

Invertebrate Fauna of Korea

Volume 21, Number 31

Arthropoda: Arachnida: Araneae:

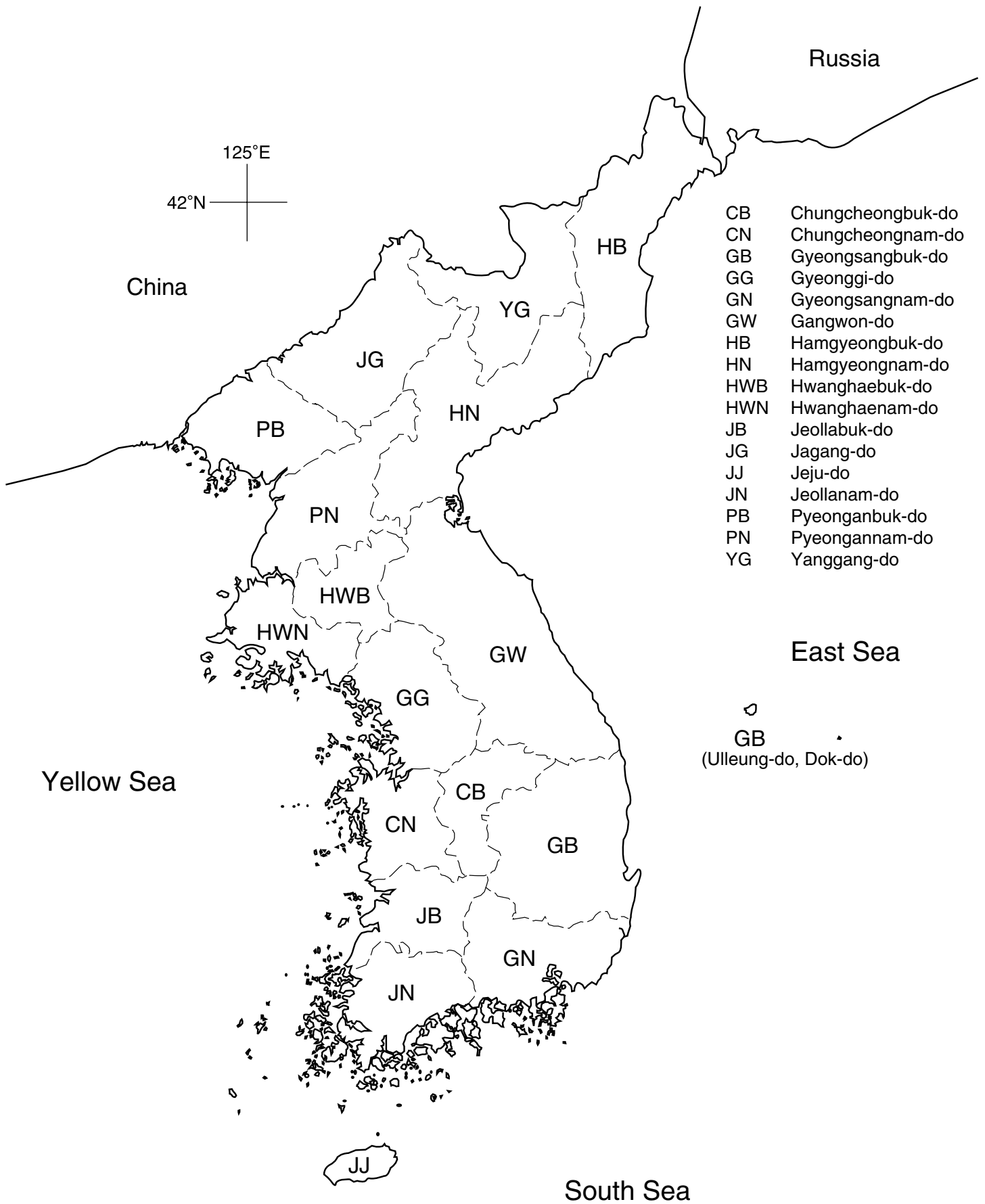
Clubionidae, Corinnidae, Salticidae, Segestriidae

Spiders



Flora and Fauna of Korea

National Institute of Biological Resources
Ministry of Environment



Russia

125°E

42°N

China

- CB Chungcheongbuk-do
- CN Chungcheongnam-do
- GB Gyeongsangbuk-do
- GG Gyeonggi-do
- GN Gyeongsangnam-do
- GW Gangwon-do
- HB Hamgyeongbuk-do
- HN Hamgyeongnam-do
- HWB Hwanghaebuk-do
- HWN Hwanghaenam-do
- JB Jeollabuk-do
- JG Jagang-do
- JJ Jeju-do
- JN Jeollanam-do
- PB Pyeonganbuk-do
- PN Pyeongannam-do
- YG Yanggang-do

East Sea

GB
(Ulleung-do, Dok-do)

Yellow Sea

South Sea

JJ

HB

YG

JG

HN

PB

PN

HWB

HWN

GW

GG

CB

GB

CN

JB

GN

JN

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2014

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Spiders

Seung-Tae Kim and Sue-Yeon Lee
Seoul National University

Invertebrate Fauna of Korea
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The Flora and Fauna of Korea logo was designed to represent six major target groups of the project including vertebrates, invertebrates, insects, algae, fungi, and bacteria. The book cover and the logo were designed by Jee-Yeon Koo.

Preface

The biological resources represent all the composition of organisms and genetic resources which possess the practical and potential values essential for human lives, and occupies a firm position in producing highly value-added products such as new breeds, new materials and new drugs as a means of boosting the national competitiveness.

As Nagoya Protocol adopted in 2010 entered into force in the 12th Conference of Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2014, the national and international environment in the approach and common ownership of profit on genetic resources has been rapidly changed, and the competition among the nations surrounding the genetic resources is expected to be highly intense. As a part of the program, each nation in the world is putting into order to secure the information about native organisms inhabiting in its own land. The National Institute of Biological Resources of the Ministry of Environment has been publishing the 'Flora and Fauna of Korea' from 2006 to generally manage biological resources and to enhance national competitiveness by setting the foundation for the sovereignty over biological resources.

Professional research group consisting of professors of taxonomy and related experts has systematically examined a total of 10,752 species for the past 7 years to publish 120 volumes each in Korean and English, and 2 volumes of World Monograph covering 216 species. In addition, 30 volumes of the 'Flora and Fauna of Korea', both in Korean and in English, covering 1,665 species of invertebrates, insects and algae are additionally published this year.

The publication of the 'Flora and Fauna of Korea' serve to identify indigenous species living in Korea, to investigate biota, to improve the quality of national biological resources management and to provide the opportunity to lay the groundwork for the biotechnological industrialization of biological resources. And I hope the project initiated by The National Institute of Biological Resources of the Ministry of Environment will help to discover useful biological resources in Korea and to create high value-added activities including natural products, genetic resources and medical substance development.

The National Institute of Biological Resources of the Ministry of Environment will continue to accelerate the project of the publication of the 'Flora and Fauna of Korea' to identify the entity of Korean indigenous species in the future. Personally I would like to express my sincere appreciation for those experts who spared no effort to publish the biological monographs; Dr. Seung-Tae Kim and Dr. Sue-Yeon Lee of Seoul National University.



Kim, Sang-Bae
President
National Institute of Biological Resources

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Clubiona diversa O.P.-Cambridge, 1862

Clubiona haeinsensis Paik, 1990

Clubiona hwanghakensis Paik, 1990

Clubiona irinae Mikhailov, 1991

Clubiona japonicola Bösenberg and Strand, 1906

Clubiona jucunda (Karsch, 1879)

Clubiona kasanensis Paik, 1990

Clubiona kimyongkii Paik, 1990

Clubiona kurilensis Bösenberg and Strand, 1906

Clubiona lena Bösenberg and Strand, 1906

Clubiona lutescens Westring, 1851

Clubiona mandschurica Schenkel, 1953

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Clubiona neglectoides Bösenberg and Strand, 1906

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Family Corinnidae Karsch, 1880

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Helicius yaginumai Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987
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- Genus *Pseudeuophrys* Dahl, 1912
Pseudeuophrys iwatensis Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987
- Genus *Pseudicius* Simon, 1885
Pseudicius vulpes (Grube, 1861)
- Genus *Rhene* Thorell, 1869
Rhene albigera (C.L. Koch, 1846)
Rhene atrata (Karsch, 1881)
- Genus *Sibianor* Logunov, 2001
Sibianor aurocinctus (Ohlert, 1865)
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- Genus *Siler* Simon, 1889
Siler cupreus Simon, 1889
- Genus *Sitticus* Simon, 1901
Sitticus albolineatus (Kulczyński, 1895)
Sitticus avocator (O.P.-Cambridge, 1885)
Sitticus fasciger (Simon, 1880)

- Sitticus penicillatus* (Simon, 1875)
- Genus *Synagelides* Strand, 1906
 - Synagelides agoriformis* Strand, 1906
 - Synagelides zhilcova* Prószyński, 1979
- Genus *Talavera* Peckham and Peckham, 1909
 - Talavera ikedai* Logunov and Kronstedt, 2003
- Genus *Tasa* Wesolowska, 1981
 - Tasa nipponica* Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987
- Genus *Telamonia* Thorell, 1887
 - Telamonia vlijmi* Prószyński, 1984
- Genus *Yaginumaella* Prószyński, 1979
 - Yaginumaella medvedevi* Prószyński, 1979
- Family Segestriidae Simon, 1893
 - Genus *Ariadna* Audouin, 1826
 - Ariadna insulicola* Yaginuma, 1967
 - Ariadna lateralis* Karsch, 1881

Introduction

Spiders (order Araneae) are a ubiquitous and important predator group with high species richness and abundance among invertebrates that occur in many natural ecosystems, as well as in agricultural ecosystems (Howell and Pienkowski, 1971; Nyffeler and Benz, 1987). Spiders are the largest order of arachnids and rank seventh in total species diversity among all other groups of organisms (Sebastin and Peter, 2009), with 43,678 recorded species of 3,898 genera belonging to 112 families (Platnick, 2013). Korean araneology was initiated by Embrik Strand (1876–1947), who was a German arachnologist. He described *Gnaphosa koreae* (current status=*Gnaphosa sinensis* Simon, 1880) in “Süd- und ostasiatisch Spinnen” as a new species based on the female specimen collected by Warburg, German minister from Korea in 1907. He described its collecting locality as only ‘von Korea’ without detail geographical information and type specimen is now deposited in the Zoological Museum Hamburg (ZMH) (Paik, 1978), and about 690 species of 263 genera belonging to 46 families were recorded until now (Namkung et al., 2009).

Spiders differ from other arthropods in that the usual body segments are fused into two parts, the cephalothorax and abdomen, and joined by a small, cylindrical pedicel in anatomy. Spiders have eight legs and chelicerae with fangs that inject venom. Abdomens bear spinnerets that produce spider silk from up to six types of silk glands within their abdomen. Spiders can generally be identified by the life styles; hunting spiders with or without retreat and webbing spiders inhabiting in their own web. In webbing spiders, they construct webs with spider threads and these are vary widely in size, shape and the amount of sticky thread used.

Spiders, which have a distinct ecological niche, play several important roles in ecosystems. They are main members of biodiversity and contribute to material circulation and energy transfer through prey of higher trophic levels in the terrestrial food web system. Spiders use a wide range of strategies to capture prey, but mainly can be categorized as sit and wait foraging strategy of webbing spiders and pursue and kill foraging strategy of hunting spiders. *Bagheera kiplingi* belonging to Salticidae, herbivorous species, was described in 2009 (Meehan et al., 2009), but all other known species are predators, mostly preying on insects and on other spiders. Therefore, they are considered as important natural enemy group feed on many agricultural and forest insect pests. Recently, spiders have been also used as indicator species detecting environmental change, such as global warming and environmental pollution. Besides, physiologically active substances, such as poison and thread, spiders produced have been explored in many research fields such as medicine, military affairs, agriculture and practical use.

Present study described 4 Korean families taxonomically; Clubionidae, Corinnidae and Salticidae in hunting spiders, and Segestriidae in webbing spiders.

Materials and Methods

This work describes 102 spiders belonging to Clubionidae, Corinnidae, Salticidae and Segestriidae collected from Korean mainland and islands from 1989 to 2012. Examined specimens were collected by the authors. Four Korean endemic species of Clubionidae and Corinnidae, *C. hwanghakensis*, *C. orientalis*, *P. faustus* and *T. joopili*, which were not collected by the authors or could not be loaned from research institutions, descriptions and reillustrations are made according to original description or description from Korea into the format of this work for the completion. In the case of one of the both genders collected only, descriptions were limited to the collected gender.

Spiders are collected by many of the same methods used for insects; hand picking, sweeping, beating, shifting and pitfall trapping. The spiders used in this work are preserved in 85% ethyl alcohol and most of the taxonomic and morphologic characters in the keys and descriptions were observed under stereoscopic dissecting microscope. Female and male body, female epigynum, and left palp of palp with some distinctive characters are described and illustrated. Main taxonomic characters and terminology of them are shown in Fig. 1.

Key of the genera and species was organized with easily observed taxonomic characters in which those of male and female were combined. Changes of the scientific names of each species and syn-

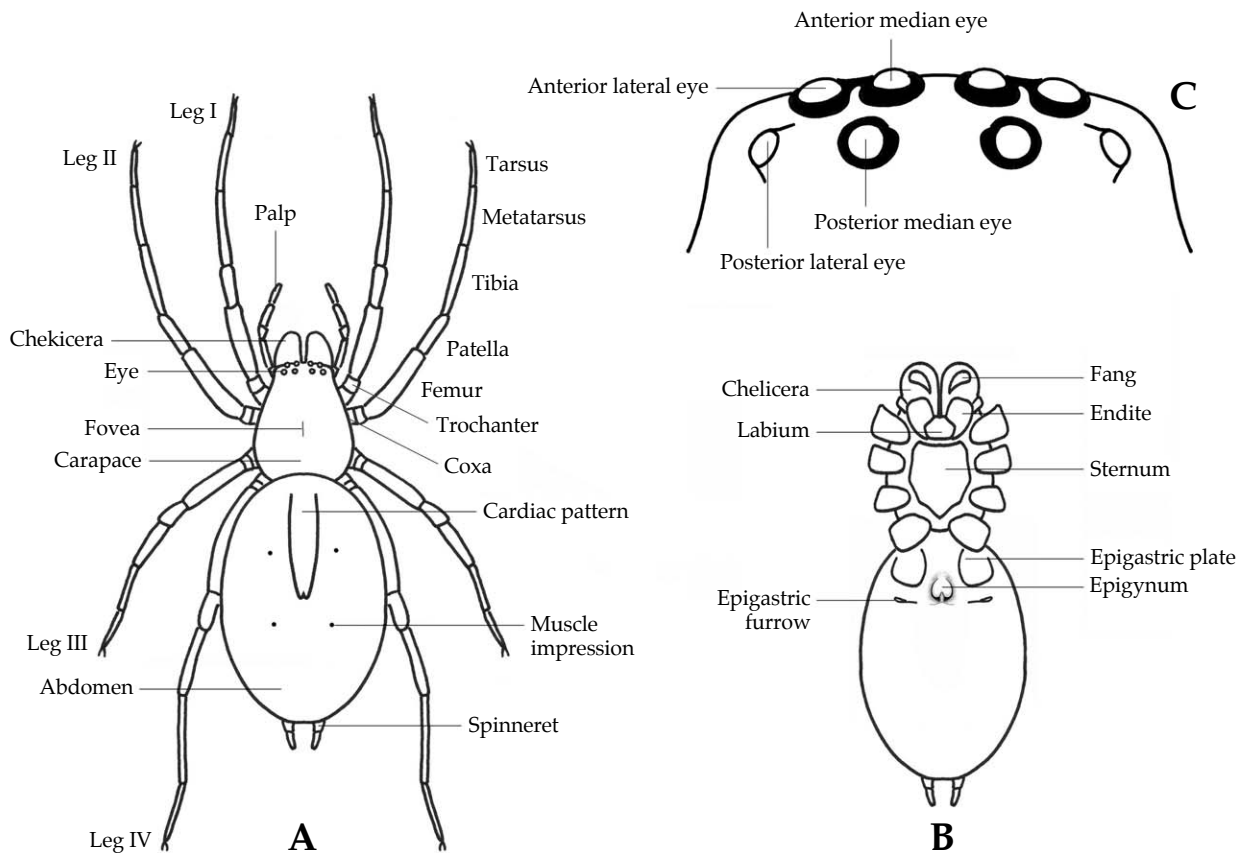


Fig. 1. External features of clubionid spiders. A. dorsal view; B. ventral view; C. eye area from above.

onymies are listed. The present synonymies used a condensed format with reference to each paper given in the bibliography. The original name is given along with the author and initial page of taxonomic accounts. Repetition of authors is avoided and authors are chronologically arranged. In the synonymies, spiders from faunistic studies without reliable taxonomic information were excluded. The order of families, taxonomic names and Korean names mainly follow Platnick's Catalog ver. 13.5 (2013) and Bibliographic Check list of Korean Spiders (Arachnida: Araneae) ver. 2010 (Namkung et al., 2009).

Taxonomic Notes

Phylum Arthropoda Latreille, 1829

Jeol-ji-dong-mul-mun (절지동물문)

An arthropod being an invertebrate animal belonging to phylum Arthropoda having an exoskeleton, a segmented body, and jointed appendages. Arthropod body plan a bilateral symmetry and consists of repeated segments, segments usually grouped in two or three rather distinct regions, each with paired segmented appendages. A chitinous exoskeleton, which periodically shed and renewed as animal grows. Phylum Arthropoda includes insects, arachnids, crustaceans, and others. Members of Arthropoda most species-rich members of all ecological guilds in most environments.

Class Arachnida Cuvier, 1812

Geo-mi-gang (거미강)

Arachnids that comprise class Arachnida have bodies found on eighteen segments or somites, often protected by tergites above and sternites below, connected by softer pleural membrane. Of these somites, six form cephalothorax (=prosoma) and twelve abdomen (=opisthosoma). These two parts may be united across their whole breadth or may be jointed by a narrow waist or pedicel. Cephalothorax carries six parts of limbs or appendages. Chelicerae situate in front of mouth. They followed by a pair of pedipalpi and four pairs of legs. Usually no appendages on abdomen, but spiders (Araneae) have abdominal spinnerets. Class Aachnida classified as eleven major orders including scorpions, spiders, and harvestmens and others. Most arachnids being predators but some of mites parasites or herbivores.

Order Araneae Clerck, 1757

Geo-mi-mok (거미목)

Spiders of order Araneae have cephalothorax and abdomen united by a narrow cylindrical pedicel with eight legs. Carapaces uniform and bears six or eight eyes. Abdomen carries a group of six or four spinnerets. Chelicerae pointed and contain poison glands. Pedipalpi leg-like and carry copulatory organ in males. Respiration carried by book lungs or tracheae or both. Spiders produce silk threads and spin distinct webs which vary widely in size, shape and amount of sticky thread used in web builders. Though hunting spiders also produce silk threads, most of them do not spin webs like web builders. A herbivorous species described, but all other known species being predators, mostly preying on insects and on other spiders, although a few large species also take birds and lizards.

Family Clubionidae Wagner, 1887

Yeom-nang-geo-mi-gwa (염낭거미과)

Spider family Clubionidae being a family comprising more than 16 genera and 582 species occurring worldwide (Platnick, 2013). Clubionid spiders small to medium-sized (5.0–12.0 mm) araneomorph spiders with two tarsal claws belonging to entelegyne without cribellum. Carapace oval; distinctly longer than wide; fovea weak or absent (Fig. 2A). Eight eyes in two rows; small and subequal in size; posterior row slightly longer than anterior row; anterior eye row slightly recurved and posterior eye row almost straight from above (Fig. 2B). Chelicerae rather long; slender and stout; 2–7 promarginal teeth and 2–4 small retromarginal teeth; some species with a long fang (Fig. 2). Sternum oval with light margin and precoxal triangles (Fig. 2C). Abdomen oval; much longer than wide; some males with small dorsal scutum. Legs rather long and slender with dense tarsal claw tufts and scapulae, and strong spines, tibiae and metatarsi with one to more pairs of macrosetae ventrally; trochanters with or without notches. Anterior spinnerets conical or cylindrical and contiguous; median spinnerets cylindrical; posterior spinnerets two segmented with short apical segment (Fig. 2E). Female epigyne with convex and sclerotized epigynal plate. Male palp with retrolateral tibial apophysis; some males with cymbium basal apophysis; no median apophysis. Most Clubionid spiders wandering, nocturnal hunters commonly found in sac-like retreats on foliage during day.

Type genus: *Clubiona* Latreille, 1804.

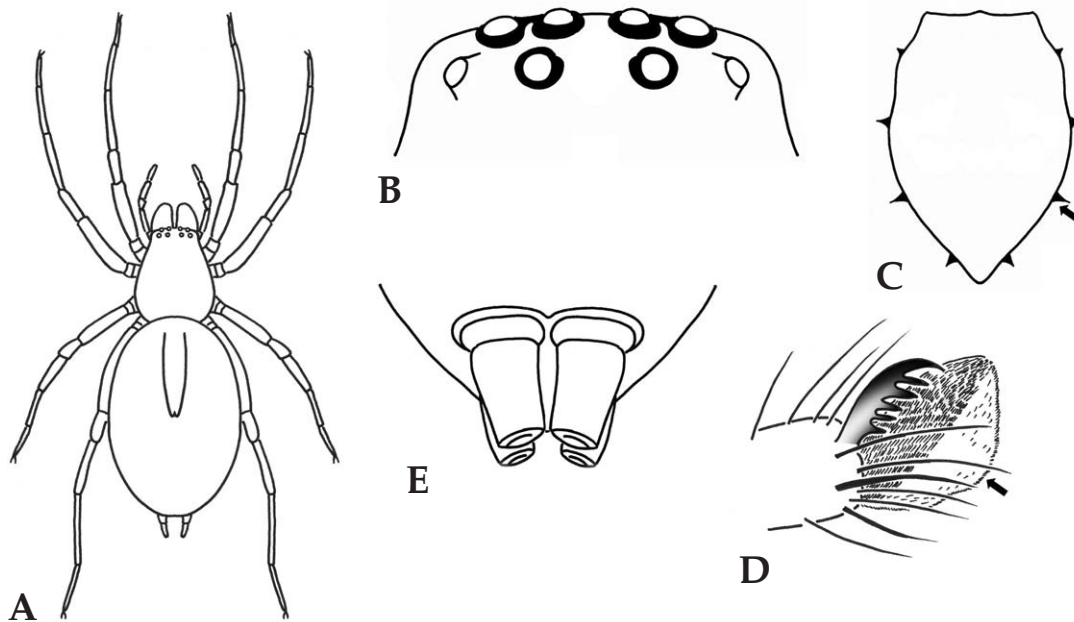


Fig. 2. Taxonomic characters of Clubionidae. A. dorsal view; B. eye area; C. sternum; D. tarsus; E. spinnerets.

Genus *Clubiona* Latreille, 1804

Yeom-nang-geo-mi-sok (염낭거미속)

Carapace generally ovoid and yellow, yellowish brown orange. Eight eyes small, subequal in size, encircled with narrow black rings, anterior eye row recurved, posterior eye row straight or slightly recurved from above. Fovea short and dark, spiniform. Chelicerae of females broad and stout, longer and narrower in male, 2–5 teeth on promargin and 3–6 on retromargin. Sternum generally shield-shaped with darker margin. Legs long and slender, tarsi with dark scopulae, tibiae and metatarsi I and II with 2 pairs of spines ventrally. Abdomen ovoid, elongate in some members, taposterior eye rowing porsteriorly in general, dorsum sometimes with conspicuous cardiac pattern, covered with short and fine hairs. Female epigynum mostly sclerotized, epigynal plate wider than long or subequal in length and width, copulatory opening generally conspicuous, sometime hidden in posterior margin, two pairs of receptacles visible in general. Male palpal patella with blunt apophysis, tibia with retrolateral apophysis bearing processes, embolus large and thick with sharp tip, strongly curved from prolateral side.

Type species: *Clubiona pallidula* (Clerck, 1757).

Key to the species of genus *Clubiona*

1. Abdominal pattern conspicuous 2
 - Abdominal pattern in conspicuous 4
2. Cardiac pattern with spots on abdominal dorsum 3
 - Logitudinal stripe with chevrons on abdominal dorsum *C. jucunda*
3. 5–6 pairs of conspicuous spots on abdominal dorsum *C. coreana*
 - Several pairs of irregualr and inconspicuous spots on abdominal dorsum *C. vigil*
4. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth 5
 - Chelicerae with > 3 promarginal teeth 7
5. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 4 small denticles *C. haeinsensis*
 - Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth without denticle 6
6. Chelicerae with 6 retromarginal teeth *C. subtilis*
 - Chelicerae with 5–6 denticles on retromargin without retromarginal teeth *C. diversa*
7. Chelicerae with 7 promarginal teeth *C. hwanghakensis*
 - Chelicerae with < 6 promarginal teeth 8
8. Sternum heart shaped *C. mandschurica*
 - Sternum ovoid or shield shaped 9
9. Sternum ovoid 10
 - Sternum shield shaped 12
10. Legs I and II with scopulae on metatarsi and tarsi *C. venusta*
 - Legs I and II without scopulae on metatarsi and tarsi 11
11. Broad stripe on abdominal venter *C. irinae*
 - Abdominal venter without pattern *C. kurilensis*
12. Sternum round shield shaped *C. mayumiae*
 - Sternum elongated shield shaped 13
13. Legs I and II with scopulae on tibiae and tarsi *C. rostrata*
 - Legs I and II without scopulae on tibiae and tarsi 14

14. Posterior eye row slightly procurved *C. papillata*
 – Posterior eye straight 15
15. Anterior eye row retrocurved *C. neglectoides*
 – Anterior eye row slightly procurved 16
16. Cervical and radial furrows conspicuous *C. lutescens*
 – Cervical and radial furrows inconspicuous 17
17. Embolus of male palp long and twisted *C. japonicola*
 – Embolus of male palp short and hook shaped 18
18. Paracymbium of male palp thick and long *C. kimyongkii*
 – Paracymbium of male palp thick and short 19
19. Paracymbium of male palp thumb shaped *C. lena*
 – Paracymbium of male palp otherwise 20
20. Paracymbium of male palp ax-edge shaped *C. phragmitis*
 – Paracymbium of male palp otherwise 21
21. Paracymbium of male palp blunt 22
 – Paracymbium of male palp bifurcated 23
22. Paracymbium of male palp with broad and curved tip *C. odesanensis*
 – Paracymbium of male palp with broad and straight tip *C. kasanensis*
23. Paracymbium of male palp with thick basal part *C. pseudogermanica*
 – Paracymbium of male palp with thin basal part *C. soppaikensis*

1. *Clubiona coreana* Paik, 1990 (Fig. 3, Pl. 1)

Han-guk-yeom-nang-geo-mi (한국염낭거미)

Clubiona coreana Paik, 1990a, p. 89; Hayashi and Yoshida, 1991, p. 42; Song et al., 1991, p. 67; Song et al., 1999, p. 415; Namkung, 2001, p. 430; 2003, p. 425; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 79.

Clubiona japonica Mikhailov, 1990, p. 143.

Female: Body length 10.0–12.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown. Head region infusate, Eye region dark. Anterior eye row straight, posterior eye row slightly procurved. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves distinct. Chelicerae dark brown with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown shield shaped, margin infusate. Legs yellowish brown without distinct patterns, leg IV longer than leg I. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, yellow with purplish brown cardiac pattern and 5–6 pairs of spots laterally. Venter with broad dark brown pattern medially.

Male: Body length 8.0–10.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, legs slender, long and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Mt. Jeombongsan, Gangwon-do: 3.x.1999); 1 ♂ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 26.vii.2009); 2 ♀ ♀ (Mt. Gariwangsan, Gangwon-do: 1.vii.2009); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 13.viii.2009); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Goheung, Jeollanam-do: 13.v.1993); 1 ♀ (Mt. Onsusan, Seoul: 22.v.1997).

ECOLOGY: Found near streams, and on shrubby branches and leaves in mountainous grasslands.

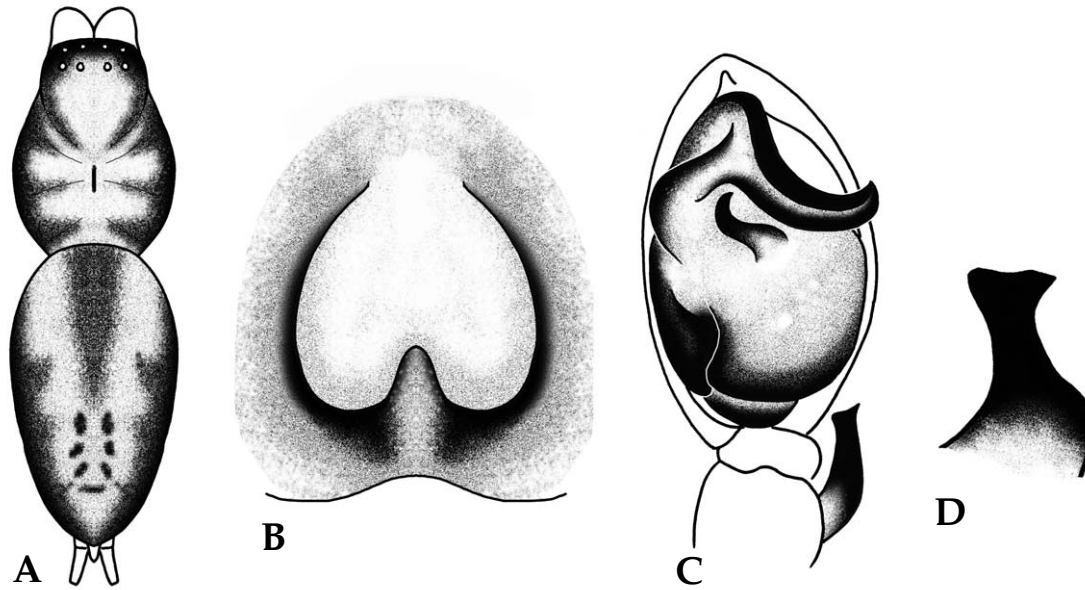


Fig. 3. *Clubiona coreana*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

2. *Clubiona diversa* O.P.-Cambridge, 1862 (Fig. 4)

Cheon-ma-yeom-nang-geo-mi (천마염낭거미)

Clubiona diversa O.P.-Cambridge, 1862, p. 7959; Simon, 1878a, p. 234; Becker, 1896, p. 280; Chyzer and Kulczyn'ski, 1897, p. 229; Bösenberg, 1902, p. 274; Simon, 1932, pp. 924, 927, 967; Reimoser, 1937a, p. 62; Tullgren, 1946, p. 11; Locket and Millidge, 1951, p. 147; Wiehle, 1965, p. 473; Braendegaard, 1966, p. 185; Azheganova, 1968, p. 132; Tyschchenko, 1971, p. 130; Miller, 1971, p. 103; Kataoka, 1977, p. 311; Roberts, 1985, p. 86; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 126; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 406; Roberts, 1995, p. 132; 1998, p. 140; Namkung, 2001, p. 447; 2003, p. 442; Almquist, 2006, p. 381; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 535.

Clubiona pallens L. Koch, 1866, p. 294.

Microclubiona diversa Sterghiu, 1985, p. 44.

Female: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, light yellowish red. Head region infuscate, Eye region dark. Anterior eye row almost straight or slightly retrocurved, posterior eye row slightly procurved. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves vague or indistinct. Chelicerae reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 5–6 denticles on retromargin. Sternum yellow, oval, covered sparsely with short hairs. Legs light yellow with setae, metatarsi and tarsi with comb hairs. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, light yellowish brown with rough hairs, red band pattern medially, indistinct slash patterns posteriorly. Venter light yellow.

Male: Body length 3.0–4.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, legs slender, long and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, Russia, Europe.

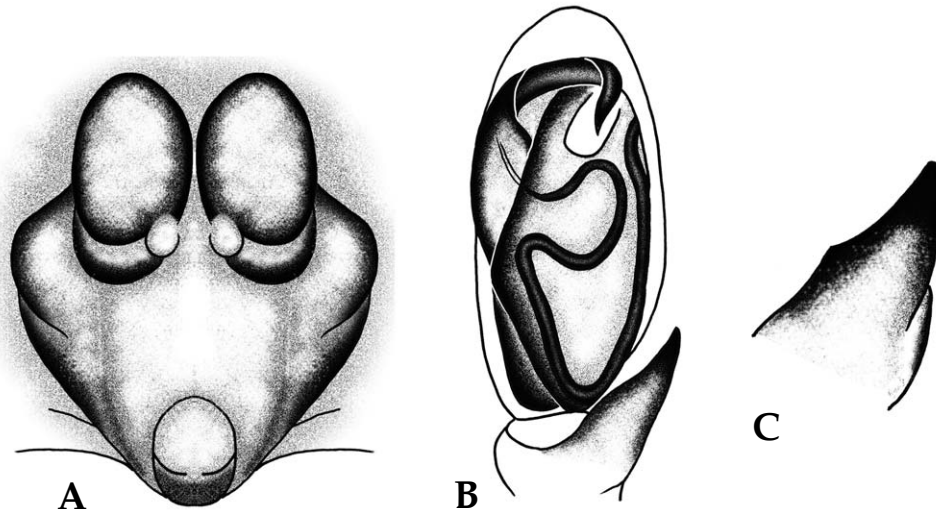


Fig. 4. *Clubiona diversa*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

KOREA: GG.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Namyangju, Gyeonggi-do: 31.vii.1999).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found in leaf litter at foot of mountainous regions and between mosses in marshes.

3. *Clubiona haeinsensis* Paik, 1990 (Fig. 5)

Hae-in-yeom-nang-geo-mi (해인염낭거미)

Clubiona haeinsensis Paik, 1990a, p. 91; Zhang, 1991b, p. 31; Kamura et al., 1999, p. 43; Song et al., 1999, p. 416; Namkung, 2001, p. 433; 2003, p. 428; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 538.

Female: Body length 4.5–8.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown. Head region reddish brown. Anterior eye row slightly retrocurved and posterior eye row slightly procurved. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves indistinct. Chelicerae brown with 2 teeth and 4 denticles on promargin and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum pale yellowish brown, shield shaped, margin brown. Legs light yellowish brown, leg 4 longest, each femora with 3 dorsal spines. Abdomen longer than wide, long oval, yellowish brown or grayish brown without distinct pattern, covered densely with long hairs anteriorly.

Male: Body length 3.5–4.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, legs slender, long and well developed. Chelicerae with 4 retromarginal teeth, abdominal dorsum with cardiac pattern.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: GG.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Namyangju, Gyeonggi-do: 21.viii.1987); 1 ♀ (Mt. Jirisan, Jeollanam-do: 12.viii.1989).

ECOLOGY: Found around shrubs and bushes in mountainous regions, and grasslands.

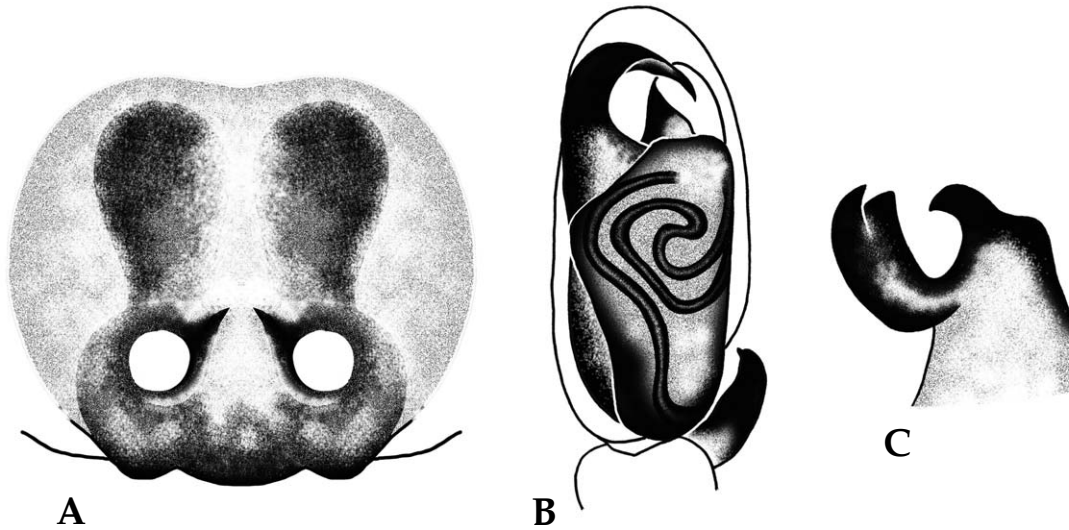


Fig. 5. *Clubiona haeinsensis*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

4. *Clubiona hwanghakensis* Paik, 1990 (Fig. 6)

Hwang-hak-yeom-nang-geo-mi (황학염낭거미)

Clubiona hwanghakensis Paik, 1990a, p. 94; Mikhailov, 1997, p. 192.

Female: Unknown.

Male: Body length about 3.6 mm. Carapace longer than wide, brown. Anterior eye row retro-curved and posterior eye row straight. Fovea reddish brown. Chelicerae brown with 7 promarginal teeth (2 large and 5 small) and 4 retromarginal teeth. Sternum light yellowish brown, shield shaped, margin brown. Legs yellowish brown without distinct pattern. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish gray.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea.

KOREA: GB.

ECOLOGY: Unknown.

5. *Clubiona irinae* Mikhailov, 1991 (Fig. 7)

I-ri-na-yeom-nang-geo-mi (이리나염낭거미)

Clubiona irinae Mikhailov, 1991, p. 208; 1995a, p. 105; 1995b, p. 73; 1995c, p. 38; Song et al., 1999, p. 416; Namkung, 2001, p. 449; 2003, p. 444; Tang et al., 2005, p. 80.

Clubiona nigra Zhang, 1993, p. 162.

Female: Body length 9.0–10.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown, covered with short brown hairs. Head region infuscate, covered sparsely with long hairs. Anterior eye row

straight and posterior eye row slightly procurved. Fovea dark brown, cervical and radial grooves brown and distinct. Chelicerae brown with 3 promarginal teeth and 4 retromarginal teeth. Sternum light yellowish brown, oval, margin surrounded with brown stripe. Legs light yellow, dark distally with long spines. Abdomen longer than wide, long oval, reddish brown with brown cardiac pattern, 2 pairs of muscle impressions anteriorly, 3-4 slash patterns posteriorly. Venter with broad reddish brown stripe surrounded with yellow spots.

Male: Body length 7.5-8.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, legs slender, long and well developed.

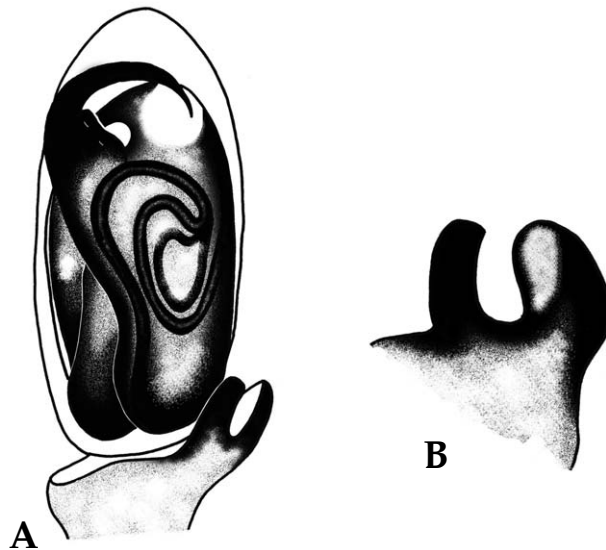


Fig. 6. *Clubiona hwanghakensis*. A. male palp; B. tibial apophysis of male palp.

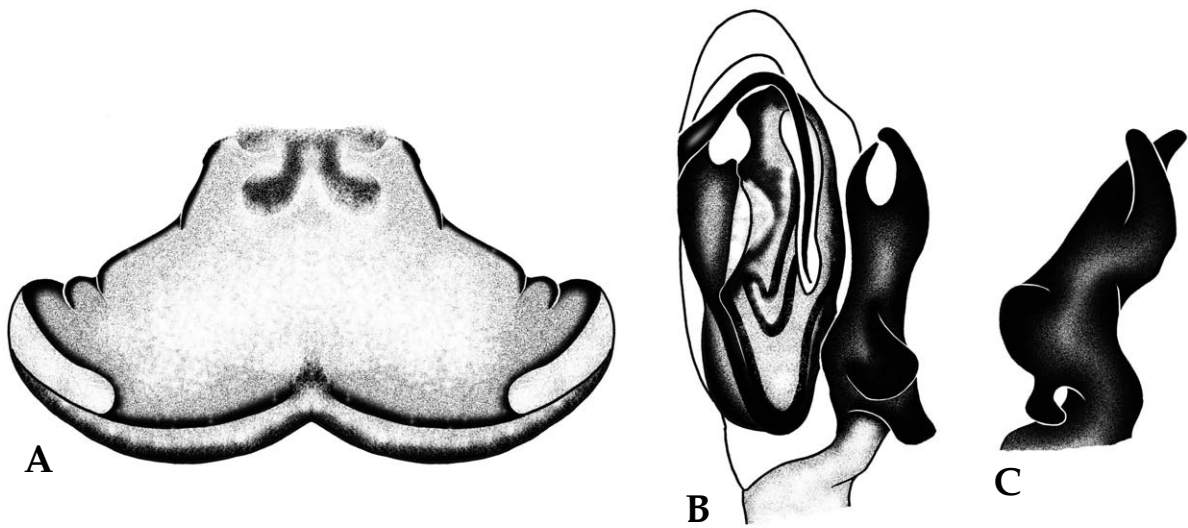


Fig. 7. *Clubiona irinae*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Russia.

KOREA: GW.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Inje, Gangwon-do: 23.v.2003).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found in leaf litter and under stones in mountainous regions.

6. *Clubiona japonicola* Bösenberg and Strand, 1906 (Fig. 8, Pl. 2)

No-rang-yeom-nang-geo-mi (노랑염랑거미)

Clubiona japonicola Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 281; Strand, 1918, p. 97; Saito, 1959, p. 142; Yaginuma, 1960, p. 113; 1965b, p. 364; 1971, p. 113; 1986a, p. 179; Lee, 1966, p. 69; Okuma, 1968, p. 109; Song et al., 1977, p. 32; Paik and Namkung, 1979, p. 84; Song, 1980, p. 182; Wang, 1981, p. 129; Yin et al., 1983, p. 34; Hu, 1984, p. 291; Gong, 1984, p. 203; Guo, 1985, p. 149; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 161; Song, 1987, p. 322; Zhang, 1987, p. 195; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 123; Feng, 1990, p. 171; Mikhailov, 1990, p. 151; Paik, 1990b, p. 65; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 152; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 243; Okuma et al., 1993, p. 59; Zhao, 1993, p. 326; Barrion and Litsinger, 1994, p. 297; 1995, p. 111; Mikhailov, 1995c, p. 38; Song et al., 1999, p. 416; 2001, p. 316; Namkung, 2001, p. 431; 2003, p. 426; Tang et al., 2005, p. 81; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 535.

Clubiona parajaponicola Schenkel, 1963, p. 251.

Female: Body length 7.0–9.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, convex oval, yellowish brown. Head region reddish brown anteriorly. Anterior eye row slightly retrocurved and posterior eye row almost straight. Fovea short needle shaped. Chelicerae dark reddish brown and well developed

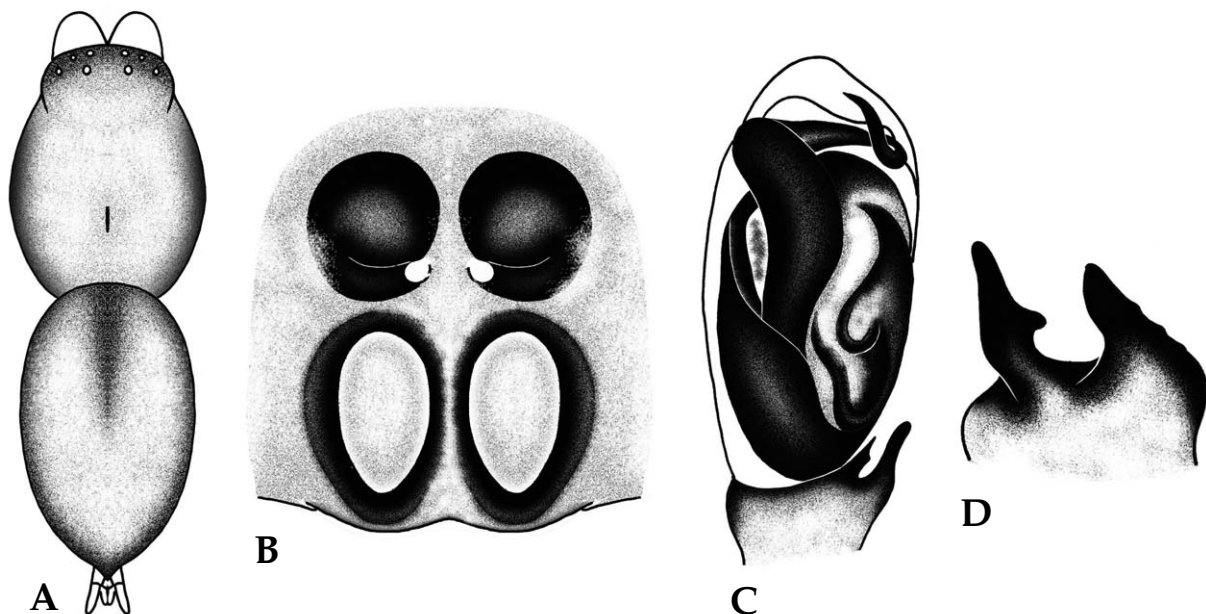


Fig. 8. *Clubiona japonicola*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

with 4–5 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown, shield shaped, margin brown. Legs yellow with weak spines, distinct pattern absent. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown with vague cardiac pattern, covered densely with white hairs.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, legs lighter, slender, long and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia, Philippines, Indonesia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 3 ♀ ♀, 2 ♂ ♂ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 24.viii.1998); 2 ♀ ♀ (Yeongweol, Chungcheongbuk-do: 10.ix.2012); 1 ♀, 4 ♂ ♂ (Jangseong, Jeollanam-do: 1.x.2011).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found in rice fields, marshes, grasslands, and near streams.

7. *Clubiona jucunda* (Karsch, 1879) (Fig. 9, Pl. 3)

Sal-git-yeom-nang-geo-mi (살깃염낭거미)

Liocranum jucundum Karsch, 1879, p. 92.

Clubiona jucunda Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 279; Strand, 1918, p. 82, 96; Nakatsudi, 1942a, p. 320, Yaginuma, 1960, p. 112; 1962c, p. 50; 1965b, p. 364; 1971, p. 112; 1986a, p. 180; Lee, 1966, p. 69; Hu, 1984, p. 292; Guo, 1985, p. 152; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 124; Paik, 1990b, p. 71; Hayashi and Yoshida, 1991, p. 42; Zhao, 1993, p. 331; Mikhailov, 1994, p. 52; 1995b, p. 72; 1995c, p. 34; Song et al., 1999, p. 425; 2001, p. 317; Namkung, 2001, p. 432; 2003, p. 427; Tang et al., 2005, p. 82; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 535.

Clubiona sulla Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 282.

Clubiona mantis Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 286; Saito, 1934b, p. 288; 1959, p. 143.

Clubiona sakatensis Saito, 1939, p. 31.

Clubiona jucanda Yaginuma, 1957, p. 59.

Clubiona hedinii Schenkel, 1936, p. 163; Hu, 1984, p. 290; Song, 1987, p. 321; Zhang, 1987, p. 194; Zhao, 1993, p. 324.

Clubiona hedina Hu, 1979, p. 66; Wang, 1981, p. 132; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 152.

Clubiona sulla Yaginuma, 1986, p. 182.

Female: Body length 7.0–8.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, reddish brown, bulged. Anterior eye row retrocurved and posterior eye row slightly procurved. Fovea indistinct, cervical and radial grooves distinct. Chelicerae dark reddish brown with 2 teeth on each margin. Sternum yellow or brown, shield shaped, margin dark reddish brown. Legs yellowish brown, leg IV longer than leg I, femora with dorsal spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown with reddish brown stripe and several pairs of slash patterns posteriorly, sometimes without pattern. Sides reddish brown, venter grayish yellow.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, legs slender, long and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

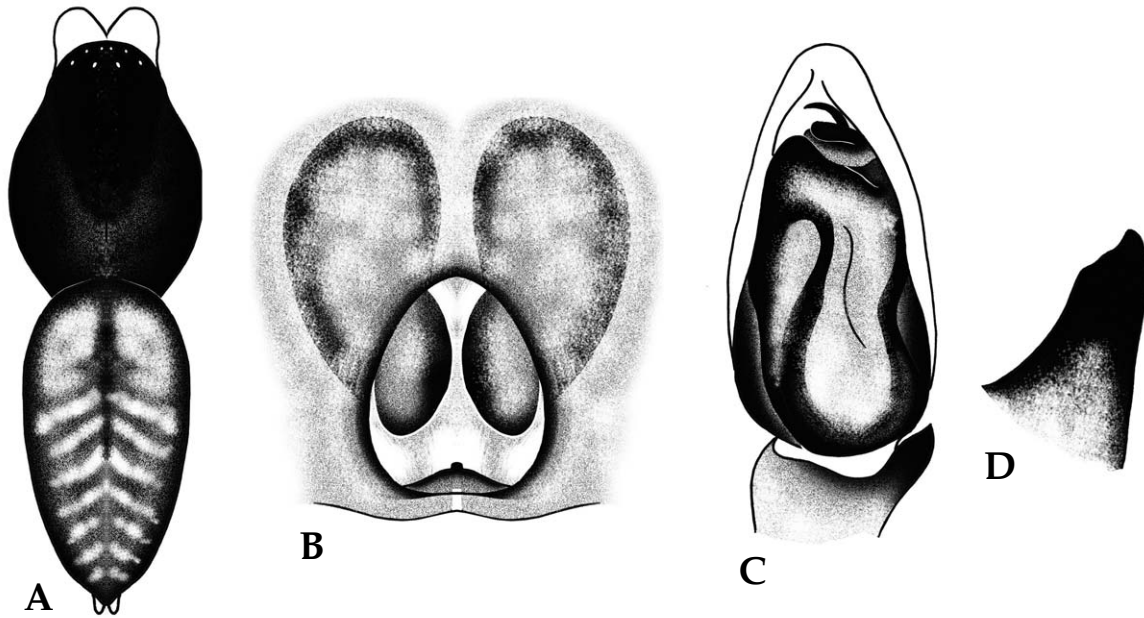


Fig. 9. *Clubiona jucunda*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 27.vi.1995); 1 ♀ (Mt. Seolaksan, Gangwon-do: 18.xi.1995); 1 ♀ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 7.vii.1997); 1 ♀ (Mt. Geumhaksan, Gangwon-do: 7.vii.1998); 1 ♂ (Seosan, Chungcheongnam-do: 7.vi.1995); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Gajisan, Gyeongsangnam-do: 27.vii.2009).

ECOLOGY: Found beneath tree barks in mountainous regions, fields, and grasslands.

8. *Clubiona kasanensis* Paik, 1990 (Fig. 10, Pl. 4)

Ga-san-yeom-nang-geo-mi (가산염낭거미)

Clubiona kasanensis Paik, 1990a, p. 100; Ono, 1992, p. 153; Namkung, 2001, p. 445; 2003, p. 440.

Female: Body length 5.6–5.9 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, light yellow. Anterior eye row slightly procurved and posterior eye row strongly procurved. Fovea reddish brown, cervical and radial grooves vague. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 5 teeth on each margin. Sternum light yellow, round shield shaped, margin brown. Legs yellowish brown with infuscate distal ends. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish white with 2 pairs of muscle impressions, distinct pattern absent.

Male: Body length 4.5–5.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, legs slender, long and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan.

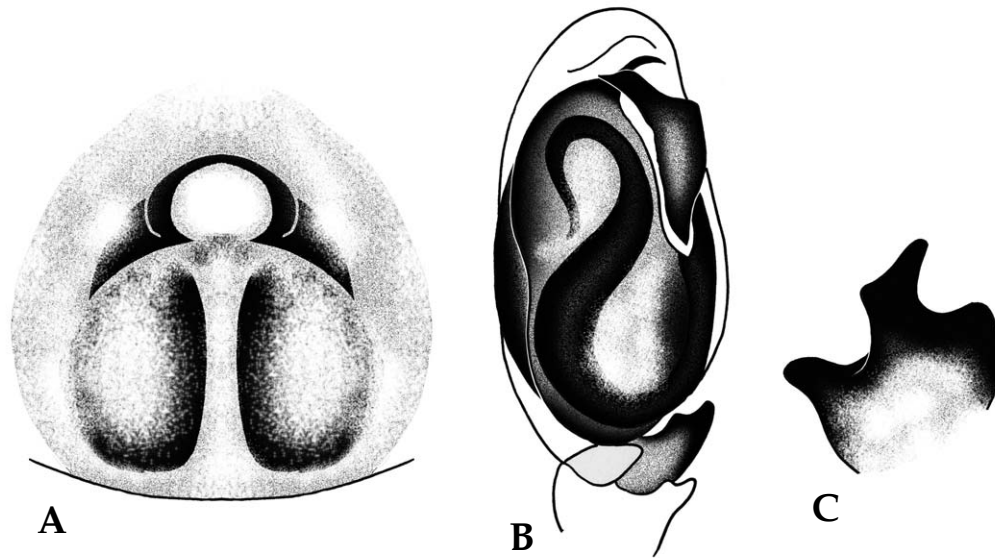


Fig. 10. *Clubiona kasanensis*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2♂♂ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 12.x.2010); 1♀, 1♂ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 25.v.2009); 2♀♀ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 3.vii.2009).

ECOLOGY: Mountainous spider species found beneath tree barks and under stones in forests.

9. *Clubiona kimyongkii* Paik, 1990 (Fig. 11)

Gim-yeom-nang-geo-mi (김염낭거미)

Clubiona kimyongkii Paik, 1990a, p. 98; Mikhailov, 1991, p. 228; 1995b, p. 75, 1995c, p. 38; Song et al., 1991, p. 68; Zhang, 1991b, p. 31; Song et al., 1999, p. 425; Namkung, 2001, p. 443; 2003, p. 438.

Clubiona ussurica Mikhailov, 1990, p. 161.

Female: Body length 7.5–8.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown. Anterior part of head region and margin of thoracic region dark. Anterior eye row slightly retrocurved and posterior eye row straight. Fovea reddish brown, cervical and radial grooves vague. Chelicerae dark brown with 8 promarginal teeth 3 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown, shield shaped, margin surrounded with brown stripe. Legs yellowish brown without distinct pattern. Abdomen longer than wide oval, yellowish brown with vague cardiac pattern and 2 pairs of muscle impressions anteriorly.

Male: Described by Mikhailov (1991a).

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Russia.

KOREA: GW.

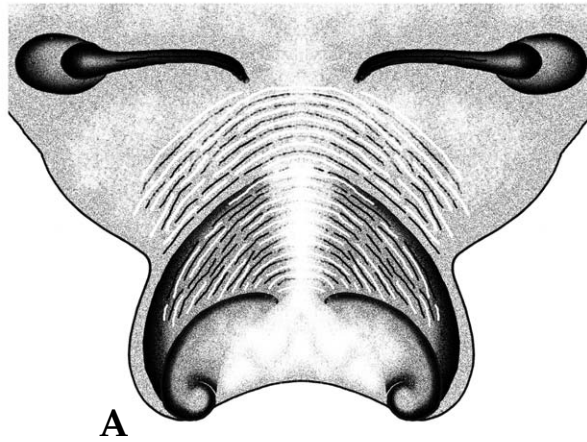


Fig. 11. *Clubiona kimyongkii*. A. female epigynum.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 3.viii.1996).

ECOLOGY: Rare mountainous spider species found in moist leaf litter, beneath tree barks, and under stones.

10. *Clubiona kurilensis* Bösenberg and Strand, 1906 (Fig. 12, Pl. 5)

Gak-si-yeom-nang-geo-mi (각시염낭거미)

Clubiona kurilensis Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 286; Saito, 1939, p. 32; 1959, p. 143; Yaginuma, 1958, p. 74; 1960, p. 112; 1965b, p. 364; 1971, p. 112; 1986a, p. 180; Song et al., 1977, p. 33; Paik and Namkung, 1979, p. 85; Song, 1980, p. 185; 1987, p. 323; Hu and Song, 1982, p. 55; Hu, 1984, p. 292; Hayashi and Chikuni, 1984, p. 2; Guo, 1985, p. 153; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 162; Hayashi, 1987, p. 33; Zhang, 1987, p. 196; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 125; Paik, 1990b, p. 69; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 153; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 244; Zhao, 1993, p. 332; Barrion and Litsinger, 1994, p. 299; Mikhailov, 1995c, p. 38; Song et al., 1999, p. 425; 2001, p. 318; Namkung, 2001, p. 439; 2003, p. 434; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 542.

Clubione kurilensis Wang, 1981, p. 130.

Female: Body length 6.0–8.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, convex oval, light yellowish brown. Anterior eye row strongly retrocurved and posterior eye row almost straight. Fovea reddish brown, cervical and radial grooves vague. Chelicerae dark reddish brown, 6 promarginal teeth and 4 retro-marginal teeth. Sternum light yellowish brown, broad oval, margin reddish brown. Legs yellowish brown, infuscated distally with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown but look grayish brown with white and black hairs.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, legs slender, long and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

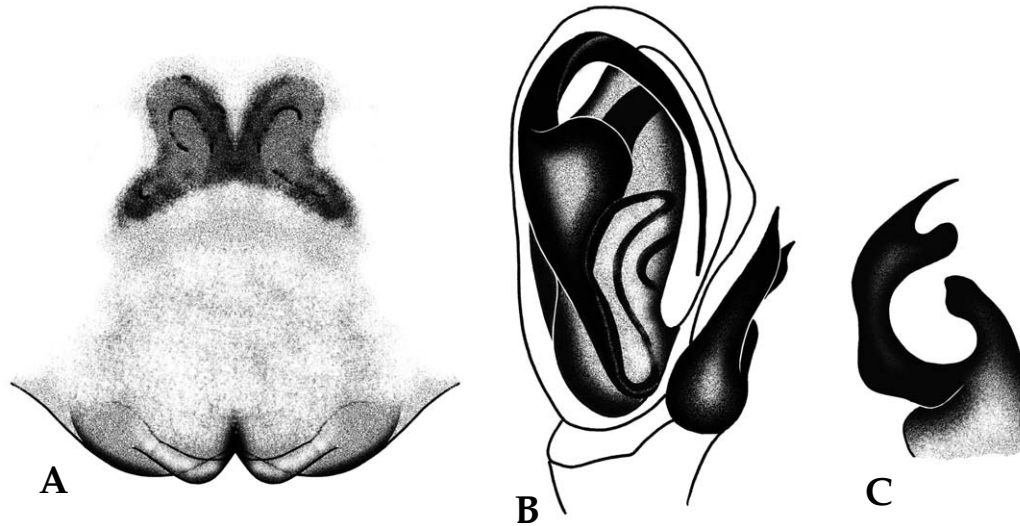


Fig. 12. *Clubiona kurilensis*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 18.ix.1995); 1 ♀ (Gimwha, Gangwon-do: 2.vi.1997); 3 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 1.vii.2002); 13 ♀♀, 8 ♂♂ (Icheon, Gyeonggi-do: 12.x.2012); 5 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂ (Suweon, Gyeonggi-do: 12.x.2012); 1 ♀ (Cheongju, Chungcheongbuk-do: 2.viii.1991); 1 ♂ (Goesan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 29.vi.1995); 2 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂ (Seosan, Chungcheongnam-do: 19.iv.1995); 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Punggi, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 04.vi.1995); 1 ♀ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 8.vi.2010); 1 ♀ (Gohado, Jeollanam-do: 17.viii.1994); 2 ♂♂ (Haenam, Jeollanam-do: 28.ix.2009); 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂ (Damyang, Jeollanam-do: 28.ix.2012).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found in grasslands, rice fields, and uplands.

