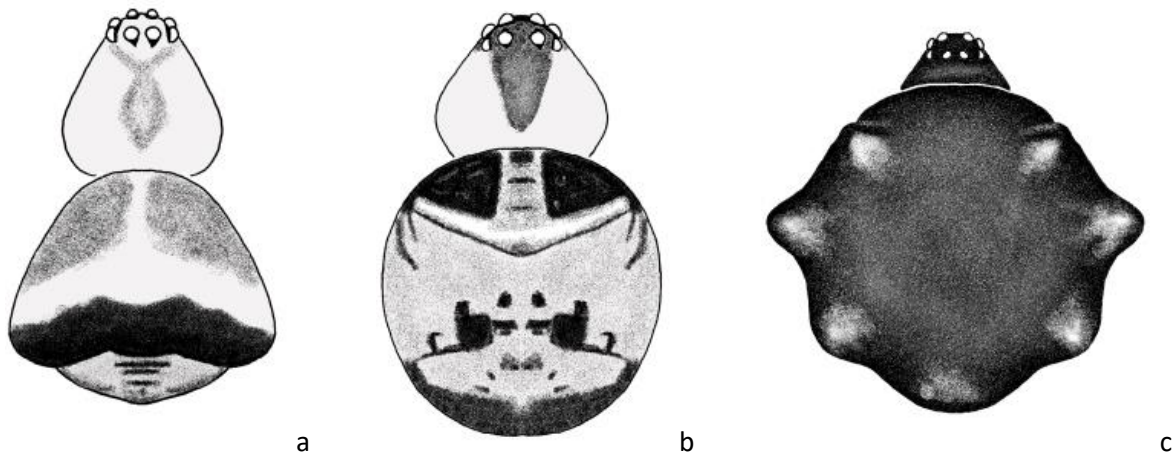
Fig. B.55: *Chikunia albipes* (Saito, 1935). Male, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Chorizopella</i> Lawrence, 1947	
Diagnosis and area	AME larger than remainder. Abdomen with four tubercles at posterior tip. Only one species described from South Africa.
Male palp	Undescribed.
Epigyne	
Eyes	AME larger than remainder.
Cephalothorax	Male carapace very high in eye region; eye region projects above clypeus; clypeus concave. Female carapace rarely modified and sternum sclerotised. Dark brown.
Abdomen	Brown mottled with grey and white, modified, high above spinnerets with four tubercles at posterior tip, more distinct in female.
Legs	Pale with distinct bands.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	With two setae.
Size	Male 3-4 mm, female 3-5.4 mm
Other	Monotypic genus, maybe a <i>Dipoena</i> .
Species	1
Distribution	South Africa
References	Lawrence, 1947
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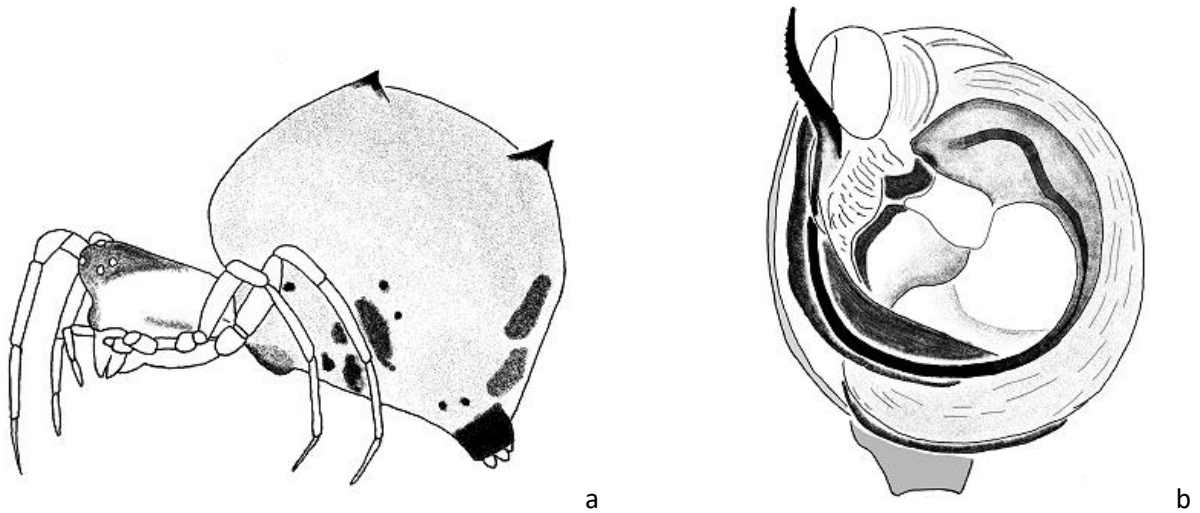


Fig. B.56: *Chorizopella tragardi* Lawrence, 1947. Male, carapace, abdomen and palp, lateral view (after Dippenaar-Schoeman 2014, modified).

<i>Chrosiothes</i> Simon, 1894	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen suboval, subtriangular or with humps on each side. Male palp with superficially simple structure. Cymbium uniquely modified to hold tip of long embolus. Americas and SE-Asia.
Male palp	With superficially simple structure. Conductor absent or minute. Cymbium uniquely modified to hold tip of long embolus.
Epigyne	With indistinct oval depression, copulatory ducts in most species characteristically coiled.
Eyes	With red pigment. Posterior eyes equally spaced or sometimes slightly closer to each other than to laterals; their radius or more apart.
Cephalothorax	Carapace convex, sometimes highest in thoracic region, subtriangular in outline as seen from above.
Abdomen	Suboval, subtriangular or with humps on each side, often with characteristic colouration. Venter black, particularly anterior and above pedicel.
Legs	Sometimes noticeably thick, first or fourth longest. Longest patella and tibia one to two times carapace length.
Chelicerae	Without teeth.
Colulus	Two minute setae replace colulus.
Size	Male 0.9-2.9 mm, female 1.4-5.2 mm
Other	Male much smaller than female.
Species	21
Distribution	Americas and SE-Asia
References	Levi & Levi, 1962; Levi, 1964e
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Figs B.57: a) *Chrosiothes episinoides* (Levi, 1963). Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Levi 1963f, modified); b) *Chrosiothes iviei* Levi, 1964. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; c) *Chrosiothes litus* Levi, 1964. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (b-c after Levi 1964e, modified).



Figs B.58: a) *Chrosiothes sudabides* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). Female, habitus, lateral view (after Yoshida 2003a, modified); b) *Chrosiothes diabolicus* Puchulú-Figueiredo, Santanna & Rodrigues, 2017. Male, palp, ventral view (after Puchulú-Figueiredo et al. 2017, modified).



Fig. B.59: *Chrosiothes silvaticus* Simon, 1894. Female, habitus, dorsal view, eye region, dorsal view and cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after O. Pickard-Cambridge 1899, modified).



Fig. B.60: *Chrosiothes sudabides* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). Male, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Chryso</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1882	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen longer than wide or high, very rarely higher than long, with tubercle or tip above and posterior to spinnerets. Metatarsus I very elongate, at least 3-4x as long as tarsus. Leg I longer than leg IV. Widespread.
Male palp	Median apophysis free. With TTA.
Epigyne	Often with openings indistinct.
Eyes	Anterior row slightly procurved, posterior row straight or slightly procurved or recurved as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Longer than wide.
Abdomen	Longer than wide or high, very rarely higher than long, with tubercle or tip above and posterior to spinnerets. Many species strikingly coloured, but variable. Male abdomen partly sclerotized anteriorly.
Legs	Metatarsus I very elongate, at least 3-4x length of tarsus, first patella-tibia 1.2 to 5 times carapace length. Leg I longest.
Chelicerae	With none to three teeth on anterior margin, without or sometimes with several small teeth on posterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.1-6 mm, female 1.4-8 mm
Other	
Species	66
Distribution	Americas, Europe to Far East Russia, SE-Asia
References	Barrion & Litsinger, 1995; Deeleman-Reinhold, 2009; Levi, 1962; Yoshida 2009b
Note	Many of the spiders that are listed under <i>Chryso</i> in the literature probably belong in other genera.
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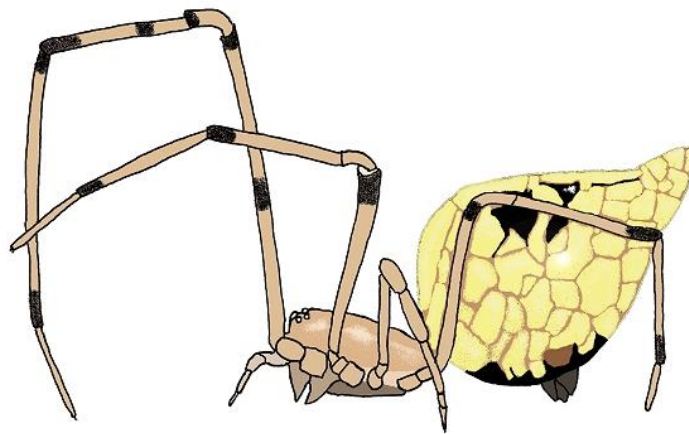
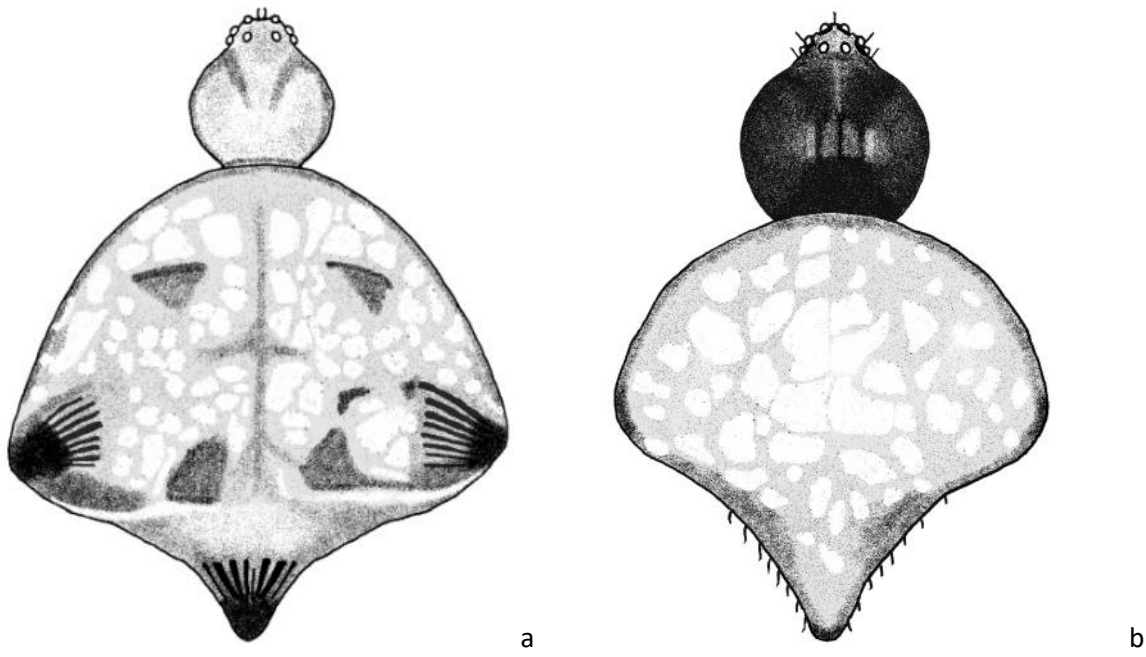
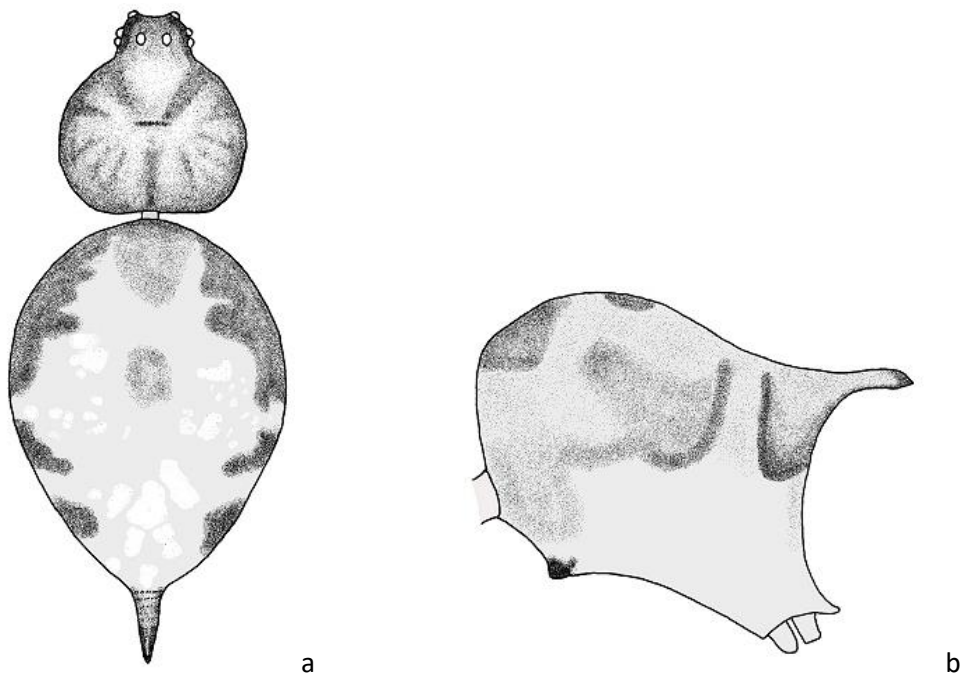


Fig. B.61: *Chryso scintillans* (Thorell, 1894). Female, habitus, lateral view (Yaginuma 1986, modified).



Figs B.62: *Chryso lativentris* Yoshida, 1993. a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Idem, variation (a-b after Yoshida 1993, modified).



Figs B.63: *Chryso caudigera* Yoshida, 1993. a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Female, abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Yoshida 1993, modified).

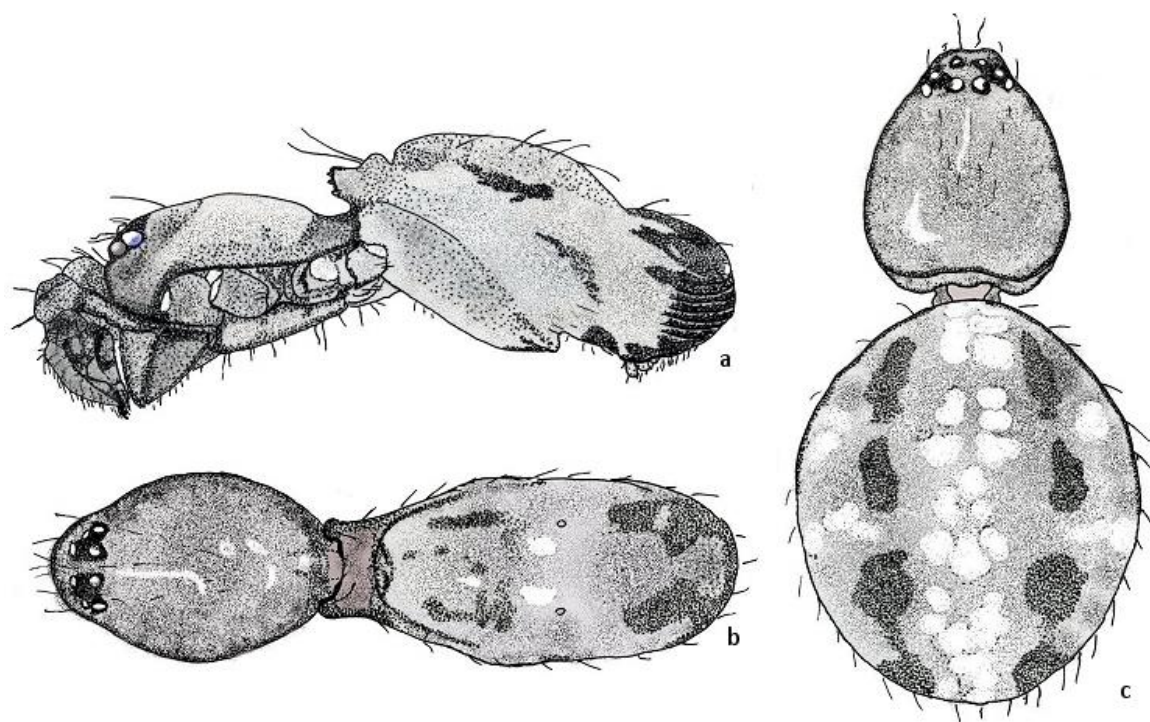


Fig. B.64: *Chryso urbasae* (Tikader, 1970). Male and female, habitus (after Breitling 2015, modified).

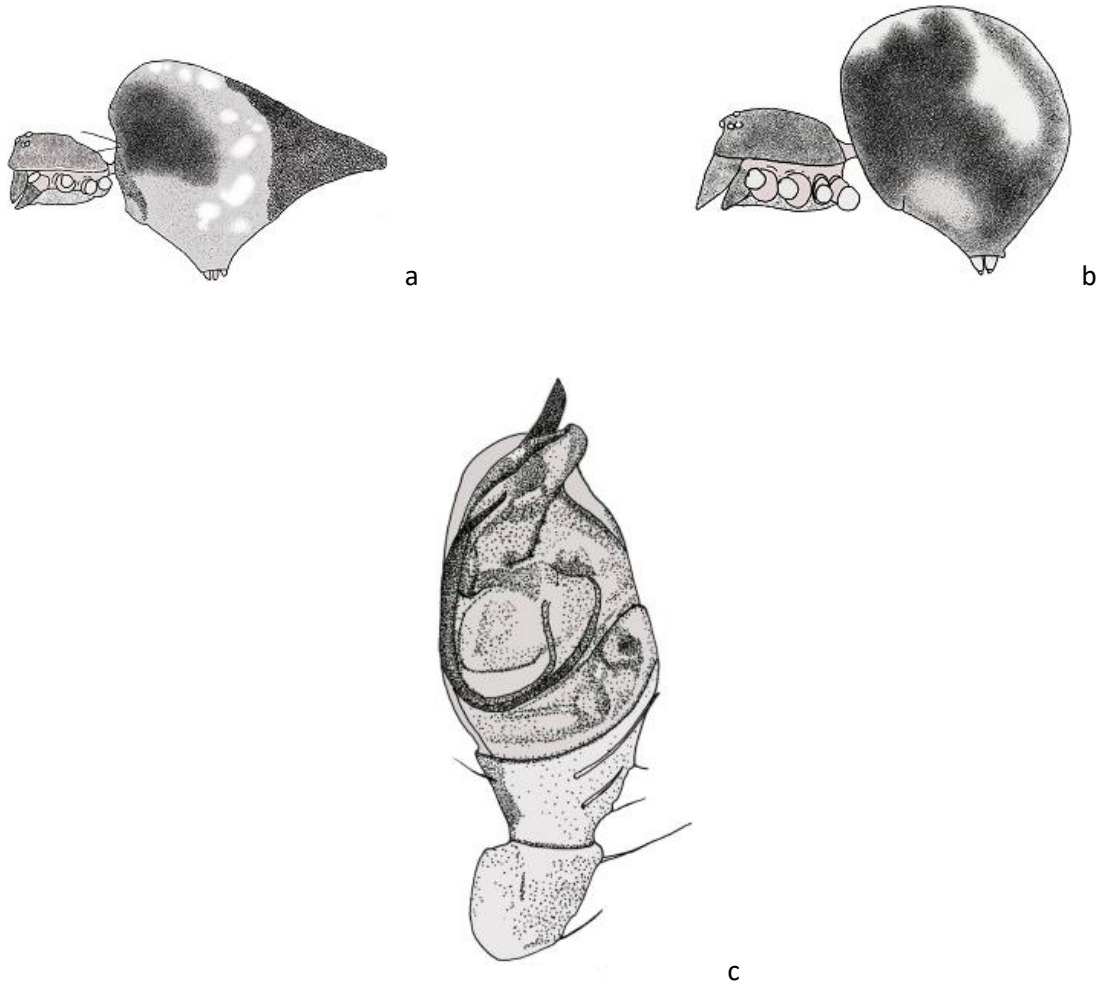


Fig. B.65: *Chryso* sp. Female, living specimen, South Africa (© P. Webb).

<i>Coleosoma</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1882	
Diagnosis and area	Sclerotized ring around anterior part of abdomen and anterior half of venter. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	With median apophysis, sclerotized TTA, weakly sclerotized conductor and thread-shaped embolus.
Epigyne	Poorly sclerotized.
Eyes	Small.
Cephalothorax	Not strongly elongated, without posterior stalk. Clypeus rounded, projected anteriorly.
Abdomen	Always modified in males, usually constricted, sclerotized ring around anterior end of abdomen, extended as ventral shield. Female abdomen suboval or with tubercle above and posterior to spinnerets
Legs	legs I and II longest in males, legs I and IV longest in females. Tarsal comb present but hardly visible. Tibial bristles long, sequence 2/2/1/2. Trichobothrium on metatarsus III present.
Chelicerae	Small, without teeth or with one or two teeth on anterior margin, none on posterior margin, except female of <i>C. acutiventer</i> with one large tooth on posterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.3-4.8 mm, female 2.2-3 mm
Other	No diagnostic characters are known that separate females from <i>Chryso</i> . Some however look slightly ant-like because of the long pedicel.
Species	10
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Levi, 1959a & 1962; Wunderlich, 2008
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Figs B.66: *Coleosoma floridanum* Banks, 1900. a) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; b) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (a-b after Šestáková et al. 2013, modified); c) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Tanikawa 1991, modified).



Figs B.67: *Coleosoma blandum* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1882. Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Roberts 1978, modified); b-c) *Coleosoma floridanum* Banks, 1900. b) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Saaristo 1978, modified); c) Male, palp, ventral view (after Oger 2020, modified).

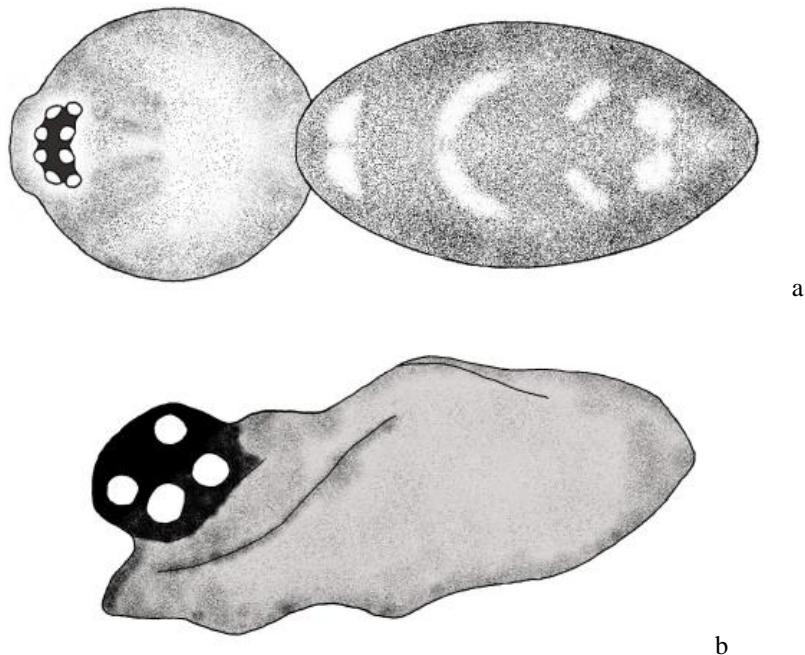


Fig. B.68: *Coleosoma floridanum* Banks, 1900. Male, habitus, lateral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.69: *Coleosoma* sp. Male, living specimen, Australia (© G. Anderson).

<i>Coscinida</i> Simon, 1895	
Diagnosis and area	Relatively large eyes, PME separated by their diameter or less. No colulus. Pantropical.
Male palp	Pointed hook on cymbium. All sclerites present.
Epigyne	With longitudinal furrow.
Eyes	Relatively large, PME separated by their diameter or less, closer to laterals than to each other. Sometimes PME smaller than remainder. Eye region black.
Cephalothorax	Clypeus distinctly concave below eyes, protruding ventrally. Coxae IV widely spaced.
Abdomen	Longer than wide or high, grey, often with white spots.
Legs	Thick, IV longest.
Chelicerae	Small, without teeth.
Colulus	No colulus.
Size	Male 1.5-3 mm, female 1.7-4 mm
Other	
Species	16
Distribution	Pantropical
References	Levi & Levi, 1962; Wunderlich, 2008; Yin, Peng & Bao, 2006
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Figs B.70: *Coscinida ulleungensis* Paik, 1995. a) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view. b) Male, carapace, lateral view (a-b after Paik 1995, modified).



Fig. B.71: *Coscinida tibialis* Simon, 1895. Male, palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).

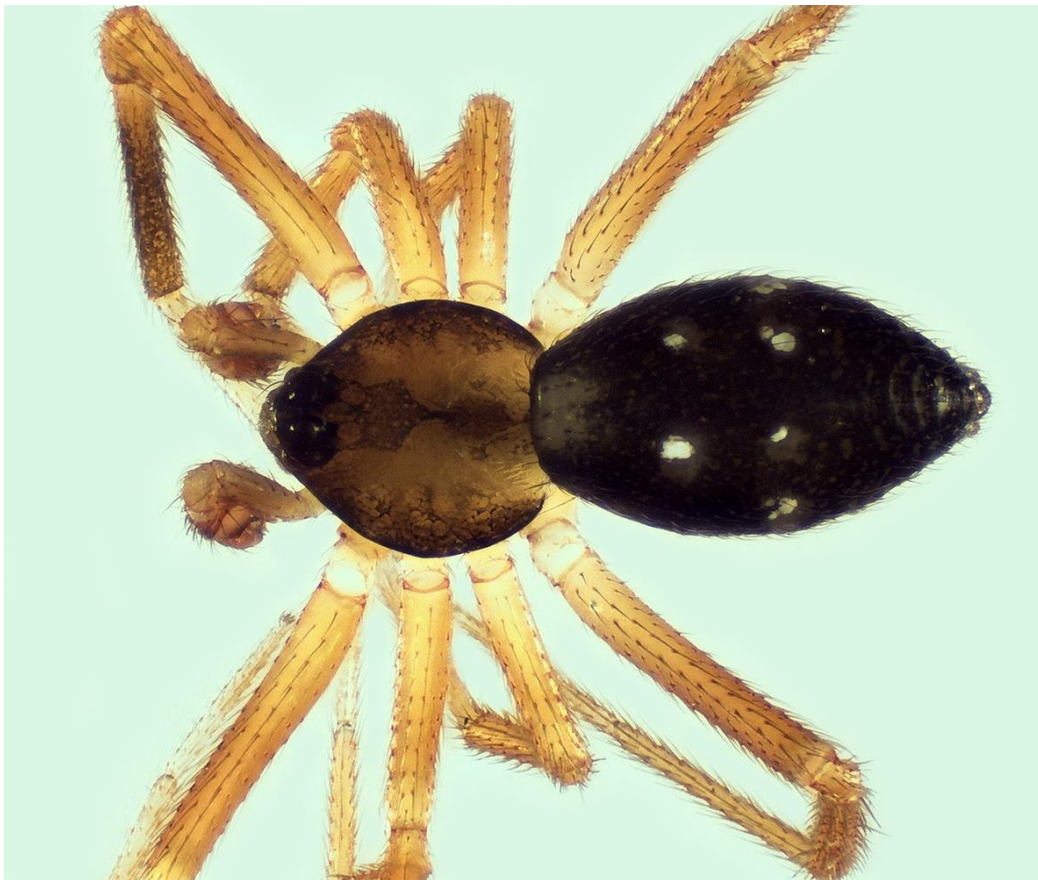
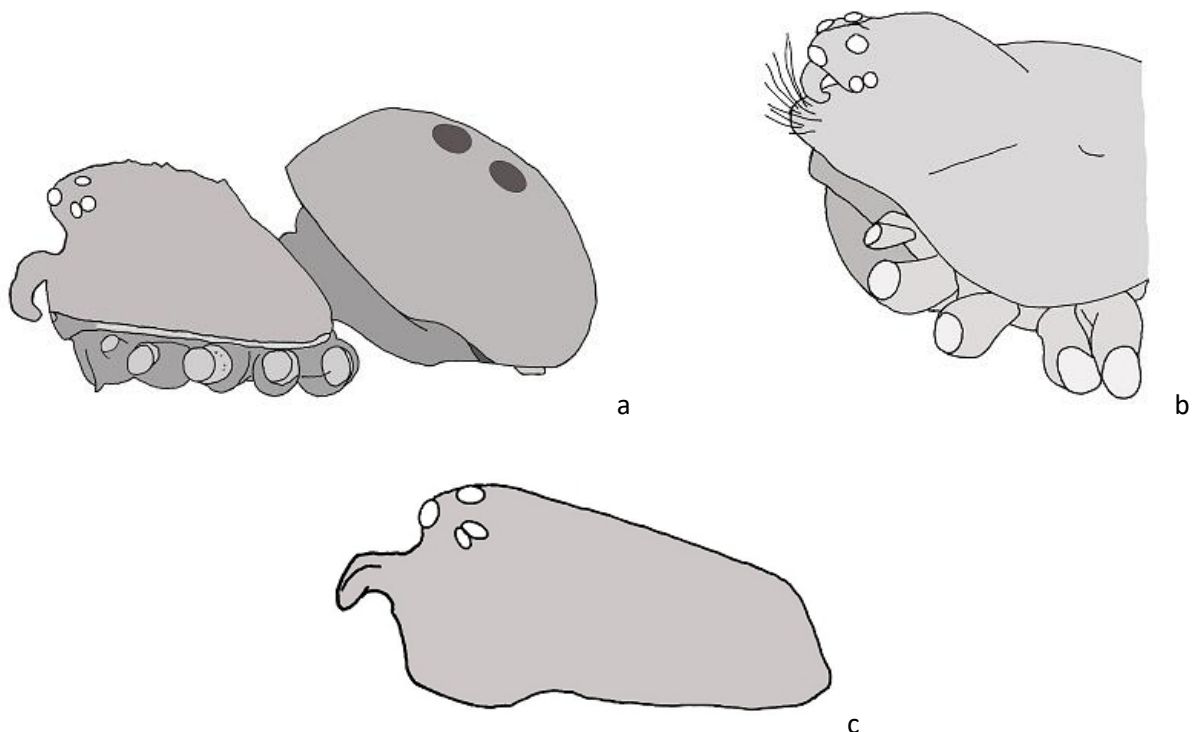


Fig. B.72: *Coscinida tibialis* Simon, 1895. Male, habitus, dorsal view (© P. Oger).

<i>Craspedisia</i> Simon, 1894	
Diagnosis and area	Male clypeus with finger-shaped anterior projection. Opisthosoma with sclerotized ring around pedicel and with sclerotized epigaster. China, C- and S-America.
Male palp	Palp with all sclerites. Paracymbial hook on rim of cymbium, large complex embolus.
Epigyne	With raised transverse bridge.
Eyes	AME relatively large.
Cephalothorax	Male clypeus with finger-shaped anterior projection. The sternum separates coxae IV by almost their diameter. Cephalothorax rugose. Posterior extension of carapace covering pedicel.
Abdomen	Oval, scutate, with sclerotized ring around pedicel and sclerotized epigaster.
Legs	
Chelicerae	With tooth on anterior margin.
Colulus	With two or three setae.
Size	Male 2.2-3.2 mm, female 3.1 mm
Other	
Species	3
Distribution	China, C- and S-America
References	Brescovit et al., 2020; Levi & Levi, 1962; Levi, 1963d; Wunderlich, 2008; Yin et al., 2003
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Figs B.73: a) *Craspedisia cornuta* (Keyserling, 1891). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Brescovit et al. 2020, modified); b) *Craspedisia longioembolia* Yin, Griswold, Bao & Xu, 2003. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Yin et al. 2003, modified); c) *Craspedisia spatulata* Bryant, 1948. Male, carapace, lateral view (after Levi 1963d, modified).



Fig. B.74: *Crapedisia cornuta* (Keyserling, 1891). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, dorsal and lateral view (© Brescovit *et al.* 2020).

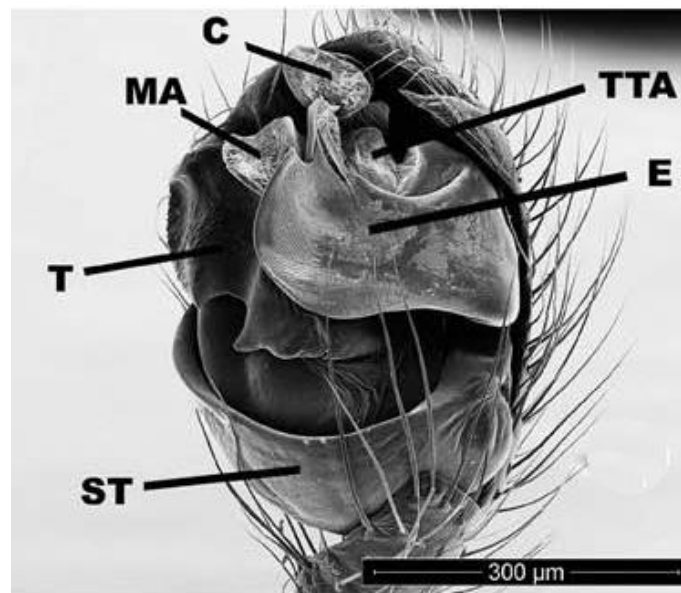


Fig. B.75: *Crapedisia cornuta* (Keyserling, 1891). Male, left palp, ventro-retrolateral view (© Brescovit *et al.* 2020).

<i>Crustulina</i> Menge, 1868	
Diagnosis and area	Colulus in some specimens replaced by two setae. Clypeus very high. Cephalothorax rugose with numerous distinct denticles. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Patella strongly thickened, cymbium with large prodistal outgrowth, paracymbium hood-shaped. Embolus complicated, with large hook.
Epigyne	Epigyne raised in sclerotized transverse bridge.
Eyes	Both eye rows recurved as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Cephalothorax rugose with numerous distinct denticles and small setae between a pair of pits, sclerotized ring around pedicel. Coxae IV widely separated by sternum. Stridulating organ present in male, indistinct in female.
Abdomen	Subspherical, slightly flattened dorso-ventrally. Sclerotized ridge on anterior end of abdomen in male and female
Legs	Legs short. Tibia IV with single dorsal bristle. Strong ventral cusps usually on all male femora (at least on femur I).
Chelicerae	One large tooth on anterior margin, posterior margin without teeth.
Colulus	Large.
Size	Male 1.4-2 mm, female 1.5-5 mm
Other	
Species	17
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Levi, 1957b & 1962; Wunderlich, 2008; Yoshida, 2001a
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Fig. B.76: *Crustulina sticta* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861). Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.77: *Crustulina sticta* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

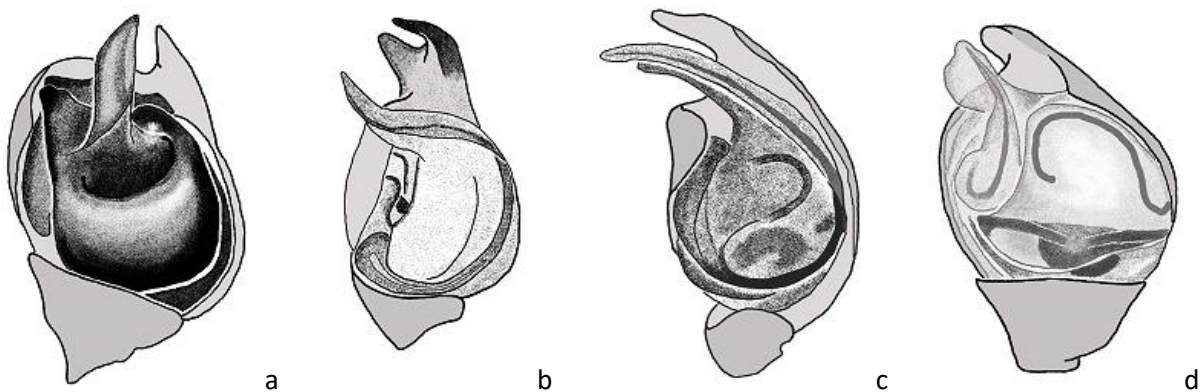


Fig. B.78: *Crustulina sticta* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861). Female, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

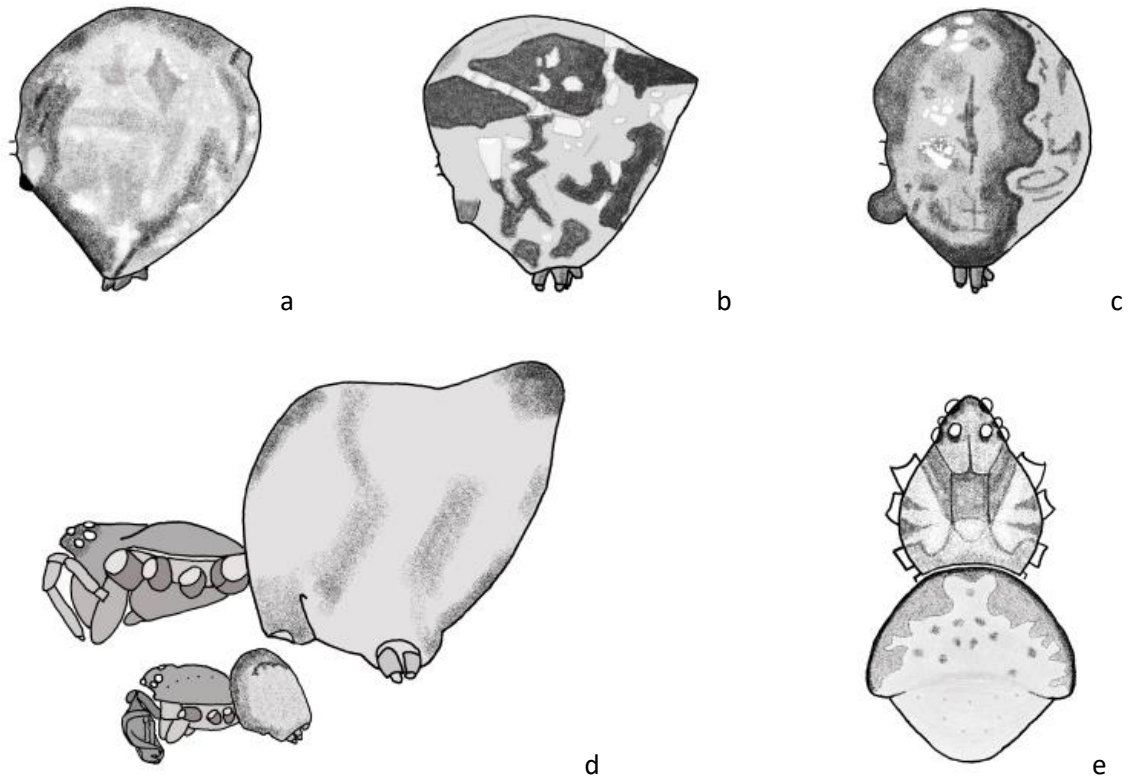


Fig. B.79: *Crustulina scabripes* Simon, 1881. Male and female, living specimens (© B. Knoflach).

<i>Cryptachaea</i> Archer, 1946	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen nearly spherical usually with small posterior projection, longer than high, sometimes higher than long. Cymbium sometimes strongly modified, extending beyond alveolus. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Cymbium extends beyond alveolus. Embolus usually short. Conductor short. Median apophysis attached to embolus forming one sclerite. Tegulum large and spherical. Subtegulum shallow and ring-like. No TTA. Paracymbium hooded.
Epigyne	Sometimes with posterior lobe, depression indistinct, two small openings present, duct short, spermathecae subspherical to kidney shaped.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval.
Abdomen	Subspherical, usually with small posterior projection, longer than high, sometimes higher than long.
Legs	Normal but sometimes very long.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.2-7 mm, female 1.4-9.9 mm
Other	This genus resembles <i>Achaearanea</i> , <i>Hentziectypus</i> and <i>Parasteatoda</i> , but is distinguished from <i>Hentziectypus</i> by short to medium embolus which is not articulated and not supported on the back of the cymbium; the base is fused to the median apophysis lodged in the cymbial hood; median apophysis attached to embolus with which it forms one sclerite, from <i>Parasteatoda</i> by cymbium extended beyond alveolus, tegulum spherical, and subtegulum shallow and ring-like. Differences between <i>Spinembolia</i> and <i>Cryptachaea</i> are not clear.
Species	89
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Yoshida, 2008 & 2016; Wunderlich, 2011
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Figs B.80: a) *Cryptachaea alleluia* Rodrigues & Poeta, 2015. Male, palp, ventral view (after Rodrigues & Poeta 2015, modified); b) *Cryptachaea ingijonathorum* Backup, Marques & Rodrigues, 2012. Male, palp, ventral view (after Agnarsson & Coddington 2007, modified); c) *Cryptachaea amazonas* Backup, Marques & Rodrigues, 2012. Male, palp, ventral view (after Backup et al. 2012a, modified); d) *Cryptachaea bonaldoi* Backup, Marques & Rodrigues, 2010. Male, palp, ventral view (after Backup et al. 2010, modified).



Figs B.81: a) *Cryptachaea blattea* (Urquhart, 1886). Female, abdomen, lateral view (after Vink et al. 2009, modified); b) *Cryptachaea catita* Rodrigues & Poeta, 2015. Female, abdomen, lateral view; c) *Cryptachaea propinqua* Rodrigues & Poeta, 2015. Female, abdomen, lateral view (b-c after Rodrigues & Poeta 2015, modified); d) *Cryptachaea ingijonathorum* Buckup, Marques & Rodrigues, 2012. Female and male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Agnarsson & Coddington 2007, modified), e) *Cryptachaea brescoviti* Buckup, Marques & Rodrigues, 2010. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, dorsal view (after Buckup et al. 2010, modified).

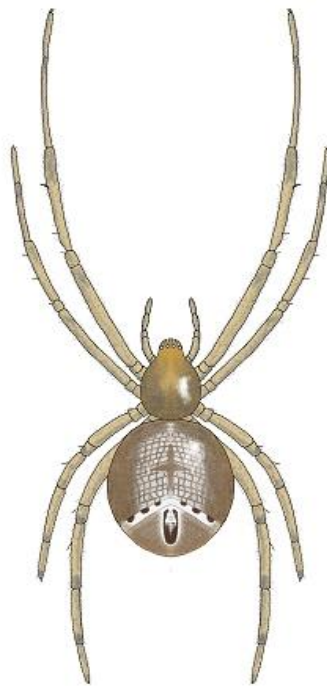


Fig. B.82: *Cryptachaea pura* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1894). Female, habitus, dorsal view (after O. Pickard-Cambridge 1894, modified).



a



b



c

Figs B.83: a) *Cryptachaea blattea* (Urquhart, 1886). Male, palp, ventral view; b) *Cryptachaea riparia* (Blackwall, 1834). Female, living specimen (a-b © P. Oger); c) *Cryptachaea riparia* (Blackwall, 1834). Female, living specimen (© L. Jansen).



Fig. B.84: *Cryptachaea gigantipes* (Keyserling, 1890). Female, living specimen (© G. Anderson).

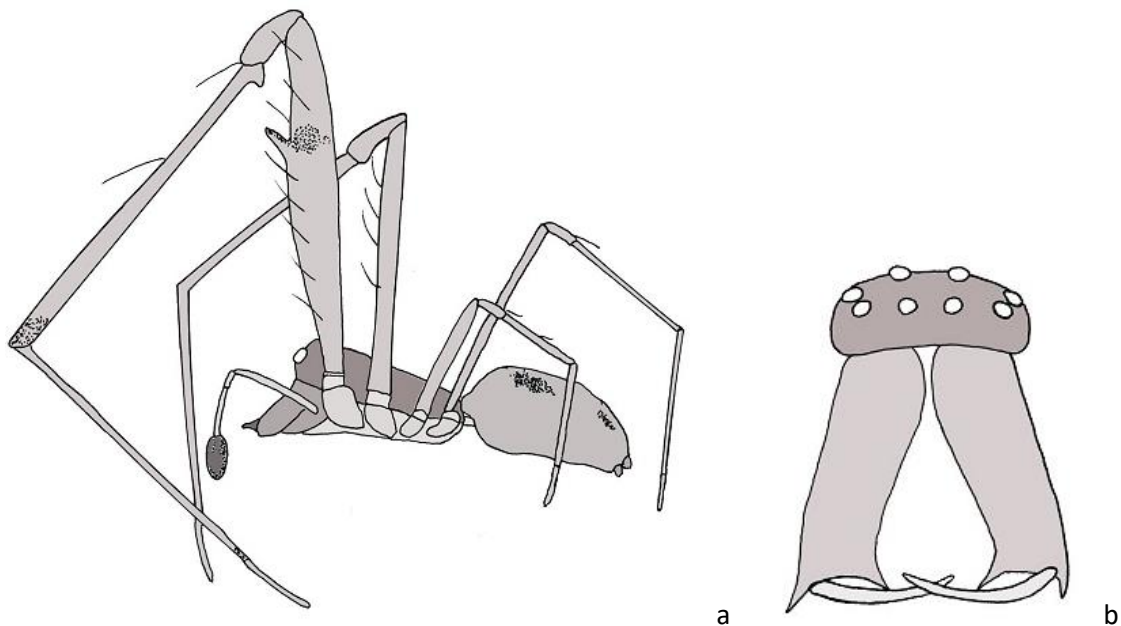


Fig. B.85: *Cryptachaea gigantipes* (Keyserling, 1890). Male, living specimen (© H. Smith).



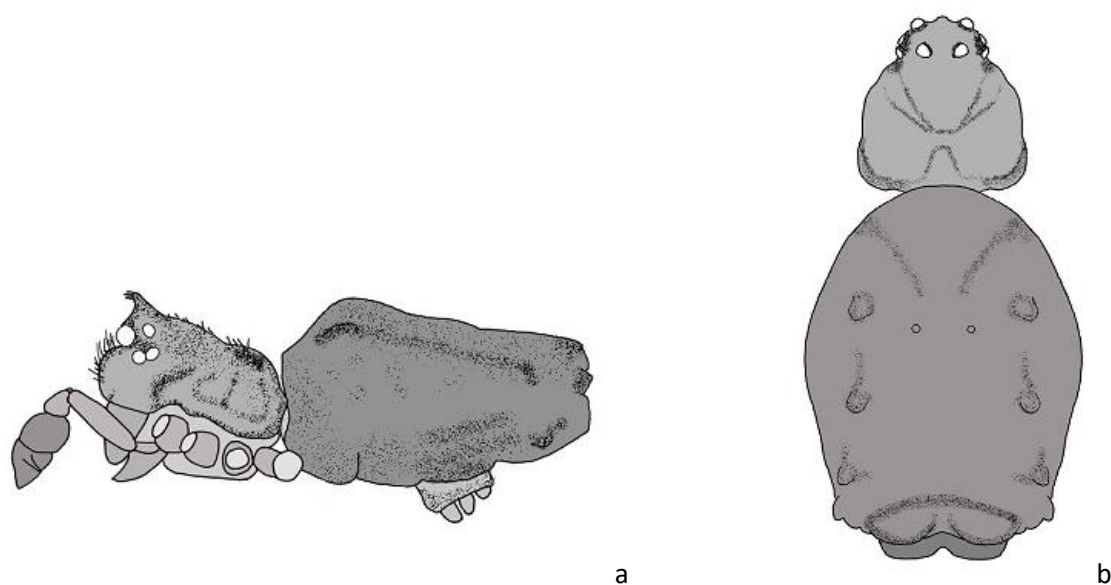
Fig. B.86: *Cryptachaea veruculata* (Urquhart, 1886). Female, living specimen (© G. Anderson).

<i>Cylognatha</i> L. Koch, 1872	
Diagnosis and area	Venter of femur I of male with thorns or conical projections. Only four species described from India, Australia and Samoa.
Male palp	Cymbium extended beyond alveolus.
Epigyne	
Eyes	Anterior row strongly recurved seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Carapace flat and elongated posteriorly.
Abdomen	Longer than wide, that of male with sclerotized ring around pedicel.
Legs	Legs very long, leg I longest. Femur I of male mostly swollen, venter with thorns or conical projections.
Chelicerae	Male chelicerae very strong, diverging, with one large tooth on anterior margin. Fangs large.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2.5-4.4 mm, female 2.8-8.3 mm
Other	No characters are known that separate females from some other genera.
Species	4
Distribution	India, Australia, Samoa
References	Levi & Levi, 1962, Marples, 1955
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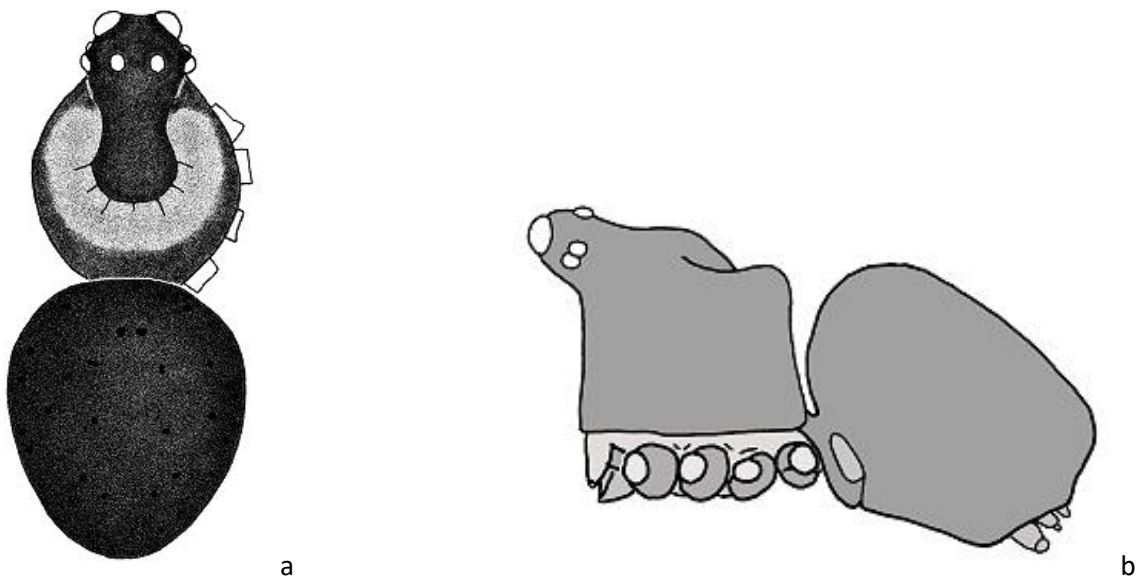
Figs B.87: *Cylognatha affinis* Berland, 1929. a) Male, habitus, lateral view; b) Male, carapace and chelicerae, anterior view (a-b after Berland 1929, modified).

<i>Deelemanella</i> Yoshida, 2003	
Diagnosis and area	Male carapace with sickle-like projection between PME. Only one species described from Borneo.
Male palp	Palp with long, membranous conductor. Large sclerite between conductor and cymbium.
Epigyne	Swollen semi-globularly with median opening.
Eyes	Eyes on dark bases.
Cephalothorax	Male carapace with horn-like projection between PME. A small projection between AME in female. Male clypeus projecting, with long hairs near AME. Cephalothorax brown.
Abdomen	Flat and oblong, with paired dorsal nipple-like projections. Abdomen greyish brown with dusky flecks and dorsally with two pairs of brown disks.
Legs	Leg formula 1423.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Large.
Size	Male 2.2-2.3 mm, female 2.7-3.4 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Borneo (Malaysia)
References	Yoshida, 2003b
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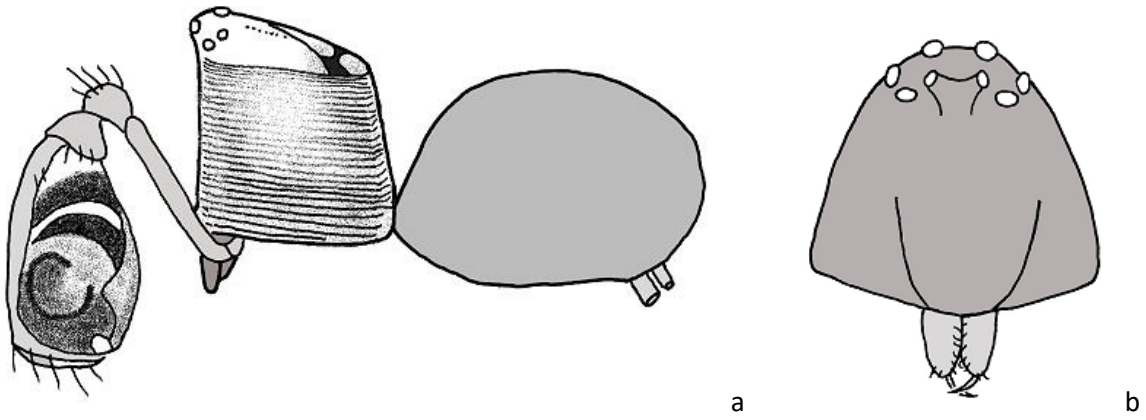


Figs B.88: *Deelemanella borneo* Yoshida, 2003. a) Male, cephalothorax, abdomen and palp, lateral view; b) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (a-b after Yoshida 2003b, modified).

<i>Dipoena</i> Thorell, 1869	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen variable in shape, sometimes wider than long, heart-shaped or higher than long. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Palp with free median apophysis and small tegulum.
Epigyne	With distinct opening. Two pairs of spermathecae, rarely one pair.
Eyes	Eye region projecting.
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval, head region high. No thoracic groove in male. Sternum broadly produced between coxae IV.
Abdomen	Variable in shape, sometimes wider than long, heart-shaped or higher than long.
Legs	Dorsal tibia-spines 2/2/1/2.
Chelicerae	Very small without teeth on promargin and with long and slender fangs.
Colulus	Colulus with two setae.
Size	Male 1-3.5 mm, female 1-5 mm
Other	The taxonomic limits of <i>Dipoena</i> and the revalidated or recently described new genera (<i>Dipoenata</i> , <i>Lasaeola</i> , <i>Yaginumena</i>) are not very clear. None of them have clear diagnostic characters.
Species	163
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Barrion & Litsinger, 1995; Kovblyuk, Marusik & Omelko, 2012; Rodrigues, 2013; Wunderlich, 2008; Yoshida, 2002a
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Figs B.89: *Dipoena fozdoiguacuensis* Rodrigues, 2013. a) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Rodrigues 2013, modified).



Figs B.90: *Dipoena torva* (Thorell, 1875). a) Male, carapace, palp and abdomen, lateral view; b) Carapace and chelicerae, anterior view (a-b after Forster & Bertkau 1883, modified).



Fig. B.91: *Dipoena melanogaster* (C. L. Koch, 1837). Female, living specimen (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.92: *Dipoena melanogaster* (C. L. Koch, 1837). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.93: *Dipoena braccata* (C. L. Koch, 1841). Female, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Dipoenata</i> Wunderlich, 1988	
Diagnosis and area	Cephalothorax very high. Dorsal tibia spines 1/1/1/1. C- and S-America, S-Europe.
Male palp	Palp with free median apophysis and small tegulum.
Epigyne	Vulva mostly with 2 spermathecae.
Eyes	AME largest.
Cephalothorax	Clypeus high. Carapace without fovea.
Abdomen	Nothing is mentioned in the decription of this genus.
Legs	Dorsal tibia spines 1/1/1/1, mostly short, close to tibia base.
Chelicerae	Small, without teeth.
Colulus	With two setae.
Size	Male 1.6-2.1 mm, female 1.3-2.7 mm
Other	Very close to <i>Dipoena</i> .
Species	5
Distribution	C- and S-America, S-Europe
References	Wunderlich, 1988
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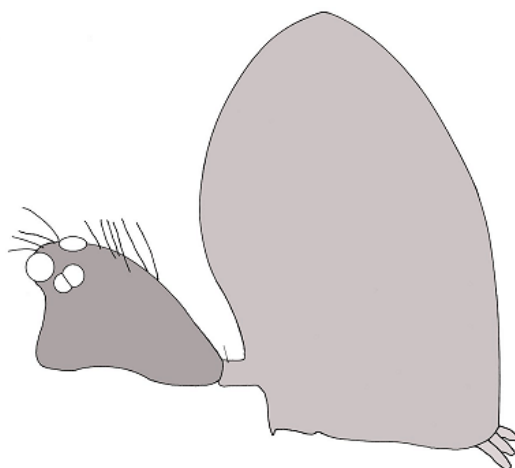


Fig. B.94: *Dipoenata conica* Chickering, 1943. Female, carapace and abdomen, lateral view (after Chickering 1943, modified).

<i>Dipoenura</i> Simon, 1909	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen extended beyond and above spinnerets with four posterior tubercles. SE-Asia and Africa.
Male palp	With functional median apophysis, radix, conductor; embolus in part supported by tegulum and subtegulum
Epigyne	
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace, sternum sclerotized. Fovea absent, slight depression in the foveal area.
Abdomen	Extended beyond and above spinnerets with four tubercles at posterior tip.
Legs	Short.
Chelicerae	Small with one blunt tooth on anterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.5-2.3 mm, female 1.7-3 mm
Other	
Species	4
Distribution	SE-Asia, Africa
References	Gupta & Siliwal, 2012; Levi & Levi, 1962; Simon, 1909
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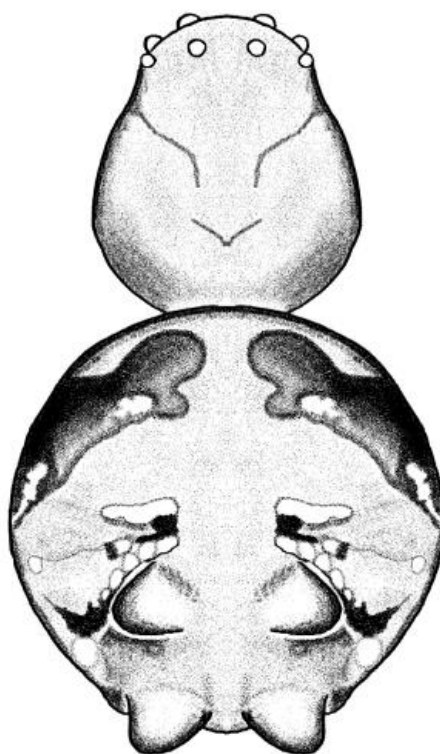


Fig. B.95: *Dipoenura cyclosoides* (Simon, 1895). Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Zhu 1997, modified).

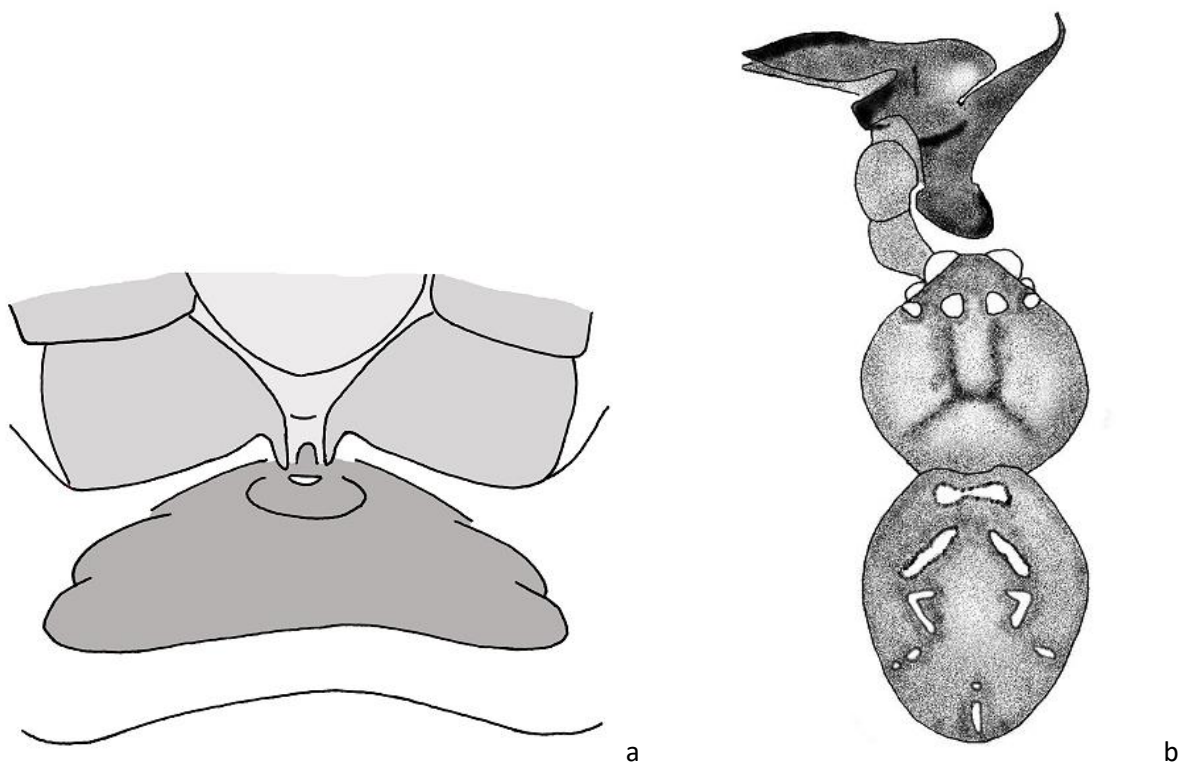


Fig. B.96: *Dipoenura cyclosoides* (Simon, 1895). Male, habitus, lateral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.97: *Dipoenura cyclosoides* (Simon, 1895). Male, palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).

<i>Echinotheridion</i> Levi, 1963	
Diagnosis and area	Male cymbium modified, two ends are drawn out into spines, while another side is pulled out. Female has spurs on fourth coxae. Mainly S-America.
Male palp	Cymbium strongly modified, two ends are drawn out into spines, while another side is pulled out. The embolus lacks distinct lobes at its base in contrast to <i>Tidarren</i> .
Epigyne	A very large sclerotized plate partly overhung anteriorly by coxal spurs.
Eyes	AME largest, less than their diameter apart, almost touching laterals.
Cephalothorax	Clypeus straight.
Abdomen	Suboval, higher than long.
Legs	Short, anterior pair the longest. Base of coxae IV in female with conspicuous spur facing each other and the epigynal protuberance.
Chelicerae	Small with two anterior sclerotized teeth.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.2-1.9 mm, female 1.7-4.8 mm
Other	Males much smaller than females. Males amputate one of their palps after the last moult.
Species	9
Distribution	S-America, Canary Is., Madeira
References	Knoflach, 2002; Knoflach & van Harten, 2006; Levi, 1963b & 1981
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Figs B.98: a) *Echinotheridion cartum* Levi, 1963b. Female, epigyne and coxa IV with spurs, ventral view (after Levi 1963b, modified); b) *Echinotheridion levii* Ramírez & González, 1999. Male, carapace, palp and abdomen, dorsal view (after Levi 1981, modified).

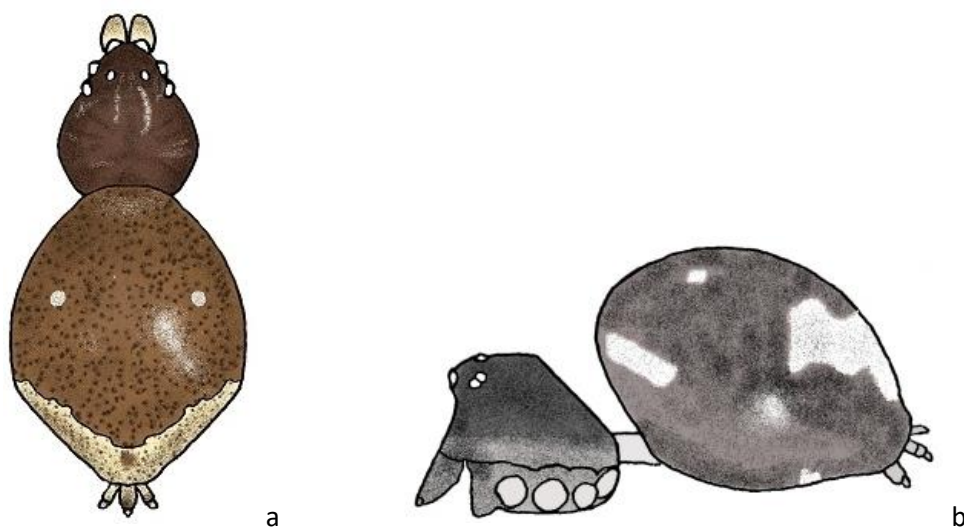


Fig. B.99: *Echinotheridion gibberosum* (Kulczyński, 1899). Subadult male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.100: *Echinotheridion gibberosum* (Kulczyński, 1899). Female, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Emertonella</i> Bryant, 1945	
Diagnosis and area	Carapace with high head region, thorax lower. Abdomen somewhat triangular, overhanging carapace, colouration variable, usually blackish brown with large silvery spots. Only five species described from Americas and SE-Asia.
Male palp	Cymbium without projection.
Epigyne	With large depression; two pairs of spermathecae.
Eyes	AME rather far from each other, laterals touching or almost touching.
Cephalothorax	Carapace with high head region, thorax lower.
Abdomen	Somewhat triangular, overhanging carapace, colouration variable, usually blackish brown with large silver flecks.
Legs	Rather short.
Chelicerae	Weak, very small in males, larger in females; fangs long and thin.
Colulus	Absent.
Size	Male 1.4-2.7 mm, female 1.9-3.3 mm
Other	Close to <i>Euryopis</i> .
Species	5
Distribution	Americas, SE-Asia
References	Levi, 1954 (<i>Euryopis emertoni</i>); Yoshida, 2002a
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Figs B.101: *Emertonella serrulata* Gao & Li, 2014. a) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Idem, lateral view (a-b after Gao & Li 2014, modified).

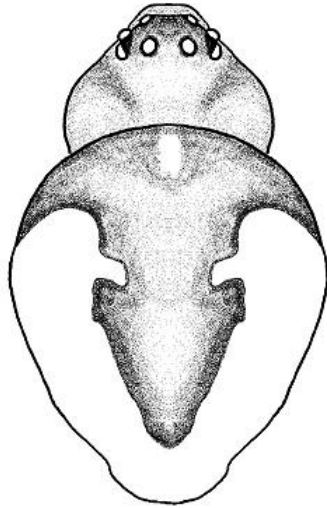
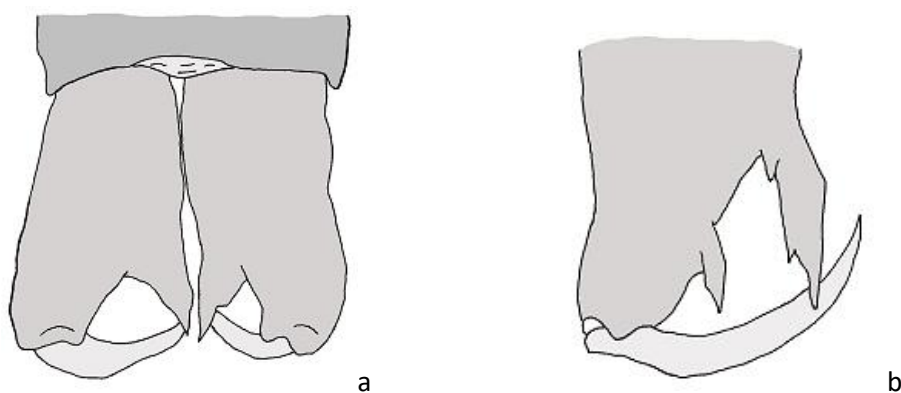


Fig. B.102: *Emertonella taczanowskii* (Keyserling, 1886). Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Yoshida 2002a, modified).

