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(On *Siler*, *Silerella*, *Cyllobelus* and *Natta* (Araneae, Salticidae))

[With 48 figures in the text]

Abstract. Genera *Siler* SIMON, *Silerella* BOESENBERG et STRAND, 1906 and Oriental species of *Cyllobelus* SIMON, 1885 are found to be congeneric and their names are synonymized. African species of *Cyllobelus* are congeneric with *Natta* KARSCH, 1879. Definitions of *Siler* and *Natta* are given. Type species of these genera as well as several other related species are revised and redescribed, described as new or mentioned. These are: *Siler cupreus* SIMON, 1889 (= *Silerella barbata* BOESENBERG et STRAND, 1906 = *Silerella vittata*: YAGINUMA 1970 et auct. seq.) of Japan and China, *Siler severus* (SIMON, 1909) comb. n., of China, *Siler semiglaucus* (SIMON, 1901) comb. n., of Sri Lanka and Sumatra, *Siler flavocinctus* (SIMON, 1901) comb. n., of Singapore, *Siler hanoicus* sp. n. of Viet Nam, *Natta horizontalis* KARSCH, 1879 of E. Zair, *Natta australis* (PECKHAM, 1902) comb. n., of S. Africa, *Natta chionogastra* (SIMON, 1901) comb. n., of S. Africa, *Natta rufopicta* (SIMON, comb. n. of S. Africa and *Natta tristellata* (SIMON, 1906) comb. n. of S. Sudan.

The program of revisionary studies on East Asian *Salticidae* fauna requires solution of the systematic position of several species described by various authors as either *Cyllobelus*, *Siler* or *Silerella*. It has been found that majority of these is congeneric and belongs to genus *Siler*, as described below. The type species of *Silerella* — *S. barbata* appeared even a synonym of type species of *Siler* — *S. cupreus*, which permits to remove generic name *Silerella* from the names in use (except unrelated "*Silerella*" *elegans* SZOMBATHY, 1915 of New Guinea — until its position shall be found — PRÓSZYŃSKI, in print). Superficially similar African species of *Cyllobelus* differ from *Siler* by their genital organs, they are congeneric, however, with *Natta* and their names are changed accordingly. Both genera: *Natta* and *Siler*, as defined below, are presumably related, although not very closely. They show also resemblances in genital organ structures

to *Epocilla* THORELL, 1887, *Icius* SIMON, 1876, *Phintella* STRAND in BOESENBERG et STRAND, 1906 and to some other.

Acknowledgements. The present paper is based on study of specimens kept in the collections of the following Institutions, either during my research visits or borrowed: Berlin — Zoologisches Museum, Humboldt Universität; Frankfurt a. M. — Forschungs-institut Senckenberg; Osaka — Ohtemon Gakuin University; Paris — Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle; Wien — Naturhistorisches Museum. I wish to express my thanks to the above Institutions, I am also particularly indebted to Dr. M. GRASSHOFF (Frankfurt a. M.), Dr. J. GRUBER (Wien), Mr. M. HUBERT (Paris), Dr. M. MORITZ (Berlin) and Professor T. YAGINUMA (Osaka). Various taxonomical problems were discussed with Dr. M. ŽABKA. Some of my drawings were drawn in China ink by Dr. E. FLANCZEWSKA.

Genus *Siler* SIMON, 1889

Silerella BOESENBERG et STRAND, 1906, **syn. n.** (except "*S.*" *elegans* SZOMBATHY 1915: 486 PRÓSZYŃSKI — in print).

Palpal organ structure resembling that of *S. cupreus* (Figs 1–2); epigyne relatively simple with round epigyne and short canals running forward (Figs 4–5). Body covered with scales reflecting light, which often gives gleaming appearance. On abdomen often transverse white bands and/or round small white spots. Tibia I with characteristic brushes of longer dark dense setae ventrally and dorsally, similar sometimes ventrally on patella I and long stout spines ventrally along prolateral edge of femur I, in its apical parts. Type species: *Siler cupreus* SIMON, 1889.