11. *Clubiona lena* Bösenberg and Strand, 1906 (Fig. 13)

Sol-gae-bit-yeom-nang-geo-mi (솔개빛염낭거미)

Clubiona lena Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 285; Shinkai, 1969, p. 47; Hayashi, 1983, p. 8; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 180; Song, 1987, p. 325; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 126; Paik, 1990b, p. 67; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 248; Song et al., 1993, p. 878; Barrion and Litsinger, 1994, p. 299; Song et al., 1999, p. 425; Namkung, 2001, p. 434; 2003, p. 429; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 538.

Female: Body length 7.0–8.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, light reddish brown. Head region dark. Anterior eye row slightly procurved and posterior eye row almost straight. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves vague. Chelicerae reddish brown with 7 promarginal teeth and 4 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown, shield shaped, margin brown. Legs yellowish brown, infuscated distally. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, brown or purplish brown, covered sparsely with grayish white hairs, color variation appeared. Venter somewhat dark.

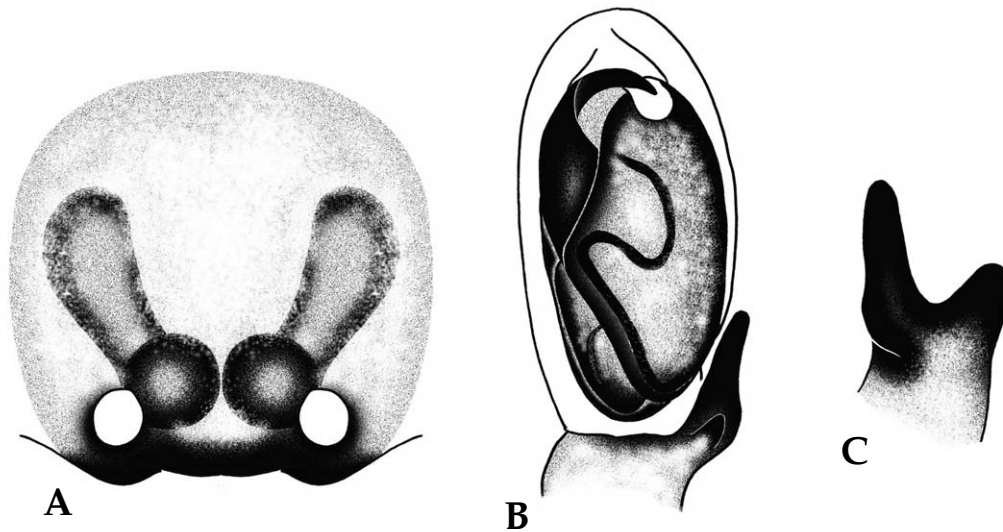


Fig. 13. *Clubiona lena*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Male: Body length 6.0–7.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, chelicerae narrow and long with 4 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth, legs slender, long and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 27.v.2010); 1 ♀ (Sobaeksan, Gyeong-sangbuk-do: 18.vii.2007); 1 ♀ (Bukjeju, Jeju-do: 15.ix.1989).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found in bushes of mountainous regions, grasslands, and valleys.

12. *Clubiona lutescens* Westring, 1851 (Fig. 14)

Gal-saek-yeom-nang-geo-mi (갈색염낭거미)

Clubiona lutescens Westring, 1851, p. 49; L. Koch, 1867, p. 336; Menge, 1873, p. 354; Becker, 1896, p. 270; Chyzer and Kulczyn'ski, 1897, p. 227; Bösenberg, 1902, p. 276; Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 283; Simon, 1932, pp. 912, 921, 965; Saito, 1934a, p. 328; 1934b, p. 289; 1959, p. 143; Reimoser, 1937a, p. 65; Palmgren, 1943, p. 50; Tullgren, 1946, p. 19; Locket and Millidge, 1951, p. 137; Namkung, 1964, p. 45; 2001, p. 437; 2003, p. 432; Wiehle, 1965, p. 484; Braendegaard, 1966, p. 172; Roddy, 1966, p. 405; Tyschchenko, 1971, p. 130; Miller, 1971, p. 98; Utochkin and Pakhorukov, 1976, p. 84; Paik and Namkung, 1979, p. 85; Dondale and Redner, 1982, p. 92; Roberts, 1985, p. 84; 1995, p. 129; 1998, p. 137; Sterghiu, 1985, p. 73; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 406; Mcheidze, 1997, p. 175; Bellmann, 1997, p. 176; Almquist, 2006, p. 378; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 535.

Clubiona assimolata O.P.-Cambridge, 1862, p. 7953.

Female: Body length 6.0–8.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, broad oval, yellowish brown. Head region dark. Anterior eye row slightly procurved and posterior eye row almost straight. Fovea

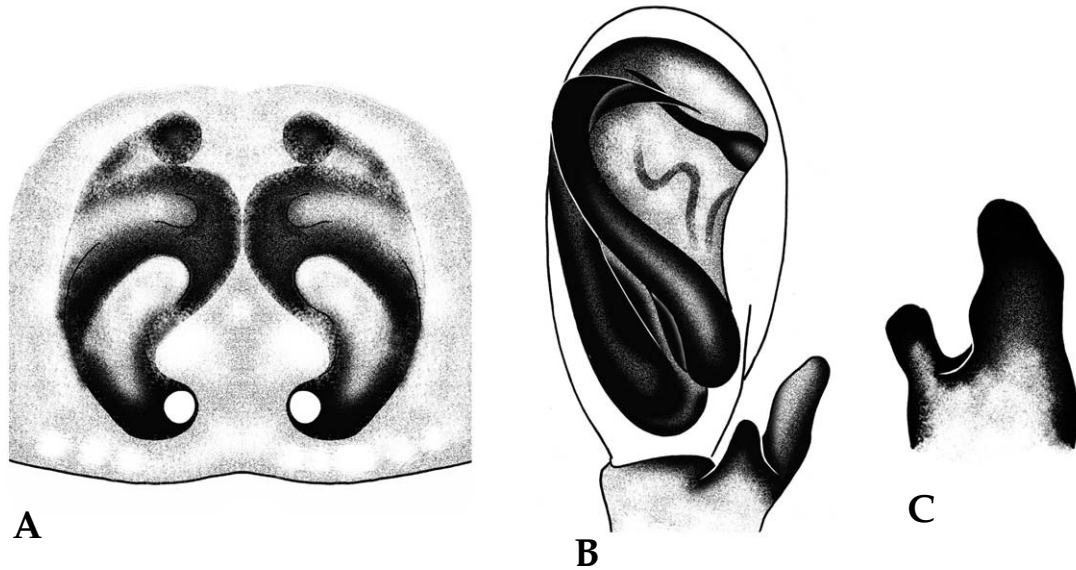


Fig. 14. *Clubiona lutescens*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

short needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves distinct. Chelicerae dark brown. Sternum yellowish brown, long shield shaped, margin brown. Legs yellow without distinct pattern. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, reddish brown with 3 pairs of muscle impressions, 5–6 curved chevrons posteriorly. Venter light grayish brown.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, legs slender, long and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, Russia, Europe, America (Holarctic).

KOREA: GG.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Gimpo, Gyeonggi-do: 2.ii.1992).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found in bushes and on shrubby leaves in mountainous regions, grasslands, and marshes.

13. *Clubiona mandschurica* Schenkel, 1953 (Fig. 15)

Man-ju-yeom-nang-geo-mi (만주염낭거미)

Clubiona mandschurica Schenkel, 1953, p. 61; Zhu and Yu, 1982, p. 61; Hu, 1984, p. 294; Guo, 1985, p. 155; Paik, 1990a, p. 105; Ono, 1994, p. 39; Mikhailov, 1995a, p. 105; 1997b, p. 190; Song et al., 1999, p. 425; 2001, p. 319; Namkung, 2001, p. 436; 2003, p. 431; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 538.

Female: Body length 6.0–9.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown. Head region dark brown. Anterior eye row slightly procurved and posterior eye row almost straight. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves vague. Chelicerae reddish brown

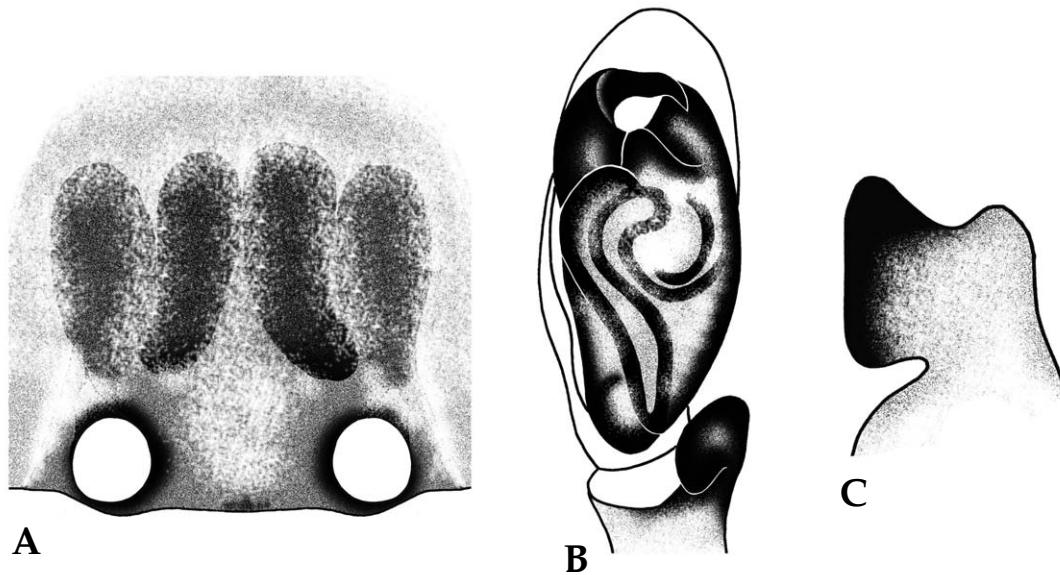


Fig. 15. *Clubiona mandschurica*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

with 5 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth, scopula developed. Sternum yellowish brown, heart shaped. Legs yellowish brown with dense spines, distinct pattern absent. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, grayish yellow, sometimes visible cardiac pattern and slash patterns.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, legs slender, long and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: GG, GB.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Gapyeong, Gyeonggi-do: 21.vii.2003); 1 ♂ (Mt. Samgaksan, Seoul: 3.vii.1997).

ECOLOGY: Mountainous spider species mainly found in leaf litter.

14. *Clubiona mayumiae* Ono, 1993 (Fig. 16)

Bug-nyeok-yeom-nang-geo-mi (북녘염낭거미)

Clubiona mayumiae Ono, 1993, p. 90; Hayashi, 1994, p. 59; Mikhailov, 1995c, p. 41; 1997b, p. 194; 1998a, p. 90; Namkung, 2001, p. 441; 2003, p. 436; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 538.

Clubiona propinqua Hayashi, 1987, p. 35.

Clubiona pseudogermanica Mikhailov, 1991, p. 219.

Female: Body length 5.5–6.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown. Head region reddish brown, eye region infuscate. Anterior eye row almost straight and posterior eye row slightly procurved. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves indistinct.

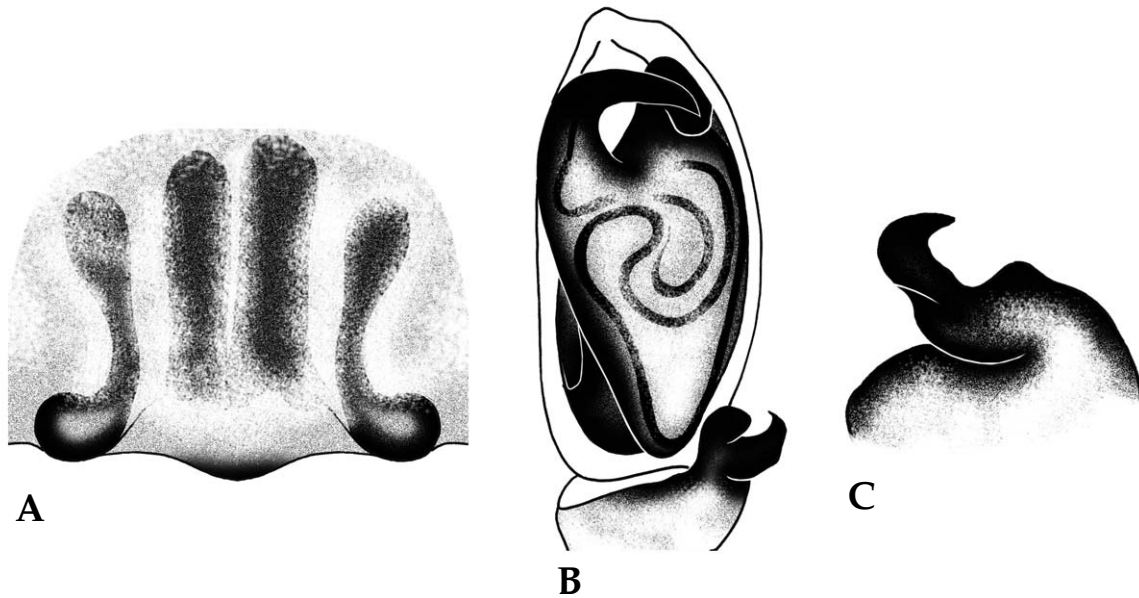


Fig. 16. *Clubiona mayumiae*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Chelicerae reddish brown with 5–6 promarginal teeth and 3–4 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown, round shield shaped, margin brown. Legs yellowish brown without distinct pattern, leg IV longest. Abdomen longer than wide, long oval, yellowish brown with brown cardiac pattern and vague slash patterns.

Male: Body length 4.0–4.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, legs slender, long and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, Russia.

KOREA: JB.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Muju, Jeollabuk-do: 21.vii.2003).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found in leaf litter and under stones in mountainous regions, fields, and grasslands.

15. *Clubiona neglectoides* Bösenberg and Strand, 1906 (Fig. 17)

Gong-san-yeom-nang-geo-mi (공산염낭거미)

Clubiona neglectoides Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 284; Hayashi, 1983, p. 10; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 182; Paik, 1990a, p. 104; Zhang, 1991b, p. 32; Song et al., 1999, p. 426; Namkung, 2001, p. 442; 2003, p. 437; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 538.

Female: Body length 6.0–8.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown. Head region infuscate, eye region dark. Anterior eye row retrocurved and posterior eye row straight. Fovea reddish brown, cervical and radial grooves brown. Chelicerae dark brown and long with 6

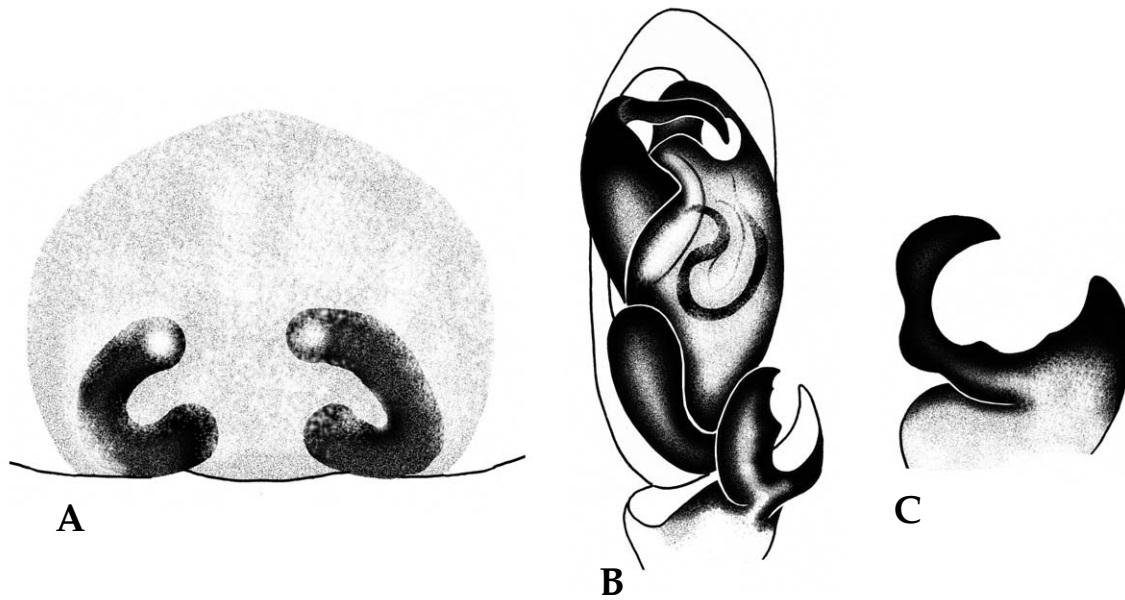


Fig. 17. *Clubiona neglectoides*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

promarginal teeth and 3 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown, long shield shaped, margin brown. Legs yellow without distinct pattern, leg IV longest. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, yellowish brown, black hairs anteriorly, sometimes cardiac pattern and several slash patterns visible. Venter light brown.

Male: Body length 5.0–7.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, legs slender, long and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 10.vi.2008); 2 ♂♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 17.vi.2011).

ECOLOGY: Mountainous spider species found on shrubby leaves and broadleaf trees in forests.

16. *Clubiona odesanensis* Paik, 1990 (Fig. 18)

O-dae-san-yeom-nang-geo-mi (오대산염낭거미)

Clubiona odesanensis Paik, 1990a, p. 96; Mikhailov, 1991, p. 212; 1995a, p. 106; 1995b, p. 73; 1995c, p. 41; 2003, p. 305; Zhang, 1991b, p. 33; Song et al., 1999, p. 426; Namkung, 2001, p. 435; 2003, p. 430; Tang et al., 2005, p. 84.

Female: Body length 4.5–7.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, dull brown. Anterior eye row retrocurved and posterior eye row slightly retrocurved. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped,

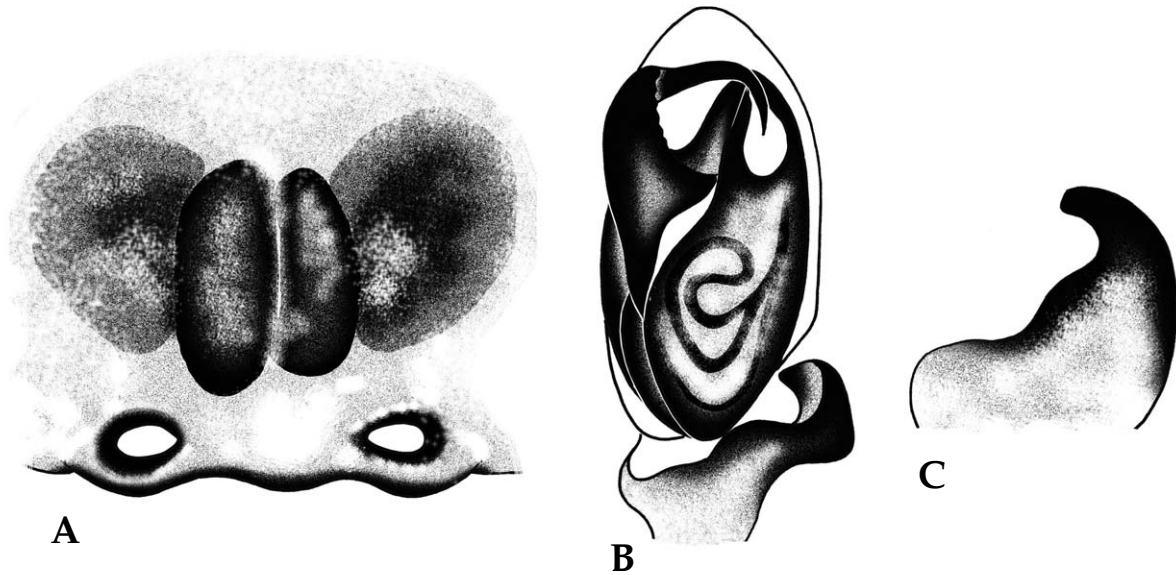


Fig. 18. *Clubiona odesanensis*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

cervical and radial grooves vague. Chelicerae pale brown with 6 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown, long shield shaped. Legs brown with distinct pattern. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dull reddish brown, distinct pattern or muscle impressions invisible.

Male: Body length about 5.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, chelicerae with 4 retromarginal teeth, legs slender, long and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Jinbu, Gangwon-do: 30.vi.1992); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Goseong, Gangwon-do: 23.vi.1997); 1 ♀ (Mt. Jeombongsan, Gangwon-do: 3.vi.1997).

ECOLOGY: Mountainous spider species found in leaf litter.

17. *Clubiona papillata* Schenkel, 1936 (Fig. 19)

Wol-jeong-yeom-nang-geo-mi (월정염낭거미)

Clubiona papillata Schenkel, 1936, p. 162; Hu, 1984, p. 295; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 163; Mikhailov, 1998, p. 89.

Clubiona wolchongsensis Paik, 1990a, p. 99; Mikhailov, 1991, p. 225; 1995c, p. 40; 2003, p. 306; Song et al., 1991, p. 71; Zhang, 1991b, p. 32; Song et al., 1999, pp. 426, 427; Namkung, 2001, p. 446; 2003, p. 441; Tang et al., 2005, p. 85.

Clubiona serrulata Hu et al., 1991, p. 47; Song et al., 1999, p. 427.

Clubiona flexa Zhang, 1992, p. 53; Zhang and Chen, 1993, p. 306; Song et al., 1999, p. 415.

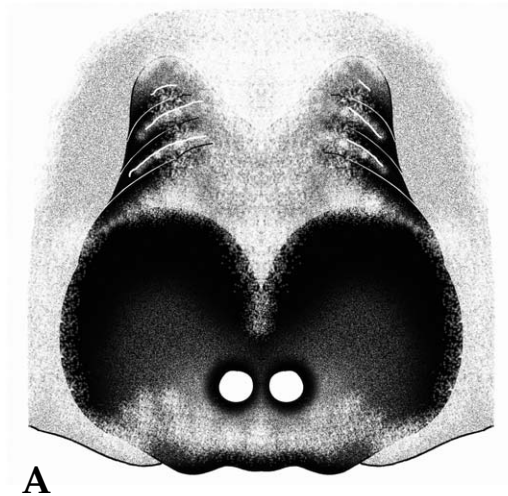


Fig. 19. *Clubiona papillata*. A. female epigynum.

Female: Body length 6.0–7.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown. Anterior eye row strongly retrocurved and posterior eye row slightly procurved. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped. Chelicerae brown with 4 promarginal teeth and 3 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown, long shield shaped, margin brown. Leg yellowish brown, infuscated distally. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, grayish yellow with vague cardiac pattern and 2 pairs of muscle impressions anteriorly and several pairs of wrinkled slash patterns posteriorly.

Male: Described by Hu et al., 1991.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Russia.

KOREA: GW, JN.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Mt. Odaesan, Gangwon-do: 2.viii.1989).

ECOLOGY: Mountainous spider species found in leaf litter.

18. *Clubiona phragmitis* C.L. Koch, 1843 (Fig. 20)

Neup-yeom-nang-geo-mi (늪염낭거미)

Clubiona phragmitis C.L. Koch, 1843, p. 134; L. Koch, 1867, p. 315; Simon, 1878a, p. 215; 1897a, p. 75; 1932, pp. 910, 916, 964; Becker, 1896, p. 266; Chyzer and Kulczyn'ski, 1897, p. 228; Bösenberg, 1902, p. 274; Engelhardt, 1910, p. 91; Fedotov, 1912, p. 101; Spassky, 1925, p. 37; Reimoser, 1932, p. 62; 1937a, p. 68; Palmgren, 1943, p. 52; Tullgren, 1946, p. 17; Locket and Millidge, 1951, p. 133; Wiehle, 1965, p. 480; Braendegaard, 1966, p. 165; Azheganova, 1968, p. 133; Tyschchenko, 1971, p. 130; Miller, 1971, p. 96; Yaginuma and Nishikawa, 1971, p. 75; Namkung et al., 1972, p. 95; Roberts, 1985, p. 82; 1995, p. 127; 1998, p. 134; Sterghiu, 1985, p. 66; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 181; Hu and Wu, 1989, p. 306; Paik, 1990b, p. 73; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 404; Mikhailov, 1995b, p. 74; 1995c, p. 40; Bellmann, 1997, p. 174; Song et al., 1999, p. 426; Hu, 2001, p. 289; Tang et al., 2005, p. 86;

Almquist, 2006, p. 370; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 538.

Aranea holosericea De Geer, 1778, p. 266.

Clubiona pellucida C.L. Koch, 1843, p. 135; Ohlert, 1867, p. 101.

Clubiona deinognatha O.P.-Cambridge, 1862, p. 7957.

Clubiona grisea Menge, 1873, p. 355.

Clubiona holosericea Hansen, 1882, p. 53.

Female: Body length 3.3–5.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown or brown. Anterior eye row slightly retrocurved and posterior eye row almost straight. Fovea brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves indistinct. Chelicerae yellowish brown or brown with 6 pro-marginal teeth and 4 retromarginal teeth. Sternum light yellowish brown, shield shaped, margin darker. Legs yellowish brown without pattern. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, pale yellowish brown with vague cardiac pattern and muscle impressions.

Male: Body length 2.5–3.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Japan.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Boryeong, Chungcheongnam-do: 12.vi.1989).

ECOLOGY: Found in bushes or on ground of mountainous regions and fields.

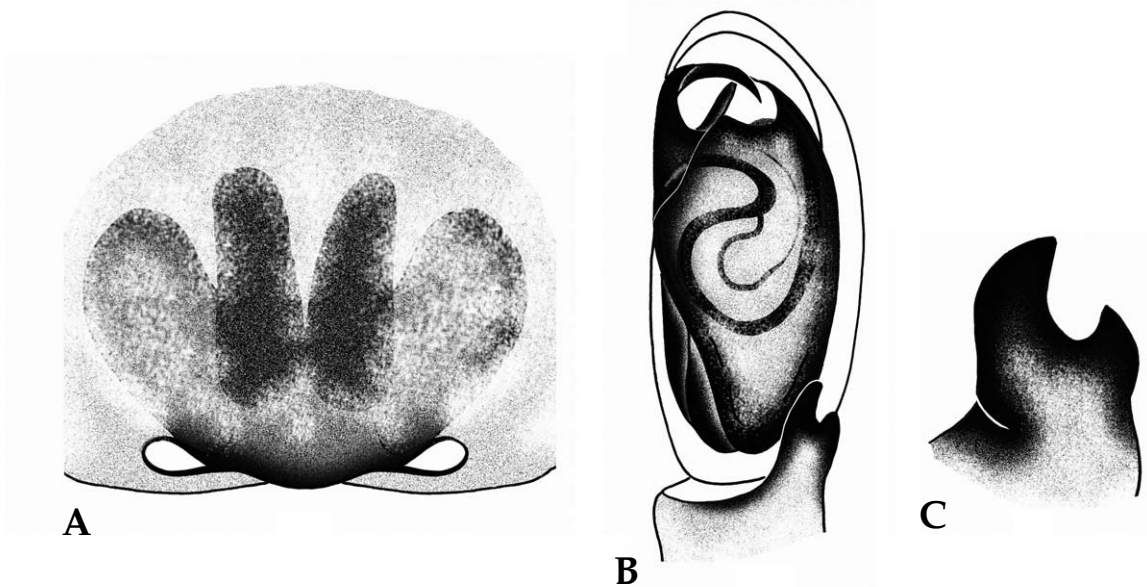


Fig. 20. *Clubiona phragmitis*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

19. *Clubiona pseudogermanica* Schenkel, 1936 (Fig. 21)

Gang-dong-yeom-nang-geo-mi (강동염낭거미)

Clubiona pseudogermanica Schenkel, 1936, p. 155; Mikhailov, 1991, p. 219; 1995b, p. 74; 1998a, p. 89; Hayashi, 1994a, p. 80; Song et al., 1999, p. 426; 2001, p. 322; Namkung, 2001, p. 440; 2003, p. 435; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 538.

Clubiona hummeli Schenkel, 1936, p. 159; Hu, 1979, p. 65; 1984, p. 290; Guo, 1985, p. 149; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 160; Zhang, 1987, p. 194; Paik, 1990a, p. 107; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 152; Zhao, 1993, p. 325; Mikhailov, 1995a, p. 108.

Clubiona propinqua Hu and Song, 1982, p. 56; Song, 1982, p. 101; Hu, 1984, p. 296; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 165; Song, 1987, p. 325; Zhang, 1987, p. 198; Paik, 1990a, p. 102; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 246; Zhang, 1991a, p. 9; Zhao, 1993, p. 333.

Clubiona salictum Namkung and Kim, 1987, p. 24; 1993c, p. 92.

Female: Body length about 5.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, convex oval, yellowish brown. Head region darker. Anterior eye row slightly retrocurved and posterior eye row almost stright. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves vague. Chelicerae dark reddish brown with 6 promarginal teeth and 3 retromarginal teeth. Sternum light yellow, shield shaped, margin brown. Leg yellowish brown without distinct pattern, covered sparsely with purplish brown spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown with purplish brown and long cardiac pattern anteriorly, and 5–6 pairs of slash patterns posteriorly. Venter with broad reddish brown stripe longitudinally.

Male: Body length about 4.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

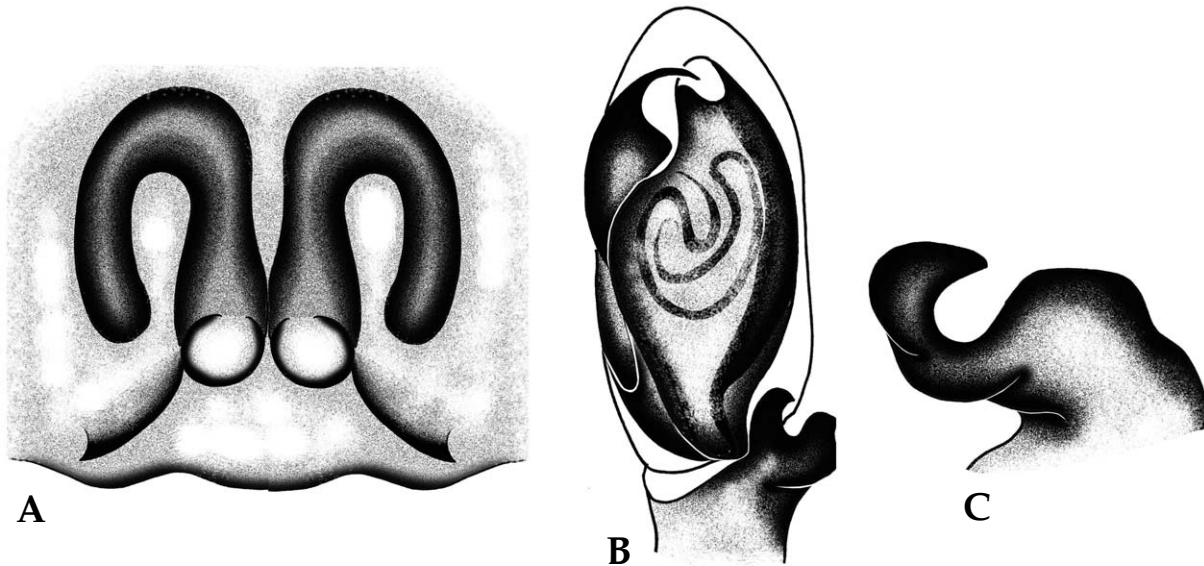


Fig. 21. *Clubiona pseudogermanica*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Andong, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 20.viii.2009); 1 ♀ (Nanjido, Seoul: 17.vi.1997).

ECOLOGY: Found beneath tree barks in hillocks and in hibernation straws of roadside trees of towns.

20. *Clubiona rostrata* Paik, 1985 (Fig. 22)

Bu-ri-yeom-nang-geo-mi (부리염낭거미)

Clubiona rostrata Paik, 1985a, p. 3; 1990c, p. 75; Yaginuma, 1985, p. 131; 1986a, p. 182; Hayashi, 1987, p. 35; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 125; Mikhailov, 1990, p. 147; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 247; Song et al., 1999, p. 427; Namkung, 2001, p. 444; 2003, p. 439; Lee et al., 2004, p. 99; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 537.
Clubiona maikoa Hayashi, 1985, p. 36.

Female: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown. Anterior eye row slightly procurved and posterior eye row almost straight. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves indistinct. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 6 promarginal teeth and 3 teeth and 8 denticles on retromargin in row. Sternum light yellow, round and long shield shaped. Legs light yellow, legs I and II with tibial and metatarsal scopulae. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, light brown, anterior part pale purple with long hairs. Venter grayish yellow.

Male: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

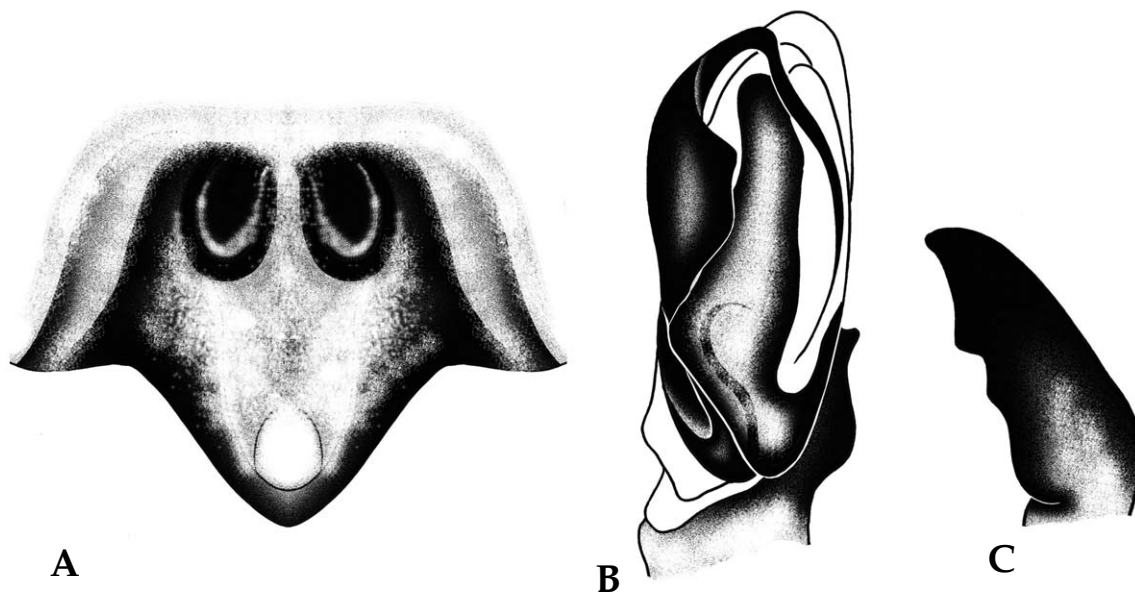


Fig. 22. *Clubiona rostrata*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♂ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 30.v.2009), 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 25.vi.2010), 1 ♀ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 20.v.2002), 1 ♂ (Pocheon, Gyeonggi-do: 29.v.2008), 1 ♂ (Icheon, Gyeonggi-do: 29.v.2009), 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Yeongdong, Chungcheongbuk-do: 6.vi.2009), 1 ♀ (Geumsan, Chungcheongnam-do: 15.vi.1995), 1 ♀ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 26.xi.2008), 1 ♀ (Jeongeup, Jeollabuk-do: 23.vii.2008), 1 ♀ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 21.v.2010), 1 ♀ (Boseong, Jeollanam-do: 14.v.1989), 1 ♀ (Ilbungdongsan, Jeju-do: 6.vi.2001).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found in bushes and leaf litter in mountainous regions.

21. *Clubiona sopaikensis* Paik, 1990 (Fig. 23)

So-baek-yeom-nang-geo-mi (소백염낭거미)

Clubiona sopaikensis Paik, 1990a, p. 93; Mikhailov, 1991, p. 214; 1995c, p. 41; Namkung, 2001, p. 438; 2003, p. 433.

Female: Described by Mikhailov (1991a).

Male: Body length about 5.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, dark reddish brown. Eye region dark, both eye rows slightly retrocurved. Fovea dark reddish brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves distinct. Chelicerae dark reddish brown with 4 promarginal teeth and 2 retro-marginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown, shield shaped, margin brown. Legs dark yellowish brown without distinct pattern. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark yellowish brown with a pair of muscle impressions, distinct pattern absent.

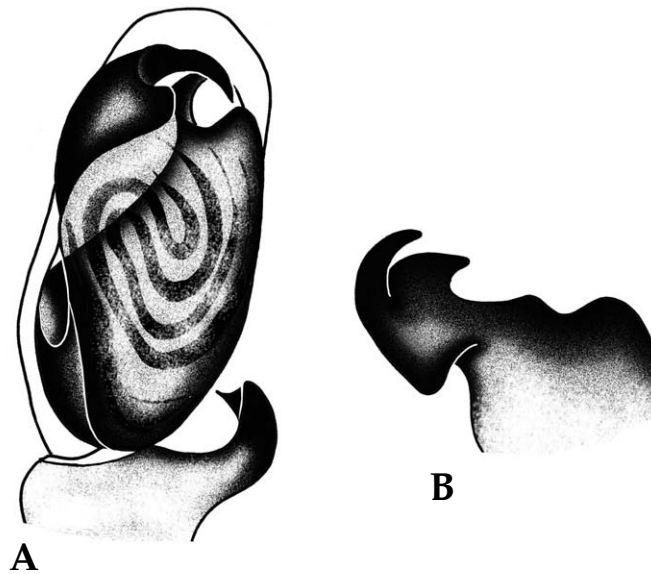


Fig. 23. *Clubiona sopaikensis*. A. male palp; B. tibial apophysis of male palp.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Russia.

KOREA: GB, JN.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♂ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 25.vii.2009).

ECOLOGY: Rare mountainous spider species found in leaf litter.

22. *Clubiona subtilis* L. Koch, 1867 (Fig. 24)

Pyo-ju-bak-yeom-nang-geo-mi (표주박염낭거미)

Clubiona subtilis L. Koch, 1867, p. 351; Menge, 1873, p. 369; Becker, 1896, p. 281; Chyzer and Kulczyn'ski, 1897, p. 229; Bösenberg, 1902, p. 273; Simon, 1932, pp. 924, 927, 967; Reimoser, 1937a, p. 62; Palmgren, 1943, p. 49; Tullgren, 1946, p. 11; Locket and Millidge, 1951, p. 143; Wiehle, 1965, p. 472; Azheganova, 1968, p. 134; Tyschchenko, 1971, p. 130; Miller, 1971, p. 103; Roberts, 1985, p. 86; 1995, p. 132; 1998, p. 141; Paik, 1990a, p. 108; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 406; Mikhailov, 1995c, p. 34; Bellmann, 1997, p. 176; Namkung, 2001, p. 448; 2003, p. 443; Almquist, 2006, p. 382.

Clubiona pallens Blackwall, 1861, p. 130.

Clubiona minutula Thorell, 1871, p. 227.

Microclubiona subtilis Sterghiu, 1985, p. 42.

Female: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, convex oval, yellowish brown. Head region slightly infuscate, eye region dark. Both eye rows retrocurved. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves indistinct. Chelicerae dull yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 6 retromarginal denticles. Sternum yellowish white, shield shaped. Leg yellowish brown without distinct pattern. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark yellowish brown with vague cardiac pattern.

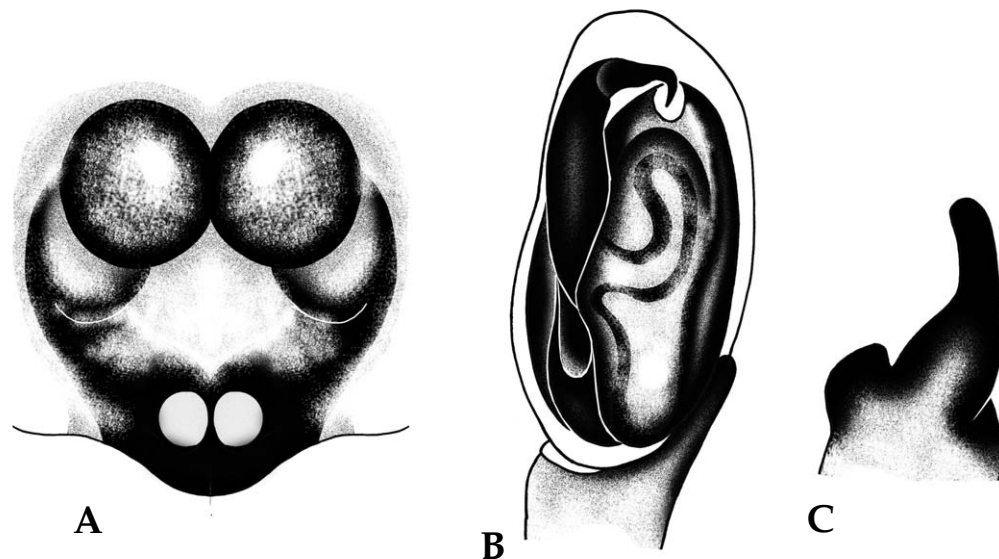


Fig. 24. *Clubiona subtilis*. A. female epigynum; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Male: Body length 3.0–4.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, chelicerae without retromarginal teeth.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Russia, Europe.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Seongju, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 25.vii.2006).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found in mosses and bushes in marshes.

23. *Clubiona venusta* Paik, 1985 (Fig. 25)

Ye-ppun-i-yeom-nang-geo-mi (예쁜이염낭거미)

Clubiona venusta Paik, 1985a, p. 5; Mikhailov, 1995a, p. 106; Namkung, 2001, p. 450; 2003, p. 445.

Female: Body length 4.5–5.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown. Head region slightly infusate. Anterior eye row slightly retrocurved and posterior eye row slightly procurved. Fovea dark brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves indistinct. Chelicerae dull reddish brown with 4 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum light yellowish brown, long oval. Legs light yellow, legs I and II with tibial and metatarsal scopulae. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, light yellow with vague brown cardiac pattern anteriorly.

Male: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea.

KOREA: GB.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀ ♀ (Mt. Geumosan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 20.vii.2004).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found in leaf litter of mountainous regions.

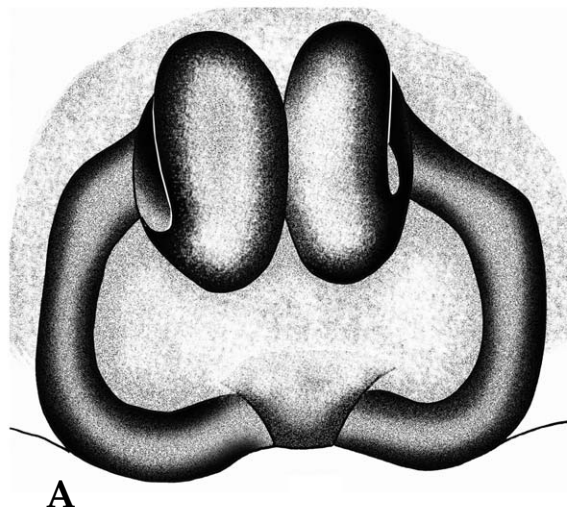


Fig. 25. *Clubiona venusta*. A. female epigynum.

24. *Clubiona vigil* Karsch, 1879 (Fig. 26)

Bulg-eun-ga-seum-yeom-nang-geo-mi (붉은가슴염낭거미)

Clubiona vigil Karsch, 1879, p. 93; Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 280; Saito, 1959, p. 144; Yaginuma, 1960, p. 113; 1971, p. 113; 1976, p. 35; 1986a, p. 180; Hamamura, 1965, p. 46; Zhang, 1987, p. 199; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 124; Mikhailov, 1990, p. 143; Hayashi and Yoshida, 1991, p. 42; Zhao, 1993, p. 341; Barrion and Litsinger, 1994, p. 297; Yoo and Kim, 2002, p. 26; Namkung, 2001, p. 451; 2003, p. 446; Ono and Hayashi, 2009, p. 533.

Female: Body length 10.0–12.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown. Eye region dark. Anterior eye row almost straight and posterior eye row slightly procurved. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves indistinct. Chelicerae brown with 3 pro-marginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum reddish brown, long oval. Legs yellow with darker distal ends. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown with purplish brown cardiac pattern anteriorly and several pairs of purplish brown spots laterally and posteriorly. Venter with broad blackish brown stripe medially, both sides yellowish brown.

Male: Body length 8.0–10.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Goseong, Gangwon-do: 7.vii.1998), 1 ♀ (Yesan, Chungcheongnam-do: 20.vii.2007).

ECOLOGY: Found in bushes and shrubby leaves in mountainous regions, grasslands, and around arable lands.

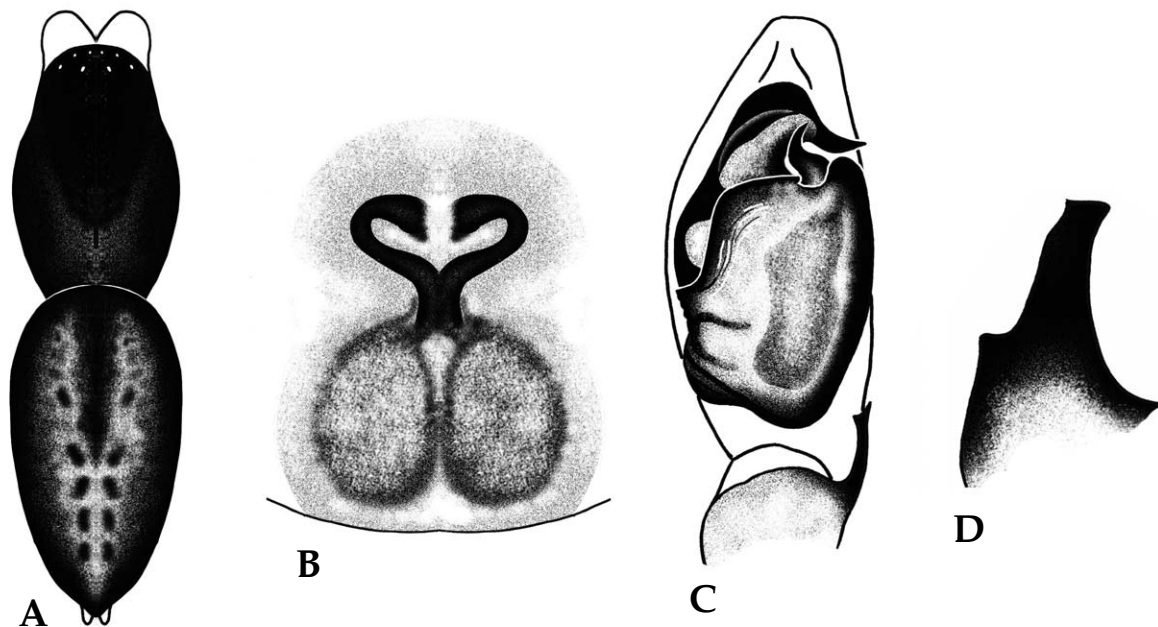


Fig. 26. *Clubiona vigil*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp, inner view; D. male palp, retrolateral view.

Family Corinnidae Karsch, 1880

Ko-ri-na-geo-mi-gwa (코리나거미과)

Spider family Clubionidae a medium family comprising more than 87 genera and 1,032 species occurring worldwide (Platnick 2013). Corinnid spiders small to medium-sized (3.0–10.0 mm) araneomorph spiders with two tarsal claws belonging to entelegyne without cribellum (Fig. 28A). Carapace oval, sometimes elongate, sometimes heavily sclerotized, front of carapace concaved (Fig. 28C). Eight eyes in two rows, widely spaced or closely grouped, anterior eye row slightly recurved and posterior eye row procurved, recurved or straight (Fig. 28B). Chelicerae sturdy and strongly bulged, curved condyle situated at upper edge, two rows of cheliceral teeth. Sternum oval, flat or impressed. Abdomen oval, sometimes elongate, sometimes with dorsal scutum. Legs long and slender, sturdy with variable setae on Leg I and II, tarsi claw tufts with light scopulae, trichobothria on tarsi, spines well developed, venter of tibiae with cusps (Fig. 28D). Anterior spinnerets sturdy and contiguous, posterior spinnerets slightly further apart than anterior pair, sclerotized colulus triangular. Female epigyne with convex and sclerotized epigynal plate. Male palp with tegulum tapering gradually towards embolus, no median apophysis. Most Corinnid spiders wandering, commonly found on grounds or in leaf litter in forest area.

Type genus: *Corinna* C.L. Koch, 1841.

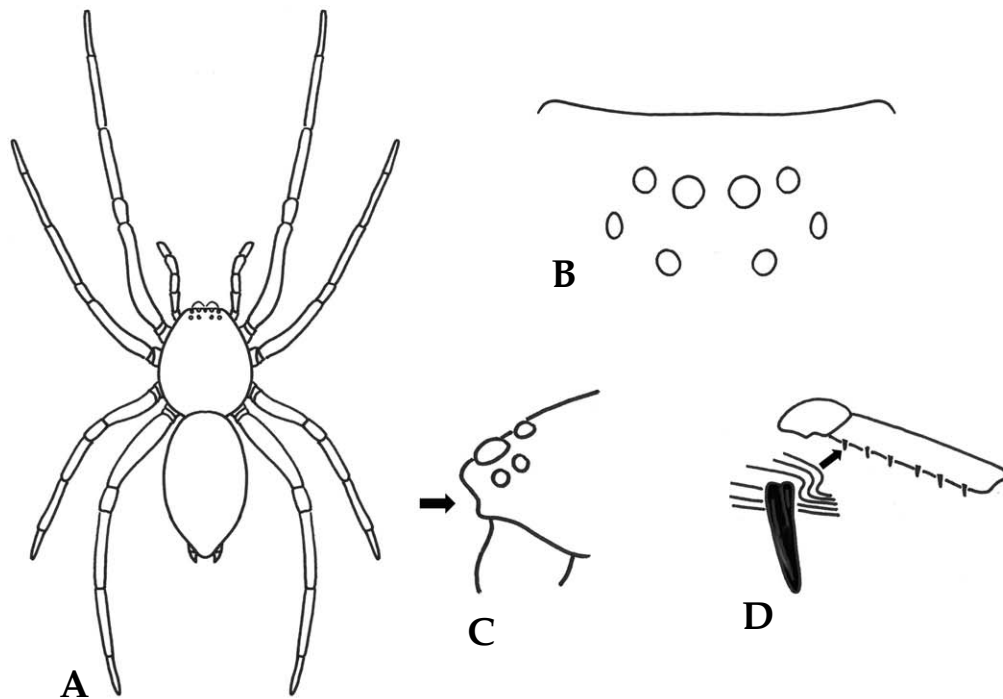


Fig. 27. Taxonomic characters of Corinnidae. A. body; B. eye region; C. carapace, lateral view; D. venter of tibiae.

Key to the genera of family Corinnidae

1. Body ant like with dorsal scutum *Castianeira*
– Body ant alike without dorsal scutum 2
2. Sternum granulated 3
– Sternum smooth 4
3. Chelicerae ungranulated, leg I and II with paired spines *Orthobula*
– Chelicerae granulated, leg without spine *Trachelas*
4. Sternum marginated, abdomen with distinct patterns *Phrurolithus*
– Sternum unmarginated, abdomen without distinct pattern *Cetonana*

Genus *Castianeira* Keyserling, 1879

Na-na-ni-geo-mi-sok (나나니거미속)

Body ant like. Carapace elongate oval and convex. Fovea distinct. Eight eyes small in two rows, anterior eye row recurved and posterior eye row almost straight or procurved from above, subequal in size. Chelicerae long and stout with 2 teeth on each margin. Sternum unmarginated. Legs long and slender with tarsal claw tufts and thin scopulae, tibiae I and II with 2 or 3 pairs of ventral spines. Abdomen elongated oval with scutum. Apical segment of posterior spinnerets very short, flat and round. Female epigynum with round and convex plate, moderately sclerotized, copulatory opening variable in shape (round, elliptical or slit like). Male palp without apophysis, cymbium very long, embolus slender and straight with twisted tip.

Type species: *Castianeira rubicunda* Keyserling, 1879.

25. *Castianeira shaxianensis* Gong, 1983 (Fig. 28)

Dae-ryuk-na-na-ni-geo-mi (대륙나나니거미)

Castianeira shaxianensis Gong, 1983, p. 63; Song, 1987, p. 312; Paik, 1991c, p. 257; Song et al., 1999, p. 429; Kamura, 2001, p. 59; 2009, p. 551; Kim and Lee, 2008, p. 1868.

Castianeira paikdoensis Kim, 1997a, p. 2.

Castianeira flavimaculata Namkung, 2001, p. 454; 2003, p. 450.

Female: Body length 7.5–9.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, dark brown, covered densely with white and fine hairs. Anterior eye row slightly retrocurved and posterior eye row strongly procurved. Fovea needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves black. Chelicerae brown with 2 teeth on each margin. Sternum dark reddish brown, shield shaped. Legs yellowish brown, dark brown stripe on venters of legs I and II, tibiae of legs III and IV with 1 dorsal spine. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, small scutum anteriorly, blackish brown with yellowish white transverse bands at middle and posterior part, lighter marking at front of spinneret.

Male: Body length 6.0–7.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

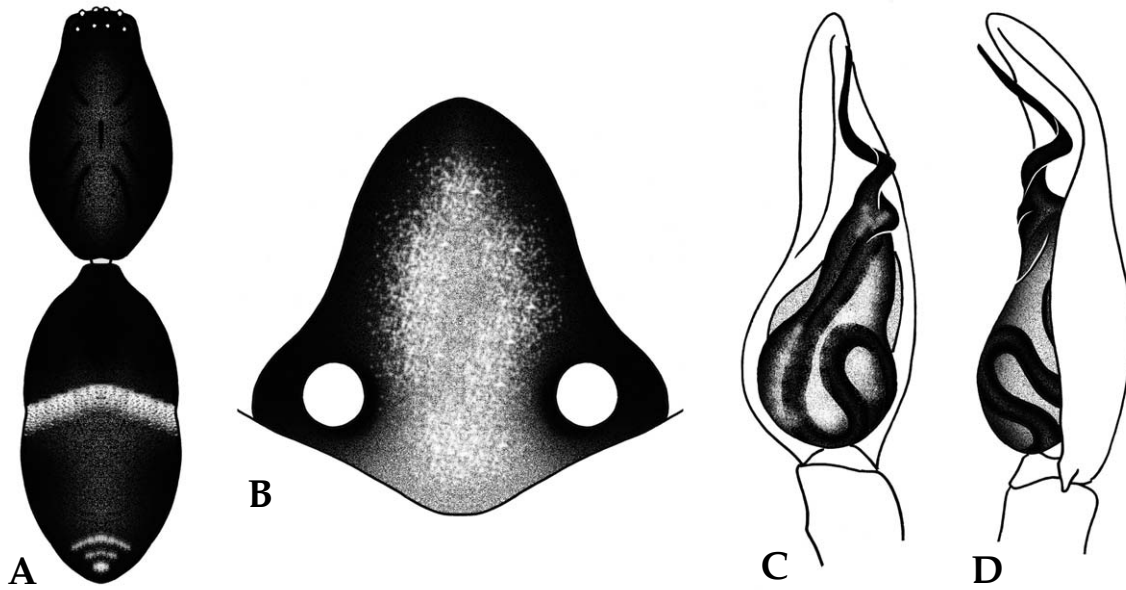


Fig. 28. *Castianeira shaxianensis*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp, inner view; D. male palp, retrolateral view.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Hwacheon, Gangwon-do: 3.vi.1997); 2 ♀ ♀ (Mt. Godaesan, Gangwon-do: 6.vii.1997); 4 ♀ ♀, 3 ♂ ♂ (Goseong, Gangwon-do: 20.v.1998); 1 ♂ (Milyang, Gyeongsangnam-do: 26.vi.2009); 3 ♀ ♀ (Gumi, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 20.vii.2009).

ECOLOGY: Mountainous spider species found in leaf litter.

Genus *Cetonana* Strand, 1929

Goe-mul-geo-mi-sok (괴물거미속)

Carapace ovoid and flat. Fovea distinct. Eight eyes small in two rows, anterior median eyes larger than other eyes, anterior eye row rather procurved and posterior eye row recurved from above. Chelicerae with 2 or 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum marginated. Legs without spine, tarsi with claw tufts, tarsi I and II with scopulae and ventral cusps. Abdomen ovoid. Female epigynum with posterior copulatory openings. Male palp with long and strongly curved cymbium.

Type species: *Drassus laticeps* (Canestrini, 1868).

26. *Cetonana orientalis* (Schenkel, 1936) (Fig. 29)

Bo-gyeong-goe-mul-geo-mi (보경괴물거미)

Ceto orientalis Schenkel, 1936, p. 174; Paik, 1979, p. 143; 1991d, p. 264.

Cetonana orientalis Song et al., 1999, p. 429.

Female: Body length about 5.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, lustrous and dark reddish brown, wholly granulated. Anterior eye row strongly retrocurved and posterior eye row slightly retrocurved. Fovea short and distinct, cervical and radial grooves indistinct. Chelicerae brown with 3 teeth and scopula at promargin and 2 teeth and long hairs of retromargin, boss yellowish brown. Sternum yellowish brown, shield shaped, mrginated. Legs yellowish brown, annulations on both ends of tibiae, distal ends of metatarsi, leg IV with annulation on distal end of femur. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, tapered posteriorly, pale yellowish gray with 2 pairs of muscle impression. Venter pale yellow.

Male: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China.

KOREA: GB.

ECOLOGY: Unknown.

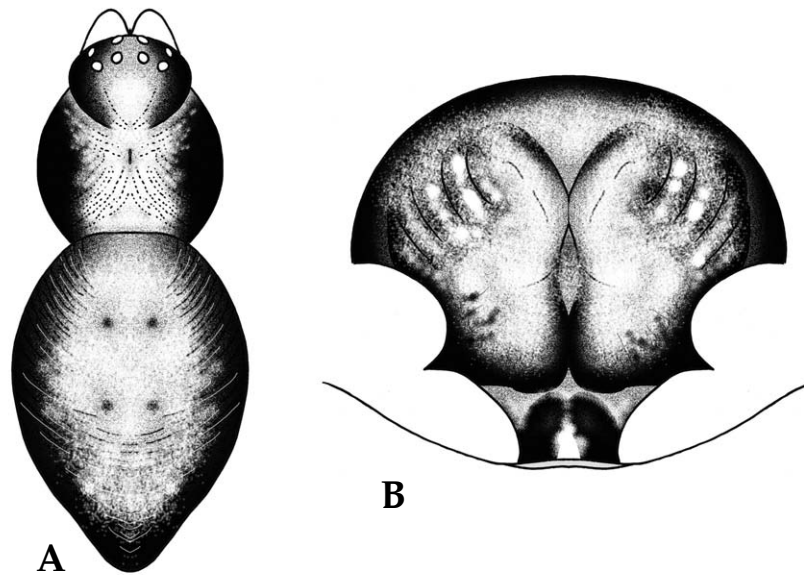


Fig. 29. *Cetonana orientalis*. A. female body; B. female epigynum.

Genus *Orthobula* Simon, 1897

Sip-ja-ssam-ji-geo-mi-sok (십자쌘지거미속)

Carapace ovoid. Fovea distinct. Eight eyes small in two rows, both eye rows procurved from above. Chelicerae with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum granulated. Legs I and II with paired spines on tibiae and metatarsi. Abdomen ovoid. Female epigynum with circular copulatory openings anteriorly. Male palp with huge and bulbous tegulum, embolus elongate and twisted.

Type species: *Orthobula impressa* Simon, 1897.

27. *Orthobula crucifera* Bösenberg and Strand, 1906 (Fig. 30, Pl. 6)

Sip-ja-ssam-ji-geo-mi (십자쌘지거미)

Orthobula crucifera Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 292; Yaginuma, 1960, p. 114; 1971, p. 114; 1986a, p. 183; Namkung, 1964, p. 45; 2001, p. 415; 2003, p. 453; Platnick, 1977, p. 45; Paik and Namkung, 1979, p. 86; Hu and Song, 1982, p. 58; Hu, 1984, p. 303; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 128; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 155; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 258; Song et al., 1999, p. 411; Kim and Choi, 2001, p. 84; Song et al., 2001, p. 305; Lee et al., 2004, p. 99; Kamura, 2009, p. 553.