<i>Enoplognatha</i> Pavesi, 1880	
Diagnosis and area	Male chelicerae strongly enlarged, diverging and bearing at least one large tooth. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Palp with all sclerites, paracymbium on margin of cymbium, prominent TTA supporting embolus.
Epigyne	Heavily sclerotized.
Eyes	Eyes about the same size. Anterior row recurved, posterior row slightly procurved as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval, male carapace elongated with stridulating ridge posterior on each side. Sternum posteriorly long, reaching posterior part of the coxae IV.
Abdomen	Male abdomen with rasp of setae on a more or less sclerotized carina above pedicel. Abdomen suboval often with dark dorsal pattern. White pigment, if present, in minute spots.
Legs	First or fourth leg longest, patella and tibia 1 to 2.5 times carapace length.
Chelicerae	Male chelicerae strongly enlarged, with distinct teeth, female chelicerae with one tooth at the posterior claw margin and several teeth on anterior margin.
Colulus	Large, with two setae.
Size	Male 1.8-7 mm, female 1.6-12.5 mm
Other	
Species	73
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Barrion & Litsinger, 1995; Wunderlich, 2008; Yoshida, 2001a
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Figs B.103: a) *Enoplognatha afrodite* Hippa & Oksala, 1983. Male, chelicerae, anterior view (after Breitling 2020, modified); b) *Enoplognatha mediterranea* Levy & Amitai, 1981. Male, chelicerae, anterior view (after Bosmans & Van Keer 1999, modified).

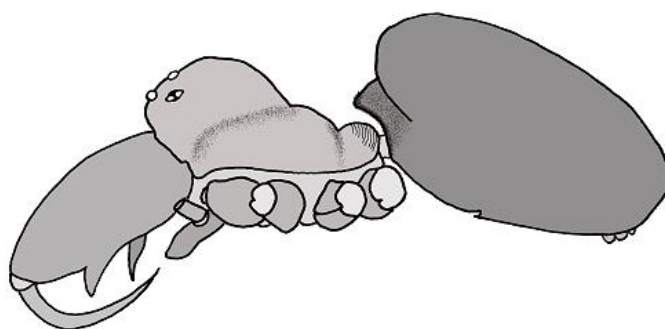


Fig. B.104: *Enoplognatha mandibularis* (Lucas, 1846). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Levy 1998, modified).



Fig. B.105: *Enoplognatha afrodite* Hippa & Oksala, 1983. Male and female, living specimens (© B. Knoflach).



Fig. B.106: *Enoplognatha caricis* (Fickert, 1876). Male, chelicerae, posterior view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.107: *Enoplognatha inornata* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1904. Female with egg sacs (© C. Haddad).



Fig. B.108: *Enoplognatha inornata* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1904. Female with egg sacs (© P. Webb).

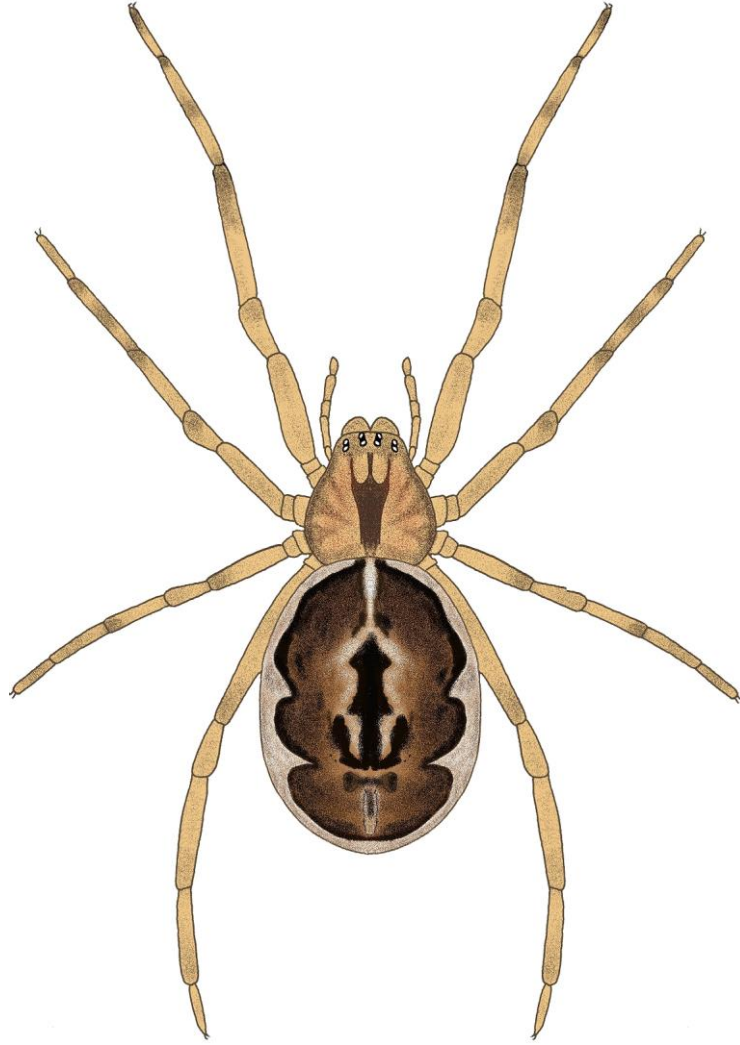
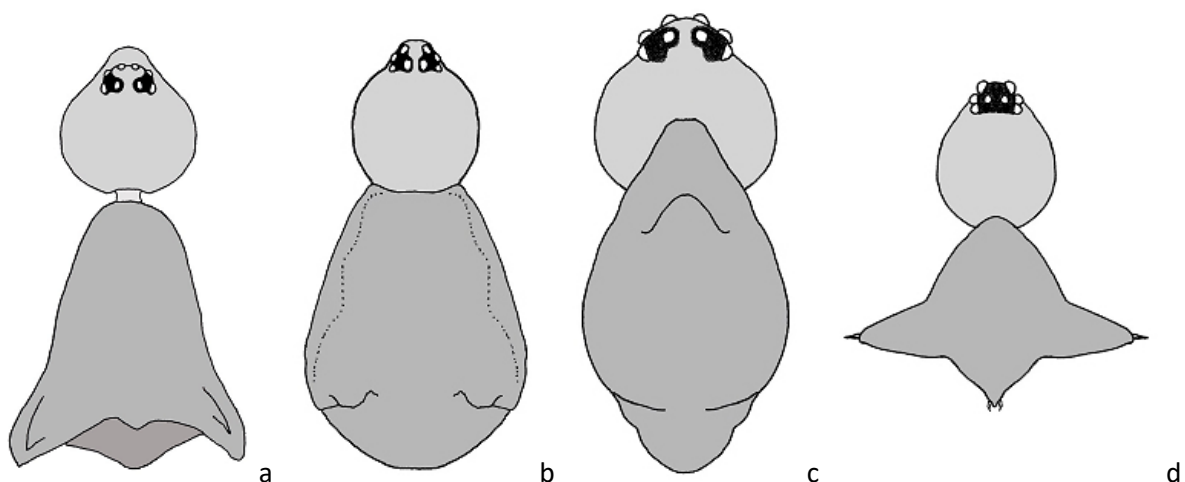
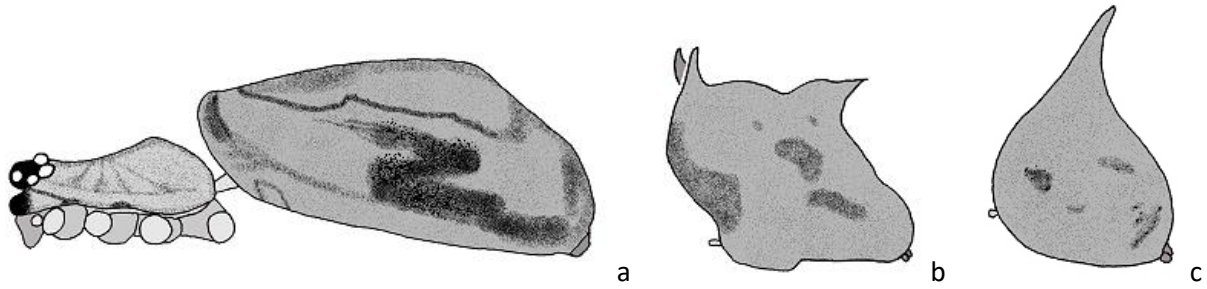


Fig. B.109: *Enoplognatha caricis* (Fickert, 1876). Female, habitus, dorsal view (after Yaginuma 1986, modified).

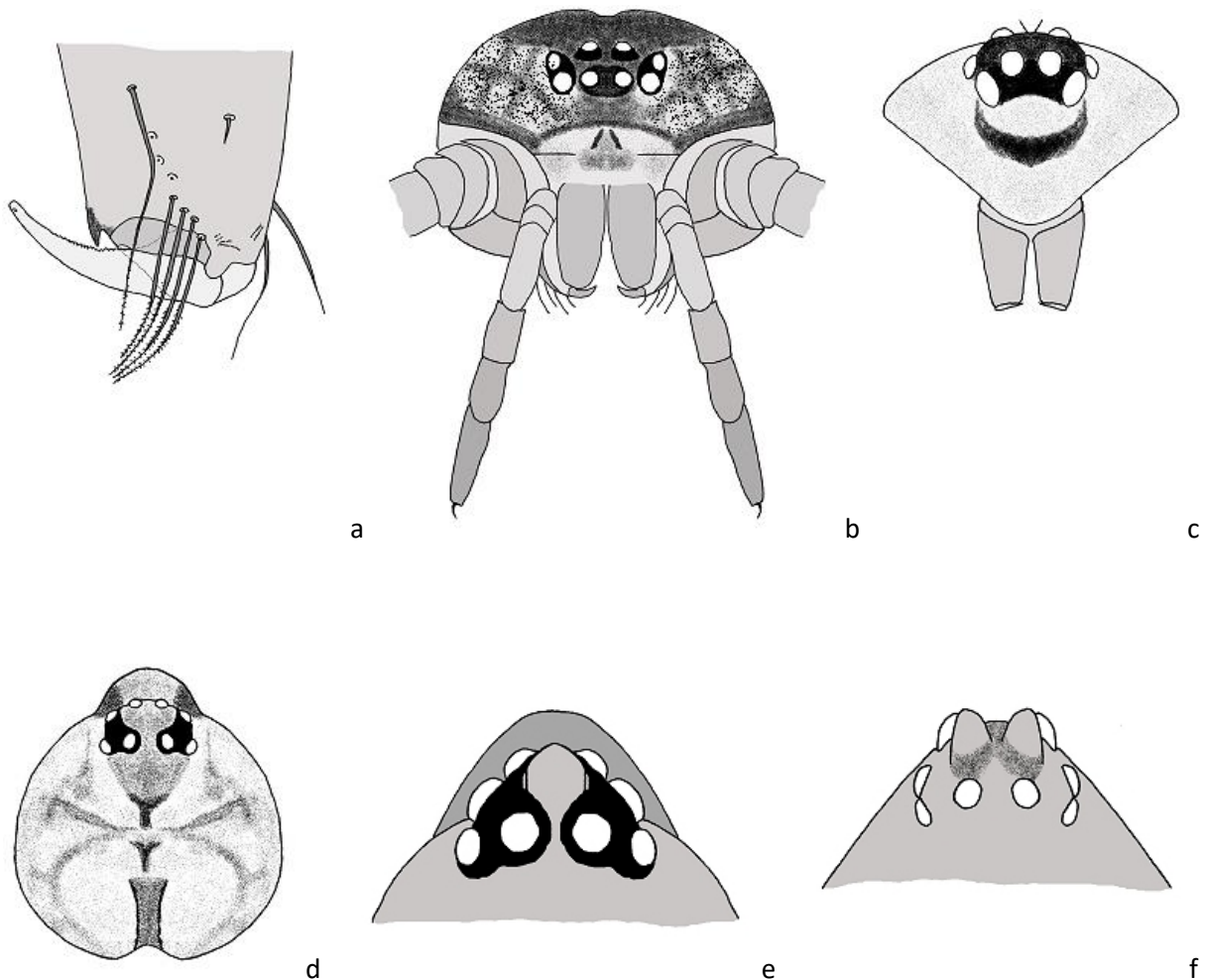
<i>Episinus</i> Walckenaer, 1809	
Diagnosis and area	Eye region roundly elevated or projected anteriorly. Eye region black. Clypeus usually projected anteriorly. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Palp extremely complex, all structures proliferated, large, connected by large haematodocha.
Epigyne	With distinct openings and one pair of spermathecae
Eyes	Eye region roundly elevated or projected anteriorly, eight eyes arranged more or less circularly often on tubercles, with silvery and sometimes reddish pigment. AME smaller than remainder. Each eye usually bordered by distinct black marking; markings often large and confluent.
Cephalothorax	Carapace slightly longer than wide, often with pair of horns between anterior and posterior median eyes. Clypeus low and flat, usually projecting anteriorly. Fovea very large and long.
Abdomen	Usually widest behind the middle, mostly modified with humps, tubercles, and sometimes with small nipples, often light-coloured with grey marks, streaks and sometimes white pigment. Smaller species have less pigment than larger ones.
Legs	Leg formula 1423 or 4123, all legs somewhat robust, usually pale yellow to brown, with dusky flecks and marks or bands, with comparatively long, dense hairs and with few dorsal spines or bristles on each patella and tibia. Tarsus not so short.
Chelicerae	Small, without or with one tooth on anterior margin of fang furrow, without tooth on posterior margin.
Colulus	Replaced by two setae.
Size	Male 0.8-5 mm, female 1.2-10.7 mm
Other	
Species	62
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Levi & Levi, 1962; Levi, 1964b; Okuma, 1994; Wunderlich, 2008; Yoshida, 1983
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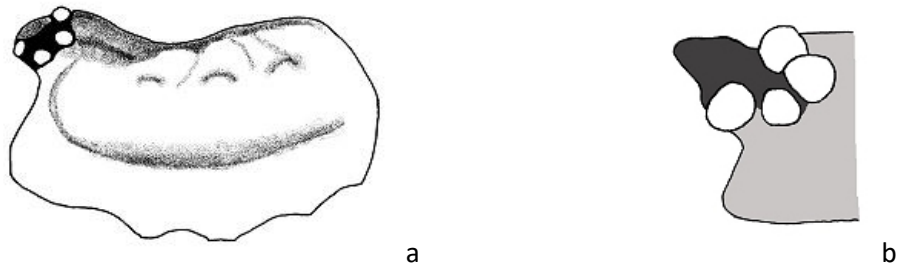
Figs B.110: *Episinus affinis* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906. a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Quasin et al. Jose 2012, modified); b) *Episinus amoenus* Banks, 1911. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Levi 1955b, modified); c) *Episinus gibbus* Zhu & Wang, 1995. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Zhu 1998, modified); d) *Episinus unitus* Levi, 1964. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Gruia 1977, modified).



Figs B.111: a) *Episinus amoenus* Banks, 1911. Female, carapace and abdomen, lateral view (after Levi 1955b, modified); b) *Episinus implexus* (Simon, 1894). Juvenile, abdomen, lateral view; c) *Episinus teresopolis* Levi, 1964. (b-c after Levi 1964b, modified).



Figs B.112: a) *Episinus truncatus* Latreille, 1809. Female, chelicera, posterior view (after Knoflach & Thaler 2000, modified); b) *Episinus angulatus* (Blackwall, 1836). Female, cephalothorax, anterior view (after Almquist 2005, modified); c) *Episinus theridioides* Simon, 1873. Female, carapace and chelicerae, anterior view (after Simon 1873, modified); d) *Episinus affinis* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906. Female, carapace, dorsal view; e) *Episinus kitazawai* Yaginuma, 1958. Female, carapace, dorsal view (d-e after Okuma 1994, modified); f) *Episinus marignaci* Lessert, 1933. Female, carapace, dorsal view (after Lessert 1933, modified).



Figs B.113: a) *Episinus maculipes* Cavanna, 1876. Male, carapace, lateral view (after Henrard 2010, modified);
 b) *Episinus unitus* Levi, 1964. Male, eye region, lateral view (after Gruia 1977, modified).

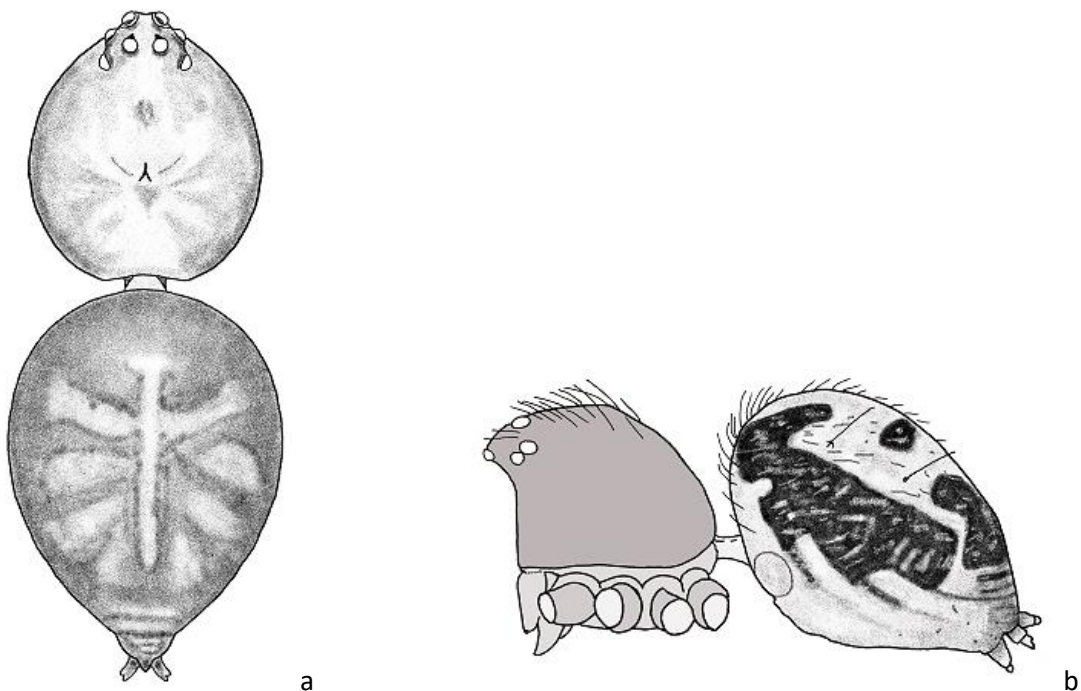


Fig. B.114: *Episinus angulatus* (Blackwall, 1836). Juvenile, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

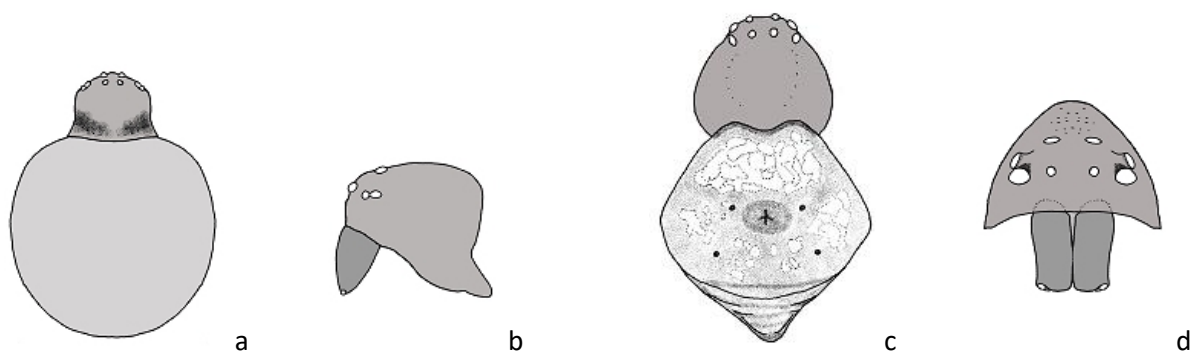


Fig. B.115: *Episinus maculipes* Cavanna, 1876. Male, cephalothorax and palp, lateral view (© P. Oger).

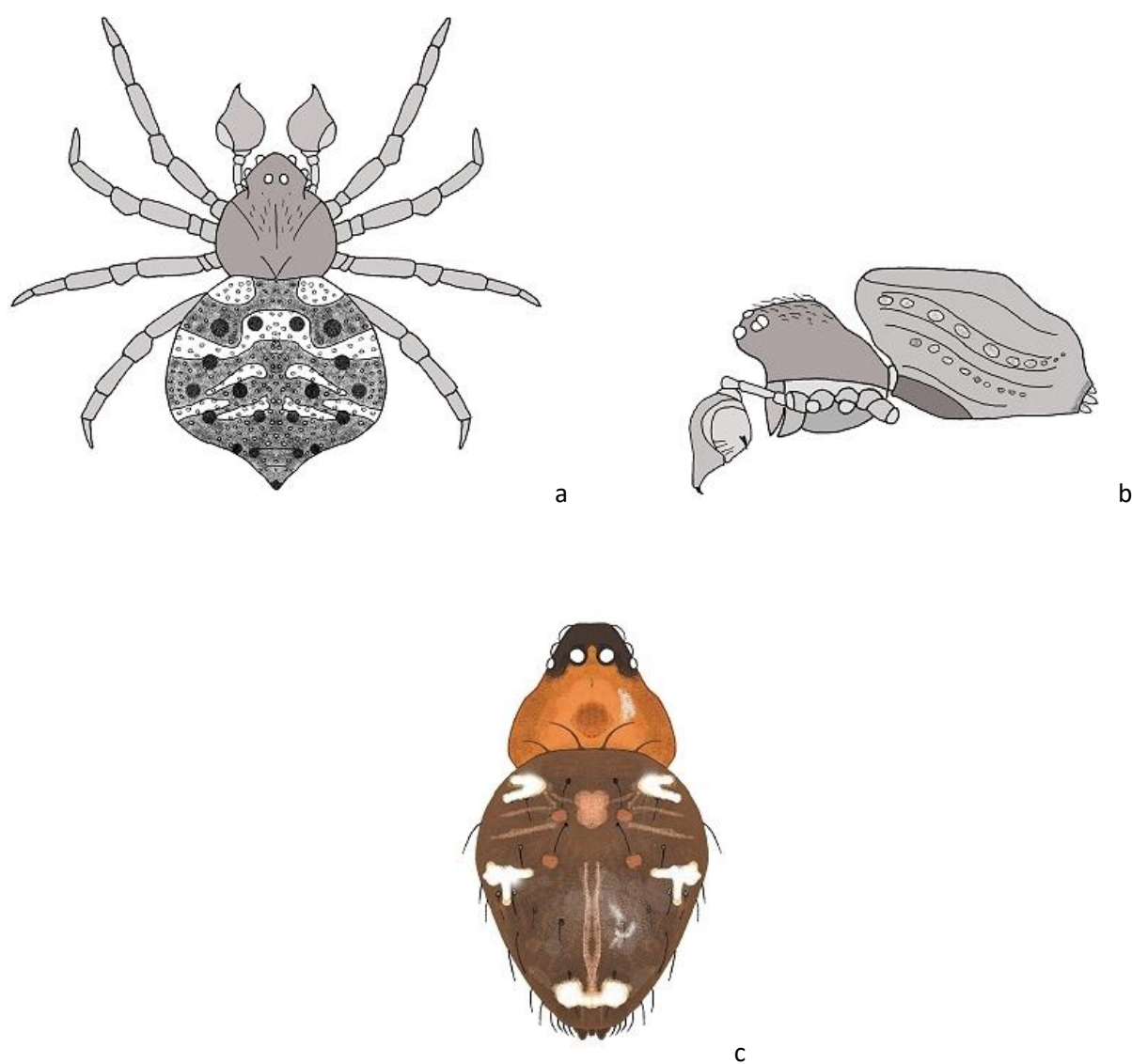
<i>Euryopis</i> Menge, 1868	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen flattened and dark, usually with pale and silvery spots, often triangular. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Median apophysis absent, TTA attached to tegulum, cymbium distally frequently modified by projection(s).
Epigyne	Usually with a depression. Four spermathecae.
Eyes	Eye region of the carapace generally small.
Cephalothorax	Whole cephalothorax high. Carapace oval.
Abdomen	Flattened and dark, usually with pale and silvery spots, often triangular. Frequently hardened or even scutate dorsally. Posteriorly pointed; spinnerets visible in dorsal view.
Legs	Trichobothrium of metatarsus I at 0.8 - 0.9. Tibia with spines.
Chelicerae	Very small, lacking teeth; fangs long.
Colulus	Colulus absent, usually no setae.
Size	Male 1.4-4.3 mm, female 1.3-8.5 mm
Other	
Species	75
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Levi, 1963a; Wunderlich, 2008; Yoshida, 2002a
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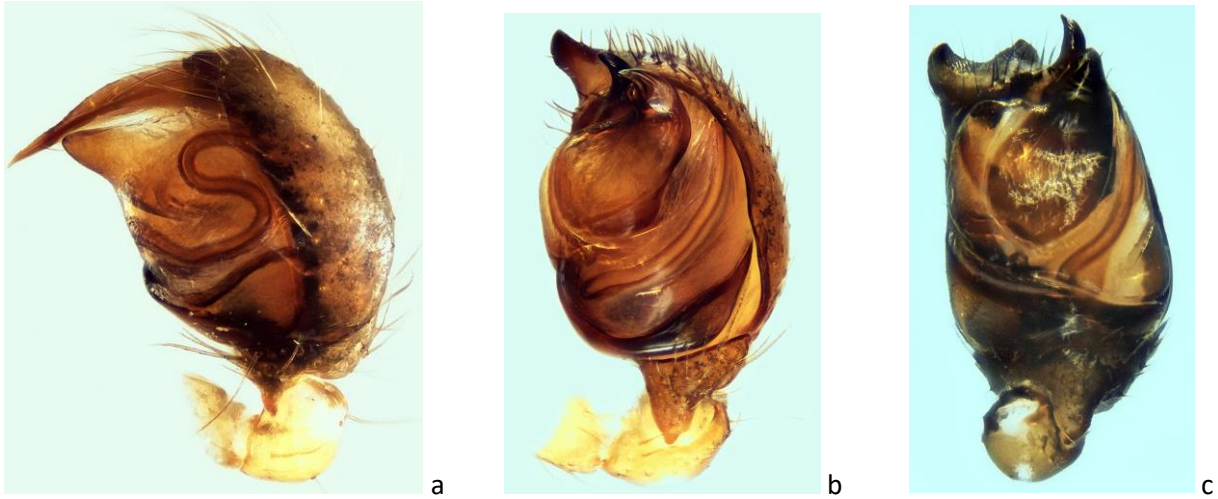
Figs B.116: a) *Euryopis episinoides* (Walckenaer, 1847). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, dorsal view (after Levy 1998, modified); b) *Euryopis helcra* Roberts, 1983. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen (after Roberts 1983, modified).



Figs B.117: a-b) *Euryopsis galeiforma* Zhu, 1998. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Female, carapace and chelicera, lateral view (a-b after Zhu 1998, modified); c-d) *Euryopsis perpusilla* Ono, 2011. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; d) Female, carapace and chelicerae, anterior view (c-d after Ono 2011, modified).



Figs B.118: a-b) *Euryopsis petricola* Hickman, 1951. a) Male, habitus, dorsal view; b) Male, cephalothorax, palp and abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Hickman 1951, modified); c) *Euryopsis cyclosisa* Zhu & Song, 1997. Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Chen et al. 2017, modified).



Figs B.119: a) *Euryopsis episinoides* (Walckenaer, 1847). Male, palp, retrolateral view; b) *Euryopsis flavomaculata* (C. L. Koch, 1836). Male, palp, retrolateral view; c) *Euryopsis laeta* (Westring, 1861). Male, palp, ventral view (a-c © P. Oger 2020).



Fig. B.120: *Euryopsis episinoides* (Walckenaer, 1847). Male, living specimen (© P. Webb).



Fig. B.121: *Euryopsis episinoides* (Walckenaer, 1847). Female, living specimen (© P. Oger).

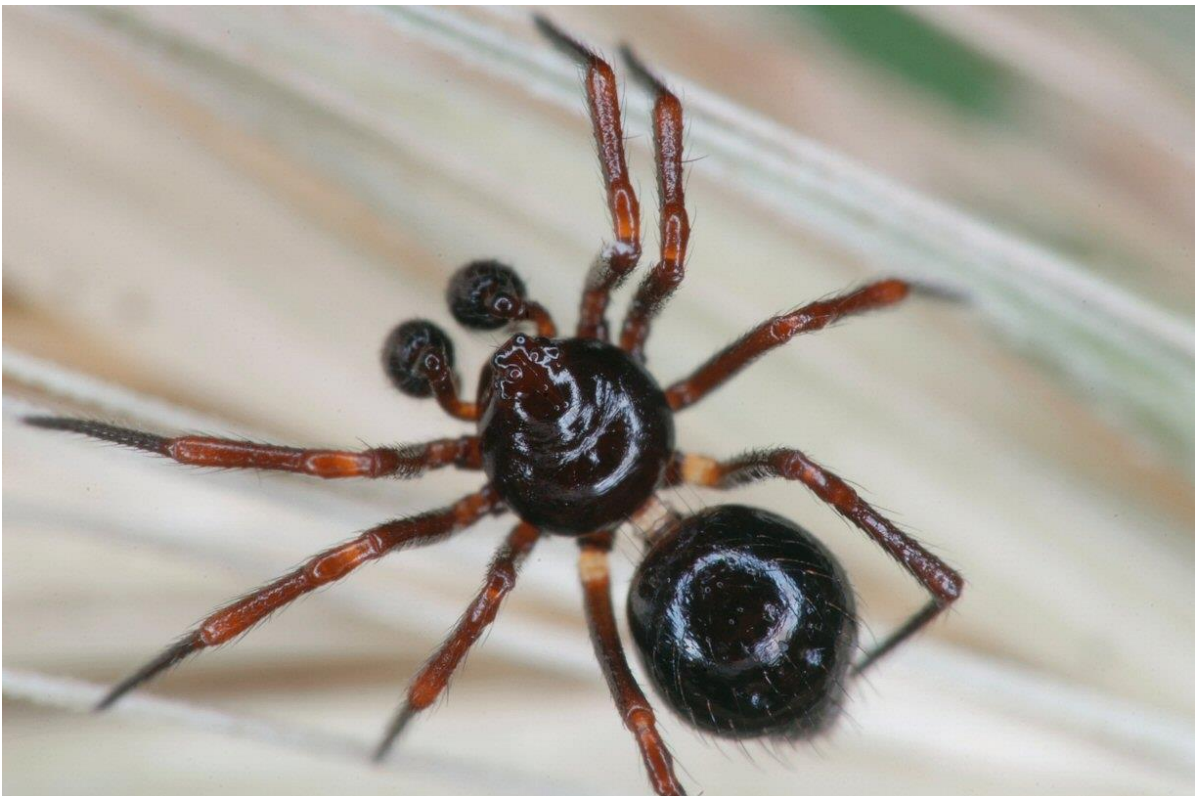


Fig. B.122: *Euryopsis episinoides* (Walckenaer, 1847). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.123: *Euryopsis elegans* Keyserling, 1890. Male, living specimen (© R. Whyte).



Fig. B.124: *Euryopsis umbilicata* L. Koch, 1872. Female, living specimen (© G. Anderson).



Fig. B.125: *Euryopsis* sp. Female, living specimen, Australia (© G. Anderson).

<i>Eurypoena</i> Wunderlich, 1992	
Diagnosis and area	Male carapace rather high. Colulus and paired setae absent. All tibiae without spines. Only one species described from Canary Is. and Ivory Coast.
Male palp	Cymbium distally not modified, no TTA, median-apophysis broadly attached to tegulum, embolus short.
Epigyne	Vulva with one pair of receptacula and short copulation ducts.
Eyes	Back row recurved as seen from above. AME smallest and on a hump.
Cephalothorax	Cephalothorax and sternum brown.
Abdomen	Dorsoventrally somewhat compressed and posteriorly somewhat pointed. Brown with 2 large pale brown spots and one large spot above the spinnerets.
Legs	All tibiae without spines, all metatarsi with trichobothrium, its position in the distal half.
Chelicerae	With long, thin and curved fangs.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.5 mm, female 1.5-1.8 mm
Other	Palps of female with long claws. Species much like <i>Euryopsis</i> but without spines on legs.
Species	1
Distribution	Canary Is., Ivory Coast
References	Wunderlich, 1987 (<i>Euryopsis tuberosa</i>); Wunderlich, 1992
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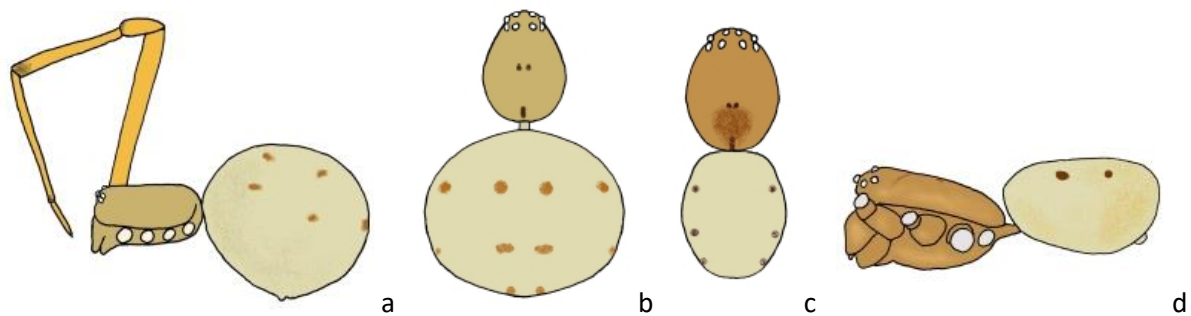
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Figs B.126: *Eurypoena tuberosa* (Wunderlich, 1987). a) Male, habitus, lateral view; b) Male, palp, ventral view (a-b © P. Oger).

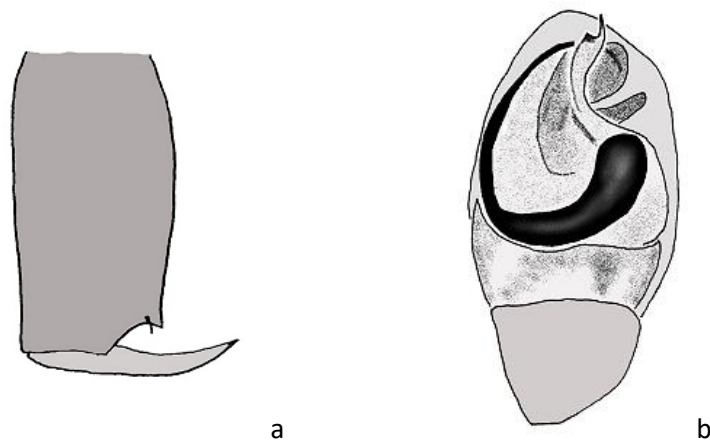


Fig. B.127: *Eurypoena tuberosa* (Wunderlich, 1987). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Exalbidion</i> Wunderlich, 1995	
Diagnosis and area	Embolus wide. Pale spiders. All metatarsi with trichobothrium. Only described from S- and C-America.
Male palp	Bulbus with all sclerites present, embolus wide.
Epigyne	Epigyne with deep groove, laterally strongly sclerotized.
Eyes	Eye field very wide, AME slightly larger than PME, posterior row procurved as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Male clypeus convex.
Abdomen	Oval in males, spherically or slightly wider than long in females. Male epigaster not protruding. Pale spiders.
Legs	Long and slender. Sequence of the tibia bristles 2/2/1/2, bristles longer than the diameter of the tibia. All metatarsi with trichobothrium.
Chelicerae	Long, thicker in the male. Anterior margin with one tooth-shaped outgrowth, posterior margin smooth.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.9-2.7 mm, female 1.8-3 mm
Other	Paired tarsal claws and claw of the female pedipalp with some long teeth.
Species	6
Distribution	S- and C-America
References	Wunderlich, 1995
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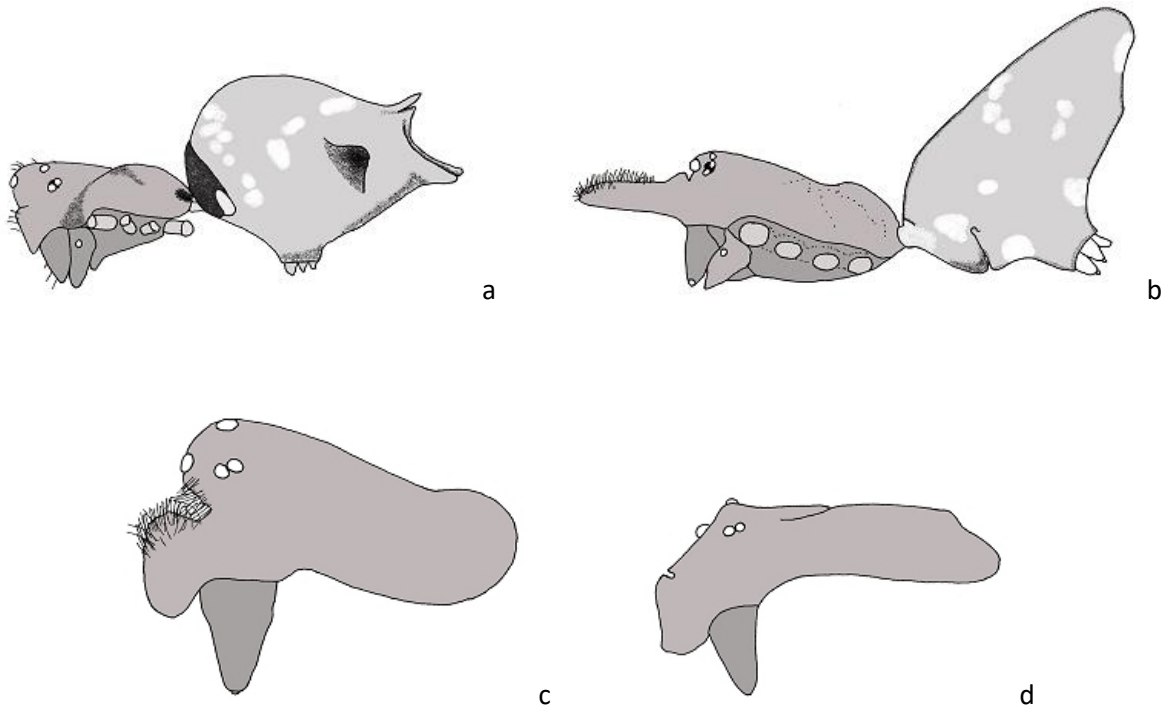


Figs B.128: *Exalbidion rufipunctum* (Levi, 1959). a) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; b) Idem, dorsal view; c) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, dorsal view; d) Idem, lateral view (after Campuzano et al. 2019, modified).



Figs B.129: *Exalbidion sexmaculatum* (Keyserling, 1884). a) Male, chelicera, anterior view (after Wunderlich 1995, modified); b) Male, left palp, ventral view (after Levi 1959b, modified).

<i>Faiditus</i> Keyserling, 1884	
Diagnosis and area	Projection on clypeus or clypeus bulging, abdomen with hump(s) or blunt tip, strongly hooked TTA distal tip. Mainly Americas.
Male palp	Strongly hooked TTA distal tip. Embolus hidden by TTA.
Epigyne	
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Clypeal groove with dense field of setae on anterior part of projection.
Abdomen	Very high and with humps, otherwise with blunt tip, overhanging spinnerets.
Legs	
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Fairly large.
Size	Male 1.9-5.3; female 1.5-8.5 mm
Other	Males often larger than females.
Species	59
Distribution	Americas, one in SE-Asia
References	Agnarsson, 2004
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Figs B.130: a) *Faiditus dracus* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1936). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Exline 1945, modified); b) *Faiditus xiphias* (Thorell, 1887). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Zhu & Song 1991, modified); c) *Faiditus davisi* (Exline & Levi, 1962). Male, carapace and chelicera, lateral view (after Exline & Levi 1962, modified); d) *Faiditus nataliae* (González & Carmen, 1996). Male, carapace and chelicera, lateral view (after González & Carmen 1996, modified).



Fig. B.131: *Faiditus cf. chickeringi* (Exline & Levi, 1962). Male, palp, proventral view (after Agnarsson 2004, modified).

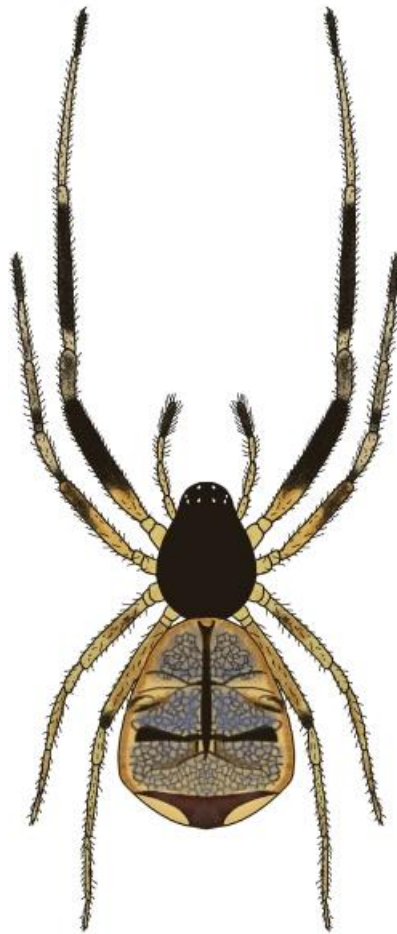
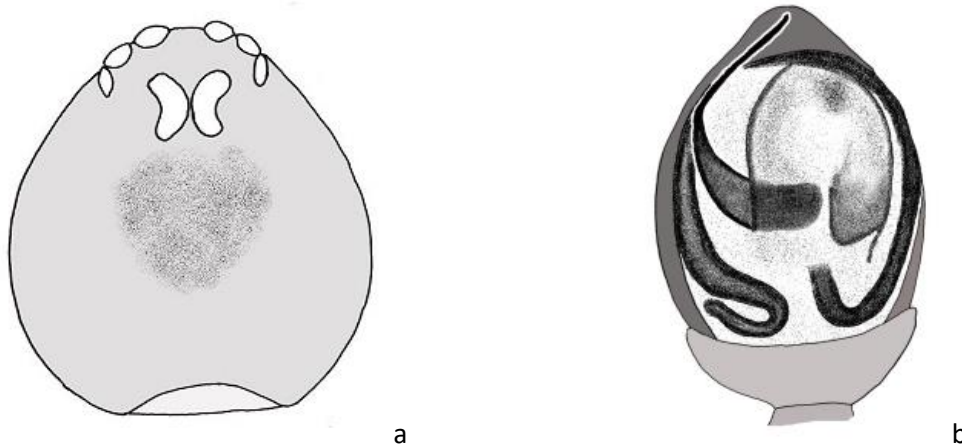


Fig. B.132: *Faiditus americanus* (Taczanowski, 1874). Female, habitus, dorsal view (after O. Pickard-Cambridge 1896, modified).

<i>Gmogala</i> Keyserling, 1890	
Diagnosis and area	PME reniform. Embolus not so long, not coiling. Only one species described from New Guinea and Australia.
Male palp	Palp not so complex, Embolus not long and not coiling.
Epigyne	
Eyes	PME reniform (kidney-shaped). Posterior eyes row very procurved, anterior eye row recurved as seen from above. PME much larger than remainder, lateral eyes close to each other and to AME.
Cephalothorax	Clypeus high.
Abdomen	Flattened abdomen with back shield and fairly firm tegument.
Legs	No spines. Fourth pair longest.
Chelicerae	Short and thin, with long fangs.
Colulus	
Size	Female 2 mm
Other	Female palps without claw.
Species	1
Distribution	New Guinea, Australia
References	Keyserling, 1890
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Figs B.133: *Gmogala scarabaeus* Keyserling, 1890. a) Male, cephalothorax, dorsal view; b) Male, left palp, ventral view (a-b after Wunderlich 1978, modified).

<i>Grancanaridion</i> Wunderlich, 2011	
Diagnosis and area	Tegulum bipartite, with short ventral part and longitudinal retrolateral part bearing winding sperm duct. Only one species described from Canary Is.
Male palp	Tegulum divided into a transverse basal part and a distal retrolateral part, both with winding sperm ducts. Median apophysis long, not standing out from bulbus. Conductor large, widely enclosing embolus which is wide, flattened, strongly sclerotized and somewhat screw-shaped, not circular.
Epigyne	The female illustrated in the original description doesn't belong to this species (Knoflach, 2004).
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Cephalothorax yellow, with thin black border and central darker band. Sternum very variable, light or darker yellow with wide darker border. Stridulation ridges on posterior end of cephalothorax.
Abdomen	With longitudinal dorsal band like in most members of Theridion.
Legs	Sequence of tibial bristles 2/2/1/2. Metatarsal trichobothria existing on I-III, their position on I at 0.33-0.46. Yellow with dark rings.
Chelicerae	Long but thin, without teeth.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2.6 mm, female 2.6-3.2 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Canary Is.
References	Knoflach, 2004 (<i>Theridion grancanariensis</i>); Wunderlich, 1987 (<i>Theridion grancanariensis</i>); Wunderlich, 2011
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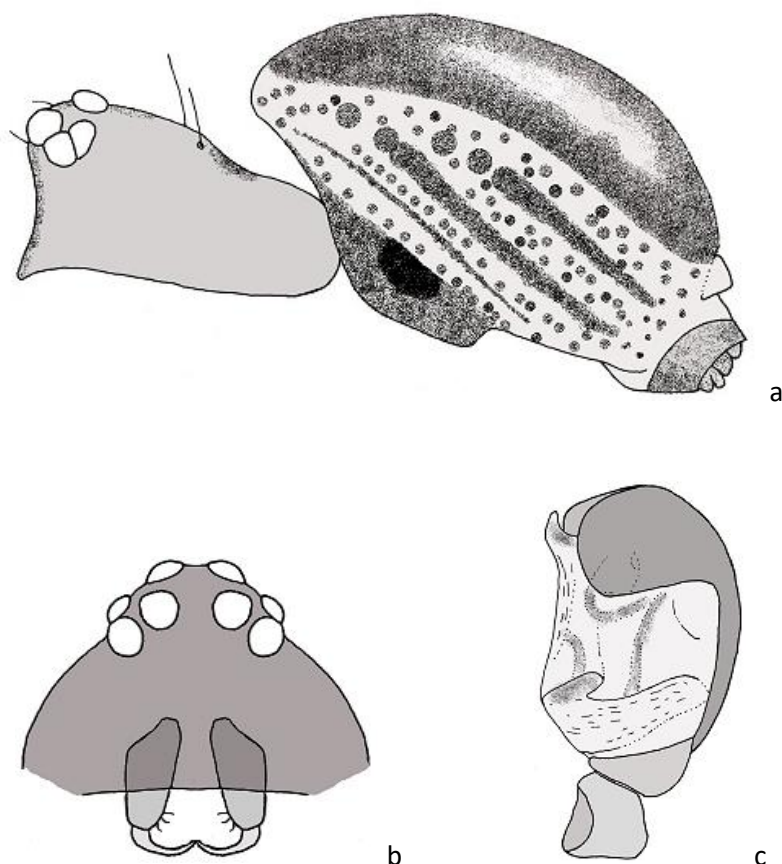


Fig. B.134: *Grancanaridion grancanariense* (Wunderlich, 1987). Male left palp, retrolateral view (© P. Oger).



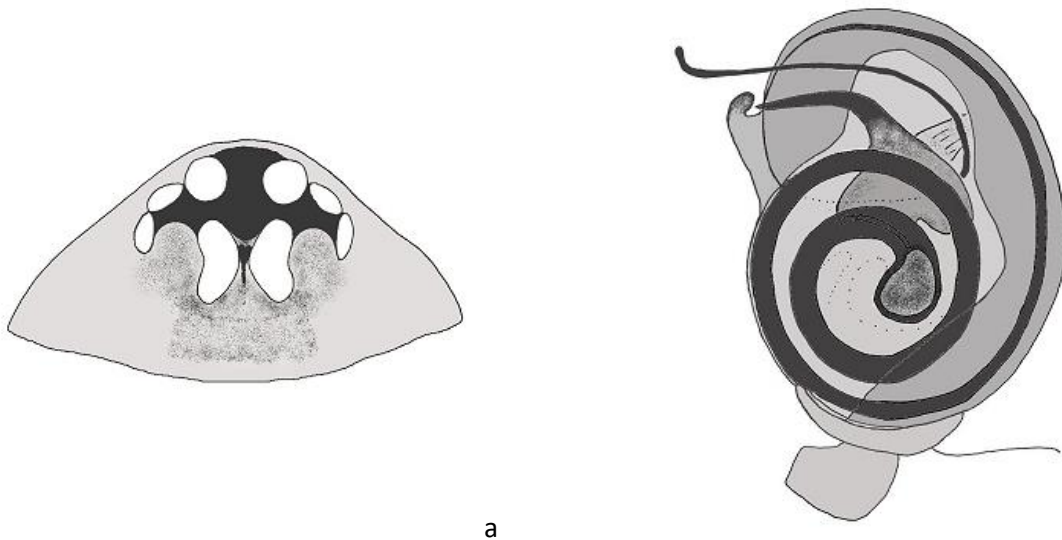
Fig. B.135: *Grancanaridion grancanariense* (Wunderlich, 1987). Male and female, living specimens (© B. Knoflach).

<i>Guaraniella</i> Baert, 1984	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen in male with dorsal scutum. Relatively large eyes, close together. Tarsus I swollen. Only two species described from S-America.
Male palp	Palp with well developed cuplike cymbium, with deep apical notch. Short hooked embolus.
Epigyne	Vulva with two large spherical receptacula lying close together, a second much smaller pair is visible between them.
Eyes	Relatively large, close together. Anterior row recurved, posterior straight as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Highest point at PME level. Sternum posteriorly separating fourth coxae with distance equal to their length.
Abdomen	In male with dorsal scutum, in female covered with numerous small oval sclerites, venter with epigastric scutum and postepigastric sclerites, sides folded.
Legs	Metatarsus with one, tibia with 2 very long trichobothria. Tarsus I swollen.
Chelicerae	Small, without teeth.
Colulus	Small.
Size	Male 1.1-1.5; female 1.2-1.4 mm
Other	
Species	2
Distribution	S-America
References	Baert, 1984a
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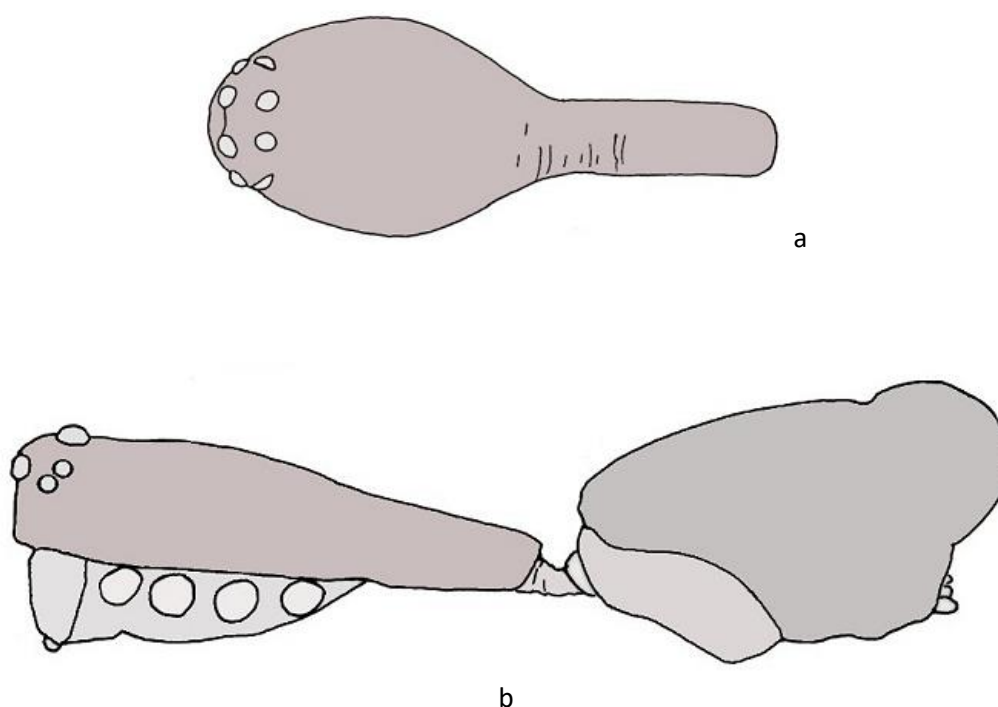
Figs B.136: *Guaraniella mahnerti* Baert, 1984. a) Male, carapace and abdomen, lateral view. b) Male, cephalothorax, anterior view; c) Male, left palp, retrolateral view (a-c after Baert 1984a, modified).

<i>Hadrotarsus</i> Thorell, 1881	
Diagnosis and area	PME reniform. Embolus very long and winding. SE-Asia and Tasmania.
Male palp	Complex, with long filiform embolus.
Epigyne	
Eyes	PME reniform.
Cephalothorax	Carapace high, very high in male, clypeus vertical.
Abdomen	With single dorsal sclerotized plate, several ventral plates, and grooves on sides. Plate around pedicel with only faint indications of lung covers, lungs may be absent.
Legs	Modified metatarsus and tarsus of first legs swollen; tarsus with many short ventral setae at tip.
Chelicerae	With long fang, may lack teeth.
Colulus	No colulus.
Size	Male 1.1-2.2 mm, female 1.3-4.5 mm
Other	
Species	5
Distribution	SE-Asia, Tasmania, introduced to Belgium
References	Hickman, 1943; Levi, 1968
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Figs B.137: *Hadrotarsus ornatus* Hickman, 1943. a) Male, carapace, dorsal view; b) Male, left palp, ventral view (a-b after Hickman 1943, modified).

<i>Helvibis</i> Keyserling, 1884	
Diagnosis and area	Cephalothorax strongly elongated with posterior stalk. Colulus and paired setae absent. Eyes not large and close together. Only described from S-America.
Male palp	Cymbium extending beyond alveolus. Threadlike embolus very long, supported by large conductor.
Epigyne	Copulatory ducts very long. Epigyne in most species an indistinct structure.
Eyes	Anterior row recurved, posterior row almost straight as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Carapace heavily sclerotized, of variable shape, sometimes elongated behind and surrounding pedicel, less strongly so in males.
Abdomen	Extending posteriorly beyond spinnerets. Male with sclerotized ring around pedicel.
Legs	Very long. Tarsal comb reduced or absent.
Chelicerae	Small, with compound tooth on anterior margin, none on posterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2.2-4.5 mm, female 3.3-5 mm
Other	
Species	10
Distribution	S-America
References	Levi, 1964f; Levi & Levi, 1962
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Figs B.138: *Helvibis chilensis* (Keyserling, 1884). a) Male, carapace, dorsal view; b) Male cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Levi 1967b, modified).

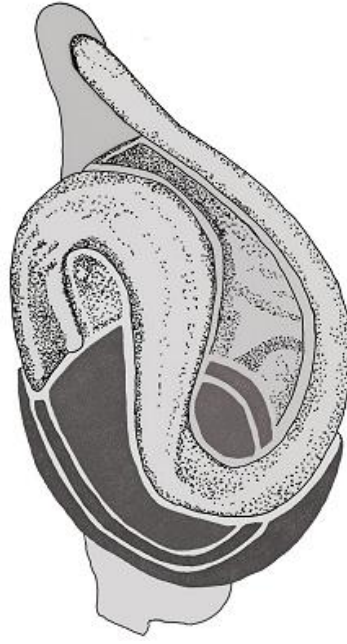
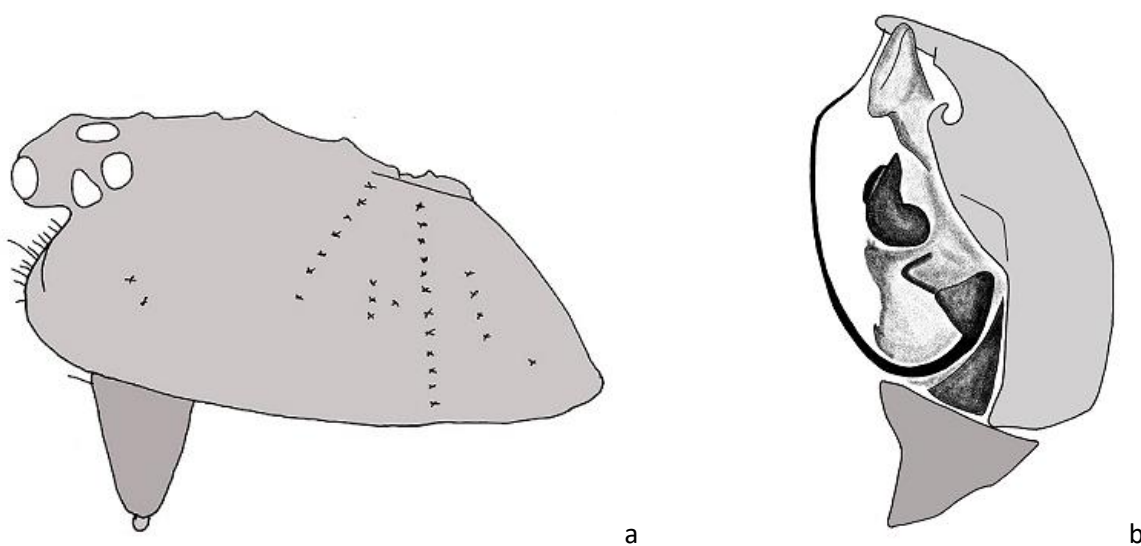


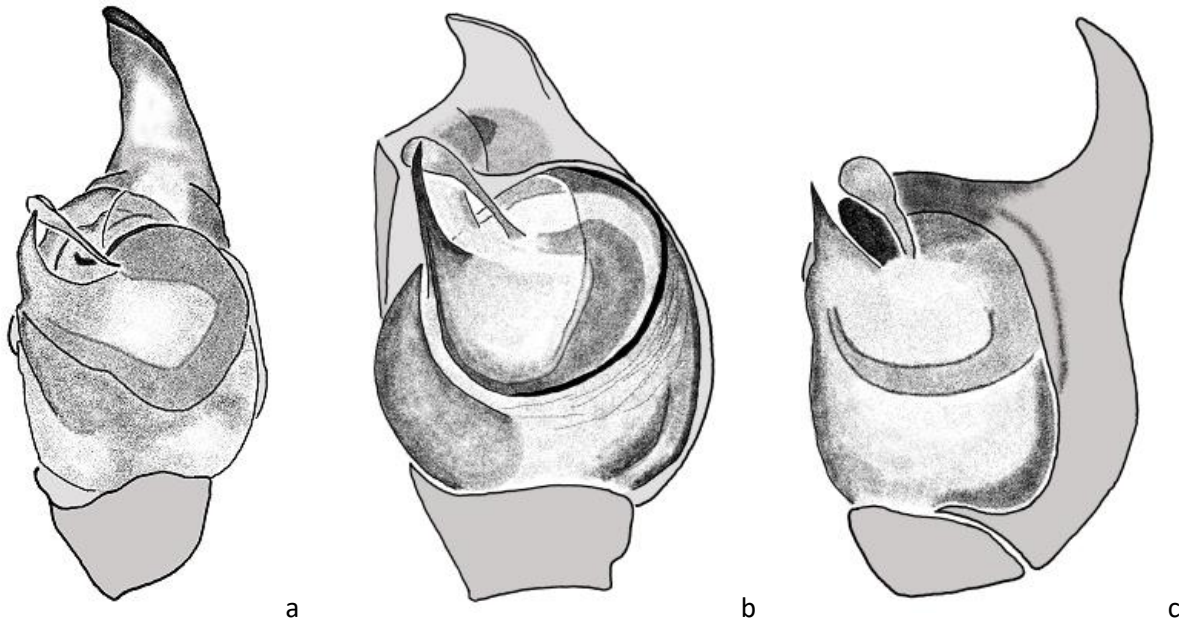
Fig. B.139: *Helvibis germani* Simon, 1895. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Levi 1964f, modified).

<i>Helvidia</i> Thorell, 1890	
Diagnosis and area	Clypeus slanting and strongly projecting anteriorly, sternum and carapace with tubercles. Only one species described from Sumatra.
Male palp	Position of weakly sclerotized paracymbium retroectal, embolus long.
Epigyne	Female undescribed.
Eyes	AME largest, close together and their area strongly protruding.
Cephalothorax	Carapace brown, eye area lighter. Circular depression in thorax. Clypeus deeply incised below eye area, slanting and strongly projecting anteriorly. Sternum and carapace with tubercles. Coxae IV widely separated by sternum.
Abdomen	Abdomen with brown and yellowish pattern, ventral shield covering anterior half and surrounding pedicel and tubercles.
Legs	Brown.
Chelicerae	No cheliceral teeth.
Colulus	Large.
Size	Male 2-2.2 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Sumatra
References	Levi, 1972; Wunderlich, 2008
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Figs B.140: *Helvidia scabricula* Thorell, 1890. a) Male, carapace, lateral view; b) Male, left palp, retrolateral view (a-b after Levi 1972, modified).

<i>Hentziectypus</i> Archer, 1946	
Diagnosis and area	Cymbium distally with hornlike projection. Embolus and conductor short. Median apophysis small, broadly attached to tegulum. Only described from the Americas.
Male palp	Cymbium distally with hornlike projection. Paracymbium hooded. Embolus and conductor short. Median apophysis small, broadly attached to tegulum. Tegulum nearly spherical, subtegulum shallow, ring-like, usually invisible from ventral side.
Epigyne	Usually with posterior lobe and without depression, with two small openings anterior to lobe. Ducts very short. Spermathecae subspherical to bean-shaped.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval.
Abdomen	Female abdomen subspherical, usually higher than long. Lower in males.
Legs	
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1-2.2 mm, female 1.3-4.7 mm
Other	This genus strongly resembles <i>Cryptachaea</i> , but is distinguished from the latter by the median apophysis broadly attached to tegulum.
Species	12
Distribution	Americas
References	Archer, 1950; Yoshida, 2008
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Figs B.141: a) *Hentziectypus globosus* (Hentz, 1850). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Paquin & Dupérré 2003, modified); b) *Hentziectypus tayrona* Buckup, Marques & Rodrigues, 2012. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Buckup et al. 2012b, modified); c) *Hentziectypus conjunctus* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Levi 1955a, modified).

<i>Heterotheridion</i> Wunderlich, 2008	
Diagnosis and area	Cymbium with blunt apical outgrowth bearing numerous tiny cusps. Only one species described. Palearctic.
Male palp	Tibia elongated in slender outgrowth. Cymbium with blunt apical outgrowth, bearing numerous tiny cusps; ventro-basally near the basal alveolus with large sickle-shaped membranous structure. Tegulum with long and coiled ducts. Internal paracymbium wide and hood-shaped, in medio-distal position. Median apophysis only visible in expanded bulbus. Conductor large. Embolus short, strongly bent.
Epigyne	Small, with median path and paired pits.
Eyes	AME smaller than PME, posterior eye row procurved as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Inferior margin of male clypeus convex.
Abdomen	Male epigaster distinctly bulging.
Legs	Very long, especially in the male. Sequence of tibial bristles 2/2/1/2. Trichobothrium on metatarsus III present.
Chelicerae	Cheliceral teeth: one anterior, none posterior.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2.2-3.5 mm, female 2.7-4.1 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Palearctic
References	Knoflach, Rollard & Thaler, 2009; Wunderlich, 2008
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Fig. B.142: *Heterotheridion nigrovariegatum* (Simon, 1873). Male, living specimen (© L. Jansen).

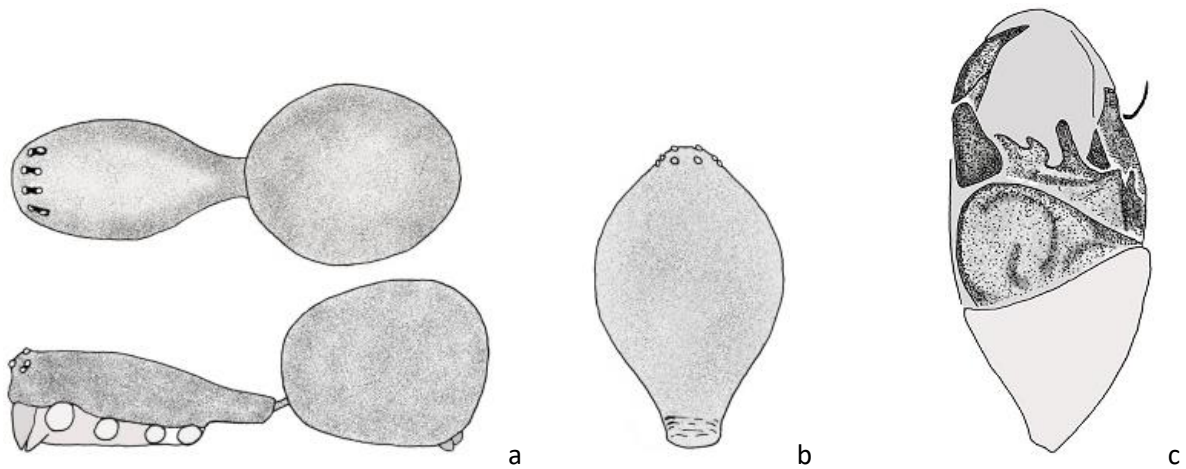


Fig. B.143: *Heterotheridion nigrovariegatum* (Simon, 1873). Male, palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).



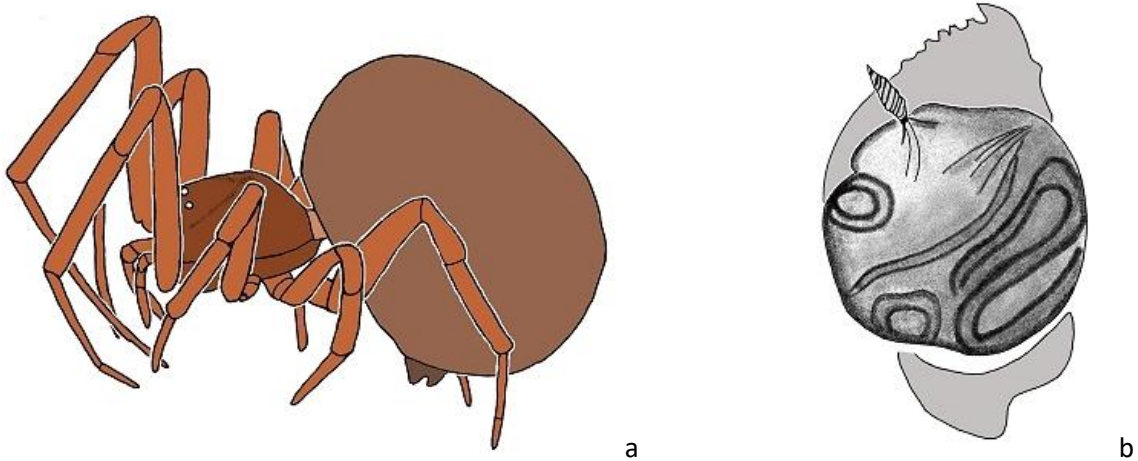
Fig. B.144: *Heterotheridion nigrovariegatum* (Simon, 1873). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Hetschkia</i> Keyserling, 1886	
Diagnosis and area	Cephalothorax sclerotized, suboval with posterior stalk in both sexes. Colulus and paired setae absent. Eyes not large, not close together. Only one species described from Brazil.
Male palp	Palp contains all sclerites; paracymbial hook near ectal margin of cymbium. Embolus short.
Epigyne	
Eyes	Eyes subequal, rather far from each other. Anterior row strongly recurved, posterior row less so as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Sclerotized, slightly granulate, suboval with posterior stalk in both sexes.
Abdomen	Suboval, unpigmented.
Legs	Yellow with tarsi brown and anterior side of each patella with a black spot.
Chelicerae	Probably with two teeth on anterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2 mm, female 2.2 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Brazil
References	Levi, 1963d, Levi & Levi, 1962
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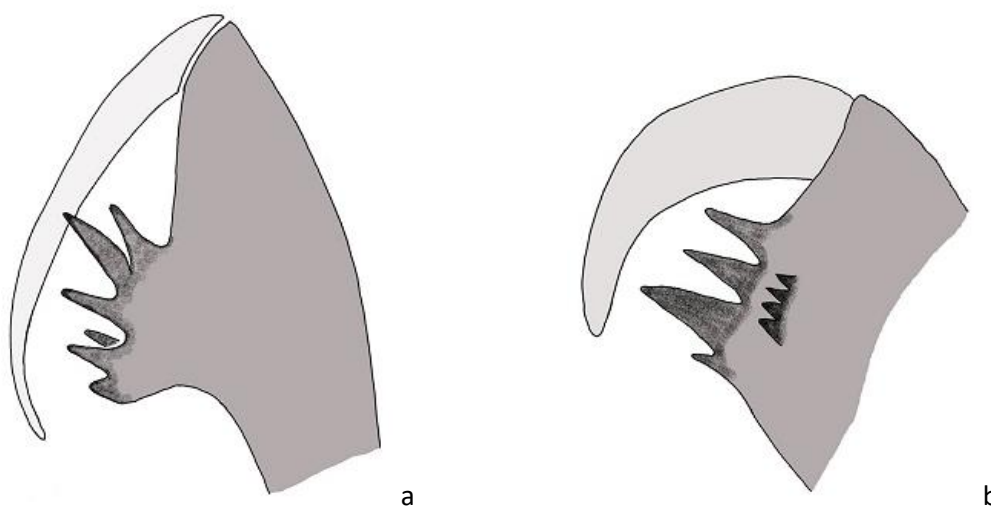
Figs B.145: *Hetschkia gracilis* Keyserling, 1886. a) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, dorsal and lateral view; b) Male, carapace, dorsal view; c) Male, palp, ventral view (a-c after Levi 1963d, modified).