Siler cupreus SIMON, 1889

Siler cupreus SIMON, 1889: 250 et auct. seq.;

Marpissa vittata: BOESENBERG et STRAND, 1906: 346 (**syn. n.**);

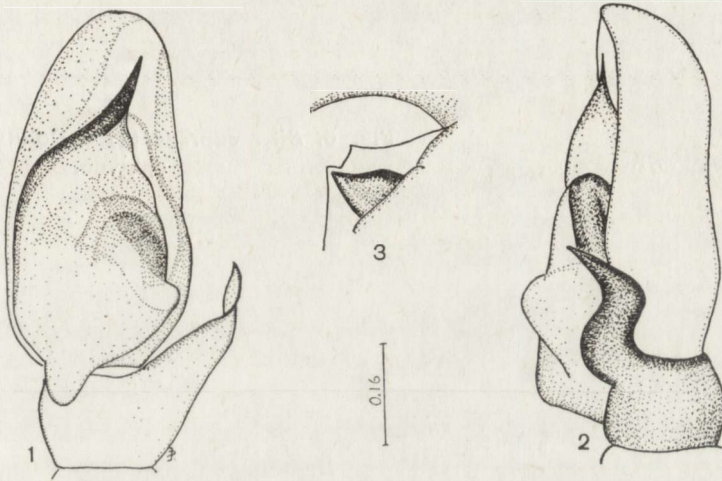
Silerella vittata: YAGINUMA 1970: 672. SONG Daxiang 1980: 210, YIN Chiang-min, WANG Jia-fu, 1979: 35, f. 24.

Material: 1 ♂ — lectotype (new), 1 ♀ paralectotype (new), 1 ♂ paralectotype (new) — "3670 *Siler cupreus* ES. Yokohama", "Typus! M. E. GALIANO IX. 1959" — coll. SIMON, MNHN-Paris; 1 ♀ — "*Siler cupreus* SIMON, Japan, DOENITZ S. Senckenb. Mus. 2615 Frankfurt M."; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, juv. — "*Marpissa vittata* KARSCH. Japan: Saga W. DOENITZ S. Senckenb. Mus. 2344. Frankfurt M."; 1 ♂ — holotype — "*Silerella barbata* BOES. + STRAND, 1 Typus Japan: Saga, DOENITZ S. Senckenb. Mus. 2616 Frankfurt M.", 1 ♂ "*Silerella vittata* (KARSCH — det. T. YAGINUMA. Japan: Izashiki, Sate, Kagoshima 8. V. 1964, leg. M. OHNO".

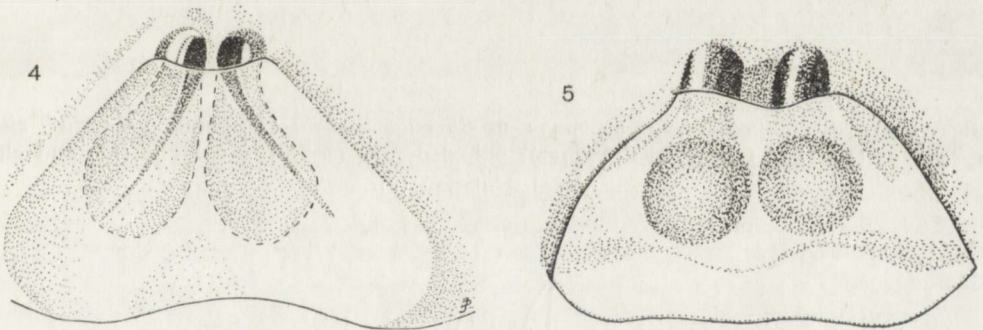
Remark. Conspecific status of *Siler cupreus* and *Silerella barbata* should be confirmed on new material, relationships with *S. severus* of China also should be further studied.

All old collection specimens of this species are in very poor state of preservation, with colour pattern entirely faded and invisible, scales lost, legs incomple-

te or entirely missing. All have bifid retrolateral tooth on chelicera, with one cone undeveloped (Fig. 3), there are remnants of ventral brush of dark setae on tibia I. The banded pattern of abdomen shown on figs 118 and 368 in BOESENBERG and STRAND, 1906 is visible on fresh specimens identified by T. YAGINUMA.



Figs 1-3. *Siler cupreus*, holotype: palpal organ and cheliceral dentition.



Figs 4-5. *Siler cupreus*, paralectotype: epigyne, ventral (4) and antero-ventral views (5).