Female: Body length 2.0–2.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, light reddish brown, margin dark. Anterior eye row slightly procurved and posterior eye row strongly procurved. Fovea black,

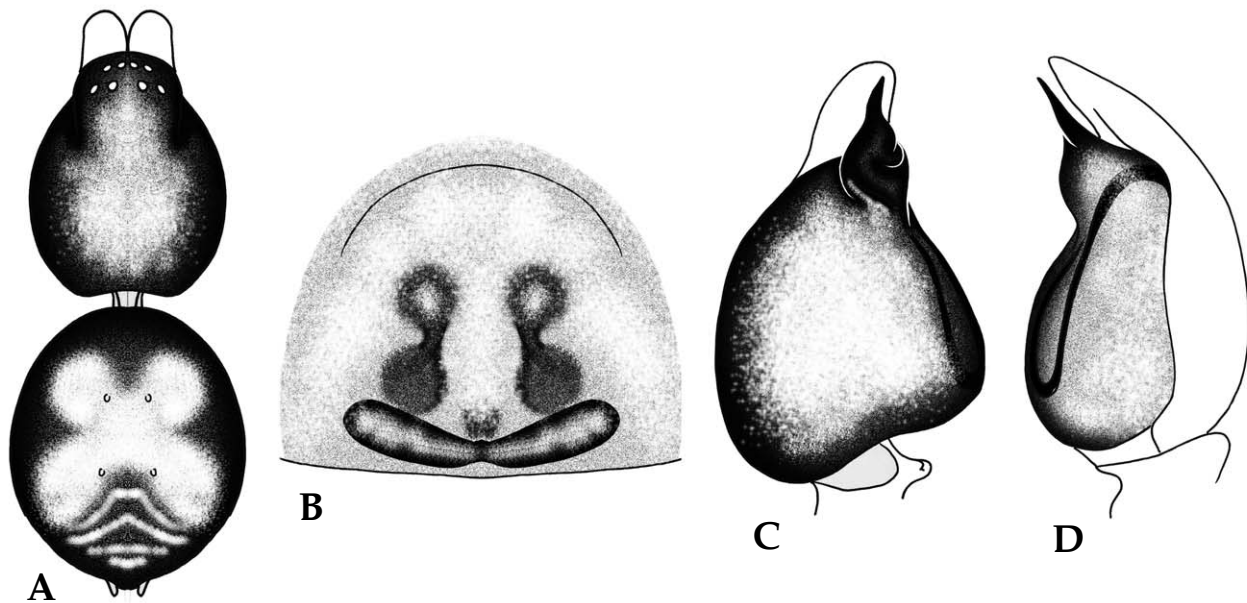


Fig. 30. *Orthobula crucifera*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp, inner view; D. male palp, retrolateral view.

cervical and radial grooves vague. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellow or light reddish brown, convex oval, granulated in brown. Legs yellowish brown, tibiae of legs I and II with 5–6 pairs of ventral spines and metatarsi and tarsi with 4 pairs of ventral spines, tibiae of legs III and IV with black stripes laterally. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, grayish yellow, ‘+’ shaped pattern anteriorly and 3–4 pairs of slash patterns posteriorly. Venter grayish yellow. Anterior spinnerets bigger than posteriors.

Male: Body length 1.5–2.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Mt. Daeseongsan, Gangwon-do: 3.vii.1997); 3 ♀ ♀, 10 ♂ ♂ (Mt. Chilbo-san, Gyeonggi-do: 19.x.2002); 1 ♀ (Mt. Jangmyeongsan, Gyeonggi-do: 2.x.2002); 1 ♀, (Pocheon, Gyeonggi-do: 29.v.2008); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Gasam, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 9.v.2008); 1 ♀ (Punggi, Gyeongsangnam-do: 22.vi.1995); 2 ♀ ♀, 2 ♂ ♂ (Jinyeong, Gyeongsangnam-do: 10.v.2008); 10 ♀ ♀, 11 ♂ ♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 11.ix.2001); 1 ♀ (Mt. Naejongsan, Jeollabuk-do: 15.vii.2011); 1 ♀, 3 ♂ ♂ (Hwasun, Jeollanam-do: 23.vii.2008); 1 ♀ (Mt. Hallsan, Jeju-do: 9.vi.2001); 1 ♀ (Buamdong, Seoul: 9.iv.1997); 2 ♀ ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Onsusan, Seoul: 3.v.1997).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found in leaf litter and on ground of mountainous regions and hillocks.

Genus *Phrurolithus* C.L. Koch, 1839

Do-sa-geo-mi-sok (도사거미속)

Carapace ovoid with steeply sloped laterals. Fovea distinct. Eight eyes in two rows, lateral eyes larger than median eyes, anterior eye row almost straight or slightly procurved and posterior eye row procurved from above. Chelicerae tapered distally with curved bristles, promargin with 3 teeth and retromargin with 2 teeth. Sternum heart shaped. Legs with variable number of ventral spines, tarsi without claw tuft and scopulae, tibiae I with 4–5 pairs of ventral spines, metatarsi I with 2–3 pairs of ventral spines. Abdomen ovoid with distinct patterns. Female epigynum sclerotized, extended to epigastric furrow, copulatory opening small. Male palp with conspicuous apophysis, embolus bent.

Type species: *Phrurolithus festivus* (C.L. Koch, 1835).

Key to the species of genus *Phrurolithus*

1. Abdominal pattern vague or inconspicuous *P. labialis*
– Abdominal pattern conspicuous 2
2. A pair of patterns on shoulder absent *P. palgongensis*
– A pair of patterns on shoulder present 3
3. Transverse pattern present at middle of abdomen 4
– Transverse pattern absent at middle of abdomen 6
4. Two transverse pattern present at middle of abdomen *P. coreanus*
– One transverse pattern present at middle of abdomen 5
5. Abdominal transverse pattern thick and conspicuous *P. sinicus*

- Abdominal transverse pattern bifurcated and inconspicuous *P. hamdeokensis*
- 6. A pair of spots present at middle of abdomen *P. pennatus*
- Two pair of spots present at middle of abdomen *P. faustus*

28. *Phrurolithus coreanus* Paik, 1991 (Fig. 31)

Go-ryeo-do-sa-geo-mi (고려도사거미)

Phrurolithus coreanus Paik, 1991a, p. 174; Ikeda, 1991, p. 17; Saito, 1992, p. 952; Kim and Choi, 2001, p. 84; Namkung, 2001, p. 416; 2003, p. 454; Kamura, 2009, p. 553.

Female: Body length 2.5–3.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, convex oval, dark brown. Anterior eye row almost straight and posterior eye row slightly procurved. Fovea reddish brown, needle shaped, cervical and radial grooves dark brown. Chelicerae dull yellowish brown with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth, front with one spine. Sternum dull brown, heart shaped, marginated. Legs dull brown, all femora, tibiae and metatarsi of leg IV dark brown. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark gray with 3 pairs of broad white transverse band anteriorly and 3 pairs of thin chevrons posteriorly. Venter grayish yellow with a pair of pale stripes.

Male: Body length 2.0–2.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2♂♂ (Mt. Mugapsan, Gyeonggi-do: 27.vii.1998); 1♀, 4♂♂ (Whaseong,

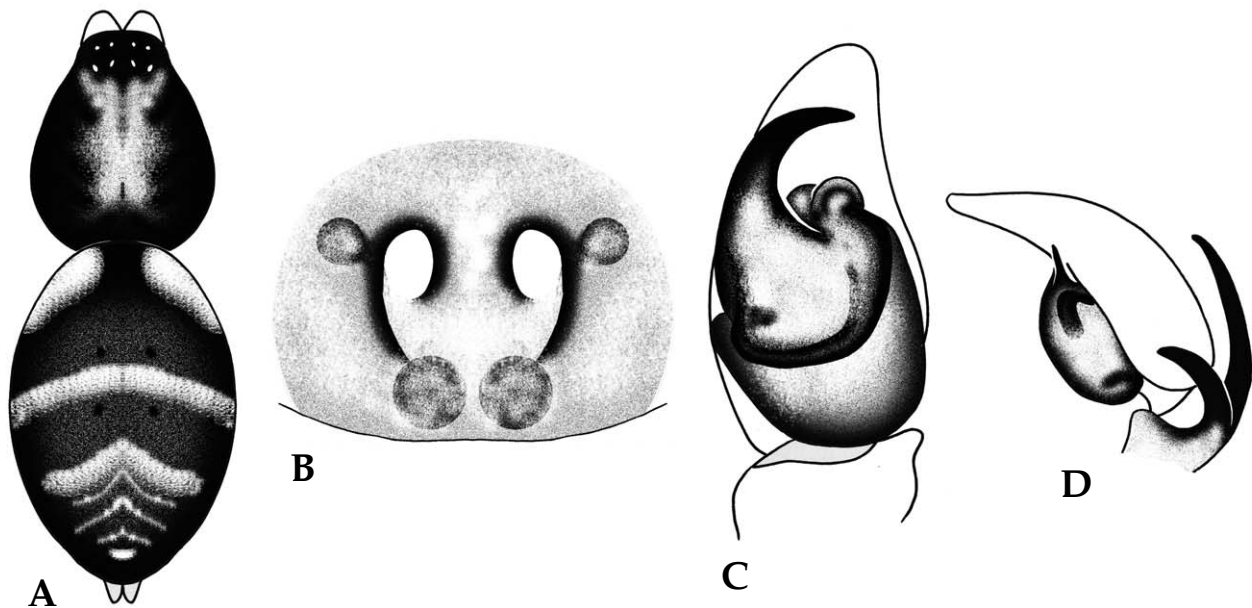


Fig. 31. *Phrurolithus coreanus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp, inner view; D. male palp, retrolateral view.

Gyeonggi-do: 17.vi.2002); 1 ♀ (Mt. Gajisan, Gyeongsangnam-do: 27.vii.2009); 2 ♀ ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 30.vii.2010).

ECOLOGY: Found in leaf litter and on ground of mountainous regions.

29. *Phrurolithus faustus* Paik, 1991 (Fig. 32)

Beop-ju-do-sa-geo-mi (법주도사거미)

Phrurolithus faustus Paik, 1991a, p. 176; Kim and Choi, 2001, p. 85.

Female: Body length about 4.3 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, grayish yellow brown, posterior median eyes to rear of fovea pale yellowish brown. Eye region black, anterior eye row slightly retrocurved and posterior eye row straight. Chelicerae dark yellowish brown with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum heart shaped. Legs dull brown, femora darker. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, black with 3 pairs of transverse bands and 1 chevron. Venter dull yellow.

Male: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea.

KOREA: CB.

ECOLOGY: Unknown.

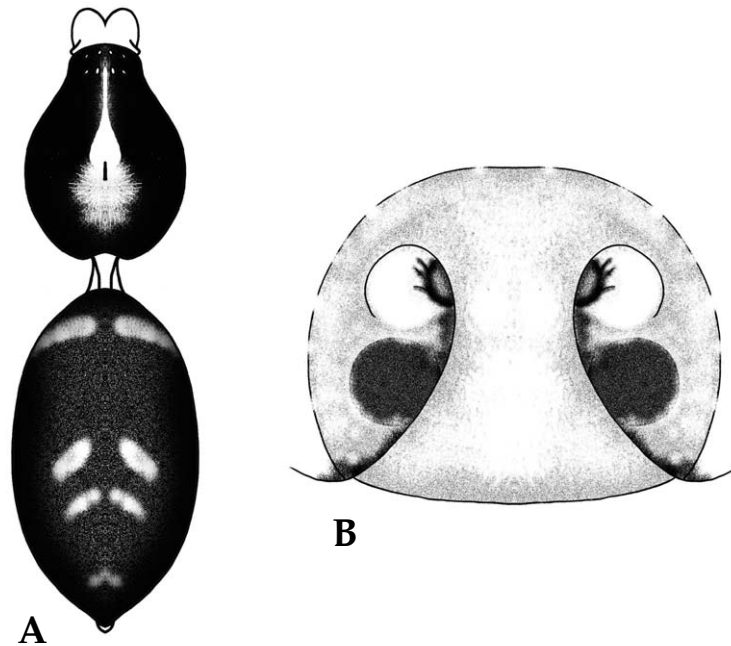


Fig. 32. *Phrurolithus faustus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum.

30. *Phrurolithus hamdeokensis* Seo, 1988 (Fig. 33)

Ham-deok-do-sa-geo-mi (함덕도사거미)

Phrurolithus hamdeokensis Seo, 1988a, p. 82; Paik, 1991a, p. 179; Danilov, 1999, p. 313; Kim and Choi, 2001, p. 88; Namkung, 2001, p. 417; 2003, p. 455.

Phrurolithus minimus Tu and Zhu, 1986, p. 92.

Female: Body length 2.5–2.8 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown or brown with dark gray mottled pattern. Eye region black, both eye rows almost straight. Fovea distinct, cervical and radial grooves dark gray. Chelicerae dull yellowish brown with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum pale yellowish brown, heart shaped, margin black and marginated. Legs brown or yellowish brown, femora and tibiae of legs I and II dark brown. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark gray with a pair of broken bands anteriorly and 4–5 white chevrons posteriorly. Venter dull white.

Male: Described by Danilov (1999).

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Russia.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula including Jeju-do.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀ ♀ (Seoguipo, Jeju-do: 30.ix.2000).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found in bushes and on ground of mountainous regions, fields, and grasslands.

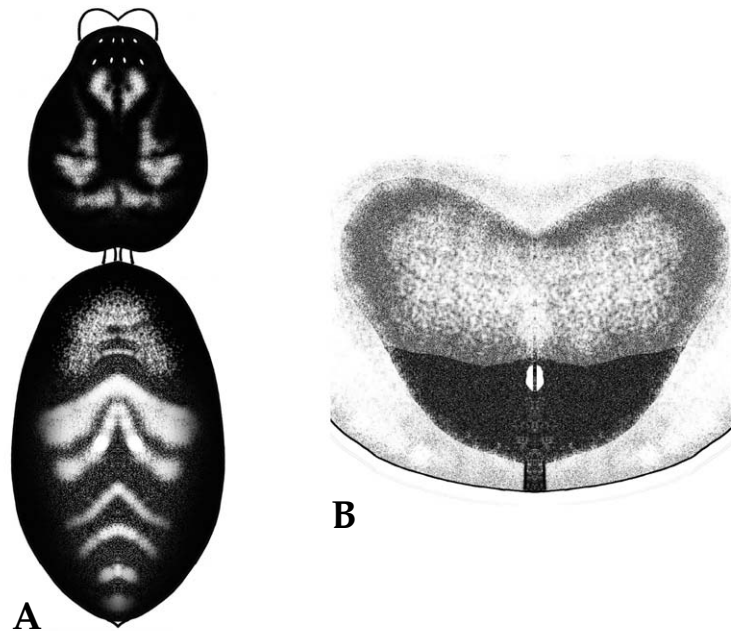


Fig. 33. *Phrurolithus hamdeokensis*. A. female body; B. female epigynum.

31. *Phrurolithus labialis* Paik, 1991 (Fig. 34)

Ip-sul-do-sa-geo-mi (입술도사거미)

Phrurolithus labialis Paik, 1991a, p. 177; Kim and Choi, 2001, p. 86; Kamura, 2001, p. 56; 2005, p. 93; 2009, p. 556; Namkung, 2001, p. 420; 2003, p. 458.

Female: Body length 2.5–3.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, light brown without distinct pattern. Eye region black, anterior eye row almost straight and posterior eye row slightly procurved. Fovea, cervical and radial grooves vague. Chelicerae light brown with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown, heart shaped. Legs brown without distinct pattern, tibiae of legs I and II with 4 pairs of ventral spines and metatarsi with 3 pairs of ventral spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, light brown without distinct pattern, 2 pairs of vague chevrons posteriorly.

Male: Body length 2.5–3.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan.

KOREA: GW, GB.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀ ♀, 1 ♂ (Inje, Gangwon-do: 30.viii.1998).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found on ground of mountainous regions and grasslands.

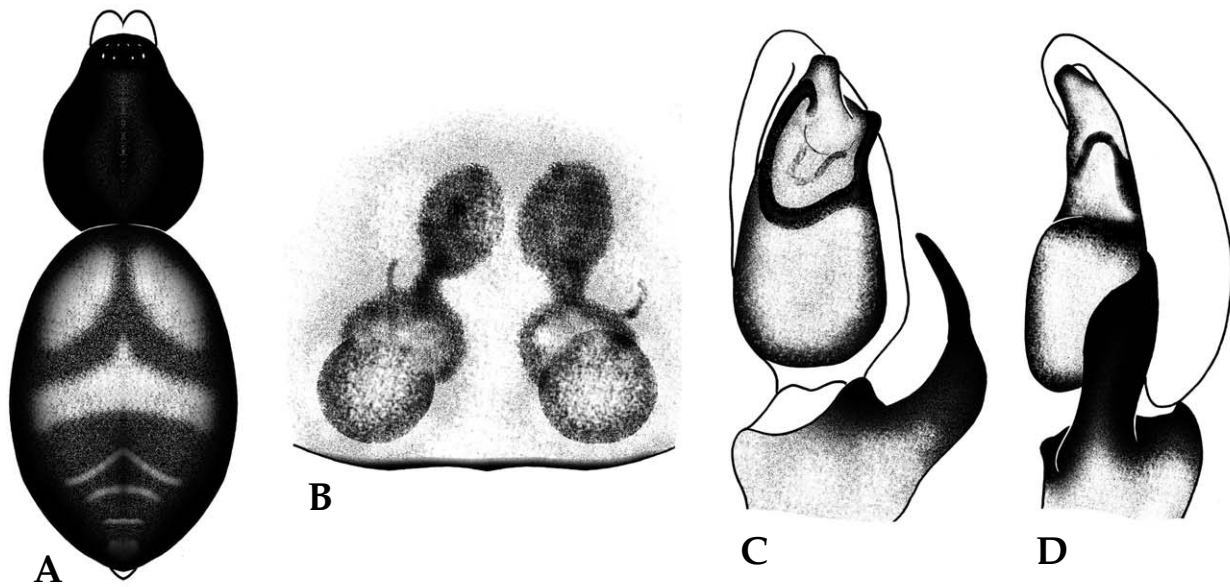


Fig. 34. *Phrurolithus labialis*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp, inner view; D. male palp, retrolateral view.

32. *Phrurolithus palgongensis* Seo, 1988 (Fig. 35)

Pal-gong-do-sa-geo-mi (팔공도사거미)

Phrurolithus palgongensis Seo, 1988a, p. 83; Paik, 1991a, p. 180; Kim and Choi, 2001, p. 87; Namkung, 2001, p. 419; 2003, p. 457.

Phrurolithus liaoningensis Song et al., 1994, p. 169; Song et al., 1999, p. 411.

Phrurolithus pargongensis Danilov, 1999, p. 316.

Female: Body length 3.4–3.6 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown or brown. Eye region black, both eye rows almost straight. Fovea reddish brown, cervical and radial grooves dark gray. Chelicerae brown or yellowish brown with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown, heart shaped, margin black and marginated. Legs pale yellowish brown, femora, tibiae and metatarsi of leg IV dark brown. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark gray with 4–5 pairs of white chevrons and 1 white spot at distal end. Venter dull white.

Male: Body length 3.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Mt. Jeombongsan, Gangwon-do: 31.vii.1999); 4 ♀ ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 25.vi.2010); 2 ♀ ♀ (Inje, Gangwon-do: 26.ix.2008); 1 ♀ (Kwangreung, Gyeonggi-do: 24.vii.2001); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 30.vi.2009); 1 ♂ (Mt. Gajisan, Gyeongsangnam-do: 30.ix.2009); 1 ♀ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 15.vii.2011).

ECOLOGY: Found in leaf litter and on ground of mountainous regions and hillocks.

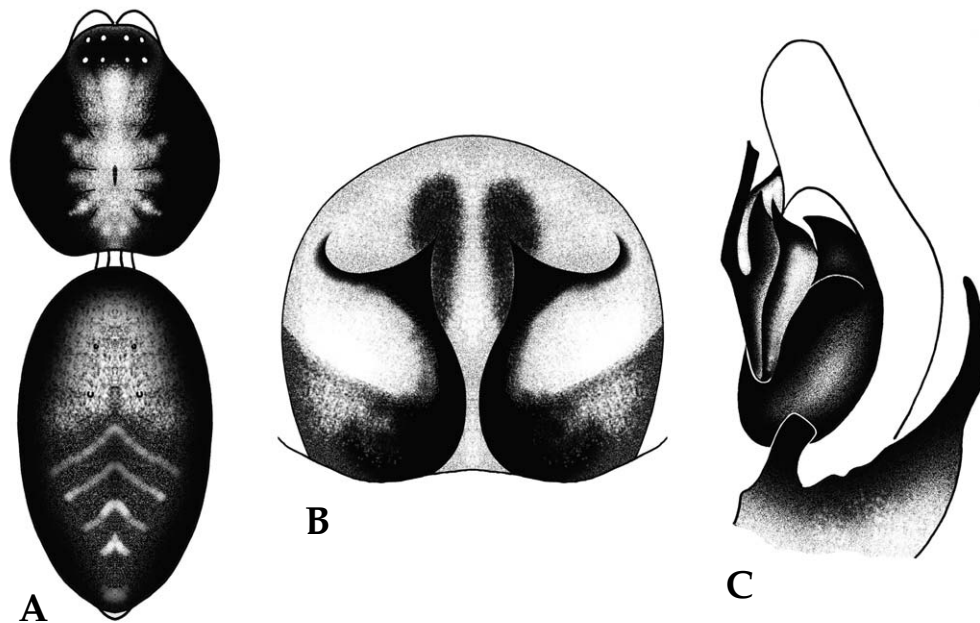


Fig. 35. *Phrurolithus palgongensis*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp, retrolateral view.

33. *Phrurolithus pennatus* Yaginuma, 1967 (Fig. 36, Pl. 7)

Sal-git-do-sa-geo-mi (살깃도사거미)

Phrurolithus pennatus Yaginuma, 1967a, p. 102; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 185; Paik, 1970, p. 88; 1991a, p. 181; Yamakawa and Kumada, 1979, p. 12; Seo, 1988a, p. 79; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 127; Danilov, 1999, p. 317; Song et al., 1999, p. 411; Kim and Choi, 2001, p. 89; Namkung, 2001, p. 418; 2003, p. 456; Kamura, 2009, p. 553.

Female: Body length 3.5–4.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, brown, lighter medially. Anterior eye row almost straight and posterior eye row slightly retrocurved. Fovea reddish brown, radial groove dark brown. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown with pointed distal end, margin black and marginated. Legs yellowish brown, femora and tibiae black, metatarsi dark brown, tibiae of legs I and II with 7–8 pairs of ventral spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark gray with 2 pairs of white markings anteriorly and 3–4 white markings posteriorly, pattern variation appeared. Venter dark gray with white stripe medially.

Male: Body length 3.0–3.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 21.vii.1988); 11 ♀ ♀ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 10.ix.2010); 1 ♀ (Imjingang river, Gyeonggi-do: 30.ix.1996); 4 ♀ ♀, 11 ♂ ♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 26.vii.2002); 1 ♀ (Pocheon, Gyeonggi-do: 26.viii.2009); 1 ♀, 3 ♂ ♂ (Janghang, Chungcheongbuk-do: 1.viii.2008); 1 ♀ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 22.ix.2009); 1 ♀ (Geochang, Gyeongsangnam-do: 30.viii.1995); 6 ♀ ♀, 3 ♂ ♂ (Ulsan, Gyeongsangnam-do: 24.vii.2008); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do: 22.vii.2008); 3 ♀ ♀, 2 ♂ ♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 30.vii.2010); 2 ♀ ♀,

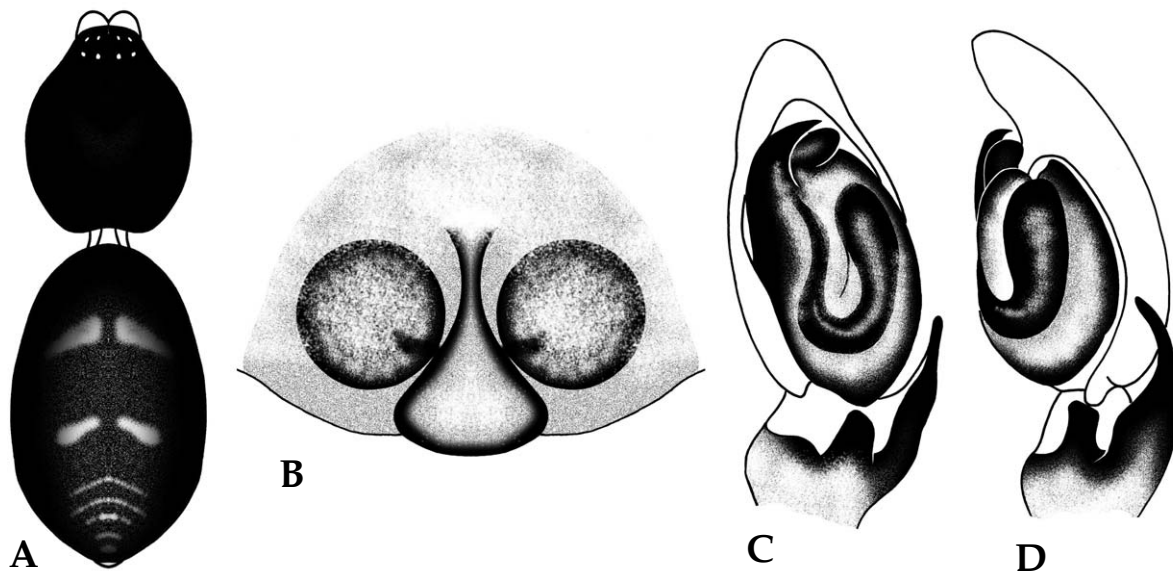


Fig. 36. *Phrurolithus pennatus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp, inner view; D. male palp, retrolateral view.

3♂♂ (Seoul, Kwanaksan: 30.vii.2008).

ECOLOGY: Found in leaf litter, under stones, and on ground of mountainous regions and hillocks.

34. *Phrurolithus sinicus* Zhu and Mei, 1982 (Fig. 37)

Kko-ma-do-sa-geo-mi (꼬마도사거미)

Phrurolithus sinicus Zhu and Mei, 1982, p. 49; Hu, 1984, p. 304; 2001, p. 301; Song, 1987, p. 330; Zhang, 1987, p. 199; Seo, 1988a, p. 81; Paik, 1991a, p. 184; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 254; Danilov, 1999, p. 317; Song et al., 1999, p. 412; 2001, p. 307; Kim and Choi, 2001, p. 91; Kamura, 2001, p. 50; 2009, p. 553; Namkung, 2001, p. 421; 2003, p. 459; Lee et al., 2004, p. 99.

Female: Body about length 2.3 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown, margin-surrounded with dark stripe. Eye region black, both eye rows almost straight. Fovea, cervical groove and radial groove brown and indistinct. Chelicerae light yellowish brown with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellowish brown, slightly bulged herat shaped, margined. Legs light brown, tibiae of legs I and II with 4–5 pairs of ventral spines, metatarsi with 3–4 pairs of spines. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, grayish brown with a pair of spots anteriorly, thick ‘⊥’ shaped band medially, 1 white spot posteriorly. Venter dark gray with white stripe medially.

Male: Body length about 2.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Inje, Gangwon-do: 24.vi.2008); 2 ♀♀ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 10.

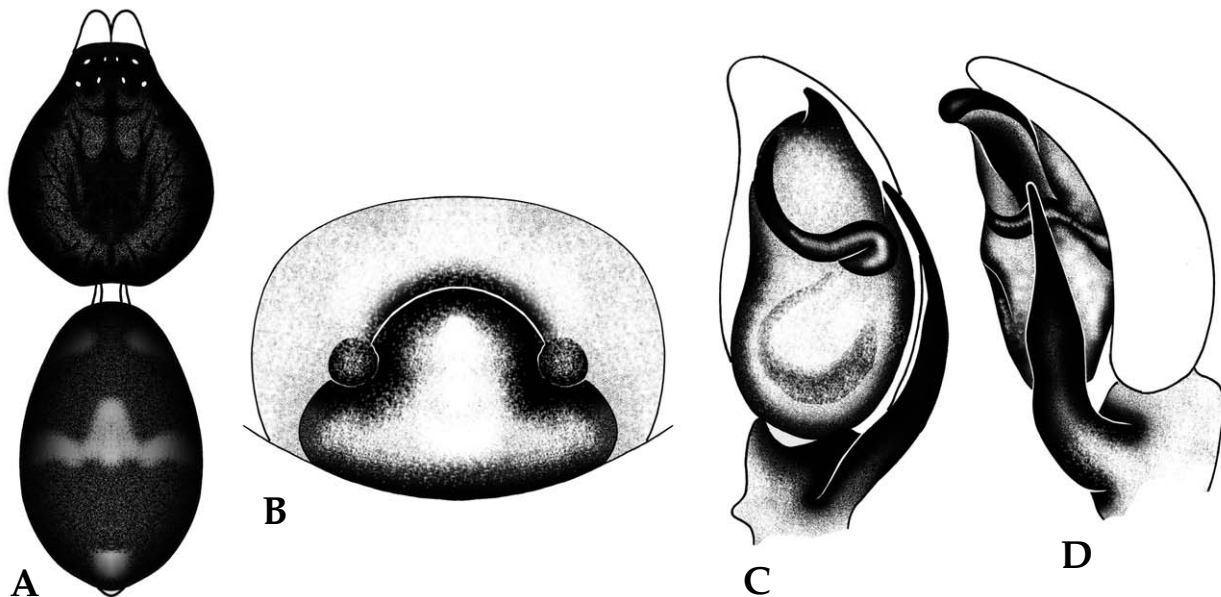


Fig. 37. *Phrurolithus sinicus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp, inner view; D. male palp, retrolateral view.

ix.2010); 1 ♀, 11 ♂♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 1.vii.2002); 1 ♂ (Pocheon, Gyeonggi-do: 29.v.2008); 1 ♀ (Gapyeong, Gyeonggi-do: 24.vi.2008); 3 ♀♀, 8 ♂♂ (Pocheon, Gyeonggi-do: 24.vi.2009); 1 ♀ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 30.vi.2009); 1 ♀ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 30.vii.2010); 1 ♂ (Kwanaksan, Seoul: 29.vii.2008).

ECOLOGY: Found on ground of mountainous regions and hillocks.

Genus *Trachelas* L. Koch, 1872

Gwaeng-i-geo-mi-sok (괭이거미속)

Carapace ovoid and convex, granulated. Fovea shallow but distinct. Eight eyes in two rows, eyes large and subequal in size, curve of both eye rows variable from above. Chelicerae granulated, promargin with 3 teeth and retromargin with 2 teeth. Sternum granulated and margined. Legs without spine, tarsi with claw tuft and scopulae, trochanter IV without notch ventrally. Abdomen ovoid. Distal segment of hind spinnerets very short, hemispherical and indistinct. Female epigynum slightly bulged, receptacles visible through integument. Male palp with tibial apophysis and bulbous tegulum, embolus bent.

Type species: *Trachelas minor* O.P.-Cambridge, 1872.

Key to the species of genus *Trachelas*

1. Median apophysis of male palp absent *T. joopili*
- Median apophysis of male palp present 2
2. Patellar apophysis of male palp present *T. japonicus*
- Patellar apophysis of male palp absent *T. acuminus*

35. *Trachelas acuminus* (Zhu and An, 1988) (Fig. 38)

Han-guk-gwaeng-i-geo-mi (한국괭이거미)

Clubiona acumina Zhu and An, 1988, p. 72.

Paratrachelas acuminus Kovblyuk and Nadolny, 2009, p. 37; Marusik and Kuzminykh, 2010, p. 98; Bosselaers and Bosmans, 2010, p. 49.

Trachelas coreanus Paik, 1991b, p. 200; Namkung, 2001, p. 456; 2003, p. 452; Lee et al., 2004, p. 99.

Trachelas acuminus Mikhailov, 1995a, p. 100; Zhu et al., 1998, p. 425; Kim and Lee, 2008, p. 1871; Zhang, Fu and Zhu, 2009, p. 43.

Trachelas acumina Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999, p. 429; 2001, p. 324.

Female: Body length 4.7–5.4 mm. Carapace longer than wide. Head region convex oval, dark reddish brown, wholly granulated. Anterior eye row slightly procurved and posterior eye row procurved. Fovea short, cervical and radial grooves indistinct. Chelicerae reddish brown and granulated with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum brown and granulated, margined. Legs yellowish brown, legs I and II stout and well developed, both ends of each segment

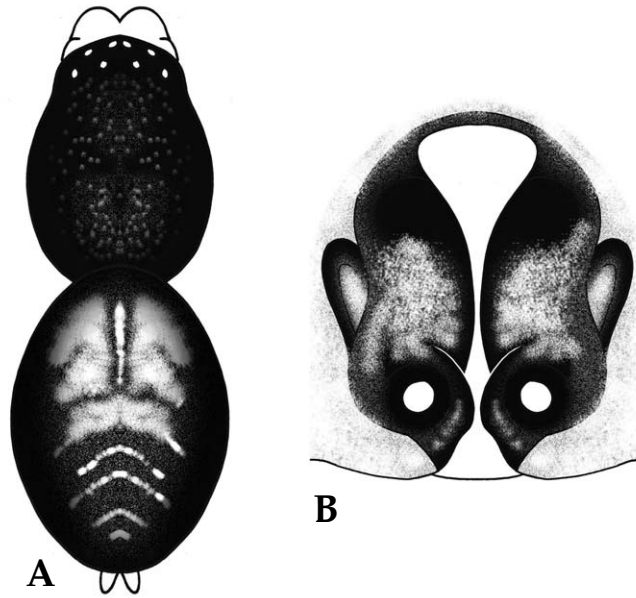


Fig. 38. *Trachelas acuminus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum.

with dark brown patterns. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, grayish yellow with 2–3 pairs of wing shaped patterns anteriorly and 3–4 chevrons posteriorly. Venter dull white.

Male: Described by Zhu and An (1988).

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China.

KOREA: GW, GB.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 24.vii.2004).

ECOLOGY: Rare species, unknown.

36. *Trachelas japonicus* Bösenberg and Strand, 1906 (Fig. 39, Pl. 8)

Il-bon-gwaeng-i-geo-mi (일본괭이거미)

Trachelas japonicus Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 294; Namkung and Yoon, 1975, p. 40; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 183; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 128; Paik, 1991b, p. 201; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 253; Song, Chen and Zhu, 1997, p. 1727; Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999, p. 429; 2001, p. 324; Namkung, 2001, p. 455; 2003, p. 451; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 63; Kim and Lee, 2008, p. 1872; Kamura, 2009, p. 553; Zhang et al., 2009, p. 51; Marusik and Kovblyuk, 2010, p. 22; 2011, p. 137; Wang et al., 2012, p. 48.

Trachelas japonica Yaginuma, 1960, p. 114; 1971, p. 114; Chen and Zhang, 1982, p. 36; Hu, 1984, p. 305; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 156.

Trachelas japonius Feng, 1990, p. 170.

Female: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide. Head region bulged oval, dark reddish brown, granulated. Both eye rows slightly retrocurved. Fovea short, cervical and radial

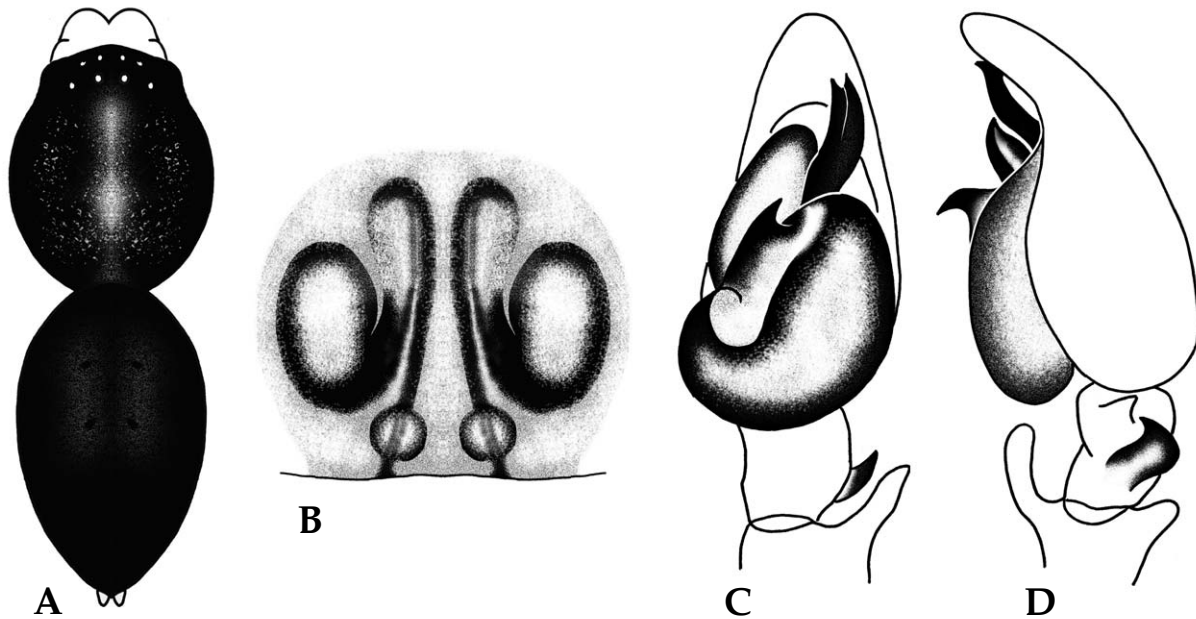


Fig. 39. *Trachelas japonicus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp, inner view; D. male palp, retrolateral view.

grooves indistinct. Chelicerae granulated with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum dark brown and granulated, margin with distinct furrow. Legs yellowish brown, legs I and II stout and well developed, tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi with black annulations distally. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, grayish yellow or dark gray with 2 pairs of muscle impression and 3-4 chevrons.

Male: Body length 3.0-4.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 30.vii.2009); 1 ♀ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 3.vi.2002); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Hwacheon, Gangwon-do: 16.iv.1997); 1 ♀ (Mt. Naejangan, Jeollabuk-do: 17.vi.2011); 1 ♀ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 28.v.1995); 1 ♀ (Goesan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 8.xi.1988); 1 ♀ (Mt. Daemosan, Seoul: 12.vi.1997).

ECOLOGY: Found in bushes, leaf litter, and on ground of mountainous regions and fields.

37. *Trachelas joopili* Kim and Lee, 2008 (Fig. 40)

Gim-gwaeng-i-geo-mi (김괭이거미)

Trachelas joopili Kim and Lee, 2008, p. 1876.

Female: Unknown.

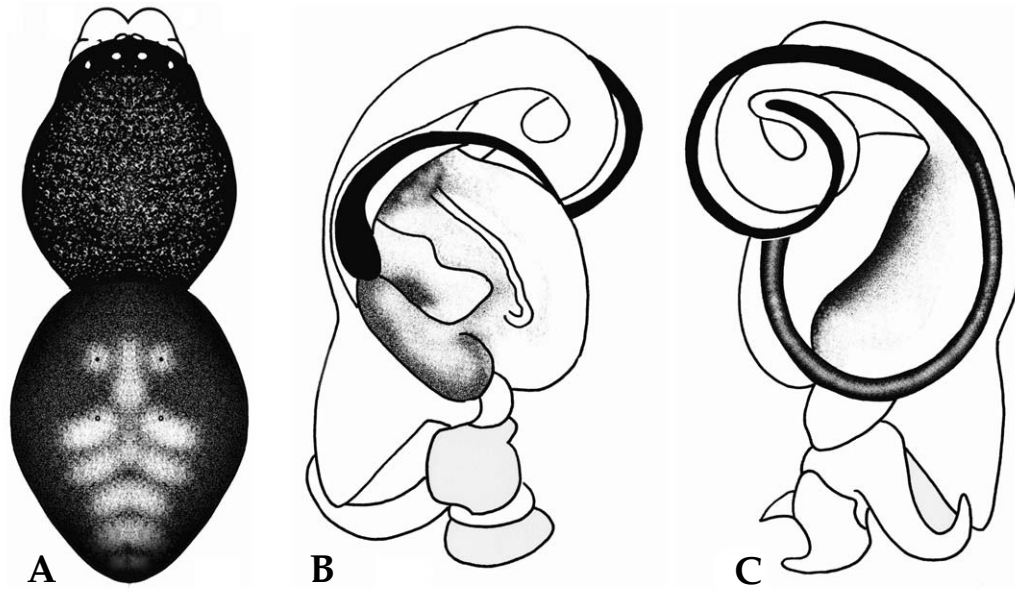


Fig. 40. *Trachelas joopili*. A. female body; B. male palp, prolateral view; C. male palp, retrolateral view.

Male: Body length about 5.2 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, dark brown and granulated. Anterior eye row straight and posterior eye row slightly procurved. Chelicerae with several long setae and 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum shield shaped. Leg yellowish brown, tibiae and metatarsi with annulations, spine absent, tarsi with claw tufts. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark brown with 2 pairs of muscle impression and scattered yellowish brown spots, covered densely with hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea.

KOREA: GG.

ECOLOGY: Unknown.

Family Salticidae Blackwall, 1841

Kkang-chung-geo-mi-gwa (깡충거미과)

Spider family Salticidae a very large family comprising more than 591 genera and 5,570 species occurring worldwide (Platnick 2013). Salticid spiders small to medium-sized (3.0–17.0 mm) araneomorph spiders with two tarsal claws belonging to entelegyne without cribellum (Fig. 41A). Carapace almost square; sometime head region high; eye region frequently with clusters of long setae, variable in shape (Fig. 41F–I). Eight eyes in three rows; anterior median eyes verge large, anterior lateral eyes smaller, both pairs directed forward; other eyes directed to sides or backward (Fig. 41B–D). Chelicerae often small, sometimes enlarged and porrect in males; two promarginal teeth

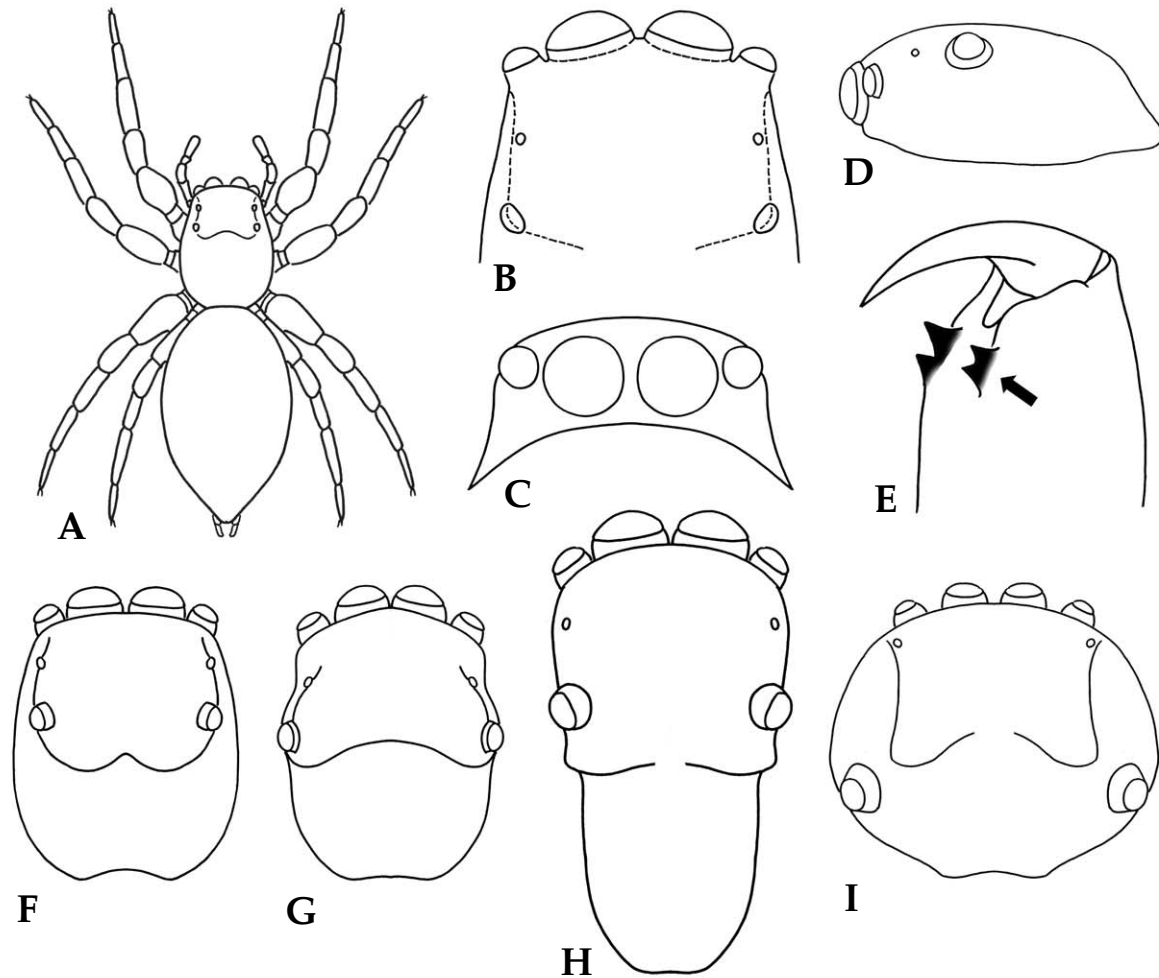


Fig. 41. Taxonomic characters of Salticidae. A. body; B. eye region, dorsal view; C. anterior eyes, frontal view; D. carapace, lateral view; E. chelicera; F. carapace, *Evarcha* sp.; G. carapace, *Harmochirus* sp.; H. carapace, *Myrmarachne* sp.; I. carapace, *Rhene* sp..

and one retromarginal tooth (Fig. 41E), fissident on retromargin in some species (Fig. 41E, arrow). Sternum variable in shape; sometimes narrower in front. Abdomen variable in shape. Legs rather short and stout; tarsi with claw tufts; Leg IV long for suitable to jump. Spinnerets short; anterior and posterior spinnerets subequal in length. Female epigyne variable in shape. Male palp with tibial apophysis; embolus variable in shape. Most Salticid spiders wandering, diurnal and cursorial hunters with well developed vision found in a wide variety of habitats.

Type genus: *Salticus* Latreille, 1804.

Key to the genera of family Salticidae

1. Ant like 2
- Ant unlike 3
2. Carapace and abdomen much longer than wide, chelicerae well developed *Myrmarachne*
- Carapace and abdomen longer than wide, chelicerae normal *Synagelides*

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 3. Cephalothorax almost round | <i>Rhene</i> |
| – Cephalothorax quadrangular or rectangular | 4 |
| 4. Cephalothorax rectangular | 5 |
| – Cephalothorax quadrangular | 9 |
| 5. Chelicerae with 1 bifurcated retromarginal tooth | <i>Laufeia</i> |
| – Chelicerae with 1 unbifurcated retromarginal tooth | 6 |
| 6. Abdomen flat | <i>Menemerus</i> |
| – Abdomen convex | 7 |
| 7. Abdomen cylindrical | <i>Mendoza</i> |
| – Abdomen oval | 8 |
| 8. Legs with black stripe and annulations | <i>Helicius</i> |
| – Legs without conspicuous pattern | <i>Sibianor</i> |
| 9. Chelicerae without retromarginal tooth | 10 |
| – Chelicerae with retromarginal tooth | 11 |
| 10. Leg length subequal or leg III slightly short | <i>Evarcha</i> |
| – Leg IV much longer | <i>Sitticus</i> |
| 11. Head region with black spots | <i>Telamonia</i> |
| – Head region without black spots | 12 |
| 12. Chelicerae with 3 promarginal teeth | <i>Bristowia</i> |
| – Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth | 13 |
| 13. Abdominal dorsum with longitudinal stripe | 13 |
| – Abdominal dorsum without longitudinal stripe | 15 |
| 13. Fovea conspicuous and normal | <i>Plexippoides</i> |
| – Fovea conspicuous and pitted | 14 |
| 14. All tibiae with spines | <i>Plexippus</i> |
| – All segments of legs with long spines | <i>Pancorius</i> |
| 15. Leg I with lateral stripe | <i>Yaginumaella</i> |
| – Leg I without lateral stripe | 16 |
| 16. Legs relatively short | <i>Neon</i> |
| – Legs not short | 17 |
| 17. Legs I and II well developed in male | <i>Phintella</i> |
| – Legs I and II normal in male | 18 |
| 18. Leg III longer than leg I | <i>Phlegra</i> |
| – Leg III not longer than leg I | 19 |
| 19. Leg I stout and well developed | 20 |
| – Leg I normal | 23 |
| 20. Sternum convex oval | <i>Pseudicius</i> |
| – Sternum oval | 21 |
| 21. Carapace flat | <i>Siler</i> |
| – Carapace convex | 22 |
| 22. Clypeus low | <i>Marpissa</i> |
| – Clypeus very low | <i>Harmochirus</i> |
| 23. Male palp without conductor | 24 |
| – Male palp with conductor | 25 |
| 24. Body black, sternum oval | <i>Heliophanus</i> |
| – Body otherwise, sternum elliptical | <i>Carrhotus</i> |

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| 25. Conductor membranous in male palp | <i>Talavera</i> |
| – Conductor non-membranous in male palp | 26 |
| 26. Male tibial apophysis serrated | <i>Tasa</i> |
| – Male tibial apophysis non-serrated | 27 |
| 27. Female epigynum with median septum | <i>Philaeus</i> |
| – Female epigynum without median septum | 28 |
| 28. Male palp with 2 tibial apophysis | <i>Asianellus</i> |
| – Male palp with 1 tibial apophysis | 29 |
| 29. Embolus in male palp spiniform | 30 |
| – Embolus in male palp non-spiniform | 31 |
| 30. Embolus in male palp narrow, genital bulb protruded | <i>Euophrys</i> |
| – Embolus in male palp short, genital bulb non-protruded | <i>Hasarius</i> |
| 31. Embolus in male palp long conical, Legs I and II with tibial spines | <i>Hakka</i> |
| – Embolus in male palp thin filiform, Legs I and II with tibial and metatarsal spines | <i>Pseudeuophrys</i> |

Genus *Asianellus* Logunov and Heciak, 1996

San-gil-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (산길깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea absent. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval. Legs subequally developed, each tibia with spines, metatarsi I, II and III. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum rather small, copulatory openings small and widely separated, internal structure usually visible through integument. Males with dorsal scutum, male palp usually with two tibial apophyses, embolus slender and spiral.

Type species: *Asianellus festivus* (C.L. Koch, 1834).

38. *Asianellus festivus* (C.L. Koch, 1834) (Fig. 42, Pl. 9)

San-gil-kkang-chung-geo-mi (산길깡충거미)

- Euophrys festiva* C.L. Koch, 1834, p. 123.
Euophrys striata C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 1.
Pandora striata C.L. Koch, 1850, p. 64.
Attus melanotarsus Grube, 1861, p. 177.
Attus litteratus Simon, 1868, p. 68, 532.
Attus gilvus Simon, 1868, p. 532.
Yllenus festivus Thorell, 1873, p. 379.
Yllenus gilvus Thorell, 1875b, p. 197.
Aelurops festiva Simon, 1876, p. 137.
Aelurops gilvus Simon, 1876, p. 139.
Ictidops festivus Kulczyn'ski, 1884, p. 184.

Aelurillus festivus Bösenberg, 1903, p. 439.

Aelurillus gilvus Reimoser, 1919, p. 111.

Aelurillus festivus Dahl, 1926, p. 48; Simon, 1937, pp. 1227, 1267; Kataoka, 1969, p. 4; Tyschchenko, 1971, p. 80; Prószyński, 1971a, p. 209; 1971d, p. 233; 1971e, p. 375; 1976, p. 148; 1982, p. 274; Miller, 1971, p. 133; Nishikawa, 1977, p. 373; Dunin, 1984, p. 128; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 199; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 222; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 146; Izmailova, 1989, p. 150; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 318; Fuhn and Gherasim, 1995, p. 44; Roberts, 1998, p. 218; Mcheidze, 1997, p. 93.

Phlegra pichoni Schenkel, 1963, p. 438; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 36; Wesolowska, 1981b, p. 153; Hu, 1984, p. 383; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 191.

Phlegra festiva Harm, 1977, p. 69; Weiss, 1979, p. 246; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 46; Prószyński, 1990, p. 282; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 514; Peng et al., 1993, p. 168; Paik, 1985b, p. 47; Zhang, 1987, p. 249; Song et al., 1997, p. 1739; Hu, 2001, p. 404.

Asianellus festivus Logunov and Heciak, 1996, p. 106; Zabka, 1997, p. 38; Metzner, 1999, p. 71; Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999, p. 505; 2001, p. 422; Namkung, 2001, p. 557; 2003, p. 561; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 88; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 92; Trotta, 2005, p. 172; Ono et al., 2009, p. 567.

Male: Body length 6.0–7.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and black. Palp covered with white hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Mogolia, Russia, Europe (Palearctic).

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2♂♂ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 3.vi.1995); 2♀♀, 3♂♂ (Mt. Maebongsan, Gangwon-do: 9.v.1997); 1♂ (Goseong, Gangwon-do: 20.v.1998); 1♀ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 15.iv.2002); 1♂ (Bupyeong, Gyeonggi-do: 29.vii.2008); 1♂ (Geumsan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 5.vi.1995);

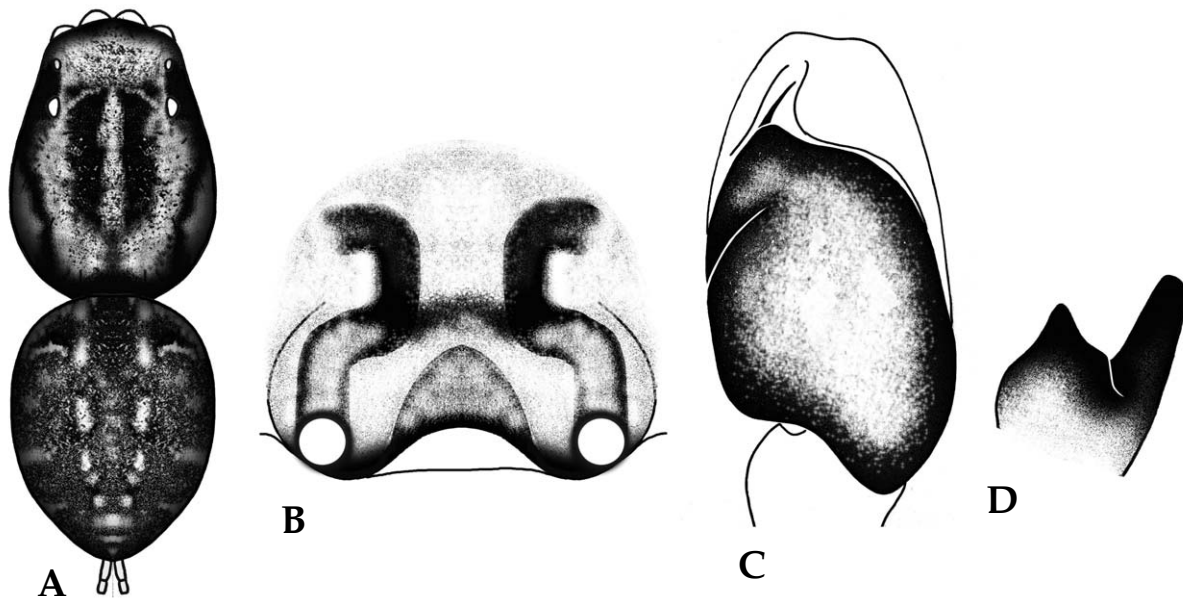


Fig. 42. *Asianellus festivus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

1 ♀ (Janghang, Chungcheongbuk-do: 1.viii.2008); 1 ♀ (Mungyeong, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 19.v.2009); 1 ♀ (Mt. Naejangan, Jeollabuk-do: 30.vii.2010); 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂ (Hwasun, Jeollanam-do: 3.vi.2008); 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Onsusan, Seoul: 3.v.1997).

ECOLOGY: Found on ground of mountainous trails and in grasslands.

Genus *Bristowia* Reimoser, 1934

Geum-o-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (금오강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea present. Clypeus very low. Chelicerae with 3 promarginal teeth and 2 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval. Leg I distinctly longer and thicker than others, tibia and metatarsus I with spines, legs III and IV without spines. Abdomen longer than wide, elongate oval. Female epigynum with circular copulatory openings, internal structure usually visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, embolus straight.

Type species: *Bristowia heterospinosa* Reimoser, 1934.

39. *Bristowia heterospinosa* Reimoser, 1934 (Fig. 43)

Kko-ma-Geum-o-kkang-chung-geo-mi (꼬마금오강충거미)

Bristowia heterospinosa Reimoser, 1934, p. 17; Prószyński, 1984a, p. 14; Zabka, 1985, p. 206; Seo, 1986, p. 24; Peng et al., 1993, p. 30; Ikeda, 1995b, p. 160; Song and Li, 1997, p. 431; Song et al., 1999, p. 506;

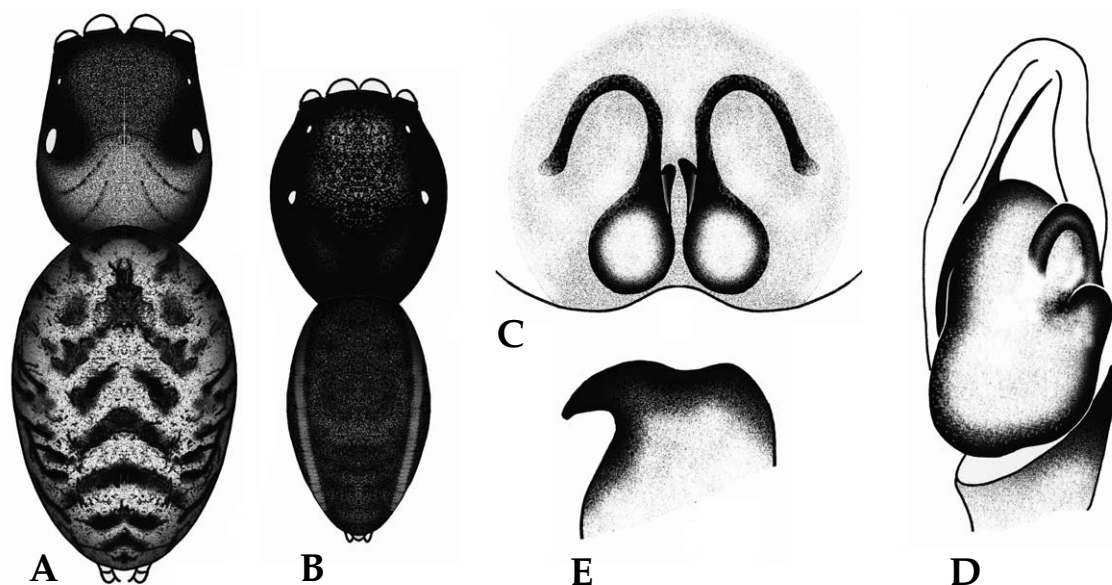


Fig. 43. *Bristowia heterospinosa*. A. female body; B. male body; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Namkung, 2001, p. 586; 2003, p. 590; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 91; Dobroruka, 2004, p. 17; Szüts, 2004, p. 28; Lee et al., 2004, p. 99; Ono et al., 2009, p. 574.

Female: Body length 3.5–4.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, reddish brown. Eye region black, thoracic region with 4–5 pairs of slash patterns. Fovea rather long and distinct. Chelicerae reddish brown with 3 promarginal teeth and 1 fissident on retromargin. Sternum yellowish brown, convex oval with truncated anterior. Legs dark brown, leg I robust and well developed, tarsi yellowish brown, tibiae with long setae and 3 pairs of spines, metatarsi with 2 pairs of big ventral spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, light yellow with dark brown spot anteriorly and several pairs of chevrons posteriorly, margin black.