<i>Histagonia</i> Simon, 1895	
Diagnosis and area	Palp with series of teeth on tip of cymbium. Only one species described from South Africa.
Male palp	Palp with series of teeth on tip of cymbium, cymbium extending beyond alveolus.
Epigyne	
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace not modified.
Abdomen	Subspherical.
Legs	Of medium length.
Chelicerae	Small.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2 mm, female 2 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	South Africa
References	Levi & Levi, 1962
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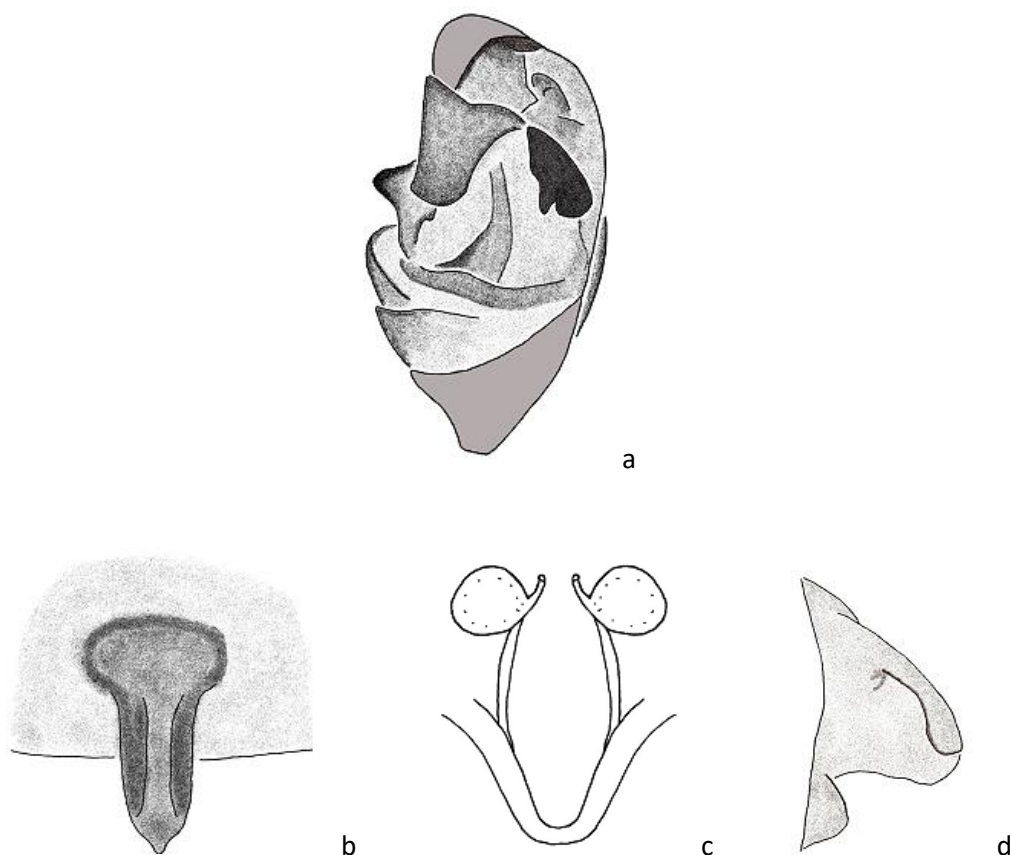
Figs B.146: *Histagonia deserticola* Simon, 1895. a) Female, habitus, lateral view (after Dippenaar-Schoeman 2014, modified); b) Male, left palp, ventral view (after Levi & Levi 1962, modified).

<i>Icona</i> Forster, 1955	
Diagnosis and area	Chelicerae straight, with large teeth. Only two species described from New Zealand.
Male palp	Palp with large conductor, large embolus, and large TTA, median apophysis very small, paracymbial hook near margin. Cymbium suboval in outline.
Epigyne	With openings leading into two atria, these into the spermathecae.
Eyes	AME smallest.
Cephalothorax	Carapace slightly sclerotized. Sternum as wide as long, pointed posteriorly and extending behind the coxae which are widely separated.
Abdomen	
Legs	Of medium length, slender, without spines; first leg longest.
Chelicerae	Chelicerae strongly enlarged in <i>Icona drama</i> , less so in <i>I. alba</i> . Straight with large teeth.
Colulus	Large. Pale
Size	Male 1.6-5 mm, female 3.5-4.3 mm
Other	Very close to <i>Enoplognatha</i> .
Species	2
Distribution	New Zealand
References	Forster, 1955 & 1964; Levi & Levi, 1962
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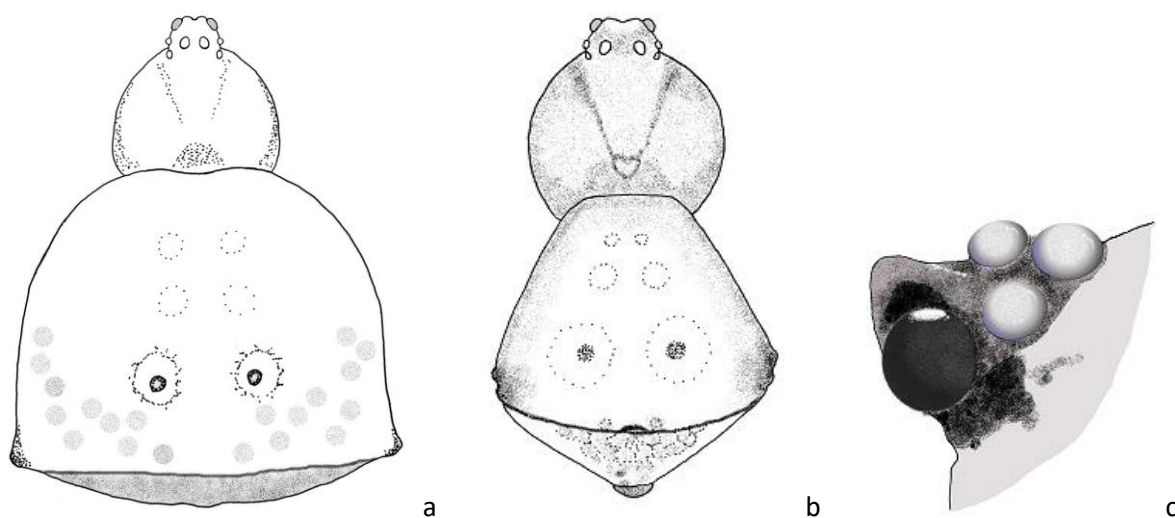
Figs B.147: *Icona drama* Forster, 1955. a) Male, chelicera, posterior view; b) Female, chelicera, posterior view (a-b after Forster 1964, modified).

<i>Jamaitidion</i> Wunderlich, 1995	
Diagnosis and area	Embolus wide. Abdomen green. Only one species described from Jamaica.
Male palp	Fairly translucent.
Epigyne	With protruding scape and posterior groove.
Eyes	Small. Eye field very wide, posterior row recurved seen as from above (more strongly so in male), AME not larger than posterior eyes. PME two diameters apart, closer to laterals. Eyes of male distinctly larger than eyes of female (lens area twice as large).
Cephalothorax	Cephalothorax in both sexes pale, behind fovea with small black spot.
Abdomen	Green, much lighter in alcohol. Sometimes wider than long, anteriorly with pair of black spots, posteriorly with a single black spot.
Legs	Tarsal claws smooth.
Chelicerae	Chelicerae slender, anterior margin with 2 large teeth.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.7 mm, female 2 mm
Other	There is some doubt whether this male and female belong to the same species.
Species	1
Distribution	Jamaica
References	Levi, 1959b (<i>Theridion jamaicense</i>); Wunderlich, 1995
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Figs B.148: *Jamaitidion jamaicense* (Levi, 1959). a) Male, left palp, ventral view; b) Female, epigyne, ventral view; c) Female, vulva, ventral view; d) Female; epigyne, lateral view (a-d after Levi 1959b, modified).

<i>Janula</i> Strand, 1932	
Diagnosis and area	AME dark and prominent, larger than other eyes. Abdomen broadly triangular. Widespread.
Male palp	Palp with long, thin and clockwise (left) embolus; large conductor.
Epigyne	Usually with large depression.
Eyes	AME dark and prominent, larger than other eyes. PME and lateral eyes often surrounded by reddish colouration, making the eyes clearly visible in the field.
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval with two conical tubercles bearing AME. AME dark and prominent, larger than other eyes.
Abdomen	Broadly triangular, usually with paired spines or outgrowths laterally.
Legs	Leg formula, 1, 4, 2, 3. First patella and tibia 2.2-2.5 times carapace length. Angular hump on fourth patella.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	
Size	Male 1.3-2.2 mm, female 1.9-4 mm
Other	
Species	21
Distribution	SE-Asia, Australia, C- and S-America
References	Yoshida & Koh, 2011
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Figs B.149: *Janula bruneiensis* Yoshida & Koh, 2011. a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; c) Female, eye region, lateral view (a-c after Yoshida & Koh 2011, modified).



Fig. B.150: *Janula bicornis* (Thorell, 1881). Male, living specimen (© G. Anderson).



Fig. B.151: *Janula* sp. Male, living specimen, Australia (© I. Macaulay).

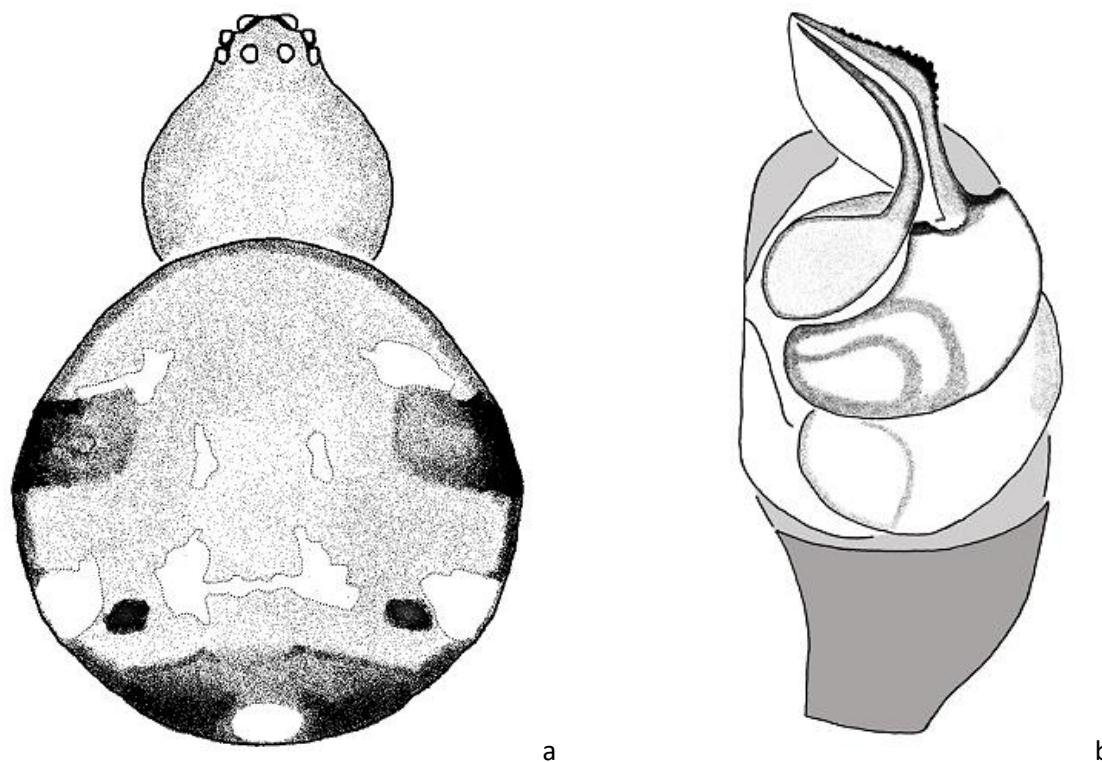


Fig. B.152: *Janula sp.* Male, living specimen, Australia (© G. Anderson).



Fig. B.153: *Janula sp.* Female, living specimen, Australia (© G. Anderson).

<i>Keijiella</i> Yoshida, 2016	
Diagnosis and area	Embolus thick. Abdomen brown with white and black lines and spots. Without distinct cardiac pattern. Only one species described from Asia.
Male palp	Embolus thick, at its base curved towards prolateral side of cymbium, median apophysis indistinct.
Epigyne	With distinct depression. Copulation ducts thick, short and straight.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	
Abdomen	Brown with white and black lines and spots. Without distinct cardiac pattern.
Legs	Leg formula: 1, 2, 4, 3 in male, 1, 4, 2, 3 in female.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.5-3 mm, female 2-5 mm
Other	Close to Parasteatoda.
Species	1
Distribution	China, Taiwan, Laos, Korea, Japan
References	Yoshida, 2016
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Figs B.154: *Keijiella oculiprominens* (Saito, 1939). a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Zhu 1998, modified); b) Male, left palp, ventral view (after Yoshida 2016, modified).



Fig. B.155: *Keijiella oculiprominens* (Saito, 1939). Female, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).



Fig. B.156: *Keijiella oculiprominens* (Saito, 1939). Male, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Kochiura</i> Archer, 1950	
Characteristic	Cymbium at top devided, the dorsal process smallest. Long filiform embolus. Characteristic abdominal pattern. Europe and S-America.
Male palp	Apex of cymbium devided but unequally so, dorsal process the smallest. Long filiform embolus, large conductor, hooked bulb-cymbium lock. Cymbial ridge setae curved towards bulb.
Epigyne	Epigynal plate ridges absent. Copulatory ducts convoluted, encircling spermathecae.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	
Abdomen	Characteristic abdominal pattern. Female sometimes with small humps.
Legs	
Chelicerae	Series of denticles on posterior margin.
Colulus	Small with two setae.
Size	Male 1.7-4.2 mm, female 1.7-4.7 mm
Other	
Species	8
Distribution	Europe, S-America
References	Agnarsson, 2004 & 2012a; Levi, 1963f (part of <i>Anelosimus</i>)
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Fig. B.157: *Kochiura aulica* (C. L. Koch, 1838). Female, living specimen (© P. Oger).

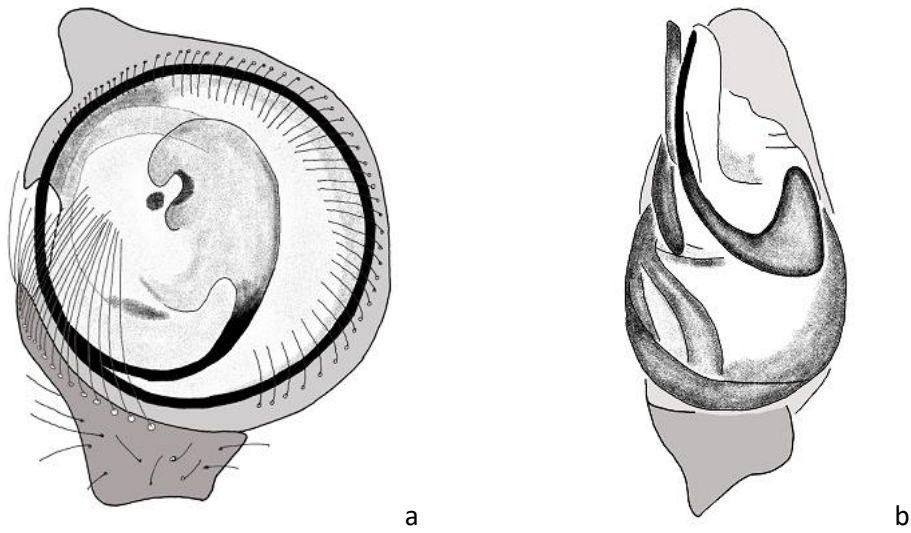
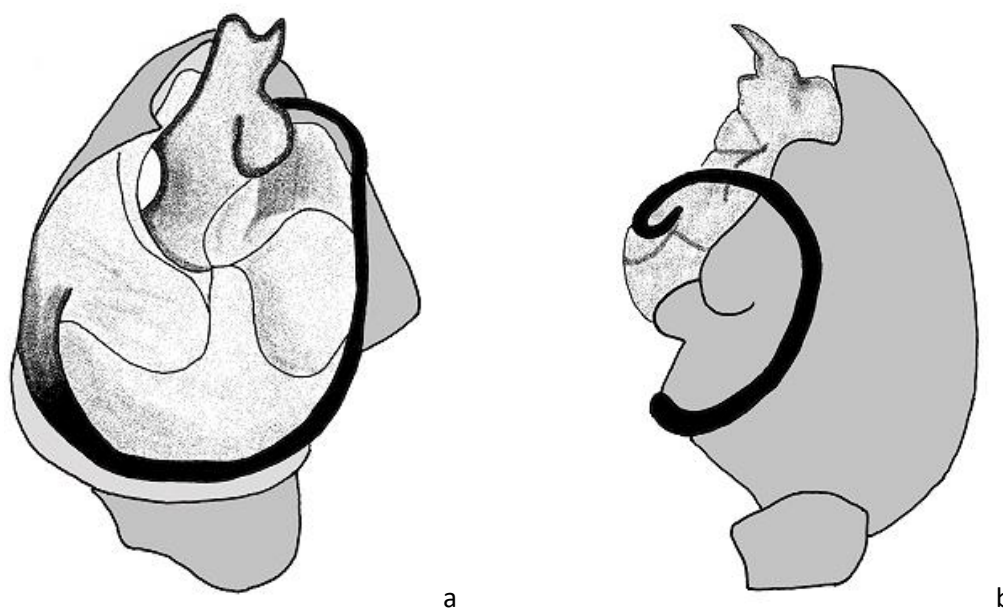


Fig. B.158: a) *Kochiura aulica* (C. L. Koch, 1838). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Rozwałka et al. 2017, modified); b) *Kochiura olaup* Levi, 1963. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Levi 1963c, modified).



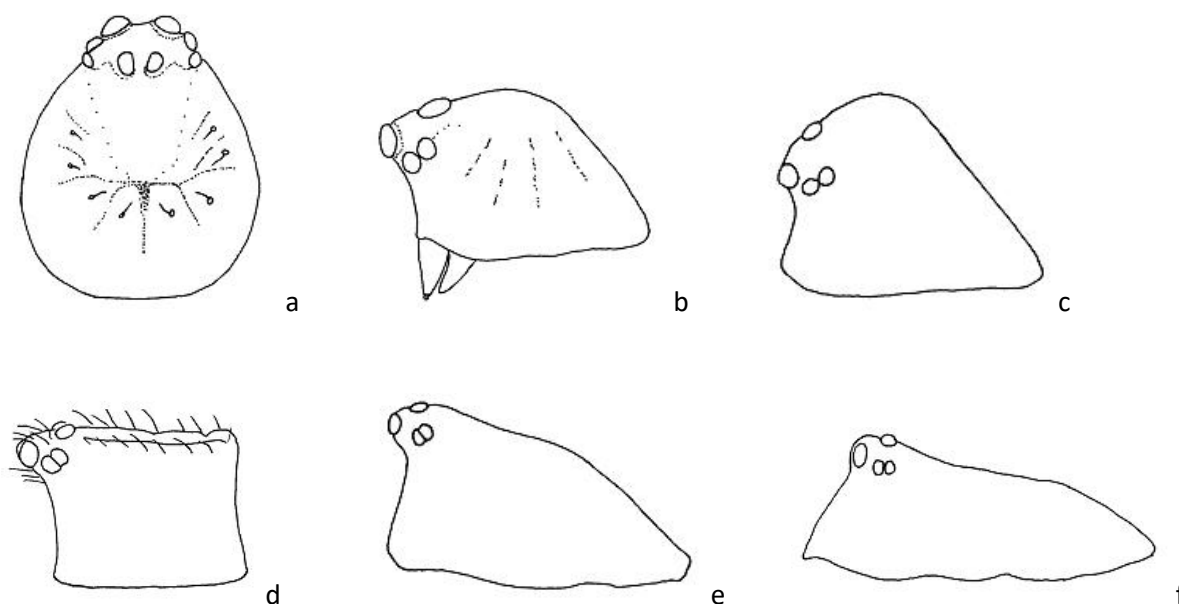
Fig. B.159: *Kochiura aulica* (C. L. Koch, 1838). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Landoppo</i> Barrion & Litsinger, 1995	
Diagnosis and area	Cymbium with lateral modification. Only one species described from Philippines.
Male palp	Lateral side of cymbium modified. Embolus long and coiled. Tip of conductor claw-like and C-shaped.
Epigyne	
Eyes	Anterior row strongly recurved as seen from above, but shorter than the straight posterior row. Median ocular quadrangle wide anteriorly and narrow posteriorly.
Cephalothorax	Carapace with broad dark grey arrow-like band with seven striae. Sternum wider than long, posterior end extended between coxae IV, hairy, hair sockets with circular yellow spots. Labium as long as wide, not rebordered but strongly recurved distally and prominently procurved basally. Clypeus height twice AME separation, with two ovoid, transverse humps.
Abdomen	Subglobular, with anterior median groove, with lateral wavy bands of alternating black and yellow patches, venter with strongly recurved epigastric fold and median transverse ridge between fold and spinnerets.
Legs	Relatively long and slender. Leg formula 1243. Tibia with two dorsal spines each, except tibia III with only one.
Chelicerae	With bifurcated promarginal tooth, retromargin toothless.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.4 mm
Other	Female undescribed.
Species	1
Distribution	Philippines
References	Barrion & Litsinger, 1995
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Figs B.160: *Landoppo misamisoriensis* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995. a) Male, left palp, ventral view; b) Idem, retrolateral view (a-b after Barrion & Litsinger 1995, modified).

<i>Lasaeola</i> Simon, 1881	
Characteristic	Male cephalothorax very high, in numerous species almost cylindrical and with dorsal furrows. Cosmopolitan without Australia and New Zealand.
Male palp	Conductor separated from tegulum. Tegular apophysis, conductor and embolus larger than in Trigonobothrys and relatively complex, median apophysis present.
Epigyne	
Eyes	AME largest.
Cephalothorax	Male cephalothorax very high, in numerous species almost cylindrical and with dorsal furrows.
Abdomen	Opisthosoma oval, usually soft but with scutum in certain species.
Legs	Dorsal tibia spines 2/2/1/2. The comb of bent hairs of tarsus IV may be indistinct.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Usually with pair of setae.
Size	Male 1.1-3.2 mm, female 1.4-4.2 mm
Other	
Species	23
Distribution	Cosmopolitan without Australia and New Zealand
References	Wunderlich, 2008
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Figs B.161: a-b) *Lasaeola algarvensis* Wunderlich, 2011. a) Male, carapace, dorsal view; b) Idem, lateral view (a-b after Wunderlich 2011, modified); c) *Lasaeola convexa* (Blackwall, 1870). Male, carapace, lateral view (after Wunderlich 2020, modified); d) *Lasaeola donaldi* Chickering, 1943. Male, carapace, lateral view (after Chickering 1943, modified); e) *Lasaeola prona* (Menge, 1868). Male, carapace, lateral view (after Paquin & Dupérré 2003, modified); f) *Lasaeola coracina* (C. L. Koch, 1837). Male, carapace, lateral view (after Wunderlich 2015, modified).



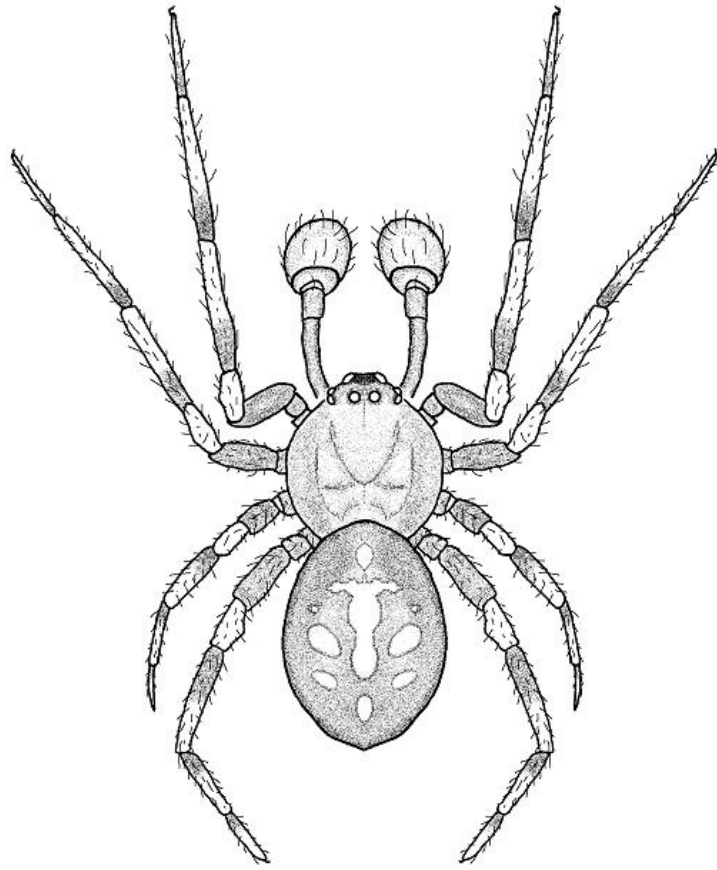
Fig. B.162: *Lasaeola convexa* (Blackwall, 1870). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



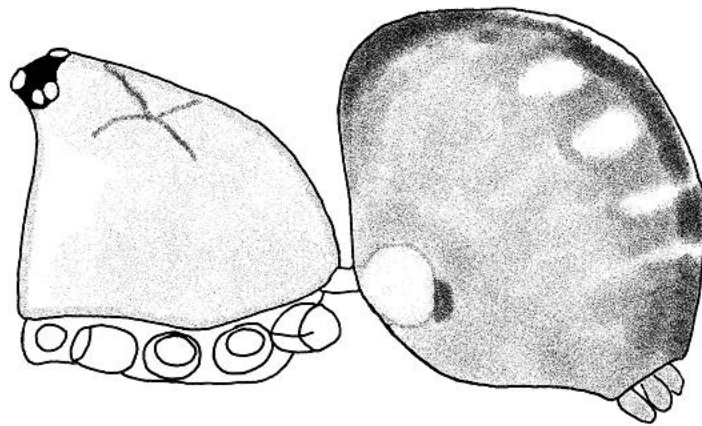
Fig. B.163: *Lasaeola oceanica* Simon, 1883. Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.164: *Lasaeola prona* (Menge, 1868). Male, palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).



a



b

Figs B.165: *Lasaeola yoshidai* (Ono, 1991). a) Male, habitus, dorsal view; b) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Ono et al. 1991, modified).

<i>Latrodectus</i> Walckenaer, 1805	
Diagnosis and area	Embolus very long, with several coils, lateral eyes separated by their diameter or more. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Embolus very long, with several coils. Cymbium modified, asymmetrical, small as compared to bulbus. Paracymbium hook-like. Subtegulum and tegulum small, hidden by large distal sclerites of bulbus. Tegulum largely filled by broad sperm duct. Conductor membranous and slender.
Epigyne	Sclerotized, with ovoid depression. Vulva with paired dumbbell-shaped receptacula and coiled connecting ducts.
Eyes	Lateral eyes separated by their diameter or more.
Cephalothorax	Carapace rather wide in thoracic region. Cephalothorax smooth. Clypeus short. Stridulatory organ inconspicuous.
Abdomen	Opisthosoma large and subspherical in female, slender and cylindrical in male. Dorsum in female covered with modified hairs. Colouration sexually dimorphic, males variegated or colourful, females often with faint pattern, comparatively dark.
Legs	Moderately long, stout in female, slender in male, first pair usually longer than fourth. Legs of male densely covered with fine hairs. Tarsal comb on leg IV well developed. Metatarsi I-III with one trichobothrium.
Chelicerae	Small, margins toothless.
Colulus	Large with 8-15 setae in female, three in male.
Size	Male 2.8-3 mm, female 3.2-23 mm
Other	Males much smaller than females.
Species	31
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Levi & Levi, 1962; Levi, 1959; Knoflach, 2002; Wunderlich, 2008
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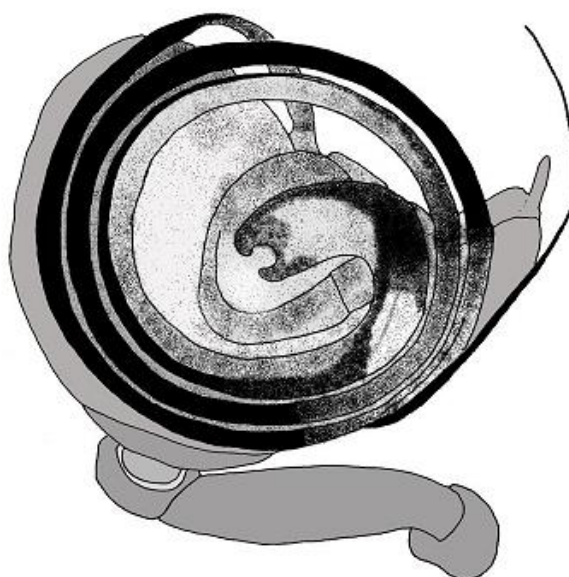


Fig. B.166: *Latrodectus mactans* (Fabricius, 1775). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Kaston 1970, modified).



Fig. B.167: *Latrodectus renivulvatus* Dahl, 1902. Female, living specimen (© B. Knoflach).



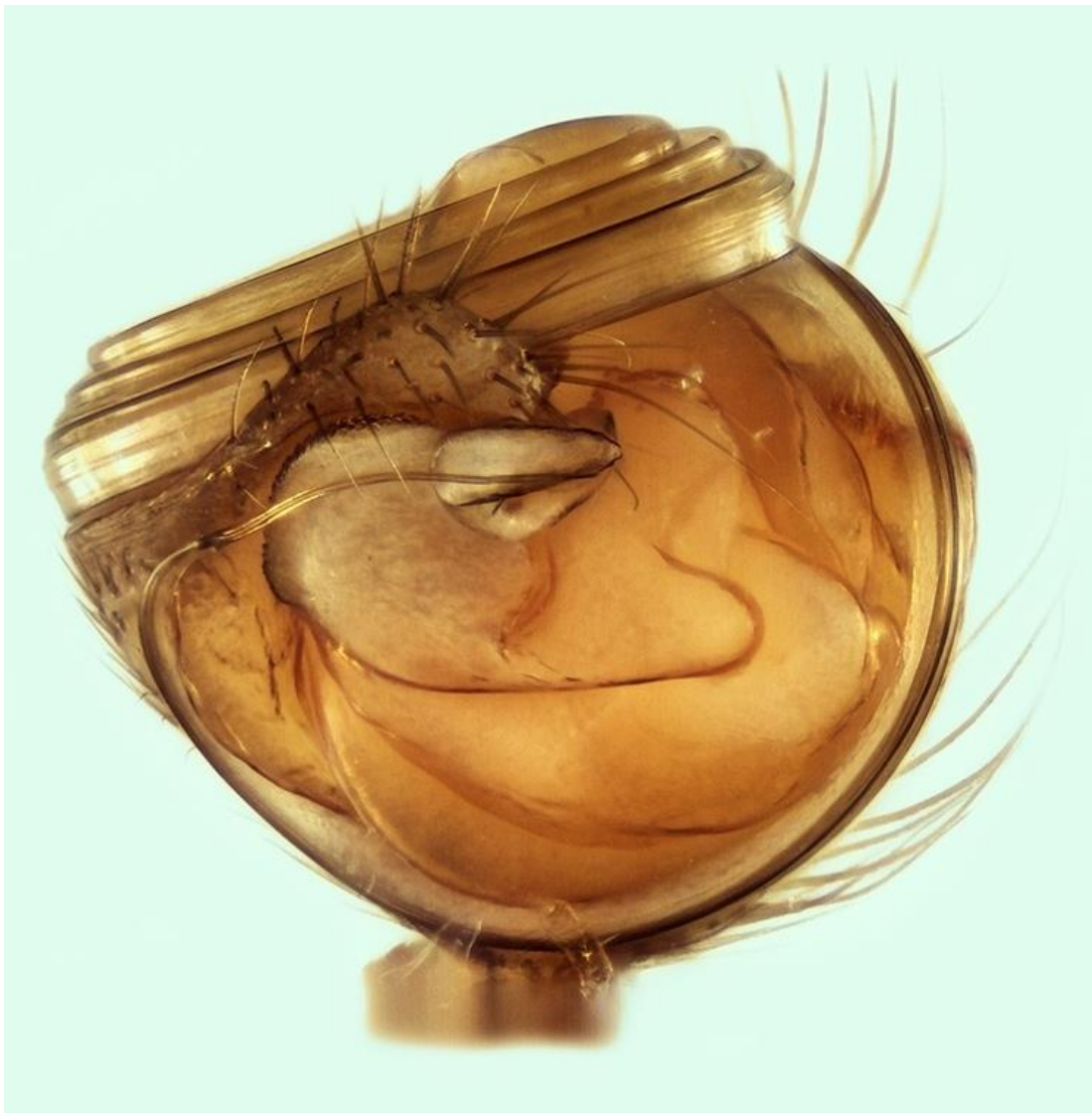
Fig. B.168: *Latrodectus dahli* Levi, 1959. Male and female, living specimens (© B. Knoflach).



a



b



c

Figs B.169: *Latrodectus tredecimguttatus* (Rossi, 1790). a) Male, left palp, ventral view, b) Idem, retrolateral view; c) Idem, prolateral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.170: *Latrodectus geometricus* C. L. Koch, 1841. Female with egg sac (© P. Webb).



Fig. B.171: *Latrodectus renivulvatus* Dahl, 1902. Male, living specimen (© P. Webb).

<i>Macaridion</i> Wunderlich, 1992	
Diagnosis and area	Eyes very small and widely separated, field very wide. All eyes subequal. Anterior row recurved, posterior row slightly procurved. Only one species described from Madeira.
Male palp	Small, embolus with membranous seam. Tibia twice as long as patella. Cymbium disto-ventrally not excavated, distinctly longer than bulbus. Bulbus small, with all sclerites and additional transparent outgrowth of tegulum.
Epigyne	Small, without a groove, with pair of small, widely separated openings.
Eyes	Eyes very small and widely separated, field very wide. All eyes subequal. Anterior row recurved, posterior row slightly procurved as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Stridulation organ composed of plectrum on anterior part of abdomen and ridge on posterior part of cephalothorax.
Abdomen	Male abdomen oval, epigaster not bulging. Female abdomen wider than long. Light yellow, with two rows of three faint black spots.
Legs	All tibiae with one dorsal bristle, metatarsus III and IV without trichobothrium. Legs rather long. Tarsal claws very small.
Chelicerae	Anterior margin with 1 tooth, posterior margin smooth.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2.5 mm, female 2.4 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Canary Is., Madeira
References	Bristowe, 1925 (<i>Theridion barreti</i>); Wunderlich, 1992 & 2008
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Fig. B.172: *Macaridion barreti* (Kulczyński, 1899). Female, living specimen (© B. Knoflach).

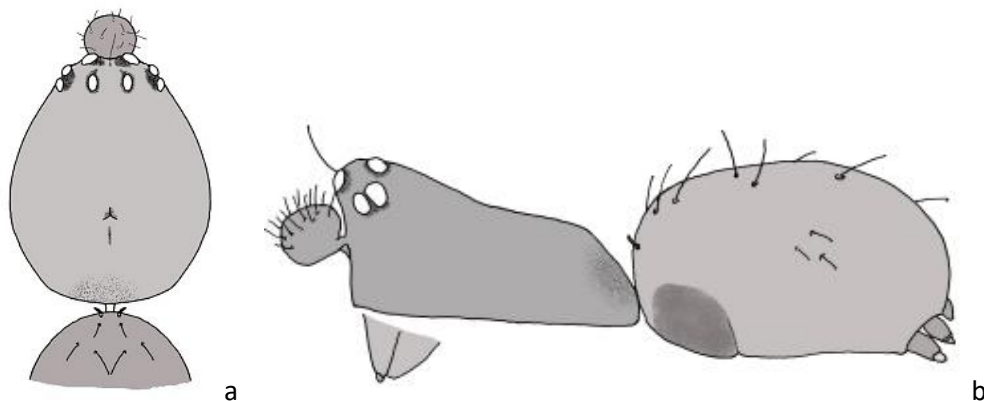


Fig. B.173: *Macaridion barreti* (Kulczyński, 1899). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.174: *Macaridion barreti* (Kulczyński, 1899). Male, palp, retrolateral view (© P. Oger).

<i>Magnopholcomma</i> Wunderlich, 2008	
Diagnosis and area	Male cephalothorax with bipartite fovea and large globular clypeal outgrowth, without field of dense hairs in the gap with the clypeus. Abdomen without scutum. Only one species described from Australia.
Male palp	Palp with retrodistal marginal, hook-shaped paracymbium. Embolus long, guided and hidden by long conductor.
Epigyne	Female undescribed.
Eyes	PME separated by more than their diameter, AME not larger than laterals.
Cephalothorax	Cephalothorax with bipartite fovea and large globular clypeal outgrowth, without field of dense hairs in the gap with the clypeus. The outgrowth itself bears long hairs. Labium fused to sternum. Red brown. Cephalothorax oval, not rugose, with few anterior long hairs, a single hair between AME. Fovea bipartite. Sternum long, narrow, extended between coxae IV.
Abdomen	A single pair of opisthosomal stridulatory spines. Opistosoma fairly long, not elongated beyond spinnerets, grey. Dorsally with long hairs. Epigaster weakly sclerotized.
Legs	Fairly long and slender, red brown. Hairs fairly distinct. All tibiae with a single thin bristle. Paired tarsal claws with long teeth, unpaired claw distinctly smaller.
Chelicerae	Small, anterior margin of furrow with 3 teeth, posterior margin with single tiny tooth.
Colulus	Colulus large, bearing two long setae.
Size	Male 3.8 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Australia
References	Wunderlich, 2008
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



Figs B.175: *Magnopholcomma globulus* Wunderlich, 2008. a) Male, cephalothorax, dorsal view; b) Male, carapace and abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Wunderlich 2008, modified).



Fig. B.176: *Magnopholcomma globulus* Wunderlich, 2008. Male, living specimen, Australia (© G. Anderson).

<i>Meotipa</i> Simon, 1894	
Diagnosis and area	Female abdomen with spine-like structures. Legs very long. Only described from SE-Asia.
Male palp	Conductor surpasses cymbium edge, more or less spoon-shaped, widened distally. Cymbium truncated, barely extended beyond alveolus. Embolus short to very long.
Epigyne	With deep pit-like atrium or plate lodging the copulatory pores. Fertilization ducts prominent, relatively long, sometimes longer than spermatheca.
Eyes	Relatively large, somewhat variable, uniform in size or median eyes larger than lateral eyes. AME dark, remainder white.
Cephalothorax	
Abdomen	Females with unusual abdomen outline, tip projecting upward and backward over the spinnerets, with rounded apical knob bearing conspicuous black flattened spines or scales, often also on the rear face of the abdomen. With one or two pairs of characteristic lateral humps. Vividly coloured in white and black, often red. Male abdomen not partly sclerotized anteriorly.
Legs	Darkened tip femur and tibia of legs I and IV with brush-like group of enlarged flattened setae. In female, metatarsi are considerably thinner than tibiae (1/2–1/3 width). Formula 1423.
Chelicerae	Chelicerae with 1 tooth on apex of median edge, 0–2 denticles on the apical margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.1-5 mm, female 1.8-5.7 mm
Other	Males much smaller than females. Close to <i>Chryso</i> .
Species	12
Distribution	SE-Asia
References	Deeleman-Reinhold, 2009; Yoshida 2009b
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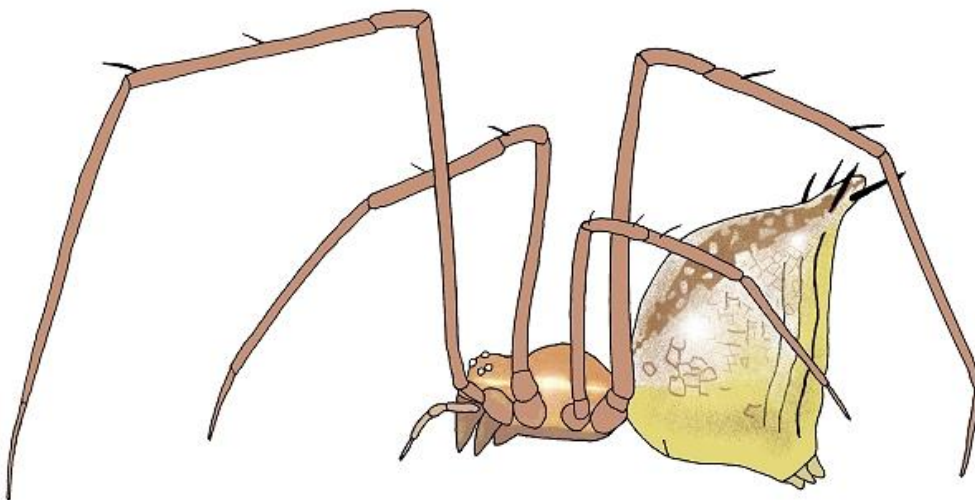
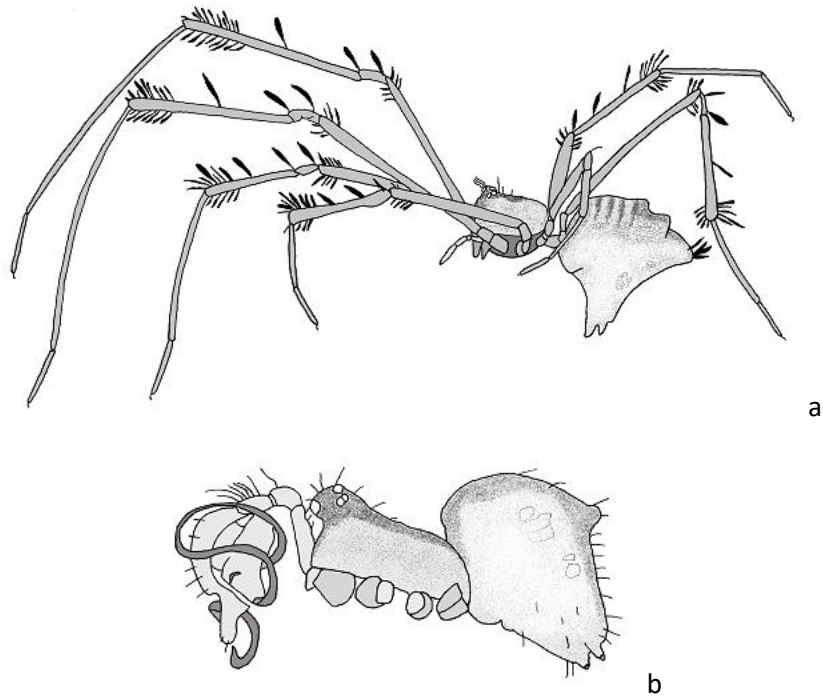


Fig. B.177: *Meotipa argyrodiformis* (Yaginuma, 1952). Female, habitus, lateral view (after Yaginuma 1986, modified).



Figs B.178: *Meotipa bituberculata* Deeleman-Reinhold, 2009. a) Female, habitus, lateral view; b) Male, cephalothorax, palp and abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Deeleman-Reinhold 2009, modified).

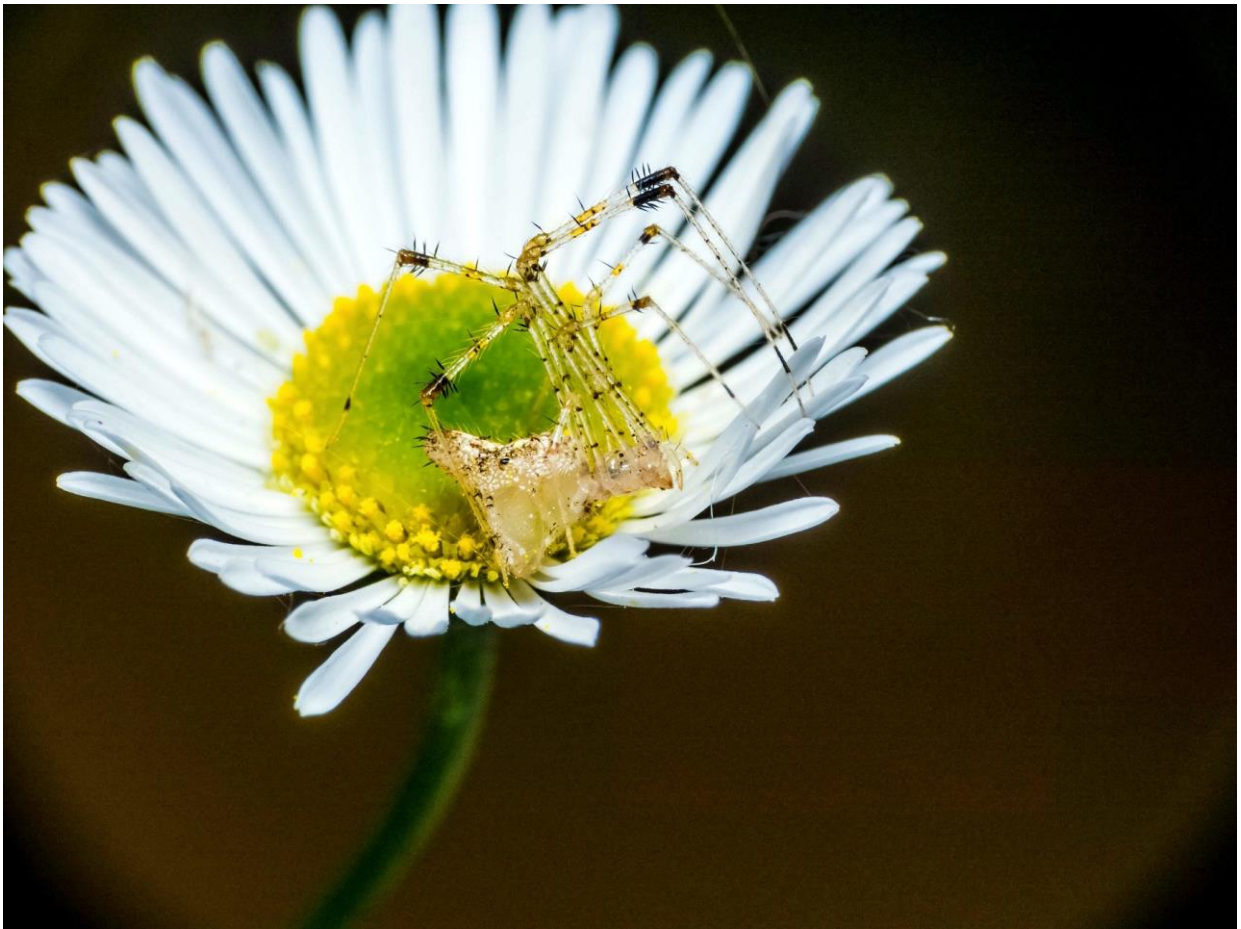
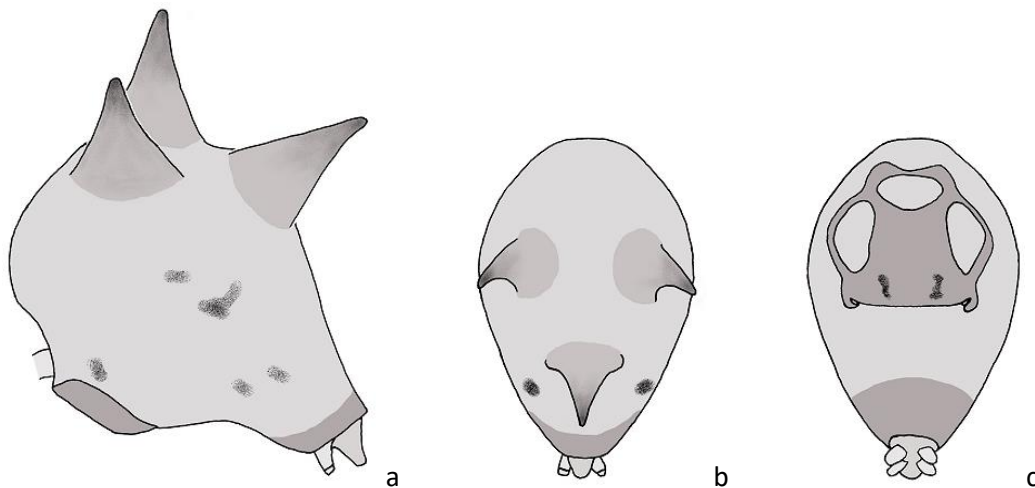


Fig. B.179: *Meotipa* sp. Female, living specimen, Australia (© R. Whyte).

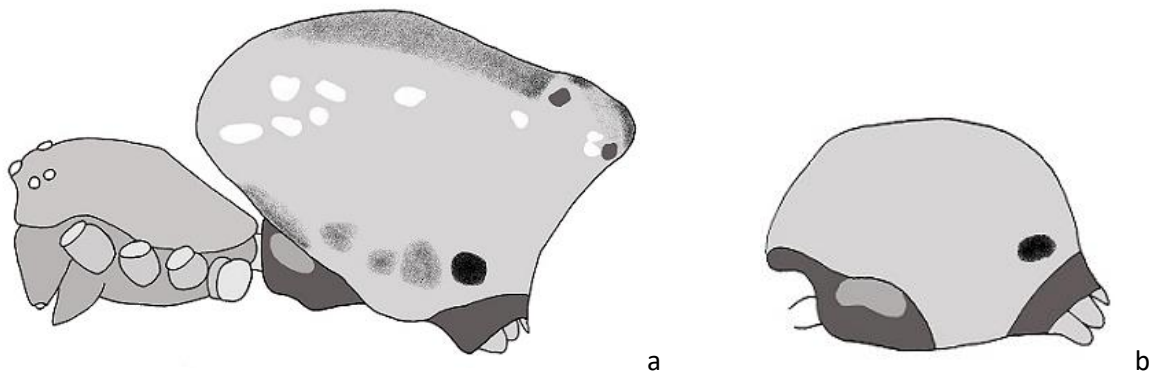


Fig. B.180: *Meotipa* sp. Female, living specimen, Australia (© G. Anderson).

<i>Molione</i> Thorell, 1892	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen with dorsal spine-like projections or humps. Strongly sclerotized epigastric area and sclerotized ring around spinnerets. Only described from SE-Asia.
Male palp	Cymbium with hooded paracymbium.
Epigyne	Sclerotized; openings indistinct.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace not modified.
Abdomen	With dorsal spine-like projections or humps. Strongly sclerotized epigastric area and sclerotized ring around spinnerets.
Legs	
Chelicerae	As long as carapace height, probably with two teeth on anterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.5-2.3 mm, female 1.7-3 mm
Other	
Species	6
Distribution	SE-Asia
References	Levi & Levi, 1962; Yoshida, 2003b
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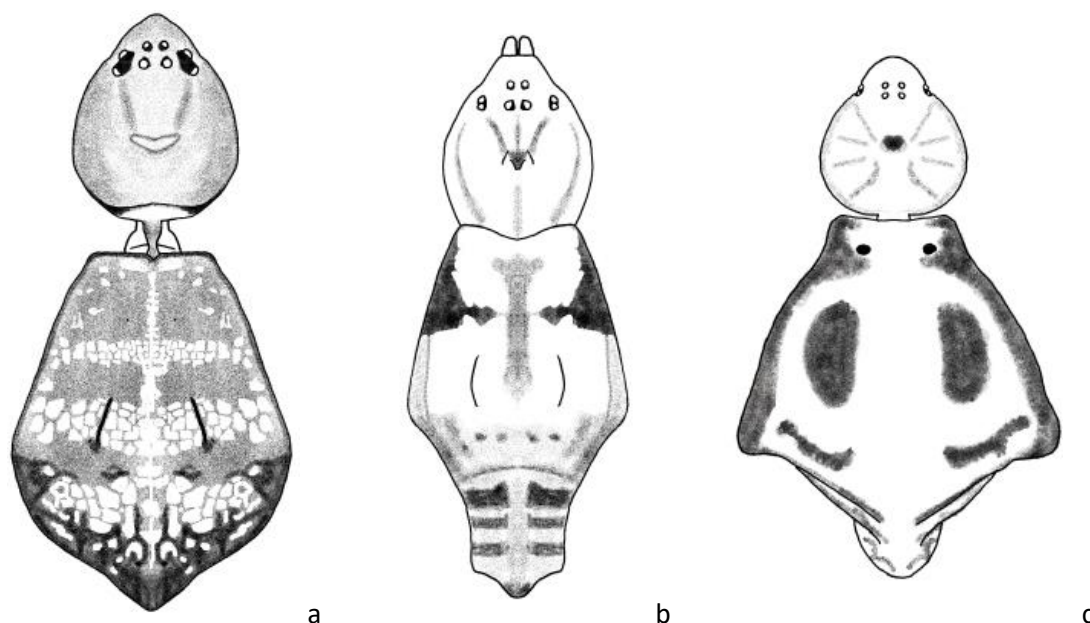


Figs B.181: *Molione triacantha* Thorell, 1892. a) Female, abdomen, lateral view; b) Male, abdomen, dorsal view; c) Idem, ventral view (a-c after Yoshida 1982, modified).

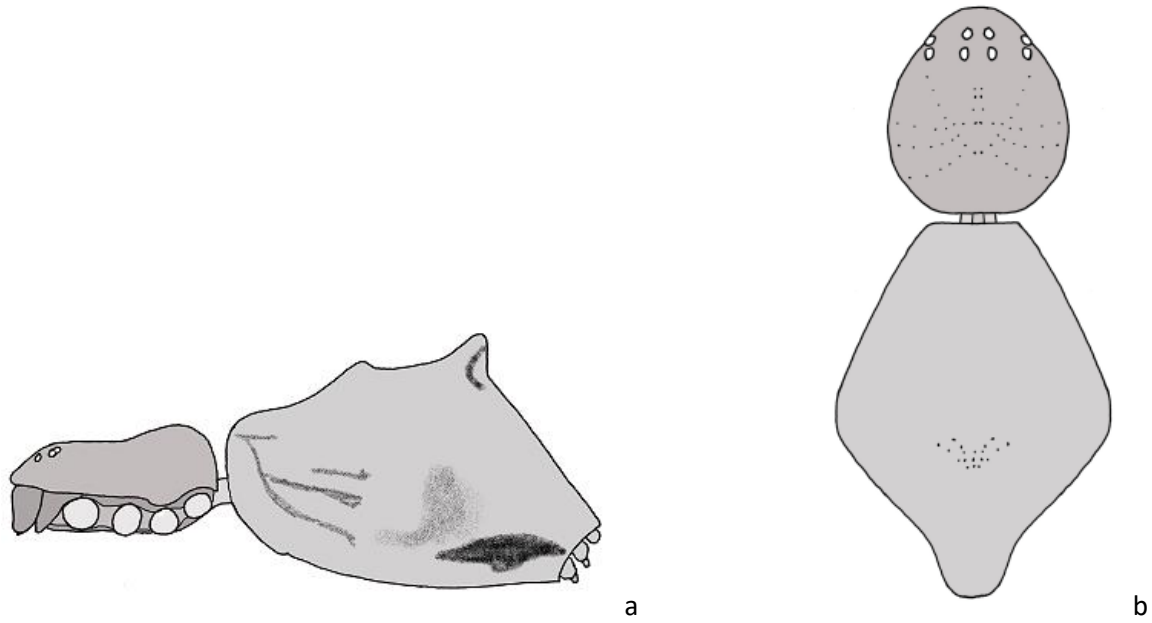


Figs B.182: *Molione christae* Yoshida, 2003. a) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; b) Male, abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Yoshida 2003b, modified).

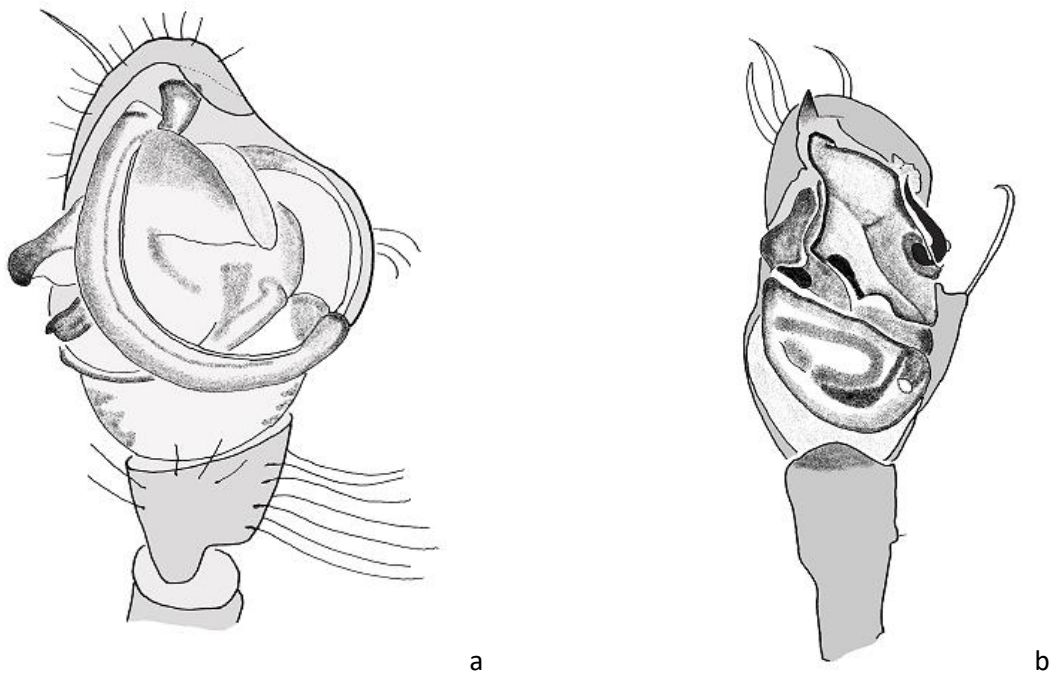
<i>Moneta</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871	
Diagnosis and area	Clypeus extending far in front of eyes. Eye region not black. Eye rows more or less parallel in dorsal view. Abdomen elongated with two humps. Truncated in front, not overhanging cephalothorax. Widespread.
Male palp	Palp extremely complex, usually with lateral projection on margin of cymbium.
Epigyne	
Eyes	Eye rows more or less parallel in dorsal view. Eye markings indistinct, very small or pale. Laterals touching.
Cephalothorax	Carapace extending far in front of the eyes.
Abdomen	Elongated with two humps. Truncated in front, not overhanging cephalothorax.
Legs	Leg formula 1423, all legs usually without spines or bristles except "serrated bristles" on fourth leg pair, usually pale yellow to brown, without spots or marks, with few short, weak hairs, tarsus very short.
Chelicerae	Small, with two teeth on anterior margin of fang furrow, with tooth on posterior margin.
Colulus	
Size	Male 2.2-5 mm, female 2.1-6.1 mm
Other	
Species	21
Distribution	Africa, Australia, SE-Asia
References	Okuma, 1994; Rainbow, 1920
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Figs B.184: a) *Moneta caudifera* (Dönitz & Strand, 1906). Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Seo 1985, modified); b) *Moneta mirabilis* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Okuma 1994, modified); c) *Moneta tumida* Zhu, 1998. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Zhu 1998, modified).



Figs B.185: *Moneta coercervus* (Roberts, 1978). a) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; b) Idem, dorsal view (a-b after Roberts 1978, modified).



Figs B.186: a) *Moneta tanikawai* (Yoshida, 1991). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Yoshida 2003a, modified); b) *Moneta uncinata* Zhu, 1998. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Song et al. 1999, modified).

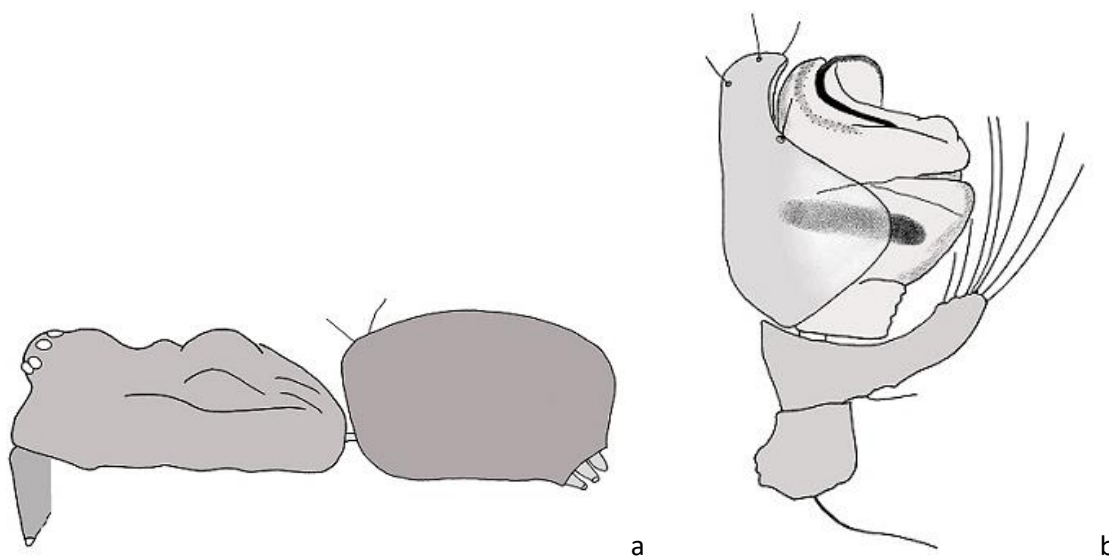


Fig. B.187: *Moneta australis* (Keyserling, 1890). Female, living specimen (© G. Anderson).



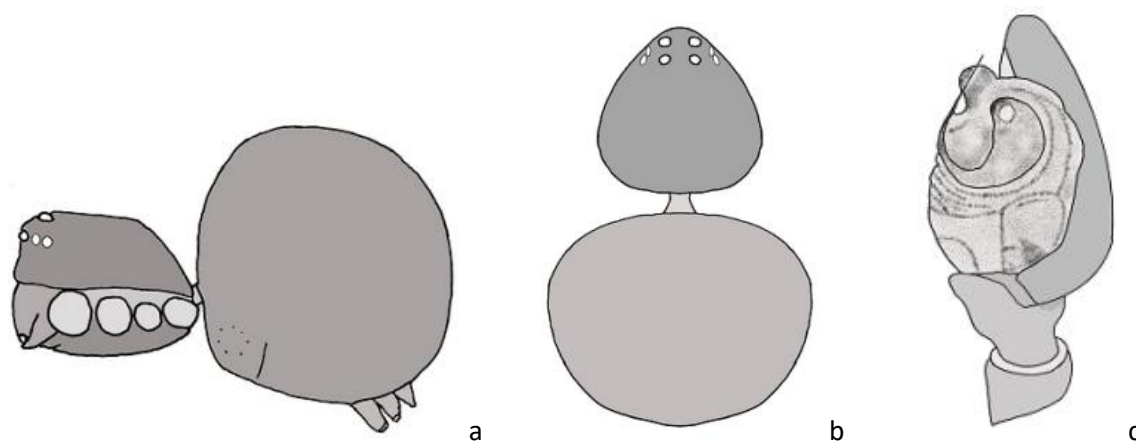
Fig. B.188: *Moneta cf. variabilis* Rainbow, 1920. Male, living specimen, Australia (© G. Anderson).

<i>Montanidion</i> Wunderlich, 2011	
Diagnosis and area	Male palpal tibia enlarged, with long hairs. Only one species described from Malaysia.
Male palp	Tibia enlarged, with long hairs. Cymbium widened by translucent part. Embolus and conductor long.
Epigyne	Female undescribed.
Eyes	Eye field as wide as cephalothorax. Posterior row slightly recurved as seen from above. PME spaced by almost two times their diameter.
Cephalothorax	Cephalothorax slightly longer than wide, modified with some humps. Fovea large and deep. Clypeus high. Sternum separates coxae IV by their diameter.
Abdomen	Epigaster not bulging.
Legs	Long and slender, I longest. Tarsal claws small, comb of tarsus IV well developed.
Chelicerae	Anterior margin with one small tooth, posterior margin without teeth.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.9 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Malaysia
References	Wunderlich, 2011
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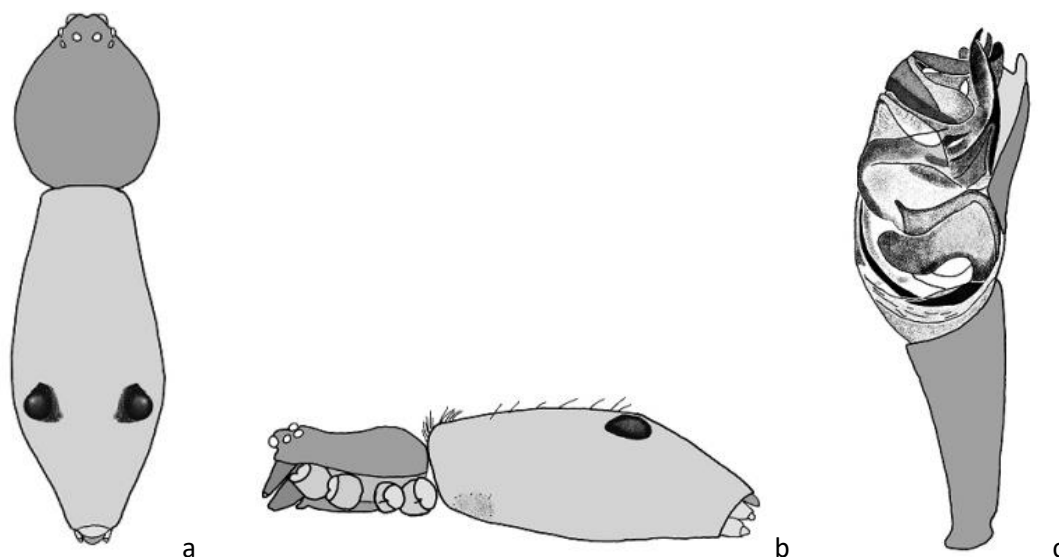
Figs B.189: *Montanidion kuantanense* Wunderlich, 2011. a) Male, carapace and abdomen, lateral view; b) Male, right palp, retroventral view (a-b after Wunderlich 2011, modified).

<i>Nanume</i> Saaristo, 2006	
Diagnosis and area	Colourless lateral eyes. Only one species described from Seychelles.
Male palp	Palpal structure diagnostic but no noticeable features.
Epigyne	Very pale, adnexae visible without clearing. External openings of ducts poorly sclerotized. Lateral margins of central depression, into which ducts open, unsclerotized, very difficult to see.
Eyes	Colourless LE, PME pinkish grey ringed with black, AME appear black when viewed from in front. ME form regular square.
Cephalothorax	Carapace of female very pale yellow without markings, male carapace slightly darker yellow-orange. Sternum pale yellow.
Abdomen	Globular, pale yellow-white with only one pair of small white spots on anterior half.
Legs	Pale yellow.
Chelicerae	No cheliceral teeth visible.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.1 mm, female 1.4 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Seychelles
References	Roberts, 1983 (<i>Theridion naneum</i>); Saaristo, 2006 & 2010
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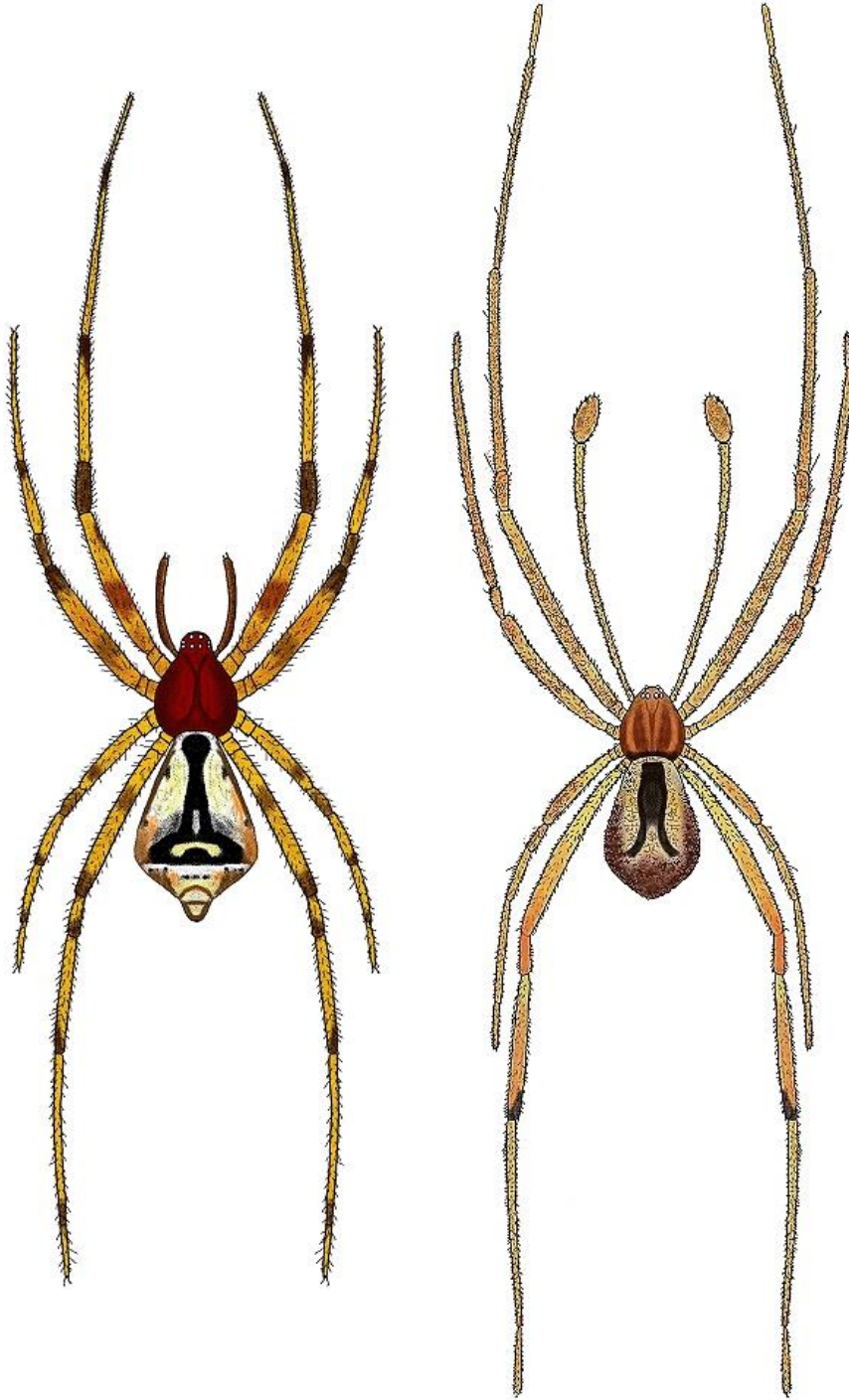


Figs B.190: *Nanume naneum* (Roberts, 1983). a) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; b) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; c) male, left palp, retrolateral view (a-c after Saaristo 2010, modified).

<i>Neopisinus</i> Marques, Buckup & Rodrigues, 2011	
Diagnosis and area	Eyes in small group, raised. Palp with huge three-dimensional conductor, with two tapered projections and one with bifurcated apex. Only described from the Americas.
Male palp	With huge three-dimensional conductor, with two tapered projections and one with bifurcated apex.
Epigyne	Well developed, usually mushroom-like or rectangular.
Eyes	Eight eyes in two curved rows in dorsal view.
Cephalothorax	Carapace subcircular, head narrow, thoracic region high, from fovea onwards with longitudinal grooves usually reaching posterior margin; with cephalic and thoracic ridges and fusiform bristles.
Abdomen	With two dorsal tubercles, generally elongated, subtriangular or oval without tubercles.
Legs	Very long, with setae, formula usually 1423 in both sexes.
Chelicerae	Cylindrical, tapered towards apex; promargin with one or without teeth in females; retromargin without teeth.
Colulus	Small with two setae.
Size	Male 2.2-5.6 mm, female 2.4-7.1 mm
Other	Female palp with long claw with five teeth.
Species	9
Distribution	Americas
References	Marques, Buckup & Rodrigues, 2011
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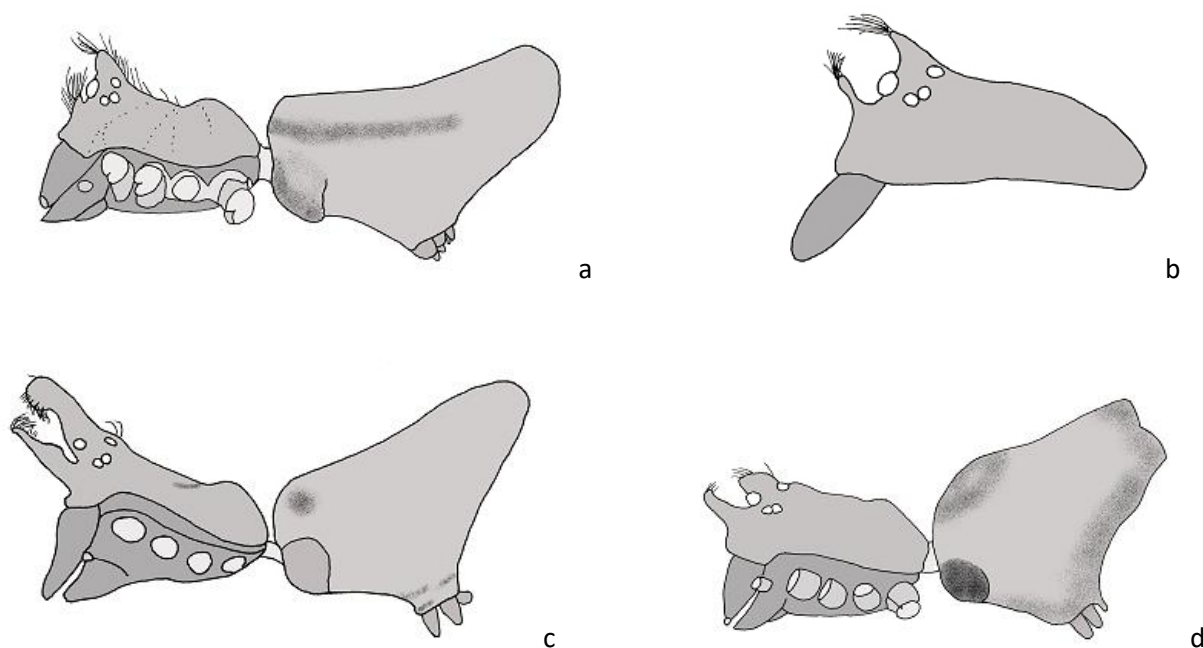


Figs B.191: *Neopisinus fiapo* Marques, Buckup & Rodrigues, 2011. a) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; c) Male, palp, ventral view (a-c after Marques et al. 2011, modified).



Figs B.192: *Neopisinus bigibbosus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1896). Female and male, habitus, dorsal view (after O. Pickard-Cambridge 1896, modified).

<i>Neospintharus</i> Exline, 1950	
Diagnosis and area	Male cephalothorax with 2 anterior projections. AME on ocular tubercle at extremity of clypeal groove. Widespread.
Male palp	Embolus unridged; distally widened TTA.
Epigyne	
Eyes	AME on ocular tubercle at extremity of clypeal groove.
Cephalothorax	Carapace of male with ocular projection and elongated clypeal projection. Modified setae on clypeal as well as on ocular projections. Median eyes in male on posterior side of tubercles. General colouration uniform light brown.
Abdomen	Opisthosoma truncated, posterior end with several humps.
Legs	Often long; first pair longest, third pair always shortest.
Chelicerae	With marginal teeth.
Colulus	Colulus fairly large.
Size	Male 1.9-4.6 mm, female 2.1-5.8 mm
Other	
Species	13
Distribution	Americas, SE-Asia, Middle East
References	Aggnarson, 2004
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Figs B.193: a) *Neospintharus baekamensis* Seo, 2010. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Seo 2010, modified); b) *Neospintharus bicornis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880). Male, carapace, lateral view (after Exline & Levi 1962, modified); c) *Neospintharus nipponicus* (Kumada, 1990). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Kumada 1990, modified); d) *Neospintharus fur* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Yoshida 2003a, modified).

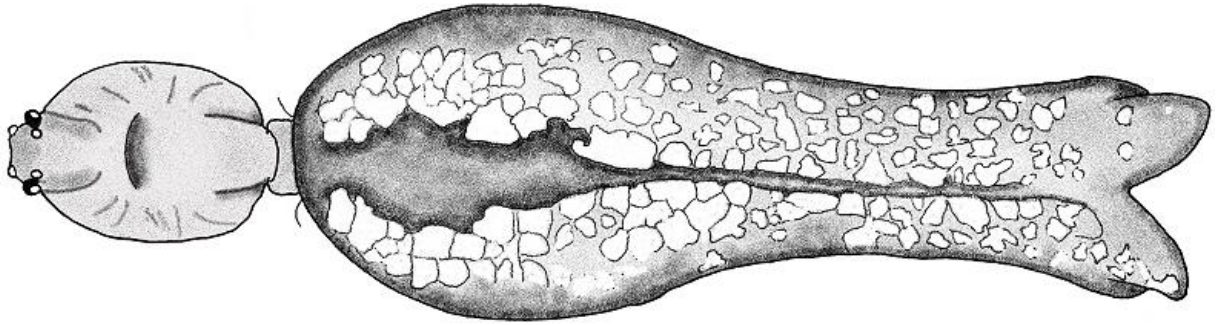
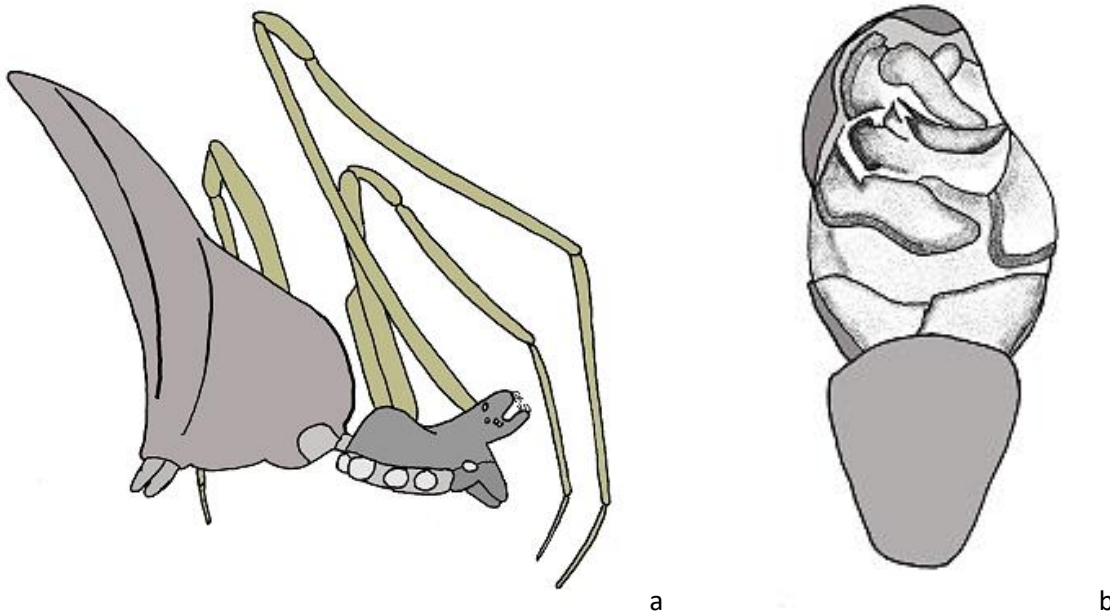


Fig. B.194: *Neospintharus syriacus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872). Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, dorsal view (after Kaya et al. 2009, modified).



Figs B.195: a) *Neospintharus trigonum* (Hentz, 1850). Male, habitus, lateral view (after F. O. Pickard-Cambridge 1902, modified); b) *Neospintharus fur* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Yoshida 2003a, modified).



Fig. B.196: *Neospintharus syriacus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872). Male, habitus, lateral view (© P. Oger).

<i>Neottiura</i> Menge, 1868	
Diagnosis and area	Male palp large to very large, femur long and slender, cymbium large, asymmetrical, and apically modified/extending. Males vaguely ant-like. Holarctic.
Male palp	Large to very large, femur long and slender. Cymbium large, tip with distal projection; paracymbium hooded.
Epigyne	With ventral or posterior projection.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval, longer than wide; eye region projecting. Male clypeus very high and ventrally protruding.
Abdomen	Abdomen spherical in female, elongate in male. Sometimes with dorso-distal hook. Epigaster not bulging.
Legs	Relatively long; first patella and tibia about 2 times carapace length. Male femur IV in some species with ventro-basal spur. Sequence of the tibial bristles 2/2/1/2, trichobothrium on metatarsus III present.
Chelicerae	Bulging, fangs small.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.5-4.5 mm, female 1.8-4.5 mm
Other	Males of some species are similar to ants.
Species	7
Distribution	Holarctic
References	Levi, 1956; Wunderlich, 2008; Yoshida, 2001b
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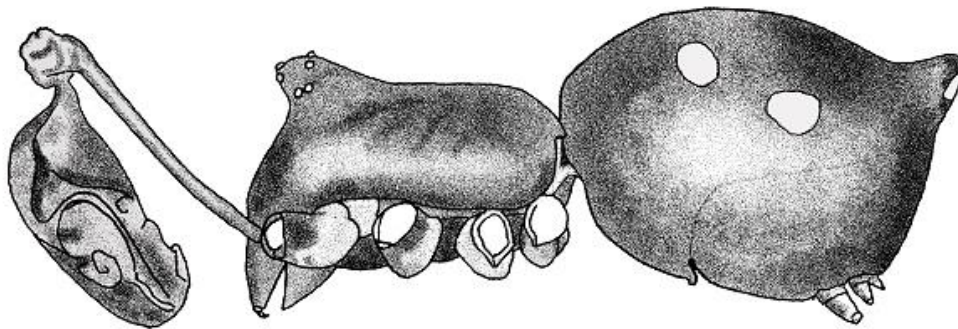


Fig. B.197: *Neottiura uncinata* (Lucas, 1846). Male, cephalothorax, palp and abdomen (after Levy 1998, modified).



Fig. B.198: *Neottiura uncinata* (Lucas, 1846). Female, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



a



b

Figs B.199: a) *Neottiura bimaculata* (Linnaeus, 1767). Male, palp, retrolateral view; b) *Neottiura herbigrada* (Simon, 1873). Male, palp, retrolateral view (a-b © P. Oger 2020).

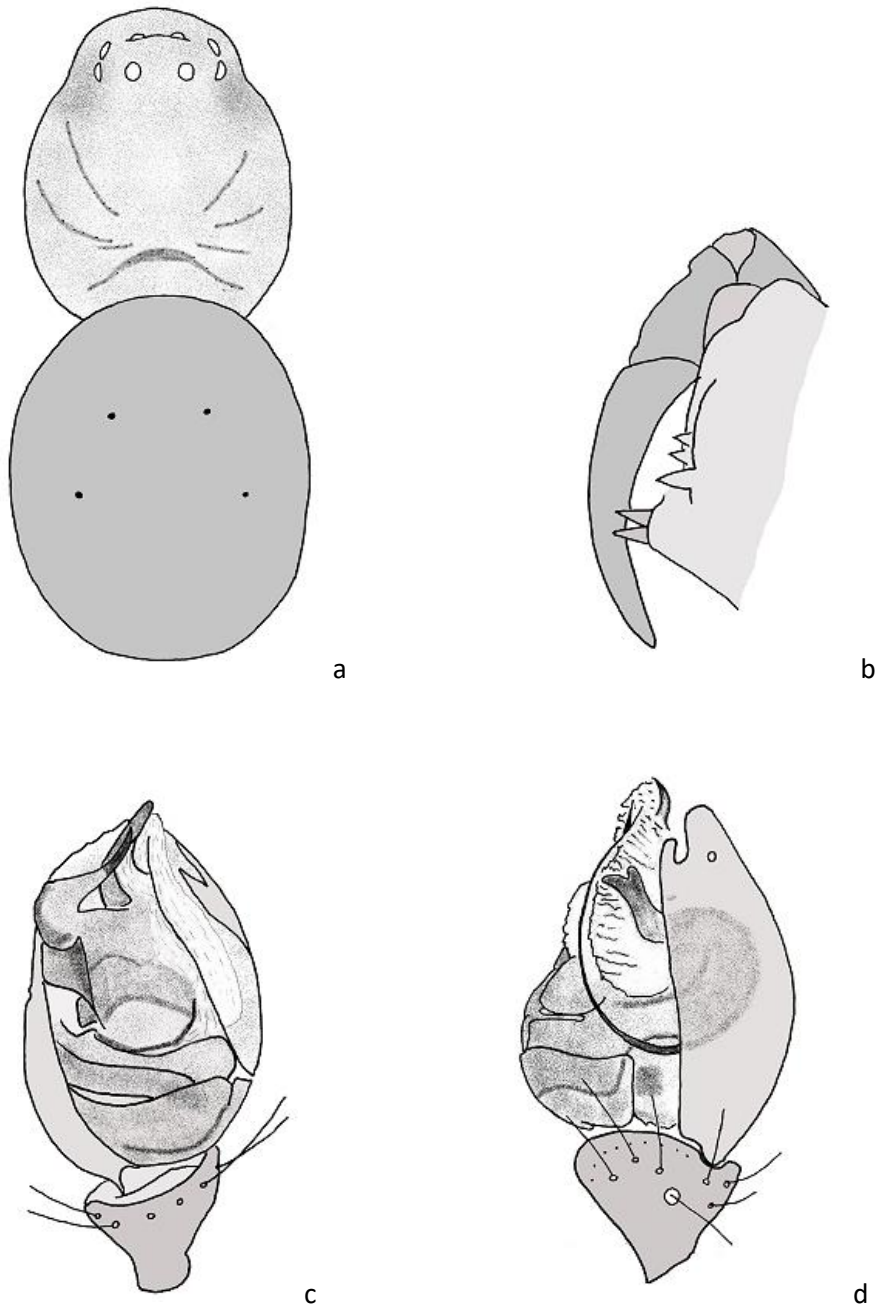


Fig. B.200: *Neottiura bimaculata* (Linnaeus, 1767). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.201: a) *Neottiura bimaculata* (Linnaeus, 1767). Female, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Nesopholcomma</i> Ono, 2010	
Diagnosis and area	Carapace strongly sclerotized and covered with finely reticulated wrinkles. Spiders max. 1.5 mm long. Only one species described from Japan.
Male palp	With developed median apophysis with spiniform tip and thin, filiform embolus. Margin tibia strongly sclerotized. Cymbium an oval cup, distally modified with short digitiform process (homologous with paracymbium). Tegular apophysis wide plate with blunt tooth, median apophysis curved angularly, its distal part spiniform, weakly curved, conductor large, membranous, with spiniform apical process, embolus thin, filiform, coiled, with sclerotized base.
Epigyne	Genital field wider than long, with weakly sclerotized plate; internal structure visible through the plate. Copulatory ducts complicatedly twisted above spermathecae; spermathecae large and globular. Genital openings situated in centre, with guide pockets. Spermathecae globular and located very low.
Eyes	AME smaller than remainder. Anterior eye row slightly recurved; posterior row procurved as seen from above. Median ocular area longer than wide.
Cephalothorax	Carapace strongly sclerotized and covered with finely reticulated wrinkles. Fovea absent. Sternum with fine reticulations. Female carapace light chestnut brown, chelicerae, maxillae, labium and sternum chestnut brown, palps and legs yellowish brown, without markings. Male carapace dark blackish brown, chelicerae, maxillae, labium and sternum blackish brown, palps and legs reddish brown, without markings.
Abdomen	Dorsal smooth with two pairs of sigilla, and wholly covered with short, strong hairs, dorsal plate absent. Booklungs covered by sclerotized plate. Anterior spinnerets and posterior lateral spinnerets thick and conical. Female opisthosoma white, without any markings other than sigilla. Male opisthosoma light grey dorsally, dark grey ventrally, without any markings other than sigilla on dorsum and around spinnerets.
Legs	Robust and hairy, tibiae I–IV with long spine, tibiae I–II with three trichobothria dorsally, metatarsi and tarsi I–II with one trichobothrium proximally. Leg formula 1423.
Chelicerae	With two teeth on promargin and three teeth on retromargin.
Colulus	Small with pair of strong setae.
Size	Male 1.5 mm, female 1.3 mm
Other	Female palp furnished with long claw.
Species	1
Distribution	Japan
References	Ono, 2010
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Figs B.202: *Nesopholcomma izuense* Ono, 2010. a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Male, chelicera, posterial view; c) Male, left palp, ventral view; d) Idem, retrolateral view (a-d after Ono 2010, modified).

<i>Nesticodes</i> Archer, 1950	
Diagnosis and area	Embolus bears a large basal outgrowth. Pantropical.
Male palp	Conductor large, nearly as high as wide, with two basal spurs. Embolus forming a stout tube, bearing large basal outgrowth (arrow). Median apophysis situated behind embolus.
Epigyne	With sclerotized plate, with a pair of openings situated on its anterior part.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Ventral margin of clypeus convex in males. Cephalothorax and legs uniformly reddish.
Abdomen	Oval in males, globular in females, pale coloured. Male epigaster not bulging.
Legs	All coxae of male legs distally with retrolateral cone.
Chelicerae	Cheliceral teeth: 1 or 2 on anterior margin, none on posterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2.2-4.2 mm, female 2.3-7.6 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Pantropical, introduced elsewhere
References	Gabriel, 2010; Wunderlich, 2008; Yoshida, 2001b
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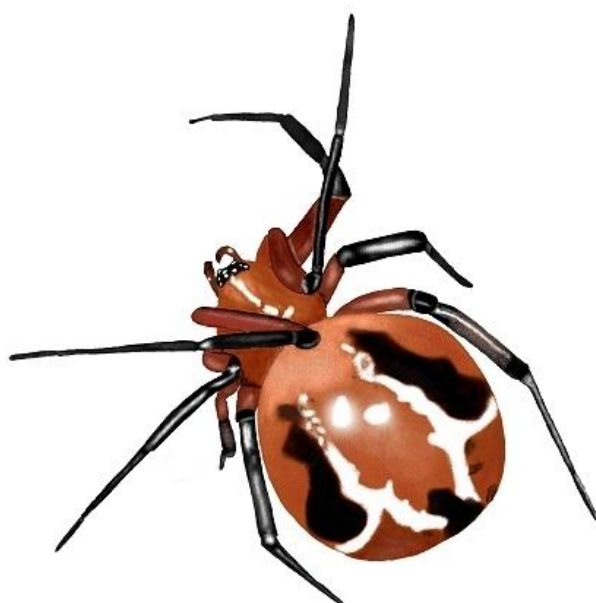


Fig. B.203: *Nesticodes rufipes* (Lucas, 1846). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.204: *Nesticodes rufipes* (Lucas, 1846). Male and female, living specimens (© B. Knoflach).

<i>Nihonhimea</i> Yoshida, 2016	
Diagnosis and area	Embolus thick and slightly curved without large base. Basal colour orange to light brown. Widespread.
Male palp	Embolus thick and slightly curved without large base. Conductor concave. Median apophysis concave. Tegulum small. Paracymbium hooded.
Epigyne	With depression, an opening on both sides. Ducts wide and short. Spermathecae globular.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Basic colour orange to light brown.
Abdomen	With median cardiac pattern, lateral light lines and black spots in female, only with black spots in male.
Legs	Leg formula 1243 in male, 1423 in female.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.3-4 mm, female 2.7-6.4 mm
Other	Close to <i>Parasteatoda</i> .
Species	4
Distribution	SE-Asia, C-America, Seychelles, Australia
References	Yoshida, 2016
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a



b

Figs B.205: *Nihonhimea japonica* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). a) Female, habitus, dorsal view; b) Male, left palp, ventral view (a-b after Yoshida 2016, modified).



Fig. B.206: *Nihonhimea tessellata* (Keyserling, 1884). Male and female, living specimens (© B. Knoflach).



Fig. B.207: *Nihonhimea mundula* (L. Koch, 1872). Female, living specimens (© G. Anderson).

<i>Nipponidion</i> Yoshida, 2001	
Diagnosis and area	Male palp embolus and conductor upright, situated inside tegulum concavity. Only two species described from Japan.
Male palp	Embolus and conductor upright and situated inside concavity of tegulum. Paracymbium hooded. Tegulum large and concave, supporting conductor and embolus.
Epigyne	Projecting, with posterior depression, pair of openings inside depression, spermathecae circular, ducts very short.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	
Abdomen	Spherical, with indistinct cardiac pattern.
Legs	Leg formula 1423 in female, 1243 in male.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2-2.5 mm, female 2.8-3.5 mm
Other	
Species	2
Distribution	Japan
References	Yoshida, 2001b
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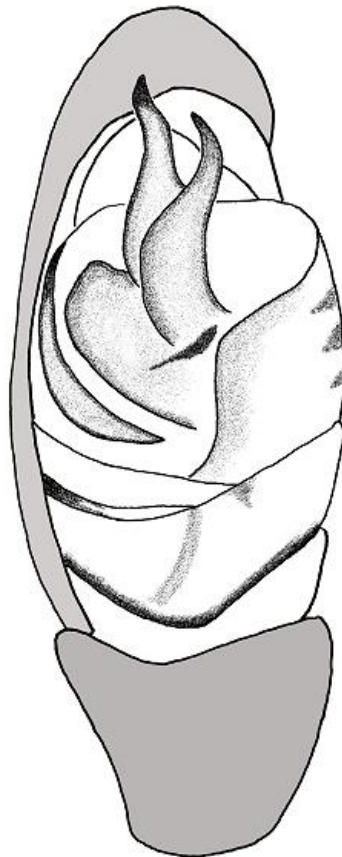


Fig. B.208: *Nipponidion yaeyamense* (Yoshida, 1993). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Yoshida 1993, modified).



Fig. B.209: *Nipponidion okinawense* Yoshida, 2001. Male, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Nojimaia</i> Yoshida, 2009	
Diagnosis and area	Embolus with large base and small tip. Tegulum concave, with retrolateral projection. Tegular apophysis large and concave. Only one species described from China and Japan.
Male palp	Palpal femur and tarsus small. Conductor reduced. Embolus with large base and small tip. Tegulum concave, with retrolaterally projecting. Tegular apophysis large and concave. Cymbium projecting beyond alveolus. Paracymbium hooded.
Epigyne	Large and projecting. Spermathecae suboval and large, ducts thick and short.
Eyes	ALE smaller than remainder.
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval, pale yellow with black spots.
Abdomen	Circular and dented, yellowish brown with many black spots and white pigments. Venter without spots or pigments.
Legs	Leg formula 1243 in male, 1423 in female. Legs with spines.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.9 mm, female 2.1 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	China, Japan
References	Yoshida, 2009a
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>

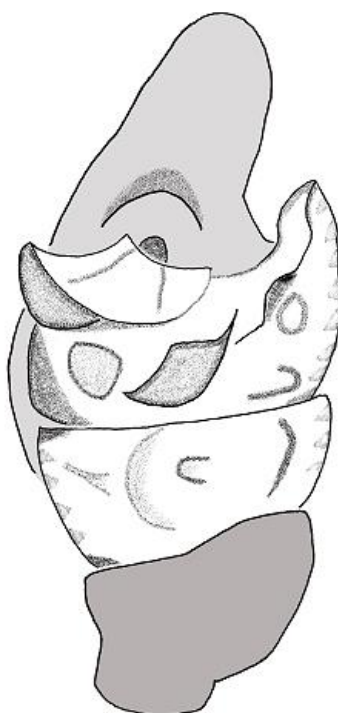


Fig. B.210: *Nojimaia nipponica* Yoshida, 2009. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Yoshida 2009a, modified).

<i>Ohlertidion</i> Wunderlich, 2008	
Diagnosis and area	Cymbium with large prodistal outgrowth which is bent ventral. Holarctic.
Male palp	Cymbium with large prodistal outgrowth which is bent ventrad, paracymbium long, hood-shaped, and in longitudinal position; median apophysis broadly attached to embolus; TTA and conductor present; embolus long, basally with outgrowth lying in a pocket, distally relatively thick and bearing tiny cusps/denticles.
Epigyne	
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Ventral margin of clypeus strongly convex.
Abdomen	Male epigaster distinctly bulging.
Legs	Sequence of the tibial bristles 2/2/1/2. Trichobothrium on metatarsus III present.
Chelicerae	Not diverging or modified. No cheliceral teeth.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.1-3.8 mm
Other	
Species	3
Distribution	Holarctic
References	Wunderlich, 2008
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



a



b

Figs B.211: *Ohlertidion ohlerti* (Thorell, 1870). a) Male, left palp, ventral view; b) Female, epigyne, ventral view (a-b © P. Oger 2020).

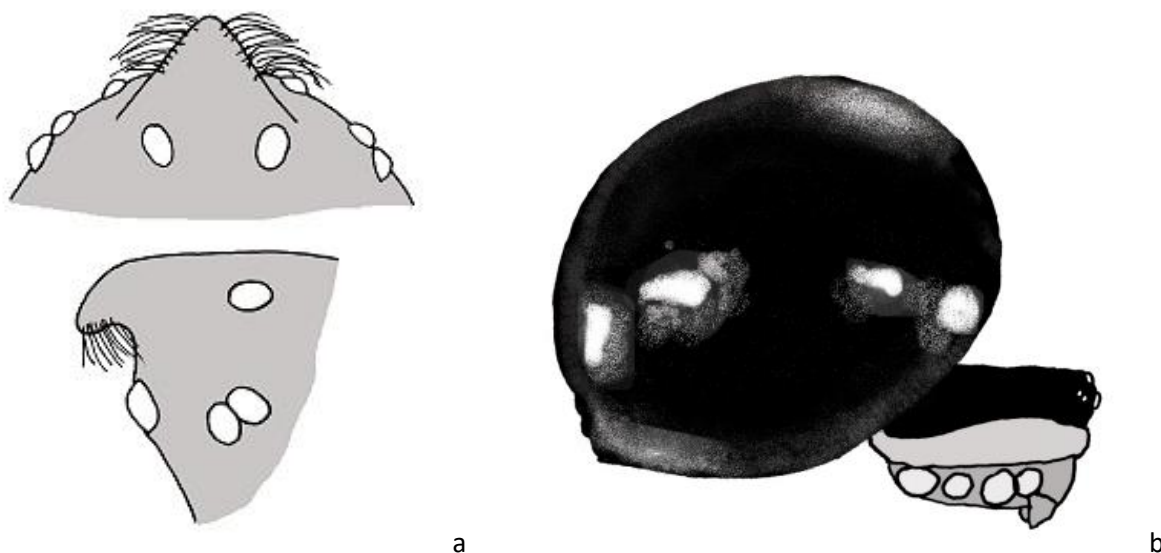


Fig. B.212: *Ohlertidion ohlerti* (Thorell, 1870). Male and female, living specimens (© B. Knoflach).

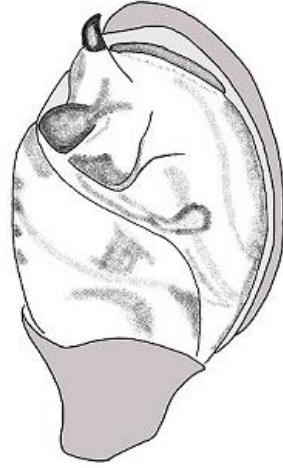


Fig. B.213: *Ohlertidion lundbecki* (Sørensen, 1898). Female, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Okumaella</i> Yoshida, 2009	
Diagnosis and area	Clypeus strongly slanting backwards and bearing hairs in front of AME. Abdomen oval, blackish brown. Only one species described from Japan.
Male palp	Embolus short; conductor short and horn-like; tegular apophysis dark and oval.
Epigyne	Spermathecae only one pair; duct long and coiled.
Eyes	Male AME and PME each twice their diameter apart. Lateral eyes almost touching. Eye region black.
Cephalothorax	Male carapace with anterior projection among median eyes. Clypeus strongly slanting backwards. Sternum as long as wide, truncated between fourth coxae. Carapace with central black band.
Abdomen	Basic colour of abdomen dark brown in male, black in female. Abdomen oval, not sclerotized.
Legs	Legs with many macrosetae. Patellae with distal spine, tibiae with distal and basal spines.
Chelicerae	Yellow.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.8-2 mm, female 2-2.5 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Japan
References	Yoshida, 1988 (<i>Dipoena okumae</i>); Yoshida, 1995 (<i>Thymoites okumae</i>); Yoshida, 2009b
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



Figs B.214: *Okumaella okumae* (Yoshida, 1988). a) Male, eye region, dorsal en lateral view; b) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Yoshida 2003a, modified).



c

Fig. B.215: *Okumaella okumae* (Yoshida, 1988). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Yoshida 2003a, modified).



Fig. B.216: *Okumaella okumae* (Yoshida, 1988). Male, habitus, dorsal view (after Chikuni 1989, modified).



Fig. B.217: *Okumaella okumae* (Yoshida, 1988). Male, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Paidiscura</i> Archer, 1950	
Diagnosis and area	Embolus with small base, and thin, long tip. Trichobothrium on metatarsus III absent. Widespread.
Male palp	Tegular apophysis divided distally. Embolus with small base, and thin, long tip. Paracymbium hook-like. Palpal tibia distally wide, patella with distal spine.
Epigyne	With longitudinal oval depression.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Posterior end of sternum broad.
Abdomen	Not sclerotized, without cardiac pattern and distinct spots. General colouration bright yellow to bright brown, sometimes mottled. Stridulatory organ on posterior end of cephalothorax conspicuous in males. Opisthosoma at least as wide as long, with pair of antero-lateral humps in most species.
Legs	Trichobothrium on metatarsus III absent. Sequence of tibial bristles 2/2/1/1 or 2/1/1/1.
Chelicerae	Without teeth on promargin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.2-2.5 mm, female 1.3-3 mm
Other	
Species	4
Distribution	N- Africa to Middle East, SE-Asia, Europe
References	Knoflach & Thaler, 2000; Wunderlich, 2008; Yoshida, 2001b
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



a



b

Figs B.218: *Paidiscura pallens* (Blackwall, 1834). a) Female, living specimen; b) Male, habitus (a-b © P. Oger 2020).



Fig. B.219: *Paidiscura pallens* (Blackwall, 1834). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.220: *Paidiscura orotavensis* (Schmidt, 1968). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.221: *Paidiscura dromedaria* (Simon, 1880). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Parasteatoda</i> Archer, 1946	
Diagnosis and area	Males with simplified palp. No terminal apophysis. Conductor strongly developed, curved groove, attached to tegulum by membrane. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Males with simplified palp. Cymbium not extended beyond alveolus. Paracymbium hooded. Embolus usually long with large base. Embolic complex and tegular apophysis basally fused and connected to tegulum with common membranous stalk. Conductor strongly developed, curved groove, attached to tegulum by membrane, guiding and supporting embolus. Tip curved ventrad. Median apophysis attached to embolus with which it forms one sclerite. No TTA.
Epigyne	With large depression, with opening on both sides. Epigynal atrium elliptical with shallow grooves leading to copulatory openings. Ducts wide, twisted near subspherical spermathecae.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval. Stridulating apparatus of male present as partial lunate plate either side of pedicel.
Abdomen	Nearly spherical usually with small posterior projection. Basic colour greyish brown to blackish brown, some are bright orange; with broad, longitudinal cardiac pattern and some transverse spots
Legs	Leg formula 1243 in male, 1423 in female.
Chelicerae	Not strongly bent.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.2-6 mm, female 1.8-9.2 mm
Other	Males small but not minute, one-third to two-thirds size of females.
Species	48
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Saaristo, 2006; Yoshida, 2008 & 2016
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



a



b

Figs. B.222: a-b) *Parasteatoda lunata* (Clerck, 1757). a) Male, living specimen (© L. Jansen); b) Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.223: *Parasteatoda lunata* (Clerck, 1757). Male and female, living specimen (© B. Knoflach).



Fig. B.224: *Parasteatoda tabulata* (Levi, 1980). Female, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.225: *Parasteatoda tepidariorum* (C. L. Koch, 1841). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

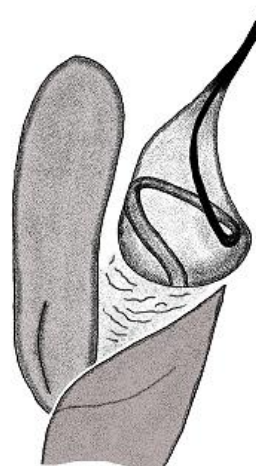


Fig. B.226: *Parasteatoda simulans* (Thorell, 1875). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Paratheridula</i> Levi, 1957	
Diagnosis and area	Palp very simple. Embolus straight. Chelicerae with two teeth on anterior margin, small tooth on posterior margin in female. Only one species described from the Americas.
Male palp	Very simple without conductor, median apophysis or TTA, only with basal hematodocha. Embolus straight.
Epigyne	With one pair of spermathecae.
Eyes	Lateral eyes touching.
Cephalothorax	Carapace not modified, as wide as long, highest at posterior eye row. Sternum slightly wider than long, broadly truncated between fourth coxae, separated by their length.
Abdomen	Subspherical.
Legs	Of medium length. First legs longest in male, patella and tibia 1.3 to 1.4 times carapace length. Small tubercle present on retrolateral face of each patella. Distinct tarsal comb present on fourth tarsus.
Chelicerae	With two teeth on anterior margin, small tooth on posterior margin in female. Male chelicerae slightly modified.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.5-1.7 mm, female 1.4-2.2 mm
Other	Male differs from <i>Theridula</i> by absence of distal haematodocha in palp, female by oval abdomen.
Species	1
Distribution	Americas
References	Levi, 1957c, 1962 & 1966
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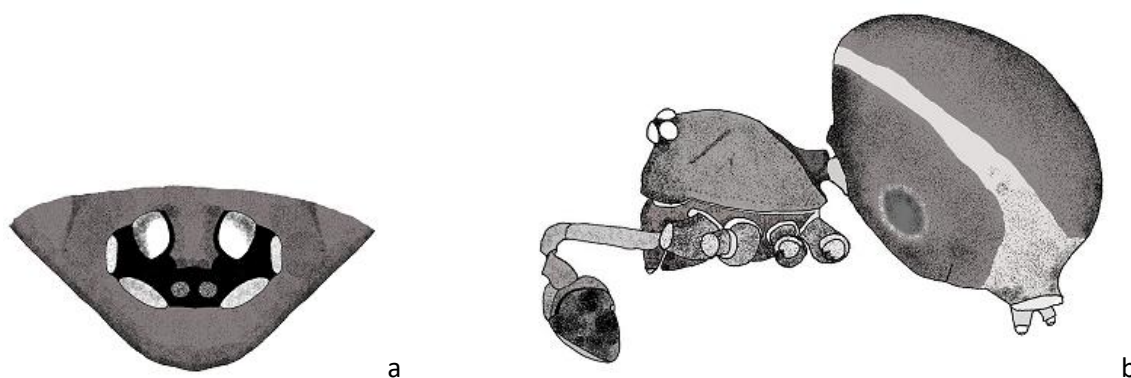
a



b

Figs B.227: *Paratheridula perniciosus* (Keyserling, 1886). a) Male, habitus, dorsal view (after Keyserling 1886, modified); b) Male, left palp, proventral view (after Levi & Levi 1962, modified).

<i>Pholcomma</i> Thorell, 1869	
Diagnosis and area	AME most often much smaller than other eyes. Carapace with high thoracic region. Widespread.
Male palp	Median apophysis apparently nonfunctional, lying only lightly against paracymbial hook on ectal margin of cymbium. Shape of tegulum in several species more ring- or spiral-shaped, than spherical.
Epigyne	With two spermathecae, but two pairs in <i>P. gibbum</i> .
Eyes	AME most often much smaller than remainder. Anterior eye row strongly procurved as seen from front, posterior row straight or procurved as seen from above. LE touching. Eyes in several species separated by less than their diameter, distance variable in different individuals of same species.
Cephalothorax	Carapace slightly longer than wide, highest behind eyes in thoracic region. Labium is a free sclerite. Sternum about as wide as long, truncated between posterior coxae which are separated by one to two times their length.
Abdomen	Abdomen spherical to oval, longer than wide. Male with abdominal scutum covering whole dorsum, and scutum covering anterior half of venter. Not all species are heavily sclerotized.
Legs	Legs short, small tubercle on retrolateral face of each patella. Trichobothrium of metatarsus III present. Femur I in some species distinctly thicker than remaining femora. Tarsal comb indistinct or lacking.
Chelicerae	Of varying length, anterior fang margin with two mesal teeth and 1 or 2 near base of fang, posterior margin with 2 to 4 teeth; all teeth small.
Colulus	Replaced by two setae separated by almost their length.
Size	Male 1.1-2.6 mm, female 1-2 mm
Other	
Species	12
Distribution	Europe, Americas, N-Africa, New Zealand, SE-Asia
References	Levi, 1957c & 1975; Wunderlich, 2008
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



Figs B.228: *Pholcomma gibbum* (Westring, 1851). a) Male, eye region, antero-dorsal view; b) Male, cephalothorax, palp and abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Oger 2020, modified).

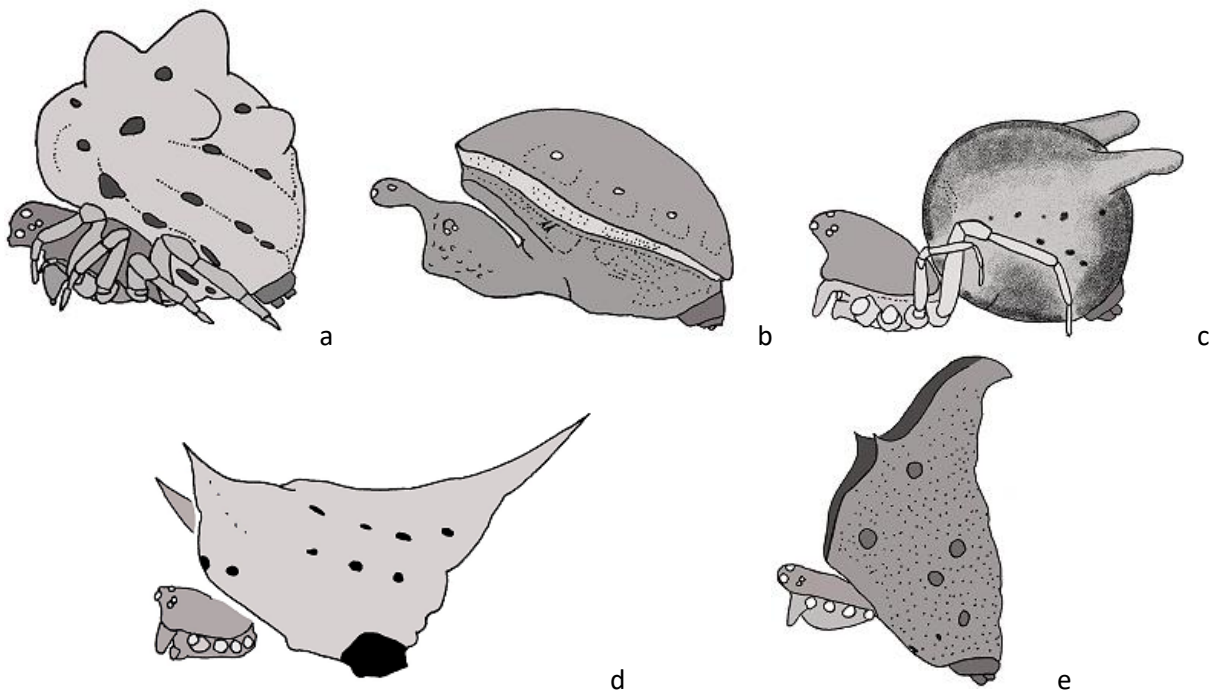


Fig. B.229: *Pholcomma gibbum* (Westring, 1851). Male, habitus (© L. Jansen).

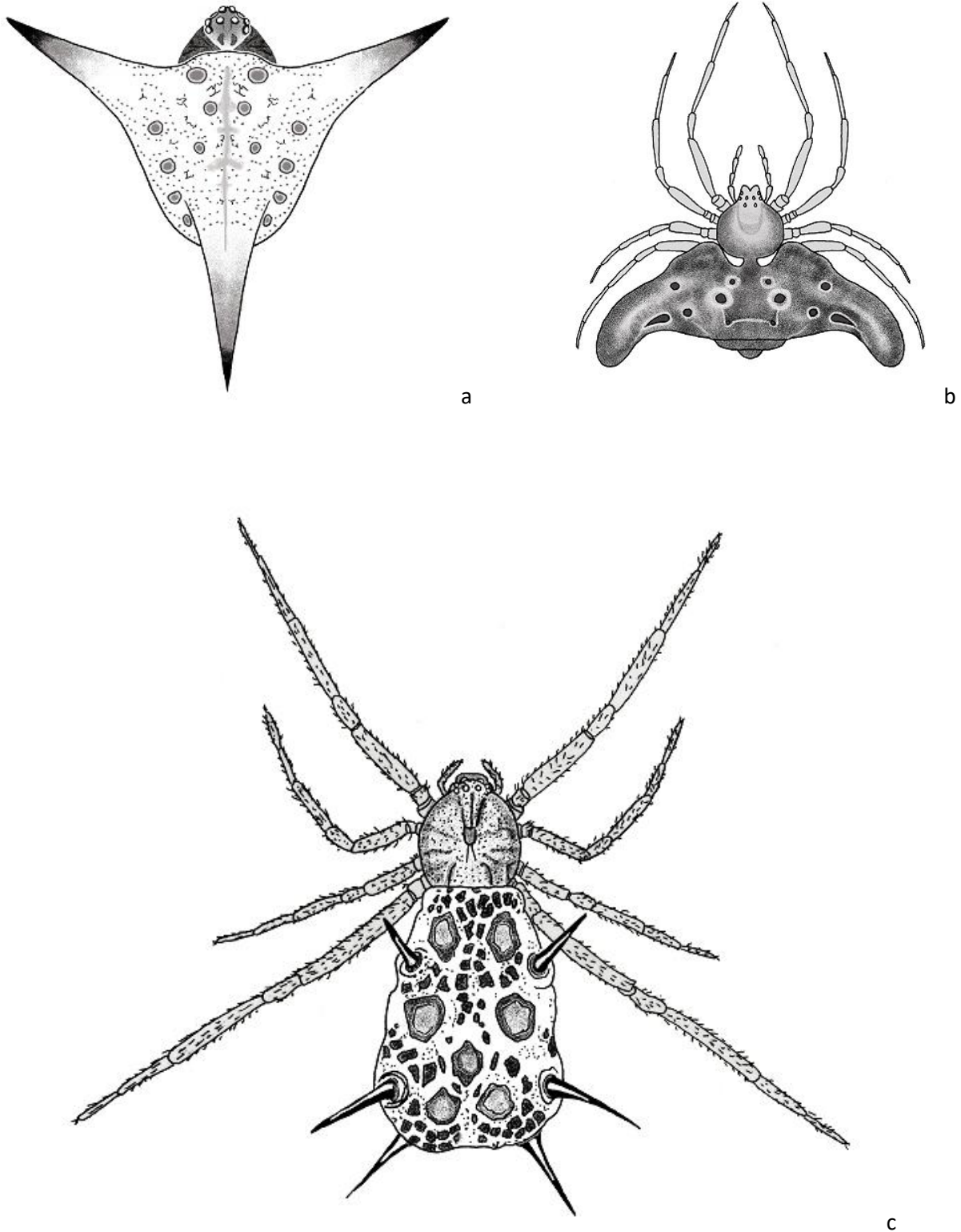


Fig. B.230: *Pholcomma gibbum* (Westring, 1851). Female, habitus (© P. Oger).

<i>Phoroncidia</i> Westwood, 1835	
Diagnosis and area	Eye region projecting. Abdomen heavily sclerotized, often leathery, with pronounced folds or humps or with strong spines, tubercles or extensions. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Usually with paracymbial hook on or near edge of cymbium. If embolus is long then coiled clockwise in left palp.
Epigyne	Heavily sclerotized plates with openings, often indistinct, in centre or on posterior border. Two spermathecae.
Eyes	Eye region projecting.
Cephalothorax	Carapace with eye region projecting above clypeus.
Abdomen	Abdomen of various shapes, heavily sclerotized, often leathery, with pronounced folds or humps or with strong spines, tubercles or extensions. Sclerotized ring surrounding spinnerets.
Legs	Short, fourth leg usually longer than first.
Chelicerae	Small, with pair of strong hairs.
Colulus	Often replaced by two setae, usually hidden underneath a sclerotized ring surrounding spinnerets.
Size	Male 1-4.5 mm, female 1.3-8.5 mm
Other	For females, only examination of presence of spermathecae will determine whether the specimen is mature.
Species	81
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Levi, 1964c; Yoshida, 1979; Zhu, 1998
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



Figs B.231: a) *Phoroncidia nasuta* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873). Female, habitus, lateral view (after Yoshida 2011, modified); b) *Phoroncidia longiceps* (Keyserling, 1886). Male, carapace and abdomen, lateral view; c) *Phoroncidia nicoleti* Levi, 1964. Female, habitus, lateral view; d) *Phoroncidia biocellata* (Simon, 1893). Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (b-d after Levi 1964c, modified); e) *Phoroncidia septemaculeata* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873. Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Levi & Levi 1962, modified).



Figs B.232: a) *Phoroncidia piratini* Rodrigues & Brescovit, 2015. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Rodrigues & Brescovit 2015, modified); b) *Phoroncidia pennata* (Nicolet, 1849). Female, habitus, dorsal view (after Nicolet 1849, modified); c) *Phoroncidia lygeana* (Walckenaer, 1841). Female, habitus, dorsal view (after Murphy & Murphy 2000, modified).



Fig. B.233: *Phoroncidia hankiewiczi* (Kulczyński, 1911). Male, habitus (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.234: *Phoroncidia sextuberculata* (Keyserling, 1890). Female, living specimen (© R. Whyte).

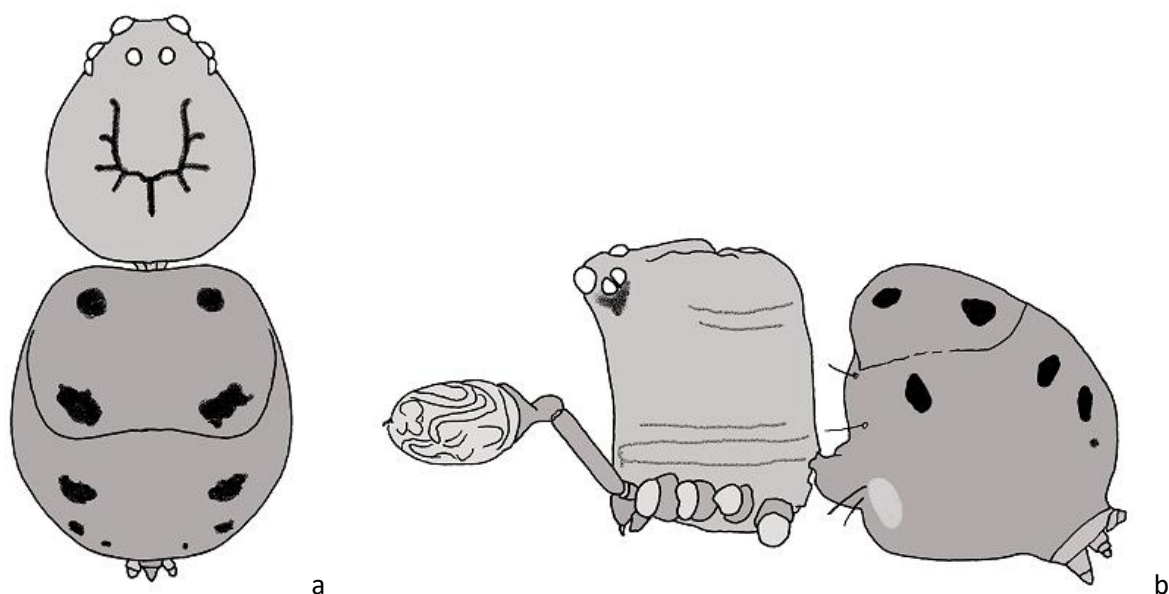


Fig. B.235: *Phoroncidia sextuberculata* (Keyserling, 1890). Male, living specimen (© R. Whyte).

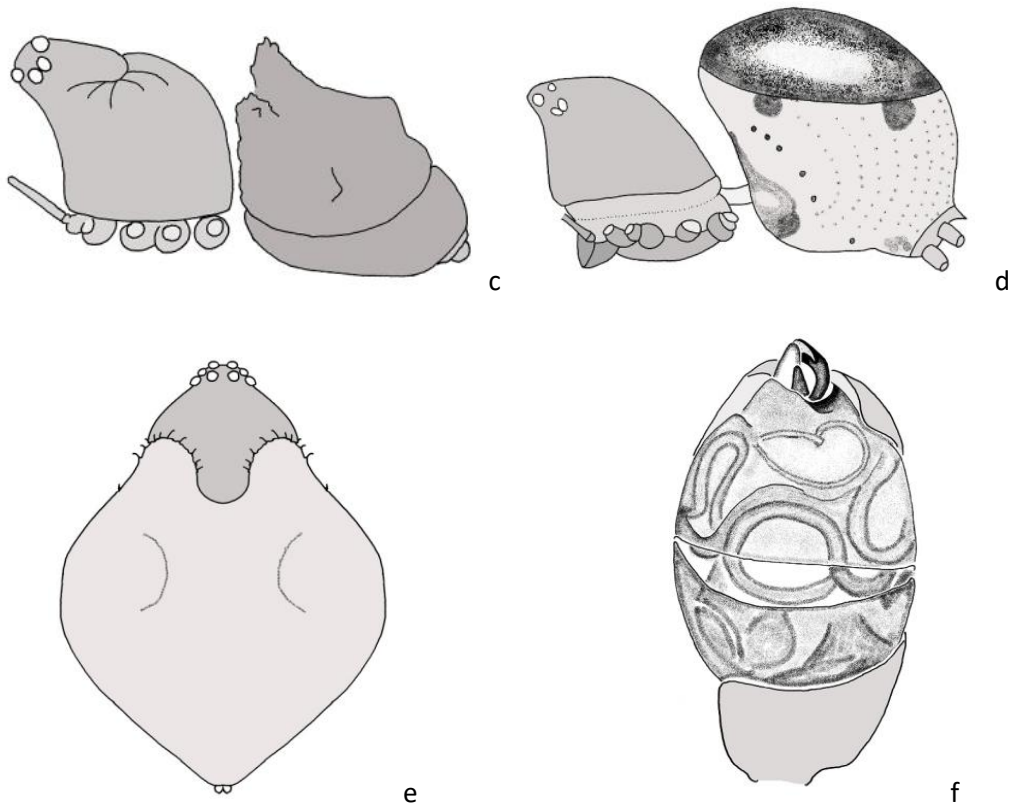


Fig. B.236: *Phoroncidia rotunda* (Keyserling, 1890). Female, living specimen (© R. Whyte).

<i>Phycosoma</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879	
Diagnosis and area	Male carapace often very high, almost cylindrical, with deep dorsal grooves as seen from above. Cosmopolitan without Africa.
Male palp	Embolus and conductor small, median apophysis absent.
Epigyne	With small scapus.
Eyes	Eye region often projecting beyond clypeus.
Cephalothorax	Male carapace often very high, almost cylindrical, with deep dorsal grooves when viewed from above. Female carapace, if high, only anterior part.
Abdomen	Usually sclerotized in both sexes, with dorsal scutum in male.
Legs	
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Most species without colulus.
Size	Male 1-3.5 mm, female 1.2-4.3 mm
Other	Female palpal claw simple, not palmate.
Species	26
Distribution	Americas, Europe, Asia, Australia, New Zealand
References	Fitzgerald & Sirvid, 2004; Yoshida, 2002a (<i>Trigonobothrys</i>); Zhang & Zhang, 2012
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



Figs B.237: *Phycosoma martinae* (Roberts, 1983). a) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Idem, lateral view (a-b after Roberts 1983, modified).



Figs B.238: a) *Phycosoma excisum* (Simon, 1889). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Levi & Levi 1962, modified); b) *Phycosoma nigromaculatum* (Yoshida, 1987). Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (after Yoshida 2003a, modified); c) *Phycosoma excisum* (Simon, 1889). Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Simon 1894, modified); d) *Phycosoma diaoluo* Zhang & Zhang, 2012. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Zhang & Zhang 2012, modified).



Fig. B.239: *Phycosoma inornatum* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861). Male, carapace, lateral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.240: *Phycosoma inornatum* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

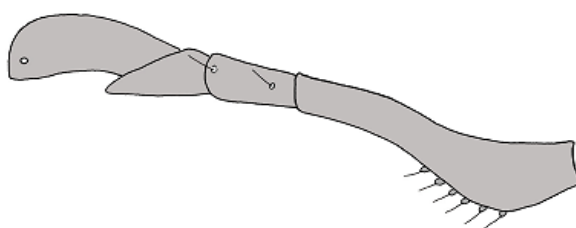


Fig. B.241: *Phycosoma martinae* (Roberts, 1983). Male, living specimen (© I. Macaulay & R. Whyte).

<i>Phylloneta</i> Archer, 1950	
Diagnosis and area	Male palpal femur bent, thickened in basal half, there with hair-bearing cusps. Holarctic.
Male palp	Femur bent, thickened in the basal half, there with hair-bearing cusps. Embolus fairly long, bearing basal outgrowth, partly enclosed by long conductor.
Epigyne	Epigynal pit distinctly wider than long.
Eyes	Small, in wide field.
Cephalothorax	
Abdomen	Dorsal pattern of abdomen usually with pair of longitudinal dark bands interrupted by transversal light stripes. Epigaster not protruding.
Legs	Sequence of tibial bristles 2/2/1/2, trichobothrium on metatarsus III present.
Chelicerae	In male distinctly diverging, without furrow, with prodistal hump, bulging in some species. Prodistal hump in female smaller. Anterior margin of cheliceral furrow bears 0–1 tooth.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.7-4 mm, female 1.9-5.5 mm
Other	
Species	3
Distribution	Holarctic
References	Wunderlich, 2008
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



a



b

Figs B.242: *Phylloneta sisyphia* (Clerck, 1757). a) Male, living specimen (© L. Jansen); b) Male, palp, lateral view (after Wunderlich 2008, modified).



Fig. B.243: *Phylloneta sisyphia* (Clerck, 1757). Male and female, living specimen (© B. Knoflach).



Fig. B.244: *Phylloneta impressa* (L. Koch, 1881). Male, palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).

<i>Platnickina</i> Koçak & Kemal, 2008	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen spherical, brown yellow with many black flecks and spots. Cosmopolitan without Australia and New Zealand.
Male palp	Embolus thin, conductor large, membranous.
Epigyne	With circular depression, openings situated inside the depression, duct of internal genitalia usually with circular base.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval.
Abdomen	Spherical, brownish yellow with many black flecks and spots.
Legs	Leg formula 1243 in both sexes. Trichobothrium on metatarsus III present, position of trichobothrium on metatars I-II at 0.9 - 0.95.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.6-3.5 mm, female 1.8-4.5 mm
Other	
Species	11
Distribution	Cosmopolitan without Australia and New Zealand
References	Yoshida, 2001b (<i>Keijia</i>)
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



Fig. B.245: *Platnickina tinctor* (Walckenaer, 1802). Female, living specimen (© L. Jansen).



Fig. B.246: *Platnickina tincta* (Walckenaer, 1802). Male and female, living specimen (© B. Knoflach).

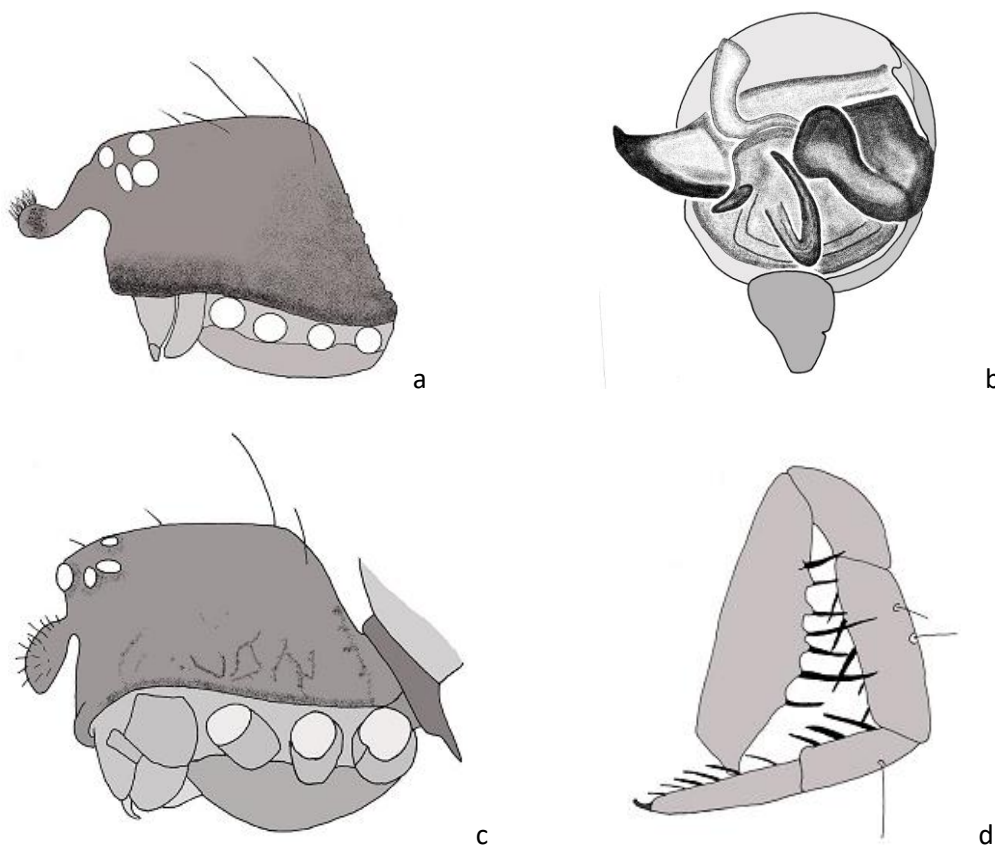


Fig. B.247: *Platnickina tincta* (Walckenaer, 1802). Male, palp, retrolateral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.248: *Platnickina nigropunctata* (Lucas, 1846). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Proboscidula</i> Miller, 1970	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen with dorsal and ventral scutum. Legs I with conspicuous ventral spines in <i>Proboscidula milleri</i> (see higher), not in <i>P. loricata</i> . Only two species described from Angola & Rwanda.
Male palp	Cymbium plate-shaped, distally broad, not tapering.
Epigyne	
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Male carapace with large outgrowth, short and high, with some bumps along margin. Stridulation organ present.
Abdomen	With dorsal and ventral scutum.
Legs	Legs I with conspicuous ventral spines in <i>Proboscidula milleri</i> , not in <i>P. loricata</i> . Legs short, tarsus much longer than metatarsus.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Reduced to two tiny bristles in <i>P. loricata</i> , colulus large with 3 setae in <i>P. milleri</i> .
Size	Male 1.2-1.7 mm, female 1.5 mm
Other	Female only known from <i>P. milleri</i> .
Species	2
Distribution	Angola, Rwanda
References	Knoflach, 1995; Miller, 1970
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Figs B.249: a-b) *Proboscidula loricata* Miller, 1970. a) Male, cephalothorax, lateral view; b) Male, left palp, ventral view (a-b after Levi, 1972); c-d) *Proboscidula milleri* Knoflach, 1995. c) Male, cephalothorax, lateral view; d) Male, leg I, lateral view (c-d after Knoflach 1995, modified).

<i>Propostira</i> Simon, 1894	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen with 4 humps. Carapace somewhat elongated. Only two species described from India and Sri Lanka.
Male palp	Male undescribed.
Epigyne	Very simple.
Eyes	AME larggest.
Cephalothorax	Carapace flat, elongated. Bright orange-yellow or brown-red.
Abdomen	With 4 humps.
Legs	Long, first pair longest with long trochanters, at least twice as long as trochanters from other legs. Femur and tibia robust, metatarsus and tarsus thin.
Chelicerae	Relatively long.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Female 3.5-5 mm
Other	Both described species only known from female.
Species	2
Distribution	India, Sri Lanka
References	Bhattacharya, 1935; Simon, 1894
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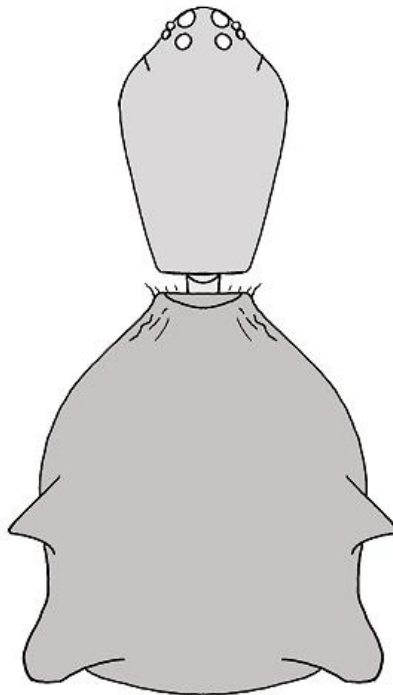


Fig. B.250: *Propostira quadrangulata* Simon, 1894. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Simon 1894, modified).

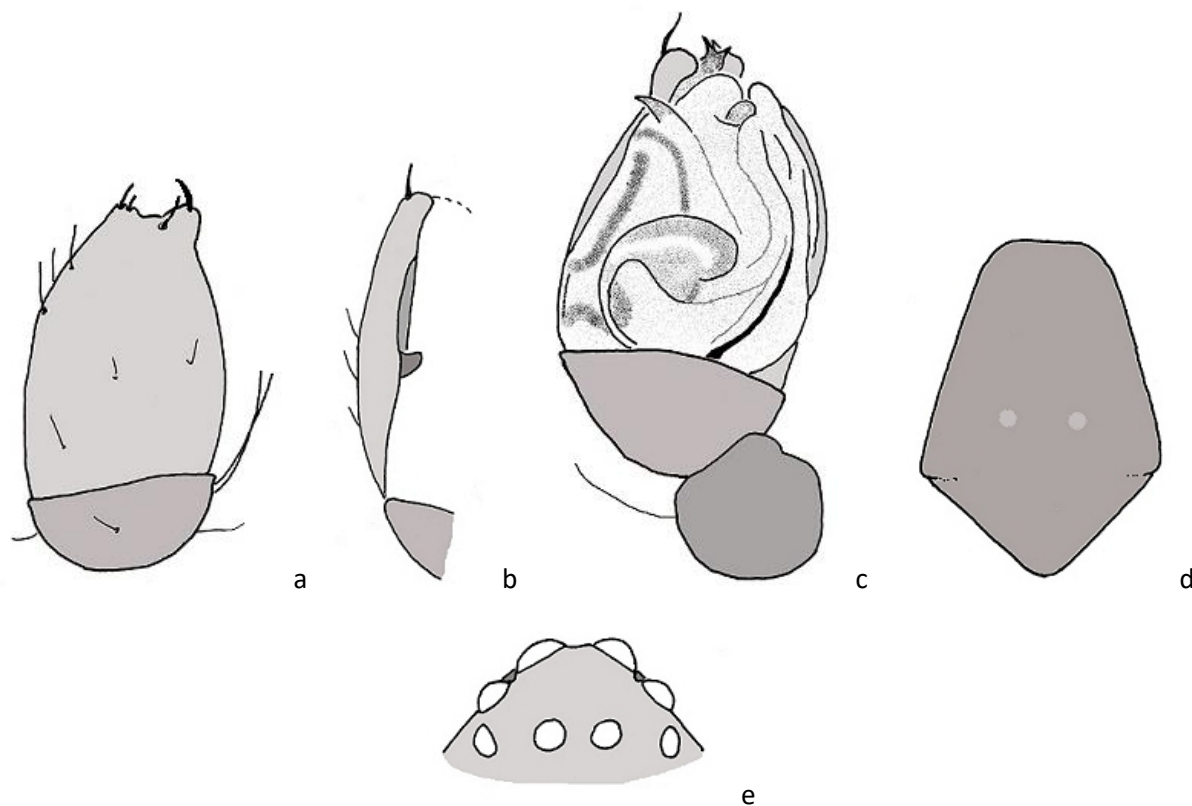


Fig. B.251: *Propostira* sp. Female with egg cocoon, species from Australia (© G. Anderson).