Male: Body length 3.0–3.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth. Leg I black. Abdomen with a pair of dull yellowish brown stripes laterally and mottled pattern medially.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Vietnam, Indonesia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Jeongeup, Jeollabuk-do: 23.vii.2008); 1 ♀ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 30.vi.2009); 1 ♀ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 17.ix.2008); 2 ♀ ♀ (Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do: 22.viii.2008); 1 ♀ (Ulsan, Gyeongsangnam-do: 24.vii.2008); 1 ♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 17.vi.2002); 1 ♀, 2 ♂ ♂ (Sangju, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 23.iv.2009); 1 ♀ (Janghang, Chungcheongbuk-do: 1.viii.2008); 4 ♀ ♀, 4 ♂ ♂ (Dangjin, Chungcheongnam-do: 25.viii.2008).

ECOLOGY: Considered water preferred spider species, found near coasts and streams.

Genus *Carrhotus* Thorell, 1891

Teol-bo-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (털보깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea present. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum elliptical. Legs I and II robust with scopulae. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum moderately sclerotized, copulatory openings at medial pockets. Males palp with tibial apophysis, embolus narrow and hook shaped, conductor missing.

Type species: *Carrhotus viduus* (C.L. Koch, 1846).

40. *Carrhotus xanthogramma* (Latreille, 1819) (Fig. 44, Pl. 10)

Teol-bo-kkang-chung-geo-mi (털보깡충거미)

Aranea bicolor Walckenaer, 1802, p. 247.

Attus bicolor Walckenaer, 1805, p. 24; Simon, 1868, p. 28.

Salticus xanthogramma Latreille, 1819, p. 103; Blackwall, 1851, p. 401.

Attus xanthogramma Walckenaer, 1826, p. 52.

Dendryphantès mucidus C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 86.

Dendryphantes bicolor Simon, 1864, p. 315.

Euophrys bicolor Simon, 1864, p. 500.

Attus lanipes Simon, 1871, p. 189.

Philaeus bicolor Simon, 1876, p. 49.

Hasarius crinitus Karsch, 1879, p. 86.

Hyctia xanthogramma O.P.-Cambridge, 1881, p. 561.

Philaeus bicolor Bösenberg, 1903, p. 441.

Carrhotus detritus Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 358; Lee, 1966, p. 74; Yaginuma, 1971, p. 105; Hu, 1984, p. 355.

Dendryphantes rubrosquamulatus Dönitz and Strand, in Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 397.

Carrhotus bicolor Lessert, 1910, p. 592; Dahl, 1926, p. 47; Simon, 1937, p. 1238, 1270; Miller, 1971, p. 142; Peng, 1989, p. 158; Mcheidze, 1997, p. 96.

Carrhotus detritus Saito, 1939, p. 40; 1959, p. 148; Yaginuma, 1960, p. 105; 1962, p. 46.

Carrhotus pichoni Schenkel, 1963, p. 444; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 28; 1981, p. 269; Hu, 1984, p. 356.

Carrhotus xanthogramma Prószyński, 1973b, p. 100; 1976, p. 154; 1979, p. 304; Flanczewska, 1981, p. 192; Prószyński and Zochowska, 1981, p. 18; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 50; 1981b, p. 128; Dunin, 1984, p. 130; Guo, 1985, p. 175; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 227; Song, 1987, p. 287; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 49; Zhang, 1987, p. 236; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 146; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 181; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 295; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 494; Maekawa and Ikeda, 1992, p. 103; Peng et al., 1993, p. 38; Zhao, 1993, p. 392; Fuhn and Gherasim, 1995, p. 109; Zabka, 1997, p. 43; Metzner, 1999, p. 142; Song et al., 1999, p. 507, 2001, p. 425; Hu, 2001, p. 376; Namkung, 2001, p. 558; 2003, p. 562; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 92; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 94; Trotta, 2005, p. 173; Wunderlich, 2008, p. 713; Ono et al., 2009, p. 567.

Female: Body length 7.0–9.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Head region black,

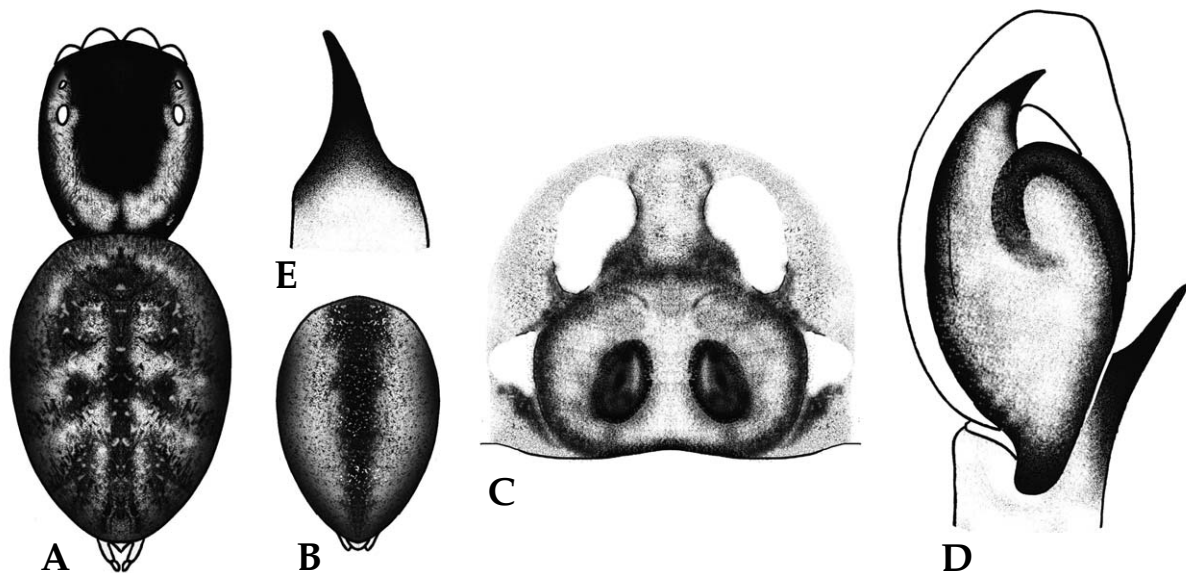


Fig. 44. *Carrhotus xanthogramma*. A. female body; B. male abdomen; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

thoracic region brown, covered with long yellowish brown or brown hairs, 'U' shaped band by yellowish white hairs situated behind head region. Chelicerae blackish brown with 2 promarginal teeth 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum blackish brown with long white hairs, convex elliptica. Legs reddish brown with blackish brown annulations, covered densely with long hairs. Abdomen longer than wide oval, covered densely with yellow and brown hairs, racket shaped black pattern at middle.

Male: Body length 5.0–7.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Carapace black, abdomen with black band at middle.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia, Europe (Palearctic).

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♂ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 3.vi.1995); 1 ♀ (Mt. Maebongsan, Gangwon-do: 9.v.1997); 1 ♂ (Mt. Myeongjisan, Gyeonggi-do: 1.v.1992); 1 ♂ (Mt. Mugapsan, Gyeonggi-do: 31.v.1998); 1 ♀ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 18.vii.2001); 1 ♂ (Geochang, Gyeongsangnam-do: 7.v.1995); 2 ♀ ♀ (Ilbungdongsan, Jeju-do: 6.vi.2001).

ECOLOGY: Found in mountainous shrubberies, bushes and fields, and on grass leaves.

Genus *Euophrys* C.L. Koch, 1834

Beon-gae-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (번개강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, covered with iridescent hairs. Fovea present. Clypeus very low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval. Leg IV longer than others, tibia I without spines, tarsi I, II and III with 1 dorsal trichobothrium, tarsus IV with 2 trichobothria. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, covered with iridescent hairs. Female epigynum with wider epigynal plate, copulatory openings round, internal structure usually visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, bulbus protruded, embolus narrow and spiniform.

Type species: *Euophrys frontalis* (Walckenaer, 1802).

41. *Euophrys kataokai* Ikeda, 1996 (Fig. 45)

Geom-jeong-i-ma-beon-gae-kkang-chung-geo-mi (검정이마번개강충거미)

Euophrys kataokai Ikeda, 1996, p. 33; E. k. Namkung, 2001, p. 587; 2003, p. 591; Ono et al., 2009, p. 583. *Euophrys rontalis* Kataoka, 1977, p. 312; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 239; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 149; Kim et al., 2003, p. 89.

Female: Body length 3.0–4.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, dark brown. Head region black, eye region with white and black hairs. Chelicerae brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellowish brown with black hairs, margin dark. Legs yellowish brown without annulation. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark brown with several spots medially mixed with complicated line patterns laterally.

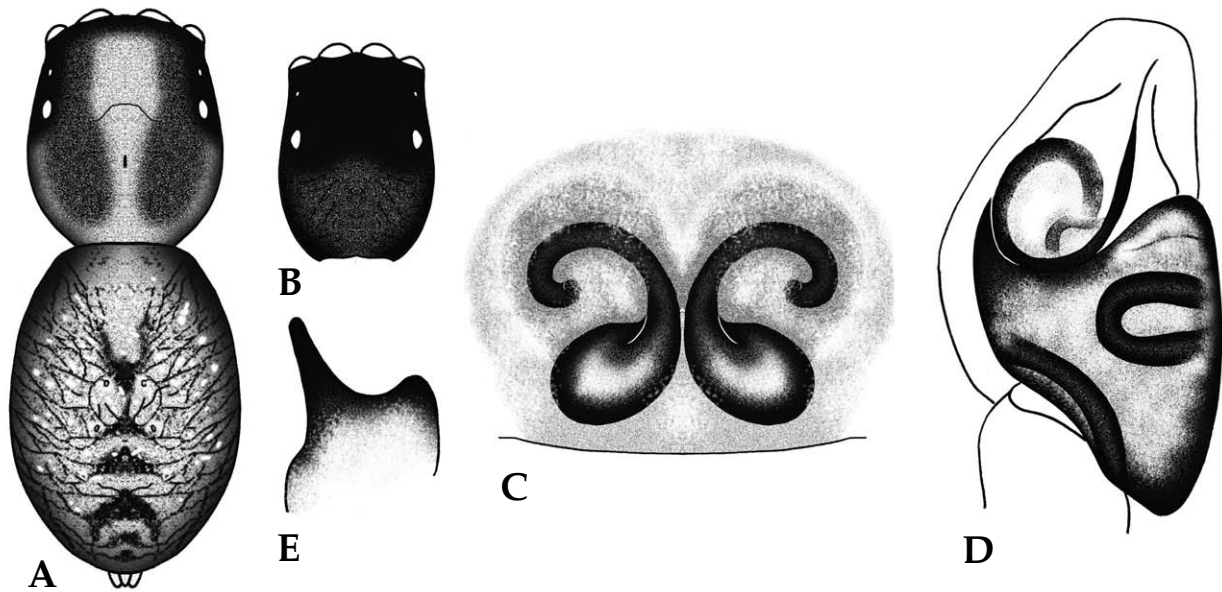


Fig. 45. *Euophrys kataokai*. A. female body; B. male carapace; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Male: Body length 2.5–3.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Head region black. Leg I with black tibia and metatarsus, tibia with long orange red scale hairs ventrally, tibia and metatarsus with black scale hairs dorsally.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Jinbu, Gangwon-do: 15.v.1992); 1♀ (Mt. Geumhaksan, Gangwon-do: 7.vii.1998); 1♂ (Mt. Mugapsan, Gyeonggi-do: 20.v.1996); 1♀ (Goesan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 16.vi.1995); 1♀ (Punggi, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 4.vi.1995); 1♀ (Mungyeong, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 30.vi.1995); 1♂ (Mt. Kwanaksan, Seoul: 29.iv.1997); 2♀ ♀, 1♂ (Mt. Onsusan, Seoul: 3.v.1997).

ECOLOGY: Found in bushes and leaf litter, on ground of stony and mountainous coppices.

Genus *Evarcha* Simon, 1902

Huin-nun-sseop-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (흰눈썹강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea indistinct. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 1 pro-marginal tooth and no tooth on retromargin. Sternum oval. Legs subequal in length or leg III slightly shorter than others. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum with wide central chitinous transverse plate, copulatory openings at medial pockets. Males palp with tibial apophysis bearing 2–3 subordinate processes, embolus broad, moderately long and filiform.

Type species: *Evarcha falcata* (Clerck, 1757).

Key to the species of genus *Evarcha*

1. Male tibial apophysis long with truncated tip *E. proszynskii*
– Male tibial apophysis short with splitted tip 2
2. Thin and bended stripe at middle of abdomen *E. fasciata*
– Abdominal dorsum mottled 3
3. Embolus in male palp pointed *E. albaria*
– Embolus in male palp blunt *E. coreana*

42. *Evarcha albaria* (L. Koch, 1878) (Fig. 46, Pl. 11)

Huin-nun-sseop-kkang-chung-geo-mi (흰눈썹강충거미)

Hasarius albarius L. Koch, 1878, p. 780.

Ergane albifrons Kulczyn'ski, 1895, p. 90.

Evarcha albaria Simon, 1903, p. 697; Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 361; Yaginuma, 1957, p. 58; 1986a, p. 225; Saito, 1959, p. 158; Schenkel, 1963, p. 459; Prószyn'ski, 1973b, p. 104; 1979, p. 307; 1990, p. 136; Matsumoto, 1977, p. 6; Paik and Namkung, 1979, p. 79; Song, 1980, p. 203; 1987, p. 290; Qiu, 1981, p. 12; Hu, 1984, p. 361; Dunin, 1984, p. 131; Guo, 1985, p. 176; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 212; Bohdanowicz and Prószyn'ski, 1987, p. 53; Zhang, 1987, p. 238; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 153; Izmailova, 1989, p. 153; Feng, 1990, p. 199; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 183; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 312; Song et al., 1993, p. 884; Peng et al., 1993, p. 61; Zhao, 1993, p. 395; Ikeda and Saito, 1997, p. 130; Song et al., 1997, p. 1734; Song et al., 1999, p. 509; 2001, p. 427; Namkung, 2001, p. 559; 2003, p. 563; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 94; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 95; Lee et al., 2004, p. 99; Ono et al., 2009, p. 576.

Hyllus lamperti Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 356.

Evarcha albifrons Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 359.

Hasarius lamperti Yaginuma, 1962, p. 46.

Evarcha pichoni Schenkel, 1963, p. 459.

Evarcha alboria Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 30.

Erarcha albaria Wang, 1981, p. 137.

Female: Body length 7.0–8.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Head region black, thoracic region blackish brown, 'U' shaped light brown band along fovea. Chelicerae reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum blackish brown. Legs yellowish brown with blackish brown annulations and long spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown with dark gray narrow stripes and 4–5 transverse stripes, a pair of black spots at distal end.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Carapace lustrous and blackish brown. Eyebrow shaped white transverse pattern situated at front of head region. Cymbium of male palp white.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Mongolia, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 8.vii.1988); 1 ♀ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 24.vi.1995); 1 ♂ (Hwacheon, Gangwon-do: 24.vi.1997); 2 ♂ ♂ (Mt. Maebongsan, Gangwon-do: 22.

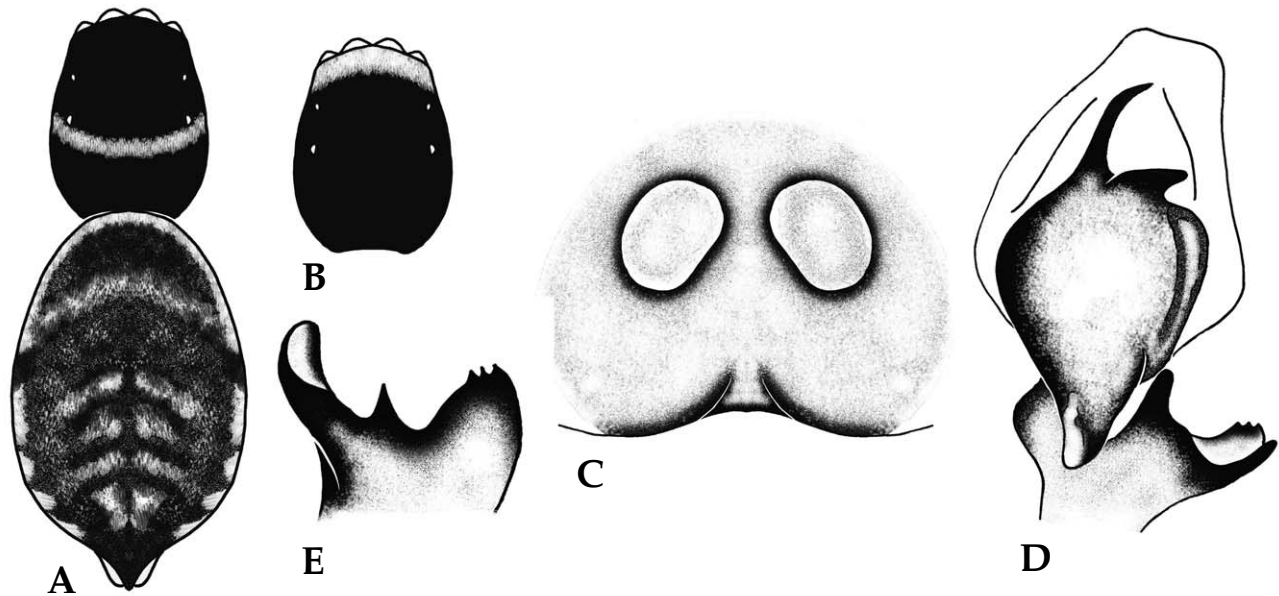


Fig. 46. *Evarcha albaria*. A. female body; B. male carapace; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

viii.1997); 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂ (Goseong, Gangwon-do: 2.vi.1998); 1 ♀ (Pocheon, Gyeonggi-do: 20.v.1997); 1 ♀ (Mt. Mugapsan, Gyeonggi-do: 31.v.1998); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 18.vi.2001); 1 ♂ (Icheon, Gyeonggi-do: 12.x.2012); 1 ♂ (Goesan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 29.vi.1995); 1 ♂ (Chungju, Chungcheongbuk-do: 3.x.2012); 2 ♂♂ (Geumsan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 8.v.1995); 1 ♂ (Andong, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 24.viii.2004); 1 ♀ (Yecheon, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 22.ix.2012); 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Geochang, Gyeongsangnam-do: 5.vi.1995); 13 ♀♀ (Mt. Naejangan, Jeollabuk-do: 10.vi.2008); 6 ♀♀ (Ilbungdongsan, Jeju-do: 6.vi.2001).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found around fields, grasslands and constructions in mountainous terrain.

43. *Evarcha coreana* Seo, 1988 (Fig. 47)

Han-guk-huin-nun-sseop-kkang-chung-geo-mi (한국흰눈썹강충거미)

Evarcha coreana Seo, 1988b, p. 91; Peng et al., 1993, p. 7; Song et al., 1999, p. 510; Namkung, 2001, p. 560; 2003, p. 564; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 95.

Female: Body length 6.5–7.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, dark brown with light grayish brown around fovea. Eye region reddish brown with ‘U’ shaped band by white hairs. Chelicerae reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum brown medially, margin black with white hairs. Legs brown with black annulations, covered with long white and brown hairs, metatarsi and tarsi light. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark grayish brown with mottled pattern by yellow and black hairs, 3–4 yellow slash patterns posteriorly.

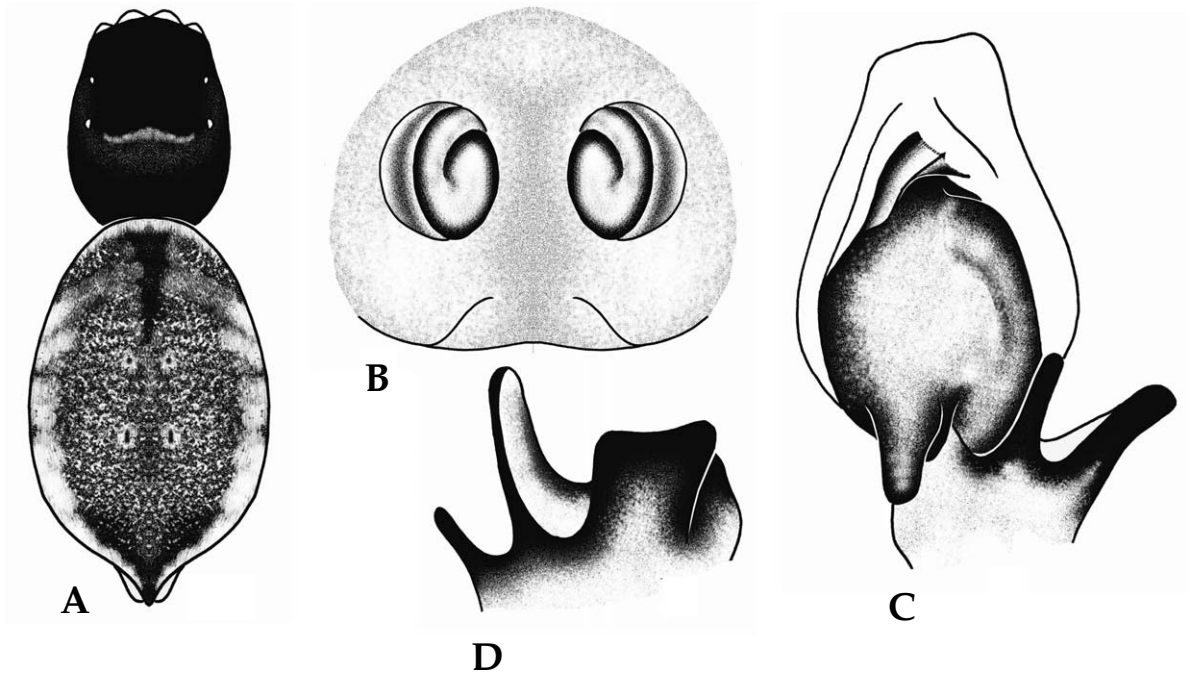


Fig. 47. *Evarcha coreana*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Cymbium of palp covered with white hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Naejongsan, Jeollabuk-do: 3.vii.2009); 1 ♂ (Mt. Naejongsan, Jeollabuk-do: 17.ix.2010).

ECOLOGY: Found around mountainous shrubberies and fields, in bushes and on tree leaves of grasslands.

44. *Evarcha fasciata* Seo, 1992 (Fig. 48)

Jul-huin-nun-sseop-kkang-chung-geo-mi (줄흰눈썹강충거미)

Evarcha fasciata Seo, 1992a, p. 160; Peng, Xie and Kim, 1993, p. 9; Peng et al., 1993, p. 69; Ikeda and Saito, 1997, p. 125; Song et al., 1999, p. 510; Namkung, 2001, p. 561; 2003, p. 565; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 95; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 96; Ono et al., 2009, p. 576.

Female: Body length 6.0–8.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadranular. Head region covered with white hairs, ‘U’ shaped reddish brown band along fovea, thoracic region dark brown.

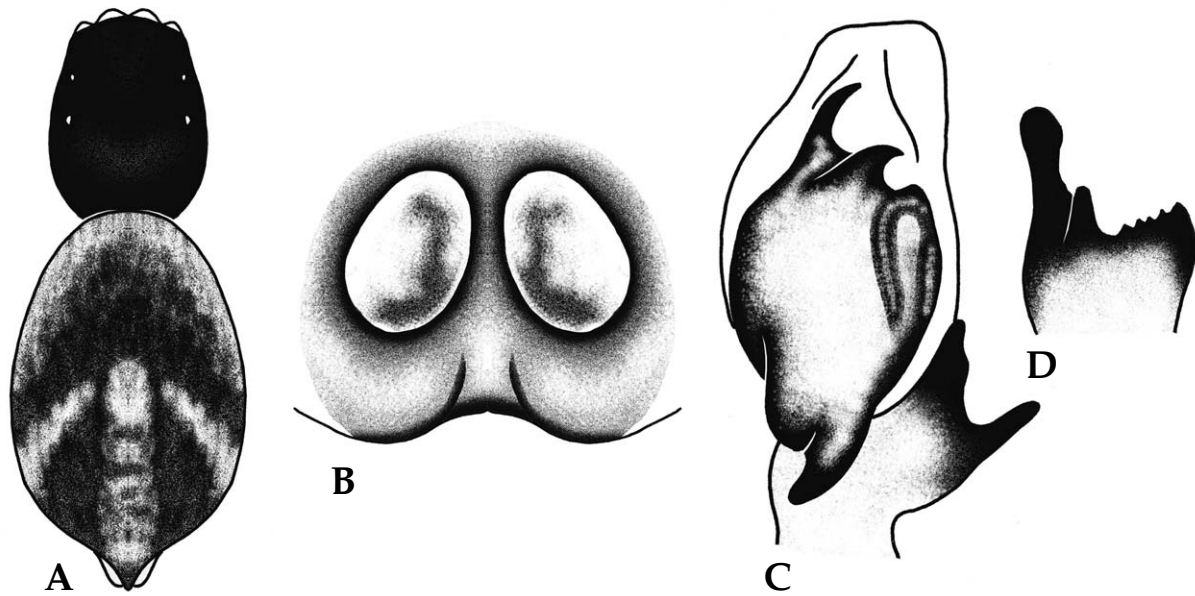


Fig. 48. *Evarcha fasciata*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Chelicerae reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum dark brown with white and black hairs. Legs reddish brown or dark brown with black annulations and thick spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, blackish brown, covered densely with long white and yellow hairs, yellowish brown broken stripe medially, 3–4 vague brown stripes posteriorly, a pair of large and long black spots distally.

Male: Body length 5.0–7.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Cymbium of palp covered densely with long blackish brown hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2♂♂ (Weonju, Gangwon-do Weonju: 4.x.2012); 2♂♂ (Suweon, Gyeonggi-do Suweon: 12.x.2012); 1♂ (Goesan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 12.x.2012); 1♀, 2♂♂ (Mt. Naejongsan, Jeollabuk-do: 17.ix.2008); 6♂♂ (Damyang, Jeollanam-do: 28.ix.2012); 7♂♂ (Haenam, Jeollanam-do: 29.ix.2012); 1♂ (Boseong, Jeollanam-do: 29.ix.2012); 1♂ (Jangseong, Jeollanam-do: 30.ix.2012).

ECOLOGY: Found around shrubs in sunny grasslands.

45. *Evarcha prozyskii* Marusik and Logunov, 1998 (Fig. 49)

Huin-ppyam-kkang-chung-geo-mi (흰뺨강충거미)

Evarcha prozyskii Marusik and Logunov, 1998, p. 101; Song et al., 1999, p. 511; Namkung, 2001, p. 562; 2003, p. 566; Ono et al., 2009, p. 576.

Evarcha falcata Dunin, 1984, p. 132.

Evarcha flammata Yaginuma, 1986, p. 225; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 154.

Evarcha hoyi Peng, 1989, p. 159.

Evarcha falcata hoyi Peng et al., 1993, p. 68.

Female: Body length 7.0–8.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular. Head region lustrous and blackish brown, ‘U’ shaped band by white hairs along fovea, thoracic region dark brown with darker distal part. Chelicerae brown with 2 promarginal teeth 1 retromarginal tooth, covered with white and black hairs. Sternum dark yellowish brown with white hairs, margin black. Legs dark yellowish brown, leg 1 blackest and covered densely with black spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark reddish brown with a pair of bands and several pairs of vague slash patterns laterally, covered with white and black hairs.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Head region with white bands laterally.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia, Europe, Canada, USA.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 5♂♂ (Mt. Naejongsan, Jeollabuk-do: 10.vi.2008); 2♀♀, 2♂♂ (Mt. Naejongsan, Jeollabuk-do: 3.vii.2009); 1♂ (Mt. Naejongsan, Jeollabuk-do: 17.ix.2010).

ECOLOGY: Found around shrubs and in bushes of mountainous regions.

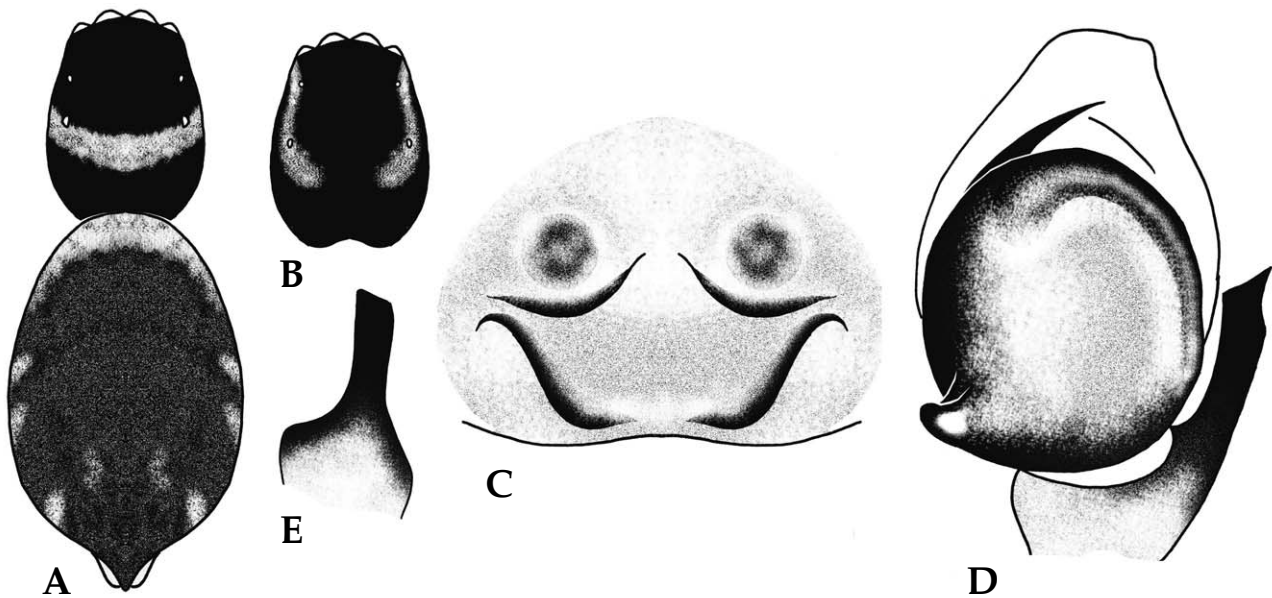


Fig. 49. *Evarcha proshynskii*. A. female body; B. male carapace; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Genus *Hakka* Berry and Prószyński, 2001

Hae-an-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (해안강총거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea present, pitted. Clypeus very low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum elliptical. Leg I and II without spines on metatarsi, tibiae I and II with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, flattened oval. Female epigynum with concave plate, copulatory openings slit shaped. Males palp with tibial apophysis, cymbium and bulbous long, embolus elongate conical.

Type species: *Pseudicius himeshimensis* (Dönitz and Strand, 1906).

46. *Hakka himeshimensis* (Dönitz and Strand, 1906) (Fig. 50, Pl. 12)

Hae-an-kkang-chung-geo-mi (해안강총거미)

Menemerus himeshimensis Dönitz and Strand, in Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 395; Yaginuma, 1960, p. 104; 1971, p. 104; 1986a, p. 234; Hu, 1984, p. 377; 1990, p. 109; Irie, 1985, p. 9; Zhao, 1993, p. 407. *Salticus koreanus* Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 78; Peng, 1989, p. 160; Peng et al., 1993, p. 205; Song et al., 1999, p. 558.

Icius himeshimensis Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 66; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 151; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 300.

Pseudicius himeshimensis Peng et al., 1993, p. 191; Song et al., 1999, p. 542; Namkung, 2001, p. 597; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 126.

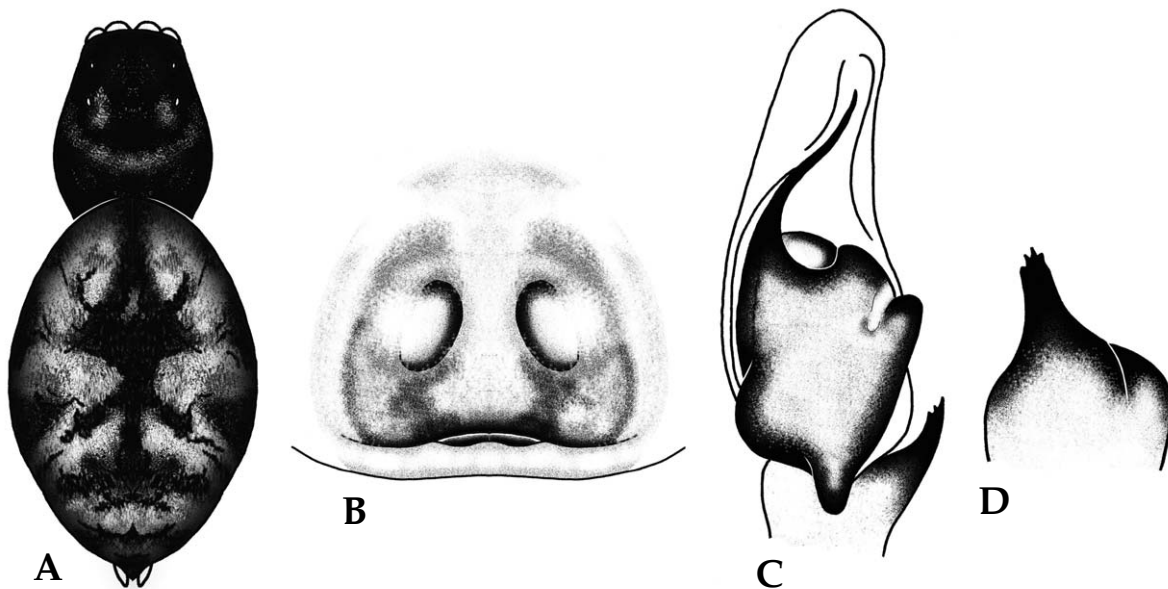


Fig. 50. *Hakka himeshimensis*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Hakka himeshimensis Berry and Prószyński, 2001, p. 202; Prószyński, 2002, p. 239; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 105; Namkung, 2003, p. 601; Ono et al., 2009, p. 570; Kaldari et al., 2011, p. 1.
Hekka himeshimensis Kim et al., 2007, p. 38.

Female: Body length 8.0–10.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, dark brown. Eye region black, thoracic region covered sparsely with white hairs. Chelicerae reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum black, narrow and truncated anteriorly. Legs with blackish brown femora, others reddish brown with black patterns. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, black with irregular grayish white mottled pattern, covered densely with white and brown hairs.

Male: Body length 7.0–8.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Leg I longest. Abdomen with thick white.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: Southern coasts of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 3 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂ (Gapado, Jeju-do: 23.vii.1993).

ECOLOGY: Found near rocks, in cracks of sea dikes, and between gravels of coastal areas.

Genus *Harmochirus* Simon, 1885

Wang-bal-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (왕발깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, widest at middle, head region very high. Fovea present. Clypeus very low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval. Leg I strongly developed with elongated coxae and bulged femora, patella and tibia I with fringe hairs, femora and metatarsi I with slightly curved spines. Abdomen small, longer than wide, oval, dorsal scutum in males. Female epigynum with a central cone, copulatory openings anteriorly, receptacles visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, tegulum flat and round, embolus short and uncoiled.

Type species: *Harmochirus brachiatus* (Thorell, 1877).

47. *Harmochirus insulanus* (Kishida, 1914) (Fig. 51, Pl. 13)

Wang-bal-kkang-chung-geo-mi (왕발깡충거미)

Ballus brachiatus Thorell, 1877, p. 626.

Harmochirus malaccensis Simon, 1885b, p. 441; Thorell, 1892, pp. 68, 336.

Harmochirus nervosus Thorell, 1890, p. 68; 1892c, p. 246.

Harmochirus brachiatus Simon, 1903, p. 867; Saito, 1959, p. 155; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 30; Prószyński, 1984a, pp. 55–5; 1987, p. 59, 108; Hu, 1984, p. 362; Davies and Zabka, 1989, p. 214; Feng, 1990, p. 205; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 304; Song et al., 1993, p. 884; Okuma et al., 1993, p. 79; Barrion and Litsinger, 1995, p. 90; Logunov et al., 1997, p. 5; Song et al., 1999, p. 513; Logunov, 2001, p. 250;

Peng et al., 2002, p. 8; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 96; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 105; Namkung, 2003, p. 585; Lee et al., 2004, p. 99; Prószyński and Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010, p. 166.

Harmochirus bruchiatus Barrion and Litsinger, 1994, p. 285.

Harmochirus insulanus Namkung, 2001, p. 581.

Female: Body length 3.5–5.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, reddish brown or dark brown, margin with dense white hairs. Chelicerae reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum dark brown. Leg I very thick with dark brown femur to tibia and tibia with broad scale hairs ventrally, metatarsus and tarsus dull brown and weakly developed, other legs slender and light yellowish brown. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, reddish brown or dark brown with a pair of stripes anteriolaterally, a pair of transverse white stripes posteriorly.

Male: Body length 2.5–3.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, India, Philippines, Australia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 23.vi.1997); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Suweon, Gyeonggi-do: 29.vi.1998); 1 ♂ (Dangjin, Chungcheongnam-do: 28.vii.2008); 1 ♀ (Janghang, Chungcheongbuk-do: 25.ix.2008); 1 ♀ (Geojedo, Gyeongsangnam-do: 21.vi.1993), 1 ♀ (Punggi, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 28.viii.1995); 2 ♂♂ (Gasan, Gyeongsangnam-do: 9.v.2008); 1 ♀ (Andong, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 30.vii.2009); 1 ♀ (Gyeongsangnam-do, Tongyeong: 12.vi.1993); 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂ (Ulsan, Gyeongsangnam-do: 24.vii.2008); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do: 22.vii.2008); 1 ♀ (Mt. Naejangan, Jeollabuk-do: 3.vii.2009).

ECOLOGY: Found around shrubs, in bushes of mountainous regions and fields.

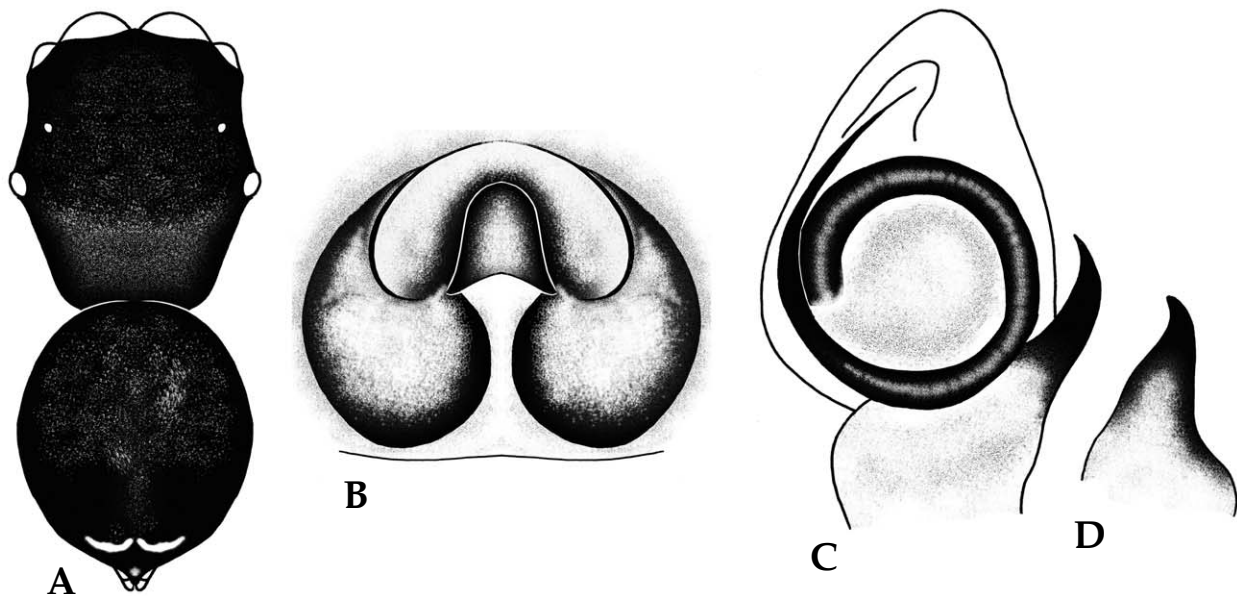


Fig. 51. *Harmochirus insulanus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Genus *Hasarius* Simon, 1871

Cho-seung-dal-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (초승달강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, flat. Fovea indistinct. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum truncated oval. Legs I and II robust, covered with numerous spines. Abdomen longer than wide, broad oval. Female epigynum simple, slightly bulged and sclerotized, copulatory openings at medial pockets. Males palp with tibial apophysis, embolus short and spiniform.

Type species: *Hasarius adansoni* (Audouin, 1826).

48. *Hasarius adansoni* (Audouin, 1826) (Fig. 52)

Cho-seung-dal-kkang-chung-geo-mi (초승달강충거미)

Attus adansonii Audouin, 1826, p. 404.

Attus tardigradus Audouin, 1826, p. 406.

Attus forskaeli Walckenaer, 1837, p. 428.

Attus capito Lucas, 1838, p. 27.

Salticus oraniensis Lucas, 1846, p. 144.

Salticus striatus Lucas, 1853, p. 521.

Salticus ruficapillus Doleschall, 1859, p. 13.

Salticus citus O.P.-Cambridge, 1863, p. 8561.

Attus nigro-fuscus Vinson, 1863, p. 59, 302.

Plexippa nigrofusca Simon, 1864, p. 326.

Plexippus adansoni Simon, 1868, p. 644.

Hasarius adansoni Simon, 1871, p. 330; 1876a, p. 79; 1903a, p. 795; O.P.-Cambridge, 1881, p. 566; Peckham and Peckham, 1886, p. 312; 1896, p. 56; Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 367; Strand, 1918, p. 109; Kaston, 1948, p. 493; Locket and Millidge, 1951, p. 242; Wild, 1955, p. 394; Miller, 1971, p. 138; Braendegaard, 1972, p. 207; Clark and Benoit, 1977, p. 102; Galiano, 1979, p. 33; 1981f, p. 283; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 30; Wanless, in Prószyński, 1983b, p. 297; 1984a, p. 58, 107; 1987, p. 14; 1990, p. 359; 2003, p. 68; Wanless, 1984a, p. 471; Hu, 1984, p. 363; Wanless, 1984b, p. 49; Zabka, 1985, p. 226; 1991c, p. 29; 1997, p. 53; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 222; Wesolowska, 1989, p. 267; Davies and Zabka, 1989, p. 220; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 154; Feng, 1990, p. 206; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 183; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 504; Peng et al., 1993, p. 85; Zhao, 1993, p. 396; Barrion and Litsinger, 1994, p. 288; 1995, p. 92; Kim and Kim, 1996, p. 16; Song et al., 1997, p. 1735; Metzner, 1999, p. 153; Song et al., 1999, p. 513; Namkung, 2001, p. 583; 2003, p. 589; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 98; Trotta, 2005, p. 171; Ledoux, 2007, p. 24; Wunderlich, 2008, p. 714; Ono et al., 2009, p. 567; Jastrzebski, 2010, p. 321; Prószyński and Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010, p. 168; Saaristo, 2010, p. 182.

Eris niveipalpis Gerstäcker, 1873, p. 477.

Salticus scabellatus Butler, 1876, p. 441; 1878a, p. 507.

Plexippus ardelio Thorell, 1877, p. 603.

Hasarius citus O.P.-Cambridge, 1878, p. 127.

Euophrys nigriceps Taczanowski, 1878, p. 288.

Jotus albocircumdatatus L. Koch, 1880, p. 1250.

Hasarius garetti Keyserling, 1881, p. 1289.

Ergane signata Keyserling, 1890, p. 263.

Cyrba picturata Karsch, in Lendl, 1898, p. 561.

Cyrene fusca F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1901a, p. 238.

Hasarius albocircumdatatus Simon. 1903a, p. 795; Saaristo, 1978, p. 111.

Sidusa borealis Banks, 1904, p. 116; Peckham and Peckham, 1909, p. 593; Muma, 1944, p. 12.

Evarcha longipalpis Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 361.

Phiale fusca Petrunkevitch, 1911, p. 690.

Tachyskarthmos annamensis Hogg, 1922, p. 310.

Nebridia borealis Kaston, 1945, p. 16.

Jacobia brauni Schmidt, 1956, p. 150.

Vitia albipalpis Marples, 1957, p. 390.

Cyrba picturata Prószyński, 1983b, p. 283.

Female: Body length 6.0–8.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, dark reddish brown, ‘U’ shaped brown band along cervical groove. Eye region black. Chelicerae dark reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 fissident on retromargin. Sternum light yellow, margin with fine black hairs. Legs reddish brown with black annulations, covered densely with white hairs and spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark red with reddish brown band and 4–5 vague slash patterns posteriorly. Venter yellow with scattered grayish brown spots.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Carapace with ‘U’ shaped white band along cervical furrow. Abdomen with white transverse band anteriorly and a pair of white spots at distal end.

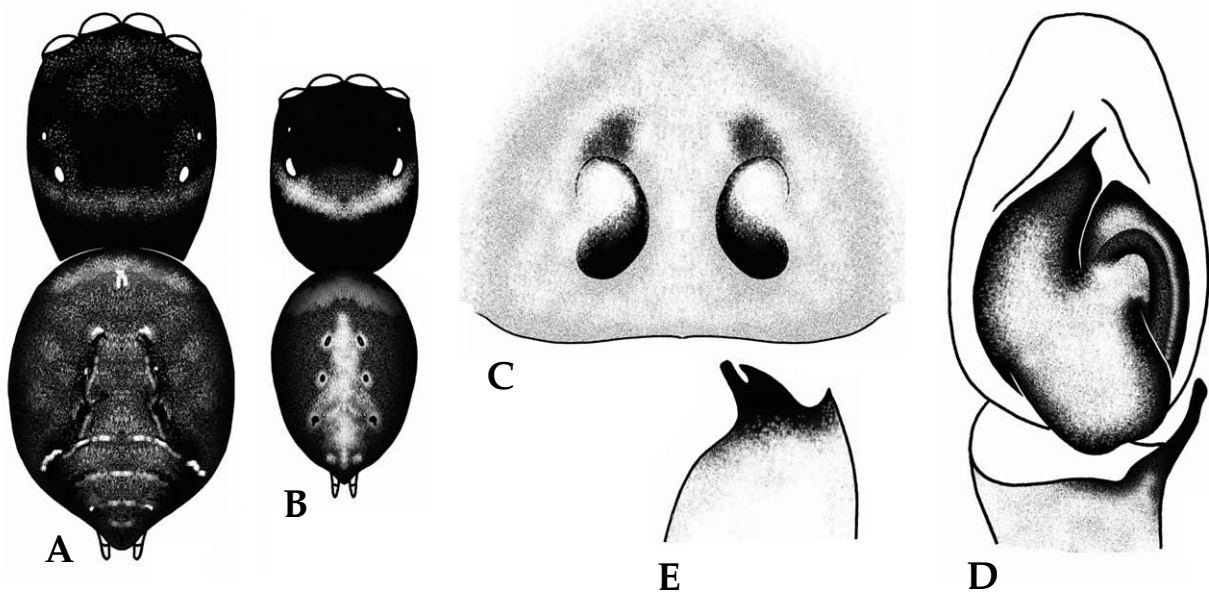


Fig. 52. *Hasarius adansoni*. A. female body; B. male body; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Vietnam, Europe (Cosmopolitan).

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀ (Haenam, Jeollanam-do: 26.vi.2000).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found around sea dikes and constructions.

Genus *Helicius* Zabka, 1981

Gol-pul-mu-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (골풀무강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, elongated rectangular. Fovea indistinct. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum shield shape. Leg I robust with black stripe on venter of femur to tibia, each segment with annulations. Abdomen longer than wide, elongated oval. Female epigynum sclerotized and bulged, internal structure usually visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, bulbus pouch shaped and protruded, embolus short and pointed.

Type species: *Helicius cylindratus* (Karsch, 1879).

Key to the species of genus *Helicius*

1. A pair of stripes along thoracic margin *H. cylindratus*
 – No pattern along thoracic margin 2
2. Four transverse stripes on abdominal dorsum *H. chikunii*
 – Several zigzag-shaped stripes on abdominal dorsum *H. yaginumai*

49. *Helicius chikunii* (Logunov and Marusik, 1999) (Fig. 53)

An-myeon-gol-pul-mu-kkang-chung-geo-mi (안면골풀무강충거미)

Pseudicius chikunii Logunov and Marusik, 1999, p. 25.

Helicius chikunii Logunov and Marusik, 2000, p. 268; Ono et al., 2009, p. 568.

Helicius chikuni Jang, Choe and Kim, 2007, p. 100.

Female: Body length about 3.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, blackish brown, covered with long white scale hairs. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellowish brown. Legs yellow with brown annulations, all femora and tibia of leg I brown. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish gray with 4 yellow transverse stripes. Venter yellowish gray with a pair of round yellow spots at front of spinnerets.

Male: Described by Ono et al., (2009).

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, Russia.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀ ♀ (Hongseong, Chungcheongnam-do: 25.viii.2011).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found in bushes of coastal areas.

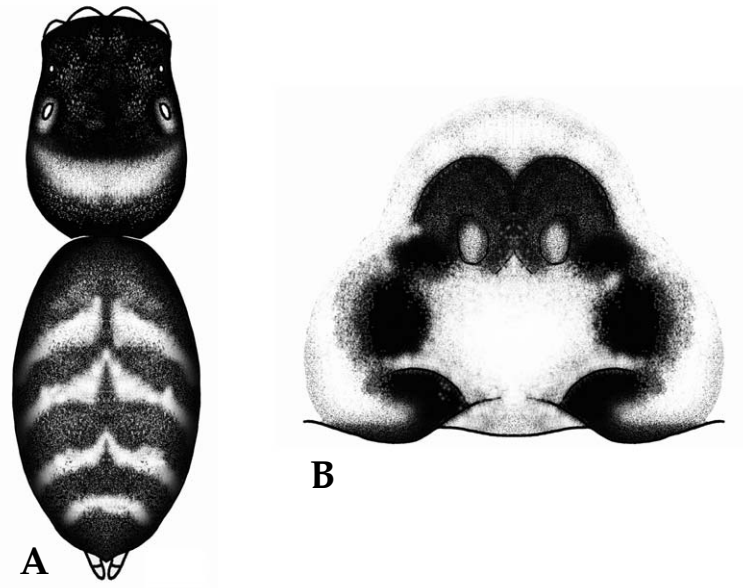


Fig. 53. *Helicius chikunii*. A. female body; B. female epigynum.

50. *Helicius cylindratus* (Karsch, 1879) (Fig. 54)

Gal-saek-gol-pul-mu-kkang-chung-geo-mi (갈색골풀무강충거미)

Maevia cylindrata Karsch, 1879, p. 84.

Telamonia cylindrata Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 331.

Helicius cylindrata Zabka, 1981b, p. 38; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 240; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 158.

Helicius cylindratus Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 61; Namkung, 2001, p. 599; 2003, p. 603; Ono et al., 2009, p. 568.

Female: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, dark brown, covered with yellow and brown hairs. Head region darker with a pair of light yellowish brown stripes at lower part. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum grayish yellow. Legs yellow, leg I with black stripe at femur to tibia ventrally, each segment with dark brown annulations. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, reddish brown with dark brown bands 5–6 chevrons. Venter grayish yellow.

Male: Body length 3.0–4.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2♂♂, 1♀ (Haenam, Jeollanam-do: 26.vi.2000).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found on grass leaves and in mountainous coppices.

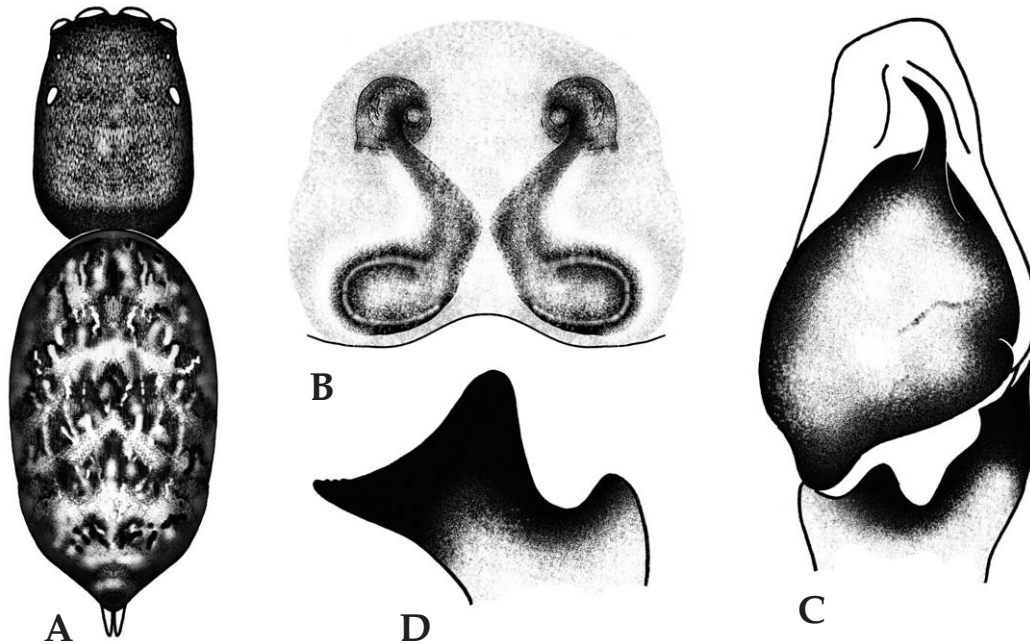


Fig. 54. *Helicius cylindratus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

51. *Helicius yaginumai* Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987 (Fig. 55)
Gol-pul-mu-kkang-chung-geo-mi (골풀무강충거미)

Helicius yaginumai Prószyński, 1976, p. 154; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 63; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 158; Namkung, 2001, p. 600; 2003, p. 604; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 99; Lee et al., 2004, p. 99; Ono et al., 2009, p. 568.

Helicius sp. Yaginuma, 1986, p. 240.

Helicius sp. Paik, 1987, p. 4.

Female: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, silvery white, covered with grayish white hairs. Chelicerae brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum dull brown. Legs yellowish white, leg I with black stripe at femur to tibia ventrally, each segment with dark brown annulations. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish white with grayish brown cardiac pattern anteriomedially and several zigzag shaped transverse bands. Venter yellow.

Male: Body length 3.0–4.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Palp black.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Gariwangsan, Gangwon-do: 6.viii.2009); 2 ♀ ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 17.ix.2010).

ECOLOGY: Found around shrubs and in grasslands and bushes of mountainous regions.

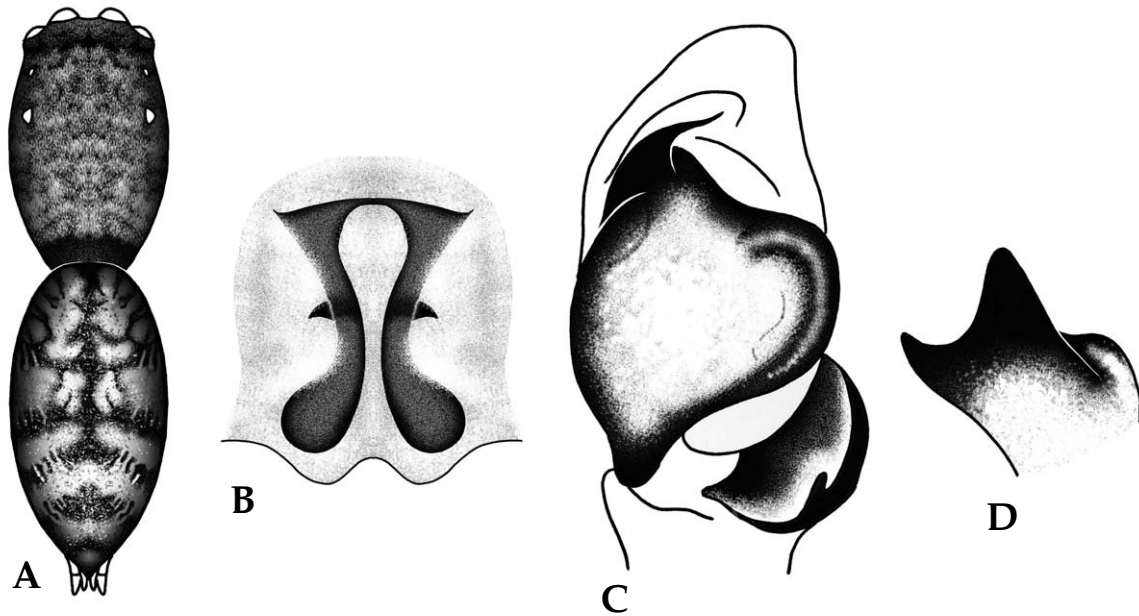


Fig. 55. *Helicium yaginumai*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Genus *Heliophanus* C.L. Koch, 1833

Haet-nim-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (햇님깡충거미속)

Body black. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, widest posteriorly, covered with iridescent scale hairs. Fovea present, pitted. Clypeus very low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval. Legs with metatarsal spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, covered with iridescent scale hairs. Female epigynum surrounded sclerotized rim, copulatory openings situated laterally. Males palp with femoral and tibial apophysis, bulbous protruded, embolus pointed without conductor.

Type species: *Heliophanus cupreus* (Walckenaer, 1802).

Key to the species of genus *Heliophanus*

1. Legs black, femoral apophysis in male palp thick and bifurcated *H. lineiventris*
- Legs yellowish brown, femoral apophysis in male palp large and pointed *H. ussuricus*

52. *Heliophanus lineiventris* Simon, 1868 (Fig. 56)

Jul-mu-nui-haet-nim-kkang-chung-geo-mi (줄무늬햇님깡충거미)

Heliophanus lineiventris Simon, 1868, p. 688; 1876a, p. 158; Chyzer and Kulczyn'ski, 1891, p. 9; Kraus, 1955, p. 392; Vilbaste, 1969, p. 141; Cantarella, 1974, p. 164; Prószyński, 1976, p. 154; 1979, p. 309;

1982, p. 283; Flanczewska, 1981, p. 204; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 54; 1986, p. 216; Dunin, 1984, p. 132; Song, 1987, p. 291; Paik, 1987, p. 6; Thaler, 1987, p. 396; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 504; Peng et al., 1993, p. 92; Rakov and Logunov, 1997, p. 91; Efimik et al., 1997, p. 90; Bellmann, 1997, p. 222; Metzner, 1999, p. 107; Sacher and Metzner, 1999, p. 38; Song et al., 1999, p. 514; Namkung, 2001, p. 595; 2003, p. 599; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 100; Ono et al., 2009, p. 571.

Heliophanus miles Simon, 1878b, p. 209.

Heliophanus semipullatus Denis, 1953, p. 90; 1957, p. 285.

Heliophanus pouzdranensis Miller, 1958, p. 152; 1971, p. 145; Fuhn and Gherasim, 1995, p. 138.

Heliophanus albonotatus Denis, 1962, p. 81; 1964, p. 104.

Heliophanus flavipes Hu, 1984, p. 365.

Female: Body length 5.5–7.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, purplish black brown. Eye region black with dense scale hairs. Chelicerae dark brown with 2 promarginal teeth 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum blackish brown. Legs yellowish brown, femora and patellae slightly black dorsally, tibiae with 2–3 pairs of ventral spines, metatarsi with 2 pairs of ventral spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, black with narrow white stripe, a pair of yellowish white spots at distal end.

Male: Body length 4.5–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Mongolia, Russia, Europe (Palearctic).

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Mt. Godaesan, Gangwon-do: 2.x.2002); 1 ♂ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 27.v.2010); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Boryeong, Chungcheongnam-do: 16.x.1995); 2 ♀ ♀, 3 ♂ ♂ (Punggi, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 4.vi.1995); 1 ♀ (Yecheon, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 20.vii.2009).

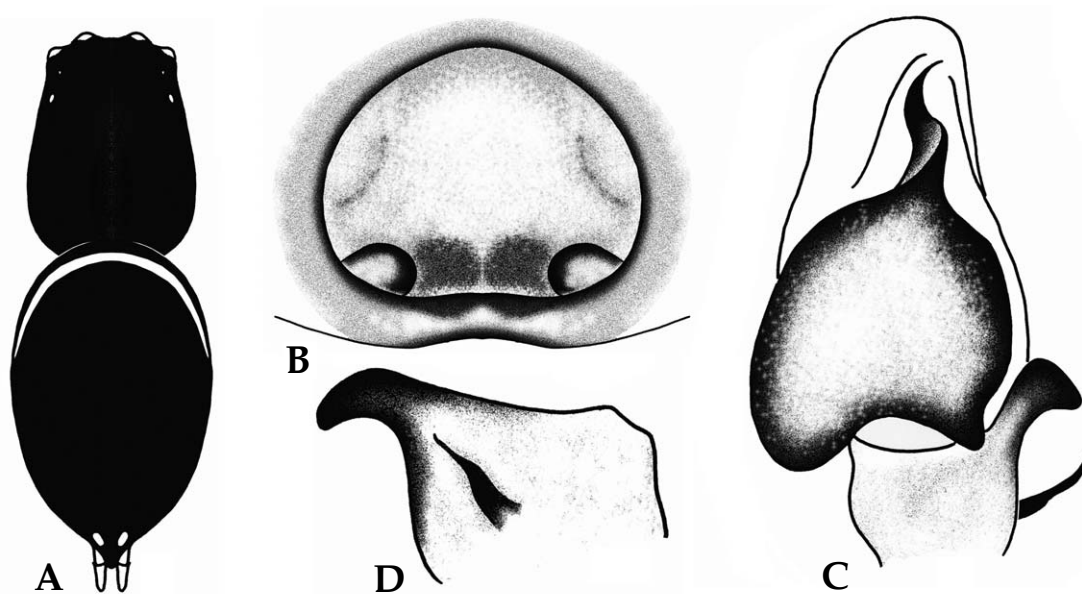


Fig. 56. *Heliophanus lineiventris*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

ECOLOGY: Found in bushes, between stones near streams and on ground of mountainous regions.

53. *Heliophanus ussuricus* Kulczyn'ski, 1895 (Fig. 57, Pl. 15)

U-su-ri-haet-nim-kkang-chung-geo-mi (우수리햇님강충거미)

Heliophanus ussuricus Kulczyn'ski, 1895, p. 51; Prószyński, 1979, p. 310; 1982, p. 285; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 55; 1986, p. 43; Dunin, 1984, p. 133; Paik, 1985b, p. 46; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 203; Matsuda, 1986, p. 87; Song, 1987, p. 292; Paik, 1987, p. 8; Zhang, 1987, p. 239; Wesolowska and Marusik, 1990, p. 92; Peng et al., 1993, p. 94; Song et al., 1999, p. 514; 2001, p. 433; Namkung, 2001, p. 596; 2003, p. 600; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 101; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 106; Ono et al., 2009, p. 572.

Heliophanus cupreus Hu, 1984, p. 364.

Female: Body length 3.5–4.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, dark brown. Eye region lustrous and black with fine blackish brown hairs. Chelicerae brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum dark brown. Legs yellowish brown, femora to tibiae with dark brown band, metatarsi and tarsi yellowish brown. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark brown with narrow white stripe.

Male: Body length 2.5–3.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Mongolia, Russia.

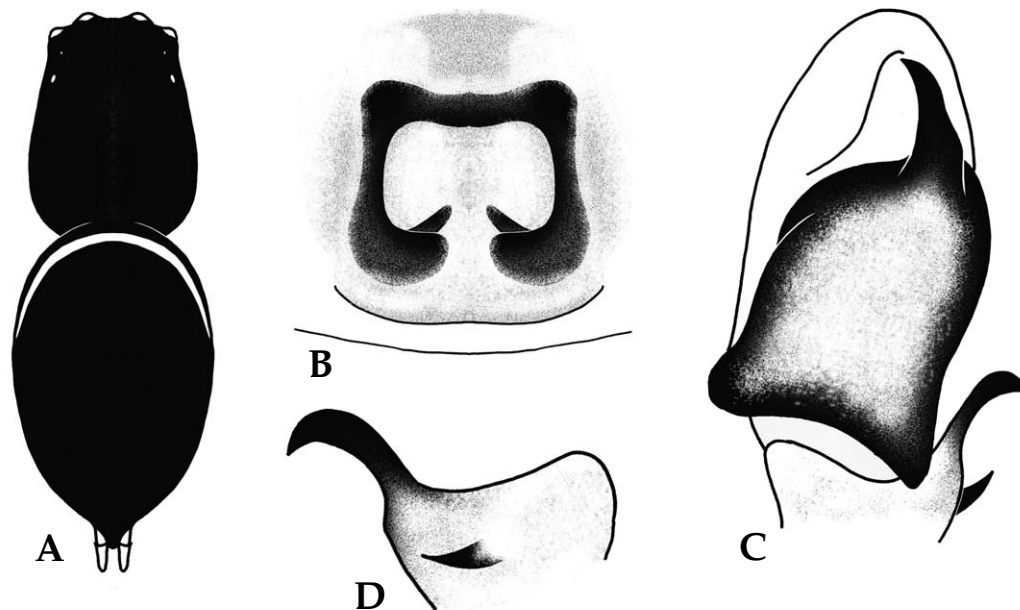


Fig. 57. *Heliophanus ussuricus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Mt. Daeseongsan, Gangwon-do: 20.v.1997); 1 ♀ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 18.vii.2001); 1 ♀ (Chunyang, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 20.iv.1989); 1 ♂ (Sangju, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 4.vi.2009); 1 ♂ (Jangsu, Jeollabuk-do: 6.x.1998); 7 ♀ ♀ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 18.vi.2010); 1 ♀ (Buamdong, Seoul: 12.iv.1997).

ECOLOGY: Found on tree leaves and in bushes of mountainous regions, fields, and grasslands.

Genus *Laufeia* Simon, 1889

Ek-seu-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (엑스강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, elongated rectangular. Fovea present, pitted. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 fissident on retromargin. Sternum shield shape. Legs I and II with spines on tibiae and metatarsi. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dorsal scutum present. Female epigynum sclerotized and bulged, copulatory openings situated anteriorly, receptacles visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, bulbous pouch shaped and protruded, embolus twisted with branched projection, conductor long and curved.

Type species: *Laufeia aenea* Simon, 1889.

54. *Laufeia aenea* Simon, 1889 (Fig. 58)

Ek-seu-kkang-chung-geo-mi (엑스강충거미)

Laufeia aenea Simon, 1889, p. 249; Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 370; Yaginuma, 1960, p. 105; 1971, p. 105; 1986a, p. 240; Prószyński, 1976, p. 150; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 74; Ikeda, 1998, p. 38; Namkung, 2001, p. 578; 2003, p. 582; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 102; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 107; Ono et al., 2009, p. 585; Prószyński and Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012, p. 51.

Female: Body length about 4.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, dark brown, covered with white hairs. Eye region and thoracic region with black margin. Chelicerae dark reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 fissident on retromargin. Sternum yellowish brown with sparse black hairs. Legs yellowish brown, femora with 2 black annulations, tibiae and metatarsi with a black annulation, tibiae and metatarsi with a pair of long ventral spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark gray with scattered small brown spots and 5–6 brown chevrons. Venter dull yellow.

Male: Body length about 3.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Buan, Jeollanam-do: 18.viii.2005).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found around trees of mountainous regions.

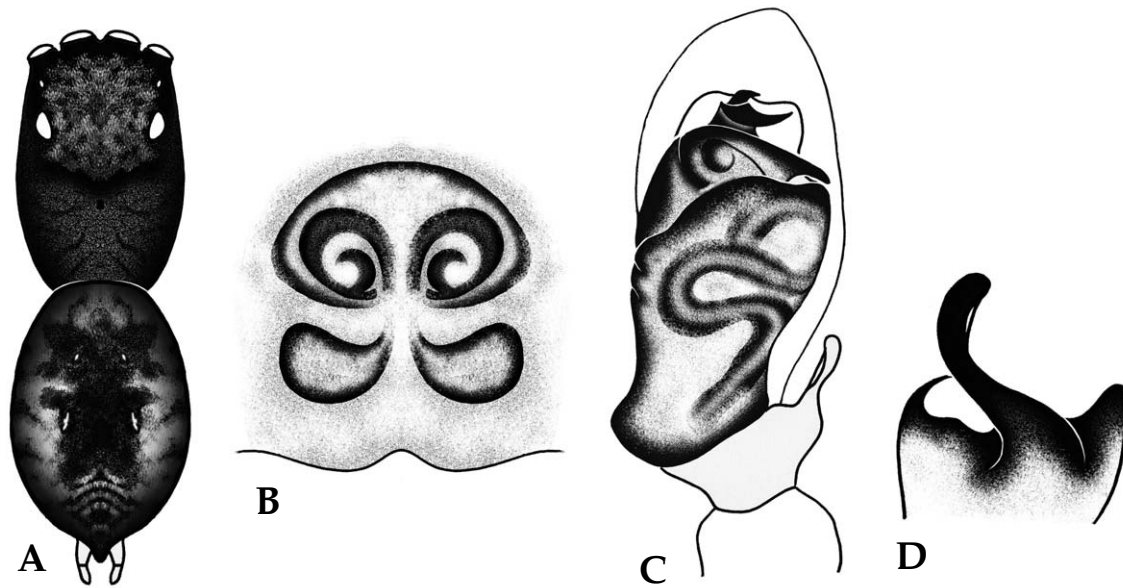


Fig. 58. *Lafeia aenea*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Genus *Marpissa* C.L. Koch, 1846

Wang-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (왕강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, flat. Fovea conspicuous. Clypeus low. Chelicerae small with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum suboval. Leg I longer and thicker than others, all tarsi without scopula, tibia I with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, elongated oval, flat. Female epigynum heavily sclerotized, epigynal pockets absent, copulatory openings situated posteriorly, internal structure usually visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, cymbium flat and round with curved tip, lateral cymbial process present, embolus coiled and filiform.

Type species: *Marpissa muscosa* (Clerck, 1757).

Key to the species of genus *Marpissa*

1. Abdominal dorsum with 4 transverse stripes *M. pulla*
 – Abdominal dorsum without transverse stripe 2
2. Abdominal dorsum with large folium *M. milleri*
 – Abdominal dorsum with broad longitudinal band *M. pomatia*

55. *Marpissa milleri* (Peckham and Peckham, 1894) (Fig. 59)

Wang-kkang-chung-geo-mi (왕강충거미)

Marptusa millerii Peckham and Peckham, 1894, p. 91.

Marptusa dybowskii Kulczyn'ski, 1895, p. 63.

Marpissa milleri Simon, 1901, p. 603; Prószyński, 1973b, p. 116; 1976, p. 155; Logunov, 1999, p. 37; Namkung, 2001, p. 570; 2003, p. 574; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 103; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 108; Ono et al., 2009, p. 578.

Marpissa dybowskii Simon, 1901, p. 603; Prószyński, 1979, p. 311; Wesolowska, 1981b, p. 138; Dunin, 1984, p. 135; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 228; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 77; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 155; Peng et al., 1993, p. 111; Song et al., 1999, p. 533.

Marpissa römeri Strand, in Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 346.

Marpissa magna Kishida, 1910, p. 3.

Maevia nigrifrontis Saito, 1939, p. 41; 1959, p. 155.

Marpissa roemeri Yaginuma, 1960, p. 107; 1971, p. 107; Zhou et al., 1983, p. 160.

Marpissa koreanica Schenkel, 1963, p. 420.

Female: Body length 10.0–12.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, flat. Head region blackish brown, thoracic region reddish brown with dense white and black hairs, margin black. Chelicerae reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellowish brown with narrow front. Legs yellowish brown with blackish brown annulations and dense fine hairs, leg I and II with 3–4 pairs of tibial spines and 2 pairs of metatarsal spines ventrally. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, flat, blackish brown with dense white and black hairs, grayish black mottled folium covered whole dorsum.

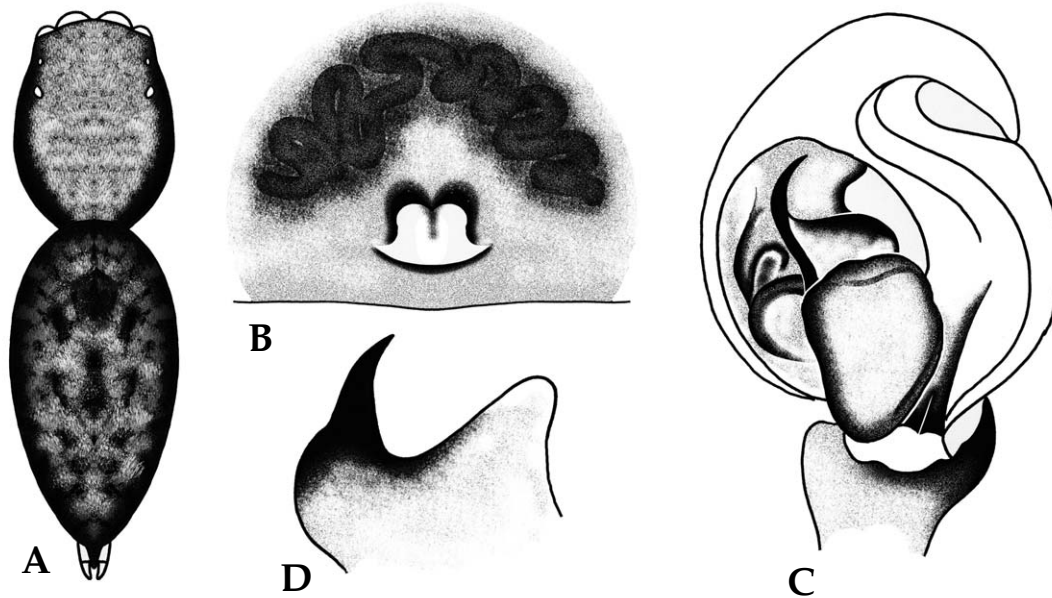


Fig. 59. *Marpissa milleri*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Male: Body length 8.0–10.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Palp black.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 10.vi.2008).

ECOLOGY: Somewhat rare species found on tree stumps and wall of constructions in mountainous regions and fields.

56. *Marpissa pomatia* (Walckenaer, 1802) (Fig. 60)

Daeng-gi-kkang-chung-geo-mi (댕기강충거미)

Aranea pomatia Walckenaer, 1802, p. 244.

Attus pomatius Walckenaer, 1805, p. 25.

Salticus xanthogramma Latreille, 1819, p. 103.

Marpissus pomatia Simon, 1868, p. 19.

Marpissus monachus Simon, 1868, p. 23.

Marpissus blackwalli Simon, 1868, p. 24.

Attus promptus Simon, 1871, p. 213.

Marpessa pomatia Thorell, 1873, p. 368.

Euophrys prompta Thorell, 1873, p. 423.

Marpessa blackwallii Thorell, 1873, p. 423.

Marpissa pomatia Simon, 1876, p. 26; 1901a, p. 595; 1937, pp. 1208, 1261; Becker, 1882, p. 17; Lessert, 1910, p. 578; Kekenbosch, 1961, p. 12; Vilbaste, 1969, p. 149; Braendegaard, 1972, p. 148; Prószyński, 1976, p. 155; 1979, p. 312; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 34; Harm, 1981, p. 288; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 68; 1981b, p. 141; Zhou et al., 1983, p. 159; Dunin, 1984, p. 135; Hu, 1984, p. 374; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 229; 1986a, p. 229; Hansen, 1986, p. 108; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 88; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 155; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 508; Peng et al., 1993, p. 112; Wesolowska and Czajka, 1994, p. 271; Roberts, 1995, p. 190; 1998, p. 202; Fuhn and Gherasim, 1995, p. 171; Zabka, 1997, p. 64; Song et al., 1999, p. 534; Logunov, 1999, p. 40; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 104; Ono et al., 2009, p. 578.

Marptusa pomatia Chyzer and Kulczynski, 1891, p. 16.

Marpissa sibirica Prószyński, 1976, p. 51.

Female: Body length 6.0–7.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, dark yellowish brown with scattered white hairs, ‘U’ shaped yellow band along fovea but vague, flat with steeply sloped posterior part. Chelicerae dark yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum black. Legs yellowish brown with black bands and mottled patterns, annulations vague, leg I with 4 pairs of tibial spines and leg II with 3 pairs of tibial spines ventrally. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, dull brown with a pair of spots by white hairs anteriorly, yellowish brown longitudinal band medially and 5–6 pairs of slash patterns.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Thoracic region with a pair of irregular white spots laterally.

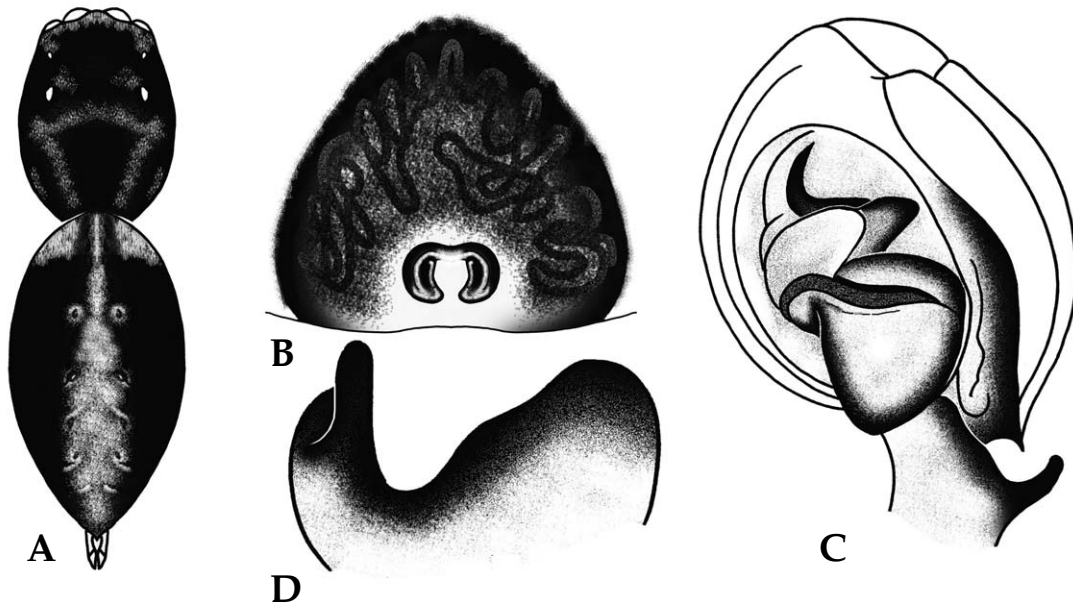


Fig. 60. *Marpissa pomatia*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia (Palearctic).

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂ (Wando, Jeollanam-do: 11.vi.1992).

ECOLOGY: Found in bushes, leaf litter, and between stone piles near streams in mountainous regions and fields.

57. *Marpissa pulla* (Karsch, 1879) (Fig. 61, Pl. 16)

Sa-cheung-kkang-chung-geo-mi (사층강층거미)

Marptusa pulla Karsch, 1879, p. 87.

Menemerus pulla Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 348; Strand, 1918, p. 88, 103; Yaginuma, 1960, p. 104.

Menemerus pullus Namkung, 1964, p. 44; Lee, 1966, p. 73; Yaginuma, 1971, p. 104.

Marpissa pulla Prószyński, 1976, p. 155; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 34; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 68; 1981b, p. 141; Hu, 1984, p. 374; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 229; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 88; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 155; Peng et al., 1993, p. 114; Song et al., 1999, p. 534; Logunov, 1999, p. 42; Namkung, 2001, p. 571; 2003, p. 575; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 104; Ono et al., 2009, p. 578.

Female: Body length 6.0–7.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, blackish brown with scattered white hairs, ‘U’ shaped yellow band along fovea, flat with steeply sloped posterior part. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum black with light longitudinal stripe medially. Legs with black femora, other legs yellowish brown with dark brown annulations, leg I with 4 pairs of tibial spines and leg II with 3 pairs of tibial spines

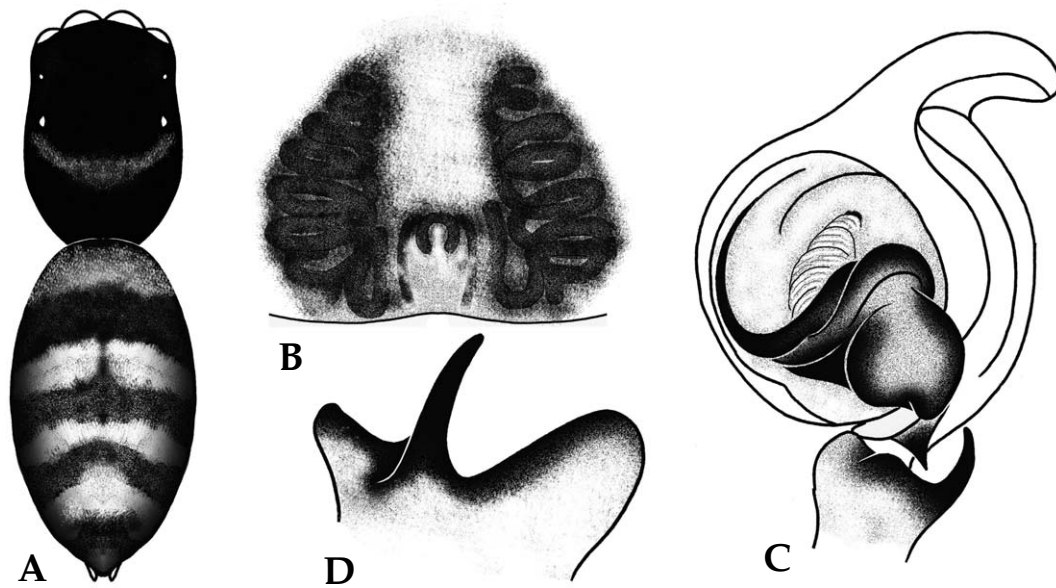


Fig. 61. *Marpissa pulla*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

ventrally. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, dark brown with band by white hairs, 4 orange yellow transverse bands medially.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Head region with orange yellow transverse band anteriorly, thoracic region with a pair of white spots laterally.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Russia.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Mt. Sokrisan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 29.vii.1994); 2 ♂♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 10.vi.2008); 3 ♂♂ (Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do: 10.vi.2008); 1 ♀ (Wando, Jeollanam-do: 11.vi.1992).

ECOLOGY: Found in bushes, leaf litter, and between stone piles near streams in mountainous regions and fields.

Genus *Mendoza* Peckham and Peckham, 1894

Sal-git-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (살깃깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, elongated rectangular. Fovea present. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum suboval. Leg I long, robust and strongly developed, all femora with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, cylindrical. Female epigynum simple and poorly sclerotized with median septum, epigynal pockets absent. Males palp with tibial apophysis, cymbial process present, bulbus pouch shaped, embolus short and strong.

Type species: *Mendoza canestrinii* (Ninni, 1868).

Key to the species of genus *Mendoza*

1. Abdominal dorsum with 3 longitudinal stripes extended to end of abdomen 2
 - Abdominal dorsum with 3 longitudinal stripes extended to 2/3 of abdomen and a pair of spots, 4 pairs of large and small spots in male *M. pulchra*
2. Abdominal dorsum without pattern *M. canestrinii*
 - Abdominal dorsum with 2 transverse stripes and 2 pairs of spots *M. elongata*

58. *Mendoza canestrinii* (Ninni, 1868) (Fig. 62, Pl. 17)

Su-geom-eun-kkang-chung-geo-mi (수검은강충거미)

Marpissa canestrinii Ninni, in Canestrini and Pavesi, 1868, p. 866; Prószyński, 1976, p. 155; Hansen, 1985, p. 205; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 76; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 508; Logunov and Rakov, 1998, p. 125; Metzner, 1999, p. 138; Song et al., 1999, p. 533.

Marpissus canestrinii Simon, 1871, p. 129.

Attus eurinus Simon, 1871, p. 135.

Marpessa obscura Kroneberg, 1875, p. 46.

Hycitia canestrinii Simon, 1876, p. 21; Chyzer and Kulczynski, 1891, p. 19.

Attus memorabilis O.P.-Cambridge, 1876, p. 618.

Icius magister Karsch, 1879, p. 83.

Mendoza memorabilis Peckham and Peckham, 1894, p. 105.

Pseudicius cognatus Peckham and Peckham, 1894, p. 112.

Mithion canestrinii Simon, 1901, p. 603; 1937, p. 1213, 1263; Fuhn and Gherasim, 1995, p. 175; Pesarini, 1997, p. 260; Oltean, 1962, p. 580.

Mithion obscurus Simon, 1901, p. 603.

Marpissa memorabilis Simon, 1901, p. 603; Caporiacco, 1936, p. 106; Prószyński, 1990, p. 207.

Icidella interrogationis Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 351.

Icius magister Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 353.

Hycitia gridellii Caporiacco, 1934, p. 119.

Mithion gridellii Caporiacco, 1950, p. 138.

Hycitia magister Yaginuma, 1955, p. 14; Paik, 1957, p. 45.

Mithion pichoni Schenkel, 1963, p. 414.

Mithion tschekiangensis Schenkel, 1963, p. 418.

Marpissa salsophila Tyschchenko, 1965, p. 704.

Mithion canestrini Nemenz, 1967, p. 133.

Marpissa magister Prószyński, 1973b, p. 116; 1976, p. 155; Chikuni and Yaginuma, 1976, p. 33; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 33; Paik and Namkung, 1979, p. 81; Song, 1980, p. 205; 1987, p. 296; Wang, 1981, p. 138; Hu, 1984, p. 372; Zabka, 1985, p. 238; Guo, 1985, p. 180; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 205; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 229; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 83; Zhang, 1987, p. 241; Chikuni, 1989a, p. 145; 1989b, p. 156; Feng, 1990, p. 208; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 185; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 307; Logunov and Wesolowska, 1992, p. 125; Peng et al., 1993, p. 118; Zhao, 1993, p. 405; Marusik and Logunov, 1996, p. 132; Song et al., 2001, p. 435.

Marpissa salsophila Prószyński, 1979, p. 312; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 68.

Marpissa tschekiangensis Wesolowska, 1981b, p. 142.

Marpissa obscura Nenin, 1984b, p. 137.

Marpissa pichoni Dunin, 1984, p. 135.

Marpissa magister Barrion and Litsinger, 1994, p. 285.

Marpissa obscura Song et al., 1999, p. 533.

Mendoza canestrinii Logunov, 1999, p. 49; Namkung, 2001, p. 572; 2003, p. 576; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 105; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 110; Trotta, 2005, p. 173; Ono et al., 2009, p. 578.

Mendoza canestrinii Prószyński, 2003, p. 87.

Female: Body length 9.0–11.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, brown with scattered white hairs. Eye region black with a pair of brown stripes laterally, margin light brown. Chelicerae dark brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellow with white hairs and, very narrow anteriorly. Legs yellow, leg I longest, stout and well developed, femur with dorsal setae, leg I with 4 pairs of tibial spines and 2 pairs of metatarsal spines ventrally, other legs yellow with black distal ends. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, dark blackish brown with yellowish white longitudinal bands at middle and both sides.

Male: Body length 7.0–9.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and black, legs slender and long. Juveniles with white slash patterns on dorsum becoming black when matured.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Vietnam, Russia, Europe (Palearctic).

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 15.iv.1995); 2 ♀ ♀, 2 ♂ ♂ (Weonju, Gangwon-do Weonju: 4.x.2012); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Yeoncheon, Gyeonggi-do: 6.vii.1997); 1 ♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 26.iii.2001); 20 ♀ ♀, 3 ♂ ♂ (Suweon, Gyeonggi-do: 12.x.2012); 1 ♀ (Yeongdong, Chungcheong-

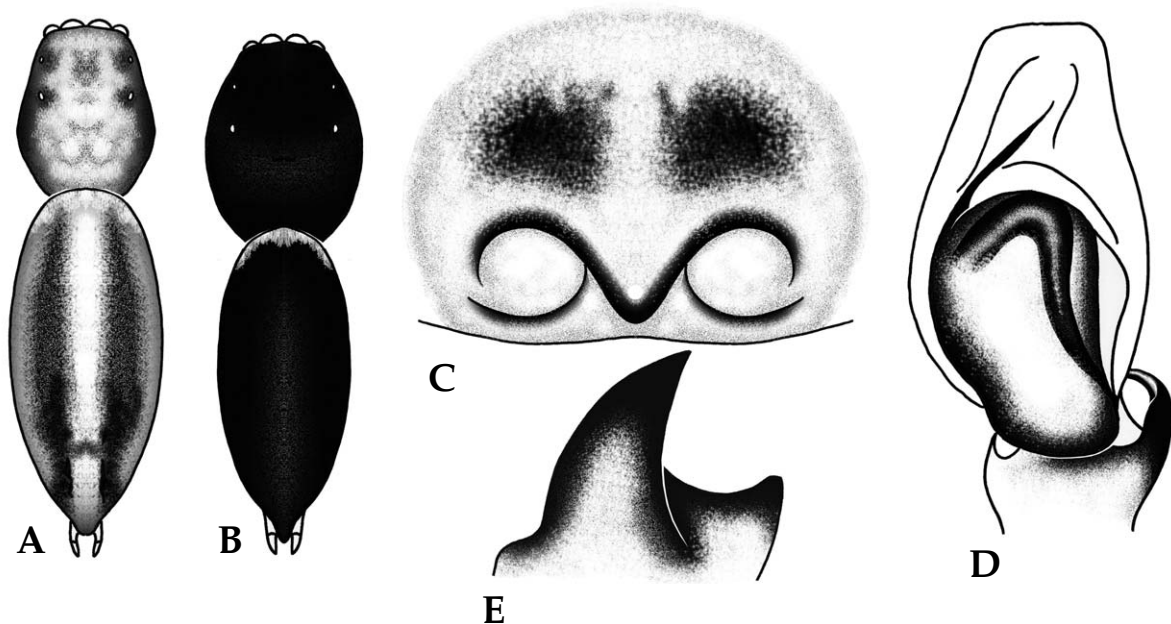


Fig. 62. *Mendoza canestrinii*. A. female body; B. male body; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

buk-do: 26.vi.2009); 3 ♀♀, 12 ♂♂ (Danyang, Chungcheongbuk-do: 11.x.2012); 2 ♀♀, 12 ♂♂ (Damyang, Jeollanam-do: 28.ix.2012); 3 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂ (Gokseong, Jeollanam-do: 1.x.2012).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found in bushes of mountainous regions and hillocks, on rice plants of rice fields, and on Gramineae of arable lands.

59. *Mendoza elongata* (Karsch, 1879) (Fig. 63)

Sal-git-kkang-chung-geo-mi (살깃깡충거미)

Icius elongatus Karsch, 1879, p. 83, Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 353; Schenkel, 1953, p. 87.

Hycitia hiroseae Nakatsudi, 1942a, p. 317.

Hycitia elongata Yaginuma, 1962, p. 47.

Mithion hotingchiehi Schenkel, 1963, p. 416.

Marpissa hiroseae Shinkai, 1969, p. 44.

Marpissa elongata Prószyński, 1973b, p. 114; Chikuni and Yaginuma, 1976, p. 33; Prószyński, 1976, p. 155; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 34; Paik and Namkung, 1979, p. 80; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 64; Hu, 1984, p. 372; Dunin, 1984, p. 135; Guo, 1985, p. 178; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 229; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 80; Chikuni, 1989a, p. 145; 1989b, p. 156; Feng, 1990, p. 207; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 306; Peng et al., 1993, p. 116; Zhao, 1993, p. 403; Barrion and Litsinger, 1994, p. 285; Song et al., 1999, p. 533; 2001, p. 434.

Mendoza elongata Logunov, 1999, p. 53; Namkung, 2001, p. 573; 2003, p. 577; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 106; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 110; Ono et al., 2009, p. 578.

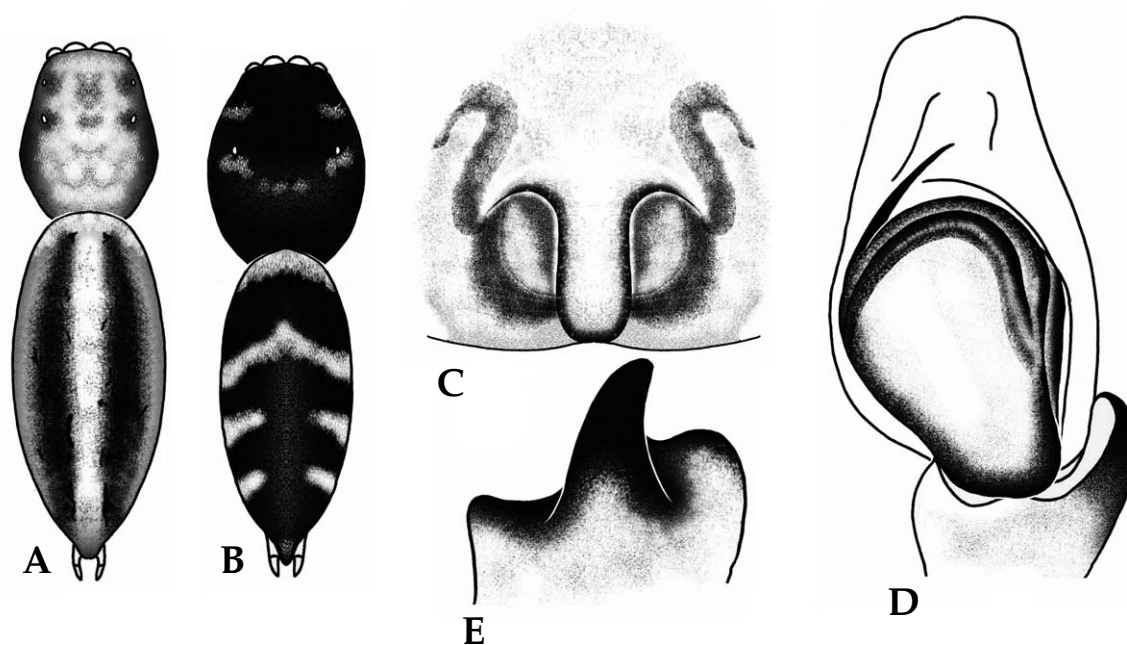


Fig. 63. *Mendoza elongata*. A. female body; B. male body; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Female: Body length 8.0–11.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, blackish brown with dense white hairs. Eye region black. Chelicerae dark brown with 2 promarginal teeth 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum brown and narrow with white hairs. Legs yellowish brown, leg I longest, stout and well developed, below patella infuscate with dense white hairs, other legs yellow with black distal ends. Abdomen longer than wide, cylindrical, dark blackish brown with yellowish white longitudinal bands at middle and both sides.

Male: Body length 6.0–9.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and black, legs slender and long. Rear part of eye region and sides of thoracic region with irregular white patterns. Abdomen with 2 white transverse bands anteriorly and 2 pairs of spots posteriorly.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Mt. Jeombongsan, Gangwon-do: 28.viii.1999); 1♀ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 28.vii.2002); 1♂ (Icheon, Gyeonggi-do: 13.ix.1994); 4♂♂ (Yeongdong, Chungcheongbuk-do: 30.ix.2009); 3♂♂ (Geumsan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 8.v.1995); 1♀ (Hansando, Gyeongsangnam-do: 14.vi.1993); 1♀ (Geojedo, Gyeongsangnam-do: 2.ix.2009); 1♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 10.vi.2008); 1♂ (Gangjin, Jeollanam-do: 10.vi.1993); 1♀ (Bukjeju, Jeju-do: 20.iv.1993).

ECOLOGY: Found on Gramineae of grasslands and arable lands.

60. *Mendoza pulchra* (Prószyński, 1981) (Fig. 64)

Eo-ri-su-geom-eun-kkang-chung-geo-mi (어리수검은깡충거미)

Marpissa pulchra Prószyński, 1976, p. 187; Prószyński, in Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 66; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 230; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 86; Chikuni, 1989a, p. 150; 1989b, p. 156; Logunov and Wesolowska, 1992, p. 128; Song et al., 1999, p. 534.

Mendoza pulchra Logunov, 1999, p. 55; Namkung, 2001, p. 574; 2003, p. 578; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 107; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 111; Ono et al., 2009, p. 580.

Female: Body length 9.0–11.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, oval, dark brown with scattered white hairs. Eye region black with long scopula laterally. Chelicerae brown with 2 promarginal teeth 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellow at middle, margin dark brown. Leg I longest, stout and well developed, dark brown, other legs light yellowish brown with dense fine hairs. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, dark brown with connected white bands at middle and sides, a pair of white spots at lower part.

Male: Body length 7.0–9.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and black, legs slender and long. Carapace with 2 pairs of white spots. Abdomen lustrous and dark brown with 4 pairs of large and small white spots.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Mongolia, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Jecheon, Chungcheongbuk-do: 5.vi.1997); 1♂ (Jusan, Chungcheongnam-do: 14.ix.1991); 1♀ (Gajisan, Gyeongsangnam-do: 27.vii.2009); 1♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 17.ix.2010); 1♀ (Goheung, Jeollanam-do: 23.iv.1993).

ECOLOGY: Found on Gramineae of mountainous regions, grasslands and arable lands.

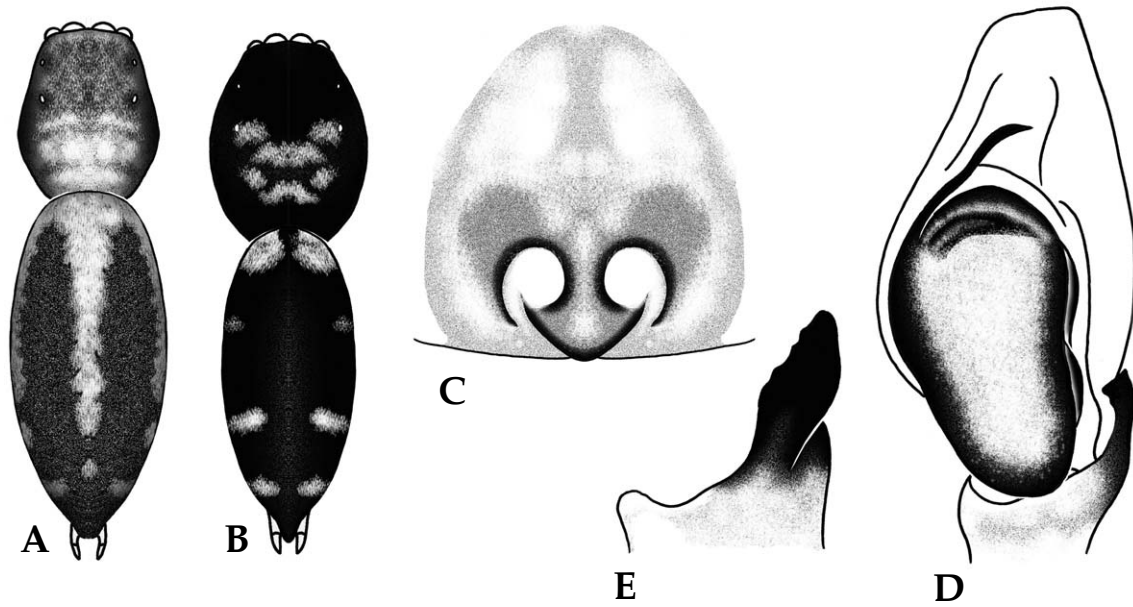


Fig. 64. *Mendoza pulchra*. A. female body; B. male body; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Genus *Menemerus* Simon, 1868

Su-yeom-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (수염깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, flat. Fovea indistinct. Clypeus very low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval. Leg I thick and strongly developed, all femora with bristles. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum large and strongly sclerotized, median septum present. Males palp with tibial apophysis, embolus flat with hooked tip accompanied by membraneous conductor.

Type species: *Menemerus semilimbatus* (Hahn, 1829).

61. *Menemerus fulvus* (L. Koch, 1878) (Fig. 65)

Huin-su-yeom-kkang-chung-geo-mi (흰수염깡충거미)

Hasarius fulvus L. Koch, 1878, p. 782.

Menemerus confusus Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 350; Strand, 1918, p. 86; Yaginuma, 1960, p. 104; 1971, p. 104; Lee, 1966, p. 73; Matsumoto, 1977, p. 10; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 35; Jo, 1981, p. 79; Wesolowska, 1981b, p. 147; Hu, 1984, p. 376; Guo, 1985, p. 181; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 221; Song, 1987, p. 297; Zhang, 1987, p. 242; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 151; Feng, 1990, p. 209; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 186; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 308; Zhao, 1993, p. 406.

Menemerus sinensis Schenkel, 1963, p. 427.

Menemerus schensiensis Schenkel, 1963, p. 429.

Menemerus fulvus Prószyński, 1987, p. 155; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 92; Jastrzebski, 1997a, p. 38; Song et al., 1999, p. 534; 2001, p. 437; Namkung, 2001, p. 575; 2003, p. 579; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 108; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 108.

Female: Body length 8.0–10.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, flat quadrangular, blackish brown, grayish white at middle, margin surrounded with white line. Head region with white hairs anteriorly. Eye region and thoracic region black laterally. Chelicerae black with 2 promarginal teeth 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum pale brown with long gray hairs. Legs yellowish brown with black annulations, tibiae of leg I and II with 3 pairs and 2 pairs of ventral spines, respectively. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, dark brown with white and brown hairs, covered with large grayish white folium.

Male: Body length 7.0–9.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Myanmar, India.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Yeongdong, Chungcheongbuk-do: 29.v.2009); 1♀ (Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do: 10.vi.2008); 2♀♀, 1♂ (Haenam, Jeollanam-do: 29.ix.2012); 1♀ (Jangseong, Jeollanam-do: 30.ix.2012); 2♀♀, 2♂♂ (Gapado, Jeju-do: 23.vii.1999).

ECOLOGY: Found mainly around constructions, but visible in mountainous shrubberies.

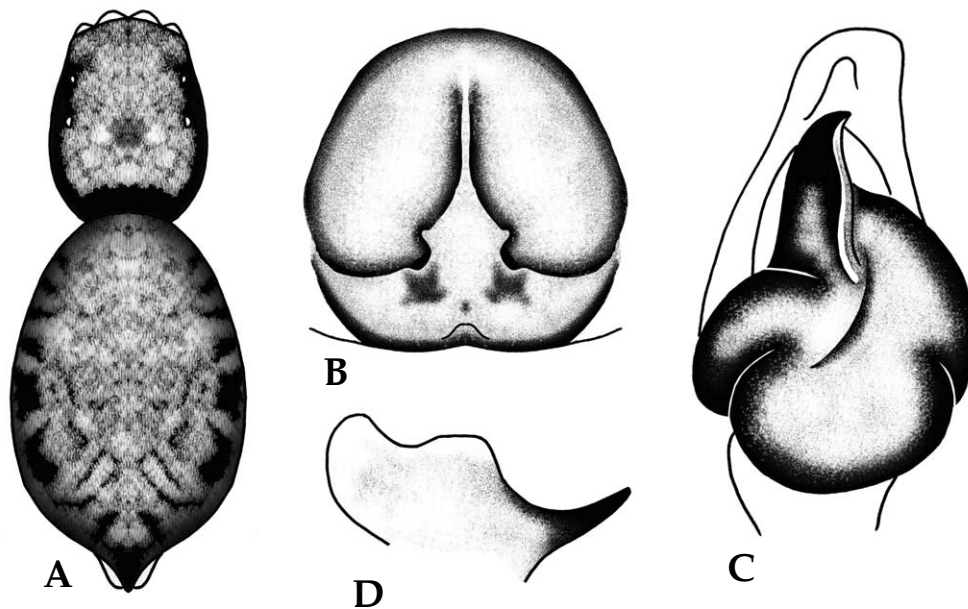


Fig. 65. *Menemerus fulvus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Genus *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839

Gae-mi-geo-mi-sok (개미거미속)

Body ant like. Carapace much longer than wide, rectangular, head region high. Fovea conspicuous. Clypeus low. Chelicerae much longer than wide in males, strongly developed and projected forward in males, various number of teeth on both margins, fang long, curved and well developed in males. Sternum elongated oval. Pedicel conspicuous and visible. Legs long and slender. Abdomen longer than wide, elongated oval. Female epigynum sclerotized with median septum, receptacles kidney shaped. Males palp with tibial apophysis, bulbus round and swollen, embolus long and coiled, filiform.

Type species: *Myrmarachne melanocephala* MacLeay, 1839.

Key to the species of genus *Myrmarachne*

1. Abdominal dorsum without pattern *M. inermichelis*
– Abdominal dorsum with pattern 2
2. Abdominal dorsum with ^-shaped pattern at middle part *M. kuwagata*
– Abdominal dorsum without ^-shaped pattern 3
3. Abdominal dorsum with transverse band *M. formicaria*
– Abdominal dorsum with transverse band and a pair of slash patterns *M. japonica*

62. *Myrmarachne formicaria* (De Geer, 1778) (Fig. 66)

San-gae-mi-geo-mi (산개미거미)

Aranea formicaria De Geer, 1778, p. 293.

Aranea joblotii Scopoli, 1763, p. 402.

Attus formicarius Walckenaer, 1805, p. 26; 1826, p. 64.

Attus formicoides Walckenaer, 1826, p. 66.

Salticus formicarius Sundevall, 1833, p. 200.

Pyrophorus semirufus C.L. Koch, 1837, p. 29; 1846, p. 24.

Pyrophorus helveticus C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 26.

Pyrophorus siciliensis C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 28.

Salticus formicarius C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 33.

Attus helveticus Walckenaer, 1847, p. 520.

Pyrophorus austriacus Doleschall, 1852, p. 644.

Salticus formicarius Blackwall, 1861, p. 64.

Saltica formicaria Simon, 1864, p. 335.

Pyrophorus venetiaram Canestrini, 1868, p. 203; Canestrini and Pavesi, 1868, p. 864.

Pyrophorus flaviventris Canestrini and Pavesi, 1868, p. 865.

Pyroderes formicarius Simon, 1868, p. 715.

Pyroderes helveticus Canestrini and Pavesi, 1870, p. 55.

Pyroderes semirufus Canestrini and Pavesi, 1870, p. 55.

Pyroderes siciliensis Canestrini and Pavesi, 1870, p. 55.

Pyroderes venetiarius Canestrini and Pavesi, 1870, p. 55.

Pyroderes flaviventris Canestrini and Pavesi, 1870, p. 55.

Salticus formicarius Thorell, 1872, p. 357; Simon, 1876, p. 7; Becker, 1882, p. 6; Hansen, 1882, p. 78; Peckham and Peckham, 1892, p. 16; Bösenberg, 1903, p. 412.

Myrmarachne formicaria Simon, 1901, p. 499; 1937, p. 1150, 1246; Palmgren, 1943, p. 11; Locket and Millidge, 1951, p. 240; Miller, 1971, p. 131; Prószyński, 1979, p. 313; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 35; Paik and Namkung, 1979, p. 82; Flanczewska, 1981, p. 212; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 81; Hu, 1984, p. 378; Dunin, 1984, p. 135; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 206; Roberts, 1985, p. 130; 1995, p. 206; 1998, p. 220; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 160; Hu and Wu, 1989, p. 378; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 187; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 310; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 510; Logunov and Wesolowska, 1992, p. 130; Zhao, 1993, p. 408; Fuhn and Gherasim, 1995, p. 258; Zabka, 1997, p. 67; Metzner, 1999, p. 79; Song et al., 1999, p. 535; 2001, p. 439; Namkung, 2001, p. 606; 2003, p. 610; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 109; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 112; Kim and Kim, 2003, p. 148; Almquist, 2006, p. 542; Ono et al., 2009, p. 564; Edwards and Benjamin, 2009, p. 16.

Toxeus formicarius Smith, 1907, p. 181.

Myrmarachne jobloti Dahl, 1926, p. 23; Tullgren, 1944, p. 17; Wiehle, 1967, p. 19; Feng, 1990, p. 212.

Myrmarachne joblotii Zhang, 1987, p. 243; Peng et al., 1993, p. 136; Hu, 2001, p. 398.

Female: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Carapace much longer than, rectangular. Head region lustrous and blackish brown, protruded upward, thoracic region reddish brown. Chelicerae blackish brown with 7 promarginal teeth and 9 retromarginal teeth. Sternum narrow and grayish brown with white and black hairs. Legs yellowish brown, metatarsus of leg I black, legs I and II with blackish brown stripes laterally. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, grayish yellow anteriorly, light brown transverse band at middle, blackish brown posteriorly.

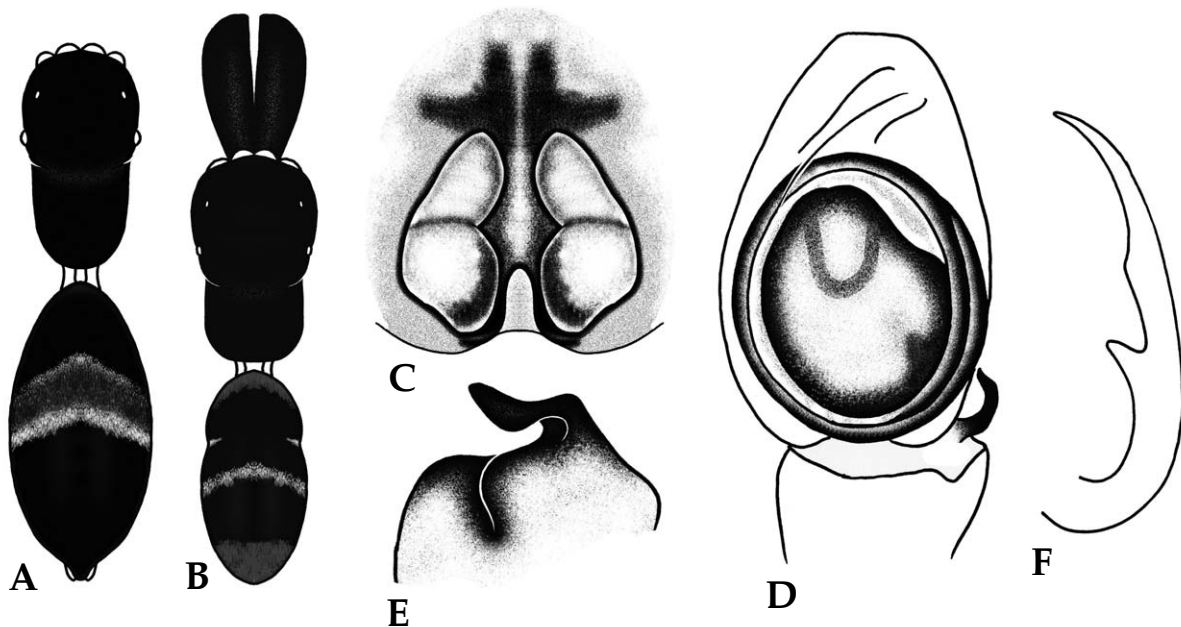


Fig. 66. *Myrmarachne formicaria*. A. female body; B. male body; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp; F. fang of male.

Male: Body length 4.0–4.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Chelicerae very long, stout and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia, Europe (Palearctic).

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 27.viii.1995); 1 ♂ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 23.vi.1997); 1 ♀ (Mt. Mugapsan, Gyeonggi-do: 11.xi.1993); 5 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 18.vii.2001); 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂ (Mt. Chilbosan, Gyeonggi-do: 19.ix.2002); 1 ♂ (Ansan, Gyeonggi-do: 15.x.2004); 1 ♀ (Yeongdong, Chungcheongbuk-do: 2.ix.2009); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Seosan, Chungcheongnam-do: 23.vi.1995); 1 ♀ (Dangjin, Chungcheongnam-do: 30.vi.2008); 2 ♂♂ (Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do: 22.ix.2008); 1 ♀ (Gimje, Jeollabuk-do: 11.viii.2009); 1 ♀ (Bijarim, Jeju-do: 6.vi.2001).

ECOLOGY: Found in bushes, on ground, and under stones in sunny hillocks and grasslands.

63. *Myrmarachne inermichelis* Bösenberg and Strand, 1906 (Fig. 67)

Gak-si-gae-mi-geo-mi (각시개미거미)

Myrmarachne inermichelis Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 329; Strand, 1918, p. 100; Saito, 1933, p. 39; Oligier, 1984, p. 126; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 242; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 96; Namkung, 2001, p. 607; 2003, p. 611; Ono et al., 2009, p. 564.

Myrmarachne innermichelis Uyemura, 1952, p. 5; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 160; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 110.

Female: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Carapace much longer than wide, rectangular. Head region lustrous and blackish brown, protruded upward, thoracic region blackish brown. Chelicerae black-

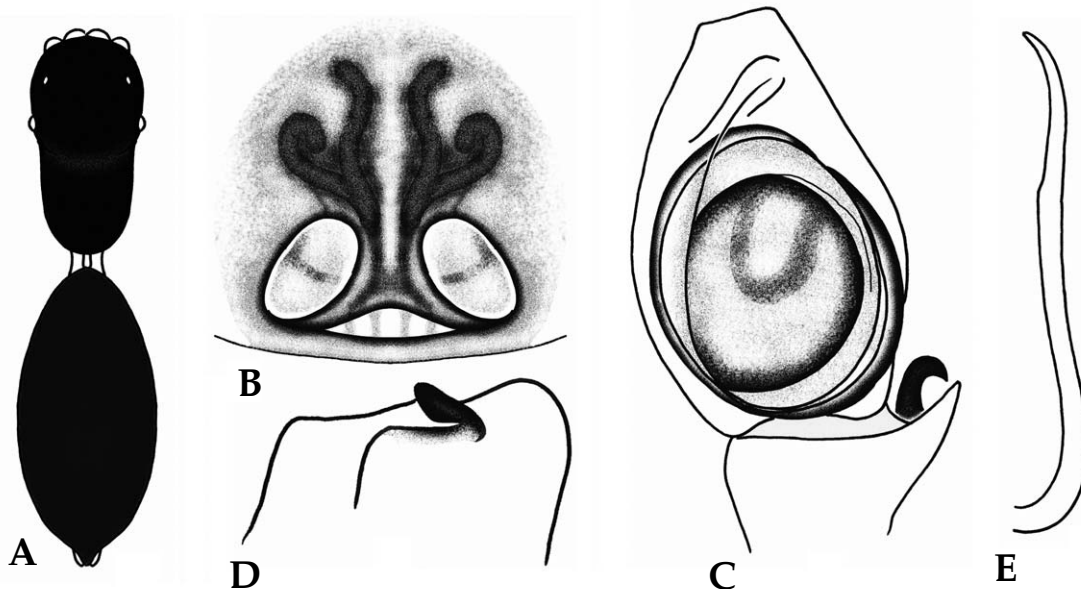


Fig. 67. *Myrmarachne inermichelis*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp; E. fang of male.

ish brown with 6 promarginal teeth and 9 retromarginal teeth. Sternum narrow and blackish brown. Legs yellowish white, legs III and IV dark reddish brown, tibiae and metatarsi of legs I and II with 3–4 pairs and 2 pairs of ventral spines, respectively. Abdomen longer than wide, cylindrical, blackish brown, anterior part slightly compressed.

Male: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Chelicerae very long, stout and well developed with 10 more promarginal teeth and 6 retromarginal teeth.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Goseong, Gangwon-do: 7.vii.1998); 1 ♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 3.vi.2002); 1 ♀ (Tongyeong, Gyeongsangnam-do: 12.vi.1993); 2 ♂♂ (Mt. Naejongsan, Jeollabuk-do: 3.vii.2009).

ECOLOGY: Found in bushes and on tree leaves in mountainous regions and fields.

64. *Myrmarachne japonica* (Karsch, 1879) (Fig. 68)

Bul-gae-mi-geo-mi (불개미거미)

Salticus japonicus Karsch, 1879, p. 82.

Myrmarachne japonica Simon, 1901, p. 498, 500; Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 328; Saito, 1933, p. 39; Uyemura, 1952, p. 5; Prószyński, 1973b, p. 120; Oliger, 1984, p. 122; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 208; Song, 1987, p. 299; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 242; Zhang, 1987, p. 245; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 160; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 188; Zhao, 1993, p. 410; Song et al., 1999, p. 535; 2001, p. 441; Namkung, 2001, p. 604; 2003, p. 608; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 111; Kim et al., 2008, p. 186; Ono et al., 2009, p. 564.

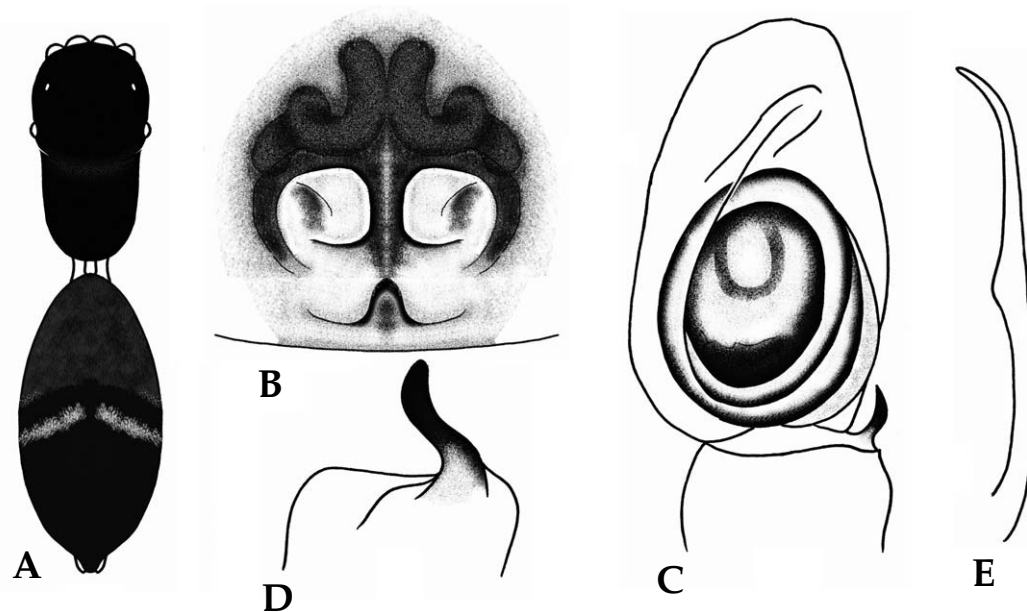


Fig. 68. *Myrmarachne japonica*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp; E. fang of male.

Female: Body length 7.0–8.0 mm. Carapace much longer than wide, rectangular. Head region blackish brown, protruded upward. Chelicerae brown with 7 teeth on both margins. Sternum brown and long. Legs yellowish brown, legs I and II with black stripes laterally. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, dark brown with slightly compressed dull yellowish brown transverse pattern anteriorly, posterior part bulged with a pair of slash patterns.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Chelicerae very long, stout and well developed with 6 promarginal teeth and 10 more retromarginal teeth and cusp at middle.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Goseong, Gangwon-do: 7.vii.1998); 1♂ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 22.vii.2010); 1♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 26.vii.2002); 1♂ (Yecheon, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 20.vii.2009); 1♂ (Gajisan, Gyeongsangnam-do: 24.vi.2009); 1♂ (Mt. Naejangan, Jeollabuk-do: 18.vi.2010); 1♀, 1♂ (Mt. Hallasan, Jeju-do: 6.vi.2001); 1♂ (Mt. Cheonggyesan, Seoul: 4.vii.1997).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found in bushes and on broadleaf tree leaves in mountainous regions and hillocks.

65. *Myrmarachne kuwagata* Yaginuma, 1967 (Fig. 69, Pl. 19)

Eom-ni-gae-mi-geo-mi (엄니개미거미)

Myrmarachne kuwagata Yaginuma, 1967a, p. 100; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 243; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 98; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 160; Seo, 1992b, p. 181; Zhang et al., 1992, p. 3; Peng et al., 1993, p.