Fig. B.252: *Propostira* sp. Male, species from Australia (© G. Anderson).

<i>Pycnoepisinus</i> Wunderlich, 2008	
Diagnosis and area	Cymbium apically modified with two outgrowths bearing one spine and 3 bristles. Only one species described from Kenya.
Male palp	Tibia very wide. Cymbium apically modified with two outgrowths which bear a spine and 3 bristles. Embolus circular. With hook-shaped paracymbium at halfway length of cymbium.
Epigyne	Female undescribed.
Eyes	AME largest. Eye field small. Posterior eye row recurved as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Medium to dark brown, AME eyes with redbrown pigment. Cephalic part distinctly raised, with a deep and long fovea. Clypeus concave.
Abdomen	Widened posteriorly, brown.
Legs	Relatively stout, medium brown, not annulated.
Chelicerae	Large, no teeth, fangs long and slender.
Colulus	Colulus large, with pair of long setae.
Size	Male 5 mm
Other	Male with stridulatory organ between legs I and II.
Species	1
Distribution	Kenya
References	Wunderlich, 2008
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Figs B.253: *Pycnoepisinus kilimandjaroensis* Wunderlich, 2008. a) Male, right palp, ventral view of cymbium; b) Idem, dorsal view; c) Male, right palp, ventral view; d) Male, abdomen, dorsal view; e) Male, eye region, dorsal view (a-e after Wunderlich 2008, modified).

<i>Rhomphaea</i> L. Koch, 1872	
Diagnosis and area	Male cephalothorax with 1 anterior projection and/or clypeus slanting and projecting anteriorly. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Conductor membranous, tip of embolus thin, coiled clockwise (left palp) with large base.
Epigyne	With ventrally membranous projection, a depression and openings situated in front of it.
Eyes	Sometimes AME larger than remainder.
Cephalothorax	Carapace usually with projection of eye region in male, clypeus slanting and projecting anteriorly in both sexes. With stridulatory ridges and longitudinal dark band.
Abdomen	Elongated, triangular or cylindrical. Female abdomen tapering to a single tip, usually four to six times as long behind as anterior to spinnerets. General colouration mostly light brown, with many lighter spots.
Legs	Thin, long; first patella and tibia, 3 to 4 times carapace length.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Fairly large.
Size	Male 1.2-8 mm, female 1.5-15.5 mm
Other	Very close to <i>Ariamnes</i> .
Species	33
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Yoshida, 2001c
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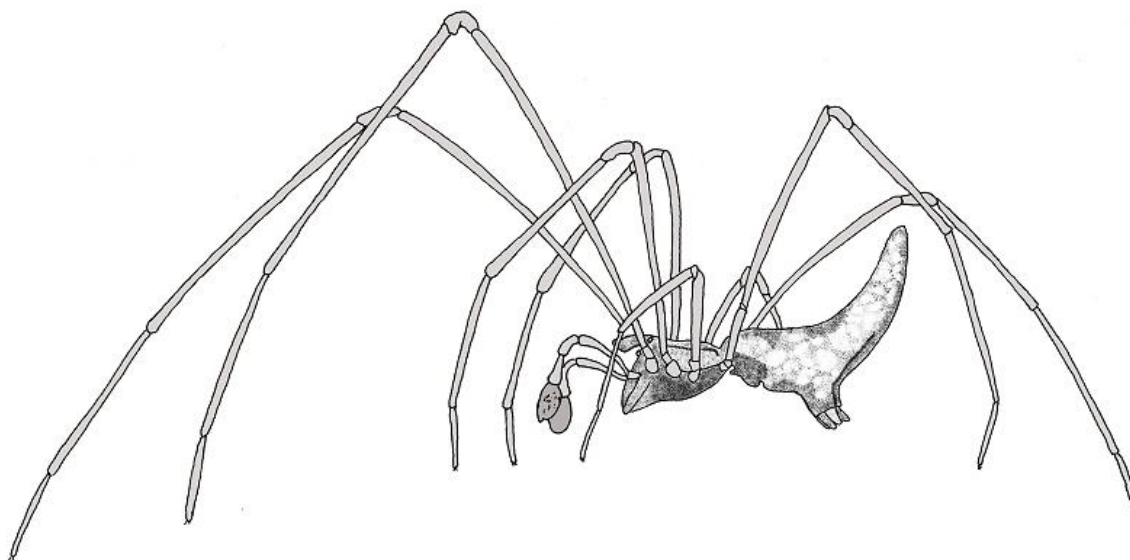
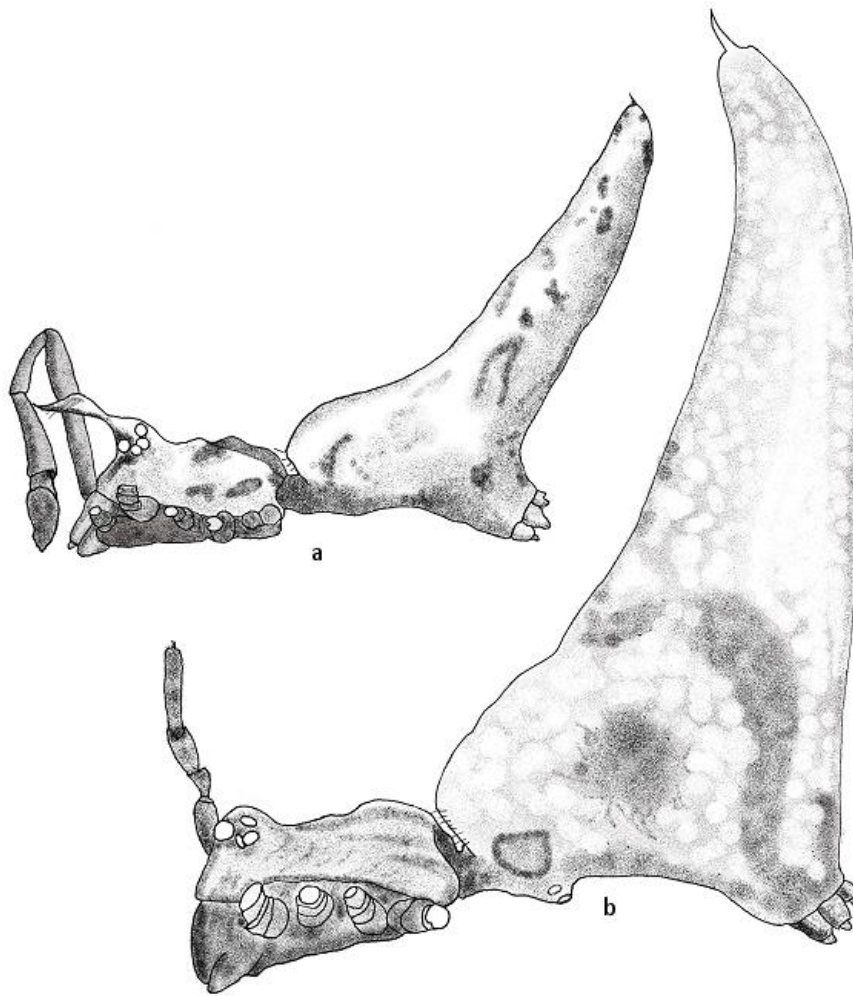


Fig. B.254: *Rhomphaea nasica* (Simon, 1873). Male, habitus, lateral view (after Bosselaers 2018, modified).



Figs B.255: *Rhomphaea projiciens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1896. a) Male, cephalothorax, palp and abdomen, lateral view; b) Female, cephalothorax, palp and abdomen, lateral view (after Exline & Levi 1962, modified).



Figs B.256: *Rhomphaea nasica* (Simon, 1873). a) Male, habitus, lateral view (© P. Oger); b) *Rhomphaea sagana* (Dönitz & Strand, 1906). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Yoshida 2003a, modified).



Fig. B.257: *Rhomphaea* sp. Female with egg sac. Australia (© G. Anderson).

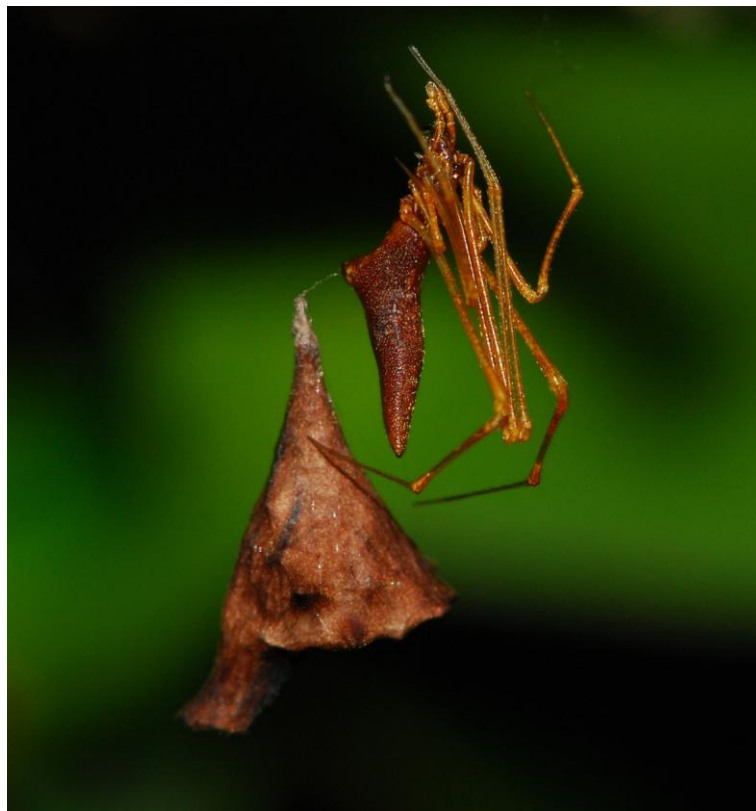


Fig. B.258: *Rhomphaea* sp. Female, living specimen. South Africa (© P. Webb).

<i>Robertus</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen uniformly greyish to blackish brown. Holarctic and Africa.
Male palp	Palp with all sclerites, but reduced. Cymbium widest at proximal end, tapering to relatively narrow tip. Cymbium with large spine-like paracymbium on retrolateral margin.
Epigyne	
Eyes	Anterior row recurved, posterior row straight or slightly procurved as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Carapace sclerotized, rounded in front, rather high.
Abdomen	Uniformly greyish brown to blackish brown, with two pairs of dorsal disk-like markings.
Legs	Relatively short and thick.
Chelicerae	Strong but not enlarged. Usually with three large teeth on anterior margin of fang furrow, two teeth or denticles on posterior margin.
Colulus	Large.
Size	Male 1.3-4 mm, female 1.5-4.8 mm
Other	
Species	45
Distribution	Holarctic and Africa
References	Levi & Levi, 1962; Yoshida, 2001a
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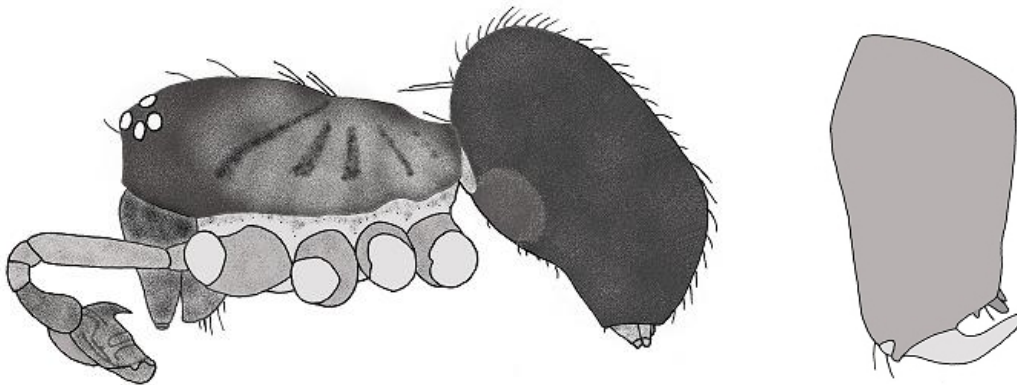


Fig. B.259: *Robertus insignis* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1908. Male, cephalothorax, palp and abdomen (after Almquist 2005, modified).



Fig. B.260: *Robertus ungulatus* Vogelsanger, 1944. Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

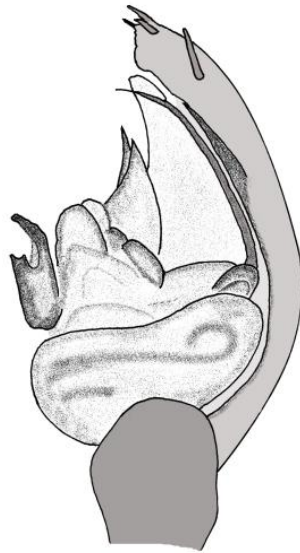


Fig. B.261: *Robertus kastoni* Eskov, 1987. Male, left palp, retrolateral view (after Yoshida 2003a, modified).



Fig. B.262: *Robertus mazaaurici* (Simon, 1901). Female, habitus, dorsal view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.263: *Robertus lividus* (Blackwall, 1836). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Ruborridion</i> Wunderlich, 2011	
Diagnosis and area	Colouration of carapace, sternum, gnathocoxae and chelicerae bright red in living specimens (fades in alcohol). Only one species described from the Mediterranean.
Male palp	Paracymbium hood-shaped. Median apophysis long, directed basally/ventrally. Distal part of embolus rather short and stout. Conductor covered with minute scales. TTA straight and pointed, closely adjoining conductor. Median apophysis sickle-shaped.
Epigyne	With central depression, sclerotized introductory openings and ducts.
Eyes	Both rows slightly procurved seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Labium twice as wide as long. Coxae IV separated by the sternum by more than their diameter. Sternum almost rounded, wider than long. Fovea with wide depression; striae distinct. Colouration of carapace, sternum, gnathocoxae and chelicerae bright red in living specimens (fades in alcohol).
Abdomen	Globular, male epigaster sclerotized, not bulging.
Legs	Legs thin, lighter than carapace. Trichobothium absent on metatarsus III. Tibial spines 2/1/1/1.
Chelicerae	Small with one promarginal tooth, retromarginal tooth absent.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.5-1.7 mm, female 1.7-2.3 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Mediterranean
References	Knoflach, Rollard & Thaler, 2009 (<i>Theridion musivum</i>); Levy & Amitai, 1982 (<i>Theridion musivum</i>); Quasin et al., 2017; Simon, 1873 (<i>Theridion musivum</i>); Wunderlich, 2011
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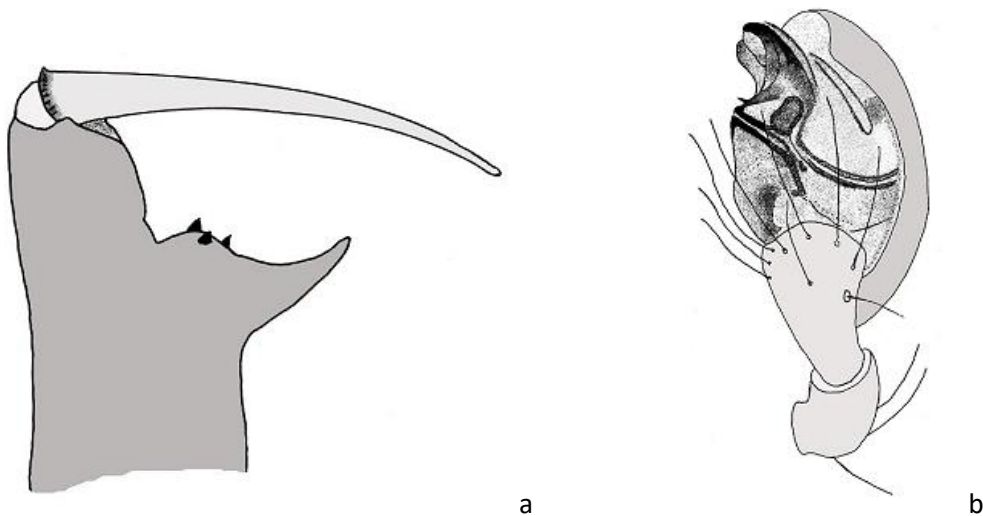


Figs B.264: *Ruborridion musivum* (Simon, 1873). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).



Figs B.265: *Ruborridion musivum* (Simon, 1873). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Rugathodes</i> Archer, 1950	
Diagnosis and area	Male chelicerae with large spine-like projection and distal tooth on posterior margin of fang furrow. Holarctic.
Male palp	Conductor thick and short sclerite, accompanies short, curved embolus.
Epigyne	Copulatory ducts mostly convoluted near opening.
Eyes	AME distinctly smaller than PME.
Cephalothorax	No fovea.
Abdomen	Spherical with variable spots, without distinct cardiac mark. Epigaster not bulging.
Legs	Relatively short. Sequence of tibial bristles 2/2/1/2, trichobothrium on metatarsus III present.
Chelicerae	Male chelicerae diverging, with large spine-like projection and distal tooth on posterior margin of fang furrow. Fangs almost straight. Female chelicerae fused at base.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.5-2.6 mm, female 1.5-3 mm
Other	
Species	8
Distribution	Holarctic
References	Almquist, 2005; Wunderlich, 1987 & 2008; Yoshida, 2001b
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Figs B.266: a) *Rugathodes nigrolimbatus* (Yaginuma, 1972). Male, chelicera, posterior view (after Yaginuma 1972, modified); b) *Rugathodes bellicosus* (Simon, 1873). Male, left palp, retrolateral view (after Roberts 1998, modified).



Fig. B. 267: *Rugathodes bellicosus* (Simon, 1873). Male and female, living specimens (© B. Knoflach).



Fig. B. 268: *Rugathodes instabilis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871). Female, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Sardinidion</i> Wunderlich, 1995	
Diagnosis and area	Palp very voluminous. Long embolus in three levels. Abdomen mostly black. Widespread.
Male palp	Palp very voluminous. Long embolus in three levels. Paracymbium in a distal position.
Epigyne	Epigynal pit longer than wide.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Inferior margin of clypeus convex.
Abdomen	General colouration yellow–reddish, opisthosoma dorsally with large black area, sometimes entirely black. Epigaster only slightly bulging.
Legs	Tibiae I-IV with 2/2/1/1 setae. Trichobothrium on metatarsus III present.
Chelicerae	Bulging at base.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2-2.5 mm, female 2.5-3 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Europe, Russia, Ukraine, N-Africa
References	Wunderlich, 2008
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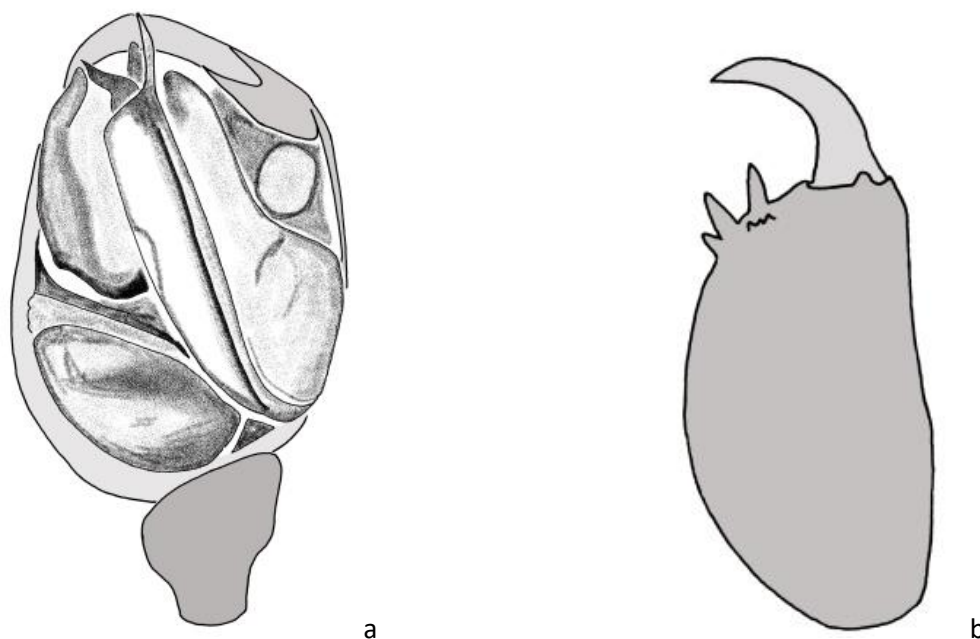
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Figs B.269: *Sardinidion blackwalli* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871). a) Female, living specimen (© B. Knoflach); b) Male, palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).



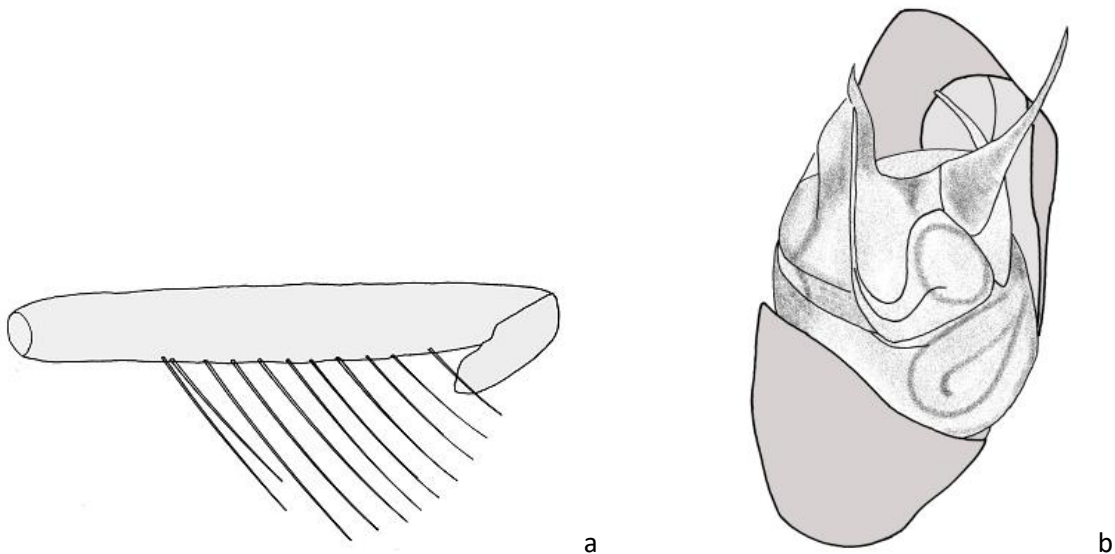
Fig. B.270: *Sardinidion blackwalli* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Selkirkiella</i> Berland, 1924	
Diagnosis and area	Conductor enlarged and heavily ridged. Only described from S-America.
Male palp	Conductor enlarged and strongly compressed with TTA, separated by narrow seam. TTA apex with small apophysis.
Epigyne	Almost indistinct and not protruding.
Eyes	Very small.
Cephalothorax	Wide in front.
Abdomen	
Legs	No spines on tibia and metatarsi I and II.
Chelicerae	Cylindrical, long, with short hook, bearing three fairly strong teeth on anterior margin, several very small teeth on posterior margin.
Colulus	
Size	Male 1.6-3.1 mm, female 2.1-4.2 mm
Other	
Species	8
Distribution	S-America
References	Agnarsson, 2004; Berland, 1924
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Figs B.271: *Selkirkiella carelmapuensis* (Levi, 1963). a) Male, left palp, ventral view (after Levi 1967a, modified); b) Female, chelicera, posterior view (after Levi 1963f, modified).

<i>Sesato</i> Saaristo, 2006	
Diagnosis and area	Long, medially directed spines on ventral side of male femur I. Only one species described from Seychelles.
Male palp	TTA with fine tip, pointing outwards.
Epigyne	Atrium very small, circular, shallow.
Eyes	Eyes moderate, subequal.
Cephalothorax	Carapace fairly flat, yellow-brown with darker area behind eyes, few dark streaks radiating from that area towards black suffused edges.
Abdomen	Globose, blackish.
Legs	Long medially directed spines on ventral side of male femur I. Legs light ferruginous, all segments except tarsi suffused with black especially at apices.
Chelicerae	With two teeth, median one with small subtooth.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.7 mm, female 1.9 mm
Other	Male with petiolar stridulatory organ.
Species	1
Distribution	Seychelles
References	Saaristo, 2006 & 2010
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Figs B.272: *Sesato setosa* Saaristo, 2006. a) Male, femur I, lateral view; b) Male, palp, ventral view (a-b after Saaristo 2010, modified).

<i>Seycellesa</i> Koçak & Kemal, 2008	
Diagnosis and area	Conductor large, slightly concave, enclosing distal half of thin embolus. Only one species described from Seychelles.
Male palp	Conductor large, slightly concave, enclosing distal half of thin embolus.
Epigyne	With relatively large, tongue shaped, posteriorly pointing extension.
Eyes	Anterior row recurved, posterior row almost straight.
Cephalothorax	Carapace yellow-orange with darker median mark and borders.
Abdomen	Globular.
Legs	Femora yellowish; rest of segments irregularly suffused with brown and grey, some of them complete annulations.
Chelicerae	With two teeth on promargin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2.5 mm, female 6.5 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Seychelles
References	Roberts, 1983 (<i>Theridion purifum</i>); Saaristo, 2006 & 2010 (<i>Robertia braueri</i>)
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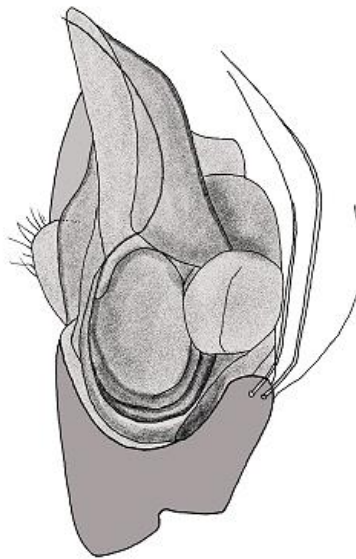


Fig. B.273: *Seycellesa braueri* (Simon, 1898). Male, left palp, ventral view (after Saaristo 2006, modified).

<i>Simitidion</i> Wunderlich, 1992	
Diagnosis and area	Trichobothrium on metatarsus I & II, not on III and IV. Only one tegular apophysis. Locking device between embolus and tegulum absent. Holarctic.
Male palp	Median apophysis not standing out, embolus partly enclosed by large conductor, basally without projection in tegular pocket. Only one tegular apophysis (two in Theridion). Without Theridion locking device between embolus and tegulum.
Epigyne	With wide pit.
Eyes	AME at least as large as the PME.
Cephalothorax	Ventral margin of clypeus almost straight.
Abdomen	With dorsally serrated folium pattern. Male epigaster strongly bulging, very large, leathery.
Legs	Trichobothrium at metatarsus 1/1/0/0 (in Theridion 1/1/1/1).
Chelicerae	Male paturon bulging basally, and diverging similar to Phylloneta.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.8-3 mm, female 1.8-3.6 mm
Other	Very close to Theridion.
Species	3
Distribution	Holarctic
References	Knoflach, 1996; Wunderlich, 2008
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Fig. B.274: *Simitidion simile* (C. L. Koch, 1836). Female and male, living specimens (© L. Jansen).



Fig. B.275: *Simitidion simile* (C. L. Koch, 1836). Male, palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).

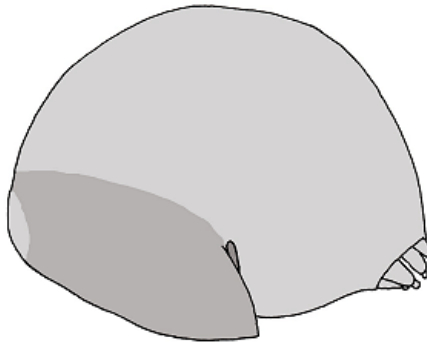


Fig. B.276: *Simitidion simile* (C. L. Koch, 1836). Male, abdomen, lateral view (after Wunderlich 1992, modified).

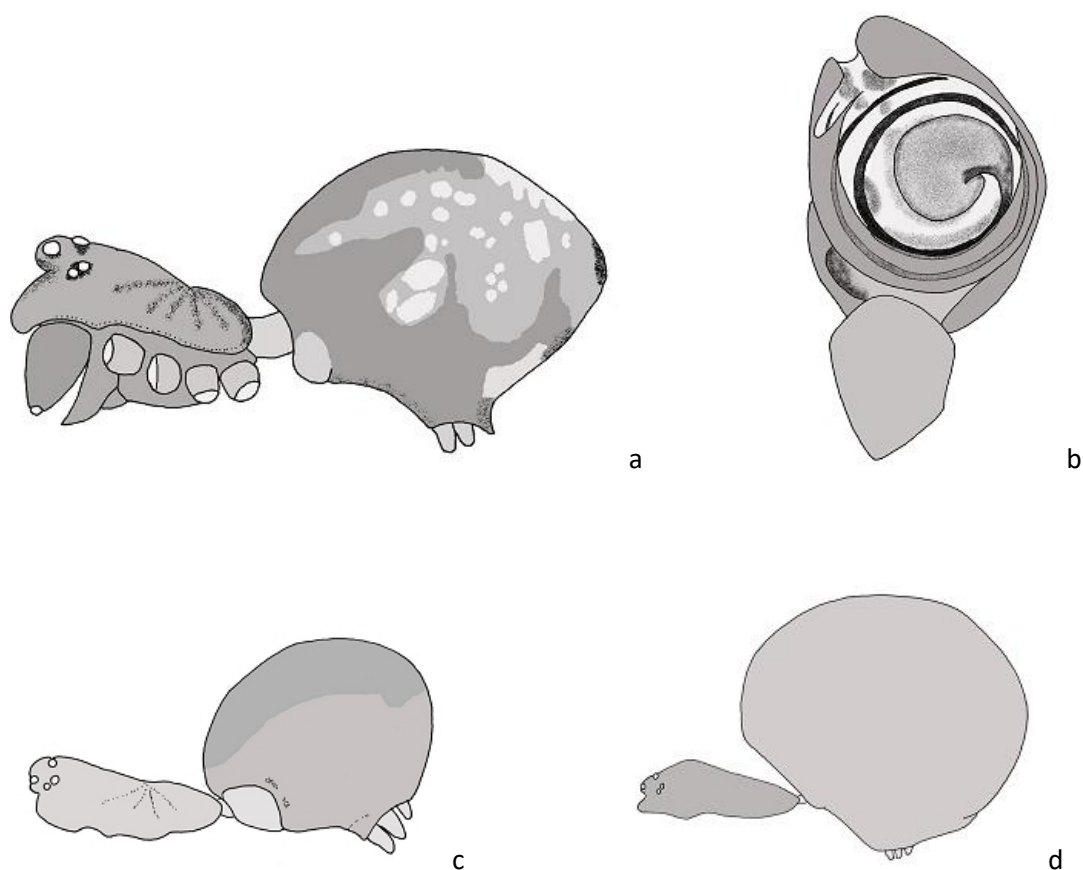


Fig. B.277: *Simitidion simile* (C. L. Koch, 1836). Female, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.278: *Simitidion lacuna* Wunderlich, 1992. Female, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Spheropistha</i> Yaginuma, 1957	
Diagnosis and area	Eye region slightly projecting. Clypeus slanting anteriorly or swollen, embolus very long and coiled. Only known from SE-Asia.
Male palp	Embolus and copulatory duct long and with more than two coils, conductor tubular.
Epigyne	Spermathecae long.
Eyes	Eye region slightly projecting.
Cephalothorax	Male carapace without large projection.
Abdomen	Almost globular but in males sometimes elongated.
Legs	Short.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Long and conspicuous.
Size	Male 1.3-2.6 mm, female 1.4-4.4 mm
Other	Very close to <i>Argyrodes</i> .
Species	6
Distribution	SE-Asia
References	Tanikawa, 1998; Yoshida, 2001c
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Figs B.279: a-b) *Spheropistha miyashitai* (Tanikawa, 1998). a) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; b) Male, left palp, ventral view (a-b after Yoshida 2003a, modified); c-d) *Spheropistha nigroris* (Yoshida, Tso & Sevringhaus, 2000). c) Male, carapace and abdomen, lateral view; d) Female, carapace and abdomen, lateral view (c-d after Yoshida et al. 2000, modified).



Fig. B.280: *Spheropistha melanosoma* Yaginuma, 1957. Female, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

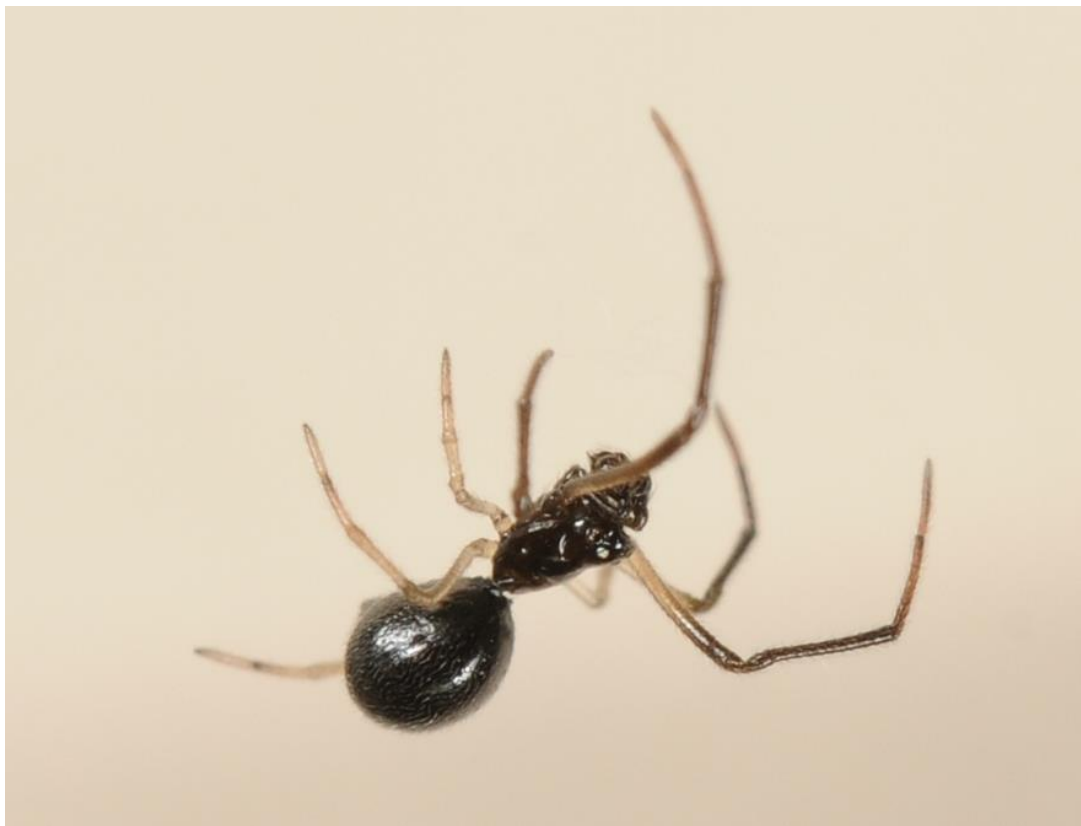
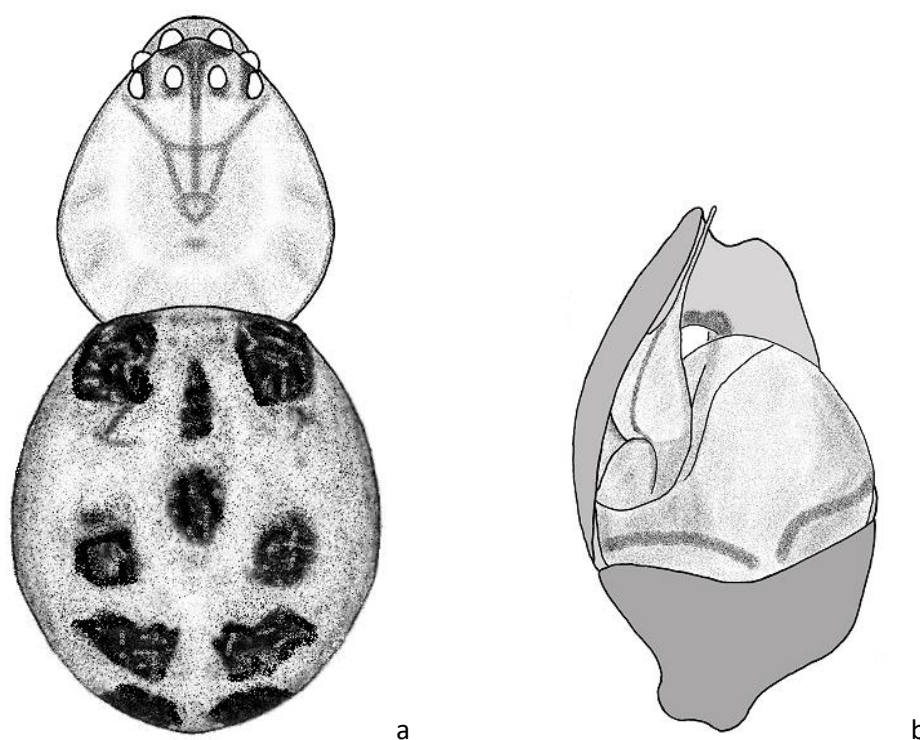


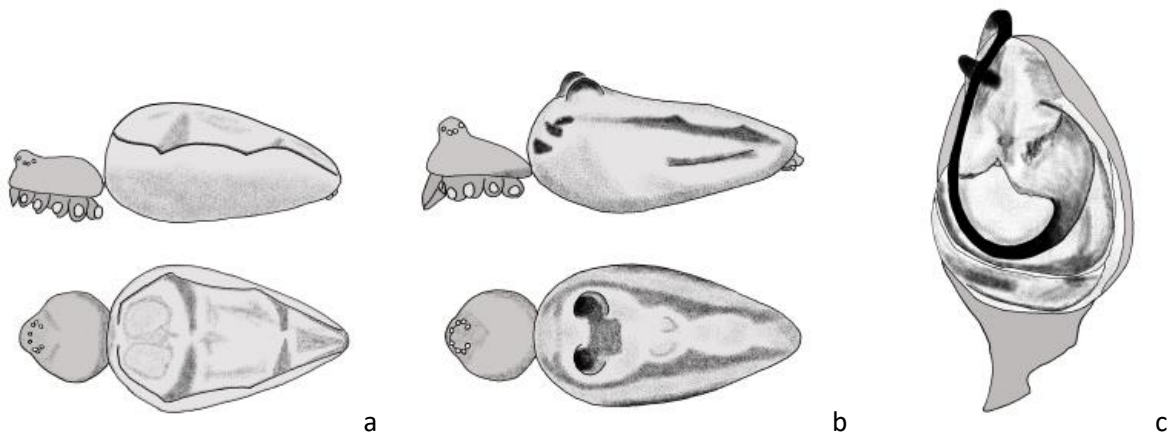
Fig. B.281: *Spheropistha melanosoma* Yaginuma, 1957. Male, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Spinembolia</i> Saaristo, 2006	
Diagnosis and area	Embolic complex consists of bulbous basal part and spine-like apical part. Tegular sclerites strongly simplified. Only one species described from Seychelles.
Male palp	Embolic complex consists of a bulbous basal part and spine-like apical part. Tegular sclerites strongly simplified.
Epigyne	Fairly deeply sclerotized, with small blunt-tipped, pale anteriorly pointing bulge, immediately in front of epigastric furrow.
Eyes	Relatively large.
Cephalothorax	Carapace and sternum pale yellow suffused with black. Chelicerae, maxillae and labium yellow-brown. Fovea notably large, very shallow, almost circular.
Abdomen	Globular with distinct colour pattern similar in both sexes.
Legs	Legs and palps pale yellow. All patellae and tibiae with two dorsal spines, longest on tibia IV.
Chelicerae	Toothless.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.6 mm, female 1.8 mm
Other	Male with petiolar stridulatory organ.
Species	1
Distribution	Seychelles
References	Roberts, 1978 (<i>Theridion clabnum</i>); Saaristo, 2006 & 2010
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Figs B.282: *Spinembolia clabnum* (Roberts, 1978). a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Roberts 1978, modified); b) Male, palp, retrolateral view (after Saaristo 2010, modified).

<i>Spintharus</i> Hentz, 1850	
Diagnosis and area	PME separated by about three diameters. Americas and Pakistan.
Male palp	Embolus forming single wide spiral; conductor large, bearing paracymbial hood.
Epigyne	Small pit with copulatory openings separated by more than their diameter. Spermathecae clearly visible through cuticle.
Eyes	PME separated by about three diameters. Eyes typically surrounded by black markings.
Cephalothorax	Carapace low, nearly circular, weakly sclerotized, pale to bright yellow-brown.
Abdomen	Widest anterior, longer than wide. Colour mostly yellow-orange with brown and black parts. Female abdomen variable in shape, elongated to kite-like shaped, sometimes with humps
Legs	Long and thin, first patella and tibia 1.5-3.0 times carapace length.
Chelicerae	Small and slender, with single tooth, or tooth-like process.
Colulus	Small bearing two setae.
Size	Male 0.8-4.4 mm, female 2.3-5.4 mm
Other	
Species	17
Distribution	Americas, Pakistan
References	Agnarsson et al., 2018; Durán-Barrón, Durán-Barrón, Rosas & Contreras-Ramos, 2013; Levi & Levi, 1962
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Figs B.283: a-b) *Spintharus flavidus* Hentz, 1850. a) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral and dorsal view; b) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral and dorsal view (a-b after Levi 1955b, modified); c) *Spintharus michelleobamaae* Agnarsson & Sargeant, 2018. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Agnarsson et al. 2018, modified).

<i>Steatoda</i> Sundevall, 1833	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen reddish brown to black, often with light band around anterior margin in addition to other lines or spots. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Paracymbium strongly sclerotized, usually hook-shaped. Embolus most often fairly long, sickle- or screw-shaped.
Epigyne	One pair of spermathecae, usually with thinwalled sacs.
Eyes	AME the largest. Lateral eyes sometimes separated.
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval, relatively narrow in eye region, with stridulating ridge posterior on each side in male. Males with punctuated carapace and sternum, punctuations slight on female sternum. Clypeus high with medial gap. Sternum pointed behind, produced between coxae IV.
Abdomen	Suboval, with well-developed stridulating organ in males. Mostly reddish brown to pitch black, often with light band around anterior margin in addition to other lines or spots. Abdominal scutum present in some species.
Legs	Relatively short.
Chelicerae	Sometimes enlarged in male, with one or two teeth on anterior margin, no teeth on posterior margin in females.
Colulus	Very large, with several setae, up to more than 10 setae in large females.
Size	Male 1.8-10.6 mm, female 2-15 mm
Other	
Species	125
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Barrion & Litsinger, 1995; Levi and Levi, 1962; Wunderlich, 2008; Yoshida, 2001a
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Fig. B.284: *Steatoda triangulosa* (Walckenaer, 1802). Male, living specimen (© L. Jansen);



Fig. B.285: *Steatoda grossa* (C. L. Koch, 1838). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.286: *Steatoda grossa* (C. L. Koch, 1838). Male, living specimen (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.287: *Steatoda nobilis* (Thorell, 1875). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.288: *Steatoda paykulliana* (Walckenaer, 1806). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.289: *Steatoda trianguloides* Levy, 1991. Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

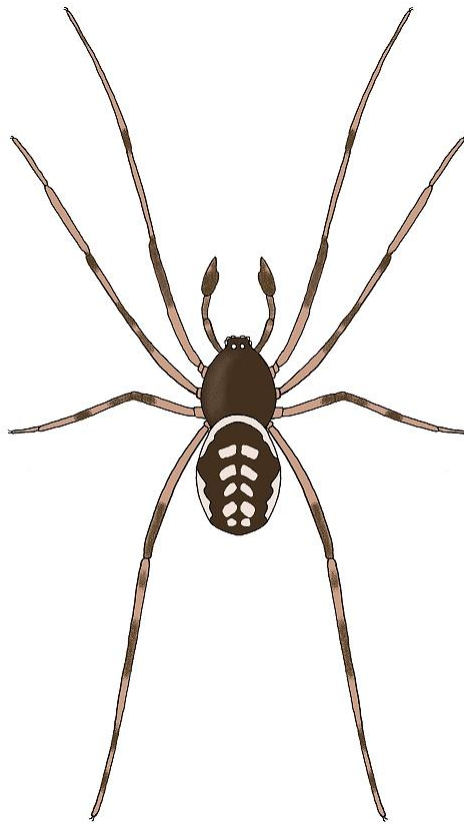


Fig. B.290: *Steatoda albomaculata* (De Geer, 1778). Male, habitus, dorsal view (after Becker 1896, modified).

<i>Stemmops</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1894	
Diagnosis and area	Interdistance PME larger than distance to lateral eyes. Colulus replaced by two short setae. Americas and SE-Asia.
Male palp	Palp complex, with all sclerites present.
Epigyne	
Eyes	Very large, close together, usually in a black area. PME eyes closer to the lateral eyes than distance between themselves.
Cephalothorax	Carapace not modified.
Abdomen	Longer than wide, dorsoventrally flattened; usually with pale spot above spinnerets.
Legs	Very strong and short.
Chelicerae	Small, probably without teeth.
Colulus	Replaced by two short setae.
Size	Male 1-3.2 mm, female 1.1-3.2 mm
Other	<i>Stemmops</i> is similar to <i>Coscinida</i> and differs only by having colulus setae.
Species	21
Distribution	Americas, SE-Asia
References	Levi, 1964e; Levi & Levi, 1962
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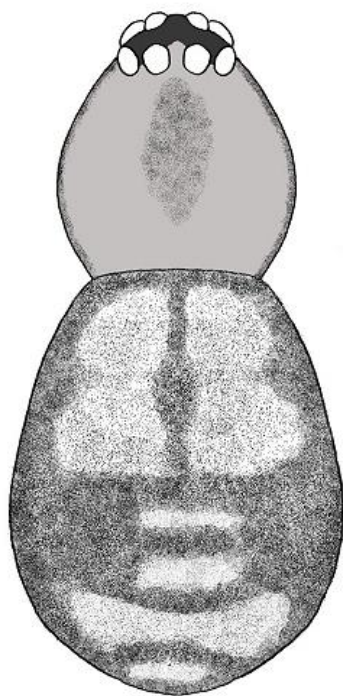


Fig. B.291: *Stemmops lina* Levi, 1955. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Levi 1955c, modified).

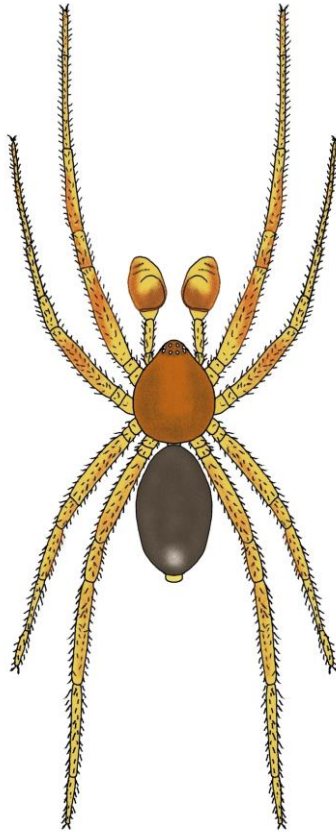
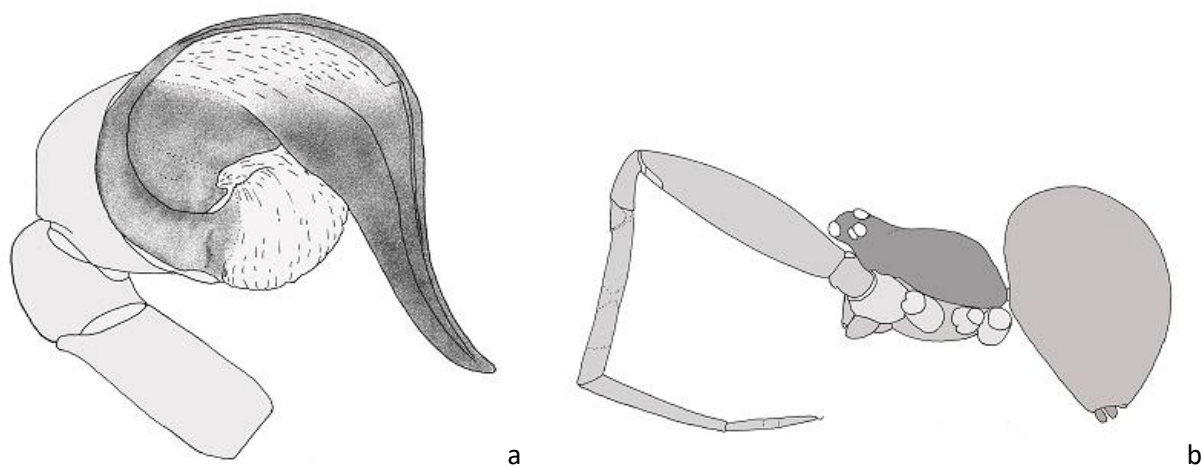


Fig. B.292: *Stemmops bicolor* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1894. Male, habitus, dorsal view (after O. Pickard-Cambridge 1894, modified).



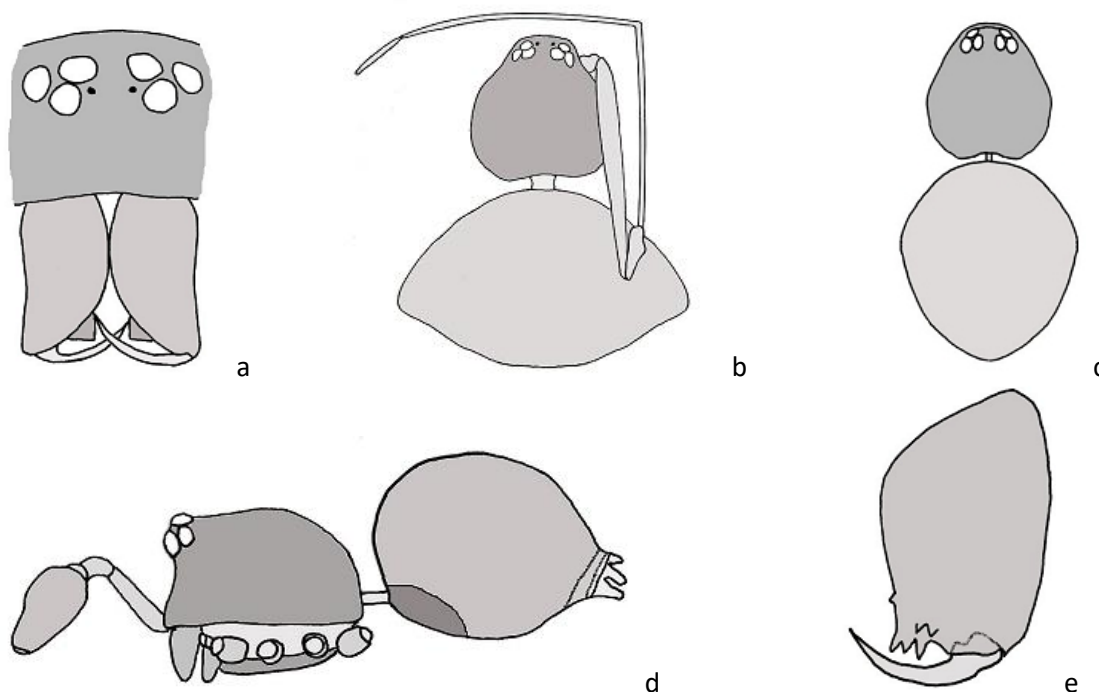
Fig. B.293: *Stemmops nipponicus* Yaginuma, 1969. Male, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Stoda</i> Saaristo, 2006	
Diagnosis and area	Legs thick and robust, first legs much larger than remainder. Only one species described from Seychelles.
Male palp	Very large conductor with somewhat hollow shape, enclosing distal half of embolus which has a special breaking point.
Epigyne	Two large openings of copulatory ducts connected with each other in the middle, thin anteriorly pointing median extension just before epigastric sulcus.
Eyes	Anterior row recurved, posterior almost straight as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Ocular area of male strongly projecting forward, that of female only slightly.
Abdomen	Male abdomen long, ovoid, that of female more globular.
Legs	Thick, robust, first legs much larger than remainder.
Chelicerae	Two teeth present on anterior margin, none on posterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.8 mm, female 3.8 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Seychelles
References	Roberts, 1983 (<i>Theridion libudum</i>); Saaristo, 2006 & 2010
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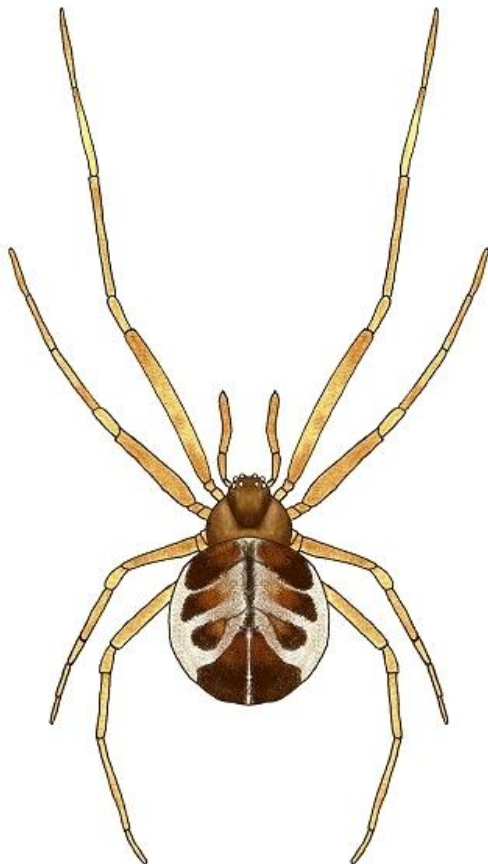
Figs B.294: *Stoda libudum* (Roberts, 1978). Male, palp, retrolateral view; b) Female, habitus, lateral view (a-b after Saaristo 2010, modified).

<i>Styposis</i> Simon, 1894	
Diagnosis and area	Cephalothorax high. Six large eyes arranged in two groups of three touching each other, or eight eyes with anterior medians minute. Widespread.
Male palp	Weakly sclerotized, parts translucent, hardly visible. Bulb twisted so that embolus faces outside (and is partly hidden by cymbium).
Epigyne	Two spermathecae.
Eyes	Six large eyes arranged in two groups of three touching each other, or eight eyes with anterior medians minute, their maximum diameter equal to radius of posterior medians.
Cephalothorax	Cephalothorax high. Carapace as long as wide, sometimes longer than wide with short posterior stalk, some species weakly sclerotized but sometimes heavily sclerotized with raised reticulate pattern.
Abdomen	Abdomen soft, suboval, subspherical or wider than long.
Legs	Leg I longer than IV, first patella-tibia 1.4 to 2.7 times carapace length.
Chelicerae	Small with one or two compound teeth on anterior margin, most often none on posterior margin.
Colulus	Replaced by two setae slightly anterior of usual position; hardly visible.
Size	Male 1-1.7 mm, female 1-2.2 mm
Other	Except for eyes, pigmentless white in alcohol.
Species	14
Distribution	Americas, Africa
References	Levi, 1960 & 1962, Levi, 1964d
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Figs B.295: a-b) *Styposis chickeringi* Levi, 1960. a) Female, carapace, anterior view; b) Male, carapace, leg I and abdomen, dorsal view (a-b after Levi 1960, modified); c-e) *Styposis selis* Levi, 1964. c) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; d) Male, cephalothorax, palp and abdomen, lateral view; e) Female, chelicera, posterior view (c-e after Levi 1964d, modified).

<i>Takayus</i> Yoshida, 2001	
Diagnosis and area	Embolus thick, not coiled. Abdomen usually brightly coloured with yellow to dark brown feather-like pattern. Asia.
Male palp	Embolus thick, not coiled. Conductor and large tegulum forming one sclerite. Tegular apophysis rounded. Paracymbium hooded.
Epigyne	With small scapus, pair of openings situated in front of it, depression usually absent, atrium sclerotized.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval.
Abdomen	Usually brightly coloured with yellow to dark brown feather-like pattern. Male epigaster not bulging.
Legs	Leg formula: 1243 in male, 1423 in female.
Chelicerae	One tooth on anterior margin, none on posterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.8-5 mm, female 2-6 mm
Other	
Species	17
Distribution	Russia, China, Korea, Japan
References	Wunderlich, 2008; Yoshida, 2001b & 2007
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a



b

Figs B.296: a) *Takayus chikunii* (Yaginuma, 1960). Female, habitus, dorsal view (after Yaginuma 1986, modified); b) *Takayus fujisawai* Yoshida, 2002. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Yoshida 2002b, modified).



Fig. B.297: *Takayus fujisawai* Yoshida, 2002. Female, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Tamanidion</i> Wunderlich, 2011	
Diagnosis and area	Cymbium apically with two outgrowths bearing denticles. Only one species described from Malaysia.
Male palp	Cymbium apically with two outgrowths bearing denticles and a prodistal ridge. Conductor denticulate. Embolus rather short.
Epigyne	Female undescribed.
Eyes	Large, field wide, posterior row procurved as seen from above.
Cephalothorax	Fovea deep.
Abdomen	Long, oval, with tiny black spots.
Legs	
Chelicerae	Anterior margin with two small teeth, posterior margin smooth.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.8 mm
Other	
Species	1
Distribution	Malaysia
References	Wunderlich, 2011
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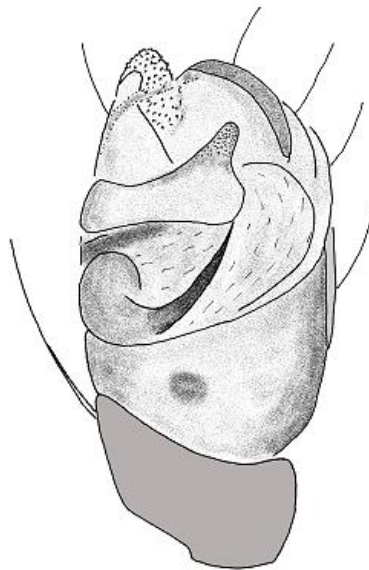
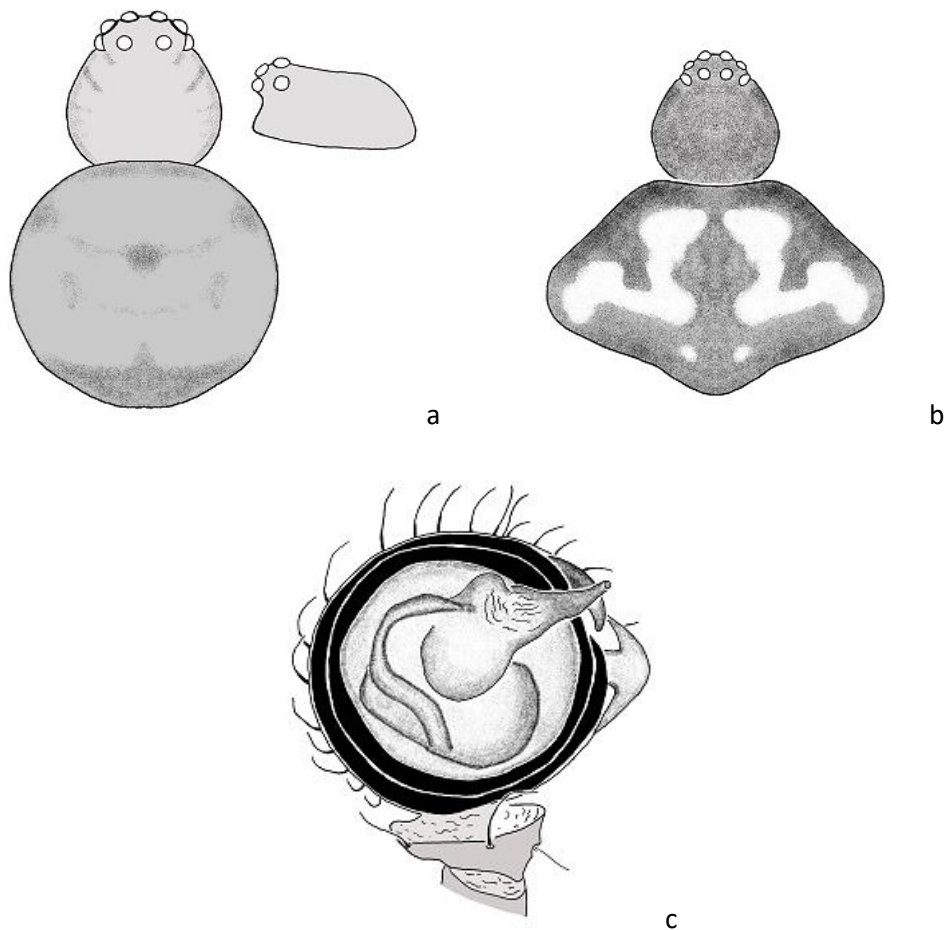


Fig. B.298: *Tamanidion multidenticuli* Wunderlich, 2011. Male, right palp, ventral view (after Wunderlich 2011, modified).

<i>Tekellina</i> Levi, 1957	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen wider than long. Chelicerae lacking teeth. Carapace weakly sclerotized and modified. Americas and China.
Male palp	Palp with end of median apophysis lying against paracymbial hook near margin of cymbium. Cymbium almost circular. Embolus very long, thin and coiled.
Epigyne	Copulatory duct coiled around spermathecae.
Eyes	Lateral eyes touching each other. Sometimes eyes relative large, close together.
Cephalothorax	Carapace weakly sclerotized and modified. Basic colour usually pale yellow.
Abdomen	Wider than long, with much white pigment.
Legs	Leg I longer than IV, first patella-tibia 1.6 times length of carapace.
Chelicerae	Lacking teeth.
Colulus	Replaced by two setae.
Size	Male 0.9-1.2 mm, female 1-1.5 mm
Other	The genus is most likely not monophyletic, and at least some species may not belong to Theridiidae.
Species	9
Distribution	Americas, China
References	Gao, 2014; Marusik & Omelko, 2017; Yoshida, 2016
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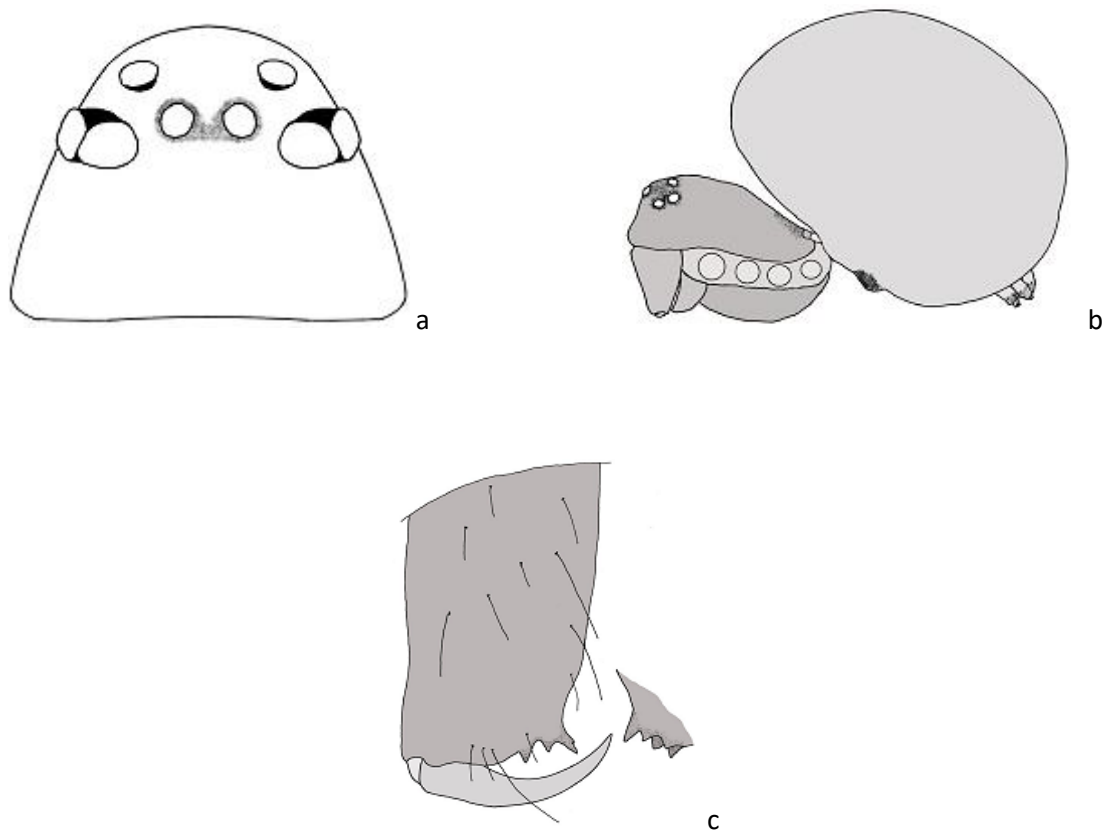


Figs B.299: a) *Tekellina sadamotoi* Yoshida & Ogata, 2016. Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view and male, carapace, lateral view (after Yoshida & Ogata 2016, modified); b) *Tekellina archboldi* Levi, 1957. Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Levi 1957c, modified); c) *Tekellina helixicis* Gao & Li, 2014. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Gao & Li 2014, modified).



Fig. B.300: *Tekellina sadamotoi* Yoshida & Ogata, 2016. Female, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Theonoe</i> Simon, 1881	
Diagnosis and area	Chelicerae with four teeth on anterior margin. Widespread.
Male palp	Palp with median apophysis fused to embolus. Cymbium extends beyond alveolus. No TTA.
Epigyne	With copulatory openings indistinct.
Eyes	Relatively large eyes but AME much smaller than other eyes.
Cephalothorax	Carapace high.
Abdomen	Oval, dark brown.
Legs	Short, leg IV longer than I, length of fourth patella-tibia half to equal carapace length. Tarsi longer than metatarsi. Trichobothrium of metatarsus III absent.
Chelicerae	With four teeth on anterior margin.
Colulus	Large.
Size	Male 0.8-1.3 mm, female 0.8-2.8 mm
Other	
Species	6
Distribution	Europe, Russia, Ukraine, USA, Canada
References	Levi & Levi, 1962; Wunderlich, 2008
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Figs B.301: a-b) *Theonoe minutissima* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879). a) Female, carapace, anterior view; b) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Almquist 2005, modified); c) *Theonoe sola* Thaler & Steinberger, 1988. Male, chelicera, anterior view (after Thaler & Steinberger 1988, modified).