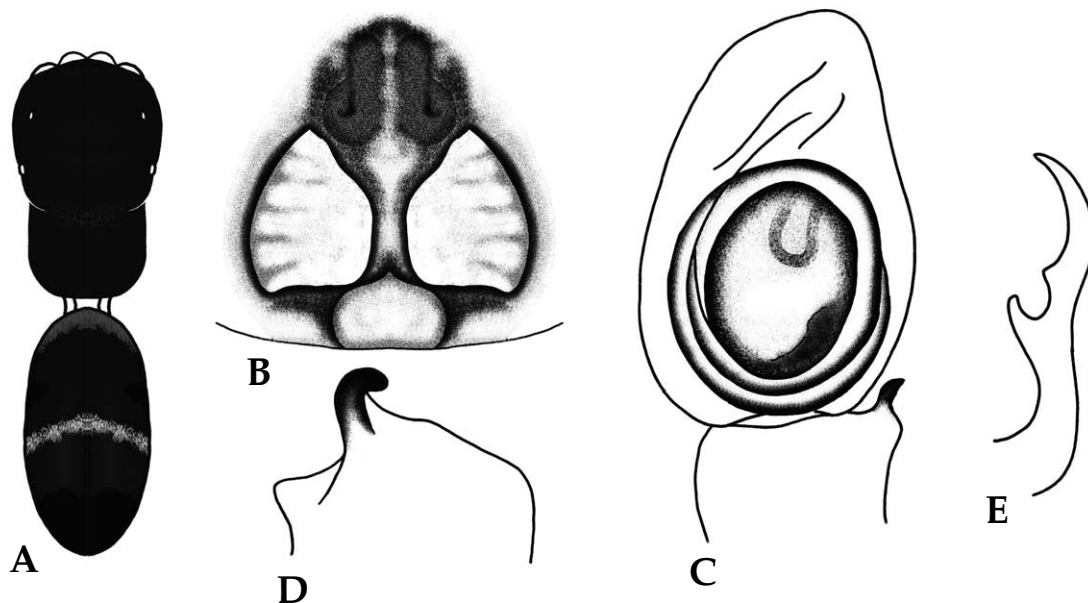


Fig. 69. *Myrmarachne kuwagata*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp; E. fang of male.

138; Song et al., 1999, p. 535; Namkung, 2001, p. 605; 2003, p. 609; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 111; Ono et al., 2009, p. 564.

Female: Body length 4.5–5.0 mm. Carapace much longer than wide, rectangular. Head region dark brown, protruded upward. Chelicerae dark reddish brown with 6 promarginal teeth and 10 more retromarginal teeth. Sternum dark brown and long. Legs grayish yellow, tibia of leg I with 2 pairs of ventral spines. Abdomen longer than wide, cylindrical, dark reddish brown, front and rear black with ‘^’ shaped black band at middle.

Male: Body length 3.5–4.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Chelicerae very long, stout and well developed with 8 promarginal teeth and 9 retromarginal teeth and cusp at middle.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 10.vi.2008).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found in bushes and on broadleaf tree leaves in mountainous regions and hillocks.

Genus *Neon* Simon, 1876

Ne-on-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (네온강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, almost parallel laterally. Fovea indistinct. Clypeus low. Chelicerae small with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum suboval. Legs short, leg I often darker than others with spines on tibia and metatarsus. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum with median septum and glasses like sclerotized rim anteriorly. Males palp with tibial apophysis, bulbus large and pouch shaped, embolus long and slender.

Type species: *Neon reticulatus* (Blackwall, 1853).

Key to the species of genus *Neon*

1. Abdominal dorsum with several W-shaped patterns and slash patterns *N. minutus*
- Abdominal dorsum with reticulated pattern and chevrons *N. reticulatus*

66. *Neon minutus* Zabka, 1985 (Fig. 70)

Bu-ri-ne-on-ssang-chung-geo-mi (부리네온쌍충거미)

Neon minutus Zabka, 1985, p. 420; Ikeda, 1995a, p. 35; Logunov, 1998a, p. 20; Logunov and Marusik, 2001, p. 148; Namkung, 2003, p. 584; Ono et al., 2009, p. 587.

Neon rostratus Seo, 1995b, p. 324; Namkung, 2001, p. 580.

Female: Body length 2.0–2.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, reddish brown, margin infuscate. Eye region black. Chelicerae reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromar-

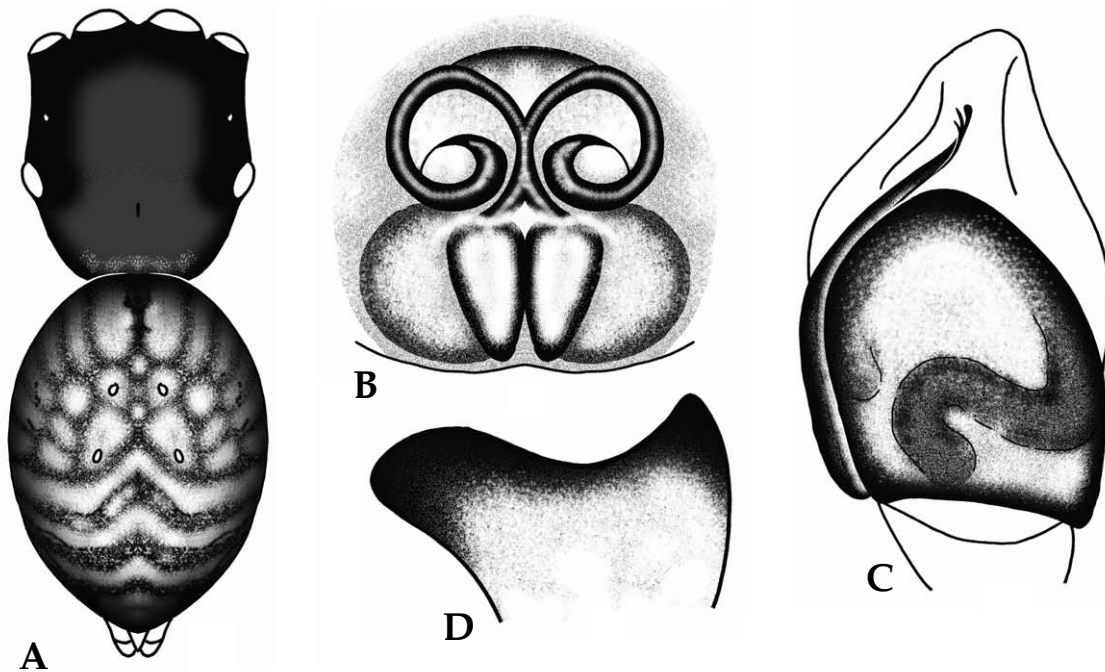


Fig. 70. *Neon minutus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

ginal tooth. Sternum reddish brown with scattered mottled spots. Legs reddish brown, patellae and tarsi yellow. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown with several 'W' shaped patterns and several slash patterns laterally. Venter light yellowish brown with dark brown stripe medially.

Male: Body length 2.0–2.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Vietnam.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 6 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 30.vii.2010); 3 ♀♀ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 17.ix.2010).

ECOLOGY: Found in bushes and under stones in mountainous regions and hillocks.

67. *Neon reticulatus* (Blackwall, 1853) (Fig. 71, Pl. 20)

Ne-on-kkang-chung-geo-mi (네온강충거미)

Salticus reticulatus Blackwall, 1853, p. 14; 1861, p. 60.

Attus frontalis Westring, 1861, p. 587; Ohlert, 1867, p. 156.

Attus reticulatus Simon, 1868, p. 604.

Neon reticulatus Simon, 1876, p. 210; 1901a, p. 577; 1937, p. 1184, 1254; Becker, 1882, p. 76; Bösenberg, 1903, p. 446; Dahl, 1926, p. 38; Palmgren, 1943, p. 20; Tullgren, 1944, p. 40; 1946, p. 130; Lohmander,

1945, p. 40; Holm, 1945a, p. 3; Locket and Millidge, 1951, p. 221; Gertsch and Ivie, 1955, p. 8; Kekenbosch, 1961, p. 13; Lehtinen and Kleemola, 1962, p. 105; Wiehle, 1967, p. 25; Vilbaste, 1969, p. 162; Tyschchenko, 1971, p. 82; Miller, 1971, p. 135; Yaginuma and Nishikawa, 1971, p. 75; Braendegaard, 1972, p. 164; Utochkin and Pakhorukov, 1976, p. 80; Prószyński, 1979, p. 314; Thaler, 1982, p. 403; Roberts, 1985, p. 122; 1995, p. 193; 1998, p. 205; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 242; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 159; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 313; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 510; Ikeda, 1995a, p. 28; Fuhn and Gherasim, 1995, p. 221; Zabka, 1997, p. 69; Logunov, 1998a, p. 17; Snazell et al., 1999, p. 251; Namkung, 2001, p. 579; 2003, p. 583; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 113; Almquist, 2006, p. 544; Wunderlich, 2008, p. 714; 2008g, p. 728; Ono et al., 2009, p. 585; Russell-Smith, 2009, p. 22.

Euophrys frontalis L. Koch, 1877, p. 175.

Euophrys reticulata Menge, 1879, p. 497.

Icius obliquus Banks, 1895, p. 98.

Female: Body length 2.0–3.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, grayish yellow, Eye region and margin black. Chelicerae dark grayish yellow with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellowish brown, oval, margin infuscate. Legs yellowish brown with black annulations, leg I with 3 pairs of tibial spines and 2 pairs of metatarsal spines ventrally. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, grayish yellow with dark brown reticulated patterns and chevrons, light at middle. Venter dark brown with stripe by 2 pairs of spots.

Male: Body length 2.0–2.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia, Europe, USA (Holarctic).

KOREA: GW, GG.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 23.vi.1997); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gang-

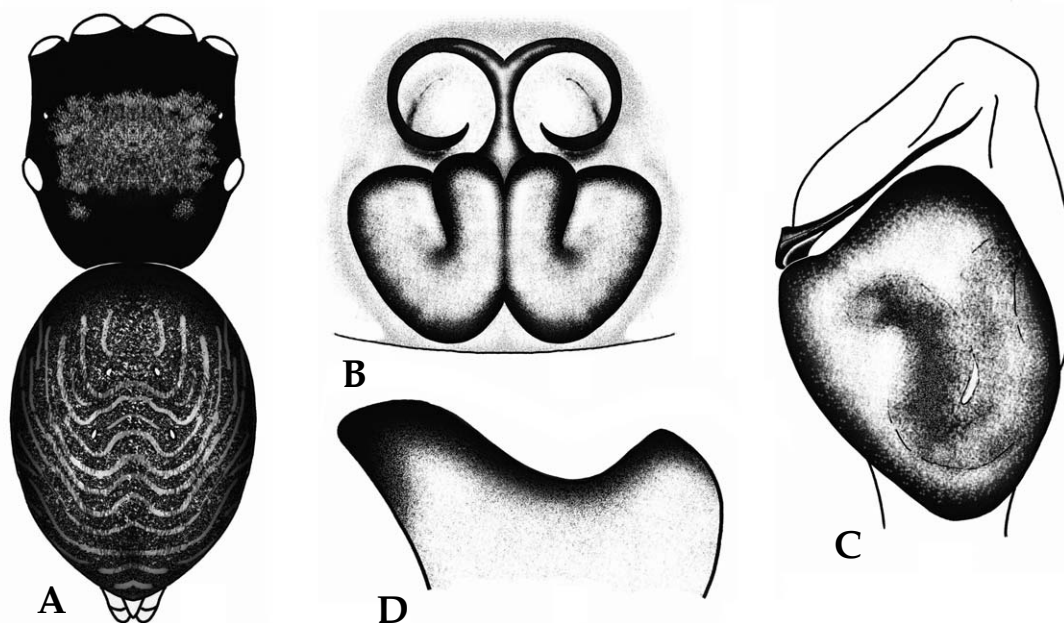


Fig. 71. *Neon reticulatus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

won-do: 10.ix.2010).

ECOLOGY: Found on ground and under stones in mountainous regions.

Genus *Pancorius* Simon, 1902

Keun-huin-nun-sseop-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (큰흰눈썹강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, longitudinal band medially. Fovea presented, pitted. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval. Legs I and II thick, each segment with annulations and long spines. Abdomen longer than wide, long oval. Female epigynum with pockets, copulatory openings round, receptacles visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, tegulum round, embolus long, largely curved, spiniform.

Type species: *Ergane denticelis* Simon, 1899.

68. *Pancorius crassipes* (Karsch, 1881) (Fig. 72)

Keun-huin-nun-sseop-kkang-chung-geo-mi (큰흰눈썹강충거미)

Plexippus crassipes Karsch, 1881b, p. 38; Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 363; Saito, 1959, p. 159; Lee, 1966, p. 74; Hu, 1984, p. 384.

Evarcha crassipes Prószyński and Starega, 1971, p. 272; Prószyński, 1973b, p. 107; Matsumoto, 1977, p. 6; Zabka, 1985, p. 223; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 225; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 55; Chikuni,

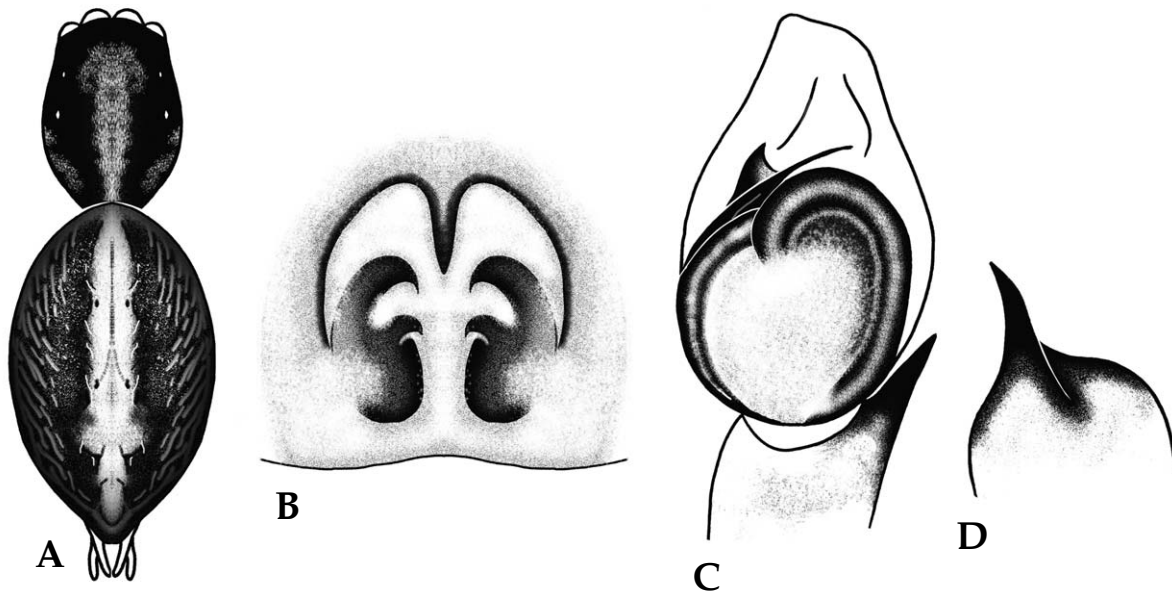


Fig. 72. *Pancorius crassipes*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

1989b, p. 154; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 502; Seo, 1992b, p. 180; Peng et al., 1993, p. 65; Song and Li, 1997, p. 432; Zabka, 1997, p. 50; Song et al., 1999, p. 510; Namkung, 2001, p. 563; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 95.

Pancorius crassipes Logunov and Marusik, 2001, p. 150; Namkung, 2003, p. 567; Ono et al., 2009, p. 568.

Female: Body length 12.0–14.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, reddish brown. Eye region black. Head region with white hairs anteriorly, yellowish brown at middle, broad blackish brown bands laterally, lateral sides, margin black. Chelicerae brown, long white hairs on lower part with 2 promarginal teeth 1 retromarginal tooth. Legs yellowish brown, legs I and II thick, stout and well developed with brown annulations and dense big spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown band medially, dark reddish brown laterally. Laterals pale yellow with scattered black spots.

Male: Body length 9.0–11.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Vietnam (Palearctic).

KOREA: Central part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 25.viii.1992); 1 ♂ (Hwoengseong, Gangwon-do: 28.vii.2002).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found around shrubs and in bushes of mountainous regions and hillocks.

Genus *Philaeus* Thorell, 1869

Pi-ra-e-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (피라에깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea indistinct. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum elliptical. Legs long and slender, patellae and tibiae orange red, tibiae and metatarsi with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum simple and heavily sclerotized with median septum. Males palp with tibial apophysis, cymbium long and curved, tegulum strongly projected laterally, embolus long and slender, filiform.

Type species: *Philaeus chrysops* (Poda, 1761).

69. *Philaeus chrysops* (Poda, 1761) (Fig. 73)

Dae-ryuk-kkang-chung-geo-mi (대륙깡충거미)

Aranea chrysops Poda, 1761, p. 123.

Aranea sloanii Scopoli, 1763, p. 401; Rossi, 1790, p. 134.

Aranea catesbaei Scopoli, 1763, p. 401; Rossi, 1794, p. 6.

Aranea sanguinolenta Linnaeus, 1767, p. 1032; Olivier, 1789, p. 220; Petagna, 1792, p. 437.

Attus sanguinolentus Walckenaer, 1805, p. 24; Simon, 1868, p. 26.

Salticus sloanii Latreille, 1806, p. 123.

Salticus catesbaei Latreille, 1819, p. 2.

Attus bilineatus Walckenaer, 1826, p. 42.

Attus sloani Hahn, 1829, p. 1.

Salticus sanguinolentus Hahn, 1832, p. 51.

Calliethera sanguinolenta C.L. Koch, 1837, p. 30.

Philia haemorrhonica C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 54.

Philia sanguinolenta C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 56.

Dendryphantes dorsatus C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 84.

Dendryphantes xanthomelas C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 85.

Dendryphantes leucomelas C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 88; Simon, 1868, p. 638.

Salticus erythrogaster Lucas, 1846, p. 137.

Salticus cirtanus Lucas, 1846, p. 142.

Attus xanthomelas Walckenaer, 1847, p. 412.

Philia setigera Doleschall, 1852, p. 645.

Pandora cirtana Simon, 1864, p. 312.

Philia erythrogaster Simon, 1864, p. 328.

Philia bilineata Simon, 1864, p. 328.

Attus haemorrhonicus Simon, 1868, p. 27.

Attus nervosus Simon, 1868, p. 59.

Dendryphantes bilineatus Simon, 1868, p. 635.

Dendryphantes nigriceps Simon, 1868, p. 649.

Philaeus chrysops Thorell, 1870, p. 217; 1873, p. 388; Simon, 1876, p. 47; 1903a, p. 707; 1937, pp. 1237, 1269; Menge, 1877, p. 477; Chyzer and Kulczyn'ski, 1891, p. 17; Peckham and Peckham, 1901, p. 298; Kulczyn'ski, 1903, p. 659; Bösenberg, 1903, p. 441; Dahl, 1926, p. 46; Bacelar, 1929, p. 246; Reimoser, 1931, p. 60; Miller, 1971, p. 142; Prószyński, 1971b, p. 249; 1979, p. 315; 2003, p. 121; Flanczewska, 1981, p. 215; Chen and Zhu, 1982, p. 51; Hu, 1984, p. 381; Dunin, 1984, p. 137; Zhu

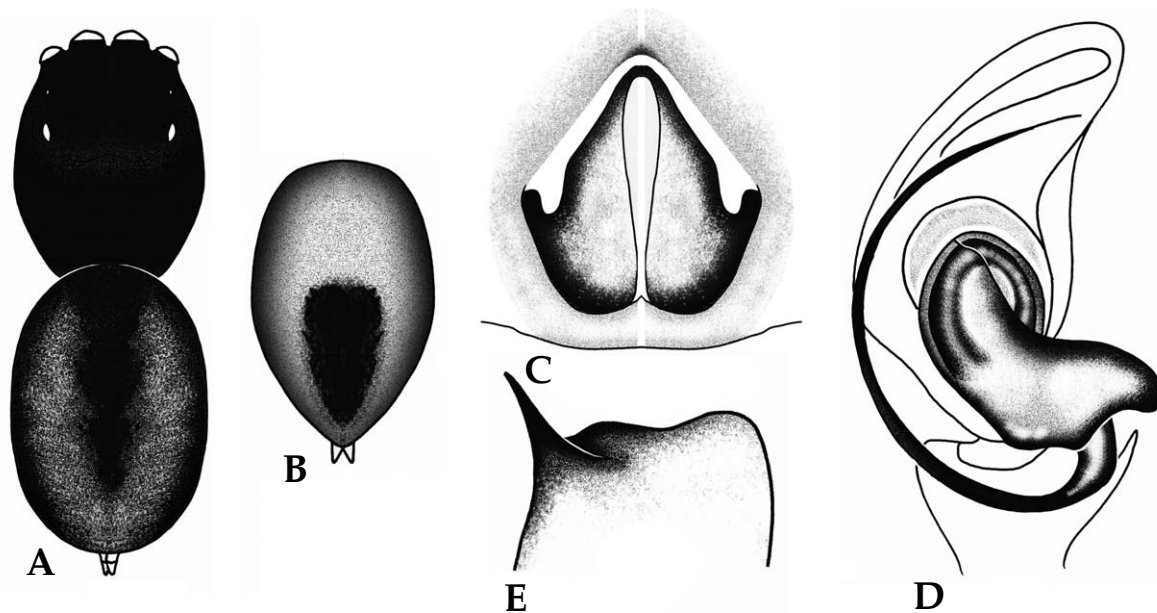


Fig. 73. *Philaeus chrysops*. A. female body; B. male body; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

et al., 1985, p. 209; Hansen, 1986, p. 110; Zhang, 1987, p. 248; Zhou and Song, 1988, p. 6; Hu and Wu, 1989, p. 381; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 514; Peng et al., 1993, p. 147; Zhao, 1993, p. 416; Roberts, 1995, p. 202; 1998, p. 215; Fuhn and Gherasim, 1995, p. 161; Wesolowska, 1996, p. 34; Zabka, 1997, p. 74; Pesarini, 1997, p. 260; Metzner, 1999, p. 140; Song et al., 1999, p. 537; 2001, p. 443; Namkung, 2001, p. 608; 2003, p. 612; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 114.

Attus bimaclatus Canestrini and Pavesi, 1870, p. 31.

Philaeus bilineatus Simon, 1876, p. 51.

Philaeus nervosus Simon, 1876, p. 51.

Philaeus sanguinolentus Peckham and Peckham, 1901, p. 299.

Female: Body length 9.0–12.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, dark brown, narrow stripe by white hairs along fovea. Eye region with scattered black and white hairs. Head region black. Chelicerae pale yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum dark brown with dense long white hairs, elliptical. Legs yellowish brown with blackish brown annulations and dense white and black hairs, tibiae and metatarsi with 3 pairs and 2 pairs of ventral spines, respectively. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark brown with broad black band medially and stripes by white hairs laterally.

Male: Body length 8.0–12.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller, abdomen orange yellow with broad black band medially.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Mongolia, Russia, Europe (Palearctic).

KOREA: GW.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Yeongweol, Gangwon-do: 17.vi.1999).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found around shrubs, in bushes, and under stones of mountainous regions, fields, and grasslands.

Genus *Phintella* Strand, 1906

Pin-tel-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (핀텔강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, covered with iridescent hairs. Fovea present, pitted. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval with darker margin. Legs long and slender, leg I and II longer and stronger than others in males, tibiae and metatarsi I and II with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, covered with iridescent hairs. Female epigynum poorly sclerotized, copulatory openings round and situated anteriorly, receptacles visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, bulbus pouch shaped and protruded, embolus short and strong.

Type species: *Phintella bifurcilinea* (Bösenberg and Strand, 1906).

Key to the species of genus *Phintella*

1. Abdomen blackish brown *P. bifurcilinea*
- Abdomen yellowish brown 2
2. Abdominal dorsum without conspicuous pattern *P. linea*
- Abdominal dorsum with pattern 3

3. Abdominal dorsum with thick longitudinal stripe *P. abnormis*
 – Abdominal dorsum without stripe 4
 4. Abdominal dorsum with black spot at end *P. cavaleriei*
 – Abdominal dorsum without spot at end 5
 5. Abdominal dorsum with \wedge -shaped pattern posteriorly 6
 – Abdominal dorsum without \wedge -shaped pattern posteriorly 7
 6. Legs I and II with spots at end of femora, patellae, and tibiae *P. popovi*
 – Legs I and II with spines on tibiae and metatarsi *P. arenicolor*
 7. Abdominal dorsum with fleckered patterns *P. versicolor*
 – Abdominal dorsum with folium *P. parva*

70. *Phintella abnormis* (Bösenberg and Strand, 1906) (Fig. 74)

Gal-saek-nun-kkang-chung-geo-mi (갈색눈깡충거미)

Jotus abnormis Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 336; Saito, 1939, p. 43; 1959, p. 158; Nakatsudi, 1942b, p. 15; Saito and Kishida, 1947, p. 982; Yaginuma, 1960, p. 107; 1971, p. 107; Namkung et al., 1972, p. 95.

Icius abnormis Prószyński, 1979, p. 310; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 57; Dunin, 1984, p. 134.

Phintella abnormis Prószyński, 1983b, p. 6; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 231; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 100; Matsumoto, 1989, p. 125; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 148; Seo, 1995a, p. 185; Song et al., 1997, p. 1736; Song et al., 1999, p. 537; Namkung, 2001, p. 609; 2003, p. 613; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 115; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 121; Ono et al., 2009, p. 572.

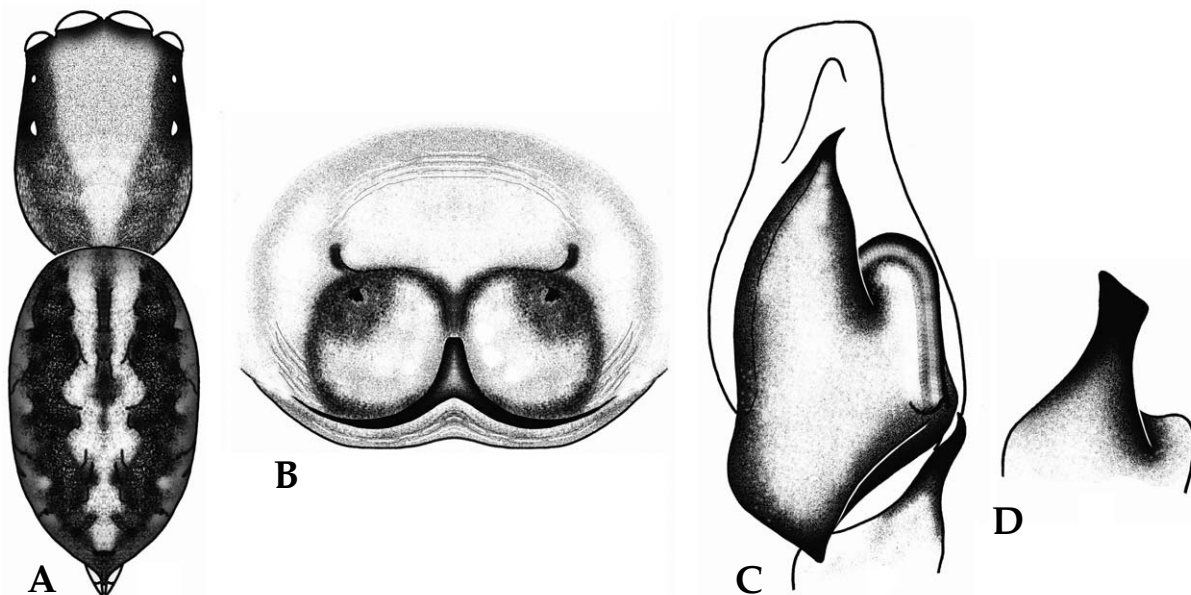


Fig. 74. *Phintella abnormis*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Female: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, yellowish brown, broad dark brown stripe behind posterior lateral eyes. Chelicerae light yellow with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellow with dark margin. Legs light yellowish brown, each segment below patellae with black stripe laterally, tibiae and metatarsi of leg I and II with 3 pairs and 2 pairs of ventral spines, respectively. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown with 2 pairs of muscle impressions and cardiac pattern medially, dark grayish brown bands laterally, 2–3 ‘^’ shaped patterns posteriorly. Black spot at front of anal tubercle. Venter with ‘W’ shaped long black pattern. Spinnerets encircled with black.

Male: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Similar to female, body slender. Legs long. Abominal pattern indistinct.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Yeoncheon, Gyeonggi-do: 6.vii.1997); 1♀, 1♂ (Goesan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 11.vi.1990); 2♀♀ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 30.vi.2009); 6♀♀, 2♂♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 3.vii.2009); 1♀, 1♂ (Mt. Bulamsan, Seoul: 10.vii.2010).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found on shrubby leaves in mountainous regions and grasslands.

71. *Phintella arenicolor* (Grube, 1861) (Fig. 75)

Nun-kkang-chung-geo-mi (눈강충거미)

Attus arenicolor Grube, 1861, p. 26.

Maevia mellotei Simon, 1889, p. 248.

Telamonia mellotei Simon, 1901, p. 540; Prószyński, 1978, p. 336.

Jotus difficilis Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 336; Saito, 1939, p. 44; 1959, p. 158; Yaginuma, 1960, p. 107; 1971, p. 107; Paik, 1962, p. 77; Matsumoto, 1973, p. 43; Prószyński, 1978, p. 336; 1979, p. 311; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 31; Paik and Namkung, 1979, p. 80; Qiu, 1981, p. 13; Hu, 1984, p. 369; Zhao, 1993, p. 401.

Phintella mellotei Prószyński, 1983b, p. 6; 1987, p. 151, 161, 168; Song, 1987, p. 294; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 110; Feng, 1990, p. 204; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 190; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 293; Peng et al., 1993, p. 156; Zhao, 1993, p. 414; Seo, 1995a, p. 189; Song et al., 1997, p. 1737.

Sitticus pallicolor Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 341.

Dexippus lesserti Schenkel, 1963, p. 451.

Icius difficilis Dunin, 1984, p. 134.

Phintella difficilis Yaginuma, 1986, p. 232; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 148.

Phintella arenicolor Logunov and Wesolowska, 1992, p. 135; Song et al., 1999, p. 538; Namkung, 2001, p. 610; 2003, p. 614; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 116; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 121; Ono et al., 2009, p. 572.

Female: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, yellowish brown or grayish brown. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellow, broad oval. Legs yellowish brown, tibiae and metatarsi of legs I and II with 4 pairs and 2 pairs of ventral spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, grayish yellow with cardiac pattern anteriorly and black mottled patterns laterally, 3–4 pairs of indistinct chevrons, pattern variation appeared.

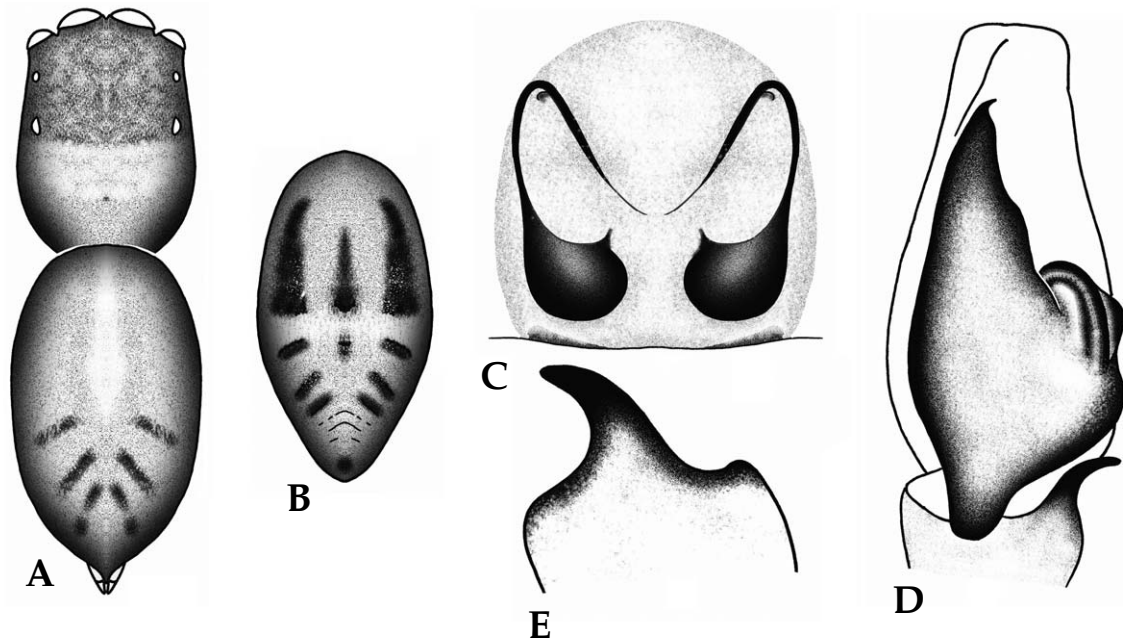


Fig. 75. *Phintella arenicolor*. A. female body; B. male abdomen; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Male: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Similar to female, body slender. Legs long, legs I and II with black ventral stripes. Abdomen with black round spot at distal end.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 27.vi.1995); 1 ♂ (Goseong, Gangwon-do: 7.vii.1998); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 25.vi.2010); 2 ♀♀ (Paju, Gyeonggi-do: 20.v.1997); 3 ♀♀, 8 ♂♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 4.vi.2001); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Geumsan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 22.vi.1995); 2 ♀♀ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 20.viii.2008); 1 ♂ (Mt. Daemosan, Seoul: 12.vi.1997).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found in bushes and on ground of mountainous regions and fields.

72. *Phintella bifurcilinea* (Bösenberg and Strand, 1906) (Fig. 76)

Hwang-jul-kkang-chung-geo-mi (황줄강충거미)

Ictidops pupus Karsch, 1879, p. 85.

Telamonia bifurcilinea Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 331; Shinkai, 1969, p. 46; Paik, 1970, p. 88; 1978e, p. 443; Song, 1980, p. 206; Hu, 1984, p. 391.

Aelurillus pupus Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 356.

Phintella typica Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 333.

Hasarius crucifer Dönitz and Strand, in Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 399.

Icius pupus Prószyński, 1973b, p. 114; Song, 1980, p. 208; Hu, 1984, p. 368; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p.

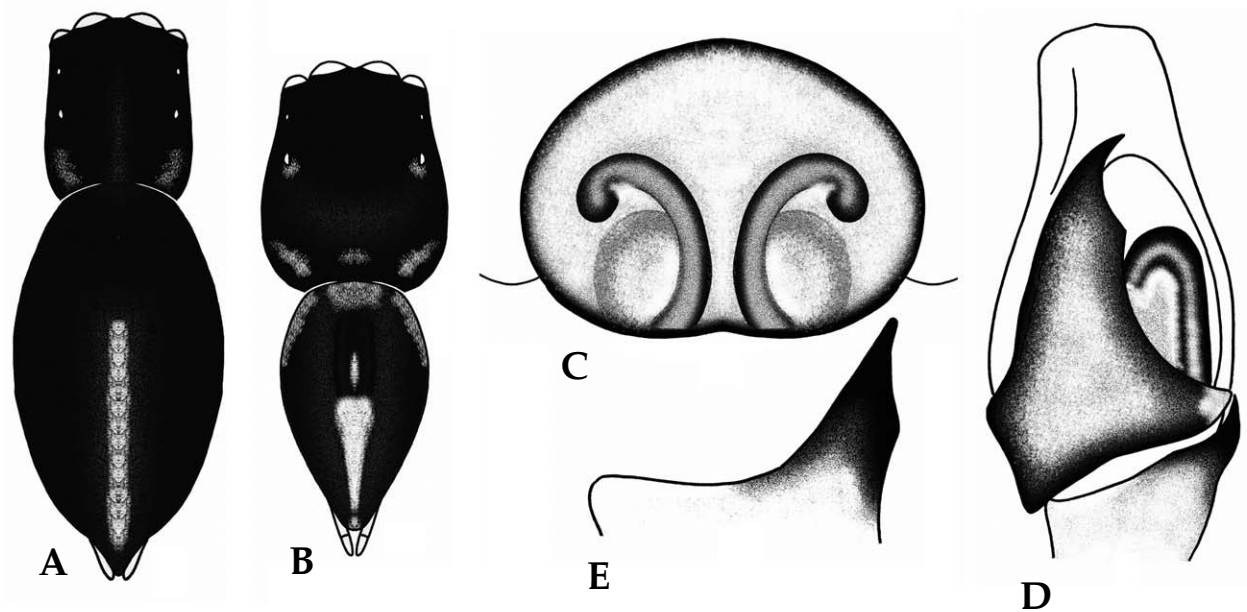


Fig. 76. *Phintella bifurcilinea*. A. female body; B. male body; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

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Phintella bifurcilinea Prószyński, 1983b, p. 7; Zabka, 1985, p. 425; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 232; Song, 1987, p. 307; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 103; Matsumoto, 1989, p. 125; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 148; Feng, 1990, p. 200; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 189; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 294; Song et al., 1993, p. 885; Peng et al., 1993, p. 153; Seo, 1995a, p. 186; Song et al., 1997, p. 1736; Song et al., 1999, p. 538; Namkung, 2001, p. 615; 2003, p. 619; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 117; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 122; Ono et al., 2009, p. 572.

Female: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, lustrous and dark brown. Chelicerae grayish yellow with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum grayish brown with dense yellow fine hairs. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, blackish brown with yellow longitudinal stripe medially and vague yellow stripes laterally. Venter dark brown at middle, yellow longitudinal stripe laterally.

Male: Body length 3.5–4.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Legs slender and black. Carapace large compared to body size.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Vietnam.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Milyang, Gyeongsangnam-do: 23.iv.2009); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Naejangan, Jeollabuk-do: 10.vi.2008); 1 ♂ (Bukjeju, Jeju-do: 27.vii.1993); 1 ♀ (Dongbaekdongsan, Jeju-do: 28.vii.1993).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found on ground of mountainous regions, in bushes of plains, and on plant leaves in grasslands.

73. *Phintella cavaleriei* (Schenkel, 1963) (Fig. 77)

Meot-jaeng-i-nun-kkang-chung-geo-mi (멋쟁이눈강충거미)

Dexippus cavaleriei Schenkel, 1963, p. 454.

Icius cavaleriei Wesolowska, 1981b, p. 134; Song et al., 1982, p. 210; Hu, 1984, p. 366.

Dexippus cavalierei Brignoli, 1983, p. 636.

Phintella cavaleriei Prószyński, 1983b, p. 6; Song, 1987, p. 293; Feng, 1990, p. 201; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 189; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 293; Peng et al., 1993, p. 154; Seo, 1995a, p. 187; Song et al., 1997, p. 1736; Song et al., 1999, p. 538; Namkung, 2001, p. 614; 2003, p. 618; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 117; Lee et al., 2004, p. 99.

Female: Body length 4.5–5.3 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, yellowish brown. Eye region black. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Legs light yellow without distinct pattern. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown with a pair of dark brown curved bands laterally and 2 curved bands posteriorly, a black spot at front of spinnerets. Venter yellowish brown, 2 black stripes at front of spinnerets.

Male: Body length 4.5–5.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Legs long.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀, 6 ♂♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 17.vii.2002); 7 ♀♀ (Mt. Chilbosan, Gyeonggi-do: 19.x.2002); 1 ♀ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 22.ix.2009); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Gyeongsangnam-do, Gajisan: 24.vi.2009); 5 ♀♀, 4 ♂♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 18.vi.2010).

ECOLOGY: Found around plants in mountainous regions, fields, and arable lands.

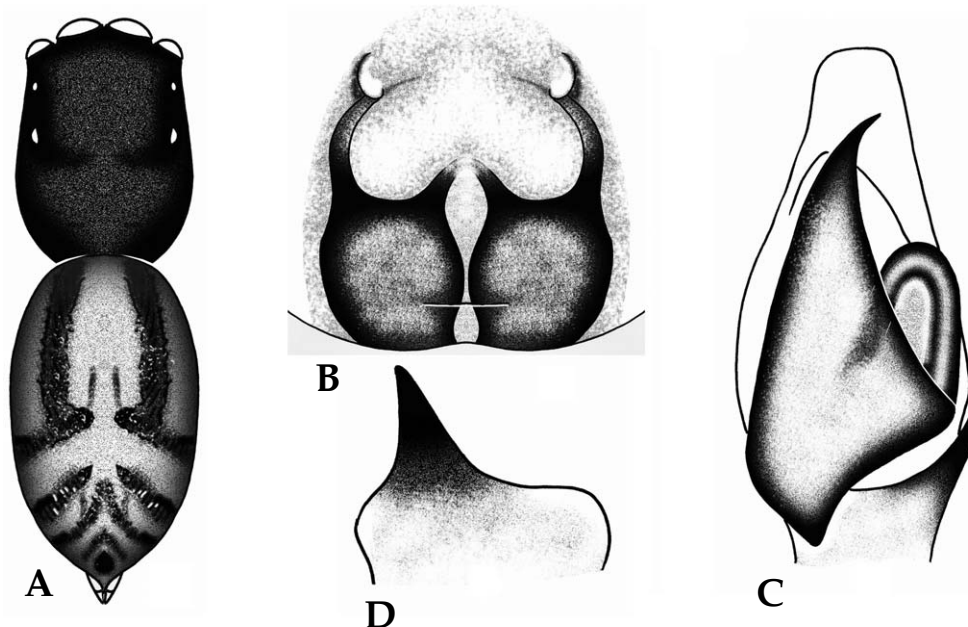


Fig. 77. *Phintella cavaleriei*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

74. *Phintella linea* (Karsch, 1879) (Fig. 78, Pl. 21)

An-gyeong-kkang-chung-geo-mi (안경강충거미)

Euophrys linea Karsch, 1879, p. 90.

Jotus linea Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 337, Yaginuma, 1960, p. 107; 1970, p. 671; 1971, p. 107; Matsumoto, 1973, p. 42; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 32; Hu, 1984, p. 370.

Icius linea Prószyński, 1973b, p. 113; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 31; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 57; Hu, 1984, p. 366; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 184; Zhao, 1993, p. 401.

Phintella linea Prószyński, 1983b, p. 6; 1987, p. 152; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 231; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 107; Matsumoto, 1989, p. 125; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 148; Feng, 1990, p. 203; Logunov and Wesolowska, 1992, p. 138; Zhao, 1993, p. 413; Seo, 1995a, p. 188; Song et al., 1999, p. 538; Namkung, 2001, p. 611; 2003, p. 615; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 118; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 123; Ono et al., 2009, p. 572.

Female: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, yellowish brown. Eyes encircled with black. White hairs at front of head region and on cervical groove. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellow with black margin. Legs yellowish brown, tibiae of legs I and II with 4 pairs and 3 pairs of ventral spines, metatarsi of legs I and II with 2 pairs of ventral spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, light yellowish brown with vague brown mottled patterns and chevrons, variation frequently appeared.

Male: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Similar to female, body slender, coloration and patterns different with females. Carapace blackish brown, a pair of white spots near posterior lateral eyes, a white spot at middle, thoracic region with a pair of white spots laterally. Abdomen dull blackish brown with scattered black and white spots and bands.

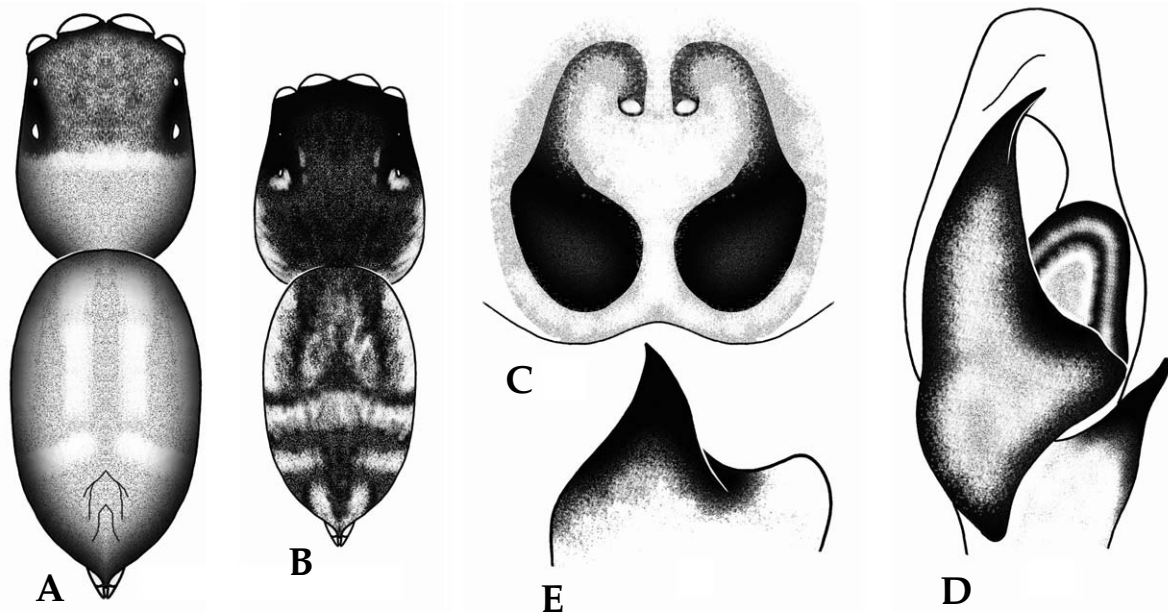


Fig. 78. *Phintella linea*. A. female body; B. male body; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Goseong, Gangwon-do: 7.vii.1998); 1♀ (Gapyeong, Gyeonggi-do: 14.ix.1992); 1♂ (Yeoncheon, Gyeonggi-do: 6.vi.1997); 1♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 26.vii.2002); 1♀, 4♂♂ (Ansan, Gyeonggi-do: 19.ix.2002); 3♂♂ (Icheon, Gyeonggi-do: 29.v.2009); 1♂ (Goesan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 29.vi.1995); 2♀♀ (Mt. Naejongsan, Jeollabuk-do: 3.vii.2009).

ECOLOGY: Found on leaves and on ground of mountainous regions, fields, and grasslands.

75. *Phintella parva* (Wesolowska, 1981) (Fig. 79)

Myo-hyang-kkang-chung-geo-mi (묘향강충거미)

Icius parvus Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 60; Tu and Zhu, 1986, p. 93; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 301.

Phintella parvus Prószyński, 1983b, p. 6; Peng et al., 1993, p. 157.

Phintella parva Logunov and Wesolowska, 1992, p. 139; Seo, 1995a, p. 190; Song et al., 1999, p. 538; 2001, p. 445; Namkung, 2001, p. 613; 2003, p. 617; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 119; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 123.

Phintera parva Ono et al., 2009, p. 572.

Female: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, yellowish brown. Eye region black. Thoracic region blackish brown. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum light yellow, oval, margin black. Legs yellowish brown, femora of legs I and II with black stripes laterally. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, yellow

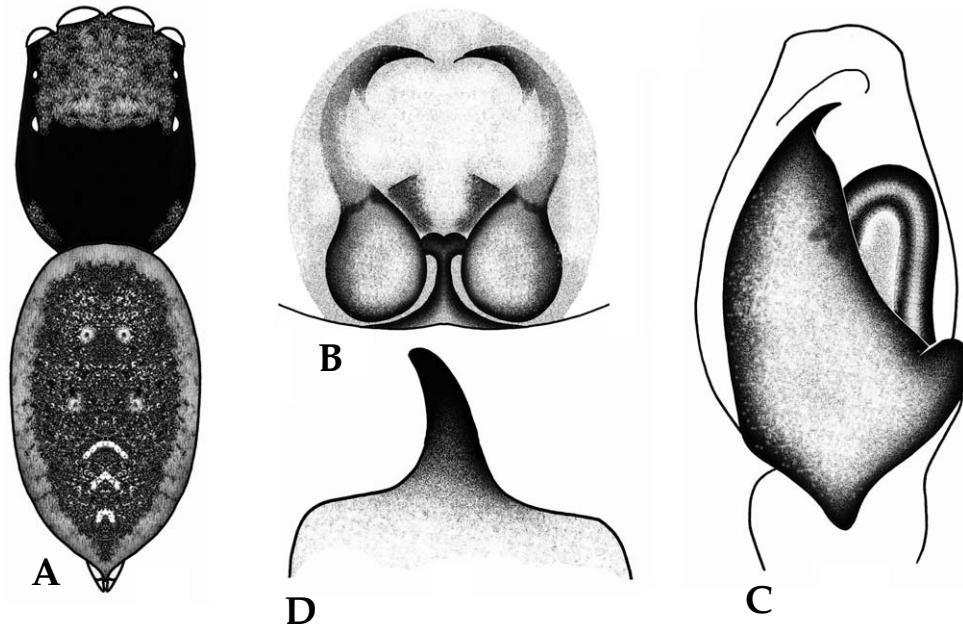


Fig. 79. *Phintella parva*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

with 2 pairs of muscle impressions and 4 pairs of dull grayish brown chevrons posteriorly. Venter yellow with stripe at middle.

Male: Body length 3.5–4.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Legs long.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Russia.

KOREA: GW.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 4 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 27.v.2010).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found around shrubs and in bushes of mountainous regions and grasslands.

76. *Phintella popovi* (Prószyński, 1979) (Fig. 80)

Sal-jjak-nun-kkang-chung-geo-mi (살짝눈깡충거미)

Icius popovi Prószyński, 1978, p. 336; Prószyński, 1979, p. 311; Song et al., 1982, p. 210; Hu, 1984, p. 367; Dunin, 1984, p. 134.

Phintella popovi Prószyński, 1983b, p. 6; Song, 1987, p. 294; Zhang, 1987, p. 240; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 291; Logunov and Wesolowska, 1992, p. 141; Peng et al., 1993, p. 158; Seo, 1995a, p. 190; Song et al., 1999, p. 538; 2001, p. 446; Namkung, 2001, p. 612; 2003, p. 616; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 120.

Female: Body length 4.5–5.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, yellowish brown, margin black. Eye region with gray transverse band posteriorly, grayish white band along cervical groove. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum

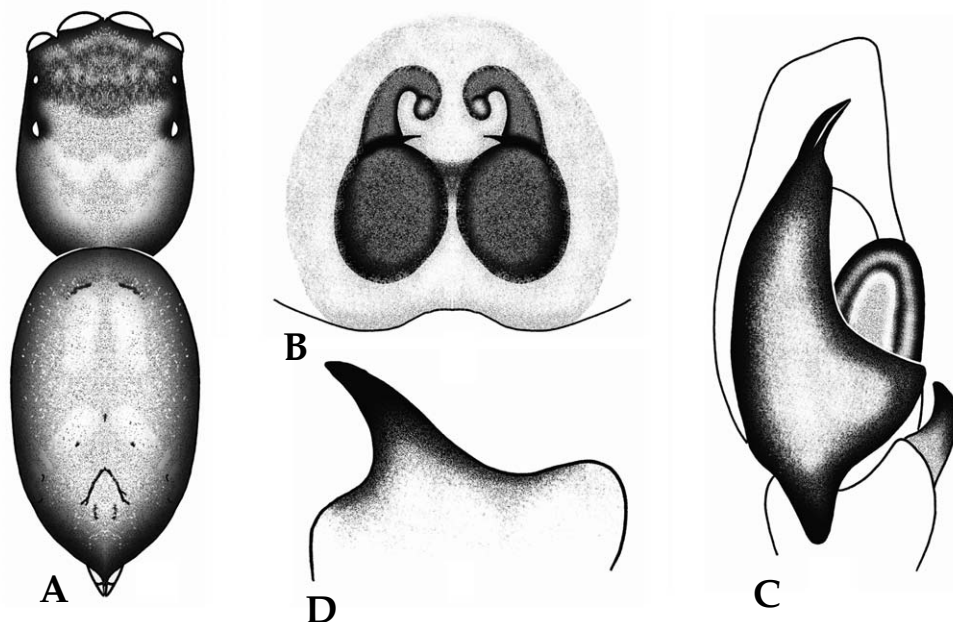


Fig. 80. *Phintella popovi*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

yellow, elliptical. Legs light yellow, tip of femora, patellae and tibiae with a black spot. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, yellowish brown with reticulated irregular mottled patterns laterally and 2-3 chevrons with small spots posteriorly.

Male: Body length 3.0-4.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Legs long.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Bupyeong, Gyeonggi-do: 29.vi.2008); 1 ♀ (Mt. Naejongsan, Jeollabuk-do: 13.viii.2009).

ECOLOGY: Found around shrubs and in bushes of mountainous regions and grasslands.

77. *Phintella versicolor* (C.L. Koch, 1846) (Fig. 81)

Am-huin-kkang-chung-geo-mi (암흰강충거미)

Plexippus versicolor C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 103.

Attus versicolor Walckenaer, 1847, p. 426.

Maevia picta C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 72.

Chrysilla picta Thorell, 1891, p. 117; Workman and Workman, 1894, p. 10.

Chrysilla versicolor Simon, 1901, p. 544.

Jotus munitus Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 334; Yaginuma, 1955, p. 14; 1960, p. 107; 1971, p. 107; Lee, 1966, p. 75; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 32; Hu, 1984, p. 370.

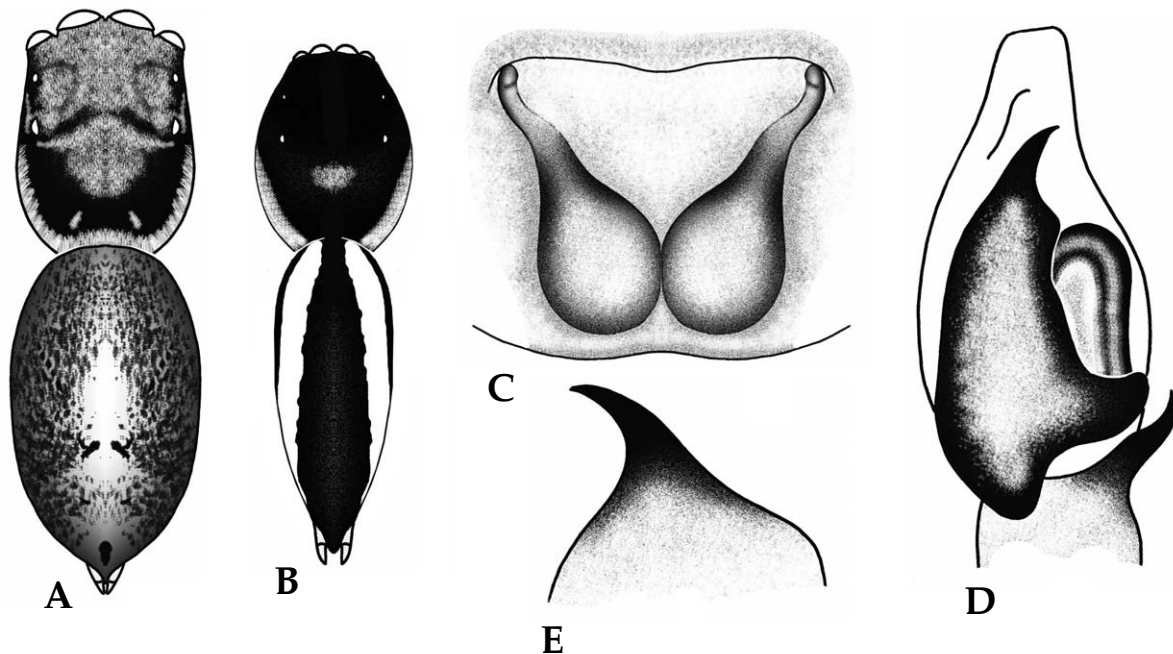


Fig. 81. *Phintella versicolor*. A. female body; B. male body; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

- Icius munitus* Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 59.
Chira albioccaput Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 366.
Aelurillus dimorphus Dönitz and Strand, in Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 398.
Jotus munitus *chinesicus* Strand, 1907, p. 569.
Aelurillus dimorphus Saito, 1959, p. 147.
Dexippus davidi Schenkel, 1963, p. 446.
Dexippus tschekiangensis Schenkel, 1963, p. 449.
Chrysilla versicolor Prószyński, 1973b, p. 98; Yaginuma, 1977, p. 398; Song, 1982, p. 102; Zabka, 1985, p. 211.
Icius davidi Wesolowska, 1981b, p. 135.
Icius tschekiangensis Wesolowska, 1981b, p. 135.
Phintella versicolor Prószyński, 1983a, p. 44; 1983b, p. 6; 1987, pp. 152, 161; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 231; Song, 1987, p. 288; Maddison, 1987, p. 103; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 113; Matsumoto, 1989, p. 125; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 149; Feng, 1990, p. 202; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 191; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 290; Peng et al., 1993, p. 162; Zhao, 1993, p. 411; Maddison, 1996, p. 330; Song et al., 1997, p. 1738; Song et al., 1999, p. 539; Hu, 2001, p. 403; Namkung, 2001, p. 616; 2003, p. 620; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 120; Ono et al., 2009, p. 572.
Phintella davidi Prószyński, 1983b, p. 6.
Phintella tschekiangensis Prószyński, 1983b, p. 7.
Phintella caprina Prószyński, 1984a, p. 155, 170.

Female: Body length 6.0–7.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, yellow with black margin. Head region and thoracic region separated by black line, glasses shaped pattern behind thoracic region. Chelicerae yellow with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellow, elliptical. Legs yellowish brown with black annulations distally. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown with scattered dark grayish brown spots. Venter yellow. Spinnerets encircled with black line.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Carapace lustrous and blackish brown. Margin of thoracic region with yellowish white band. Legs long, legs I and II blackish brown, legs III and IV light brown.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Vietnam, Sumatra, Russia.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀ ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 29.v.2008); 2 ♀ ♀, 2 ♂ ♂ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 22.ix.2009); 5 ♂ ♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 3.vii.2009).

ECOLOGY: Found on tree branches and leaves in mountainous regions.

Genus *Phlegra* Simon, 1876

Bae-tti-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (배띠강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea indistinct. Clypeus low. Chelicerae small with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth, fang short. Sternum oval. Leg III longer than leg I, tarsi with scopulae, metatarsi III and IV with spines, each tibia with spines. Abdomen longer than wide,

elongated oval. Female epigynum sclerotized with median septum, epigynal pockets large. Males palp with tibial apophysis, bulbus pouch shaped and protruded, embolus slender and filiform.

Type species: *Phlegra fasciata* (Hahn, 1826).

78. *Phlegra fasciata* (Hahn, 1826) (Fig. 82, Pl. 22)

Bae-tti-kkang-chung-geo-mi (배띠깡충거미)

Aranea elegans Fabricius, 1793, p. 428.

Attus fasciatus Hahn, 1826, p. 1.

Salticus fasciatus Hahn, 1832, p. 54.

Attus niger Sundevall, 1833, p. 204.

Attus divisus Walckenaer, 1837, p. 443.

Euophrys aprica C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 4.

Parthenia fasciata C.L. Koch, 1850, p. 65.

Ino nigra Simon, 1864, p. 312.

Attus fasciatus Simon, 1868, p. 552.

Attus subfasciatus Simon, 1868, p. 560.

Attus luteofasciatus Simon, 1871, p. 176.

Aelurops fasciata Thorell, 1873, p. 385.

Phlegra fasciata Simon, 1876, p. 123; 1937, p. 1222, 1224; Becker, 1882, p. 51; Bösenberg, 1903, p. 422;

Dahl, 1926, p. 27; Palmgren, 1943, p. 37; Tullgren, 1944, p. 21; Locket and Millidge, 1951, p. 237;

Kekenbosch, 1961, p. 14; Azheganova, 1968, p. 141; Vilbaste, 1969, p. 202; Prószyński, 1971b, p.