Fig. B.302: *Theonoe minutissima* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.303: *Theonoe minutissima* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879). Female, habitus, anterior view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.304: *Theonoe minutissima* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.305: *Theonoe minutissima* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879). Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Theridion</i> Walckenaer, 1805	
Diagnosis and area	Opisthosoma usually with variable "undulating" longitudinal band. Colulus and paired setae absent. 591 species. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Palp with well-developed TTA (only rarely is this structure reduced or secondarily absent). Alveolus occupies the whole cymbium. Cymbium only rarely extended beyond alveolus. Base of embolic complex roughly circular disc with small crooked basal extension. Embolus long, filiform, most often describing at least half a circle and not widely enclosed by the conductor. Distinct median apophysis large and widely standing out. Internal paracymbium hood-shaped.
Epigyne	Copulatory openings inside spherical or oval atrium. Epigyne weakly sclerotized with indistinct openings. One pair of spermathecae.
Eyes	Anterior row straight or procurved as seen from in front, posterior row straight as seen from above. AME either slightly larger or smaller than remainder.
Cephalothorax	Carapace as wide as long, or longer than wide without modifications such as grooves or projections in eye region or clypeus. Carapace without stridulating structures except in males of smallest species. Fovea indistinct. Ventral margin of clypeus usually not convex.
Abdomen	Usually globular in females, oval in males of most species, sometimes wider than long, subtriangular. Abdomen without plates, tubercles or humps; usually with variable "undulating" longitudinal band. Male with swollen epigastric area.
Legs	Long. Leg formula males 1243, females 1423. Sequence of tibial bristles 2/2/1/2. Trichobothrium on metatarsus III present.
Chelicerae	Males may have elongate chelicerae. Cheliceral teeth absent or one or two on anterior margin, none on posterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 0.9-6.4 mm, female 1-10 mm
Other	
Species	591
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Levi, 1957a & 1963; Wunderlich, 2008
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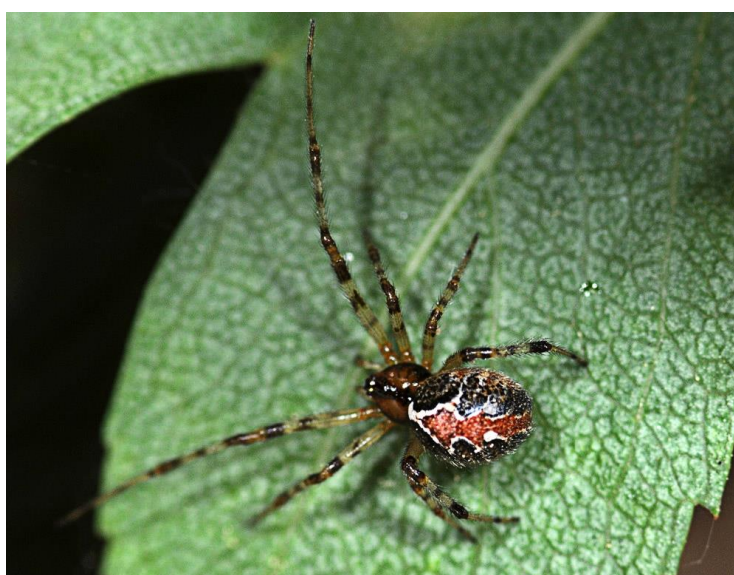


Fig. B.306: *Theridion pictum* (Walckenaer, 1802). Female, living specimen (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.307: *Theridion pictum* (Walckenaer, 1802). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.308: *Theridion varians* Hahn, 1833. Male, living specimen (© L. Jansen).



Fig. B.309: *Theridion pyramidale* L. Koch, 1867. Female, living specimen (© G. Anderson).



Fig. B.310: *Theridion harmsi* Wunderlich, 2011. Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.311: *Theridion melanostictum* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876. Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).



Fig. B.312: *Theridion musivivum* Schmidt, 1956. Male, living specimen (© J. Lissner).

<i>Theridula</i> Emerton, 1882	
Diagnosis and area	Palp very simple. Embolus twisted. Chelicerae with two teeth on anterior margin, none posterior. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	Very simple, conductor, median apophysis, TTA all absent. Haematodocha fastens both ends of tegulum to cymbium. Embolus twisted.
Epigyne	Diagnostic for each species, usually with two raised tubercles. Internal genitalia simple, with one pair of spermathecae.
Eyes	Lateral eyes touching.
Cephalothorax	Carapace not modified, as wide as long, highest in eye region. Sternum as long as wide, truncated between fourth coxae, separated by about their width.
Abdomen	Abdomen of males oval, longer than wide; that of females wider than long. Shiny, black and yellow or uniform black, or grey with three pairs of pale oval patches. Some individuals with small sclerotized spots on venter of abdomen or sclerotized ring around basal segment of anterior pair of spinnerets.
Legs	Of medium length. Leg I longest, patella-tibia 1.2 to 1.5 times length of carapace. Small tubercle present on retrolateral face of all patellae. Indistinct tarsal comb present on fourth tarsus.
Chelicerae	With two teeth on anterior margin, none posterior. Chelicerae fused about one fourth their length, armed with two strong teeth on anterior margin, none on posterior margin. Setaceous structure usually present near base of fang.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.2-2.8 mm, female 1-7.4 mm
Other	
Species	18
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Levi, 1966
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Fig. B.313: *Theridula gonygaster* (Simon, 1873). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).

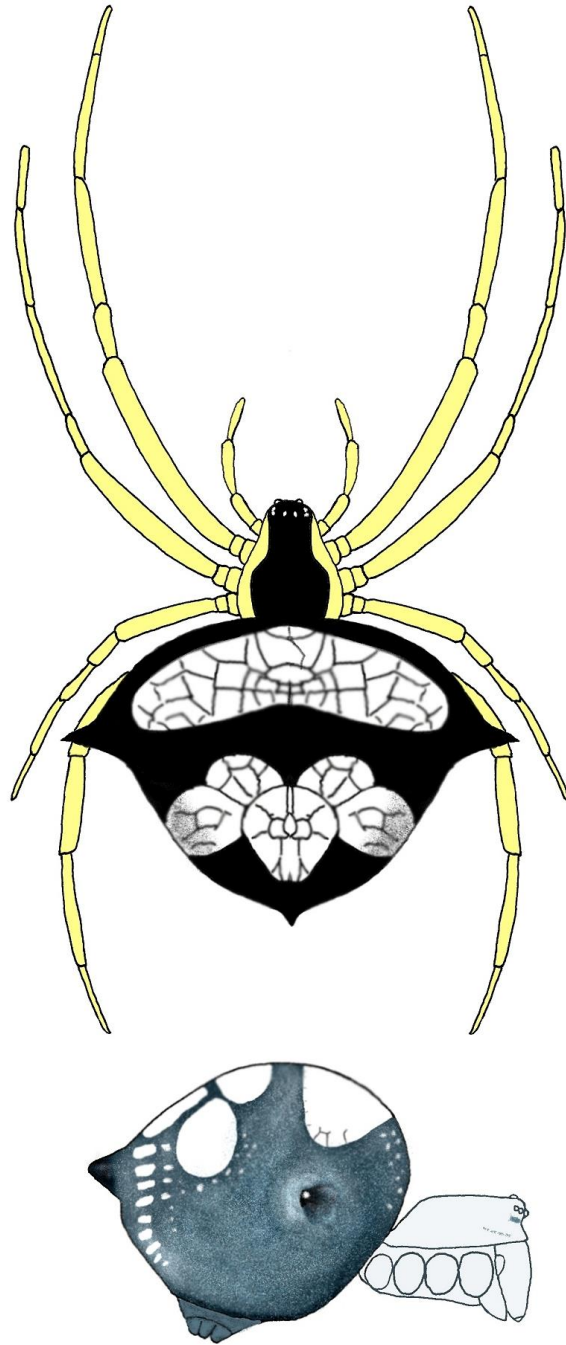


Fig. B.314: *Theridula gonygaster* (Simon, 1873). Female, habitus, dorsal view and lateral view (after O. Pickard-Cambridge 1896, modified).

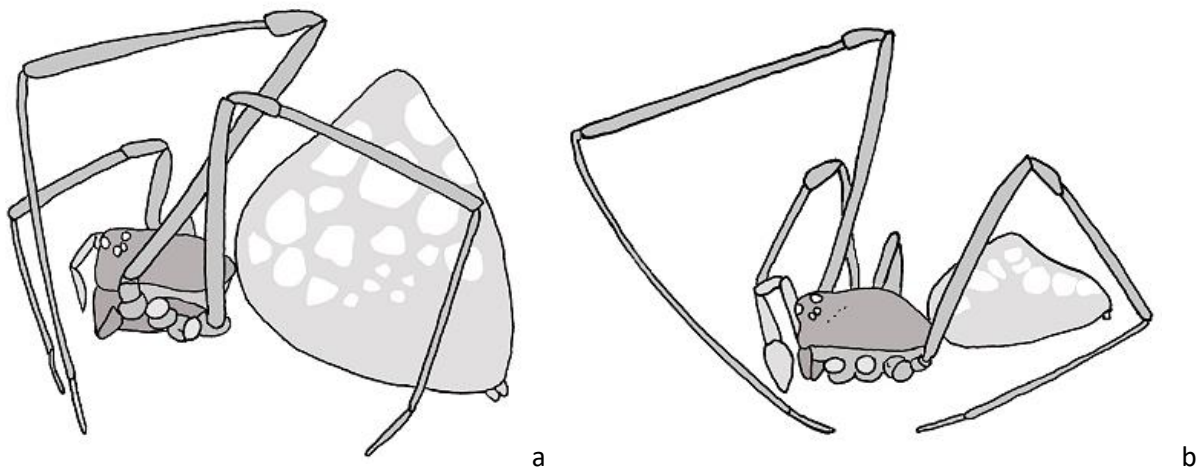


Fig. B.315: *Theridula* sp. Male, living specimen, Australia (© G. Anderson).



Fig. B.316: *Theridula* sp. Female, living specimen, Australia (© G. Anderson).

<i>Thwaitesia</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1881	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen usually higher than wide with silvery spots. Palp with large conductor. Colulus replaced by two setae. Widespread.
Male palp	Conductor large; spermduct looping through median apophysis.
Epigyne	
Eyes	PME separated by their diameter or less.
Cephalothorax	Carapace nearly circular.
Abdomen	Usually higher than wide with silvery spots.
Legs	Long, first patella and tibia 2-3.5 times carapace length.
Chelicerae	Small, without teeth.
Colulus	Replaced by two setae.
Size	Male 2.3-4 mm, female 2.5-7.4 mm
Other	
Species	23
Distribution	Africa, SE-Asia, C- and S-America, Australia
References	Levi, 1963e; Levi & Levi, 1962
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Figs B.317: *Thwaitesia affinis* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1882. a) Female, habitus, lateral view; b) Male, habitus, lateral view (a-b after Levi 1963e, modified).



Fig. B.318: *Thwaitesia meruensis* (Tullgren, 1910). Male, left palp, ventral view (© P. Oger).



Fig. B.319: *Thwaitesia argentiopunctata* (Rainbow, 1916). Female, living specimen (© G. Anderson).

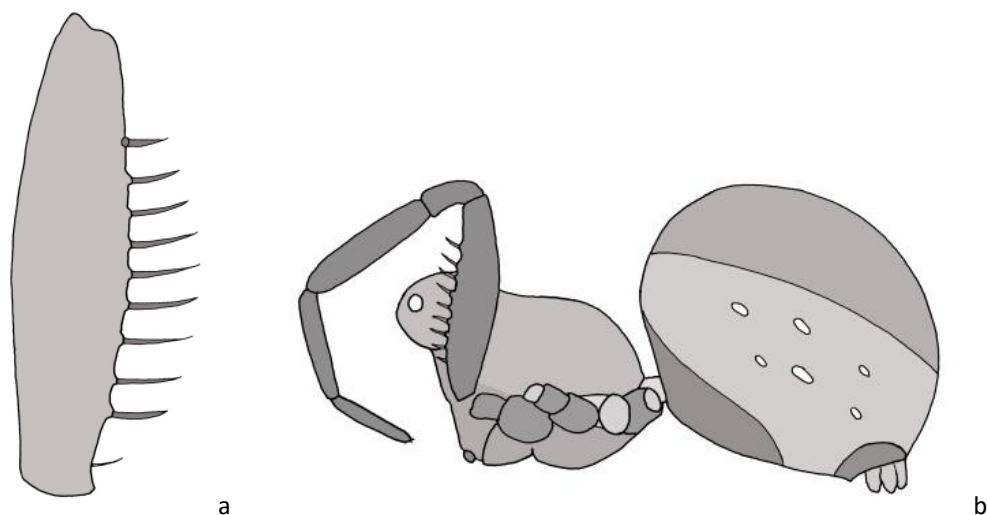


Fig. B.320: *Thwaitesia nigronodosa* (Rainbow, 1912). Male, living specimen (© G. Anderson).

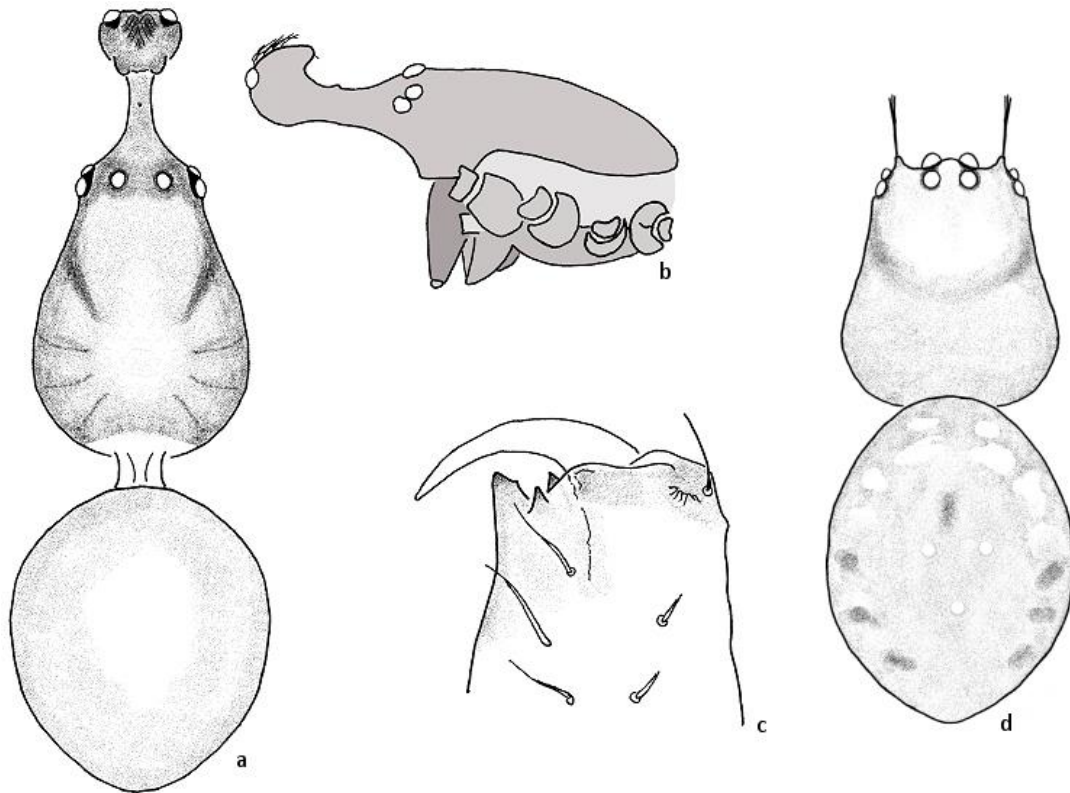


Fig. B.321: *Thwaitesia nigronodosa* (Rainbow, 1912). Female, living specimen (© R. Whyte).

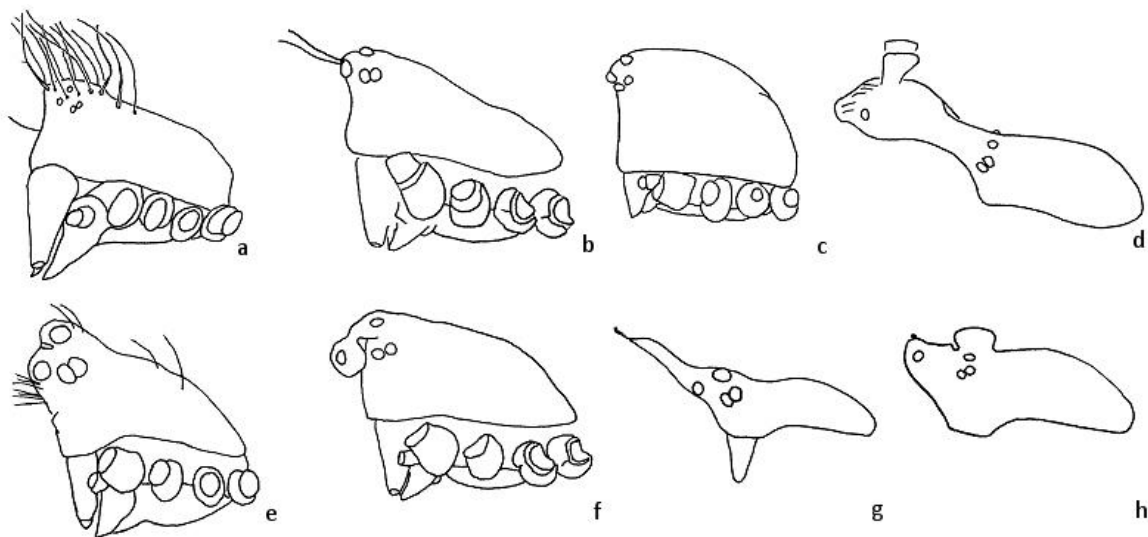
<i>Thymoites</i> Keyserling, 1884	
Diagnosis and area	Eye region of male of most species bulging or projecting. Abdomen not strongly elongated. Colulus and paired setae absent. Cosmopolitan.
Male palp	All sclerites present, TTA sometimes reduced or absent.
Epigyne	Copulatory openings often indistinct; some ducts visible in transparency.
Eyes	Subequal in size or anterior medians smaller or slightly larger. Short hairs in field of median eyes.
Cephalothorax	Eye region of male of most species (not all) bulging or projecting, sometimes with a seam between eyes or on clypeus below eyes. Carapace of female not modified.
Abdomen	Suboval, sometimes with ventral and dorsal sclerotized plates in males. Colour often brownish, orange or yellow-brown, without pattern, except sometimes with dusky, indistinct, longitudinal band on dorsum of abdomen, or discrete black spots. Male epigaster moderately bulging.
Legs	Usually short.
Chelicerae	With one tooth on anterior margin, none on posterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1-3.5 mm, female 0.8-4.5 mm
Other	Some species probably intergrade with <i>Theridion</i> and are thus difficult to place.
Species	94
Distribution	Cosmopolitan
References	Levi, 1957a (Paidisca); Levi & Levi, 1962; Wunderlich, 2008
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



Figs B.322: *Thymoites marxi* (Crosby, 1906). a) Male, leg I, lateral view (after Bishop & Crosby 1926, modified); b) Male, habitus, lateral view (after Emerton 1913, modified).

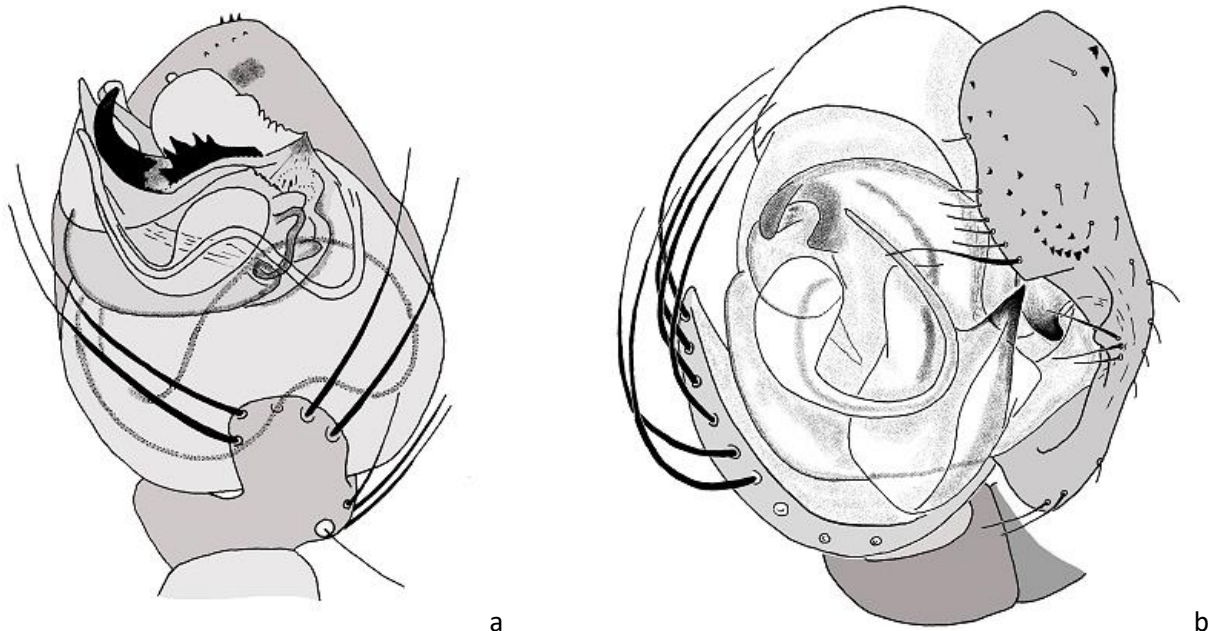


Figs B.323: a-b) *Thymoites ilhabela* Rodrigues & Brescovit, 2015. a) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (a-b after Rodrigues & Brescovit 2015, modified); c) *Thymoites levii* Gruia, 1973. Male, chelicera, posterior view (after Gruia 1973, modified); d) *Thymoites trisetaceus* Peng, Yin & Griswold, 2008. Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (after Hu et al. 2008, modified).



Figs B.324: a) *Thymoites minero* Roth, 1992. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Roth 1992, modified); b) *Thymoites bocaina* Rodrigues & Brescovit, 2015. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Rodrigues & Brescovit 2015, modified); c) *Thymoites maderae* (Gertsch & Archer, 1942). Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Levi 1957a, modified); d) *Thymoites melloleitaoni* (Bristowe, 1938). Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Levi & Levi 1962, modified); e) *Thymoites cravilus* Marques & Buckup, 1992. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Marques & Buckup 1992, modified); f) *Thymoites cristal* Rodrigues & Brescovit, 2015. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (after Rodrigues & Brescovit 2015, modified); g) *Thymoites anicus* Levi, 1964. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view; h) *Thymoites piarco* Levi, 1959. Male, cephalothorax, lateral view (g-h after Levi 1964a, modified).

<i>Tidarren</i> Chamberlin & Ivie, 1934	
Diagnosis and area	Female without spurs on fourth coxae. Male cymbium modified, bilobed, with numerous teeth, ridges or warts on distal part. Widespread.
Male palp	Cymbium modified, bilobed, with numerous teeth, ridges or warts on distal part. Distal part of embolus directed counterclockwise in right palp.
Epigyne	The epigyne is strongly sclerotized and stands out with a smaller scapus as in Echinotheridion. Copulatory ducts separate or fused at entrance, rather short.
Eyes	Eyes subequal in size.
Cephalothorax	Female palpal claw with large dentition. Clypeus in male high, with eye region protruding.
Abdomen	Abdomen higher than long, in many species with dorsal tubercle, sometimes with white lines on sides and white aboral stripe from apex to spinnerets.
Legs	Leg formula 1423. No spurs on fourth coxae of female. Number of dorsal setae on tibiae I–IV 2/2/1/2. Metatarsi I–III with one trichobothrium. Middle tarsal claw almost as long as lateral ones and strongly curved towards ventral side of tarsus.
Chelicerae	Promargin of fang furrow of chelicerae with one or two minute denticles.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 0.7-3.4 mm, female 1.7-8.6 mm
Other	Males much smaller than females. Males amputate one of their palps after the last moult.
Species	24
Distribution	Africa, Americas, Yemen
References	Knoflach & van Harten, 2016
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Figs B.325: a) *Tidarren ephemerum* Knoflach & van Harten, 2006. Male, left palp, ventral view; b) *Tidarren argo* Knoflach & van Harten, 2001. Male, right palp, retrolateral-dorsal view (a-b after Knoflach & van Harten 2001, modified).

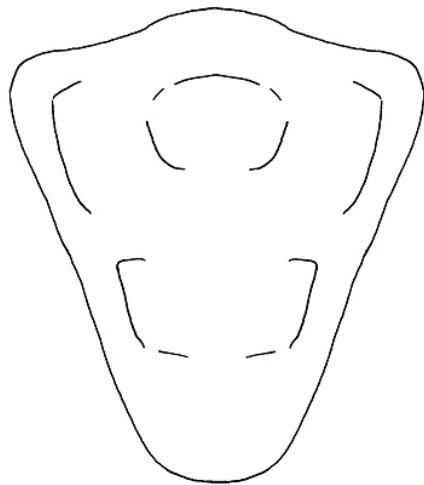


Fig. B.326: *Tidarren cuneolatum* (Tullgren, 1910). Male and female, living specimens (© B. Knoflach).

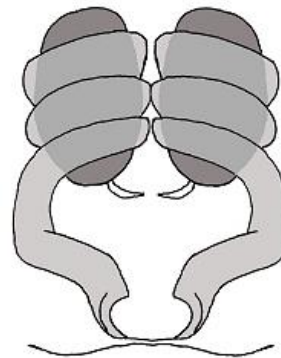


Fig. B.327: *Tidarren sisypoides* (Walckenaer, 1841). Male and female, living specimens (© B. Knoflach).

<i>Tomoxena</i> Simon, 1895	
Diagnosis and area	Female abdomen subtriangular, widest anteriorly, with silvery spots. Only three species described from SE-Asia.
Male palp	Undescribed.
Epigyne	Two spermathecae with ducts winding around them.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace almost circular.
Abdomen	Female abdomen subtriangular, widest anteriorly, with silvery spots.
Legs	Very long, first patella-tibia 3 times length of carapace. Leg IV longer than I.
Chelicerae	Probably no teeth on chelicerae.
Colulus	Absent.
Size	Male 3.2 mm, female 4.3-7 mm
Other	The only known male is insufficiently described.
Species	3
Distribution	SE-Asia
References	Levi & Levi, 1962; Simon, 1895
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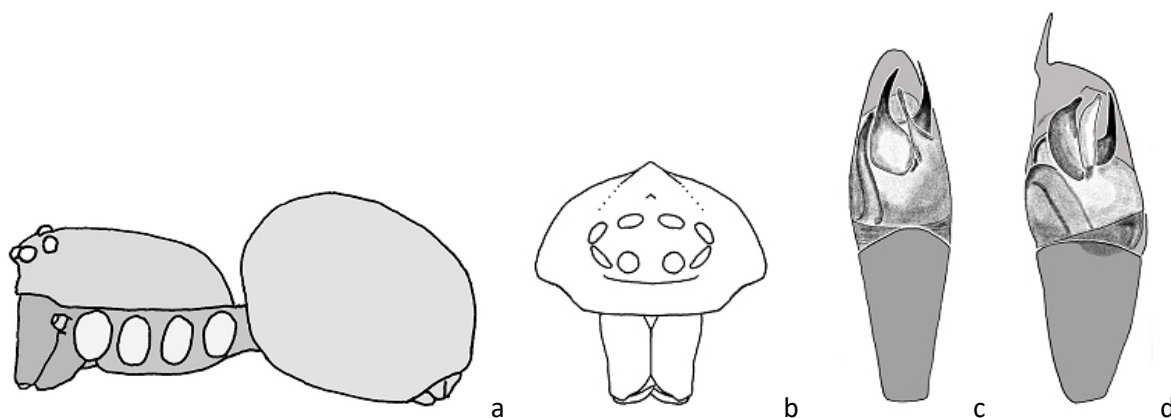
a



b

Figs B.328: *Tomoxena dives* Simon, 1895. a) Female, abdomen, dorsal view (after Simon 1894, modified); b) Female, vulva, ventral view (after Levi & Levi 1962, modified).

<i>Wamba</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1896	
Diagnosis and area	Bulbus small, position of embolus prolateral. Sometimes with spine on top of cymbium. Only three species described from the Americas.
Male palp	Bulbus small, position of embolus prolateral. With strong spine on top of cymbium in <i>Wamba crispulus</i> .
Epigyne	
Eyes	Large, close together.
Cephalothorax	
Abdomen	Longer than wide in male, wider than long in female.
Legs	All tibiae with 1 spine. Metatarsus III with trichobothrium, IV without.
Chelicerae	With one tooth on promargin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1-1.8 mm, female 1.4-2.6 mm
Other	Claws of female palp with large teeth.
Species	3
Distribution	Americas
References	Wunderlich, 1995
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Figs B.329: a-c) *Wamba congener* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1896. a) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; b) Male, carapace and chelicerae, anterior view (a-b after O. Pickard-Cambridge 1896, modified); c) Male, left palp, ventral view; d) *Wamba crispulus* (Simon, 1895). Male, left palp, ventral view (c-d after Levi 1957a, modified).

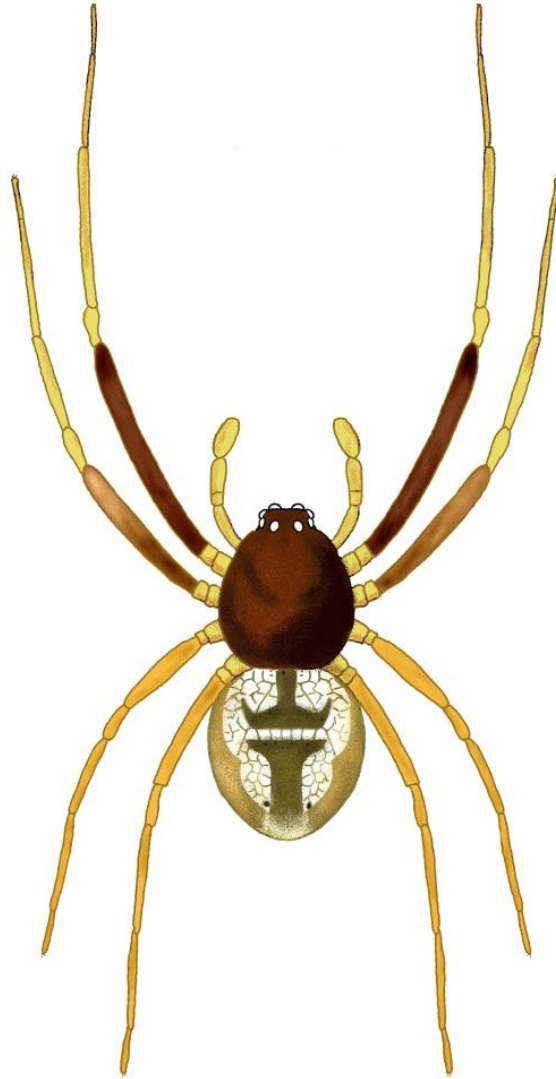
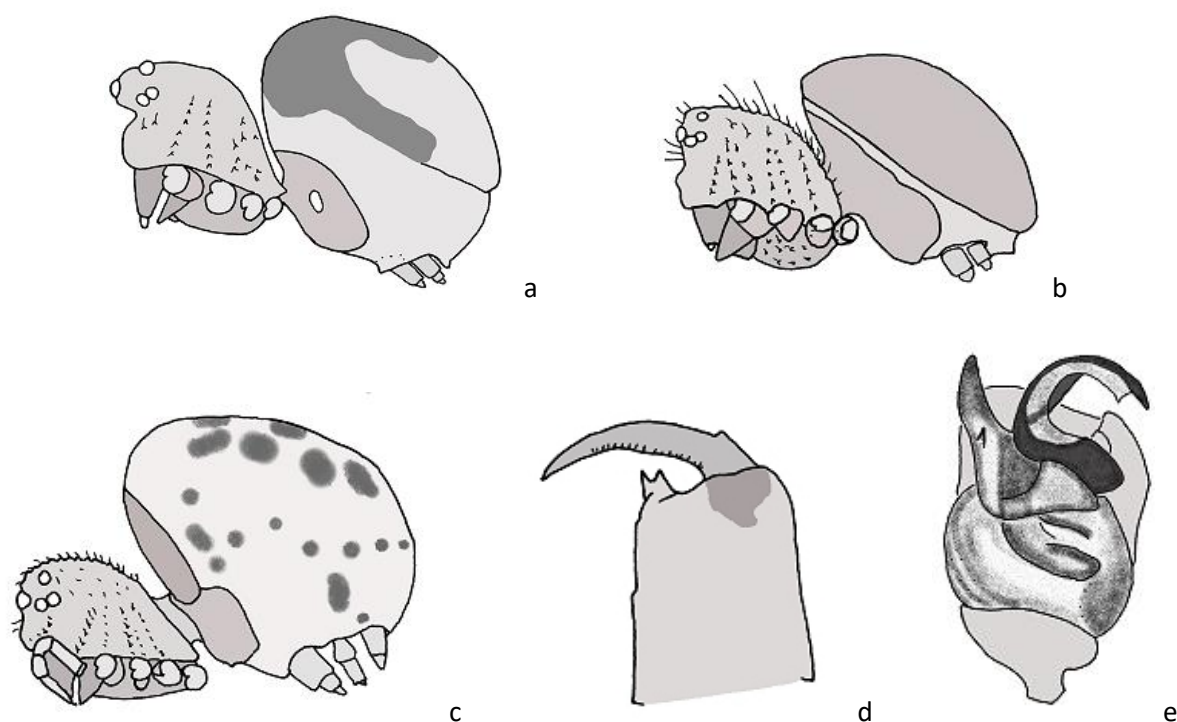


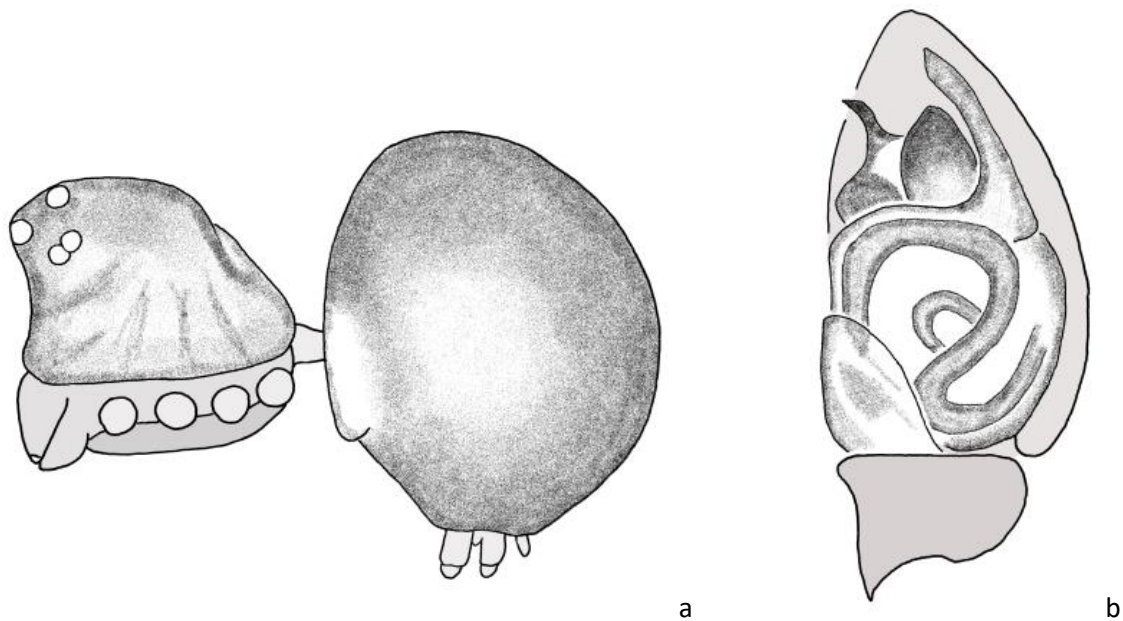
Fig. B.330: *Wamba congener* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1896. Male, habitus, dorsal view (after O. Pickard-Cambridge 1896, modified).

<i>Wirada</i> Keyserling, 1886	
Diagnosis and area	Carapace and sternum tuberculate, abdomen covered completely with circular sclerotized dorsal shield. Only described from the Americas.
Male palp	TTA embedded in tegulum. Paracymbial hook functional. Embolus continues proximally.
Epigyne	Two large spermathecae.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace with eye region projecting, clypeus fairly straight, sloping back toward base of chelicerae. Carapace and sternum tuberculate.
Abdomen	Dorsoventrally flattened, covered completely with circular sclerotized scutum. Large scutum surrounds pedicel and most of venter. With sclerotized ring around spinnerets. No lungs.
Legs	Short, tarsi longer than metatarsi.
Chelicerae	Small with two teeth on anterior margin, none on posterior margin.
Colulus	Replaced by two setae, but sometimes difficult to see, hidden by sclerotized ring.
Size	Male 1-2 mm, female 1-1.5 mm
Other	Similar to <i>Crustulina</i> by tuberculate carapace; <i>Wirada</i> differs by lacking process on palpal cymbium and lacking large colulus.
Species	6
Distribution	S- and M-America
References	Campuzano & Ibarra-Núñez, 2018; Levi, 1963d; Levi & Levi, 1962
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



Figs B.331: a) *Wirada araucaria* Lise, Silva & Bertonecello, 2009. Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; b-c) *Wirada sigillata* Lise, Silva & Bertonecello, 2009. b) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; c) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (a-c after Lise et al. 2009, modified); d-e) *Wirada towarensis* Simon, 1895. Male, chelicera, posterior view; e) Male, palp, ventral view (d-e after Levi 1963d, modified).

<i>Yaginumena</i> Yoshida, 2002	
Diagnosis and area	Abdomen oval and usually dark without distinct light spots. Tegulum large, embolus small. Only three species described from Asia.
Male palp	Tegulum large with wide, long internal duct. Tegular and median apophyses present; embolus and conductor small; conductor conjugated with tegulum.
Epigyne	With sclerotized oval plate with two openings.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval with high head region without distinct fovea.
Abdomen	Oval and usually dark colour without distinct light flecks.
Legs	
Chelicerae	
Colulus	With two setae.
Size	Male 1.2-4.3 mm, female 1.7-5 mm
Other	Close to <i>Dipoena</i> .
Species	3
Distribution	Asia
References	Yoshida, 2002a
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>

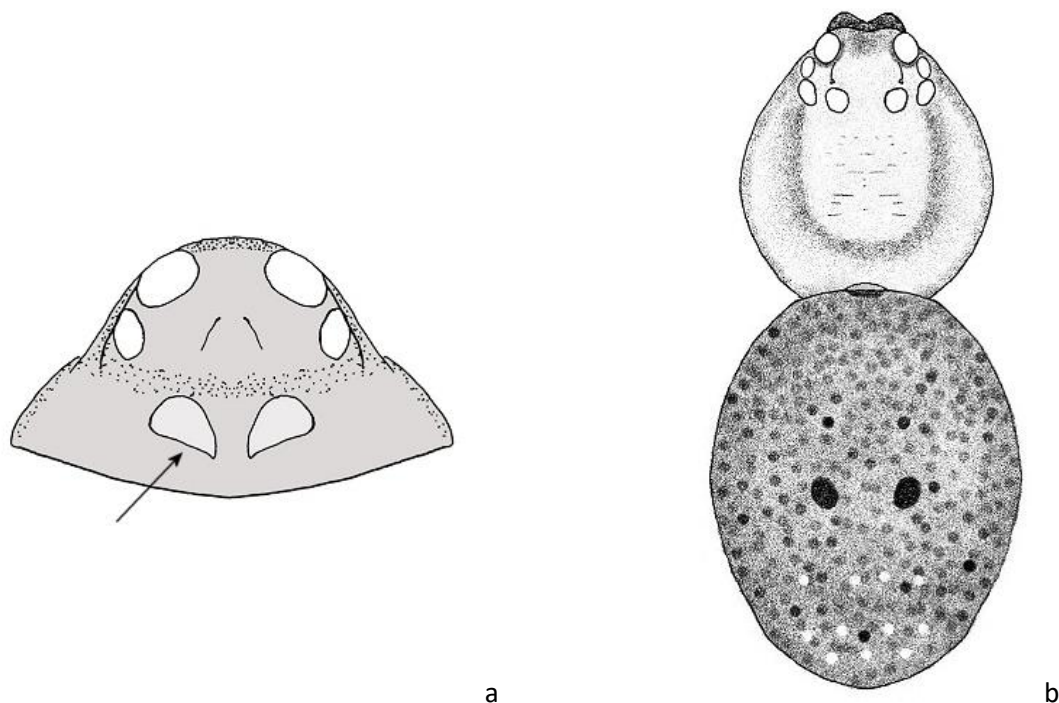


Figs B.332: *Yaginumena mutilata* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). a) Male, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; b) Male, left palp, ventral view (a-b after Yoshida 2003a, modified).



Fig. B.333: *Yaginumena mutilata* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). Male, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Yoroa</i> Baert, 1984	
Diagnosis and area	AME large. Clypeus with paired openings. Only two species described from New Guinea and Australia.
Male palp	Cymbium with retrolateral row of feathered spines. Embolus short hooked, cymbium spoon-shaped.
Epigyne	Two pairs of spermathecae.
Eyes	Only AME well outlined, larger than remainder. PME far apart. Laterals touching.
Cephalothorax	Clypeus prominent with two slitlike openings at base of small, semioval, flat elevations.
Abdomen	Without dorsal scutum, but covered with numerous small oval sclerites. Postepigastric area clothed with numerous small sclerites with some greater ones in between. Spinnerets surrounded by slightly sclerified ring.
Legs	One trichobothrium on metatarsi and three on tibiae.
Chelicerae	Short, fangs long. No teeth.
Colulus	
Size	Male 1-1.2 mm, female 1.2 mm
Other	Female pedipalp claw dorsoventrally flattened, fan-like.
Species	2
Distribution	New Guinea, Australia
References	Baert, 1984; Harvey & Waldock, 2000
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



Figs B.334: *Yoroa clypeoglandularis* Baert, 1984. a) Male, carapace, anterior view. b) Male, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view (a-b after Baert 1984b, modified).

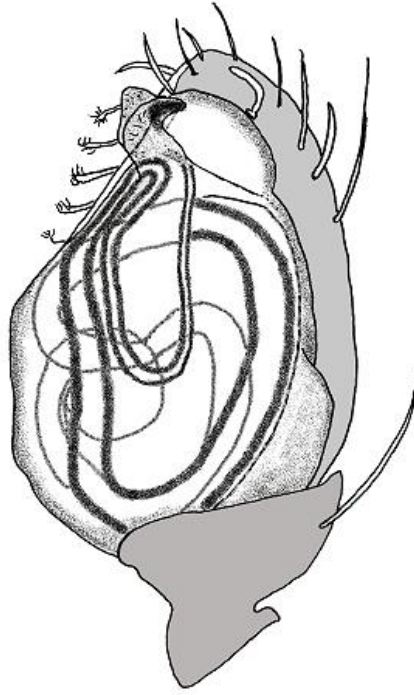
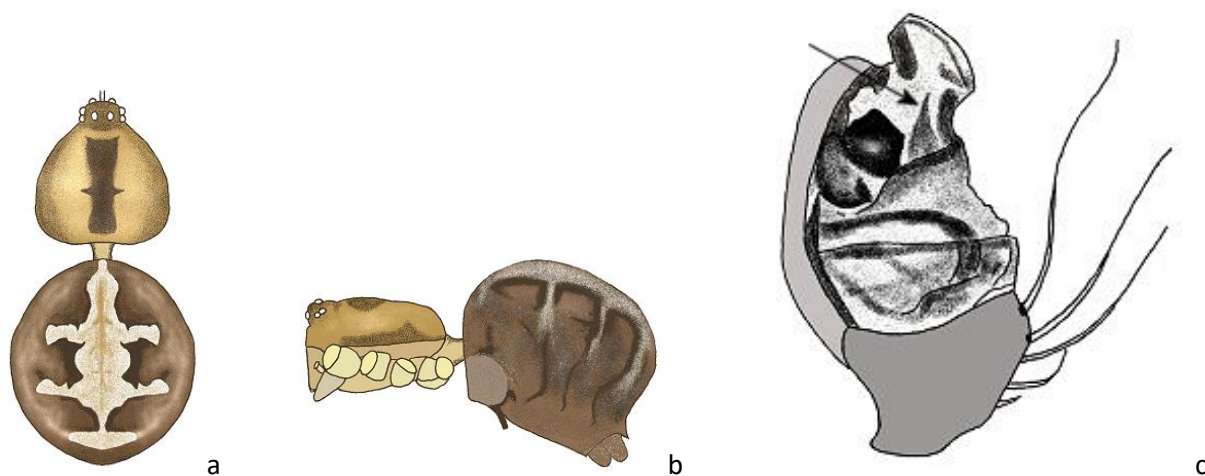


Fig. B.335: *Yoroa clypeoglandularis* Baert, 1984. Male, left palp, ventral view (after Baert 1984b, modified).

<i>Yunohamella</i> Yoshida, 2007	
Diagnosis and area	Embolus straight, short. Tegulum large. Holarctic and SE-Asia.
Male palp	Embolus mostly straight and short (Fig. B.336c, arrow). Conductor membranous, supporting embolus. Tegulum large. Tegular apophysis small, paracymbium hooded.
Epigyne	With wide scapus or without scapus. Epigastric area with chitinous plate, depression indistinct. With pair of copulatory openings situated in centre of atrium. Spermathecae oval. Copulatory ducts not long.
Eyes	
Cephalothorax	Carapace oval, dark.
Abdomen	Globular, dark, with distinct red to dark brown cardiac pattern.
Legs	Leg formula 1243 in male, 1423 in female.
Chelicerae	
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 1.2-4.3 mm, female 1.2-7.6 mm
Other	
Species	5
Distribution	Holarctic, SE-Asia
References	Yoshida, 2007
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>

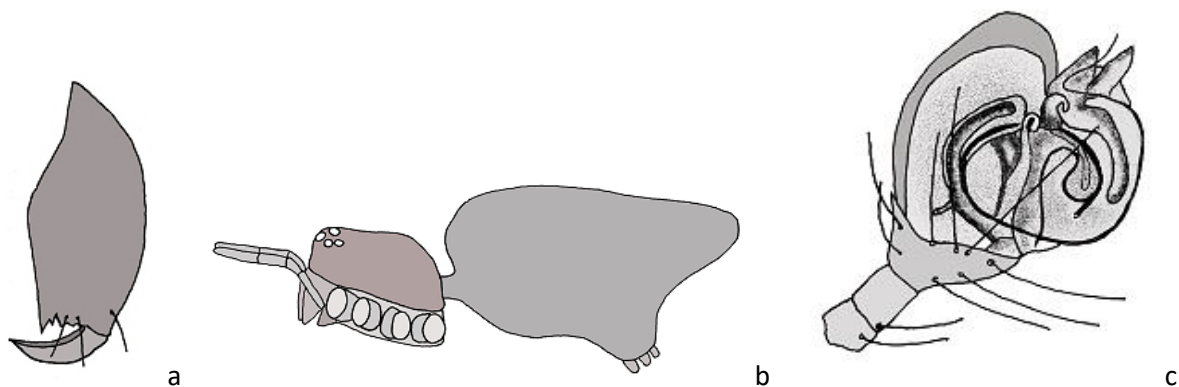


Figs B.336: a-b) *Yunohamella yunohamensis* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). a) Female, carapace and abdomen, dorsal view; b) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view (a-b after Yoshida 2007)); c) *Yunohamella serpatusa* (Guan & Zhu, 1993). Male, palp, proventral view (after Marusik & Logunov 2017, modified).



Fig. B.337: *Yunohamella yunohamensis* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906). Female, living specimen (© Kiyoto Ogata & Tokai University Press 2018).

<i>Zercidium</i> Benoit, 1977	
Diagnosis and area	AME separated by twice their diameter, less than their diameter from ALE. Abdomen greyish, without side stripes, with extended lobe overhanging spinnerets. Venter with series of longitudinal streaks behind spinnerets. Only one species described from St. Helena (South Atlantic Ocean).
Male palp	TTA in the shape of a hook directed upwards.
Epigyne	A small dimple. Vulva with two spermathecae, long, folded copulatory ducts. Spermathecae spherical, touching.
Eyes	Anterior eye row recurved, posterior eye row straight as seen from above. AME separated by twice their diameter, by less than their diameter from ALE and by their diameter from PME. PME slightly larger than AME, 1.8 times their diameter apart.
Cephalothorax	Clypeus high, about four times as high as trapezium formed by the median eyes. Coxae IV one diameter from each other apart.
Abdomen	Greyish, without side stripes, with extended lobe overhanging spinnerets. Ventrally with series of longitudinal streaks behind spinnerets.
Legs	Comb on tarsus IV inconspicuous.
Chelicerae	With row of three teeth on anterior margin.
Colulus	Colulus and paired setae absent.
Size	Male 2 mm, female 2.3-2.8 mm
Other	Spinnerets on a projection.
Species	1
Distribution	St. Helena (South Atlantic Ocean)
References	Benoit, 1977
Back to key	<input type="button" value="Compact"/> <input type="button" value="Extended"/>



Figs B.338: *Zercidium helenense* Benoit, 1977. a) Female, chelicera, anterior view; b) Female, cephalothorax and abdomen, lateral view; c) male, left palp, ventral view (a-c after Benoit 1977, modified).

Part C : The body length of cobweb spiders

The database of the World Spider Catalog Association (WSCA) contains at the moment the references of almost 50.000 described spider species. By the end of 2019, 2.490 species and 25 subspecies of cobweb spiders (family Theridiidae) were included. The size rang of cobweb spiders is considerable. In this part, the length of each species and if possible, its variation is provided

Methodology

Transforming the data of the website

The webpage of the spider family Theridiidae from the WSCA contains more information than just the literature references of the spider descriptions. It also contains the names of genera or species that are transferred to other families or are synonyms, nomina dubia, nomina nuda and other information. At the end of December 2019 all these data were copied into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and cleaned up. Only the records with the name of the spider, the author and distribution info were kept, together with the references to the papers with their descriptions. The spreadsheet contains 2.515 species, actually 2.490 species and 25 subspecies. The total number of references is 9.969 from 1.668 different publications. The distribution of these references over the years is shown in Fig. C.1.

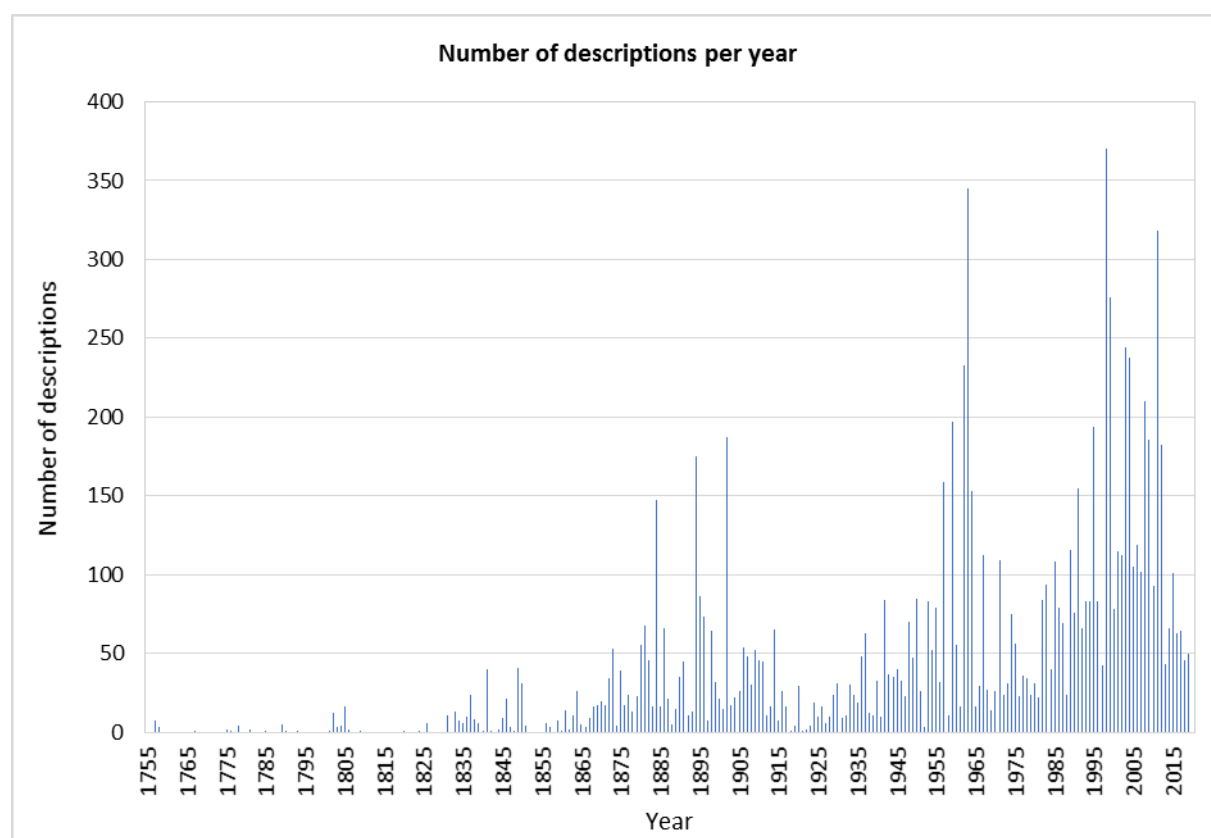


Fig. C.1: The number of cobweb spider references in the WSCA database per year of publication.

Extra columns for the minimal and maximal body size of the male and the female were added. All of these 9.969 references were checked to verify whether they contain a measurement for the body length of the adult spider. When a minimum and maximum are provided, the measurements were copied in the corresponding columns. If only one size is given for one of the sexes, it was placed in both the columns for the minimum and maximum size for that sex. Sometimes it is not clear if the size refers to the male or to the female, or to both. In that case the measurement is not used. When there is no size given for the total length of the spider, the sum was made of the size of the cephalothorax and the abdomen if both were available. This sum is mostly not exactly equal to the total length; the abdomen of many spiders partly overlaps with the cephalothorax and in some the pedicel is visible from above. In the first case the sum will be too large, in the latter it will be too small. But at least it provides a reasonable idea about the length of the species. Some doubtful data are removed from the table, as explained further.

When all the references were checked and the data were put into the spreadsheet, a pivot table was used to calculate the average size and the minimum and maximum size of the male and female of every species. These data were then used to calculate the average for each genus. The graphs in this paper are also made with Excel.

The units and accuracy of measurements

The database contains literature references from the eighteenth century up to now. In early documents the length is not indicated in mm. Inches are easily transformed into mm, but in some documents the unit “line” is used. With the kind help of Tony Russell-Smith I found out that the line was an unofficial unit of length. He pointed me to the wikipedia page [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_\(unit\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_(unit)) where you can read that a line can be $1/10^{\text{th}}$, $1/12^{\text{th}}$, $1/16^{\text{th}}$, or $1/40^{\text{th}}$ of an inch or even another value depending on the country and the science it was used in. The Dutch scientist van Hasselt seems to have used $1/24$ inch (see further in the present article). British botanists used $1/12^{\text{th}}$ of an inch for the length of one line, so probably other British biologists used the same length. Luckily I found a document from O. Pickard-Cambridge (1879) that presented for one specimen the length in line and in inch. On page 203 he presents for *Walckenaera minutissima* (= *Theonoe minutissima*) the length of an adult female as $1/2$ line and as $1/24$ inch, so it is clear that at least O. Pickard-Cambridge used the $1/12^{\text{th}}$ of an inch, which makes sense because an inch is also $1/12^{\text{th}}$ of an English foot. This conversion from line to mm was consequently applied for this paper since there is no easy way to find out if other 'line'- values were used by early arachnologists. However, for this investigation it is of relatively lesser importance because most species described by these early scholars are rather common spiders which have later been redescribed several times, although a few of them have not been, as will be discussed further in the text.

Depending on the language, “line” is written differently. In French it is “ligne” and in German “linien”. Often it is written short as “lin” or “lig”. In these old documents a measurement is sometimes written as for example 1,5””. The website <https://mysite.du.edu/~jcalvert/tech/oldleng.htm>, mentions that this is also a way to indicate “line”. They give the example: 5 feet, 6 inches, and 7 lines was written 5' 6" 7””.

The measurements in such old publications often seem to be rounded off (sometimes considerably). For example, twenty of the twenty four theridiid spiders that Nicolet described in several publications in the middle of the 19th century are 1 line long, two are 2 lines, one is 6 lines and one is half a line. But also in more recent publications this can be the case. It especially occurs in books with descriptions of the spiders of a particular country.

Some authors do the opposite. While most of the recent authors present measurements in mm with two digits after the comma/decimal point, some don't stop there and use three or even four digits. Petrunkevitch (1925) presents a size for *Cyclosa v-notata* (now *Faiditus caudatus*) of 3.5875 mm. Several of the descriptions by Hickman also mention sizes with 4 decimal digits. Not only earlier scientists are this "precise", even papers from the twenty-first century present lengths in mm with 3 decimals.

For the spreadsheet I rounded off the numbers to one decimal. There are multiple reasons for this. In contrast to many other arachnologists, my education and profession are very technically oriented. We learn that it's not correct to present a measurement in a way that the accuracy looks higher than it is in reality. When a number like 2.54 mm is given, the accuracy should be 0.01 mm. This level of accuracy can't be reached when measuring a spider under a stereo microscope. A spider is a three dimensional body and the way it is placed under the lens influences the measurement. Moreover, what is the use of giving a size with 2 decimals? Firstly, the spiders were preserved in alcohol, which already can influence their measured size. Secondly, even an adult specimen's abdomen varies constantly in size after the last moult, especially the females'. And thirdly, there is a very large variation in the size within a spider species. Sometimes the size of the largest specimens can be more than 100 % than that of the smallest ones, see Fig. C.2. For instance, the smallest size I found in the literature for the female of *Argyrodes bonadea* is 2.0 mm, the largest 4.5 mm. Therefore, in my opinion, one decimal suffices, except maybe for very small spiders with a body length of 1 mm or less.

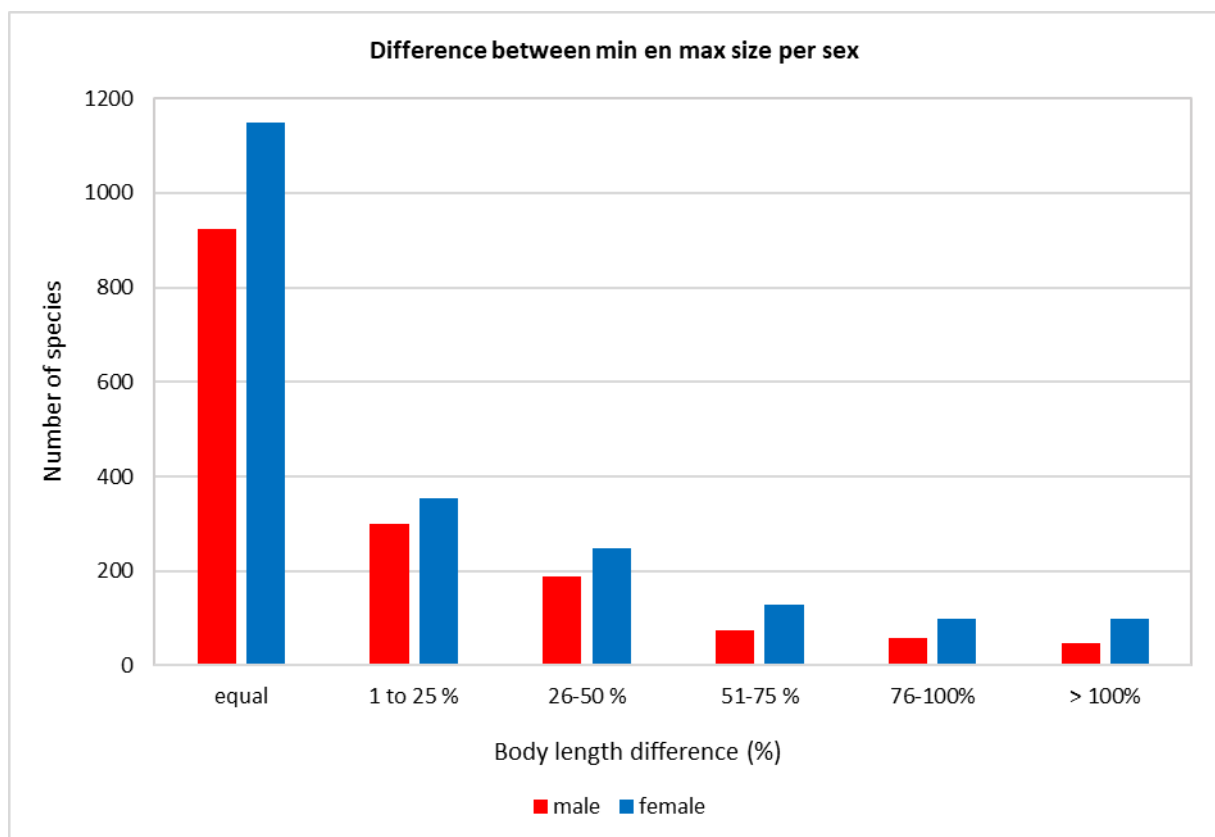


Fig. C.2: Difference (%) between the minimum and maximum size of male and female cobweb spiders.

Fig. C.2 is showing a high number of species with an equal size value for the males or females. The reason is that for many species, the size for only one specimen is given in the description.

In measuring the body length of some spiders, there are also other problems that arise. In the Theridiidae many species show a high or long abdomen, like in the drawing below. Since the abdomen can tilt up and down, the measurements can vary significantly. Therefore some authors presents the size of the abdomen in two parts, the first from the front until the spinnerets and the second from the spinnerets until the end of the abdomen.

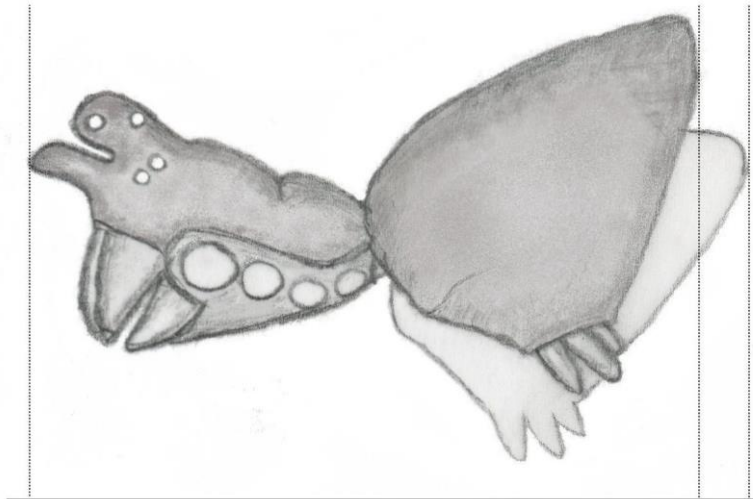


Fig. C.3: *Argyrodes argentatus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880. Male (after Song et al. 2001, modified). The body length measured depends on the way the spider is placed under the lens of the microscope and/or the way the abdomen is tilted.

But how exactly do you measure a spider like *Ariamnes flagellum* as in Fig. C.4a? For a spider that can grow up to about 40 mm, a mm more or less doesn't matter much when describing the species. Some theridiids have humps or spines, like *Phoroncidia lygeana*, Fig. C.4b. For this type for instance, Yoshida & Koh (2011) present the size with and without the spinelike projections.

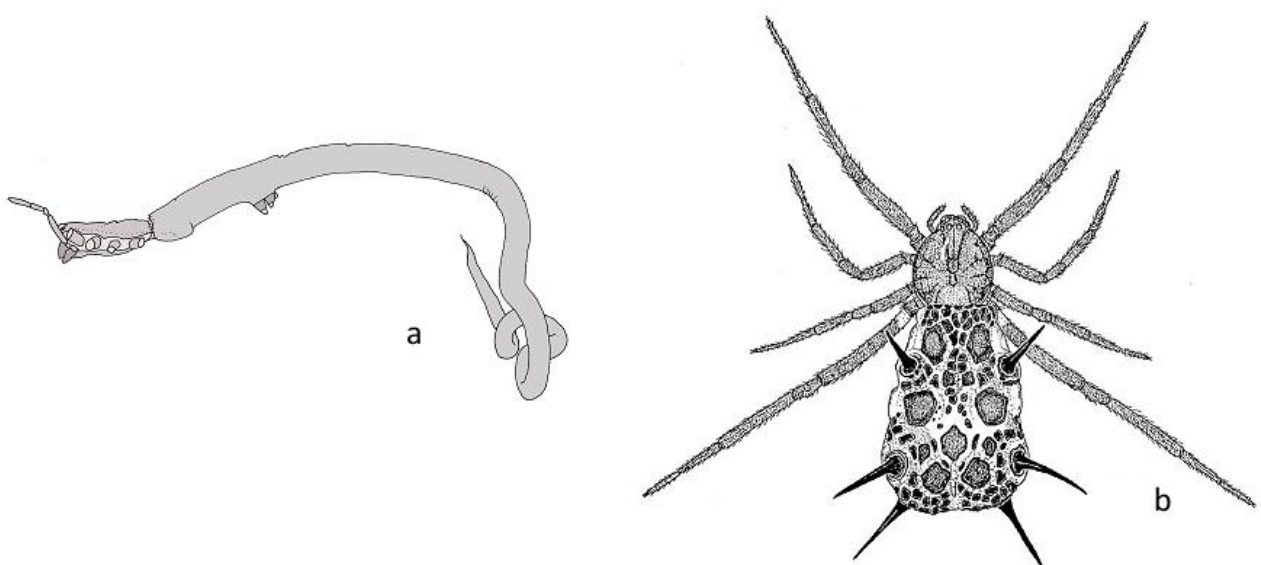


Fig. C.4: a) *Ariamnes flagellum* (Doleschall, 1857). Female; b) ***Phoroncidia lygeana* (Walckenaer, 1841).** Female. (after Murphy & Murphy 2000, modified). *Ariamnes* species can be very long and difficult to measure. For spiders with spines on the abdomen the length is sometimes given with and without the spines.

In many descriptions the total body length is lacking. Some authors prefer to provide the length of the cephalothorax since this is not changing after the last moult. The length of the abdomen of an adult spider can change a lot depending on food availability or in case of the females when they contain eggs. In most very old papers no size is given at all. Because of this we don't know the body length of many cobweb spiders. For 83 species (3.3 %) no length for male nor female is known. For an extra 837 species (33.3 %) there is no body length available for the males and for 352 (14 %) no length of the female is known. Some genera are represented by only one or a few species. For 5 (4.0 %) of these we don't have data on male body length, for 8 (6.5 %), female body length is lacking.

In the Theridiidae 1054 species (42 %) are described only once. For recently discovered species this is no problem, provided the description is sufficient. However, this is not the case for many of the older papers which often don't contain good quality drawings of the genitalia or none at all. When the spider is still available in a museum collection and is conserved well, it would be preferable that it is redescribed. If the described specimens got lost and the description is so limited that it is impossible to ever find out which spider belongs to this species, it would be preferable to remove these references from the database as a nomen dubium. The conservators of museum collections and their staff have an important role to play in this, since they have direct access to the concerning specimens.

In the figures and tables of this paper the minimum and maximum size is given for every species and genus of the Theridiidae. This can be useful when trying to identify a species or to find out to what genus it belongs. For a correct determination it is of course necessary to consult the description(s) of the species or genus.

As can be seen in Figs C.6 to C.9, there is only a limited range in average genus size within the Theridiidae. With exception of *Ariamnes* and *Latrodectus*, the average is never more than 1 cm for the females. In males there are only a few with an average higher than 5 mm. However, the minimum and maximum size of a species can be very different. This is not only true for theridiids, but is the case in other spider families as well (Jocqué, 1981).

Some questionable measurements or species that are removed from the spreadsheet

The measurements presented in the following references are deleted from the database because they seem to be wrong or there is a reasonable chance that they are misidentified and concern other species than the ones they are attributed to in the WSCA website.

***Cryptachaea rupicola* (Emerton, 1882)**

Theridion rupicola Kulczynski, 1899: 368, pl. 7, f. 36 (m).

Kulczynsky presents the size of 3.5 mm (sum of cephalothorax and abdomen) for a subadult male, while 2.2 mm is the maximum mentioned by 4 other authors.

***Enoplognatha testacea* Simon, 1884**

Enoplognatha testacea Simon, 1884a: 192 (Dmf).

According to Simon, the female of this species has an abdomen that's 9.6 mm long. Together with 1.8 mm of the cephalothorax, this adds up to 11.4 mm. In the six other articles the maximum mentioned is only 4.1 mm.

***Euryopis cyclosisa* Zhu & Song, 1997**

Euryopis cyclosisa Zhu, 1998: 40, f. 19A-C (m).

The 42 mm mentioned in Zhu's book is probably a typing error. For the same species Zhu & Song (1997) mention only 1.4 mm for the male.

***Euryopis episinoides* (Walckenaer, 1847)**

Euryopis episinoides; Rajoria, 2016c: 57, f. 1-6 (m).