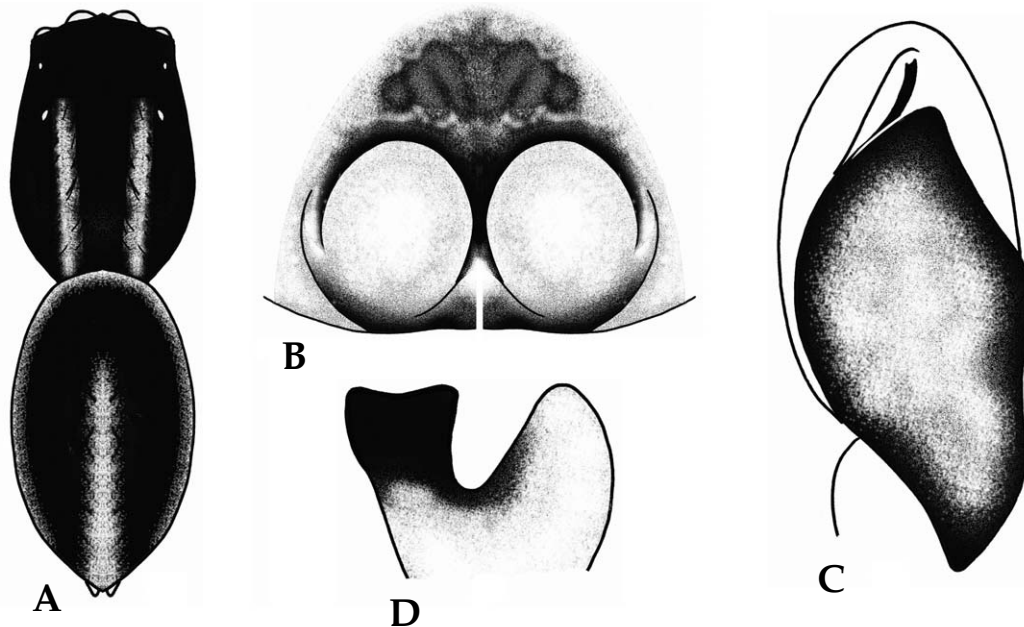


Fig. 82. *Phlegra fasciata*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

251; 1976, p. 148; 1979, p. 315; Braendegaard, 1972, p. 219; Harm, 1977, p. 72; Weiss, 1979, p. 245; Flanczewska, 1981, p. 215; Matsumoto, 1981, p. 35; Roberts, 1985, p. 130; 1995, p. 204; 1998, p. 218; Seo, 1985, p. 15; Matsuda, 1986, p. 89; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 222; Zhou and Song, 1988, p. 7; Peng, 1989, p. 159; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 157; Hu and Wu, 1989, p. 383; Izmailova, 1989, p. 161; Hänggi, 1990, p. 163; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 514; Peng et al., 1993, p. 166; Fuhn and Gherasim, 1995, p. 60; Maddison, 1996, p. 330; Logunov, 1996, p. 544; Mcheidze, 1997, p. 94; Zabka, 1997, p. 75; Metzner, 1999, p. 68; Song et al., 1999, p. 539; Namkung, 2001, p. 564; 2003, p. 568; Logunov and Koponen, 2002, p. 264; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 121; Azarkina, 2004, p. 87; Trotta, 2005, p. 149; Almquist, 2006, p. 551; Wunderlich, 2008, p. 716; Ono et al., 2009, p. 567.

Phlegra fasciata luteofasciata Simon, 1937, p. 1222, 1266.

Aelurops nobilis L. Koch, 1876, p. 348.

Aelurops fasciata Menge, 1877, p. 475.

Ictidops fasciata Bertkau, 1880, p. 234.

Yllenus fasciata Dahl, 1883, p. 78.

Phlegra delesserti Schenkel, 1918, p. 101.

Phlegra nobilis Reimoser, 1919, p. 112.

Female: Body length 6.0–7.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, blackish brown with a pair of grayish white stripes laterally. Chelicerae dark brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum brown with black and white hairs, margin black. Legs brown with dark brown annulations, covered with long black hairs and spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark brown with grayish white stripes at middle and both sides.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker, covered densely with long black hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia, Europe (Palearctic).

KOREA: GB.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Yeongcheon, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 24.vi.2001).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found near streams, on sands and in gravels of sunny mountainous regions, hillocks and arable lands.

Genus *Plexippoides* Prószyński, 1984

Eo-ri-du-jul-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (어리두줄깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea present. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum shield shaped. Legs stout and mottled. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, always with longitudinal band stripe. Female epigynum sclerotized, depressed anteriorly, internal organs visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, cymbium large and flat, bulbus round, embolus long, slender and largely curved.

Type species: *Plexippoides flavescens* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872).

Key to the species of genus *Plexippoides*

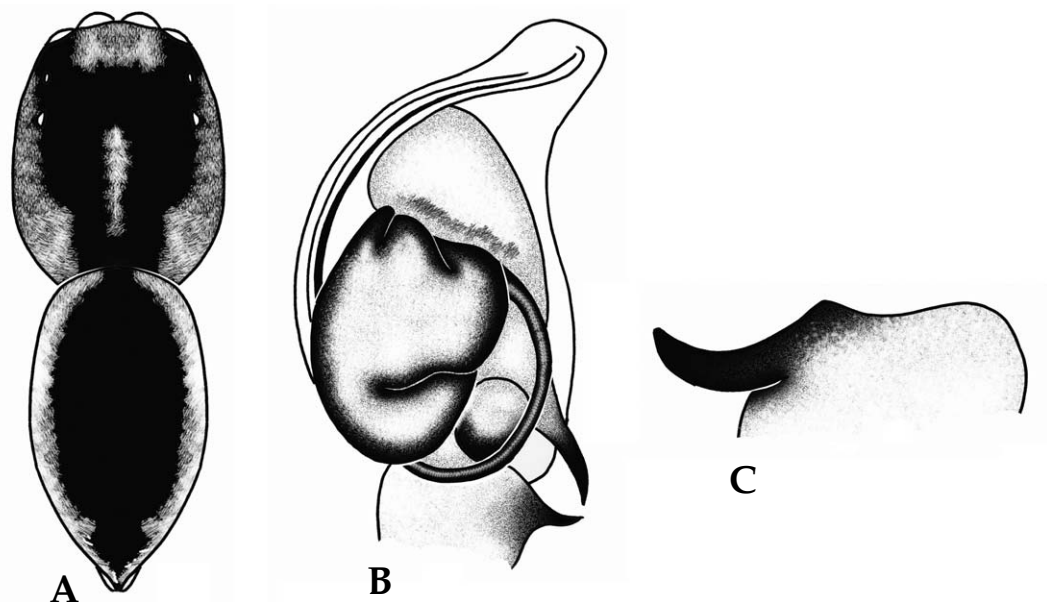
1. Abdominal dorsum with 3 longitudinal stripes2
 - Abdominal dorsum with a pair of longitudinal stripes at margin *P. annulipedis*
2. Band on abdominal dorsum smooth *P. regius*
 - Band on abdominal dorsum serrated *P. doenitzi*

79. *Plexippoides annulipedis* (Saito, 1939) (Fig. 83, Pl. 23)

Keun-jul-mu-nui-kkang-chung-geo-mi (큰줄무늬깡충거미)

Plexippus annulipedis Saito, 1939, p. 40; Kataoka, 1970, p. 48.*Plexippoides annulipedis* Prószyński, 1976, p. 156; 1984b, p. 400; Song et al., 1983, p. 23; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 226; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 120; Zhang, 1987, p. 252; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 152; Song et al., 1999, p. 539; 2001, p. 447; Namkung, 2001, p. 566; 2003, p. 576; Cho and Kim, 2003, p. 14; Ono et al., 2009, p. 574.**Female:** Described by Saito (1939).

Male: Body length 8.0–9.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, convex oval, yellowish brown with white stripe at middle and broad white bands laterally, margin with dense white hairs. Eye region red. Chelicerae dark brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum grayish yellow, convex elliptical. Legs dark brown, leg I thick, stout and well developed, basal parts and distal ends of each segment with black annulations, covered densely with long white and dark brown hairs. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, distal end narrow, blackish brown with a pair of white bands laterally, both sides gray with dense long hairs.

Fig. 83. *Plexippoides annulipedis*. A. male body; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Oksunbong, Chungcheongbuk-do: 5.vii.1993); 1 ♂ (Milyang, Gyeong-sangnam-do: 28.v.2009).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found on tree branches, leaves, and beneath tree barks in mountainous regions.

80. *Plexippoides doenitzi* (Karsch, 1879) (Fig. 84)

Doe-ni-sseu-kkang-chung-geo-mi (되니쓰강충거미)

Hasarius doenitzi Karsch, 1879, p. 86; Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 368; Prószyński, 1973b, p. 110; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 31; Hu, 1984, p. 364.

Plexippoides doenitzi Prószyński, 1984b, p. 400; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 226; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 122; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 152; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 193; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 298; Song et al., 1999, p. 540; Namkung, 2001, p. 565; 2003, p. 569; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 122; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 124; Ono et al., 2009, p. 576.

Female: Body length 8.0–9.0 mm. Carapace yellowish brown. Head region black and thoracic region grayish white at middle with 2-3 pairs of blackish brown chevrons posteriorradially. Chelicerae brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum convex, yellowish brown, margin darker. Legs yellowish brown, covered densely with dark brown hairs and spines, tibia of leg I with 3 pairs of ventral spines. Abdomen yellowish brown, long oval, light stripe with serrated posterior part medially, dark brown folium laterally. Venter yellow, pork shaped black markins at

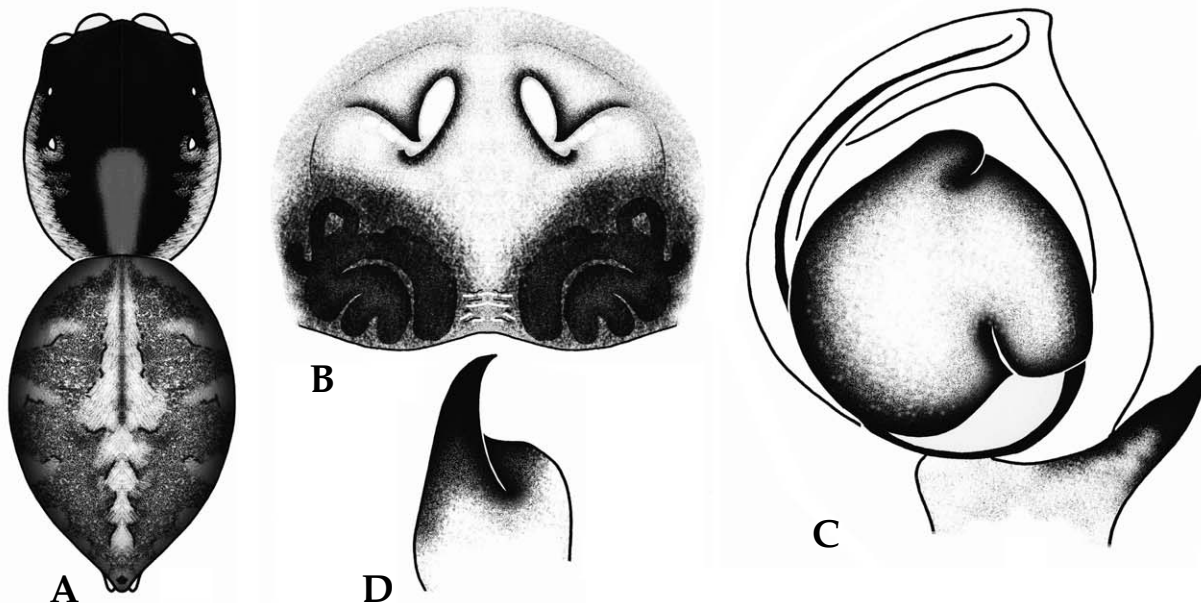


Fig. 84. *Plexippoides doenitzi*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

front of spinnerets to epigastric furrow.

Male: Body length 6.0–7.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: GW, CB.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 27.vii.1995); 1 ♂ (Chungju, Chungcheongbuk-do: 2.vii.1998); 1 ♂ (Jecheon, Chungcheongbuk-do: 12.viii.1998).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found on tree branches and leaves, and in leaf litter of mountainous regions.

81. *Plexippoides regius* Wesolowska, 1981 (Fig. 85)

Wang-eo-ri-du-jul-kkang-chung-geo-mi (왕어리두줄깡충거미)

Plexippoides regius Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 73; Dunin, 1984, p. 137; Paik, 1985b, p. 49; Hu et al., 1991, p. 49; Peng et al., 1993, p. 176; Song et al., 1997, p. 1739; Song et al., 1999, p. 540; 2001, p. 449; Namkung et al., 2000, p. 336, 338; Namkung, 2001, p. 567; 2003, p. 571; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 123; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 125.

Plexippoides rigius Zhu et al., 1985, p. 211.

Plexippoides joopili Kim and Yoo, 1997, p. 71.

Female: Body length 6.5–7.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, yellowish brown with sparse black hairs and white band at middle, both marings with dull yellowish brown bands.

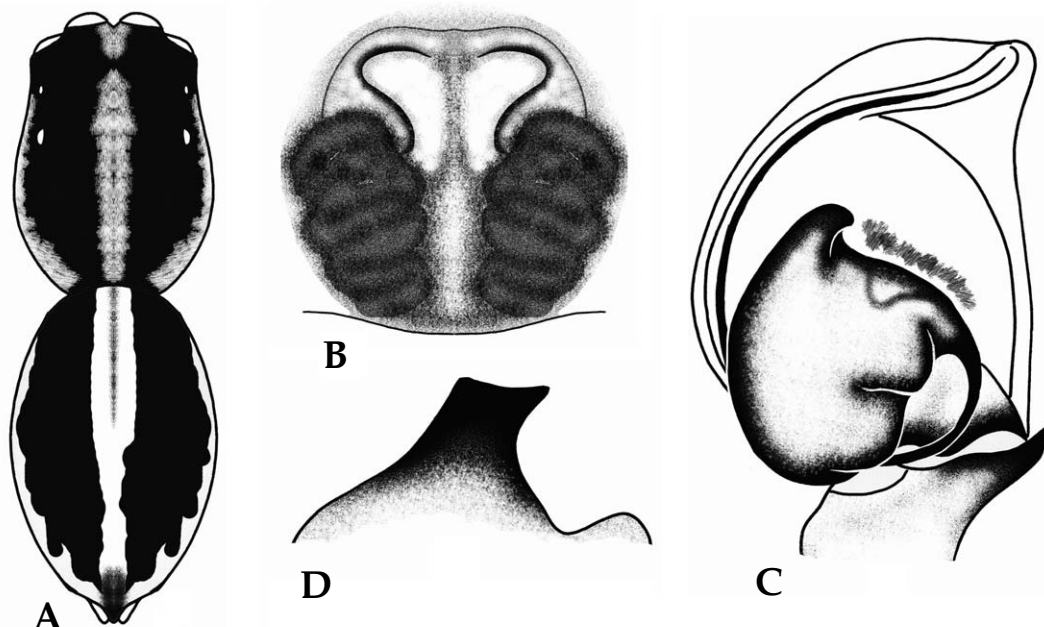


Fig. 85. *Plexippoides regius*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Eye region black. Chelicerae dark brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum light yellowish brown, shield shaped with truncated front. Legs yellowish brown without pattern, darker distally. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown with dark brown band at middle broad dark brown stripes laterally, covered sparsely with black hairs. Venter yellowish brown, several dark gray stripes by spots.

Male: Body length 6.5–7.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Russia.

KOREA: Central part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Mt. Jeombongsan, Gangwon-do: 19.v.1995); 1 ♂ (Mt. Maebongsan, Gangwon-do: 9.v.1997); 1 ♂ (Mt. Daeseongsan, Gangwon-do: 16.viii.1997); 1 ♀ (Myeongjisan, Gyeonggi-do: 6.vi.1992); 3 ♀ ♀ (Cheongju, Chungcheongbuk-do: 15.v.1992).

ECOLOGY: Found around shrubs and in bushes of mountainous regions, fields, and grasslands.

Genus *Plexippus* C.L. Koch, 1846

Du-jul-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (두줄강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea present, pitted. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum elliptical. Legs stout, all tibiae with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, elongated oval, always with longitudinal band stripe. Female epigynum sclerotized with marginal rim, copulatory openings narrow and slit shaped. Males palp with tibial apophysis, bulbous large and flat, embolus strong, curved and spiniform.

Type species: *Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826).

Key to the species of genus *Plexippus*

1. Abdominal dorsum with 3 longitudinal bands *P. setipes*
- Abdominal dorsum with 3 longitudinal bands and a pair of spots posteriorly *P. paykulli*

82. *Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826) (Fig. 86)

Du-jul-kkang-chung-geo-mi (두줄강충거미)

Attus paykullii Audouin, 1826, p. 409; Simon, 1868, p. 601.

Attus ligo Walckenaer, 1837, p. 426.

Plexippus ligo C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 107.

Salticus vaillantii Lucas, 1846, p. 136.

Salticus culicivorus Doleschall, 1859, p. 14.

Attus africanus Vinson, 1863, p. 52, 301.

Philia vaillanti Simon, 1864, p. 328.

Parthenia africana Simon, 1864, p. 313.

Euophrys delibuta L. Koch, 1865, p. 874.

Salticus diversus Blackwall, 1868, p. 403.

Salticus rodericensis Butler, 1876, p. 440; 1878, p. 507.

Hasarius paykulli Simon, 1876, p. 81.

Menemerus culicivorus Thorell, 1877, p. 568; 1878b, p. 237; Keyserling, 1883, p. 1461.

Plexippus punctatus Karsch, 1878, p. 25.

Menemerus paykulli Thorell, 1881, p. 501; Peckham and Peckham, 1888, p. 84; Marx, 1889, p. 99.

Plexippus planipudens Karsch, 1881a, p. 16.

Cyrba planipudens Keyserling, 1883, p. 1442.

Plexippus paykulli Peckham and Peckham, 1886, p. 296; Simon, 1903, p. 712, 735; 1937, p. 1242, 1271; Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 362; Hogg, 1915, p. 512; Gravely, 1922, p. 1049; Petrunkevitch, 1930, p. 156; Berland, 1932, p. 397; Dyal, 1935, p. 225; Fox, 1937, p. 17; Sherriffs, 1939, p. 197; Nakatsudi, 1943, p. 169; Berland, 1945, p. 24; Saito, 1959, p. 159; Yaginuma, 1966, p. 33; 1986a, p. 235; Lee, 1966, p. 74; Tikader, 1967, p. 120; Chrysanthus, 1968, p. 61; Prószyński, 1976, p. 156; 1987, p. 80; 2003, p. 144; 2009b, p. 162; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 37; Galiano, 1979, p. 34; Song, 1980, p. 201; 1987, p. 300; Tikader and Biswas, 1981, p. 100; Wang, 1981, p. 135; Yin et al., 1983, p. 34; Hu, 1984, p. 386; 2001, p. 406; Wanless, 1984b, p. 64; Zabka, 1985, p. 432; 1990, p. 170; Guo, 1985, p. 182; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 212; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 116; Zhang, 1987, p. 250; Davies and Zabka, 1989, p. 246; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 152; Feng, 1990, p. 213; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 194; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 296; Song et al., 1993, p. 886; Peng et al., 1993, p. 181; Zhao, 1993, p. 417; Wesolowska and van Harten, 1994, p. 70; Barrion and Litsinger, 1994, p. 288; 1995, p. 83; Ledoux and Hallé, 1995, p. 12; Metzner, 1999, p. 136; Song et al., 1999, p. 540; 2001, p. 451; Yoo and Kim, 2002, p. 26; Namkung, 2001, p. 568; 2003, p. 572; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 124; Peng and Li, 2003, p. 752; Trotta, 2005, p. 173; Makhan, 2006, p. 12; Ledoux, 2007, p. 31; Wunderlich, 2008, p. 717; Ono et al., 2009, p. 576; Wesolowska and van Harten, 2010, p. 49; Saaristo, 2010, p. 197.

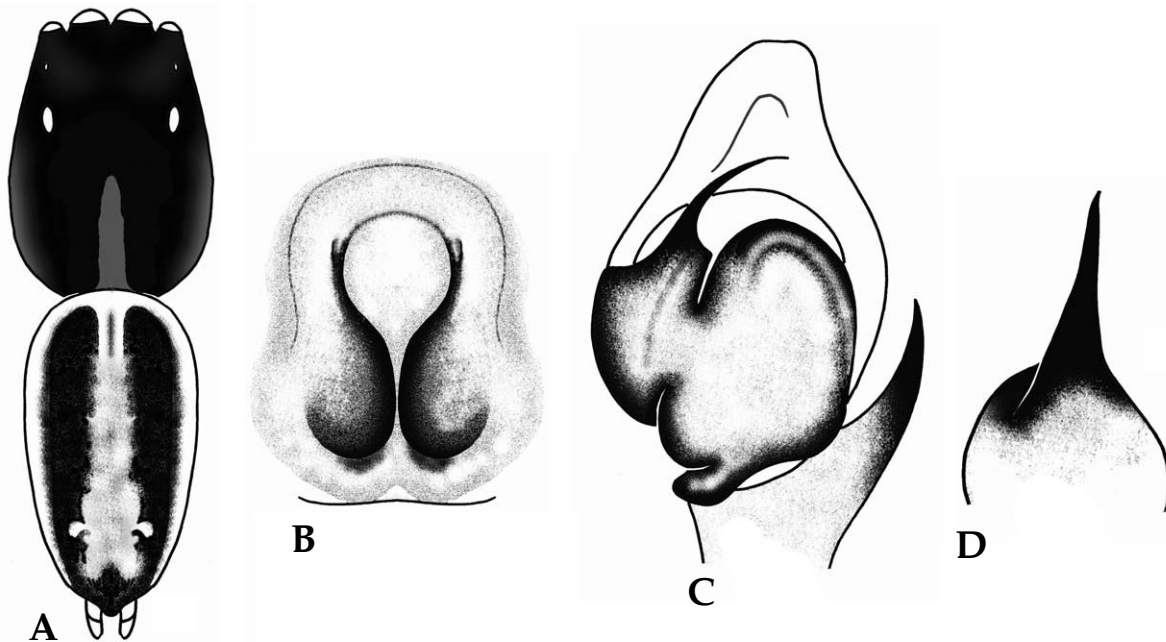


Fig. 86. *Plexippus paykulli*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

- Plexippus culicivorus* Thorell, 1887, p. 373.
Thotmes paykulli F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1901, p. 240; Pocock, 1904, p. 804.
Artabrus planipudens Simon, 1903, p. 728.
Menemerus crassus Hogg, 1922, p. 307.
Hyllus mimus Chamberlin, 1924, p. 33.
Sandalodes magnus Berland, 1933, p. 60.
Apamamia bocki Roewer, 1944, p. 7.
Plexippus quadriguttatus Mello-Leitão, 1946, p. 29.
Marpissa bengalensis Tikader, 1974, p. 211; Hu and Li, 1987, p. 331; Tikader and Biswas, 1981, p. 95.
Marpissa mandali Tikader, 1974, p. 213.
Plexippus mandali Nenilin, 1984a, p. 6.
Plexippus bengalensis Nenilin, 1984a, p. 6.

Female: Body length 10.0–12.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, reddish brown, covered with light brown hairs. Thoracic region with yellowish white band at middle. Eye region blackish brown. Chelicerae reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellow, elliptical, margin brown. Legs dark brown with dense hairs, tibia of leg I with 3 pairs of ventral spines, tibiae of legs III and IV with 2 pairs of ventral spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark yellowish brown with yellowish white longitudinal band at middle and blackish brown bands laterally, a pair of white spots posteriorly.

Male: Body length 8.0–11.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Carapace with yellowish white band at head region to thoracic region.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Australia, USA, Europe, Africa (Cosmopolitan).

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♂ (Gapado, Jeju-do: 24.vii.1993); 2 ♀ ♀ (Aeweol, Jeju-do: 6.vi.2001).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found around constructions in plains, arable lands, and seashores.

83. *Plexippus setipes* Karsch, 1879 (Fig. 87, Pl. 24)

Se-jul-kkang-chung-geo-mi (세줄강충거미)

- Plexippus setipes* Karsch, 1879, p. 89; Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 364; Yaginuma, 1966, p. 33; 1986a, p. 235; Prószyński, 1973b, p. 120; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 37; Song, 1980, p. 202; 1987, p. 301; Wang, 1981, p. 136; Hu, 1984, p. 387; Zabka, 1985, p. 436; Guo, 1985, p. 183; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 213; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 117; Zhang, 1987, p. 251; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 152; Feng, 1990, p. 214; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 194; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 297; Song et al., 1993, p. 886; Peng et al., 1993, p. 185; Zhao, 1993, p. 419; Barrion and Litsinger, 1994, p. 288; Wesolowska, 1996, p. 38; Song et al., 1999, p. 541; 2001, p. 452; Yoo and Kim, 2002, p. 26; Namkung, 2001, p. 569; 2003, p. 573; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 125; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 125; Peng and Li, 2003, p. 755; Ono et al., 2009, p. 576.

Dexippus berlandi Schenkel, 1963, p. 456.

Female: Body length 7.0–8.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, reddish brown or dark brown. Eye region black. Chelicerae brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal

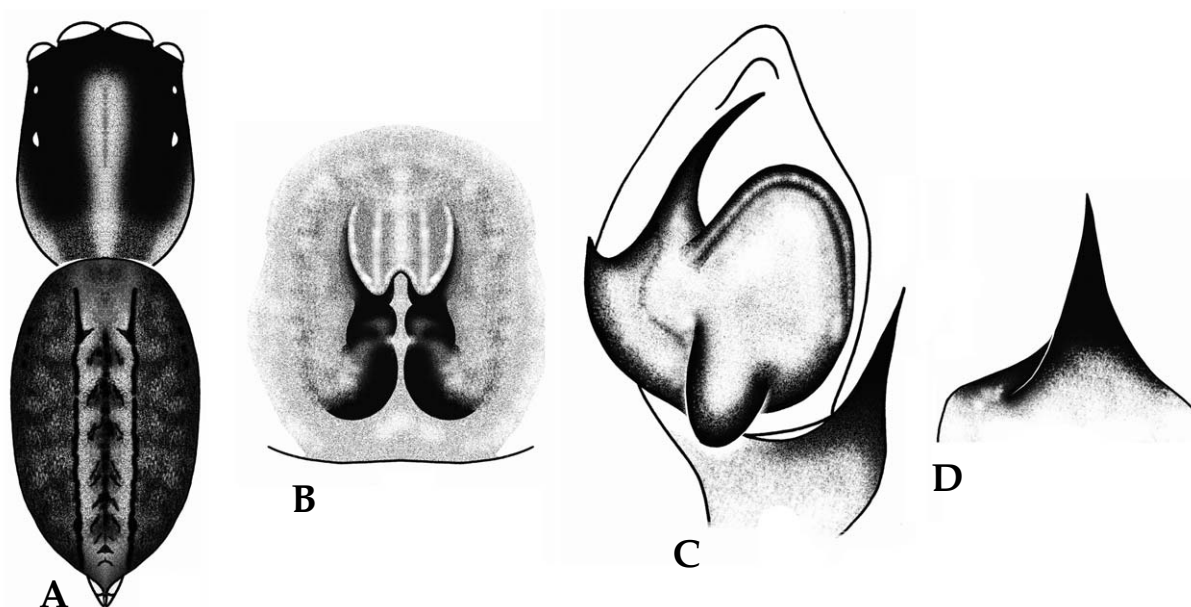


Fig. 87. *Plexippus setipes*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

tooth. Sternum yellowish brown. Legs brown, tibiae of legs I and II with 3 pairs of ventral spines, tibiae of legs III and IV with 2 pairs of ventral spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, brown with broad yellowish brown band at middle and grayish brown stripes laterally.

Male: Body length 6.0–7.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Thoracic region with yellowish white band at middle and yellowish white stripes laterally. Front of eye region with dense orange yellow hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Vietnam, Turkmenistan.

KOREA: Southern part of Korean peninsula.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀ (Goesan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 12.x.2012); 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂ (Buan, Jeollabuk-do: 19.ix.1991); 1 ♀ (Taein, Jeollabuk-do: 8.x.1994); 1 ♀ (Damyang, Jeollanam-do: 28.ix.2012); 1 ♂ (Haenam, Jeollanam-do: 29.ix.2012).

ECOLOGY: Found around constructions, on trees, and ground of plains.

Genus *Pseudeuophrys* Dahl, 1912

Eo-ri-beon-gae-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (어리번개깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea present. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval. Legs short and stout with annulations, tibiae and metatarsi I and II with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum simple with median septum, receptacles kidney shaped. Males palp with tibial apophysis, bulbus large and

protruded, embolus long, slender and filiform.

Type species: *Pseudeuophrys erratica* (Walckenaer, 1826).

84. *Pseudeuophrys iwatensis* Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987 (Fig. 88)

Geom-eun-meo-ri-beon-gae-kkang-chung-geo-mi (검은머리번개강충거미)

Euophrys iwatensis Prószyński, 1976, p. 151; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 49; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 149; Logunov et al., 1993, p. 106; Ikeda, 1996, p. 29.

Euophrys erratica Prószyński, 1979, p. 306; Flanczewska, 1981, p. 192; Seo, 1985, p. 13; Paik, 1987, p. 12; Peng et al., 1993, p. 54.

Pseudeuophrys iwatensis Logunov, 1998b, p. 118; Kim et al., 2003, p. 93; Ono et al., 2009, p. 585.

Pseudeuophrys erratica Namkung, 2001, p. 588; 2003, p. 592; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 127; Kim and Cho, 2002: p. 127.

Female: Body length 3.5–4.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, dark brown with dense light brown hairs. Eye region black with medial pattern by white hairs. Chelicerae brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellowish brown with dense brown hairs. Legs yellowish brown with dark brown annulations, tibiae and metatarsi of legs I and II with 3 pairs and 2 pairs of ventral spines, respectively. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, light grayish brown with dense yellowish white hairs and house shaped line pattern and 2–3 chevrons posteriorly.

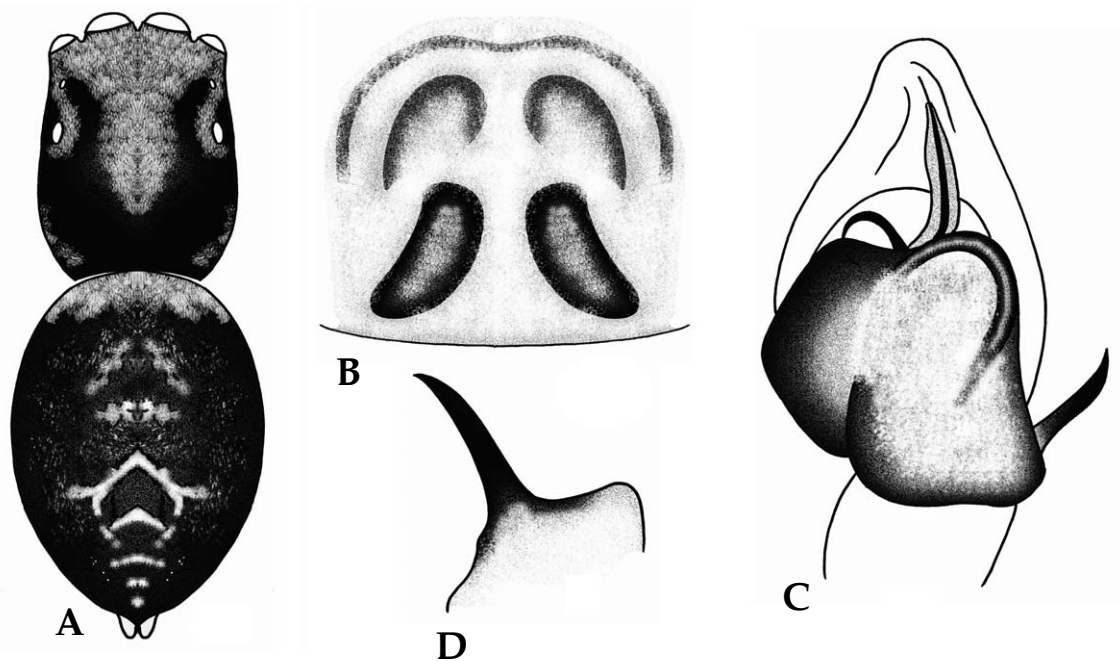


Fig. 88. *Pseudeuophrys iwatensis*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Male: Body length 3.0–4.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Cymbium of palp blackish brown.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia, Europe.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♂ (Goseong, Gangwon-do: 20.v.1998); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Mugapsan, Gyeonggi-do: 31.v.1995); 1 ♀ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 3.vii.2001); 2 ♀ ♀, 1 ♂ (Yeongdong, Chungcheongbuk-do: 29.v.2009); 1 ♀ (Mt. Palgonsan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 5.vi.1991); 1 ♀ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 25.ix.2008); 1 ♂ (Imsil, Jeollabuk-do: 2.iii.1998); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Dobongsan, Seoul: 20.v.1997); 1 ♀ (Bulamsan, Seoul: 13.vi.1997).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found on ground and in bushes of mountainous regions and hillocks.

Genus *Pseudicius* Simon, 1885

Eo-ri-an-gyeong-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (어리안경강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea indistinct. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 pro-marginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum convex and oval. Leg I robust and strongly developed, femur I swollen, all tibiae and metatarsi with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, elongated oval. Female epigynum with median septum, copulatory openings situated anteriorly, receptacles visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, bulbus pouch shaped, embolus short and pointed.

Type species: *Pseudicius encarpatus* (Walckenaer, 1802).

85. *Pseudicius vulpes* (Grube, 1861) (Fig. 89)

Yeo-u-kkang-chung-geo-mi (여우강충거미)

Attus vulpes Grube, 1861, p. 23.

Pseudicius orientalis Kulczyn'ski, 1895, p. 59.

Euophrys undulatovittata Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 339; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 29; Hu, 1984, p. 360; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 239; Zhao, 1993, p. 394.

Euophrys breviaculeis Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 340.

Breda lambda-signata Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 345.

Euophrys undulato-vittata Yaginuma, 1960, p. 110; 1970, p. 670; 1971, p. 110; Namkung, 1964, p. 44.

Pseudicius vulpes Prószyński, 1971a, p. 220; 1976, p. 154; Prószyński, 1979, p. 316; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 61; Dunin, 1984, p. 137; Peng et al., 1993, p. 194; Logunov, 1995, p. 242; Tang and Yang, 1995, p. 61; Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999, p. 542; 2001, p. 455; Namkung, 2001, p. 598; 2003, p. 602; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 126; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 126; Ono et al., 2009, p. 570.

Icius vulpes Andreeva, Heciak and Prószyński, 1984, p. 357; Song, 1987, p. 303; Prószyński, 1987; pp. 151–152; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 72; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 149; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 300.

Laufeia aenea Hu, 1984, p. 371; Guo, 1985, p. 176.

Icius breviaculeis Prószyński, 1984a, p. 68.

Euophryus undulatovittata Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 182.

Female: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, blackish brown with white and brown hairs, a pair of white spots behind posterior lateral eyes. Margin of thoracic region surrounded with white stripe. Chelicerae reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum brown with dense long hairs, convex oval. Legs yellowish brown, leg I thick, stout and well developed with dark brown annulations, tibia and metatarsus of leg I with 4 pairs and 2 pairs of short ventral spines, respectively. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, blackish brown with a pair of white bands on shoulder and 2–3 white zigzag shaped stripes posteriorly.

Male: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Goseong, Gangwon-do: 7.vii.1998); 1♂ (Suweon, Gyeonggi-do: 20.vi.1998); 1♀ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 3.vi.2002); 1♂ (Goesan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 12.x.2012); 1♀ (Boryeong, Chungcheongnam-do: 22.vi.1995); 1♀, 1♂ (Cheongyang, Chungcheongnam-do: 23.ix.1995); 2♂♂ (Punggi, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 13.x.1995); 1♂ (Geochang, Gyeongsangnam-do: 21.vi.1995); 1♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 20.v.2011); 3♂♂ (Udo, Jeju-do: 10.vi.2001); 1♀ (Nanjido, Seoul: 6.ix.1997).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found on tree branches and leaves, and beneath shrubby in mountainous regions and plains.

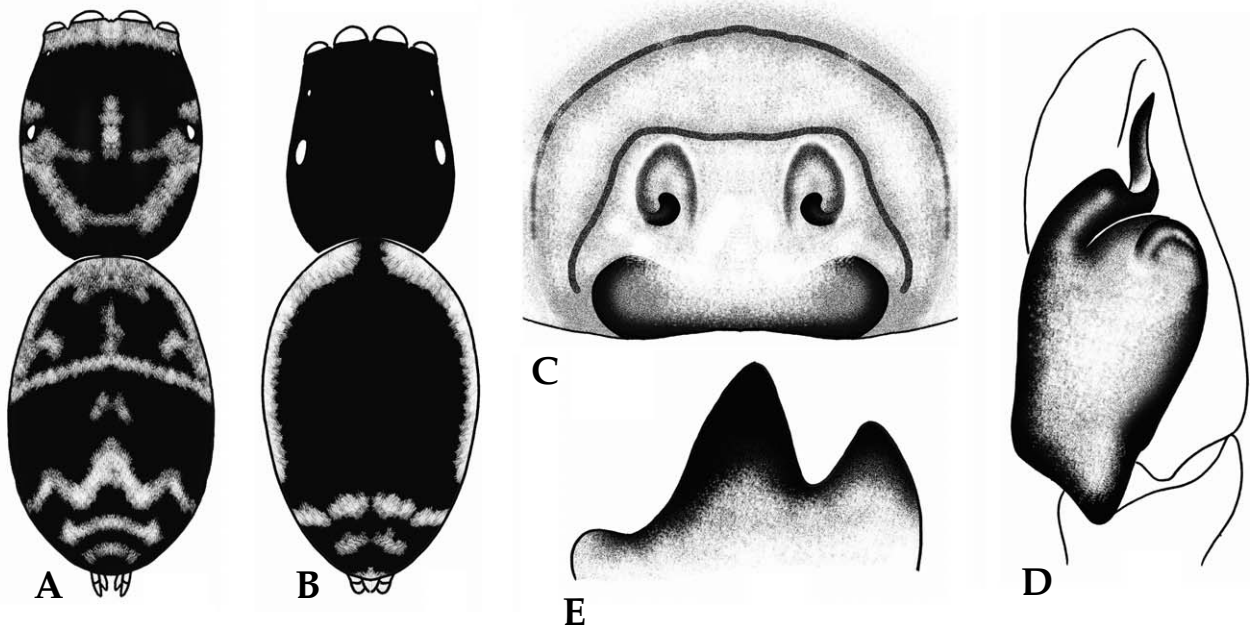


Fig. 89. *Pseudicius vulpes*. A. female body; B. male body; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Genus *Rhene* Thorell, 1869

Kka-chi-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (까치강충거미속)

Carapace wider than long, round, widest medially, flat. Fovea indistinct. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum elliptical. Leg I robust and strongly developed, patellae, tibiae and metatarsi I with long scopula, tibiae and metatarsi I with long spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dorsal scutum in males. Female epigynum rather sclerotized with a pair of pockets anteriorly, internal structure usually visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, tegulum pouch shaped and protruded, embolus short and curved.

Type species: *Rhene flavigera* (C.L. Koch, 1846).

Key to the species of genus *Rhene*

1. Abdominal dorsum with 3 pairs of thin transverse stripes posteriorly in female, 2 thin transverse stripes in male *R. atrata*
- Abdominal dorsum with 3–4 pairs of thick transverse bands in female, 1 thick transverse band in male *R. albiger*

86. *Rhene albiger* (C.L. Koch, 1846) (Fig. 90)

Huin-tti-kka-chi-kkang-chung-geo-mi (흰띠까치강충거미)

Rhanis albiger C.L. Koch, 1846, p. 87.

Homalattus albiger Simon, 1886, p. 353.

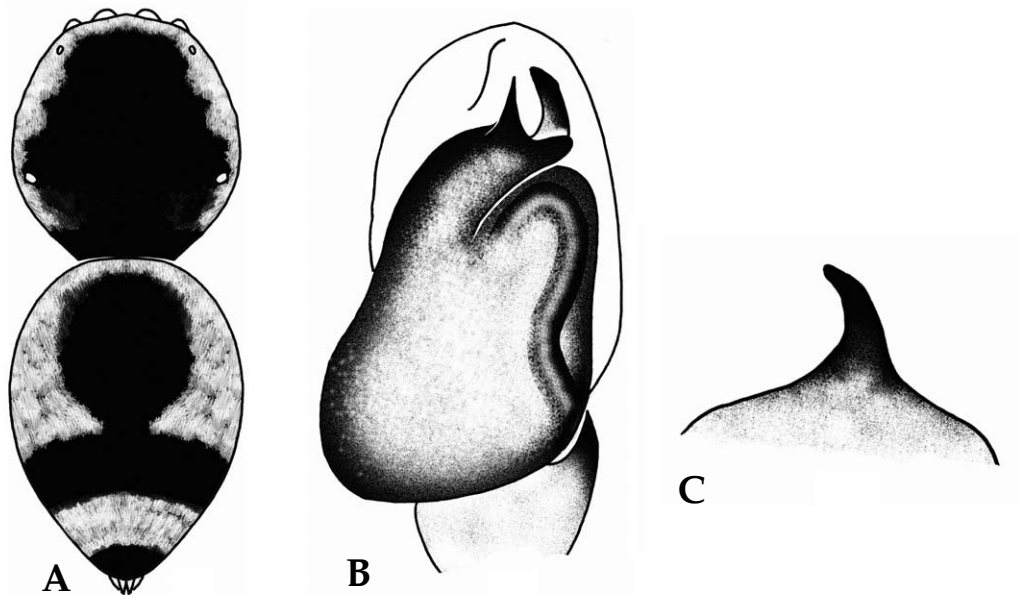


Fig. 90. *Rhene albiger*. A. male body; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Rhene albiger Simon, 1901, p. 635, 639; Zabka, 1985, p. 442; Prószyński, 1992, p. 203; Peng et al., 1993, p. 198; Jastrzebski, 1997b, p. 48; Song et al., 1999, p. 543; Namkung, 2001, p. 577; 2003, p. 581; Ono et al., 2009, p. 580.

Female: Described by Jastrzebski (1997b).

Male: Body length 4.5–6.5 mm. Carapace wider than long, round, dark brown, margin with dense white hairs. Eye region black. Chelicerae light brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellowish brown with dense white hairs. Legs brown with grayish white hairs and short brown spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, light brown with 3 pairs of blackish brown muscle impressions, a pair of yellowish brown patterns anteriolaterally, broad yellowish brown transverse band surrounded with yellowish gray stripe posteriorly.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Vietnam, Malaysia, India, Sumatra.

KOREA: GG, JN.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Seongnam, Gyeonggi-do: 20.vii.2004); 1♂ (Boseong, Jeollanam-do: 29.ix.2012).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found around shrubs in hillocks.

87. *Rhene atrata* (Karsch, 1881) (Fig. 91, Pl. 25)

Kka-chi-kkang-chung-geo-mi (까치깡충거미)

Homalattus atratus Karsch, 1881b, p. 39.

Rhene atrata Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 355; Strand, 1918, p. 105; Saito, 1959, p. 157; Namkung,

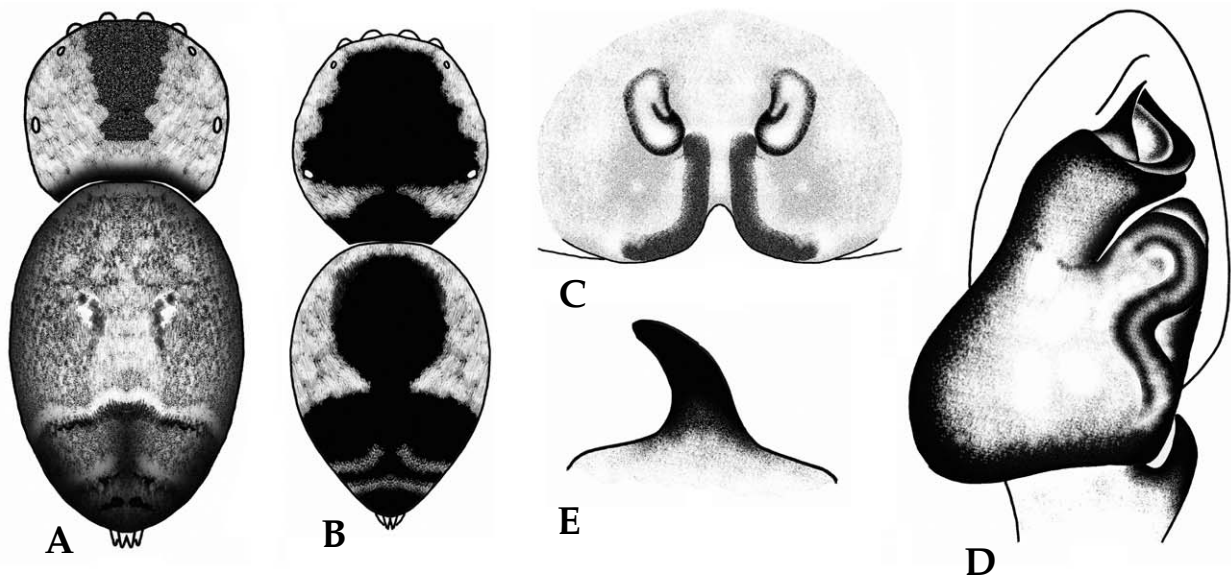


Fig. 91. *Rhene atrata*. A. female body; B. male body; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

1964, p. 45; 2001, p. 576; 2003, p. 580; Lee, 1966, p. 75; Chikuni, 1977, p. 10; 1989b, p. 147; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 47; Hu, 1984, p. 388; Dunin, 1984, p. 137; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 237; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 195; Logunov, 1993a, p. 51; Song et al., 1993, p. 887; Peng et al., 1993, p. 200; Zhao, 1993, p. 421; Song et al., 1997, p. 1741; Song et al., 1999, p. 543; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 128; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 128; Ono et al., 2009, p. 580; Marusik and Kovblyuk, 2011, p. 225.

Dendryphantès atratus Prószyński, 1973b, p. 102; 1976, p. 149; 1979, p. 304; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 29; Paik and Namkung, 1979, p. 78; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 306.

Dendryphantès afrata Hu, 1984, p. 357.

Female: Body length 6.5–7.5 mm. Carapace wider than long, round, dark reddish brown with dense gray hairs. Head region dominated with eye region. Chelicerae brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum dark brown, elliptical, narrow. Legs yellowish brown, leg I thick and well developed, femora thick and black, distal ends of each segment with brown annulations. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, grayish white or dark brown with 3 pairs of transverse stripes by white hairs posteriorly.

Male: Body length 6.0–7.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Abdomen with a pair of yellowish brown patterns anteriolaterally, broad yellowish brown transverse band surrounded with yellowish gray stripe posteriorly.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia, Taiwan.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Mt. Maebongsan, Gangwon-do: 21.viii.1997); 1 ♀ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 18.viii.2002); 1 ♀ (Yeoncheon, Gyeonggi-do: 6.vii.1997); 1 ♂ (Sancheon, Chungcheongbuk-do: 2.viii.1991); 1 ♀ (Cheongyang, Chungcheongbuk-do: 23.ix.1995); 1 ♀ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 28.ix.2007); 1 ♂ (Namhae, Gyeongsangnam-do: 11.vi.1990); 1 ♀ (Gunsan, Jeollabuk-do: 24.viii.1994); 1 ♂ (Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do: 22.vii.2008); 2 ♂ ♂ (Daegu: 19.viii.1998).

ECOLOGY: Found around shrubs and in bushes of mountainous regions and plains.

Genus *Sibianor* Logunov, 2001

Bi-a-no-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (비아노깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, elongated rectangular. Fovea present. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum shield shape. Leg I robust and strongly developed, femur, tibia and metatarsi I with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum with median pocket, receptacles visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, tegulum round and conical, embolus long, slender, largely curved and filiform.

Type species: *Sibianor aurocinctus* (Ohlert, 1865).

Key to the species of genus *Sibianor*

1. Sternum elliptical, leg I with spines and scopulae on tibiae *S. aurocinctus*
- Sternum shield shaped, leg I without spine and scopula on tibiae *S. pullus*

88. *Sibianor aurocinctus* (Ohlert, 1865) (Fig. 92)

Bi-a-no-kkang-chung-geo-mi (비아노깡충거미)

Heliophanus aurocinctus Ohlert, 1865, p. 11.

Attus aenescens Simon, 1868, p. 628.

Ballus aenescens Thorell, 1873, p. 405; Simon, 1876, p. 206.

Oedipus aenescens Menge, 1877, p. 482; Bösenberg, 1903, p. 445.

Oedipus aurocinctus Peckham and Peckham, 1886, p. 323.

Bianor aenescens Simon, 1901, p. 638; 1937, p. 1219, 1265; Locket and Millidge, 1951, p. 217; Kekenbosch, 1961, p. 4; Miller, 1971, p. 134; Braendegaard, 1972, p. 158; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 28; Hu, 1984, p. 353; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 199; Hansen, 1986, p. 99; Zhang, 1987, p. 235; Feng, 1990, p. 197; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 179; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 288; Zhao, 1993, p. 390; Mcheidze, 1997, p. 105.

Bianor aurocinctus Dahl, 1926, p. 34; Azheganova, 1968, p. 145; Prószyński, 1976, p. 156; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 69; Dunin, 1984, p. 130; Roberts, 1985, p. 120; 1995, p. 194; 1998, p. 208; Matsuda, 1986, p. 87; Izmailova, 1989, p. 151; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 494; Peng et al., 1993, p. 25; Zabka, 1997, p. 41; Song et al., 1999, p. 506; Hu, 2001, p. 374; Namkung, 2001, p. 585; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 90.

Bianor inexploratus Logunov, 1991, p. 56; Song et al., 1999, p. 506.

Bianor inexplouratus Peng et al., 1993, p. 28.

Sibianor aurocinctus Logunov, 2001, p. 264; Namkung, 2003, p. 587; Ono et al., 2009, p. 583; Vogels, 2012, p. 254.

Female: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, dark reddish brown with dense white hairs except rear part of thoracic region. Chelicerae dull brown with 2 promargin-

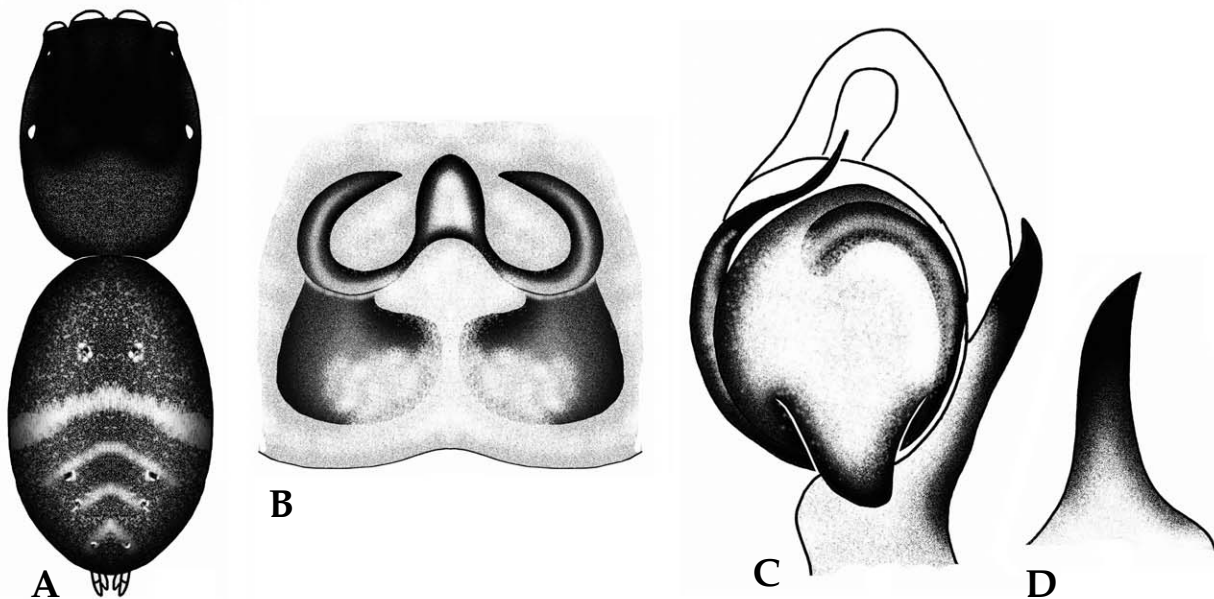


Fig. 92. *Sibianor aurocinctus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

al teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellowish brown with black medial stripe, elliptical. Legs brown, tibia and metatarsus of leg I thick, tibia of leg I with 3 pairs of ventral spines and scopulae. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark brown without distinct pattern, 3–4 vague slash patterns visible posteriorly. Venter grayish yellow with dense white fine hairs.

Male: Body length 3.0–4.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia, Europe (Palearctic).

KOREA: GG.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Suweon, Gyeonggi-do: 5.viii.2010).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found in bushes of mountainous regions and hillocks, and on ground and under stones in arable lands.

89. *Sibianor pullus* (Bösenberg and Strand, 1906) (Fig. 93, Pl. 26)

Ban-go-ri-kkang-chung-geo-mi (반고리강충거미)

Bianor pullus Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 354; Wesolowska, 1981a, p. 70; Kawana and Matsumoto, 1986, p. 75.

Harmochirus nigrum Kishida, 1910, p. 5.

Bianor aenescens Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 28.

Harmochirus niger Brignoli, 1983, p. 639.

Harmochirus pullus Prószyński, 1984a, pp. 55–56; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 236; Paik, 1987, p. 9; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 57; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 147; Logunov and Wesolowska, 1992, p. 119; Ikeda, 1993, p. 138; Peng et al., 1993, p. 81; Chang, Gao and Guan, 1995, p. 46; Logunov et al., 1997,

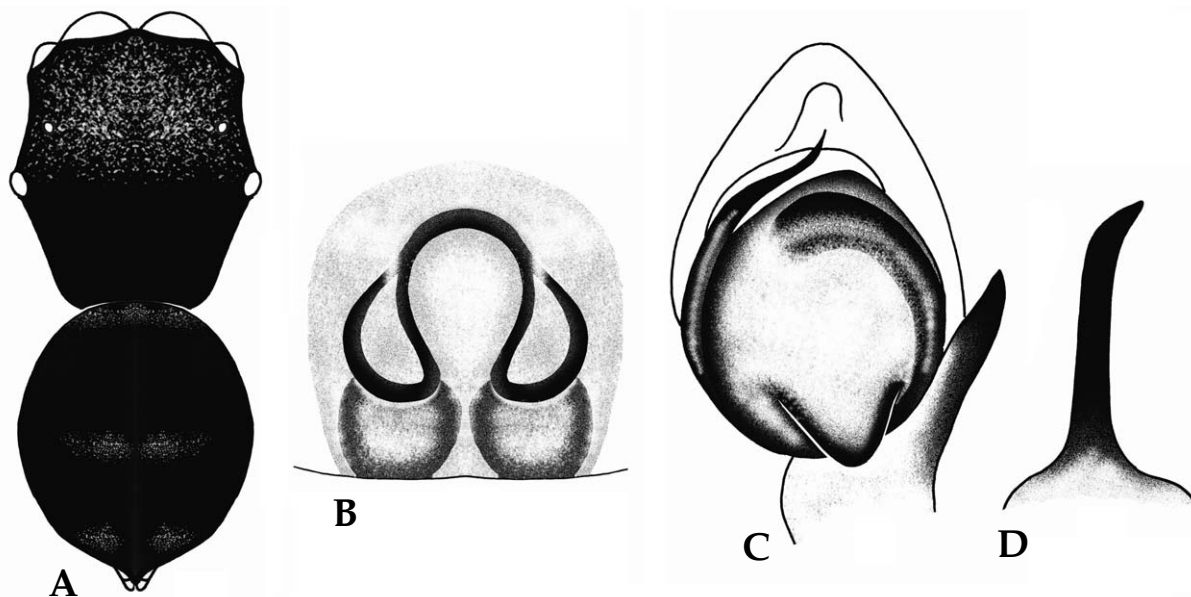


Fig. 93. *Sibianor pullus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

p. 7; Song et al., 1999, p. 513; 2001, p. 430; Namkung, 2001, p. 582; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 97; Lee et al., 2004, p. 99.

Bianor aurocinctus Peng et al., 1993, p. 25; Song et al., 1999, p. 506.

Sibianor pullus Logunov, 2001, p. 273; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 128; Namkung, 2003, p. 586; Ono et al., 2009, p. 583.

Female: Body length 3.5–4.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, round, dark reddish brown. Eye region black. Rear part of thoracic region black and sloped. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 2 pro-marginal teeth 2 retromarginal teeth. Sternum dark brown, shield shaped with round distal end. Leg I thick and well developed, femora and tibiae blackish brown, patellae and below metatarsi yellowish brown. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dark brown with 3–4 chevrons posteriorly.

Male: Body length 2.5–3.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Femora and tibiae of legs blackish purple scale hairs ventrally. Abdomen with yellowish white transverse stripe anteriorly, a pair of yellowish white spots at middle and posteriolaterally, respectively.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Hwacheon, Gangwon-do: 3.vi.1997); 1♀ (Inje, Gangwon-do: 19.ix.1997); 2♀♀, 1♂ (Seongnam, Gyeonggi-do: 17.vi.1993); 1♂ (Yeoncheon, Gyeonggi-do: 6.vi.1997); 1♂ (Suweon, Gyeonggi-do: 14.vi.1999); 2♀♀ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 3.vi.2002); 1♂ (Ansan, Gyeonggi-do: 24.vi.2004); 1♂ (Cheongyang, Chungcheongbuk-do: 8.vi.1995); 1♀, 1♂ (Geumsan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 22.vii.1995); 3♂♂ (Punggi, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 22.vi.1995); 1♀ (Gasam, Gyeongsangnam-do: 24.vii.2008); 1♂ (Namhae, Gyeongsangnam-do: 11.vi.1990); 1♂ (Geochang, Gyeongsangnam-do: 5.vi.1995); 1♀ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 30.vii.2010); 1♀ (Gapado, Jeju-do: 23.vii.1993).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found on ground and in bushes of plains and grasslands.

Genus *Siler* Simon, 1889

Tti-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (띠깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, flat. Fovea present. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 pro-marginal teeth and 1 fissident on retromargin. Sternum oval. Leg I stout and well developed, femur and tibia I with scopulae and spines, brown stripes on legs III and IV. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum sclerotized, receptacles visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, bulbous pouch shaped, embolus short and pointed.

Type species: *Siler cupreus* Simon, 1889.

90. *Siler cupreus* Simon, 1889 (Fig. 94, Pl. 27)

Cheong-tti-kkang-chung-geo-mi (청띠깡충거미)

Siler cupreus Simon, 1889, p. 250; 1903, p. 853; Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 371; Prószyński, 1984a; pp. 133–135; 1985, p. 70; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 125; Chen and Gao, 1990, p. 196;

Song et al., 1993, p. 888; Peng et al., 1993, p. 210; Song and Li, 1997, p. 439; Song et al., 1999, p. 558; 2001, p. 460; Peng et al., 2002, p. 2; Namkung, 2001, p. 584; 2003, p. 588; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 130; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 137.

Marpissa vittata Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 346; Paik, 1942, p. 108.

Silerella barbata Strand, in Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 372.

Silerella vittata Yaginuma, 1962, p. 48; Nishikawa, 1977, p. 384; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 38; Song, 1980, p. 210; Hu, 1984, p. 388; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 213; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 235; Zhang, 1987, p. 255; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 154; Feng, 1990, p. 215; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 302; Zhao, 1993, p. 426.

Siler vittata Ono et al., 2009, p. 570.

Female: Body length 5.0–7.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, dark brown with dense bluish green lustrous fine hairs. Eye region black. Chelicerae dark brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth with serrated top, outer part of basal segment with setae. Legs blackish brown, leg I well developed, femora and tibiae with scapulae and 2–3 pairs of ventral spines, other legs yellowish brown with black narrow stripes. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dull blackish brown with a band by bluish green hairs anteriorly and black large transverse band posteriorly.