Rajoria mentions for the total length 6.74 mm, for the carapace 2.82 mm and the abdomen 3.58 mm. These are very high numbers since the length given for the legs is smaller than 5 mm. The seven other publications present 3.2 mm as a maximum.

***Euryopis flavomaculata* (C. L. Koch, 1836)**

Micryphantes flavomaculatus C. L. Koch, 1836a: 67, f. 220 (Df).

Koch mentions 1 line (= 2.1 mm) as length, much lower than the minimum of 2.8 mm I found in twelve other publications. The 1 line is probably a rounded off number.

***Euryopis perpusilla* Ono, 2011**

Euryopis perpusilla Ono, 2011b: 456, f. 75-81 (Df).

The size mentioned for this spider is very small, 0.9 mm, and Ono put it only temporarily under *Euryopis*. The minimum size I found for female spiders of other *Euryopis*-species is 1.3 mm. Since it's not sure the spider belongs to this genus, it is removed from the spreadsheet.

***Grancanaridion grancanariense* (Wunderlich, 1987)**

According to Knoflach (2004) the female genitalia drawn by Wunderlich are not from *G. grancanariense*.

***Latrodectus mactans* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Latrodectus malmignatus tropica Hasselt, 1860: 62, pl. 5, f. 1-6 (Df).

The Dutch scientist van Hasselt mentions 6 to 10''' as body size, this would be 12.7 to 21.2 mm if he used the same length for a line as British scientists did. *L. mactans* is one of the most frequently described spiders and the maximum length I found in these articles is 14.8 mm. In another part of his article he writes that this spider is not much larger than *Theridion Tepidariorum* (now *Parasteatoda tepidariorum*). In his publication of 1873 he presents a description of *Epeira Beelzebub* (*Carepalxis beelzebub*). In the Latin part of the description he mentions the total length as 8''' , but in the Dutch part he writes that the cephalothorax is 0.003 m and the abdomen 0.005 m. The sum of both is 8 mm. So probably he used 1/24 inch for a line, or 1.06 mm. In that case also the size of *L. mactans* would be correct.

***Latrodectus tredecimguttatus* (Rossi, 1790)**

Latrodectus malmignatus Walckenaer, 1837: 642 (Dmf).

In his book, Walckenaer mentions the size 6 lig. (12.7 mm) for male and female. The male of *Latrodectus tredecimguttatus* is never so large, so probably this is a mistake.

***Neospintharus fur* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)**

Argyrodes fur Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 133, pl. 11, f. 226 (Dmf).

The authors present the length of 2.75 mm for a subadult male. Other authors mention a maximum of 2.5 mm for an adult male. So their spider is rather large, but since it's not an adult the measurement is removed from the spreadsheet.

***Paidiscura pallens* (Blackwall, 1834)**

Theridion albens Blackwall, 1841: 627 (Df).

Blackwall mentions 1/6th of an inch as size for the female. He also mentions the length of the cephalotorax, 1/32'' (0.79 mm) and the width of the abdomen, also 1/32''. In *P. pallens* the abdomen is round, so the width and length is about the same. The sum is thus 2/32'' or 1/16'', so probably the 1/6'' is a typing error.

***Paidiscura pallens* (Blackwall, 1834)**

Micryphantes hystrius C. L. Koch, 1845: 155, f. 1074 (Df).

For a female Koch mentions $\frac{1}{2}$ ''' or 1.1 mm, which is smaller than what other authors present. I suppose this is also a rounded number.

***Phoroncidia lygeana* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Plectana lygeana Walckenaer, 1841: 197 (Df).

Walckenaer mentions 4''' or 8.5 mm as length, much larger than in other descriptions (maximum 6 mm). This is probably not just a rounded number because then 3''' would be more correct. Possibly he included the spinelike projections on the abdomen in his measurement. See Fig. 6b.

***Rhomphaea rostrata* (Simon, 1873)**

Rhomphaea longa Kulczyński, 1905a: 533, pl. 14, f. 1-2 (Df).

If I understand the Latin used by Kulczyński correctly, he mentions the size of 1.75 mm for the cephalothorax and 14 mm for the abdomen. The sum of these is more than double the size that is mentioned by others.

***Robertus neglectus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871)**

Robertus neglectus Tyschchenko, 1971: 144, f. 390 (m).

The size mentioned by Tyschchenko is 3-3.5 mm for males and 3.5-4 mm for females. Compared to the sizes found in other articles, 1.5-2.3 and 2-2.5 mm, the ones from Tyschchenko are much too high.

***Steatoda castanea* (Clerck, 1757)**

Clubiona castanea Walckenaer, 1837: 592.

The size of the male, 2 lines or 4.2 mm, seems to be correct. However, the size of the female, 5 lines or 10.6 mm is much higher than the one mentioned by others, maximum 7.8 mm.

***Theridion climacode* Thorell, 1898**

Theridion climacode Thorell, 1898: 298 (Df; N.B.: described as possible member of *Teutana*=*Steatoda*). Thorell is the only one who described a spider under this name, but as written in his article, the spider, which is 10.5 mm long, belongs maybe to the genus *Steatoda*.

***Theridion dubium* Bradley, 1877**

Theridion dubium Bradley, 1877: 116 (Df).

This spider is also only described by one author. The size mentioned by Bradley is for the abdomen 0.011 m and for the cephalothorax 0.005 m, which adds up to 16 mm and is much too long for a *Theridion* sp. The largest measurement found for a *Theridion* sp. is 10 mm (*Theridion kauaiense*).

***Yunohamella lyrica* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Theridion lyricum Walckenaer, 1841: 288 (D).

Walckenaer described a female of this species with a length of 3.5 lines (7.4 mm). All following authors mention a length of maximum 3.5 mm.

Some extraordinary measurements that are not removed from the spreadsheet

***Ariamnes flagellum* (Doleschall, 1857)**

Ariadne flagellum Doleschall, 1857: 411, pl. 1, f. 1 (Df).

The length mentioned by Doleschall is 18 lines or 38.1 mm. Although this is much more than the size found in two other descriptions, I kept this record because of the possibility that this spider indeed can grow this long. *Ariamnes mexicanus* even gets larger. And since only two other authors mention measurements for this spider I thought it is better not to remove it.

***Asagena phalerata* (Panzer, 1801)**

Theridion 4-signatum Hahn, 1833a: 80, f. 60 (Dmf).

The male is 3 linien (lines, 6.4 mm) and the female 3.25 linien (6.9 mm) according to Hahn. The size of the male is somewhat larger than mentioned by others, but the female size fits. Therefore I kept this record.

***Crustulina guttata* (Wider, 1834)**

Crustulina guttata; Azheganova, 1968: 50, f. 93-94 (mf).

Azheganova mentions 3 mm for the male and 4 mm for the female, while others mention as maximum 3 and 3 mm. Maybe the length is a bit rounded up, but I kept it in the spreadsheet.

***Steatoda bipunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Theridium cruciatum; Giebel, 1869c: 303 (Df).

“Das einzige nur drei Millimeter lange Exemplar ...” (The only 3 mm long specimen ...) writes Giebel in his paper. Three mm is small for a female of *Steatoda bipunctata* but not so much smaller than what a few other authors mention.

***Theridion albipes* L. Koch, 1878**

Theridion albipes L. Koch, 1878b: 69 (Df; N.B.: may be a junior S of *T. melanurum*, per Wunderlich, 2011: 251).

“Länge des Cephalothorax 0m0125, des Abdomen 0m0.0025”. It’s hard to imagine that the cephalothorax of this spider is 12.5 mm while the abdomen is only 2.5 mm. Probably the size of the cephalothorax had to be 1.25 mm. Since this is the only description of this species, I used my corrected value.

***Thwaitesia glabicauda* Zhu, 1998**

Thwaitesia glabicauda; Liu & Zhu, 2008: 81, f. 1A-G (f, Dm).

The size of the male is mentioned as 36.1-36.7 mm, that of the female as 4.30-4.50 mm. I removed the male out of this record but kept the female because that length is also mentioned in other documents from Zhu.

A few errors found in descriptions

***Dipoena erythropus* (Simon, 1881)**

Dipoena erythropus; Fernández-Pérez, 2013: 86, f. 1 (f).

The picture mentioned in this document shows the epigyne of probably a *Dictyna* sp. and not a *Dipoena*.

***Enoplognatha mandibularis* (Lucas, 1846)**

Enoplognatha mandibularis; Hu, 1984: 162, f. 168.1-3 (m).

The size of the male is mentioned as being 7 mm, this is much larger than in the other references. The corresponding pictures are also shown in Song (1980). The *Enoplognatha mandibularis* in Song's book are attributed to *Enoplognatha diodonta* on the WSCA website, so also the one from Hu's publication belongs to that species.

***Theridion mystaceum* L. Koch, 1870**

Theridion mystaceum Punda, 1975b: 64, f. 144, 146 (f).

Looking at the size mentioned, 3.5 mm for the male and 3.7 for the female, and at the drawing of the epigyne, this is almost certainly *T. melanurum*.

Results

When reviewing the data in the spreadsheet we must keep some limitations in mind.

- 1) Not all species have data for the length of the male and/or female sex. For 83 species (3.3 %) we have no length at all. There is no length for the male in 837 extra species (33.3 %) and for 352 (14 %) no length of the female is known.
- 2) The same applies to the genera. We do not have data for males of 5 genera (4.0 %) and for females of 8 (6.5 %) genera.
- 3) For many species only one size is presented for the length of the male or female, so the minimum and maximum size are the same for that sex.
- 4) When looking at the genera, we must keep in mind that some species can be attributed to the wrong genus. Many genera are established rather recently and some species belonging to other genera could have to be moved to those new ones.

Most recent description or redescription of the species

Some cobweb spiders were described more than 100 years ago, often without drawings. Many of them were later redescribed, but not all these descriptions included drawings of genitalia which we need for precise identification. I noted for every species in what year it was described or last redescribed. In Fig. C.5 the number of most recent (re-)descriptions of cobweb spider species per year is given. As can be noticed, many have not been (re-)described for a very long time. Since the body length is given in “line” in many very old papers, the accuracy of these early descriptions is questionable.

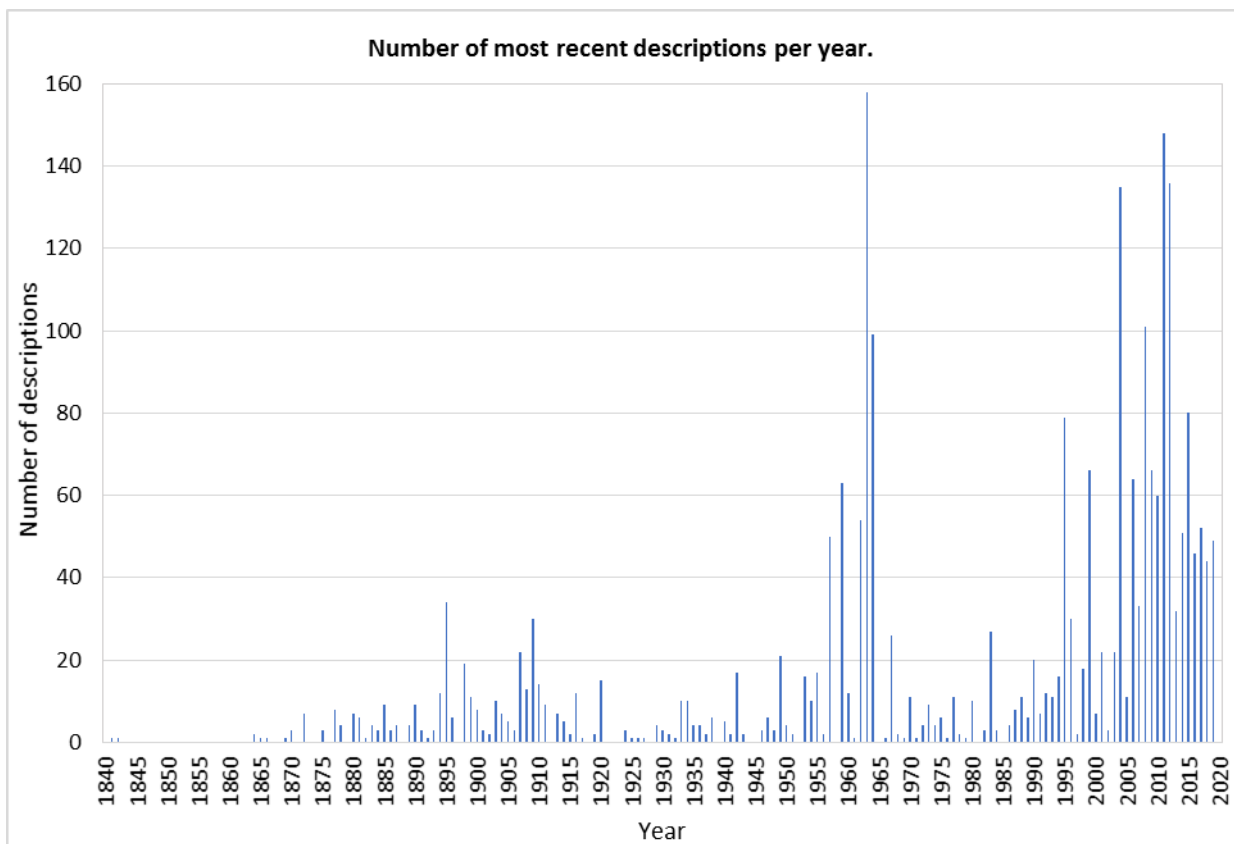


Fig. C.5: Per year the number of species that are (re-)described for the last time.

The average length of males and females per genus

To determine the average length of the spiders per genus, some calculations per species were first carried out. For every species the minimum, maximum and average length was calculated for the males and the females. The average values were then used to calculate the values for the genera. With these results, Figs C.6 to C.9 were produced. In these charts the red lines are the sizes of the males, the blue columns those of the females. For readability the data are split into two charts and sorted by the average size of the males in Fig. C.6 and C.7 and of the females in Fig. C.8 and C.9.

Ratio of males and females per genus

In Figs C.10 and C.11 the average length of the females divided by the average length of the males are shown per genus. Genera without data for the males or females are omitted.

Only nine genera show a value lower than 1, which means that the females are smaller than the males. For most of these only few data are available (*Nesopholcomma*, *Wirada*, *Audifia*, *Asygyna*, *Exalbidion*).

Fig. C.11 shows that the largest difference between the average length of the males and females, exists in *Latrodectus* with a ratio of 2.66. A comparable difference exists in *Seycellesa* (2.60), *Tidarren* (2.54) and *Stoda* (2.11). However, only one species is known of *Seycellesa* and *Stoda*. The other genera have a ratio of less than 2.

Genus	male	female	ratio
Wirada	1.4	1.2	0.89
Nesopholcomma	1.5	1.3	0.87
Pholcomma	1.5	1.4	0.94
Asygyna	1.6	1.5	0.94
Thymoites	1.7	1.7	0.99
Exalbidion	2.2	2.2	0.99
Coleosoma	2.3	2.1	0.90
Audifia	3.0	2.7	0.91
Faiditus	3.2	2.8	0.87

Table C.1: Genera with the average size of females smaller than males.

As an example the sizes for the *Faiditus* species are given in Fig. C.12.

The smallest and the largest

The smallest minimum size mentioned for a cobweb spider is 0.7 mm for the male of *Tidarren cuneolatum*. A size of 0.8 mm is recorded for five species (*Carniella krakatauensis*, *Episinus jimmyi*, *Spintharus barackobamai*, *Theonoe stridula* and *Tidarren gracile*). And 0.9 mm is recorded for nine species (*Carniella forficata*, *Chrosiothes jocosus*, *Tekellina archboldi*, *Tekellina helixicis*, *Theonoe sola*, *Theridion mehlum*, *Theridion nojimai*, *Tidarren dentigerum*, *Tidarren haemorrhoidale*). These are the minimum sizes given in some publications, other specimens of these species can be larger.

Females are usually larger and there are only five species recorded with a minimum body length less than 1 mm: two that can be as small as 0.8 mm (*Carniella brignolii* and *Carniella weyersi*) and three of 0.9 mm (*Theonoe stridula*, *Thymoites sarasota* and *Thymoites stylifrons*).

The largest male in the table is *Ariamnes cylindrogaster* with 26.3 mm, followed by *Ariamnes mexicanus* (25 mm), *Ariamnes columnaceus* (22.8 mm) and *Ariamnes schlingeri* (20 mm).

The three largest females are *Ariamnes mexicanus* (40 mm), *Ariamnes flagellum* (38.1 mm) and *Ariamnes cylindrogaster* (33.6 mm).

The cobweb spiders with the longest body length are all *Ariamnes* species. They have a long cylindrical body. *Latrodectus* species are much shorter but are almost round and therefore much heavier.

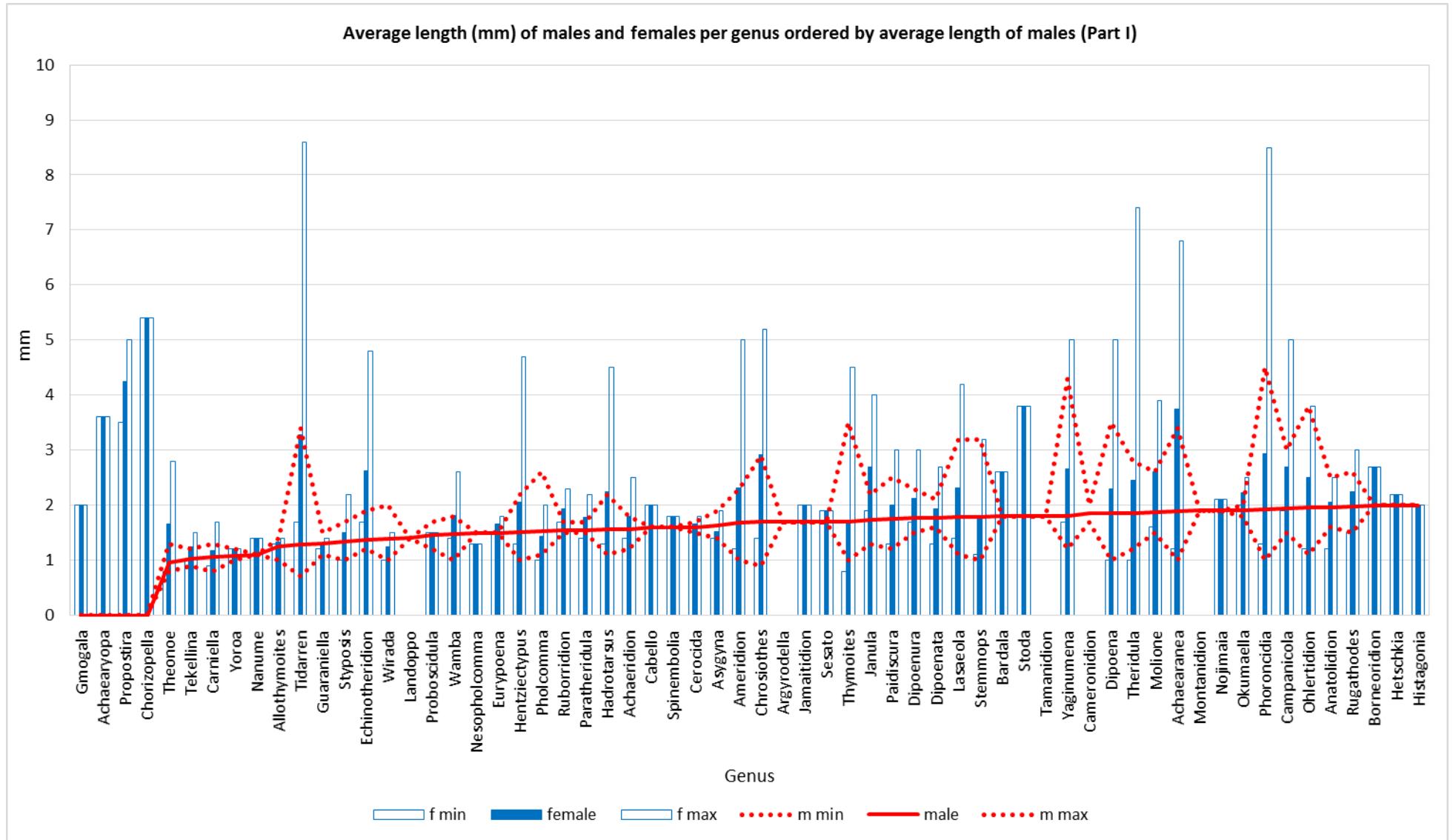


Fig. C.6: Average length (mm) of males and females per genus, ordered by average length of males, part I. Male of *Achaeryopa*, *Chorizopella*, *Gmogala* and *Propostira* undescribed.

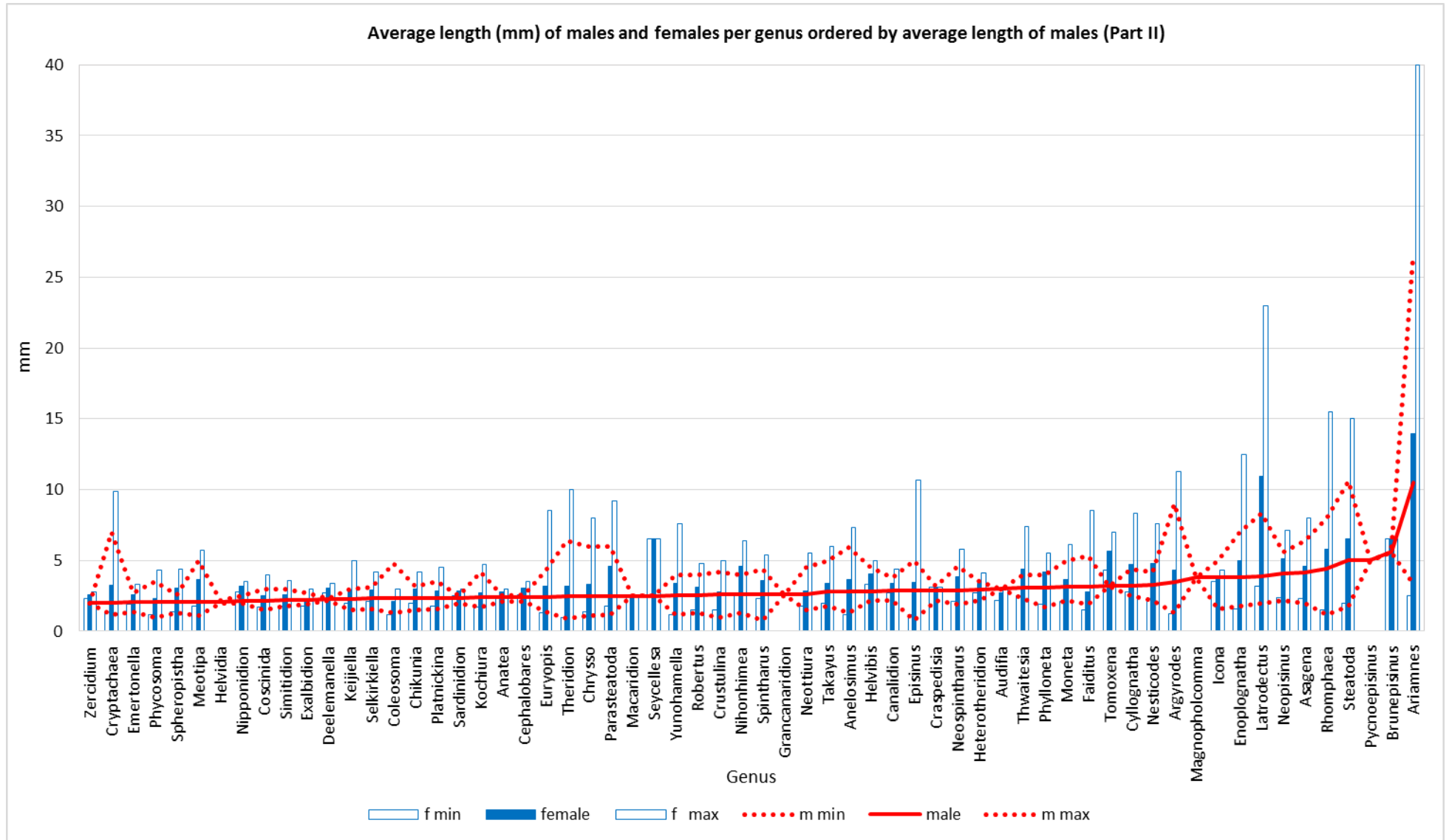


Fig. C.7: Average length (mm) of males and females per genus, ordered by average length of males, part II.

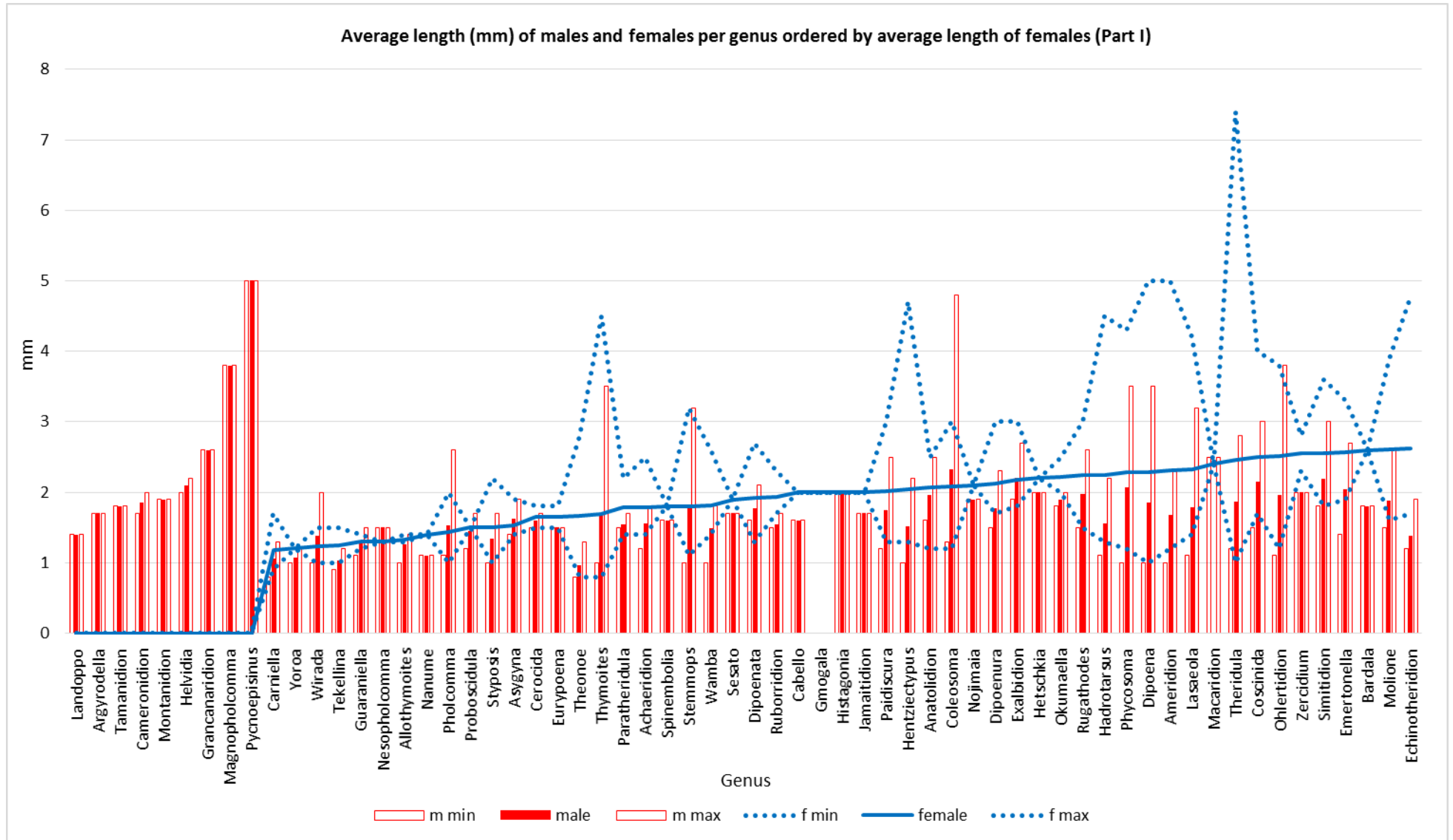


Fig. C.8: Average length (mm) of males and females per genus, ordered by average length of females, part I.

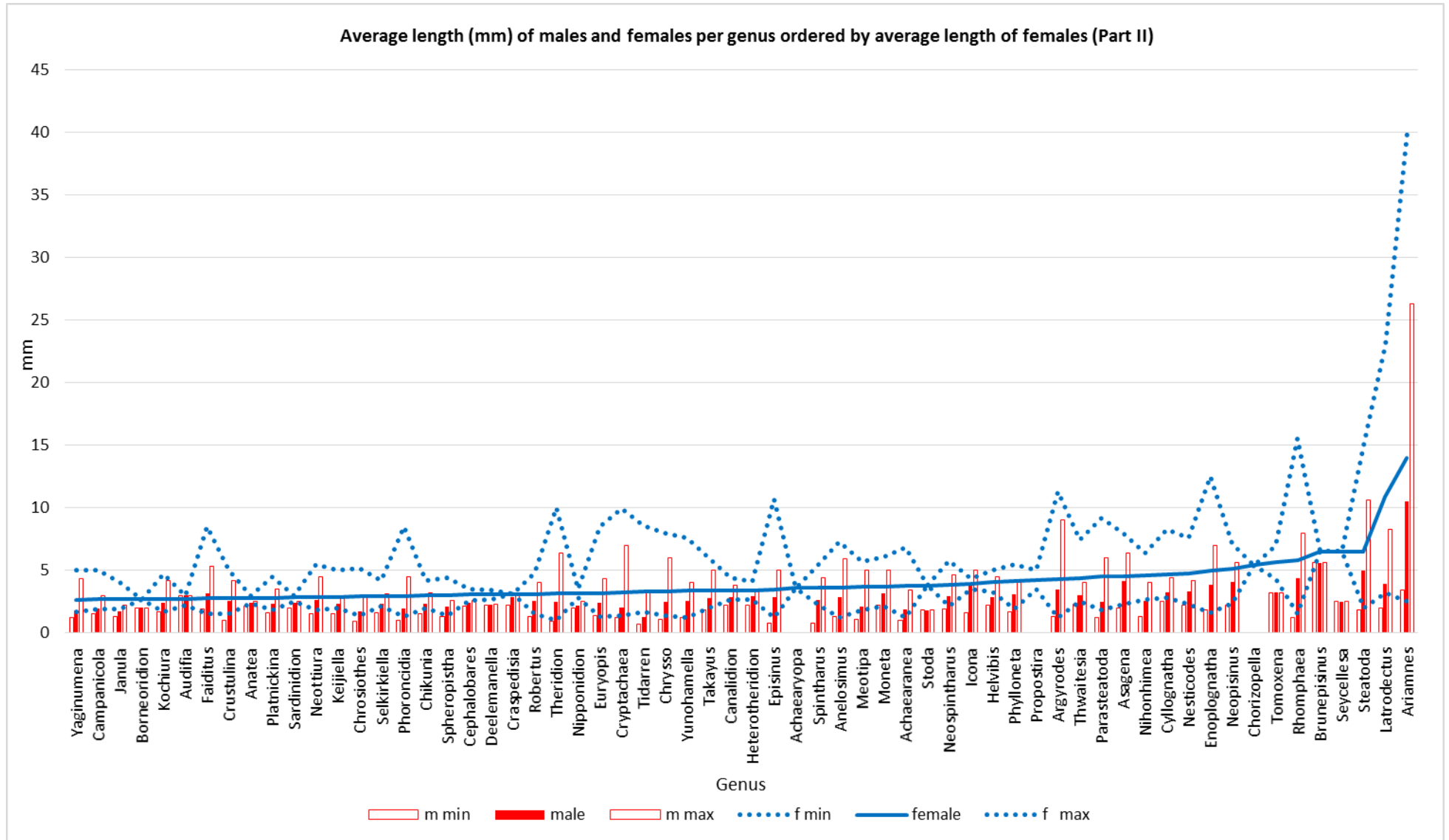


Fig. C.9: Average length (mm) of males and females per genus, ordered by average length of females, part II. Female of *Landoppo*, *Argyrodelta*, *Tamanidion*, *Cameronidion*, *Montanidion*, *Helvidia*, *Magnopholcomma*, *Grancanaridion* and *Pycnoepisinus* undescribed.

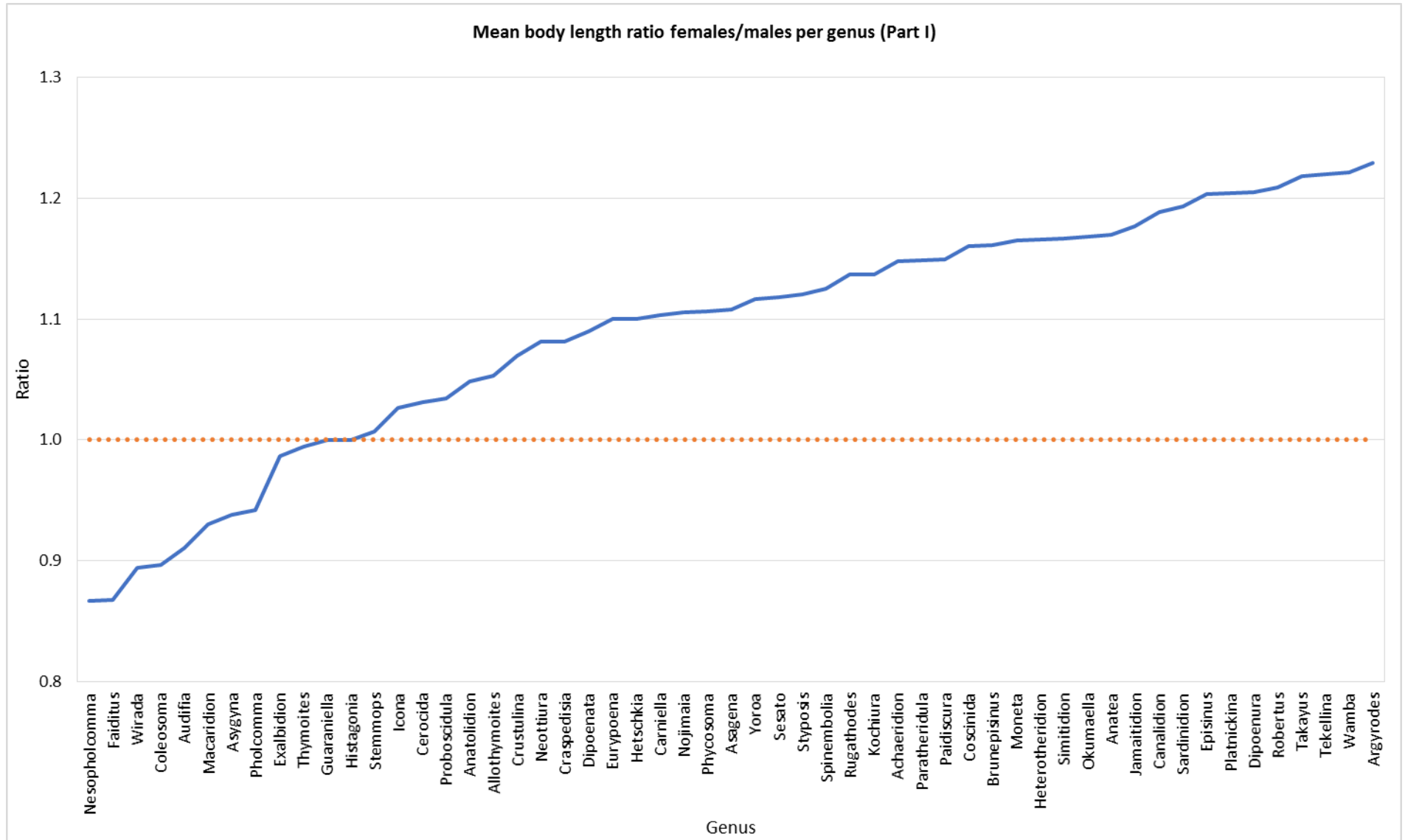


Fig. C.10: Mean body length ratio females/males per genus, part I. Genera with either males or females undescribed are omitted.

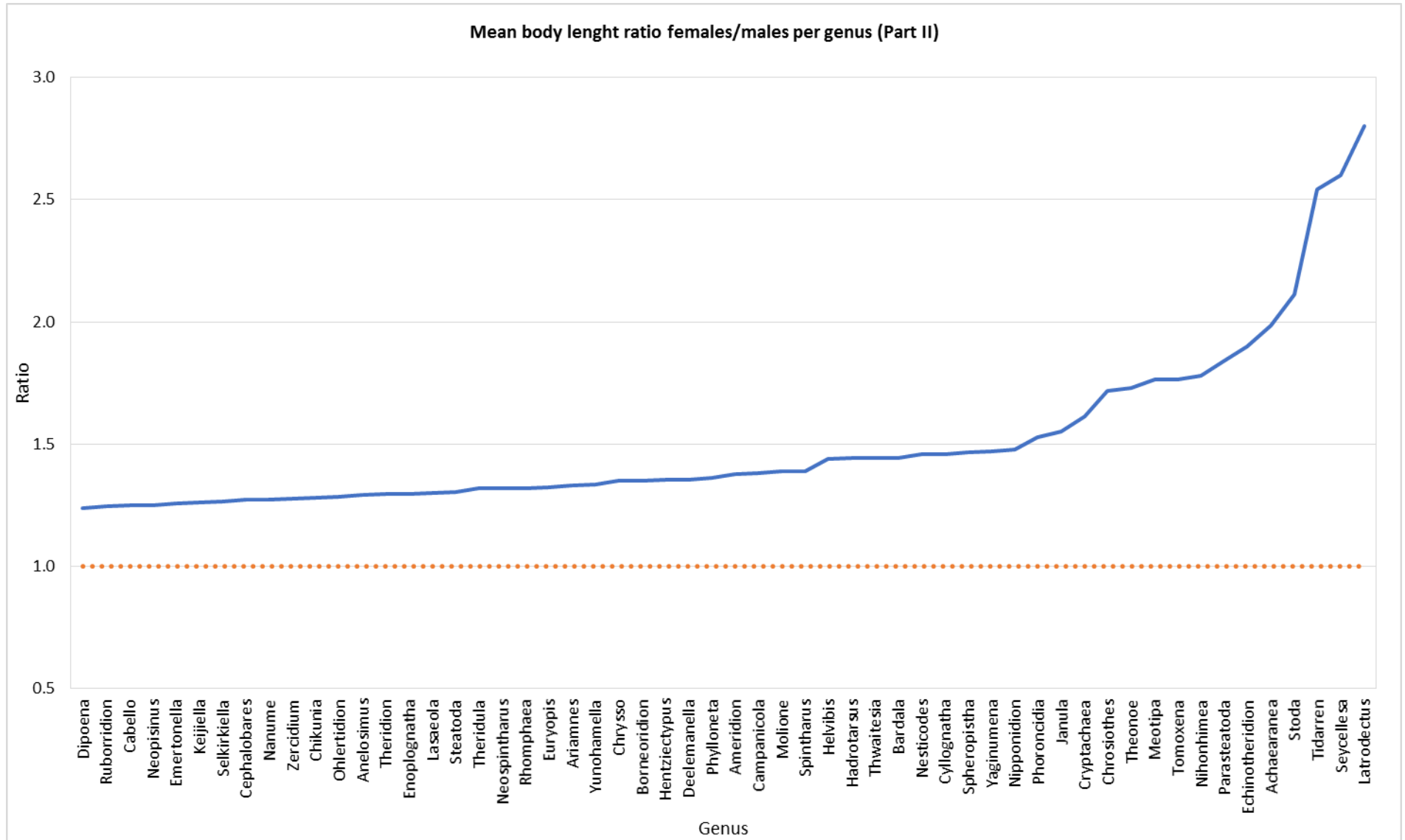


Fig. C.11: Mean body length ratio females/males per genus, part II. Genera with either males or females undescribed are omitted.

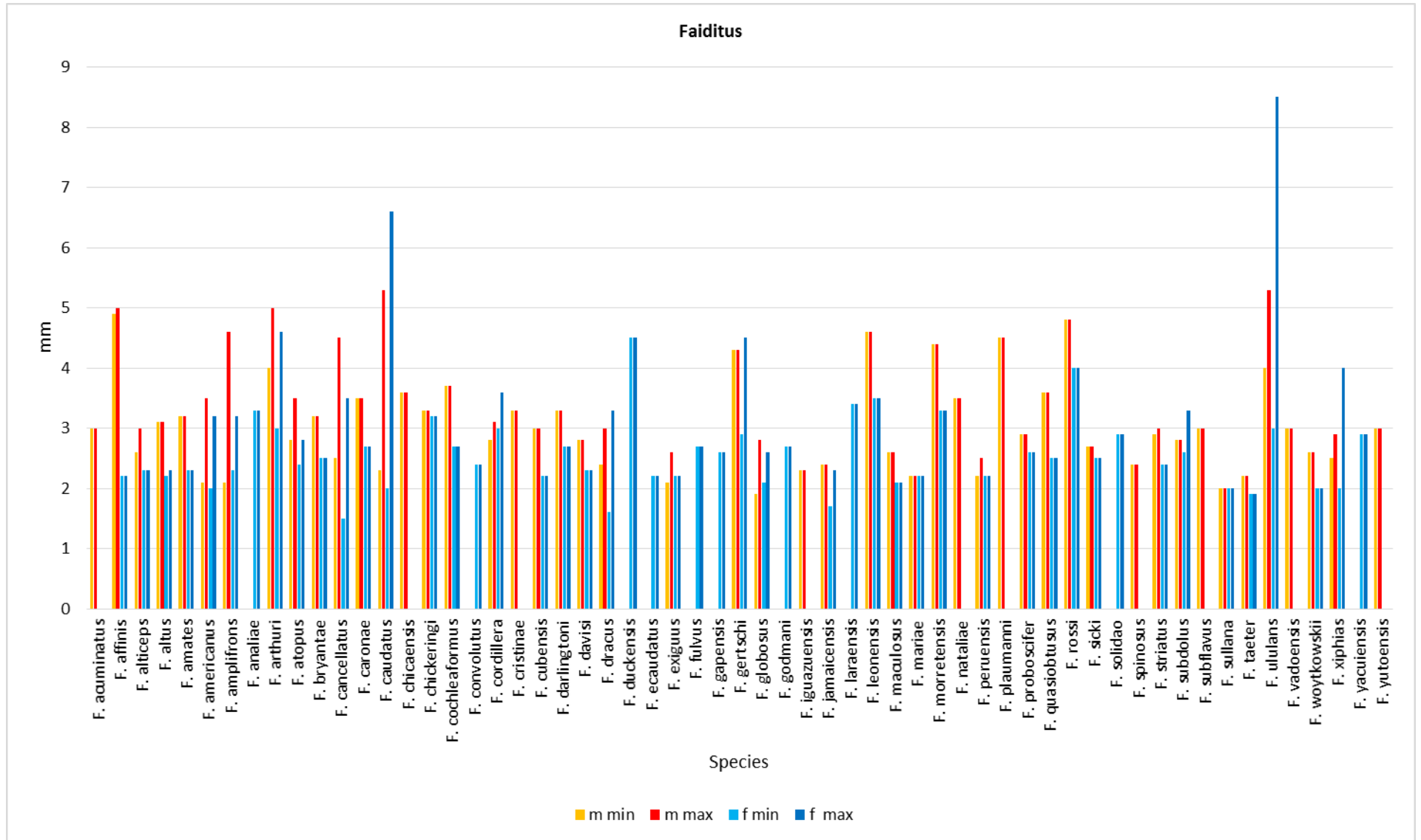


Fig. C.12: The minimum and maximum size of males and females of the genus *Faiditus*.

Minimum and maximum size (mm) of cobweb spiders per genus and per species

Genus	male		female		average	
	min	max	min	max	m	f
Achaearanea	1.0	3.4	1.2	6.8	1.9	3.7
Achaeryopa			3.6	3.6		3.6
Achaeridion	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.8
Allothymoites	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Ameridion	1.0	2.3	1.2	5.0	1.7	2.3
Anatea	2.1	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8
Anatolidion	1.6	2.5	1.2	2.5	2.0	2.1
Anelosimus	1.3	5.9	1.2	7.3	2.8	3.6
Argyrodelia	1.7	1.7			1.7	
Argyrodes	1.3	9.0	1.2	11.3	3.5	4.3
Ariamnes	3.4	26.3	2.5	40.0	10.5	14.0
Asagena	2.0	6.4	2.3	8.0	4.1	4.6
Asygyna	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.5
Audifia	3.0	3.0	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.7
Bardala	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.6
Borneoridion	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.7
Brunepisinus	5.6	5.6	6.5	6.5	5.6	6.5
Cabello	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.0
Cameronidion	1.7	2.0			1.9	
Campanicola	1.5	3.0	1.9	5.0	1.9	2.7
Canalidion	2.2	3.8	2.7	4.4	2.9	3.4
Carniella	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.2
Cephalobares	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.4	3.1
Cerocida	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7
Chikunia	1.5	3.2	2.0	4.2	2.3	3.0
Chorizopella			5.4	5.4		5.4
Chrosiothes	0.9	2.9	1.4	5.2	1.7	2.9
Chryso	1.1	6.0	1.4	8.0	2.5	3.3
Coleosoma	1.3	4.8	1.2	3.0	2.3	2.1
Coscinida	1.5	3.0	1.7	4.0	2.2	2.5
Craspedisia	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1
Crustulina	1.0	4.2	1.5	5.0	2.6	2.8
Cryptachaea	1.2	7.0	1.4	9.9	2.0	3.2
Cylognatha	2.5	4.4	2.8	8.3	3.2	4.7
Deelemannella	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.4	2.3	3.1
Dipoena	1.0	3.5	1.0	5.0	1.9	2.3
Dipoenata	1.6	2.1	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.9
Dipoenura	1.5	2.3	1.7	3.0	1.8	2.1
Echinotheridion	1.2	1.9	1.7	4.8	1.4	2.6
Emertonella	1.4	2.7	1.9	3.3	2.0	2.6
Enoplognatha	1.8	7.0	1.6	12.5	3.8	5.0
Episinus	0.8	5.0	1.2	10.7	2.9	3.4
Euryopsis	1.4	4.3	1.3	8.5	2.4	3.2
Eurypoena	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7
Exalbidion	1.9	2.7	1.8	3.0	2.2	2.2
Faiditus	1.9	5.3	1.5	8.5	3.2	2.8
Gmogala			2.0	2.0		2.0
Grancanaridion	2.6	2.6			2.6	
Guaraniella	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
Hadrotarsus	1.1	2.2	1.3	4.5	1.6	2.3
Helvibis	2.2	4.5	3.3	5.0	2.8	4.1
Helvidia	2.0	2.2			2.1	
Hentziectypus	1.0	2.2	1.3	4.7	1.5	2.0
Heterotheridion	2.2	3.5	2.7	4.1	2.9	3.4
Hetschkia	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2
Histagonia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Icona	1.6	5.0	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.9
Jamaitidion	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0
Janula	1.3	2.2	1.9	4.0	1.7	2.7

Genus	male		female		average	
	min	max	min	max	m	f
Keijiella	1.5	3.0	2.0	5.0	2.3	2.9
Kochiura	1.7	4.2	1.7	4.7	2.4	2.7
Landoppo	1.4	1.4			1.4	
Lasaeola	1.1	3.2	1.4	4.2	1.8	2.3
Latroectus	2.0	8.3	3.2	23.0	3.9	10.9
Macaridion	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Magnopholcomma	3.8	3.8			3.8	
Meotipa	1.1	5.0	1.8	5.7	2.1	3.7
Molione	1.5	2.6	1.6	3.9	1.9	2.6
Moneta	2.2	5.0	2.1	6.1	3.2	3.7
Montanidion	1.9	1.9			1.9	
Nanume	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4
Neopisinus	2.2	5.6	2.4	7.1	4.1	5.7
Neospintharus	1.9	4.6	2.1	5.8	2.9	3.8
Neottiura	1.5	4.5	1.8	5.5	2.6	2.9
Nesopholcomma	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3
Nesticodes	2.2	4.2	2.3	7.6	3.3	4.8
Nihonhimea	1.3	4.0	2.7	6.4	2.6	4.6
Nipponidion	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.5	2.2	3.2
Nojimaia	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1
Ohlertidion	1.1	3.8	1.2	3.8	2.0	2.5
Okumaella	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.2
Paidiscura	1.2	2.5	1.3	3.0	1.7	2.0
Parasteatoda	1.2	6.0	1.8	9.2	2.5	4.6
Paratheridula	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.8
Pholcomma	1.1	2.6	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.4
Phoroncidia	1.0	4.5	1.3	8.5	1.9	2.9
Phycosoma	1.0	3.5	1.2	4.3	2.1	2.3
Phylloneta	1.7	4.0	1.9	5.5	3.0	4.2
Platnickina	1.6	3.5	1.8	4.5	2.3	2.8
Proboscidula	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Propostira			3.5	5.0		4.3
Pycnoepisinus	5.0	5.0			5.0	
Rhomphaea	1.2	8.0	1.5	15.5	4.4	5.8
Robertus	1.3	4.0	1.5	4.8	2.6	3.1
Rubroridion	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.9
Rugathodes	1.5	2.6	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.2
Sardinidion	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.8
Selkirkiella	1.6	3.1	2.1	4.2	2.3	2.9
Sesato	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9
Seycellesa	2.5	2.5	6.5	6.5	2.5	6.5
Simitidion	1.8	3.0	1.8	3.6	2.2	2.6
Spheropistha	1.3	2.6	1.4	4.4	2.1	3.0
Spinembolia	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8
Spintharus	0.8	4.4	2.3	5.4	2.6	3.6
Steatoda	1.8	10.6	2.0	15.0	5.0	6.5
Stemmops	1.0	3.2	1.1	3.2	1.8	1.8
Stoda	1.8	1.8	3.8	3.8	1.8	3.8

Genus	male		female		average	
	min	max	min	max	m	f
Styposis	1.0	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.3	1.5
Takayus	1.8	5.0	2.0	6.0	2.8	3.4
Tamanidion	1.8	1.8			1.8	
Tekellina	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3
Theonoe	0.8	1.3	0.8	2.8	1.0	1.7
Theridion	0.9	6.4	1.0	10.0	2.4	3.2
Theridula	1.2	2.8	1.0	7.4	1.9	2.5
Thwaitesia	2.3	4.0	2.5	7.4	3.0	4.4
Thymoites	1.0	3.5	0.8	4.5	1.7	1.7
Tidarren	0.7	3.4	1.7	8.6	1.3	3.3
Tomoxena	3.2	3.2	4.3	7.0	3.2	5.7
Wamba	1.0	1.8	1.4	2.6	1.5	1.8
Wirada	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.2
Yaginumena	1.2	4.3	1.7	5.0	1.8	2.7
Yoroa	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Yunohamella	1.2	4.0	1.2	7.6	2.5	3.4
Zercidium	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.6

Table C.2: Minimum and maximum size (mm) of the cobweb spiders per genera. The average is calculated from all the species in the genera.

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Achaearanea				
alboinsignita	1.9	1.9		
baltoformis	1.4	1.4		
biarclata			4.2	4.3
budana			6.8	6.8
coilioducta			3.2	3.2
diglipuriensis			4.1	4.1
disparata	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5
diversipes	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.8
dubitabilis			2.3	3.0
durgae			5.5	5.5
epicosma			3.0	3.0
extumida	1.0	1.0		
flavomaculata	1.6	1.7		
globispira	2.3	2.9	2.1	3.1
hieroglyphica	1.8	2.1	4.0	4.3
inopinata	2.3	2.3		
linhan			2.2	2.2
machaera	1.3	1.3		
maricaoensis	1.4	1.7	2.2	3.6
micratula	1.0	1.0		
nigrodecorata			4.1	4.1
palgongensis	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.4
propera	3.4	3.4	4.5	5.4
septemguttata			4.0	4.0
simaoica			4.6	4.6
tingo	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.3
trapezoidalis	2.0	2.3	3.5	4.2
triangularis	2.3	2.3	5.9	5.9
Achaeryopa				
pnaca			3.6	3.6
Achaeridion				
conigerum	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.5
Allothymoites				
kumadai	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
repandus	1.3	1.3		
sculptilis	1.0	1.4		
Ameridion				
armouri			2.0	2.0
aspersum			5.0	5.0
atlixco			1.6	1.6
bridgesi			2.0	2.0
chilapa			2.5	2.5
clemens	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.4
cobanum			2.5	2.5
colima			1.8	1.8
lathropi	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2
malkini			2.0	2.0
marvum	1.3	1.3		
moctezuma	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5
musawas	1.6	1.6		
paidiscum	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.3
panum			2.6	2.6
petrum	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Ameridion				
plantatum			2.4	2.4
progum			2.4	2.4
quantum	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.9
reservum	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9
rinconense			2.5	2.5
ruinum	1.5	1.5		
schmidti	1.9	1.9		
signaculum	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0
signum	1.0	1.9	2.2	2.2
tempum			2.3	2.3
unanimum	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.9
Anatea				
elongata			3.0	3.0
formicaria	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6
monteithi	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9
Anatolidion				
gentile	1.6	2.5	1.2	2.5
Anelosimus				
agnar			2.1	2.4
amelie	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.3
analyticus	2.5	3.2	3.2	4.4
andasibe			3.8	3.8
arizona	3.3	5.0	4.5	6.2
ata	3.3	3.3	4.9	5.2
baeza	2.7	4.1	3.8	6.1
bali			2.9	2.9
biglebowski	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2
buffoni			4.1	4.1
chickeringi	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.7
chonganicus	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.4
crassipes	2.7	5.0	3.3	6.0
darwinii			3.7	3.7
decaryi	2.5	3.5	3.5	4.0
dialeucon			3.0	3.0
dianiphus	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.9
domingo	2.3	2.5	3.2	4.0
dubiosus	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.3
dubius	3.0	3.4	2.1	4.7
dude	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2
eidur	2.8	3.1	3.3	4.0
elegans	2.7	2.7	3.8	5.2
ethicus	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.6
exiguus	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.2
eximius	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.8
fraternus	2.3	2.5	4.4	4.4
guacamayos	2.3	3.0	3.7	4.4
hookeri			4.8	4.8
huxleyi			5.5	5.7
inhandava	2.6	2.9		
iwawakiensis	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.7
jabaquara	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.3
jucundus	3.0	4.2	3.9	6.1
kohi	2.4	4.0	3.7	4.4

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Anelosimus				
lamarcki			5.0	6.8
linda			1.9	1.9
lorenzo	2.2	2.3	1.2	2.3
luckyi	2.1	2.1		
may	3.2	4.0	4.8	6.2
membranaceus	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
misiones	2.6	2.6	4.2	4.2
monskenyensis	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.6
moramora			3.3	3.3
nazariani	5.9	5.9	7.3	7.3
nelsoni	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6
nigrescens	2.6	3.3	2.7	4.0
octavius	3.6	3.8	3.8	5.0
oritoyacu	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7
pacificus	2.0	2.0	2.7	4.0
pantanal	2.4	2.6	3.5	3.7
placens	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8
pomio	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8
potmosbi	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0
pratchetti	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.6
pulchellus	2.5	3.7	2.5	4.5
puravida	3.9	4.5	4.7	6.2
rabus	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.5
rupununi	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.7
sallee	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.5
salut	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6
seximaculatus	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3
studiosus	2.1	3.3	3.2	4.9
subcrassipes			2.2	2.2
sulawesi	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
sumisolena			2.5	3.1
taiwanicus	2.0	2.0	4.3	4.3
terraincognita	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.6
tita			3.9	3.9
torfi			4.1	4.3
tosus	3.6	3.6	4.3	5.2
vierae	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.2
vittatus	2.1	3.5	2.5	4.0
vondrona	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.1
wallacei			4.7	4.8
Argyrodella				
pusillus	1.7	1.7		
Argyrodes				
abscissus			4.8	4.8
alannae	5.2	5.2	5.1	8.0
ambalika			4.9	8.0
amboinensis	4.5	7.5	6.0	10.0
andamanensis	2.0	3.0	2.5	4.2
antipodianus			3.0	3.0
apiculatus	1.5	2.0	1.2	4.0
argentatus	2.0	4.0	2.1	8.5
argyrodes			4.0	4.0
atriapicatus	5.0	5.0		

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Argyrodes				
bandanus	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
benedicti	2.5	2.5		
binotatus	2.0	3.8	2.0	4.5
bonadea	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0
borbonicus			2.0	2.0
callipygus			3.4	3.4
calmettei	2.5	2.5		
chionus			3.7	3.7
chiriatapuensis	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0
chounguii	4.2	4.2		
coactatus			5.0	5.0
cognatus	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
convivans	2.5	3.5	4.2	6.0
cylindratus	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
cyrtophorae	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
delicatus	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
dipali	2.5	4.3	2.3	5.6
elevatus			6.9	6.9
exlineae	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0
fasciatus	3.3	6.8	4.3	11.3
fissifrons			7.7	7.7
fissifrons terressae				
fissifrontellus	2.1	4.3	2.9	5.7
flavescens	2.4	2.4	3.6	3.6
flavipes	2.8	2.8		
fragilis	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
gazedes			3.1	3.1
gazingensis	2.4	2.4		
gemmatus	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
gouri	3.5	6.6	3.5	9.6
gracilis	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.3
hawaiiensis	2.5	3.2	2.8	4.0
ilipoepoe	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
incertus	4.4	4.4	10.6	10.6
incisifrons	2.2	2.2	3.4	4.3
incursus				
insectus	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
jamkhedes			5.3	5.3
kratochvili			4.0	4.0
kualensis	2.8	4.3	2.2	3.8
kulczynskii	3.3	9.0	4.3	11.0
kumadai	2.3	2.9	1.8	3.4
laja	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.6
lanyuensis	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
latifolium			2.8	2.8
lepidus				
levuca	3.8	3.8		
maculiger	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5
margaritarius			6.0	6.0
mellissi	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.9
mertoni	2.7	2.7		
meus			4.8	4.8
meus poecilior			3.8	3.8
miltosus	2.7	3.6	2.4	6.2

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Argyrodes				
minax	3.3	4.2		
miniaceus	3.0	4.6	3.0	6.6
modestus			4.5	4.5
nasutus	3.2	3.2		
neocaledonicus	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
nephilae	1.7	3.2	1.7	4.1
parcestellatus			4.0	4.0
pluto	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.4
praeacutus	3.0	3.0		
projeles			7.0	7.0
rainbowi	2.8	3.8	2.2	3.8
reticola	5.0	5.0		
rostratus	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.9
samoensis	2.8	2.8		
scapulatus			2.7	2.7
scintillulanus	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.7
sextuberculosus	5.0	5.0	4.0	6.5
sextuberculosus dilutior				
strandii			3.1	3.1
stridulator	3.5	3.5		
sublimis			4.0	4.0
sundaicus				
tenuis	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.5
tenuis infumatus			3.0	3.0
tripunctatus	3.0	3.0		
unimaculatus	5.7	5.7	8.1	8.1
vatovae				
viridis				
vittatus	3.8	3.8		
weyrauchi	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3
wolffi	5.5	5.5		
yunnanensis			3.3	3.3
zhui	2.7	2.7	4.3	4.8
zonatus			3.8	7.0
zonatus occidentalis	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.5
Ariamnes				
alepeleke	4.8	5.0	5.5	6.6
attenuatus	9.3	16.9	16.5	24.8
birgitae	4.0	4.0		
campestratus			3.5	3.5
colubrinus	15.0	15.0	20.0	20.0
columnaceus	22.8	22.8		
corniger	6.0	7.0	8.0	10.0
cylindrogaster	12.0	26.3	15.7	33.6
flagellum			24.0	38.1
flagellum nigritus			29.0	29.0
haitensis			30.0	30.0
helminthoides				
hiwa	5.2	5.9	7.0	7.4
huinakolu	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.4
jeanneli			21.5	21.5
kahili	6.5	7.1	10.7	11.3
laau	5.2	6.0	7.0	8.3

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Ariamnes				
longissimus	12.8	18.5	19.9	24.0
makue	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.3
melekalikimaka	6.7	7.3	6.6	7.2
mexicanus	25.0	25.0	40.0	40.0
patersoniensis			16.7	16.7
pavesii+K743			23.0	23.0
petilus	15.2	15.2		
poele	3.9	4.6	6.6	8.2
rufopictus			4.0	4.0
russulus			3.0	3.0
schlingeri	20.0	20.0		
setipes			7.0	7.0
simulans			18.0	18.0
triangulatus			2.5	2.5
triangulus			5.5	5.5
uwepa	6.3	7.2	10.0	10.5
waikula	4.8	5.0	8.0	9.3
Asagena				
americana	3.2	4.4	3.5	4.7
brignolii			4.0	4.8
fulva	2.4	5.0	3.0	6.5
italica	4.4	5.2	4.2	5.0
medialis	2.9	5.8	3.2	6.5
meridionalis	4.0	6.0	4.9	5.6
phalerata	3.2	6.4	3.2	7.0
pulcher	2.8	5.8	3.0	8.0
semideserta	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.0
Asygyna				
coddingtoni	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
huberi	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9
Audifia				
duodecimpunctata	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
laevithorax			2.2	2.2
semigranosa			3.0	3.0
Bardala				
labarda	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.6
Borneoridion				
spinifer	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.7
Brunepisus				
selirong	5.6	5.6	6.5	6.5
Cabello				
eugeni	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0
Cameronidion				
punctatellum	1.7	2.0		
Campanicola				
campanulata	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.7
chitouensis	1.6	1.6	2.7	3.1
ferrumequina	1.5	3.0	1.9	5.0
formosana	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.6
tanakai	1.6	1.8	2.0	3.1
Canalidion				
montanum	2.2	3.8	2.7	4.4

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Carniella				
brignolii	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
detriticola				
foliosa	1.1	1.1		
forficata	0.9	1.0		
globifera	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
krakatauensis	0.8	0.8		
orites			1.1	1.1
schwendingeri	1.1	1.1		
siam	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
strumifera	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7
sumatraensis	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
tsurui	1.2	1.2		
weyersi			0.9	1.0
Cephalobares				
globiceps	2.6	2.6		
yangdingi	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.5
Cerocida				
ducke	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8
strigosa	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
Chikunia				
albipes	1.5	2.5	2.3	4.2
bilde	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.2
nigra	2.1	3.2	2.0	4.2
Chorizopella				
tragardhi			5.4	5.4
Chrosiothes				
carajaensis	1.7	1.7	3.1	3.1
chirica	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.0
cicuta	1.8	1.8	3.5	3.5
decorus			3.3	3.3
diabolicus	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.7
episinoides	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8
fulvus	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4
goodnightorum	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8
iviei			2.0	2.0
jamaicensis	1.6	1.6	2.9	2.9
jenningsi	1.4	1.6	2.8	2.8
jocosus	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.6
litus			3.4	3.4
minusculus	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.0
murici	1.9	1.9	4.2	4.2
niteroi	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
perfidus	2.9	2.9	5.2	5.2
portalensis	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.7
proximus			2.8	3.7
silvaticus	1.9	1.9	2.8	3.7
sudabides	1.3	2.5	1.5	3.0
taiwan	2.0	2.0		
tonala	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.3
una			2.7	2.7
valmonti	1.8	1.8		
venturosus	2.1	2.1	4.9	4.9
wagneri	1.6	1.6		

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Chryso				
albomaculata	1.9	3.5	2.0	5.8
alecula			1.6	1.6
anei			2.5	2.5
angula	2.5	3.0	3.8	6.2
antonio			2.5	2.5
arima			1.6	1.6
arops	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.9
backstromi			2.5	3.0
barrosmachadoi				
bicuspidata	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4
bifurca	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.4
bimaculata	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
calima	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
cambridgei	4.0	4.0	6.4	8.0
caudigera	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.7
compressa	4.1	4.1	5.8	6.1
cyclocera	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.6
dentaria	1.1	1.1		
diplosticha	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.9
ecuadorensis	4.0	4.0	4.7	5.5
fanjingshan			3.0	3.0
foliata	3.0	4.0	3.0	6.0
gounellei	1.9	1.9		
hejunhuai	2.3	2.3		
huae			3.7	3.7
huanuco			3.9	3.9
hyoshidai			2.5	2.5
indicifera	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.5
intervales	2.6	2.6	3.8	4.6
isumbo			3.6	3.6
lativentris	2.4	2.4	2.5	5.0
lingchuanensis	1.8	2.1	1.4	3.4
longshanensis			2.3	2.5
mariae	2.2	2.2		
melba	2.2	2.2		
nigriceps	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.4
nigrosterina	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5
nordica	2.0	3.3	2.3	4.1
orchis	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.7
oxycera	2.4	2.4		
pelyx	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2
pulchra			2.6	2.8
questona			4.5	4.5
rubrovittata	2.0	2.0	3.3	3.9
sasakii	3.2	3.2	3.7	5.3
scintillans	1.3	6.0	3.6	8.0
sicki			2.5	2.5
silva	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
simoni	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.1
subrapula	1.7	1.7		
sulcata	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.2
tiboli			3.8	3.8
trimaculata	1.6	3.3	2.7	3.8
trispinula			2.5	2.7

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Chryso				
urbasae			3.1	4.9
vallensis	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4
vexabilis	2.5	2.8	3.1	4.7
viridiventris	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.2
vitra	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0
vittatula	4.0	4.0	6.7	7.5
volcanensis	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.5
wangi			2.7	3.0
wenxianensis	2.6	3.2		
yulingu			2.4	2.4
Coleosoma				
acutiventer	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.7
africanum	2.0	2.0		
blandum	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.8
caliothripsum			1.6	1.6
floridanum	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.5
matinikum	4.8	4.8		
normale	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
octomaculata	1.3	3.0	1.2	3.0
pabilogum	2.0	2.0		
pseudoblandum			2.5	2.5
Coscinida				
asiatica	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.3
conica	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2
coreana	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.7
decemguttata			2.0	2.0
gentilis			2.0	2.0
hunanensis			2.3	2.3
japonica	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.6
leviorum			1.8	1.8
lugubris	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.6
novemnotata	2.5	2.5		
proboscidea	2.0	2.0		
propinqua				
shimenensis			2.5	2.5
tibialis	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.7
triangulifera			4.0	4.0
ulleungensis	2.0	2.0	3.1	3.1
yei			2.1	2.1
Craspedisia				
cornuta	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
longioembolia	3.2	3.2		
spatulata	2.2	2.5		
Crustulina				
albovittata			3.0	3.0
altera	2.3	2.7	1.5	2.0
ambigua			2.0	2.0
bicrucinata			3.0	3.0
conspicua	3.3	4.2	3.2	4.4
erythropus			2.5	2.5
grayi			2.5	2.5
guttata	1.0	3.0	1.5	4.0
hermonensis			3.0	3.4

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Crustulina				
incerta	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0
jeanneli	2.0	2.0		
lugubris			3.2	3.2
molesta			4.0	4.0
obesa			2.5	2.5
scabripes	2.7	3.1	2.4	5.0
starmuehlneri			1.6	1.6
sticta	1.8	3.0	2.2	3.5
Cryptachaea				
alacris			5.4	5.4
alleluia	1.7	1.7		
altiventer	2.8	2.8	3.9	5.6
amazonas	1.4	1.4		
ambera			2.0	2.0
analista			2.9	2.9
anastema			1.5	1.5
azteca	2.0	2.0		
banosensis			5.0	5.0
barra			2.2	2.2
bellula	1.5	1.5	3.8	3.8
benivia			3.1	3.1
blattea	1.7	2.4	2.2	3.8
bonaldoi	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.8
brescoviti	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8
caliensis			3.0	3.0
canionis	1.5	2.0	1.8	3.5
caqueza			5.3	5.3
catita			2.5	2.5
chilensis			3.2	3.2
chiricahua	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0
cidae	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9
cinnabarina	2.2	2.2	4.7	4.7
dalana	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.3
dea	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.3
digitus	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4
divisor			1.8	2.0
dromedariformis			2.5	2.5
eramus			3.5	3.5
ericae			5.9	5.9
floresta			1.6	1.9
fresno	2.5	2.7	3.5	3.5
gigantea			9.9	9.9
gigantipes	4.7	7.0	4.5	7.9
hirta	1.6	2.2	1.9	3.1
ingijonathorum	1.3	1.3		
inops	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6
insulsa	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2
isana	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2
jequirituba	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.7
kaspi			6.8	6.8
koepcke			5.8	5.8
lavia			2.4	2.4
lisei	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.2

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Cryptachaea				
lota			4.0	4.0
maldonado	1.6	1.9		
manzanillo	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
maraca	2.6	2.6		
meraukensis	2.1	2.1	3.5	3.5
migrans	1.4	1.8	3.8	5.0
milagro	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0
nayaritensis			2.0	2.0
oblivia			5.2	6.0
ogatai	1.9	1.9	2.3	3.1
orana	1.7	1.7		
pallipera	1.9	2.3		
paquisha			2.1	2.1
parana	2.3	2.3	4.2	4.2
passiva	2.2	2.2	3.5	3.5
pilar	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.7
pilaton			4.3	4.3
pinguis	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.8
porteri	1.6	2.8	2.2	4.9
projectivulva			2.1	2.7
propinqua			3.3	3.3
pura			3.2	3.5
pusillana			2.0	2.0
pydanieli	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2
rapa	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7
rioensis	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.7
riparia	2.3	3.3	2.7	4.0
rostra	3.7	3.7	7.2	7.2
rostrata	1.3	1.3	2.3	3.3
rupicola	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.9
schneirlai	1.8	1.8	3.5	3.5
schraderorum			1.9	1.9
serenoae	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.2
sicki	2.1	2.1	3.6	3.6
spectabilis	1.9	1.9		
taeniata	2.3	2.9	3.2	5.2
taim	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
tambopata	1.6	1.6		
tovarensis	2.5	2.5		
triguttata	2.1	2.1	4.2	4.2
trinidensis			1.4	1.4
uncina	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9
veruculata	2.1	3.5	2.4	5.2
vivida	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2
zonensis	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.1
Cylognatha				
affinis	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
gracilis	2.5	2.5		
subtilis	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
surajbe	4.4	4.4	8.3	8.3
Delemanella				
borneo	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.4

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Dipoena				
abdita	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.6
aculeata	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
adunca	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8
ahenea			2.5	2.5
anahuas			1.5	1.5
anas	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.3
appalachia	1.1	1.6		
arborea			2.1	2.1
atlantica	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
augara			1.8	1.8
austera			2.5	2.5
banksi	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7
bellingeri			1.6	1.6
beni			2.5	2.5
bernardino			2.2	2.2
bifida	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.1
bimini	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
bodjensis			4.5	4.5
bonitensis	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
boquete	1.6	1.6		
braccata	1.2	3.0	2.0	3.7
bristowei				
bryantae	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
buccalis	1.4	2.0	3.7	5.0
calvata	1.2	1.6		
cartagena	2.0	2.0		
cathedralis	1.2	1.2		
chathamii			2.5	2.5
chickeringi	1.3	1.3		
chillana	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9
cidae	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
complexa	1.5	2.0		
cordiformis			1.6	1.7
cornuta	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0
crescenta	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9
croatica	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.9
crocea	2.0	2.1		
destricta	1.8	1.8		
dominicana	1.4	1.4		
dorsata			1.6	1.8
duodecimpunctata	1.7	1.7		
eatoni			2.8	2.8
ericae	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
erythropus	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.5
esra	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6
flavomaculata			1.4	1.4
foliata			2.4	2.4
fornicata			3.0	3.0
fortunata	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.5
fozdoiguacuensis	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
galilaea			1.7	2.1
glomerabilis			2.0	2.0
grammata	2.0	2.0		
granulata	1.7	1.7		

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Dipoena				
guaraquecaba	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
gui	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
hasra	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5
hortoni	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
hui			2.2	2.5
insulana	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
ira			2.0	2.0
isthmia	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.5
josephus	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.6
keemunensis	2.3	2.3		
keyserlingi			1.6	1.6
kuyuwini	1.9	1.9		
lana			2.3	2.3
latifrons	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
lesnei			3.0	3.0
leveillei			2.5	3.0
liguanea	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
lindholmi	1.7	1.7		
linzhiensis	2.4	3.5	3.0	3.8
lirata	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1
longiducta	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
longiventris			3.0	3.0
lugens			3.2	3.2
luisi	1.7	1.7		
malkini	2.1	2.3	1.5	3.0
meckeli			1.8	1.8
melanogaster	2.3	2.5	2.5	4.0
membranula	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8
mendoza			3.4	3.4
mertoni			1.6	1.6
militaris	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.1
mitifica			2.0	2.0
mollis			2.0	2.0
neotoma			2.4	2.4
nigra	1.3	2.0	2.1	4.3
nigroreticulata	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
nipponica	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
niteroi	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8
notata			5.0	5.0
obscura			2.0	2.0
ocosingo			2.4	2.9
ohigginsi			3.0	3.0
olivencia	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9
opana			1.8	1.8
origanata	1.4	1.4		
orvillei	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
pacifica	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
pacificana				
pallisteri			2.2	2.2
parki			2.0	2.0
pelorosa	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.5
peregregia	2.5	2.5		
perimenta	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
peruensis	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Dipoena				
petrunkevitchi			4.8	4.8
picta			3.8	3.8
plaumanni	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2
polita			2.2	2.2
praecelsa				
pristea	1.4	1.4		
proterva	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
provalis			1.5	2.0
puertoricensis			1.7	1.7
pulicaria			2.3	2.3
pumicata	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8
punctisparsa	2.5	3.0	3.0	4.0
pusilla	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
quadricuspis			2.3	2.3
redunca	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
ripa			2.4	2.4
rita			2.3	2.3
rubella	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.8
santacatarinae	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7
santaritadopassaquatrensis	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
scabella	2.0	2.0		
seclusa	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
sedilloti			3.0	3.0
semicana			2.5	2.5
seminigra	2.0	2.0		
sericata			3.5	4.5
sertata	1.8	1.8		
setosa	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0
shortiducta			3.0	3.0
signifera	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0
silvicola			1.8	1.8
standleyi			2.4	2.4
subflavida			2.0	2.0
submustelina			3.9	3.9
sulfurica	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.7
taeniatipes			2.1	2.5
tecoja			1.9	1.9
tingo	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.6
tiro			2.2	2.2
torva	2.5	3.0	2.8	4.0
transversisulcata				
trinidensis	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
tropica	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
tuldokguhiteana	2.2	2.2		
turriceps	1.6	3.0	1.7	2.1
umbratilis	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
variabilis	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
venusta			1.7	1.7
wangi	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.3
washougalia	1.8	1.8		
waspucensis			2.8	2.8
woytkowskii			2.5	2.5
xanthopus				
yutian	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.8

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Dipoena				
zeteki			2.9	2.9
zhangi	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5
Dipoenata				
balboae	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
cana			2.7	2.7
conica	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
longitarsis			1.3	1.3
morosa	1.6	1.6		
Dipoenura				
aplustra	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2
bukolana	1.8	1.8		
cyclosoides	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.3
fimbriata	1.5	1.8	2.0	3.0
quadrifida			2.0	2.0
Echinotheridion				
andresito			1.7	1.7
cartum	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.4
elicolum				
gibberosum	1.4	1.9	3.3	4.8
levii	1.2	1.2		
lirum			2.2	2.2
otlum			2.4	2.4
urarum	1.4	1.4		
utibile			2.9	3.0
Emertonella				
emertoni	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1
hainanica			2.7	2.7
serrulata	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0
taczanowskii	1.9	2.5	1.9	3.3
trachypa	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.6
Enoplognatha				
abrupta	4.0	6.5	5.0	8.1
afrodite				
almeriensis	2.5	3.2	2.6	3.6
angkora	2.1	2.1		
apaya	1.8	1.8		
bidens			5.0	7.0
biskrensis	2.4	3.1	2.8	4.1
bobaiensis			4.5	5.4
bryjai	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5
cariasoi			4.3	4.3
caricis	2.4	6.2	2.3	9.0
carinata	2.0	2.8		
daweiensis			4.6	4.6
deserta	5.7	5.7	3.3	5.9
diodonta	3.7	7.0	6.0	9.4
diversa	2.5	4.9	3.2	6.4
franzi	2.1	5.1	2.4	5.5
fuyangensis	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.8
gemina	3.4	4.1	3.0	5.8
gershomi	2.8	3.2		
giladensis	2.9	3.3	2.7	5.7
goulouensis			5.7	5.7

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Enoplognatha				
gramineusa	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.3
hermani	2.6	3.6		
inornata			3.2	3.2
intrepida	2.9	3.9	2.9	5.0
iraqi	3.4	3.9	3.2	5.2
joshua	2.9	4.7	3.6	5.8
juninensis			8.5	8.5
kalaykayina	2.5	2.5		
latimana	3.0	6.0	4.0	6.9
lordosa	3.6	4.5	5.0	6.3
macrochelis	2.6	5.0	3.1	5.7
malapahabanda			2.7	2.7
mandibularis	2.2	5.0	2.4	7.0
mangshan	4.8	4.8		
margarita	3.5	6.0	4.1	8.0
mariae	4.4	4.4	4.1	6.5
maricopa	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.8
marmorata	3.5	6.4	3.9	7.5
maysanga			1.6	1.6
mediterranea	3.1	4.4	3.0	5.0
melanicrucata	6.0	6.0		
molesta	6.4	6.4	8.5	8.5
monstrabilis	3.6	6.5	4.3	5.3
mordax	3.0	6.5	3.5	8.5
nigromarginata	2.9	4.7	3.9	6.4
oelandica	2.5	5.5	3.0	6.6
oreophila			2.5	2.5
orientalis	2.2	4.8	2.4	5.3
ovata	3.0	5.8	4.0	7.0
parathoracica	2.9	4.0	3.3	4.7
penelope				
peruviana			6.5	8.0
philippinensis	2.6	2.6		
procerula			7.0	7.0
pulatuberculata			1.9	1.9
puno			6.1	6.1
quiuae			4.2	5.1
quadripunctata	1.8	3.8	2.2	5.0
robusta	7.0	7.0		
sattleri	3.2	3.7	3.8	5.1
selma	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.5
serratosignata	2.0	3.6	3.1	5.6
tadzhica	6.0	6.0	12.5	12.5
testacea	2.2	3.3	2.4	4.1
thoracica	2.3	4.5	2.8	6.0
turkestanica				
tuybaana	2.3	2.3		
verae	3.3	3.8	2.8	5.7
wyuta	3.5	3.6	3.0	4.3
yelpantropensis	1.8	1.8		
yizhangensis			4.1	4.1
zapfeae			9.2	9.2

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Episinus				
affinis	3.0	4.0	4.0	6.0
albostratus			4.2	4.5
algericus	2.9	5.0	4.0	5.4
amoenus	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.5
angulatus	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.3
antipodianus			4.9	4.9
aspus	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2
baoshanensis	3.9	3.9		
bilineatus				
bimucronatus			1.4	2.5
bishopi	4.5	4.5		
cavernicola	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.7
chiapensis	1.4	1.4		
chikunii	3.0	5.0	5.0	6.0
colima				
crysus	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7
cuzco			2.0	2.0
dominicus			1.8	1.8
emanus			3.2	3.2
fontinalis			4.7	4.7
garisus	2.1	2.1		
gibbus	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
hickmani				
immundus			3.6	5.2
implexus			1.4	1.8
israeliensis	3.8	3.8	4.3	5.8
jimmyi	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2
juarezi	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.2
kitazawai	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.0
longabdomenus	3.1	3.1		
macrops	5.0	5.0		
maculipes	3.3	4.3	3.5	6.1
maculipes numidicus			3.8	3.8
maderianus	3.8	3.8		
makiharai	3.7	3.7	4.5	6.0
marignaci			2.5	3.0
meruensis			5.1	5.1
moyobamba			1.3	1.3
mucronatus				
nadleri	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.4
nanyue			5.3	5.3
nubilus	3.0	4.0	3.9	5.3
panamensis	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9
pentagonalis			3.3	3.3
porteri	2.5	2.5	3.8	4.0
punctisparsus	3.2	3.5		
pyrus			1.2	1.2
rhomboidalis			5.0	5.0
rio			1.9	1.9
similanus			10.7	10.7
similitudus	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0
taibeli	2.7	2.7		
teresopolis			1.5	1.5
theridioides	2.8	2.8	3.1	4.0

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Episinus				
truncatus	2.1	5.0	3.2	5.3
typicus	2.9	2.9	2.1	4.0
unitus	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
variocorneus	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
vaticus	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9
xiushanicus	3.1	3.2	3.7	4.0
yoshidai	3.3	4.2	3.9	4.6
zurlus	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.5
Euryopsis				
aeneocincta			4.0	4.0
albomaculata			2.5	2.5
argentea	2.0	2.6	2.7	3.7
bifascigera			4.5	4.5
californica	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.8
camis	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
camestrata				
chatchikovi			3.2	3.2
clarus	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.2
cobreensis	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9
coki	2.4	2.4	3.6	3.6
cyclosisa	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.0
dentigera	2.8	2.8		
deplanata			2.9	2.9
duodecimguttata	2.0	2.0	3.5	3.5
elegans	2.6	2.6	2.9	5.1
elenae			1.9	1.9
episinooides	1.7	3.2	2.3	4.3
estebani			1.9	1.9
flavomaculata	2.2	3.4	2.8	4.2
formosa	2.9	3.5	3.7	4.7
funebriis	2.3	3.0	3.0	4.7
galeiforma			3.2	3.4
gertschi	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6
giordanii	2.8	2.8		
hebraea	2.7	2.7		
helcra	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
iharai	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8
jucunda			4.0	4.0
laeta	2.0	3.1	2.4	3.5
levii	2.4	2.4		
lineatipes	2.0	4.3	3.2	4.3
maga			4.0	4.0
margaritata			2.7	3.2
megalops			3.0	3.0
mingyaoi	2.1	2.1		
molopica			4.0	4.0
mulaiki	1.7	1.7		
multipunctata			4.6	4.6
mutoloi	3.0	3.0		
nana	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
nigra	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.4
notabilis			2.2	2.2
nubila			4.4	4.4

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Euryopis				
octomaculata	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5
orsovensis			3.6	3.7
pepini	2.7	2.7		
perpusilla				
petricola	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
pickardi	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7
pilosa				
potteri			3.0	3.0
praemitis			2.5	2.5
promo			2.9	2.9
quinqueguttata	2.0	2.5	2.2	3.0
quinquemaculata	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.7
sagittata			4.2	4.2
saukea	2.3	2.9	2.4	3.3
scriptipes	3.0	4.0	4.0	6.0
sexalbomaculata	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.0
sexmaculata	2.8	2.8	4.9	4.9
spinifera	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6
spinigera	1.5	2.5	1.3	2.3
spiritus	3.2	3.2		
splendens			6.1	6.1
splendida			2.2	2.2
superba			6.0	6.0
talaveraensis	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
tavara	1.8	1.8		
texana	2.7	2.7	3.5	4.0
tribulata			2.5	2.5
umbilicata			8.5	8.5
varis			1.5	1.5
venutissima				
weesei	1.9	1.9		
Eurypoena				
tuberosa	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
tuberosa alegranzaensis			1.8	1.8
Exalbidion				
barroanum			1.9	1.9
dotanum	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.0
fungosum	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.3
pallisterorum	2.4	2.4		
rufipunctum	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2
sexmaculatum	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Faiditus				
acuminatus	3.0	3.0		
affinis	4.9	5.0	2.2	2.2
alticeps	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.3
altus	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.3
amates	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.3
americanus	2.1	3.5	2.0	3.2
amplifrons	2.1	4.6	2.3	3.2
analiae			3.3	3.3
arthuri	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.6
atopus	2.8	3.5	2.4	2.8
bryantae	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.5

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Faiditus				
cancellatus	2.5	4.5	1.5	3.5
caronae	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.7
caudatus	2.3	5.3	2.0	6.6
chicaensis	3.6	3.6		
chickeringi	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
cochleaformus	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.7
convolutus			2.4	2.4
cordillera	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.6
cristinae	3.3	3.3		
cubensis	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.2
darlingtoni	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.7
davisi	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3
dracus	2.4	3.0	1.6	3.3
duckensis			4.5	4.5
ecaudatus			2.2	2.2
exiguus	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.2
fulvus			2.7	2.7
gapensis			2.6	2.6
gertschi	4.3	4.3	2.9	4.5
globosus	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.6
godmani			2.7	2.7
iguazuensis	2.3	2.3		
jamaicensis	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.3
laraensis			3.4	3.4
leonensis	4.6	4.6	3.5	3.5
maculosus	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1
mariae	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
morretensis	4.4	4.4	3.3	3.3
nataliae	3.5	3.5		
peruensis	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
plaumanni	4.5	4.5		
proboscifer	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6
quasiobtusus	3.6	3.6	2.5	2.5
rossi	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.0
sicki	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5
solidao			2.9	2.9
spinosus	2.4	2.4		
striatus	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.4
subdolosus	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.3
subflavus	3.0	3.0		
sullana	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
taeter	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9
ululans	4.0	5.3	3.0	8.5
vadoensis	3.0	3.0		
woytkowskii	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.0
xiphias	2.5	2.9	2.0	4.0
yacuiensis			2.9	2.9
yutoensis	3.0	3.0		
Gmogala				
scarabaeus			2.0	2.0
Grancanaridion				
grancanariense	2.6	2.6		

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Guaraniella				
bracata	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
mahnerti	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Hadrotarsus				
babirusa	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
fulvus	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
ornatus	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
setosus	1.4	1.4		
yamius	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Helvibis				
brasiliana			4.5	4.5
chilensis	2.3	2.3	4.5	4.5
germaini	2.6	4.5	4.7	5.0
infelix			3.4	4.2
longicauda	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.9
longistyla	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.5
monticola	2.8	2.8		
rossi			4.1	4.1
thorelli	2.7	2.8	4.1	4.2
tingo	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.8
Helvidia				
scabricula	2.0	2.2		
Hentziectypus				
annus	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
apex	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8
conjunctus	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6
florendidus	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.4
florens	1.5	2.2	2.1	4.7
globosus	1.2	2.0	1.6	2.2
hermosillo	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9
rafaeli	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.3
schullei	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.2
serax			2.5	2.5
tayrona	1.4	1.4		
turquino			2.9	2.9
Heterotheridion				
nigrovariegatum	2.2	3.5	2.7	4.1
Hetschkia				
gracilis	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
Histagonia				
deserticola	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Icona				
alba	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.3
drama	1.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Jamaitidion				
jamaicense	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0
Janula				
batman			1.9	1.9
bicorniger	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2
bicornis			3.3	3.3
bicrucata			2.0	2.6
bifrons			4.0	4.0
bizona			2.2	2.2

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Janula				
bruneiensis	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6
bubalis			3.2	3.2
erythrothralma	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.5
luteolimbata			3.3	3.3
malachina			2.1	3.0
marginata	1.3	1.3		
modesta				
nebulosa			2.0	2.8
occreata			3.0	3.0
parva	1.4	1.4		
picta			2.0	2.0
salobrensis			2.0	2.5
taprobanica	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5
triangularis			3.7	3.7
triocellata			2.7	2.7
Keijiella				
oculiprominens	1.5	3.0	2.0	5.0
Kochiura				
attrita	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.0
aulica	2.1	4.2	2.4	4.7
casablanca	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9
decolorata	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
ocellata	2.7	2.7	2.1	4.7
olaup	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
rosea	2.1	3.0	2.1	3.5
temuco			2.3	2.3
Landoppo				
misamisoriensis	1.4	1.4		
Lasaeola				
algarvensis	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
armona	1.2	1.2		
atopa	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.0
bequaerti	1.6	1.6		
canariensis	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.8
convexa	1.7	2.0	1.8	4.0
coracina	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.8
dbari	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
donaldi	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
fastigata	2.2	2.2		
flavitaris			1.7	1.7
grancanariensis			1.7	1.7
lunata	1.7	1.7		
minutissima	1.1	1.1		
oceanica				
okinawana	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
prona	1.5	3.0	1.9	3.0
spinithorax			2.3	2.4
striata	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
superba	2.0	2.0		
testaceomarginata	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9
tristis	1.6	3.2	2.3	4.2
tristis hissariensis			3.8	3.8
yona	1.7	1.7		

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Lasaeola				
yoshidai	1.7	2.1	2.4	3.2
Latrodectus				
antheratus	2.9	2.9	4.7	8.4
apicalis			9.0	9.0
bishopi	4.2	4.2	8.5	8.5
cinctus	3.0	3.9	7.3	12.5
corallinus	2.8	2.8		
curacaviensis	2.8	5.0	6.5	10.5
dahli	2.5	3.4	9.9	15.0
diaguita	6.5	6.5	16.0	22.0
elegans	3.0	6.0	8.0	12.0
erythromelas	2.5	2.5	5.5	9.0
geometricus	2.0	6.2	5.9	13.9
hasselti	3.0	6.0	7.0	11.5
hesperus	3.0	6.5	8.0	19.1
hystrix	2.4	2.6	5.4	7.1
indistinctus	2.6	4.2	10.6	17.0
karrooensis	3.9	4.9	9.5	12.5
katipo	4.8	4.8	5.5	8.4
lilianae	2.6	5.6	12.0	16.0
mactans	2.9	6.0	4.2	14.8
menavodi	3.0	3.6	7.5	12.2
mirabilis			11.0	11.0
obscurior			18.5	23.0
pallidus	3.5	5.5	9.0	13.0
quartus				
renivulvatus	2.6	4.0	9.1	13.2
revivensis	4.0	7.5	11.6	18.5
rhodesiensis	2.5	3.8	8.9	12.9
thoracicus	2.1	2.7	10.8	13.1
tredecimguttatus	3.0	8.0	3.2	17.0
umbukwane	2.8	3.5	14.0	16.3
variegatus			4.2	4.2
variolus	4.5	8.3	7.4	13.0
Macaridion				
barreti	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Magnopholcomma				
globulus	3.8	3.8		
Meotipa				
andamanensis	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
argyrodiformis	2.0	2.5	1.8	5.0
bituberculata	1.5	1.8	3.3	3.3
impatiens	1.1	1.4	2.5	3.5
makiling			2.7	2.7
multuma			2.6	2.6
pallida			4.1	5.1
picturata	1.9	1.9	3.8	5.6
pulcherrima	2.0	3.0	2.3	3.6
sahyadri	1.3	1.3	4.5	5.6
spiniventris	1.8	2.6	2.1	3.1
thalerorum	1.3	1.3	4.5	5.7
ultapani			3.1	3.1
vesiculosa	1.5	2.1	2.0	4.8

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Molione				
christae	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.2
kinabalu	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.0
lemboda	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.9
triacantha	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.2
trispinosa			3.2	3.2
uniacantha	1.5	1.5		
Moneta				
australis	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
baoae	3.6	3.6		
caudifera	2.5	3.2	3.3	6.0
coercervea	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8
conifera	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0
furva			3.1	3.1
grandis			5.0	5.0
hunanca			2.6	2.6
longicauda			4.0	4.0
mirabilis	4.1	5.0	5.0	6.0
orientalis			4.0	4.0
spinigera	2.6	2.6	2.5	5.0
spinigeroides			3.5	3.5
subspinigera	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.0
tanikawai	3.7	4.0	4.0	5.0
triquetra			2.8	2.8
tumida			6.1	6.1
tumulicola	2.6	2.6		
uncinata	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.5
variabilis	4.0	4.0		
yoshimurai	3.2	3.2		
Montanidion				
kuantanense	1.9	1.9		
Nanume				
naneum	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4
Neopisius				
bigibbosus	4.2	4.2	5.3	5.3
bruneoviridis			2.4	2.9
cognatus	3.9	4.5	3.0	6.0
fiapo	3.9	4.8	5.9	5.9
gratiosus	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.5
longipes	4.1	5.6	6.6	7.0
putus	4.2	4.5	5.8	5.8
recifensis	3.3	3.3	4.3	5.0
urucu	4.6	5.2	7.1	7.1
Neospintharus				
baboquivari	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7
baekamensis	3.1	3.1	5.8	5.8
bicornis				
concisus	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.5
fur	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.5
furcatus	2.3	3.4	2.1	5.5
nipponicus	2.5	3.0	2.4	5.2
obscurus	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.8
parvus	2.8	2.8	2.2	3.9
rioensis	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Nesopintharus				
syriacus	2.4	4.6	3.7	5.5
triangularis	3.0	3.2		
trigonum	2.3	4.5	3.0	4.2
Neottiura				
bimaculata	1.5	3.5	2.1	4.2
bimaculata pellucida	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.0
curvimana	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.0
herbigrada	2.3	3.1	1.8	3.8
margarita	2.0	3.2	1.8	3.0
suaveolens	2.1	4.5	2.2	5.5
uncinata	2.6	3.7	3.0	4.0
Nesopholcomma				
izuense	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
Nesticodes				
rufipes	2.2	4.2	2.3	7.6
Nihonhimea				
brookesiana			4.7	4.7
indicum			2.7	4.2
japonica	1.7	3.1	3.0	5.2
mundula	4.0	4.0	3.4	6.0
mundula papuana				
tesselata	1.3	1.3	3.7	4.8
tikaderi			6.4	6.4
Nipponidion				
okinawense	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.5
yaeyamense	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.2
Nojimaia				
nipponica	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
Ohlertidion				
lundbecki				
ohlerti	1.1	3.8	1.2	3.8
thaleri	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.4
Okumaella				
okumae	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5
Paidiscura				
dromedaria	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.0
orotavensis	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.1
pallens	1.2	2.0	1.3	2.5
subpallens	1.7	2.5	2.0	3.0
Parasteatoda				
aequipeiformis	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.1
angulithorax	1.9	3.0	2.0	4.5
asiatica	1.6	2.3	2.0	3.0
camura	3.4	3.5	8.0	8.0
celsabdomina	2.0	2.2	3.9	9.2
cingulata	1.5	1.5	2.8	3.4
corrugata	2.4	3.4	3.6	5.8
culicivora	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.0
daliensis	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.5
decorata	2.5	2.5	6.2	7.0
ducta			1.8	2.2
galeiforma	2.6	2.9	2.9	4.3

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Parasteatoda				
gui	1.2	1.2		
hammeni			6.2	6.2
hatsushibai	3.8	3.8	5.3	5.3
jinghongensis			6.8	6.8
kaindi	1.4	1.4	6.8	6.8
kentingensis	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.4
kompirensis	2.2	4.0	3.0	5.8
lanyuensis	2.7	3.1	5.5	5.5
longiducta			2.5	2.5
lunata	2.1	3.2	2.5	5.8
lunata serrata				
merapiensis	2.5	3.1	4.5	6.7
nigrovittata	1.4	1.6	3.1	5.0
oxymaculata	2.1	2.4	3.2	5.4
palmata	1.6	1.7		
polygramma			5.3	5.4
quadrifurcata			3.2	3.5
ryukyu	2.3	4.0	3.3	5.8
simulans	2.0	3.5	3.0	5.5
songi	2.6	2.8	3.8	4.0
subtabulata	2.2	3.0	3.3	4.9
subvexa	2.3	2.3	3.8	3.9
tabulata	2.6	4.1	3.2	5.9
taiwanica	3.3	4.0	4.8	6.2
tepidarium	2.0	6.0	4.0	9.0
tepidarium australis			4.5	6.0
transipora	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.7
triangula	1.9	1.9	4.4	4.4
valoka			5.6	5.6
vervoorti			4.6	4.6
wangi	2.5	2.7	3.7	4.4
wau	1.9	1.9	4.5	4.5
Paratheridula				
perniciosa	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.2
Pholcomma				
antipodianum	2.6	2.6		
barnesi	1.2	1.2		
carota	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
gibbum	1.2	1.9	1.0	2.0
hickmani			1.4	1.4
hirsutum	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.6
mantinum			1.5	1.5
micropunctatum			2.0	2.0
soloa			1.0	1.0
tokyoense	1.2	1.2		
turbotti	1.6	1.6		
Phoroncidia				
aciculata			6.3	6.3
aculeata	4.2	4.2		
alishanensis			2.2	2.2
altiventris	1.0	2.0	1.8	2.6
alveolata			2.0	2.0
ambatolahy	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Phoroncidia				
americana	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.7
argoides			4.2	5.3
aurata	2.1	2.1	4.9	4.9
bifrons			2.8	2.8
biocellata			3.5	4.8
bukolana	1.8	1.8		
capensis	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.8
concave			2.7	2.7
coracina	1.5	1.5		
cribrata			3.4	4.9
crustula			2.0	2.0
cygnea	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.3
eburnea			3.0	3.0
ellenbergeri	2.5	2.5		
escalerai	1.5	1.5		
flavolimbata			4.2	5.9
floripara	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.2
fumosa			2.1	2.1
gayi			2.1	2.1
gira			5.7	5.7
hankiewiczzi			2.9	2.9
hexacantha			4.2	4.2
jacobsoni			1.8	1.8
kibonotensis	1.2	1.2		
kibonotensis concolor				
levii	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
longiceps	1.6	1.7		
lygeana	4.2	4.5	5.0	8.5
maindroni			2.0	2.0
minuta			1.3	1.3
moyobamba	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.4
musiva			2.0	2.0
nasuta	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.2
nicoleti (1)				
nicoleti (2)	1.6	1.6		
oahuensis			1.5	1.5
paradoxa	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0
pennata			2.1	3.0
personata			3.5	4.5
pilula (1)			2.2	2.2
pilula (2)	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.5
piratini	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
pukeiwa	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.1
puketoru	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7
puyehue			2.1	2.1
quadrata	1.9	1.9	2.1	3.4
quadrispinella			2.5	2.5
ravot	2.0	2.0		
reimoseri	1.9	1.9	3.3	5.0
roseleviorum			2.7	2.7
rotunda	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0
rubens			3.5	3.5
rubroargentea			4.5	4.5
rubromaculata	2.1	2.2		

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Phoroncidia				
ryukyuensis	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
saboya			5.5	5.5
scutellata			2.3	2.5
scutula	1.8	2.3	2.1	3.0
septemaculeata	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.4
sextuberculata			3.2	3.2
sjostedti			4.2	4.2
spissa			2.1	2.1
splendida	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5
studo			2.1	2.1
testudo			2.1	2.1
thwaitesi			2.1	5.3
tina	2.1	2.1		
tricuspidata			3.2	5.5
trituberculata	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7
triufo			4.6	6.0
truncatula			1.7	1.7
umbrosa			2.1	2.1
variabilis	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7
vatoharanana	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.7
wrightae	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9
Phycosoma				
altum	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.5
amamiense	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.2
corrugum	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.1
crenatum	1.8	1.8		
diaoluo	1.7	1.7		
digitula	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
excisum			2.6	2.6
flavomarginatum	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.5
hainanensis	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
hana	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3
inornatum	1.5	2.2	1.7	3.1
jamesi	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
japonicum	2.3	3.1	1.9	3.5
labialis	2.8	3.3	3.5	4.3
ligulaceum	1.9	1.9		
lineatipes	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.8
martinae	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.4
menustya	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
mustelinum	2.5	3.5	2.5	4.0
nigromaculatum	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7
oecobioides	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.1
sinica	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.5
spundana	2.5	2.5		
stellaris	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0
stictum	2.4	2.5		
stigmatosum	1.4	1.4		
Phylloneta				
impressa	1.7	4.0	1.9	5.5
pictipes	2.5	3.5	2.8	5.0
sisyphia	2.4	4.0	2.7	5.3
sisyphia foliifera			4.3	4.3

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Phylloneta				
sisyphia torandae			4.2	4.2
Platnickina				
alabamensis	1.8	2.7	1.9	3.7
antoni	2.0	2.7	1.8	3.0
fritilla	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.8
kijabei			3.0	3.0
maculata	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3
mneon	2.0	2.8	2.2	4.5
nigropunctata	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5
punctosparsa	2.5	2.5	2.2	3.9
qionghaiensis	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
sterninotata	2.1	2.7	2.1	3.2
tincta	2.1	3.5	2.5	4.0
Proboscidula				
loricata	1.7	1.7		
milleri	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5
Propostira				
quadrangulata			5.0	5.0
ranii			3.5	3.5
Pycnoepisinus				
kilimandjaroensis	5.0	5.0		
Rhomphaea				
aculeata			2.5	2.5
affinis			5.5	5.5
altissima			3.5	3.5
angulipalpis			4.2	4.2
annulipedis	3.1	3.1		
barycephala	3.4	3.4	4.6	4.6
brasiliensis	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.3
ceraosus			3.0	3.0
cometes			15.5	15.5
cona			4.1	4.1
fictilium	3.0	7.0	5.0	12.0
hyrcana	4.2	6.5	7.5	11.5
irrorata			3.5	3.5
labiata	4.4	5.6	5.2	10.2
lactifera			4.8	4.8
longicaudata	4.5	5.3	3.1	5.2
metaltissima	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.3
nasica	1.2	3.7	1.5	7.0
oris			7.1	7.1
ornatissima			4.0	4.0
palmarensis			6.7	6.7
paradoxa	4.2	5.5	4.0	6.4
pignalitoensis			5.8	5.8
procera			3.2	3.9
projiciens	3.0	6.0	3.7	8.0
recurvata			8.4	8.5
rostrata			4.0	8.5
sagana	4.2	8.0	5.0	11.0
sinica	3.2	3.3	2.5	4.2
sjostedti			13.7	13.7
tanikawai	5.4	5.5	4.2	6.3

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Rhomphaea				
urquharti	2.8	4.0	5.0	5.8
velhaensis			4.6	4.6
Robertus				
alpinus				
arcticus	2.7	2.7		
arundineti	1.9	3.4	2.0	3.5
banksi	2.8	3.3	3.0	4.2
borealis	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9
brachati	3.2	3.2		
calidus	1.8	1.8		
cantabricus			4.0	4.0
cardesensis				
crosbyi	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.3
emeishanensis	2.3	2.3	4.0	4.0
eremophilus	1.7	2.2	1.9	4.0
floridensis			3.5	3.5
frivaldszkyi	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.8
frontatus	1.7	2.5	2.1	3.1
fuscus	2.4	2.8	2.4	4.0
golovatchi	2.4	3.2	3.4	4.4
heydemanni	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.6
insignis	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.8
kastoni	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.7
kuehnae	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.7
laticeps	2.9	3.4	3.1	4.2
lividus	2.5	4.0	2.5	4.5
longipalpus	2.3	2.6	2.1	3.2
lyrifer	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.8
mazaurei	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
mediterraneus	2.8	3.6	3.4	4.0
monticola				
naejangensis	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8
neglectus	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.5
nipponicus	2.1	2.1		
nojimai	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7
ogatai	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
peregrinus	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6
potanini			4.0	4.0
pumilus	1.7	2.5	1.7	2.4
riparius	2.5	3.7	2.7	4.1
saitoi	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.5
scoticus	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
sibiricus	2.5	3.3	2.6	3.7
similis			3.4	3.4
spinifer	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.7
subtilis	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6
truncorum	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
ungulatus	2.0	2.9	2.0	3.2
ussuricus			3.4	3.4
vigerens	2.8	3.6	2.9	4.5
Ruborridion				
musivum	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.3

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Rugathodes				
acorensis	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
aurantius	1.6	2.0	1.7	3.0
bellicosus	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.8
instabilis	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.7
madeirensis	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.3
nigrolimbatus	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.8
pico	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0
sexpunctatus	1.8	2.4	1.5	2.7
Sardinidion				
blackwalli	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.0
Selkirkiella				
alboguttata	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0
carelmapuensis	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4
luisi	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
magallanes	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.2
michaelseni	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5
purpurea	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.4
ventrosa	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.2
wellingtoni			3.5	3.5
Sesato				
setosa	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9
Seycellesa				
braueri	2.5	2.5	6.5	6.5
Simitidion				
agaricographum	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.7
lacuna	1.8	3.0	2.2	3.6
simile	1.8	3.0	1.9	3.2
Spheropistha				
huangsangensis			2.8	2.8
melanosoma	1.7	2.5	2.7	3.1
miyashitai	1.3	2.6	1.4	3.1
nigroris	2.0	2.0	2.2	4.4
orbita	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.3
rhomboides			3.1	3.2
xinhua			3.9	3.9
Spinembolia				
clabnum	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
Spintharus				
barackobamai	0.8	0.9	3.0	3.4
berniesandersi	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.9
davidattenboroughi	2.6	2.6	2.3	3.7
davidbowiei	3.0	3.0		
dayleae	2.8	4.4	3.5	4.0
flavidus	2.2	3.9	3.0	5.4
frosti	2.6	2.9	3.8	4.2
giraldoalayoni	3.0	3.0	2.7	4.1
goodbreadae	2.4	2.9	3.0	4.3
gracilis	2.3	3.5	3.7	4.1
greerae			4.1	4.6
jesselaueri	2.6	2.6		
leonardodicaprio	2.8	2.9	3.4	4.1
manrayi			2.3	2.8

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Spintharus				
michelleobamaae	2.1	2.8	3.4	3.4
rallorum	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.9
skelly	1.2	1.2	4.1	4.7
Steatoda				
adumbrata			5.0	5.0
aethiopica	6.0	6.0	7.0	8.0
alamosa	2.8	5.8	3.0	5.0
albobclathrata			5.0	6.0
albobmaculata	3.3	6.8	3.5	8.5
albobmaculata infuscata				
ancora	3.0	3.0		
ancorata	3.5	4.6	3.1	6.0
andina	8.4	8.6	8.3	9.2
apacheana	4.5	4.5	4.5	6.0
atascadera	3.8	5.6	4.8	6.0
atrocyanea			7.0	7.0
autumnalis			3.9	11.0
badia			4.0	4.0
bertkau			8.0	12.0
bipunctata	3.5	6.4	3.0	8.5
borealis	4.3	6.0	3.8	7.0
bradyi			8.0	8.0
capensis	4.2	7.4	6.4	10.6
carbonaria			6.0	7.0
carbonaria minor			4.0	5.0
caspia	4.5	4.5	5.5	6.1
castanea	3.5	6.3	4.9	7.8
chinchipe			7.5	7.5
cingulata	3.2	7.0	5.3	9.0
connexa			10.6	10.6
craniformis			8.2	9.9
dahli	4.3	4.3	5.0	6.3
diamantina	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.1
distincta			5.1	5.1
ephippiata			5.0	7.1
erigoniformis	1.8	3.4	2.2	5.6
fagei			10.3	10.3
fallax			8.5	8.5
felina	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.0
foravae	5.4	8.1	6.9	7.7
grandis	4.3	7.4	4.9	9.0
grossa	3.2	9.5	4.7	11.0
grossa strandi				
gui	2.5	3.2		
hespera	3.6	5.4	4.2	7.5
hui	3.7	3.7	4.9	4.9
iheringi			2.9	5.7
incomposita	2.9	4.4	4.1	5.9
kiwuensis	5.0	5.0	8.0	9.0
kuytunensis	2.8	2.8	4.3	5.1
latifasciata	2.8	3.5	3.6	6.1
lawrencei			5.4	5.4
lenzi	6.0	6.0	7.0	8.0

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Steatoda				
leonardi			5.7	5.7
lepida	3.2	5.0	3.9	5.0
linzhiensis			3.8	3.8
livens	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.8
longurio	5.0	5.0	6.0	7.0
mainlingensis	7.6	8.1	10.0	12.3
mainlingoides	6.2	7.5	7.5	11.2
marmorata			4.0	4.0
marta	7.2	7.2	8.0	8.0
maura	6.0	8.8	7.7	14.0
mexicana	4.8	5.7	5.0	9.0
micans			9.8	9.8
minima			2.6	2.6
moerens			5.0	5.0
moesta	6.2	8.0	4.8	9.0
morsitans			5.6	5.6
nahuana	4.5	4.5	4.0	6.0
nasata	3.6	3.6		
ngipina			12.0	12.0
nigrimaculata	8.6	8.6		
nigrocincta			5.6	5.6
niveosignata			2.5	2.5
nobilis	5.9	10.6	5.0	14.0
octonotata			3.0	3.0
palomara	5.3	5.3	5.0	6.8
panja	4.2	4.2		
pardalia	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
paykulliana	4.5	10.0	7.4	14.0
pengyangensis	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.7
perakensis	6.0	6.0		
perspicillata			7.5	7.5
picea			7.0	7.0
porteri			4.0	5.0
punctulata	2.4	5.0	2.0	6.5
quadrimaculata	3.1	3.5	2.7	5.9
quaesita	4.2	4.5		
quinquenotata			3.8	3.8
retorta	5.3	5.3	6.8	6.8
rhombifera	3.0	3.0		
rubrocalceolata			7.0	9.0
rufoannulata	5.0	5.0	8.0	10.0
sabulosa	7.2	8.0	8.8	10.5
sagax				
saltensis			7.6	10.3
seriata			6.0	7.0
singoides	4.8	4.8	6.9	6.9
sordidata			5.3	5.3
speciosa			9.0	9.0
spina	2.4	2.4		
subannulata			5.5	7.7
terastiosa	5.0	6.8	8.0	15.0
terebrui	2.8	2.8		
tigrina	7.5	7.5	11.0	11.0
tortoisea			9.3	9.3

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Steatoda				
transversa	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.3
trianguloides	3.3	3.3		
triangulosa	2.5	5.3	3.4	8.6
triangulosa concolor				
tristis	4.5	4.5	6.7	6.7
truncata	3.6	3.6	3.2	4.9
ulleungensis	2.7	2.7		
uncata	6.7	6.7		
variabilis			8.0	8.0
variata	2.9	5.8	2.0	6.0
variata china				
variipes			5.0	5.5
vaulgeri			4.0	5.0
venator				
violacea			7.5	7.5
wangi	6.5	6.5		
wanshou	7.2	7.2		
washona	3.7	3.7	3.5	6.0
xerophila			6.3	6.6
xishuiensis	5.0	5.0		
Stemmops				
belavista			2.1	2.1
bicolor	1.7	2.1	1.6	3.2
cambridgei	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
carajas	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
caranavi			2.2	2.2
carauari	1.6	2.1		
carius	2.2	2.3		
concolor			2.0	2.0
cryptus			1.3	1.3
forcipus	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2
guapiacu			1.4	1.4
lina	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
mellus			1.7	1.7
murici	2.5	2.0	1.4	2.5
nigrabdomenus	3.1	3.1		
nipponicus	2.0	2.6	2.5	3.0
ornatus	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.9
orsus	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
osorno	1.5	1.5		
pains	1.5	1.5		
questus	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
salenas			2.6	2.6
satpudaensis	3.2	3.2		
servus	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
subtilis	1.8	1.8		
vicosa	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
victoria			1.3	1.3
Stoda				
libudum	1.8	1.8	3.8	3.8
Styopsis				
ajo			1.6	1.6
albula			1.0	1.0

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Styopsis				
camoteensis	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5
chickeringi	1.3	1.3		
clausis	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1
colorados	1.0	1.0		
flavescens	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
kahuziensis			1.0	1.0
lutea				
nicaraguensis	1.4	1.4		
rancho	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
scleropsis	1.2	1.2		
selis	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
tepus			2.2	2.2
Takayus				
chikunii	2.0	4.0	3.0	5.0
codomaculatus			3.0	3.0
fujisawai	2.4	2.4	3.9	4.1
huanrenensis	2.4	2.6	3.6	3.9
kunmingicus	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.5
latifolius	3.0	5.0	4.0	6.0
linimaculatus	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.7
lunulatus	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2
lushanensis	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.9
naevius	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.9
papiliomaculatus			2.0	2.3
quadrimaculatus	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.6
simplicus			2.2	2.2
sublatifolius	2.3	2.5		
takayensis	2.3	3.0	2.0	4.0
wangi	3.1	3.1	3.9	5.0
xui	2.8	3.3	3.5	4.1
Tamanidion				
multidenticuli	1.8	1.8		
Tekellina				
archboldi	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3
bella	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
crica	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
guaiba			1.3	1.3
helixicis	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5
minor	1.0	1.0		
pretiosa				
sadamotoi	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3
yoshidai			1.5	1.5
Theonoe				
africana			1.3	1.3
formivora		1.0	2.8	2.8
major			2.5	2.8
minutissima	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3
sola	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
stridula	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2
Theridion				
abruptum			4.0	4.0
acanthopodum	1.3	1.3		
accoense	1.7	1.7		

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Theridion				
acutitarse	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0
adjacens	3.2	3.4	3.7	5.6
adrianopoli	2.6	3.9	2.8	5.5
aeolium			1.4	1.4
agrarium			1.3	1.3
agreste	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
agrifoliae	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.5
akme			2.7	2.7
akron	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0
albidorsum				
albidum	2.2	2.8	2.2	3.3
albioculum	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.5
albipes			3.8	3.8
alboinatum			4.1	4.1
albodecoratum			5.3	5.3
albineatum			2.1	4.2
albineolatum			5.1	5.1
albomaculosum				
albopictum	2.8	2.8		
albostriatum			5.0	5.0
album			2.0	2.1
amarga			2.5	2.5
amatitlan			3.6	3.6
ambiguum			2.1	3.0
ampascachi			2.6	2.6
ampliatum	1.4	3.8		
angusticeps			1.7	1.7
angustifrons				
anson	2.9	2.9		
antillanum	1.7	3.6	2.2	4.0
apiculatum			3.0	3.0
aporum	1.4	1.4		
apostoli			2.0	2.0
apulco			2.2	2.2
aragua	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2
archeri			3.0	3.0
argentatulum			3.2	3.2
arizonense	2.2	2.2	3.5	3.5
artum			2.2	2.2
aruanum			3.5	3.5
arushae			2.4	2.4
asbolodes			4.6	4.6
asopi	2.7	3.4	2.6	4.6
astrigerum				
atratum			4.0	4.0
atritum			2.2	3.0
auberti			8.0	8.0
aulos	1.7	1.7		
australe	1.9	2.3	2.0	3.0
baccula			2.0	2.0
baltasarense			2.0	2.0
banksi	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
barbarae			2.9	2.9
beebei	2.2	2.2		

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Theridion				
bellatulum			2.4	2.4
bengalensis			4.0	4.0
bergi	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7
berlandi				
bernardi	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.5
betteni	2.3	4.0	2.5	4.3
bicruciatum			4.0	4.0
bidepressum			3.1	3.8
biezankoi	3.5	3.5		
biforaminum			4.3	4.3
biolleyi			3.6	4.0
biseriatum			5.3	5.3
bisignatum			3.6	3.6
bitakum			8.3	8.3
blaisei			2.0	2.0
boesenbergi	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5
bolivari			3.7	3.7
bolum	2.0	2.0		
bomae			3.3	3.3
bosniense	3.0	3.0		
botanicum	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3
brachypus			3.5	3.5
bradyanum	2.5	2.5	4.5	4.5
brunellii			2.5	2.5
brunneonigrum			3.8	3.8
bryantae			2.6	2.6
bullatum	2.5	2.5		
buxtoni	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.9
cairoense	2.6	3.6	4.0	4.5
calcynatum	2.9	4.7	4.0	5.0
californicum	2.5	3.5	2.2	4.5
caliginosum			1.9	1.9
cameronense			2.7	2.7
campestratum			3.5	3.5
caplandense				
carinatum	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8
carpathium			2.7	2.8
cassinicola			2.0	2.0
castaneum			4.0	4.0
catharina			3.1	3.1
cavipalpe	2.0	2.0		
cazieri			3.1	3.1
centrum			3.3	3.3
ceylonicus	6.4	6.4		
chacoense	3.0	3.0		
chakinuense	2.8	2.8		
chamberlini			1.8	1.8
charitonowi			3.1	3.1
charlati			5.0	5.2
cheimatos	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6
cheni			2.0	2.0
chihuahua			3.0	3.0
chiriqui			1.3	1.3
chonotum	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Theridion				
choroni			1.7	1.7
cinctipes	1.3	1.7		
cinereum	2.0	2.5	2.0	3.5
circuitum	1.5	1.5		
circumtextum			4.5	5.0
climacode				
clivalum			1.8	1.8
cloxum			1.9	1.9
clypeatellum	2.5	2.5		
cochise	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8
cochrum			3.0	3.0
cocosense			3.0	3.0
coenosum			2.5	2.5
cohni			3.3	3.3
coldeniae	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.7
comstocki			2.0	2.0
confusum			3.7	3.7
contreras	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.4
convexellum			4.4	4.4
convexisternum	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
corcyraeum			3.2	3.3
costaricaense			2.7	2.7
cowlesae			1.3	1.3
coyoacan			3.6	3.6
cruciferum	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.4
crucum	3.3	3.3		
cuspulatum			2.7	2.7
cuyutlan	1.7	1.7		
cygneum	1.8	1.8		
cynicum	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.8
cyprusense	1.8	1.8		
dafnense			2.7	2.7
darolense			4.0	4.0
davisorum			2.9	2.9
dayongense			1.9	1.9
decemmaculatum	3.0	3.0		
decemperlatum	2.5	2.5		
dedux	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.7
delicatum			3.5	3.5
derhami			3.0	3.0
desertum	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.7
diadematum			4.0	4.0
dianiphum			1.8	1.8
differens	1.8	2.5	1.6	5.0
dilucidum	1.5	1.8	1.5	3.0
dilutum	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.1
dividuum	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
dominica			3.8	3.8
dreisbachi	2.7	2.7		
dubium				
dukouense			1.8	2.4
dulcineum	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
durbanicum			3.8	3.8
ecuadoreense			5.4	5.4

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Theridion				
electum	4.2	4.3		
elegantissimum	3.5	3.5	6.0	6.0
elevatum			3.2	3.2
elisabethae			1.5	1.5
elli	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1
ellicottense	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
emertoni			2.5	2.5
epiense			1.8	1.8
eremum			1.7	1.7
eugeni	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
evexum	4.3	4.3	6.0	6.4
excavatum			3.5	3.5
exlineae	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
expallidatum			3.7	3.7
falcatum	2.0	2.0		
familiaere	1.5	2.5	1.5	3.7
fastosum	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2
fatuhivaense			4.0	4.0
femorale			7.5	7.5
femoratissimum	2.0	2.0		
fernandense			3.0	3.0
filum	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.4
flabelliferum			3.8	4.3
flavonotatum	1.4	2.3	1.3	2.8
flavoornatum	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
fornicatum				
frio			4.0	4.0
frizzellorum	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.7
frondeum	3.0	3.9	3.0	4.6
fruticum	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.8
furfuraceum				
fuscodecoratum			2.5	2.5
fuscomaculatum			5.3	5.3
fuscum				
gabardi	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
galerum	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.3
gekkonicum			2.1	2.4
geminipunctum	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7
genistae	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.8
gertschi			3.0	3.0
gibbum			3.0	3.0
giraulti			4.1	4.1
glaciale	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.8
glaucescens	1.4	2.7	1.6	3.0
glaucinum			3.0	3.8
goodnightorum	2.7	2.7	3.0	4.0
gracilipes			3.0	3.1
grallator	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5
gramineum			2.0	2.0
grammatophorum			4.0	4.0
grandiosum	5.5	5.5	8.0	8.0
greca			2.9	2.9
gyrongense			5.9	6.1
hainenense	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Theridion				
haleakalense	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0
hannoniae	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.9
harmsi	2.6	2.6		
hartmeyeri			2.0	2.0
hassleri			1.9	1.9
hebridisianum	2.8	2.8		
helena	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8
helophorum			2.3	2.3
hemerobium	2.1	3.9	2.3	4.6
hermonense			1.1	1.3
hewitti			4.6	4.6
hidalgo	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.0
hierichonticum	2.1	2.1		
hispidum	1.6	2.3	1.9	3.0
histrionicum			2.0	2.0
hondurensense			3.7	3.7
hopkinsi	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.5
hotanense	2.5	3.5	2.5	3.2
huanuco	2.2	2.2		
hufengensis			2.0	2.0
hui			2.0	2.1
humboldti			5.0	5.0
hummeli			2.7	2.7
hupingense			4.3	4.3
idiotypum	3.2	3.2		
illecebrosum			2.5	2.5
impegrum			2.2	2.2
impressithorax	3.0	3.0		
incanescens	2.1	3.0	2.5	3.2
incertissimum			3.6	3.7
incertum	2.6	2.6		
incomtum	2.1	2.1		
inconspicuum	1.5	1.5		
innocuum	2.7	2.8	4.0	4.0
inquinatum			3.3	3.3
insignitarse			3.2	3.2
intritum	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.7
iramon	3.9	3.9	7.2	7.2
irrugatum	1.5	1.5		
ischagosum			1.9	1.9
isorium			1.5	1.5
istokpoga	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.1
italiense	2.5	3.1	2.4	3.0
jordanense	1.7	2.6	1.9	6.0
kambalum			1.8	1.8
karamayense	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.1
kauaiense			7.0	10.0
kawea			2.9	3.9
kibonotense			3.2	3.2
kiliani	1.8	1.8		
kobrooricum			2.4	2.4
kochi				
kraepelini			3.0	3.0
kraussi			4.6	4.6

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Theridion				
lacticolor	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.2
laevigatum			2.8	2.8
lago			2.7	2.7
lamperti			5.0	5.0
lanceatum	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.4
lapidicola			2.1	2.3
latisternum				
lawrencei	1.7	2.2	2.3	3.9
leechi	2.6	3.6	2.5	4.2
leguiai	3.3	3.3	5.1	5.1
lenzianum	2.3	2.3		
leones	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.3
leucophaeum	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5
leve				
leviorum	1.7	1.7		
liaoyuanense	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.4
limatum			4.3	4.3
limitatum			7.5	7.5
linaresense			2.4	2.4
linzhiense	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6
llano	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8
logan	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2
lomirae			3.1	3.1
longicrura	2.8	2.8		
longiductum			3.6	3.6
longihirsutum				
longioembolia	2.0	2.0		
longipalpus	2.0	2.3		
longipedatum			5.3	5.3
longipili	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5
ludekingi			3.0	3.0
ludius			2.5	2.5
lumabani			1.8	1.8
luteitarse			2.0	2.0
macei	4.0	4.0		
machu			2.7	2.7
macropora			2.2	2.8
macuchi			2.5	2.5
maculiferum			4.5	4.5
magdalenense	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
maindroni			3.5	4.0
makotoi	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8
malagaense	2.4	3.1		
manjithar			3.5	3.5
manonoense	1.8	1.8		
maranum	2.0	2.0		
maron			2.7	2.7
martini	2.5	2.5		
mataafa			2.6	2.6
mauense			1.8	1.8
mauiense	4.5	4.5	5.0	6.0
mehlum	0.9	0.9		
melanoplax			2.1	2.1
melanoprurum	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Theridion				
melanoprurum orientale			3.5	3.5
melanostictum	2.0	2.8	2.2	4.1
melanurum	2.0	4.6	2.5	5.0
melinum	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.5
mendozae			4.0	4.0
meneghettii				
metabolum			2.3	3.8
metator			4.0	4.0
michelbacheri	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.9
micheneri			2.0	2.0
minutissimum	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
minutulum	1.8	1.8		
miserum	1.7	1.7		
modestum				
molliculum			4.0	4.0
mollissimum	2.0	2.0		
monzonense			2.2	2.2
mortuale	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
morulum	3.3	3.4	3.3	5.2
mucidum	1.2	1.4		
murarium	2.7	3.0	2.8	4.3
musivivoides				
musivivum			2.5	2.5
myersi			1.7	1.7
mystaceum	1.5	2.9	1.5	4.0
mysteriosum			4.5	4.5
nadleri			1.9	1.9
nagorum	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3
nasinotum	1.8	1.8		
nasutum	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.5
necijaense			4.4	4.4
negebense	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.5
neomexicanum	2.4	2.9	2.5	4.0
neshamini	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.6
nigriceps			1.6	1.6
nigroannulatum	3.2	4.1	3.2	5.4
nigroplagiatum			1.8	1.8
nigropunctulatum	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4
nigosacculatum	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.8
nilgherinum			3.0	3.0
niphocosmum			3.0	3.0
niveopunctatum	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
niveum	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.5
nivosum			2.9	2.9
nodiferum	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
nojimai	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.9
nudum	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.2
oatesi			2.3	2.5
obscuratum	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3
ochreolum	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.7
octoferum				
odisha			2.6	2.6
odoratum	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.9
omiltemi	3.6	4.3	5.8	7.0

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Theridion				
onticolum			1.9	1.9
opolon	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
opuntia	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.0
orgea	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1
orlando	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8
osprum	1.3	1.3		
oswaldocruzi			1.5	1.5
otsospotum			1.8	1.8
palanum	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6
palgongense			2.7	2.7
pallidulum				
pallasi				
pandani	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0
panganii			2.8	2.8
papillatum	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
paraense			2.7	2.7
parvulum	2.1	2.1		
parvum			1.8	2.0
patrizii			4.5	4.5
pelaezi			4.0	4.0
pennsylvanicum	1.8	2.6	2.4	3.3
perkinsi	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.0
pernambucum			1.5	1.5
perpusillum	1.2	1.2		
petraeum	2.5	3.8	2.0	4.5
petrunkevitchi				
phaeostomum			4.0	4.0
pictum	2.3	4.0	2.9	5.3
pierre	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
pigrum			1.3	1.2
pilatum	4.2	4.2	5.2	5.2
piliphilum			4.5	4.5
pinastri	2.0	3.8	2.4	4.5
pinguiculum			3.0	3.0
pinicola	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.9
pires			2.0	2.0
piriforme			2.8	2.8
plaumanni	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
plectile			3.0	3.0
plumipes			3.0	3.0
pluviale			3.2	3.2
poecilum	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.1
porphyreticum			5.0	5.0
positivum	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.3
posticatum	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0
postmarginatum			4.1	4.1
praecclusum			3.6	3.6
praemite			4.0	4.0
praetextum	5.0	5.0	4.0	6.0
praetextum concolor			5.0	5.0
prominens	3.8	3.8		
proximum			5.6	5.6
puellae	1.3	1.6		
pulanense			3.0	3.8

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Theridion				
pumilio	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0
punctipes	2.7	3.7	2.7	4.5
punicapunctatum			3.9	3.9
punongpalayum			2.0	2.0
purcelli	3.2	3.2	2.2	4.2
pyramidale			9.5	9.5
pyrenaicum	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.0
qingzangense			4.0	4.4
quadratum	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.2
quadrilineatum			7.5	7.5
quadripapulatum				
quadripartitum	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
rabuni	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.7
rafflesi	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
rampum	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4
ravum	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
reinhardti			3.4	3.4
resum			2.0	2.0
retreatense	2.0	2.0		
retrocitum	3.0	3.0		
rhodonotum			3.0	3.0
ricense	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.8
rossi			3.7	3.7
rostriferum	2.0	2.0		
rothi	2.7	2.7		
rubiginosum	2.6	2.6		
rubrum			2.6	2.9
rurenabaque	2.5	2.5		
ruwenzoricola			4.0	4.0
saanichum	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.6
sabinjonis			4.5	4.5
sadani			4.1	4.1
samoense			3.5	3.5
sanctum	2.3	2.3		
sangzhiense	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4
sardis	1.2	1.4		
saropus			4.5	4.5
schlingeri			2.9	2.9
schrammeli	1.5	1.5		
sciaphilum	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.4
semitinctum			3.2	3.2
senckenbergi			3.1	3.1
septempunctatum			3.0	3.0
sertatum	3.0	3.0		
setiferum	2.0	2.0		
setosum			3.8	3.8
setum			3.2	3.2
sibiricum	2.2	2.6	2.5	3.0
sinaloa	1.2	1.2		
soaresi	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2
societatis	2.8	2.8	4.0	4.0
solium	2.6	2.6		
spinigerum	2.4	2.4		
spinitarse			3.2	4.2

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Theridion				
spinosissimum	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
squalidum			5.0	5.0
squamosum	1.4	1.4		
stamotum	1.3	1.3		
stannardi	1.8	1.8		
strepitus	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.2
striatum	2.4	2.4		
stylicherum	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
subitum			4.2	4.2
submirabile	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.6
submissum	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3
subpingue			5.0	6.0
subplaumanni			2.2	2.2
subradiatum	4.0	4.0		
subrotundum			2.0	2.0
subvittatum			3.0	3.0
sulawesiense			3.5	3.5
swarczewskii				
t-notatum			3.3	5.0
taegense			1.9	2.9
tahitiae			3.0	3.0
tamerlani			6.0	6.0
tayrona	1.4	1.4		
tebanum	3.0	3.0		
teliferum	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
tenellum			2.6	2.6
tengchongensis	2.4	2.4		
tenuissimum	2.0	2.0		
teresae	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
tessellatum	3.0	3.0		
teutanooides				
thalia			2.0	2.0
theridioides	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4
thorelli				
timpanogos			1.3	1.3
tinctorium	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.0
todinum	3.0	3.0		
topo			2.2	2.2
torosum	5.6	5.6	7.3	7.3
trahax			4.8	4.8
transgressum	2.2	2.5	2.3	4.5
trepidum	2.0	3.2	2.4	3.2
triangulare			1.5	1.5
trifile			3.5	4.0
trigonicum			2.8	2.8
tristani	3.5	3.5		
triviale	2.3	2.3		
trizonatum				
tubicola			8.3	8.3
turanicum			3.1	3.1
turrialba			3.0	3.0
uber			1.9	1.9
uhligi	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.3
umbilicus	2.2	2.2		

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Theridion				
uncatum	4.0	4.0		
undatum	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2
undulanotum				
urnigerum			3.8	3.8
ursoi	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.8
urucum	1.4	1.4		
usitum			4.5	4.5
utcuyacu	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0
valleculum	1.4	1.4		
vallisalarum			2.1	2.1
vanhoeffeni				
varians	2.2	4.0	2.1	4.8
varians cyrenaicum				
varians rusticum	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0
ventricosum			4.0	4.0
vespertinum	2.6	2.6		
viridanum			3.0	3.0
volubile			2.3	2.3
vosseleri			3.2	3.2
vossi			4.5	4.5
vossioni				
vulvum			2.7	2.7
weberi			4.0	4.0
weyrauchi			2.4	2.4
whitcombi			1.8	1.8
wiehlei	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.1
workmani	2.3	2.3		
xanthostichum			3.2	3.2
xianfengense	2.0	2.5	2.1	3.1
yani	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7
yuma	1.2	1.2		
yunnanense			2.2	2.2
zantholabio			4.0	4.5
zebra				
zekharya	1.9	1.9		
zhangmuense			4.0	4.5
zhaoi	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.1
zhoui			2.1	2.2
zonarium			6.0	6.0
zonatum				
zonulatum	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.3
Theridula				
aelleni	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.2
albonigra			2.0	2.0
albonigra vittata				
casas	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.1
emertoni	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.8
faceta	1.4	2.1	1.8	3.0
gonygaster	1.3	2.8	1.7	3.5
huberti			2.2	2.4
iriomotensis	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.9
multiguttata			2.3	2.3
nigerrima	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Theridula				
opulenta	1.2	2.2	1.5	7.4
perlata	2.0	2.0		
puebla	1.3	1.3	1.0	2.1
pulchra	1.8	1.8		
sexpupillata			2.0	2.0
theriella			3.5	3.5
zhangmuensis			3.0	3.9
Thwaitesia				
affinis	2.7	3.3	4.0	5.3
algerica			3.5	3.5
argentata			4.5	4.5
argenteoguttata	2.9	2.9	4.2	4.2
argenteosquamata			4.0	4.0
argentiopunctata	2.5	2.5	3.4	3.4
aureosignata			6.5	6.5
bracteata	2.9	2.9	4.3	4.3
dangensis			7.4	7.4
glabicauda	3.0	3.8	3.2	4.5
inaurata			5.0	5.0
margaritifera	3.1	3.2	4.2	4.2
meruensis	3.6	3.6	5.2	5.2
nigrimaculata	3.0	3.6	5.1	5.1
nigronodosa	4.0	4.0		
phoenicolegna			2.5	2.5
pulcherrima			5.0	5.0
rhomboidalis			4.0	4.0
scintillans			4.7	4.7
simoni	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.3
spinicauda	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
splendida			4.3	4.3
turbinata	2.9	2.9	4.0	4.2
Thymoites				
aloitus			1.7	1.7
amprus	1.1	1.1		
anicus	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1
anserma			2.0	2.0
banksi	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
bellissimus	2.5	2.5	1.7	3.1
bocaina	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
bogus			2.0	2.0
boneti			1.2	1.2
boquete			1.8	1.8
bradti			1.3	1.3
camano	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.5
camaqua	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2
cancellatus			1.6	1.6
caracasanus	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.3
chiapensis			1.4	1.4
chickeringi	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5
chikunii	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.2
chopardi	2.0	2.0		
confraternus	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.4
corus			1.1	1.1

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Thymoites				
crassipes	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
cravilus	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
cristal	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2
delicatulus	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
ebus	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
elongatus	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.6
expulsus	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.3
gertrudae	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
gibbithorax	1.7	1.7		
guanicae	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7
hupingensis	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
ilhabela	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6
illudens	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.8
ilvan			1.3	1.3
incachaca	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1
indicatus	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
ipiranga	1.3	1.3		
iritus			1.2	1.2
levii	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2
lobifrons	1.7	1.7		
lori	1.3	1.3		
luculentus	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
machu			1.6	1.6
maderae	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3
maracayensis			1.4	1.4
marxi	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.3
matachic	1.2	1.2		
melloleitaoni	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.5
minero	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.5
minnesota	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5
mirus	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
missionensis	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7
murici	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
nentwigi	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
nevada	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
notabilis	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
oleatus	3.5	3.5	2.2	4.5
orilla	1.5	1.5		
pallidus	1.3	2.0	1.5	2.9
palo			1.3	1.3
peruanus	2.0	2.0		
piarco	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
pictipes	2.2	2.4	2.0	3.5
pinheiral	1.6	1.6		
piratini	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
praemollis			4.0	4.0
prolatus	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
promatensis	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
puer	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5
ramon			2.2	2.2
ramosus	2.5	2.5		
rarus			1.5	1.5
reservatus			1.3	1.3
sanctus			3.0	3.0

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Thymoites				
sarasota			0.8	1.0
sclerotis			1.5	1.5
simla	1.6	1.6		
simplex			2.0	2.0
struthio	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
stylifrons	1.4	1.8	0.9	2.0
subtilis	2.0	2.0		
tabuleiro	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
taiobeiras	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
trisetaceus	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
ulleungensis	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8
unimaculatus	1.4	2.4	1.2	2.3
unisignatus	2.5	2.5		
urubamba			1.8	1.8
verus	2.1	2.1		
villarricaensis	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
vivus			1.5	1.6
wangi	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
yaginumai	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
Tidarren				
aethiops			3.3	3.4
afrum	2.7	3.4		
apartiolum			2.3	2.3
argo	1.0	1.2	2.4	3.3
circe			2.7	2.7
cuneolatum	0.7	1.1	2.2	4.4
dasyglossa			3.1	3.4
dentigerum	0.9	1.1	2.3	2.9
ephemerum	1.0	1.0		
gracile	0.8	1.0	2.2	2.7
griswoldi			2.1	2.4
haemorrhoidale	0.9	1.4	2.4	7.0
horaki			2.4	2.9
konrad			2.5	3.3
lanceolatum			3.0	3.0
levii			1.7	2.1
mixtum			4.2	5.8
obtusum	1.2	1.2	2.8	3.6

Species	male		female	
	min	max	min	max
Tidarren				
perplexum			2.9	2.9
scenicum			4.7	6.0
heba	1.0	1.2	3.2	3.6
sisyphoides	1.3	1.6	5.1	8.6
ubickorum			2.3	3.1
usambara			2.5	2.9
Tomoxena				
alearia				
dives			7.0	7.0
flavomaculata	3.2	3.2	4.3	4.3
Wamba				
congener	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.3
crispulus	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.6
panamensis	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.5
Wirada				
araucaria	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
mexicana	1.1	1.3		
punctata	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.5
sigillata	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
tijuca	1.5	1.5		
tovarensis	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0
Yaginumena				
castrata	2.0	4.3	3.0	5.0
maculosa	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
mutilata	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.8
Yoroa				
clypeoglandularis	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
taylori	1.0	1.0		
Yunohamella				
gibbosa	1.6	1.6		
lyrica	2.0	2.8	1.9	3.5
palmgreni	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
serpatusa	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.7
subadulta	2.1	4.0	2.5	4.6
takasukai	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.5
yunohamensis	3.0	4.0	4.0	7.6
Zercidium				
helenense	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.8

Table C.3: Minimum and maximum size (mm) of the cobweb spiders per species.

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References

For putting together the spreadsheet for the study of the body length the data from 1.668 different documents were used. The references can be found on the website of the World Spider Catalog Association (WSCA): (<https://wsc.nmbe.ch/family/101/Theridiidae>).

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