Male: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Leg I with yellowish white patella, metatarsus and tarsus. Abdomen with 2 transverse bands by bluish green hairs anteriorly.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2♂♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 17.vi.2002); 1♂ (Sangju, Gyeongsangbuk-

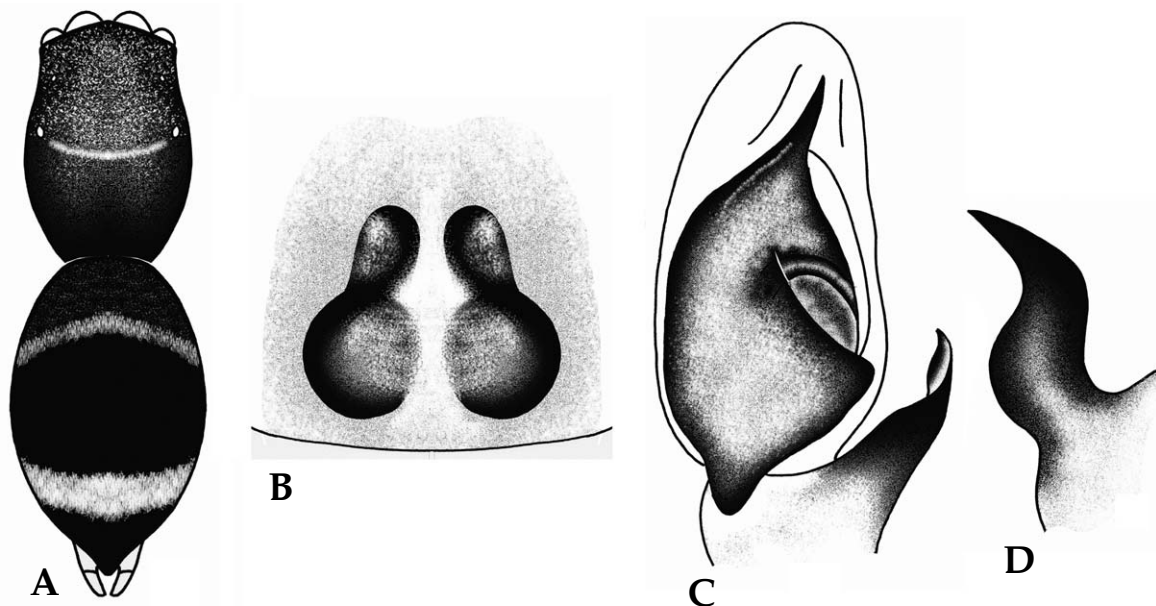


Fig. 94. *Siler cupreus*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

do: 4.vi.2009); 2♂♂ (Andong, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 30.vii.2009); 2♂♂ (Milyang, Gyeongsangnam-do: 26.vi.2009); 1♀, 1♂ (Mt.Naejongsan, Jeollabuk-do: 10.vi.2008); 1♀ (Jongdali, Jeju-do: 8.vi.2001).
ECOLOGY: Found around shrubs, in bushes and on ground of mountainous regions.

Genus *Sitticus* Simon, 1901

Ma-reun-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (마른깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, usually with white scale hairs. Fovea indistinct. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and no tooth on retromargin. Sternum oval. Leg IV markedly long, always with annulations, all metatarsi with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum wider than long, internal organs visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, tegulum round, embolus long, slender and largely curved.

Type species: *Sitticus terebratus* (Clerck, 1757).

Key to the species of genus *Sitticus*

1. Abdominal dorsum with broad butterfly shaped pattern posteriorly *S. fasciger*
 – Abdominal dorsum without broad butterfly shaped pattern posteriorly 2
2. Abdominal dorsum with 3 pairs of spots in fleckered pattern *S. avocator*
 – Abdominal dorsum with 2 pairs of spots 3
3. Abdominal dorsum with 2 pairs of spots and ^-shaped patterns *S. albolineatus*
 – Abdominal dorsum with 2 pairs of spots and slash patterns *S. penicillatus*

91. *Sitticus albolineatus* (Kulczyn'ski, 1895) (Fig. 95)

Huin-jul-mu-nui-kkang-chung-geo-mi (흰줄무늬깡충거미)

Attus albolineatus Kulczyn'ski, 1895, p. 77.

Sitticus albolineatus Simon, 1901, p. 580; Prószyński, 1975, p. 216; 1976, p. 156; 1979, p. 310; Dunin, 1984, p. 137; Paik, 1985b, p. 44; Prószyński, 1987, pp. 85–86; Hu and Wu, 1989, p. 386; Xie, 1993, p. 360; Peng et al., 1993, p. 215; Song et al., 1999, p. 559; Namkung, 2001, p. 591; 2003, p. 595; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 130; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 138.

Sitticus kulczynskii Roewer, 1951, p. 453.

Female: Body length 5.0–6.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, brown with black and white hairs, eyes encircled with black. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 3–4 promarginal teeth and no tooth on retromargin. Sternum pale yellowish brown with dense white long hairs. Legs yellowish brown, each segment below femora with black annulations. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, black with dense brown hairs and 2 pairs of white spots at middle and several black chevrons posteriorly. Venter grayish brown.

Male: Body length 4.5–5.2 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Rear part of eye region with white longitudinal stripe. Abdomen surrounded with white stripe, thick white longi-

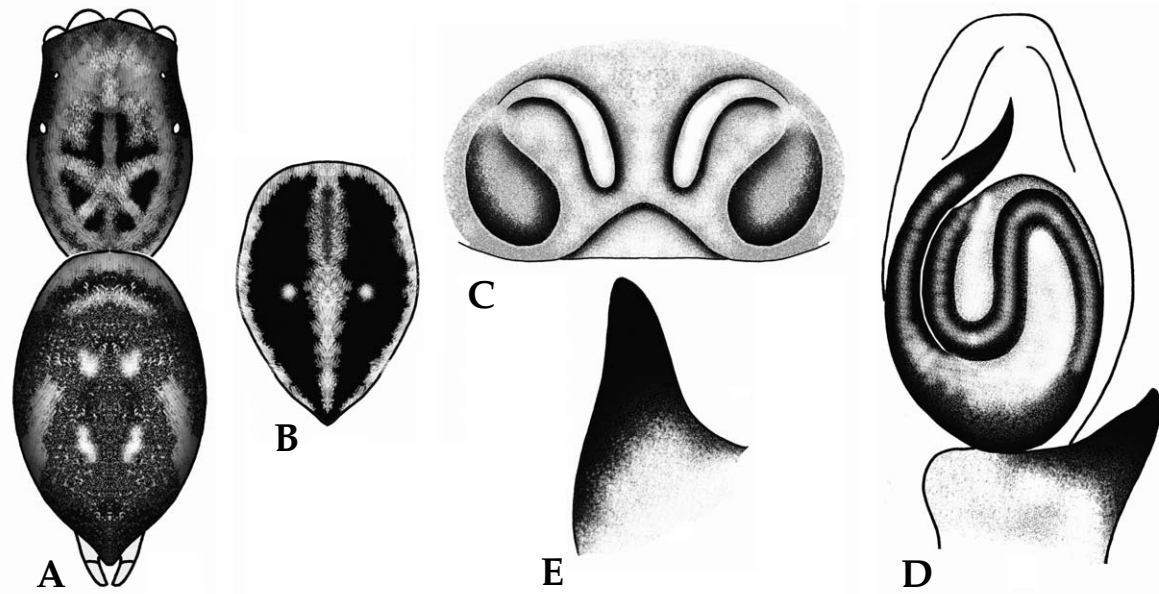


Fig. 95. *Sitticus albolineatus*. A. female body; B. male abdomen; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

tudinal stripe at middle and a pair of yellowish white spots posteriorly.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 4 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Daejin, Gangwon-do: 23.ix.1993); 1 ♀ (Mt. Maebongsan, Gangwon-do: 9.v.1997); 1 ♂ (Geumsan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 21.ix.1995); 1 ♂ (Punggi, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 28.viii.1995); 1 ♂ (Mungyeong, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 14.x.1995); 2 ♂♂ (Mt. Gajisan, Gyeongsangnam-do: 27.vii.2009); 1 ♀ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 23.ix.2008).

ECOLOGY: Found in sunny valleys and stone piles, around upland dikes, and on ground near streams.

92. *Sitticus avocator* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1885) (Fig. 96)

Hol-a-bi-kkang-chung-geo-mi (홀아비깡충거미)

Attus avocator O.P.-Cambridge, 1885, p. 106.

Attus viduus Kulczyn'ski, 1895, p. 79.

Sitticus numeratus Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 342.

Attulus avocator Reimoser, 1919, p. 193.

Sitticus viduus Reimoser, 1919, p. 193; Prószyński, 1975, p. 216; 1976, p. 156; Wesolowska, 1981b, p. 156.

Sitticus sibiricus Roewer, 1951, p. 453.

Sitticus paraviduus Schenkel, 1963, p. 402; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 215.

Sitticus avocator Prószyński and Zochowska, 1981, p. 26; Zabka, 1981a, p. 410; Prószyński, 1982, p. 288; 1987, pp. 90–92; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 127; Zhou and Song, 1988, p. 9; Hu and Wu, 1989, p. 386; Tang and Song, 1990, p. 52; Kim, 1997b, p. 205; Song et al., 1999, p. 559; Logunov and Marusik, 2000, p. 269; Namkung, 2001, p. 592; 2003, p. 596; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 131; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 139; Ono et al., 2009, p. 564.

Female: Body length 5.0–6.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, reddish brown, eye region, both sides of carapace and behind of fovea with dense yellow hairs. Eight eyes black. Chelicerae dull yellowish brown with 3 promarginal teeth and no tooth on retromargin. Sternum dark brown with dense white fine hairs. Legs yellowish brown with black annulations. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown with dense short yellowish brown hairs, covered with brown mottled patterns, a pair of dark brown spots anteriorly, medially and posteriorly, respectively.

Male: Body length 3.5–4.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Thoracic region with grayish white longitudinal band medially. Abdomen with grayish white longitudinal band at middle and 3 pairs of blackish brown spots laterally.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Cheonwangsa, Gangwon-do: 5.ix.1997).

ECOLOGY: Rare species found around constructions and on ground in plains.

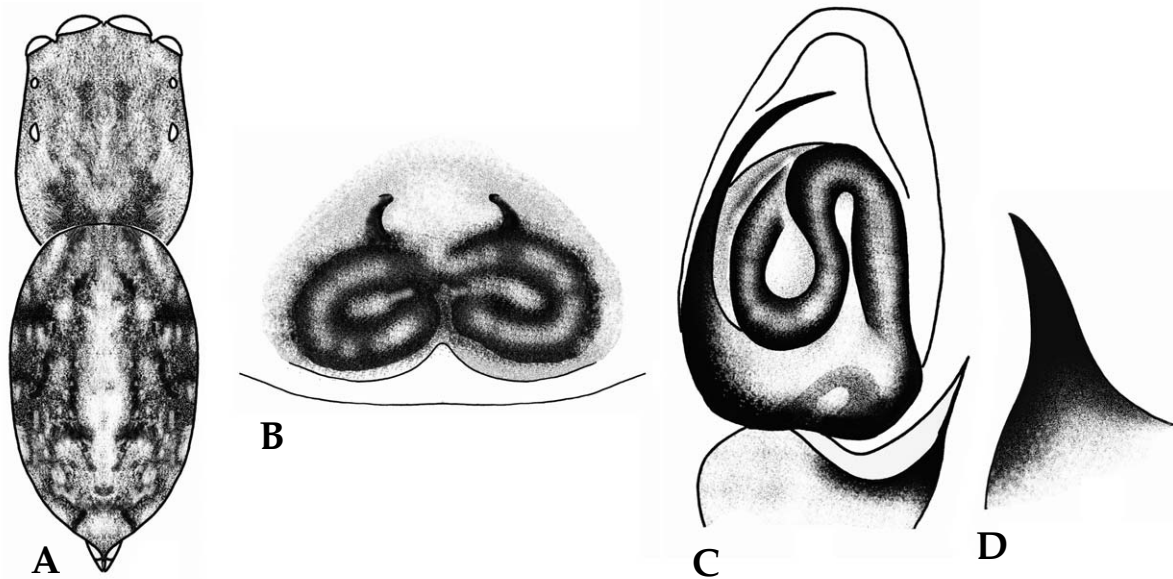


Fig. 96. *Sitticus avocator*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

93. *Sitticus fasciger* (Simon, 1880) (Fig. 97, Pl. 28)

Go-ri-mu-nui-kkang-chung-geo-mi (고리무늬깡충거미)

Attus fasciger Simon, 1880, p. 99.

Attus godlewskii Kulczyn'ski, 1895, p. 74.

Sitticus fasciger Simon, 1901, p. 580; Prószyński, 1968b, p. 399; Matsumoto and Chikuni, 1980, p. 15; 1988, p. 205; Song et al., 1981, p. 88; Song and Hubert, 1983, p. 14; Hu, 1984, p. 390; Seo, 1985, p. 16; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 215; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 238; Song, 1987, p. 304; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 129; Zhang, 1987, p. 256; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 150; Hu and Wu, 1989, p. 390; Feng, 1990, p. 216; Peng et al., 1993, p. 216; Zhao, 1993, p. 424; Song et al., 1999, p. 559; 2001, p. 461; Hu, 2001, p. 415; Namkung, 2001, p. 593; 2003, p. 597; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 132; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 139; Paquin and Dupérré, 2003, p. 201; Ono et al., 2009, p. 567; Marusik and Kovblyuk, 2011, p. 225.

Sitticus lewskii Simon, 1901, p. 580; Prószyński, 1962a, p. 65.

Sitticus barnesi Cutler, 1965, p. 140.

Female: Body length 4.0–5.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, blackish brown with dense grayish white hairs. Eye region black, '↑' shaped pattern by white hairs situated between posterior lateral eyes and front and rear of fovea. Chelicerae grayish brown with 3 promarginal teeth and no tooth on retromargin. Sternum grayish brown with white hairs. Legs yellowish brown with dark brown annulations. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown with patterns by black and brown hairs and 2–3 pairs of white spots anteriorly and a pair of large yellowish white spots posteriorly.

Male: Body length 3.5–4.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

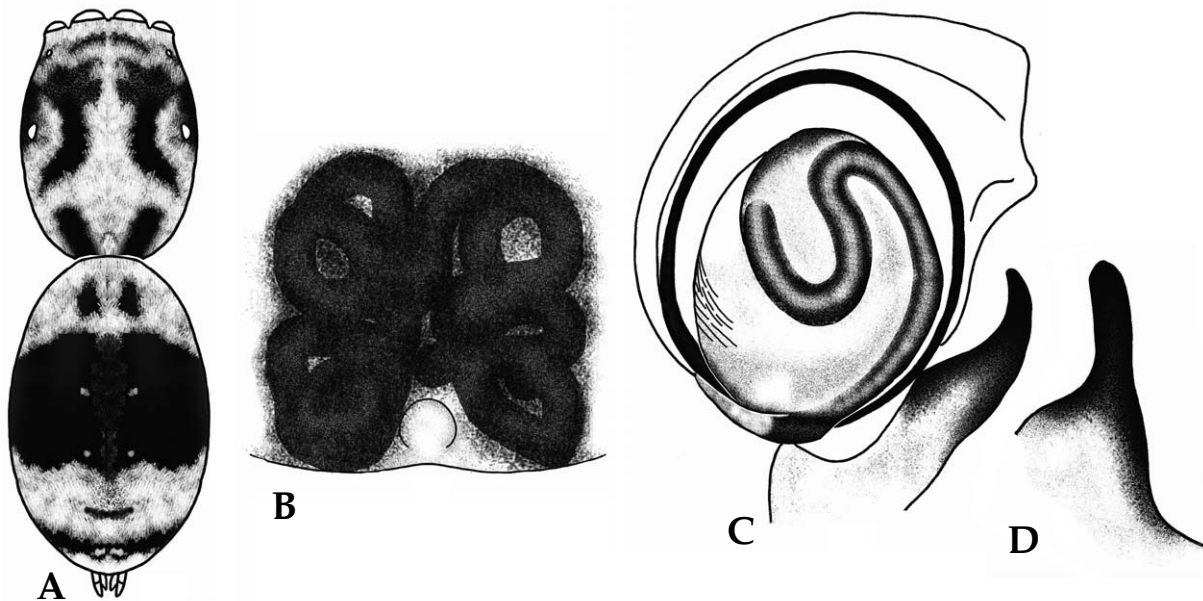


Fig. 97. *Sitticus fasciger*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Mongolia, Russia, USA (Holarctic).

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 3 ♀ ♀ (Daehwa, Gangwon-do: 21.v.1993); 1 ♀ (Hongcheon, Gangwon-do: 27.vi.1995); 1 ♀ (Yeoncheon, Gyeonggi-do: 15.viii.1997); 2 ♂ ♂ (Mt. Godaesan, Gangwon-do: 15.viii.1997); 1 ♀ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 14.x.1997); 1 ♀ (Goseong, Gangwon-do: 5.viii.1998); 1 ♀ (Goesan, Chungcheongbuk-do: 12.x.1993); 1 ♂ (Boryeong, Chungcheongnam-do: 22.vi.1995); 1 ♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 21.v.2010); 1 ♀ (Mt. Bulamsan, Seoul: 13.vi.1997).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found around constructions and on ground in plains.

94. *Sitticus penicillatus* (Simon, 1875) (Fig. 98)

Da-seot-jeom-ma-reun-kkang-chung-geo-mi (다섯점마른깡충거미)

Attus illibatus Simon, 1868, p. 541.

Attus inaequalipes Simon, 1868, p. 614.

Attus penicillatus Simon, 1875, p. 92; 1876a, p. 117; Chyzer and Kulczyn'ski, 1891, p. 26; Bösenberg, 1903, p. 428.

Attus guttatus Thorell, 1875a, p. 119; 1875c, p. 193.

Attus inaequipes Simon, 1876, p. 119.

Attulus illibatus Simon, 1901, p. 580.

Attulus penicillatus Simon, 1901, p. 580; 1937, pp. 1198, 1258; Tyschchenko, 1971, p. 82; Miller, 1971, p. 135.

Attulus guttatus Lessert, 1904, p. 438.

Sitticus patellidens Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 342.

Sitticus guttatus Reimoser, 1919, p. 104; Tyschchenko, 1971, p. 82.

Attulus inaequalipes Reimoser, 1919, p. 105.

Sitticulus penicillatus Dahl, 1926, p. 29.

Sitticus penicillatus Kolosváry, 1938, p. 17; Prószyński, 1973a, p. 72; 1975, p. 216; 1976, p. 156; Harm, 1973, p. 397; Shinkai, 1978, p. 100; Yin and Wang, 1979, p. 39; Hu, 1984, p. 390; Zhu et al., 1985, p. 216; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 238; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 130; Zhang, 1987, p. 257; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 150; Hu and Wu, 1989, p. 391; Feng, 1990, p. 217; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991, p. 518; Seo, 1992b, p. 181; Logunov, 1993b, p. 4; Zhao, 1993, p. 425; Fuhn and Gherasim, 1995, p. 244; Zabka, 1997, p. 91; Metzner, 1999, p. 86; Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999, p. 559; 2001, p. 463; Hu, 2001, p. 417; Namkung, 2001, p. 594; 2003, p. 598; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 133; Guryanova, 2003, p. 6; Ono et al., 2009, p. 564.

Female: Body length 3.5–4.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, reddish brown with white and brown hairs. Eye region black. Chelicerae dark brown with 3 promarginal teeth and no tooth on retromargin. Sternum yellowish brown, margin with white hairs. Legs yellowish brown with black annulations and spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, reddish brown with 3 pairs of grayish white spots anteriorly and 3–4 grayish white chevrons posteriorly.

Male: Body length 2.5–3.5 mm. Body small. Coloration and patterns different to female. Carapace lustrous and dark brown. Chelicerae with 4 promarginal teeth. Abdomen blackish brown with a pair of white spots at anterior part and middle, respectively and a spot posteriorly.

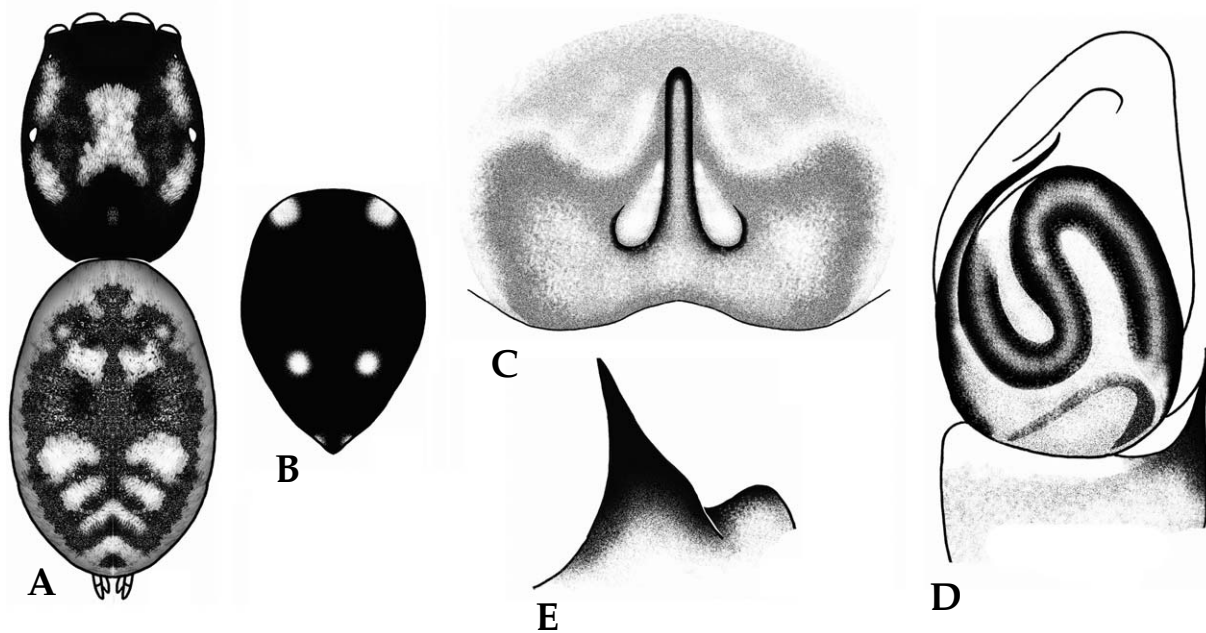


Fig. 98. *Sitticus penicillatus*. A. female body; B. male abdomen; C. female epigynum; D. male palp; E. tibial apophysis of male palp.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Inje, Gangwon-do: 3.vi.1997); 1♀ (Ilbungdongsan, Jeju-do: 6.vi.2001); 1♂ (Gapado, Jeju-do: 24.vii.1993); 1♀ (Aeweol, Jeju-do: 6.vi.2001).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found on ground, under stones, and around rocks in sunny habitats.

Genus *Synagelides* Strand, 1906

Eo-ri-gae-mi-geo-mi-sok (어리개미거미속)

Body somewhat ant like. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea present, pitted. Clypeus very low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval. Leg I stout and well developed, tibia and metatarsi I with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum with diagonal pockets, copulatory openings situated medially, receptacles visible through integument. Males palp with tibial apophysis, patella heavily robust, femur and bulbus with apophysis, embolus long and spirally coiled.

Type species: *Synagelides agoriformis* Strand, 1906.

Key to the species of genus *Synagelides*

1. Abdominal dorsum with 2 pairs of spots and 2 chevrons *S. agoriformis*
- Abdominal dorsum with 2 pairs of spots, 2 chevrons, and transverse band *S. zhilcovae*

95. *Synagelides agoriformis* Strand, 1906 (Fig. 99)

Eo-ri-gae-mi-geo-mi (어리개미거미)

Synagelides agoriformis Strand, in Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 330; Yaginuma, 1967b, p. 22; 1986a, p. 237; Bohdanowicz, 1979, p. 55; Prószyński, 1979, p. 318; 2009a, p. 317; Namkung and Yoon, 1980, p. 19; Dunin, 1984, p. 139; Bohdanowicz, 1987, p. 67; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 133; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 158; Peng et al., 1993, p. 222; Song et al., 1999, p. 560; Kim and Kim, 2000, p. 184; Namkung, 2001, p. 603; 2003, p. 607; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 134; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 140; Kim and Kim, 2003, p. 148; Lee et al., 2004, p. 99; Ono et al., 2009, p. 588.

Female: Body length 5.0–6.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, flat, dark brown. Eye region black. Thoracic region light. Chelicerae yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellowish brown. Legs yellowish brown, tibiae and metatarsi dark brown, tibiae and metatarsi with with 4–5 pairs and 2 pairs of ventral spines, respectively. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, reddish brown with 2 pairs of white spots and 2 yellowish white chevrons, anterior part yellowish white and posterior part black. Venter yellow.

Male: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Mt. Jeombongsan, Gangwon-do: 17.vii.1995); 2♀♀ (Hwacheon, Gangwon-do: 7.v.1997); 2♀♀ (Inje, Gangwon-do: 19.viii.1997); 1♂ (Mt. Maebongsan, Gangwon-do: 20.ix.1998); 1♂ (Mt. Mugapsan, Gyeonggi-do: 31.v.1998); 2♂♂ (Kwangreung, Gyeonggi-do: 24.vii.2001); 1♀, 1♂ (Pocheon, Gyeonggi-do: 26.viii.2009); 1♂ (Gasam, Gyeongsangnam-do: 26.vi.2008); 1♂ (Mungyeong, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 26.v.2009); 5♀♀, 1♂ (Mt. Sobaeksan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 30.vi.2009);

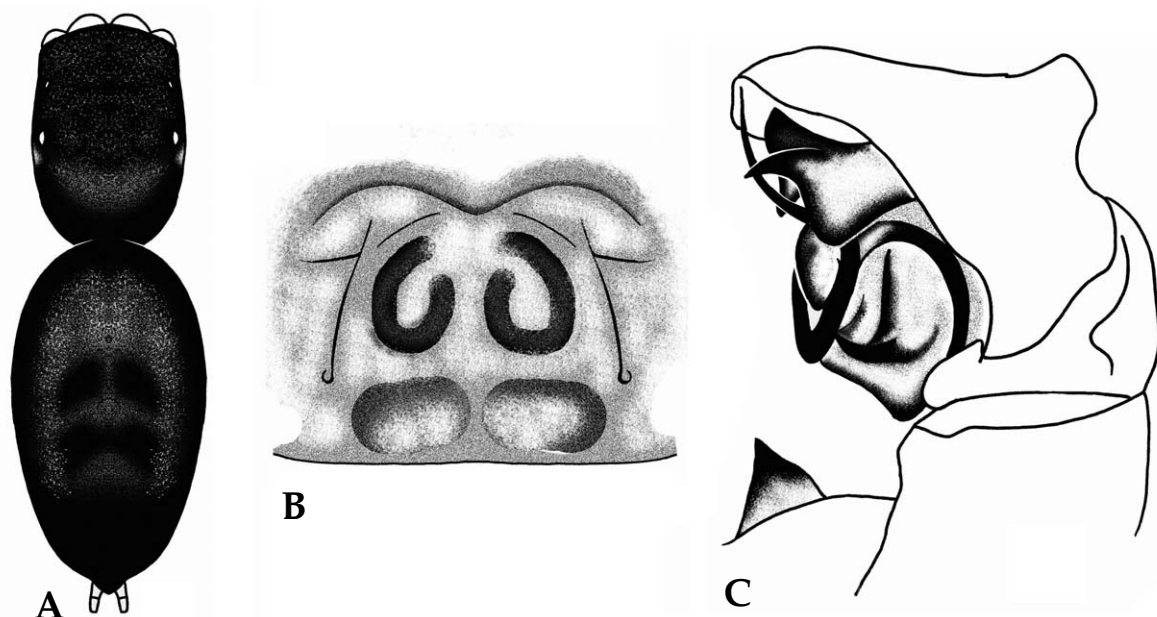


Fig. 99. *Synagelides agoriformis*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp.

1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Gyeongsangnam-do, Jinyeong: 24.vii.2008); 4 ♀ ♀, 2 ♂ ♂ (Mt. Naejangsan, Jeollabuk-do: 13.viii.2009); 1 ♀ (Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do: 3.vi.2008); 1 ♂ (Donnaeko, Jeju-do: 9.vi.2001); 2 ♀ ♀, 3 ♂ ♂ (Mt. Kwanaksan, Seoul: 26.viii.2008).

ECOLOGY: Found on ground, in leaf litter, under stones, and beneath tree barks in mountainous regions and hillocks.

96. *Synagelides zhilcovae* Prószyński, 1979 (Fig. 100, Pl. 29)

Weol-jeong-eo-ri-gae-mi-geo-mi (월정어리개미거미)

Synagelides zhilcovae Prószyński, 1979, p. 319; Peng et al., 1993, p. 229; Song et al., 1999, p. 561; Kim and Kim, 2000, p. 186; Ono et al., 2009, p. 588.

Synagelides zchilcovae Dunin, 1984, p. 139.

Female: Body length 6.0–6.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, flat, blackish brown. Eye region black. Thoracic region light. Chelicerae dark brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum brown. Legs brown, tibia and metatarsus of leg I with 4–5 pairs and 2 pairs of ventral spines, respectively. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, reddish brown with 2 pairs of yellowish white quadrangular spots medially, and 2 yellowish white chevrons and transverse band posteriorly, posterior part black. Venter dull yellowish brown.

Male: Body length 4.0–5.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Russia.

KOREA: GW.

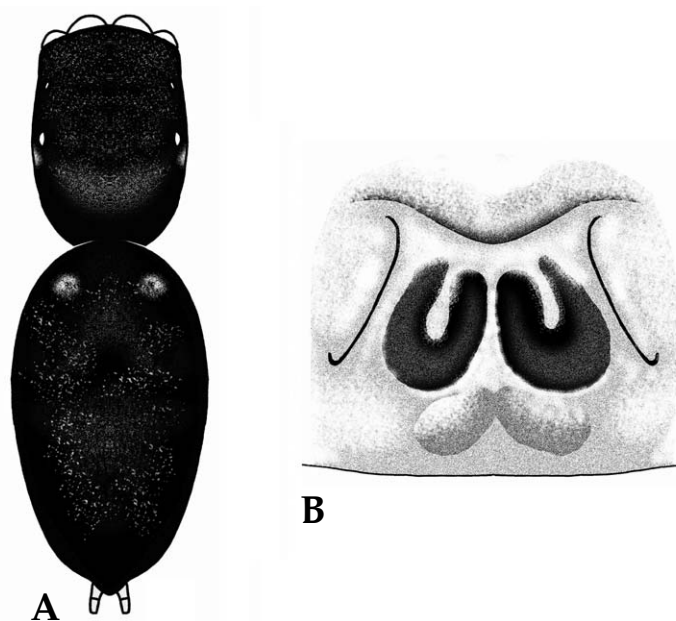


Fig. 100. *Synagelides zhilcovae*. A. female body; B. female epigynum.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 6♀ ♀, 2♂ ♂ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 10.ix.2010); 1♀, 4♂ ♂ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 12.x.2010); 2♀ ♀, 2♂ ♂ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 25.vi.2010).

ECOLOGY: Found on ground, in leaf litter, under stones, and beneath tree barks in mountainous regions and hillocks.

Genus *Talavera* Peckham and Peckham, 1909

Se-jul-beon-gae-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (세줄번개깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, moderately high. Fovea present. Clypeus very low. Chelicerae small with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum suboval. Legs subequally developed with annulations, all patellae without spines, all metatarsi with spines, tibiae I, III and IV with spines. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum slightly swollen, copulatory openings small, copulatory ducts thin, receptacles large and visible through integument. Males palp without tibial apophysis, embolus accompanied by membraneous conductor.

Type species: *Talavera minuta* (Banks, 1895).

97. *Talavera ikedai* Logunov and Kronestedt, 2003 (Fig. 101)

Se-jul-beon-gae-kkang-chung-geo-mi (세줄번개깡충거미)

Euophrys trivittata Paik, 1986, p. 20.

Talavera trivittata Ikeda, 1996, p. 37; Namkung, 2001, p. 589; 2003, p. 593; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 135;

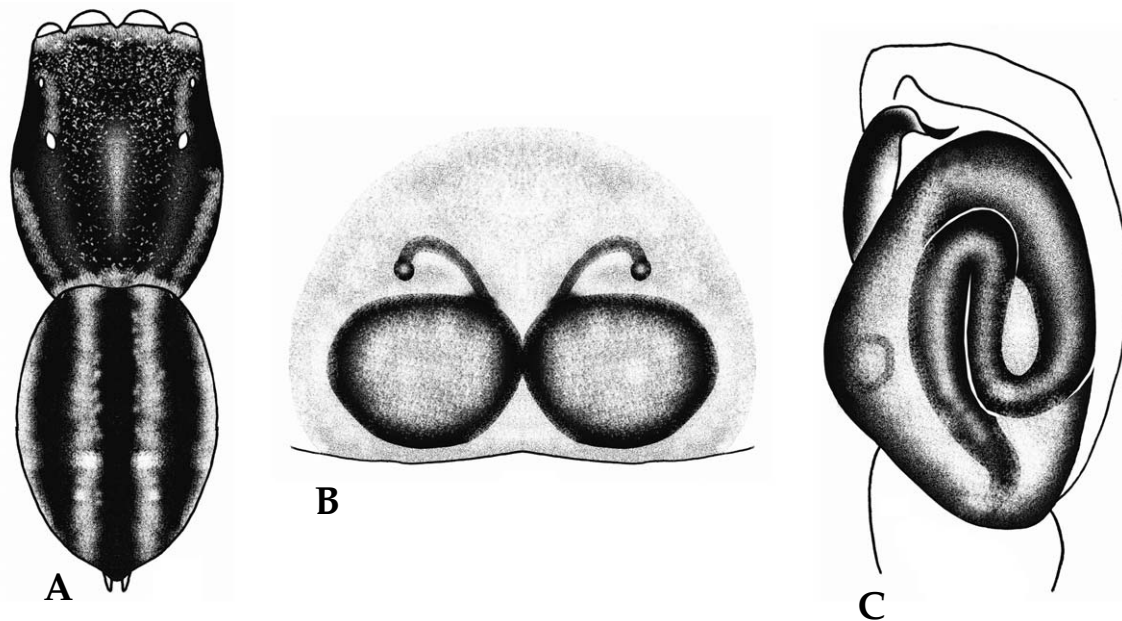


Fig. 101. *Talavera ikedai*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp.

Kim et al., 2003, p. 96.

Talavera ikedai Logunov and Kronestedt, 2003, p. 1126; Ono et al., 2009, p. 585.

Female: Body length about 3.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, yellowish brown with sparse white hairs, margin infuscate. Eye region black. Thoracic region with blackish brown 'V' shaped pattern. Chelicerae light yellowish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum dull yellowish brown, herat shaped. Legs light yellow, legs I and II with black annulations. Abdomen longer than wide, elliptical, grayish yellow with 3 black stripes at middle and both sides. Venter with a pair of grayish brown stripes. Spinnerets with black annulation.

Male: Body length about 2.6 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Mongolia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀ (Cheorwon, Gangwon-do: 23.vi.1994); 1 ♂ (Yeoju, Gyeonggi-do: 14.vii.1995); 3 ♀ ♀, 3 ♂ ♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 4.vi.2001); 2 ♂ ♂ (Ansan, Gyeonggi-do: 23.vi.2004); 1 ♂ (Gosan, Jeju-do: 9.vi.2001).

ECOLOGY: Found in bushes of mountainous grasslands, around rice filed levees, and upland dikes.

Genus *Tasa* Wesolowska, 1981

Gal-gu-ri-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (갈구리강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, flat. Fovea indistinct. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval. Legs short and stout, patellae, tibiae and metatarsi with annulations. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Males palp with serrated tibial apophysis, bulbous pouch shaped, embolus thick and curved.

Type species: *Tasa davidi* (Schenkel, 1963).

98. *Tasa nipponica* Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987 (Fig. 102)

Gal-gu-ri-kkang-chung-geo-mi (갈구리강충거미)

Tasa nipponica Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 143; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 318; Seo, 1992b, p. 183; Ikeda, 1995b, p. 163; Song et al., 1999, p. 561; Namkung, 2001, p. 590; 2003, p. 594; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 136; Ono et al., 2009, p. 574.

Female: Unknown.

Male: Body length 3.0–4.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, flat. Head region blackish brown and thoracic region brown, margin with grayish white hairs. Chelicerae reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth 1 promarginal tooth. Sternum grayish yellow with white setae. Legs yellowish gray brown, patellae, tibiae and metatarsi with grayish brown annulations. Abdomen longer than wide, long oval, dark gray with scattered yellow spots, 4–5 chevrons posteriorly, both sides with white and gray setae.

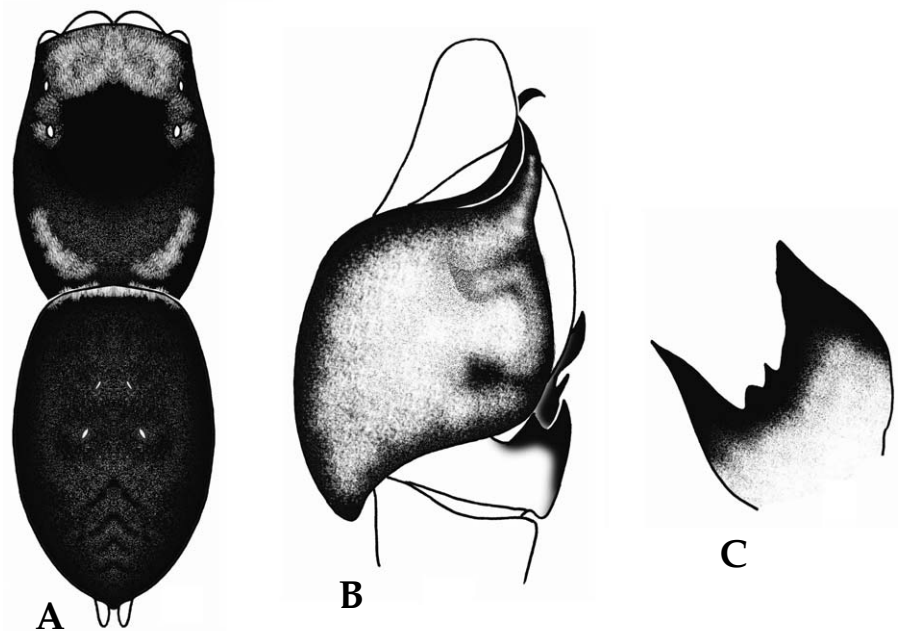


Fig. 102. *Tasa nipponica*. A. male body; B. male palp; C. tibial apophysis of male palp.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: GG.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♂ (Seooneung, Gyeonggi-do: 17.vi.1997).

ECOLOGY: Very rare species found on ground in hillocks and plains.

Genus *Telamonia* Thorell, 1887

Geom-eun-nal-gae-mu-nui-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (검은날개무늬깡충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular, black spot situated centrally at head region. Fovea indistinct. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval. Legs long and stout with dorsal spines. Abdomen longer than wide, tapered tubular. Female epigynum sclerotized and bulged, triangle. Males palp with tibial apophysis, tegulum round, embolus long, largely curved and filiform.

Type species: *Telamonia festiva* Thorell, 1887.

99. *Telamonia vlijmi* Prószyński, 1984 (Fig. 103, Pl. 30)

Geom-eun-nal-gae-mu-nui-kkang-chung-geo-mi (검은날개무늬깡충거미)

Viciria vlijmi Prószyński, 1976, p. 156; Li et al., 1984, p. 28.

Telamonia vlijmi Prószyński, 1984c, p. 423; Kim, 1986, p. 8; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 244; Song, 1987, p. 309; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 140; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 157; Chen and Zhang, 1991, p. 303; Song et al., 1993, p. 888; Peng et al., 1993, p. 235; Song et al., 1999, p. 562; Namkung, 2001, p. 602; 2003, p. 606; Cho and Kim, 2002, p. 137; Kim and Cho, 2002, p. 141; Lee et al., 2004, p. 99; Ono et al., 2009, p. 574.

Female: Body length 9.0–11.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, yellowish brown. Head region protruded. Eye area black, eye region with large blackish brown spot at middle and a pair of black spots between posterior lateral eyes. Chelicerae yellowish brown 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellowish brown. Legs yellowish brown, metatarsi and tarsi of legs I and II brown, each leg with blackish brown spines dorsally and ventrally. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, pale brown with light yellowish white longitudinal band at middle and reddish brown bands laterally.

Male: Body length 8.0–10.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and generally black.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ (Whaseong, Gyeonggi-do: 7.v.2001); 1♀ (Cheongju, Chungcheongbuk-do: 3.vi.1990); 1♀ (Jecheon, Chungcheongbuk-do: 5.vi.1997); 2♀♀, 3♂♂ (Mt.Naejongsan, Jeollabuk-do: 10.vi.2008); 2♀♀, 1♂ (Dongbaekdongsan, Jeju-do: 28.vii.1997); 1♀, 1♂ (Umyeonsan, Seoul: 25.v.1997).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found in bushes of mountainous regions and fields.

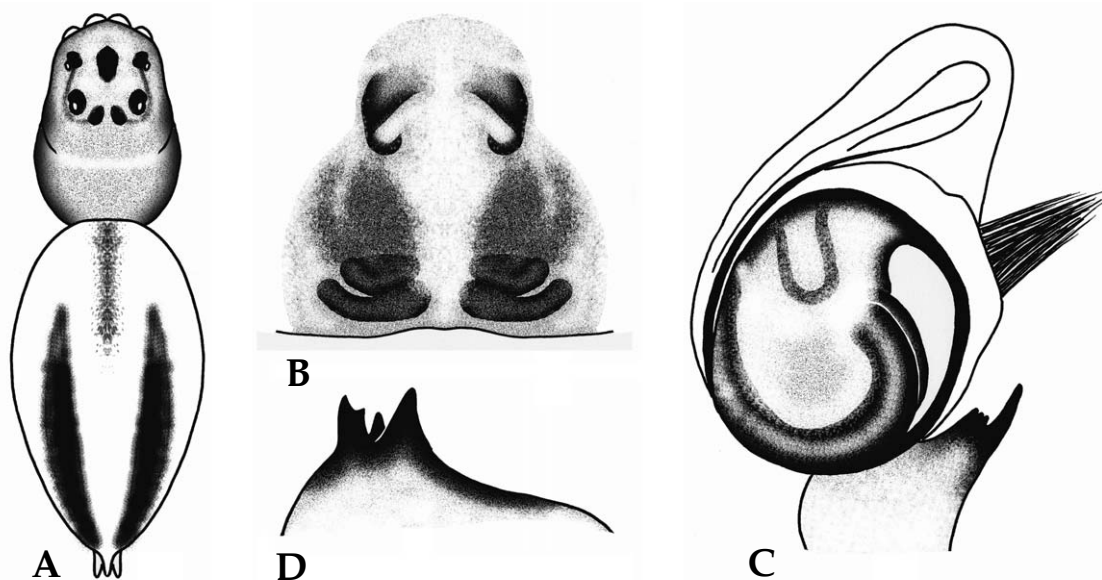


Fig. 103. *Telamonia vlijmi*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Genus *Yaginumaella* Prószyński, 1979

Ya-gi-nu-ma-kkang-chung-geo-mi-sok (야기누마강충거미속)

Carapace longer than wide, rectangular. Fovea present. Clypeus low. Chelicerae with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum oval. Leg I with brown stripe laterally. Abdomen longer than wide, oval. Female epigynum with sclerotized pockets at posterior edges, copulatory openings slit shape. Males palp with tibial apophysis, cymbium densely covered with setae and expanded retrolaterally, embolus long, largely curved and spiniform.

Type species: *Yaginumaella striatipes* (Grube, 1861).

100. *Yaginumaella medvedevi* Prószyński, 1979 (Fig. 104)

Huin-jul-kkang-chung-geo-mi (흰줄강충거미)

Attus striatipes Grube, 1861, p. 25.

Plexippus incognitus Yaginuma, 1960, p. 109; 1971, p. 109.

Pellenes striatipes Prószyński, 1971a, p. 219.

Pellenes ususudi Yaginuma, 1972, p. 27.

Yaginumaella ususudi Prószyński, 1979, p. 319; Yaginuma, 1986, p. 223; Bohdanowicz and Prószyński, 1987, p. 146; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 157.

Yaginumaella striatipes Prószyński, 1979, p. 320; Dunin, 1984, p. 139; Logunov and Wesolowska, 1992, p. 144; Ono et al., 2009, p. 568.

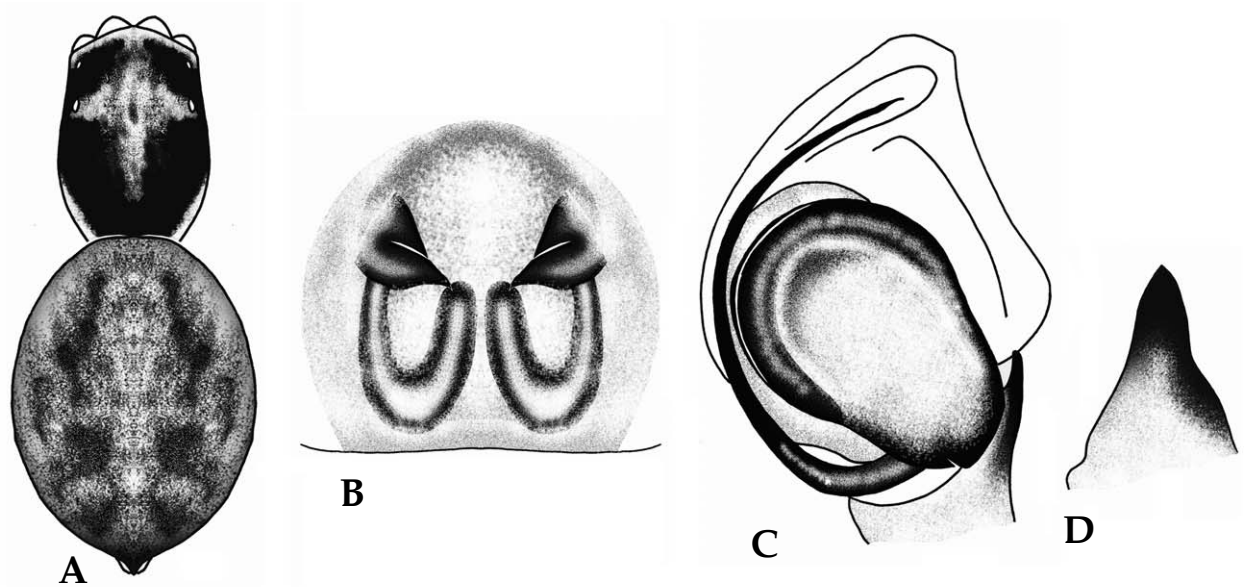


Fig. 104. *Yaginumaella medvedevi*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. tibial apophysis of male palp.

Female: Body length 5.5–6.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, quadrangular, reddish brown with scattered white hairs, margin yellow. Eye region black. Chelicerae reddish brown with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Sternum yellowish brown. Legs yellowish brown, leg I with brown stripe laterally. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, yellowish brown and mottled with 3–4 dark brown slash patterns and yellow longitudinal band anteriomedially. Venter grayish yellow.

Male: Body length 4.5–5.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller and darker. Abdomen light.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, China, Russia.

KOREA: All provinces.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 27.v.2010); 1 ♀ (Mt. Bangtaesan, Gangwon-do: 22.vii.2010); 3 ♂♂ (Mt. Naejangan, Jeollabuk-do: 18.vi.2010); 1 ♀ (Mt. Naejangan, Jeollabuk-do: 11.x.2010).

ECOLOGY: Frequently found on tree branches and leaves in grasslands and mountainous regions.

Family Segestriidae Simon, 1893

Gong-ju-geo-mi-gwa (공주거미과)

Spider family Segestriidae a family comprising 3 genera and 119 species occurring worldwide (Platnick 2013). Segestriid spiders medium-sized araneomorph spiders (6.0–15.0 mm) with three tarsal claws belonging to haplogyne without cribellum. Carapace long ovoid; longer than wide;

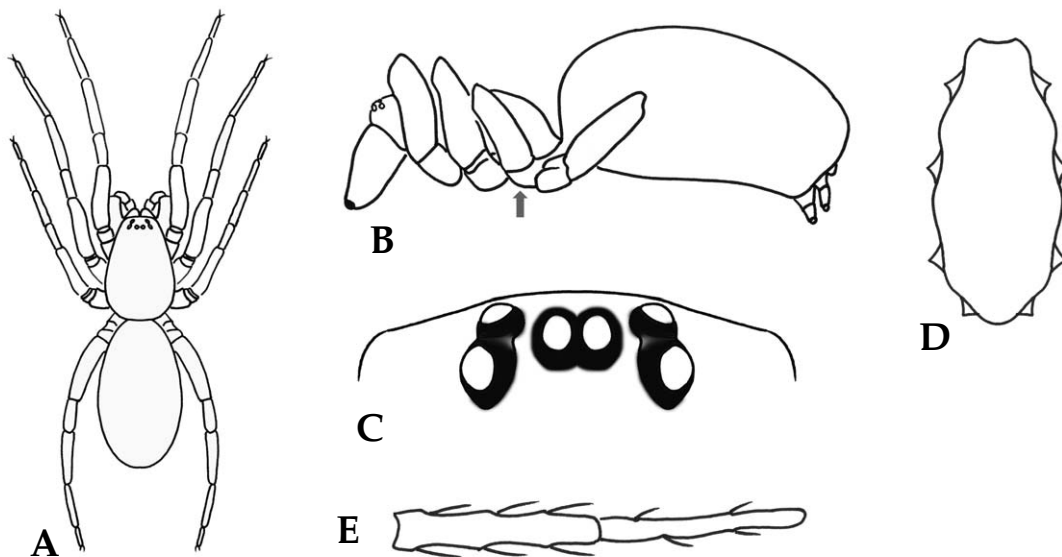


Fig. 105. Taxonomic characters of Segestriidae. A. body; B. direction of leg III; C. eye region; D. sternum; E. spines on leg I.

fovea a small depression; hairy to glabrous (Fig. 105A). Six eyes in three groups; lateral eyes contiguous; posterior median eyes closely grouped (Fig. 105C). Chelicerae long and slender; few teeth on cheliceral furrow; fangs small. Sternum oval without intercoxal sclerites (Fig. 105D). Abdomen cylindrical; much longer than wide; hairy without distinct pattern. Legs stout and well developed; leg III directed forward along with legs I and II (Fig. 105A, B); tibiae and metatarsi of leg I with double row of ventral spines (Fig. 105E). Spinnerets short; anterior spinnerets contiguous. Female epigyne composed of two parts, anterior and posterior walls. Male palp with simple bulbus; embolus varied from short to elongated. Most Segestriid spiders web builders and inhabit a variety of habitats. They hide in silk-lined tubular retreats with sign threads radiating from opening of retreats.

Type genus: *Segestria* Latreille, 1804.

Genus *Ariadna* Audouin, 1826

Gong-ju-geo-mi-sok (공주거미속)

Carapace long ovoid and flat, much longer than wide. Six eyes in 3 compact pairs, median eyes and posterior lateral eyes almost straight, median eyes with anterior lateral eyes strongly procurved. Legs relatively short and stout, two rows of numerous, strong, and short spines on ventral surfaces of tibiae and metatarsi of legs I and II. Abdomen elongated oval, much longer than wide.

Type species: *Ariadna insidiatrix* Audouin, 1826.

Key to the species of genus *Ariadna*

1. Connect line between posterior median eyes and anterior lateral eyes almost straight
..... *A. insulicola*
- Connect line between posterior median eyes and anterior lateral eyes strongly procurved
..... *A. lateralis*

101. *Ariadna insulicola* Yaginuma, 1967 (Fig. 106, Pl. 31)

Seom-gong-ju-geo-mi (섬공주거미)

Ariadna insulicola Yaginuma, 1967a, p. 103; Namkung, 1985, p. 57; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 25; Namkung, 2001, p. 54; 2003, p. 56; Ono, 2009, p. 99.

Female: Body length 7.0–8.5 mm. Carapace longer than wide, light reddish brown. Head region darker. Connect line between posterior median eyes and anterior lateral eyes almost straight. Cervical and radial furrows brown. Abdomen longer than wide, oval, dull grayish brown with longitudinal cardiac pattern and 2–4 pairs of chevrons.

Male: Body length 4.5–6.5 mm. Similar to female, body smaller, legs thin, long, and well developed.

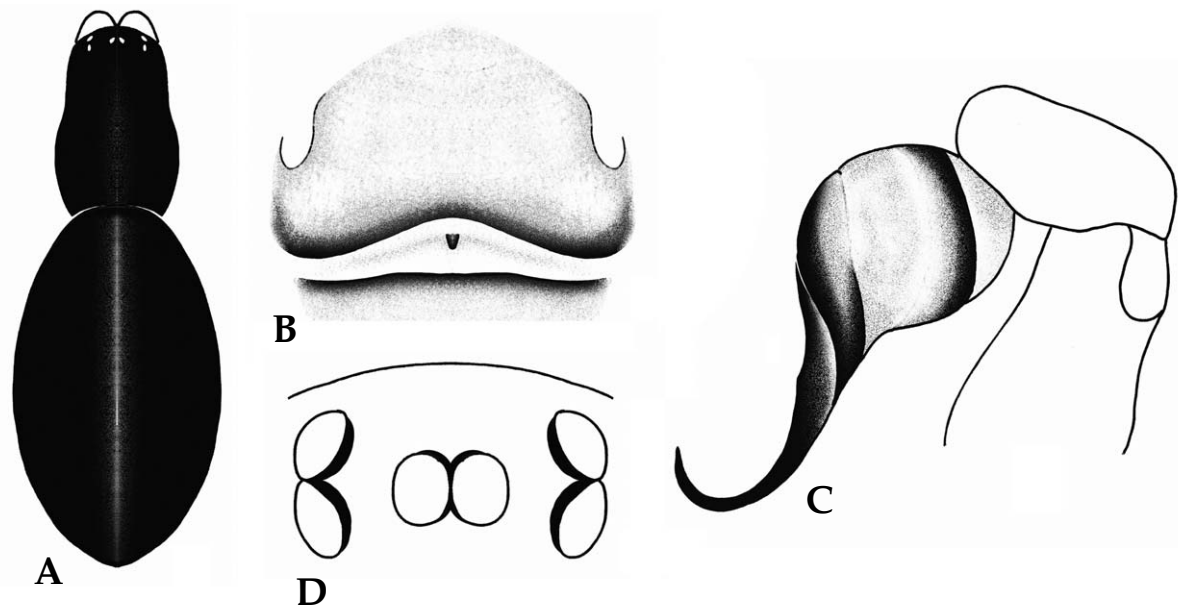


Fig. 106. *Ariadna insulicola*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. eye arrangement.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China.

KOREA: Southern island areas including Jeju-do.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2 ♀, 1 ♂ (Seogwipo, Jeju-do: 9.vi.2001).

ECOLOGY: Found under stones near coast of island areas.

102. *Ariadna lateralis* Karsch, 1881 (Fig. 107, Pl. 32)

Gong-ju-geo-mi (공주거미)

Ariadna lateralis Karsch, 1881b, p. 40; Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 118; Saito, 1959, p. 34; Yaginuma, 1962, p. 10; 1967a, p. 103; Lee, 1966, p. 21; Paik, 1978e, p. 204; Chikuni, 1989b, p. 24; Namkung, 2001, p. 53; 2003, p. 55; Ono, 2009, p. 98.

Ariadna orientalis Dönitz and Strand, in Bösenberg and Strand, 1906, p. 376.

Female: Body length 10.0–15.0 mm. Carapace longer than wide, dark brown. Head region darker. Connect line between posterior median eyes and anterior lateral eyes strongly procurved. Sternum long elliptical and dull reddish brown. Abdomen longer than wide, long elliptical, dull grayish brown covered with yellowish brown hairs.

Male: Body length 7.0–8.0 mm. Similar to female, body smaller, legs thin, long, and well developed.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan.

KOREA: All provinces.

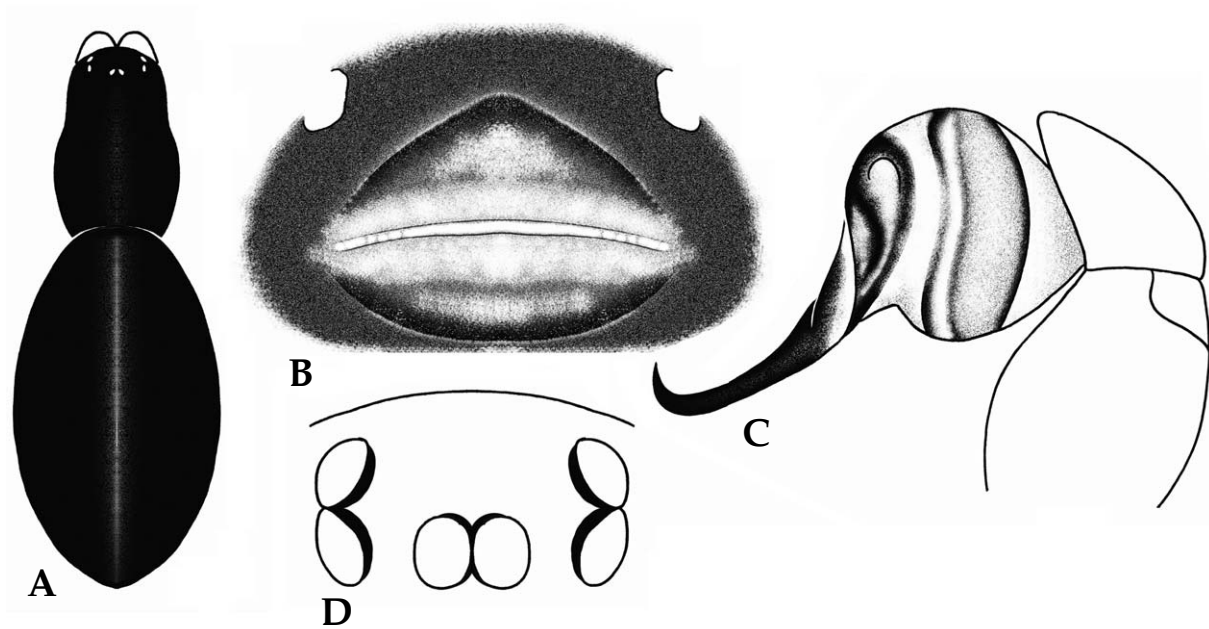


Fig. 107. *Ariadna lateralis*. A. female body; B. female epigynum; C. male palp; D. eye arrangement.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Ulsan, Gyeongsangbuk-do: 6.x.1997); 1 ♂ (Mt. Naejang, Jeollabuk-do: 30.vii.2013); 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (Mt. Halla, Jeju-do: 7.vi.2001).

ECOLOGY: Found in tube shaped retreat between barks, stone walls, and rocks in mountains.

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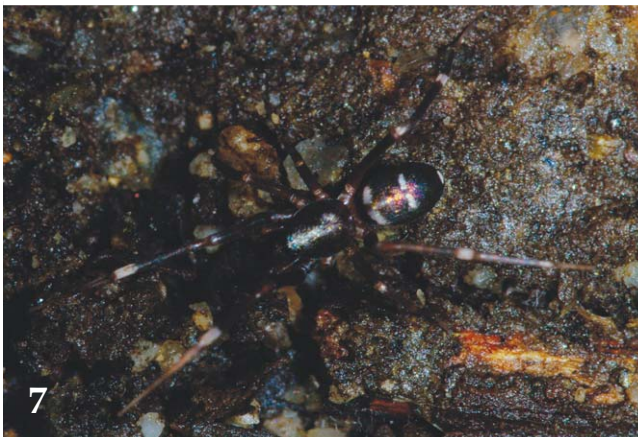
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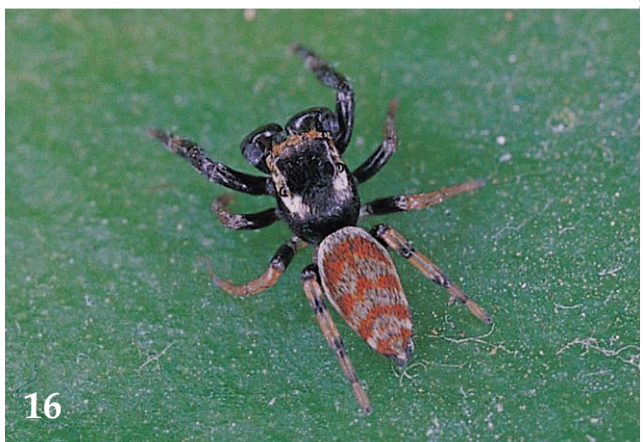
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