Palpal structure is shown on Figs 1-2, 7-8, 10. Figs 7-8 are drawn from the same specimen as shown on fig. 373c in BOESENBERG and STRAND, 1906, who had shown the palpus slightly turned and seen in ventro-lateral position — this explains differences and also difficulty with identification of new specimens. Epigyne is not very distinct and details of its structure are difficult to observe; it is shown on Figs 4-5, somewhat different structures shown on Figs 6 and 11 may be due either to superficial observation or belong to different species. The internal structure of epigyne, with their barely visible openings are shown in BOHDANOWICZ and PRÓSZYŃSKI (in preparation) fig. 251.

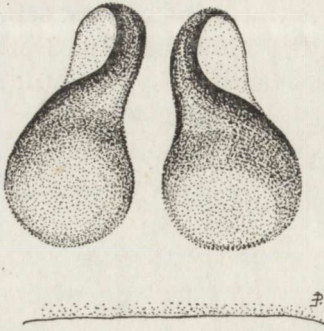
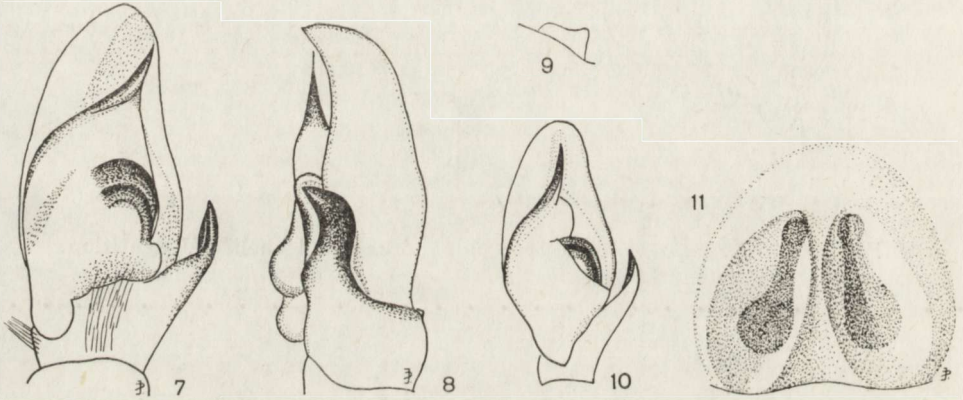
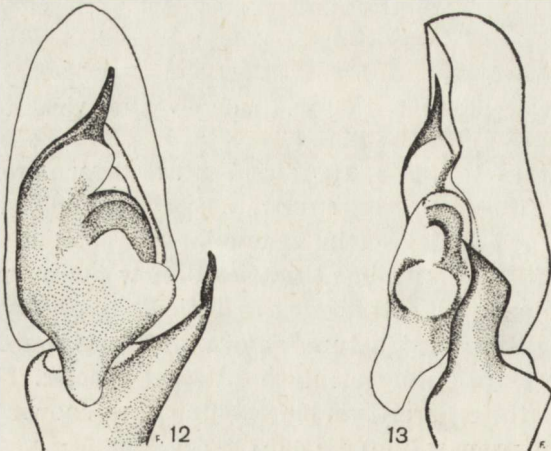


Fig. 6. *Siler cupreus* (?) — DOENITZ specimen, epigyne.



Figs. 7-11. *Siler cupreus*: type specimen of *Silerella barbata* (7-9) and "*Maevia*" *vittata* specimens (10-11 — free hand drawings); palpal organs (7-8, 10), epigyne (11) and cheliceral dentition (9).



Figs 12-13. *Siler severus*, type, palpal organ.

Measurements (lectotype ♂ and paralectotype ♀). Length: of cephalothorax 1.87–1.87, of abdomen 2.00–2.50, of eye field 0.91–0.94. Width: of eye field I (on the level of eyes I) 1.12–1.16, of eye field III (on level of eyes III) 1.25–1.25, of cephalothorax (on level of eyes III) 1.44–1.37. Height of cephalothorax (top of orbit of eye III) 1.00–0.87. Length of segments of leg I (male of *S. cupreus*): tarsus 0.44, metatarsus 0.62, tibia 0.69, patella 0.50, femur 1.00.

Siler severus (SIMON, 1901), **comb. n.**

Cyllobelus severus SIMON, 1901: 151.

Material: 1 ♂ lectotype (new), 1 M – paralectotype (new) – “10805 *Cyllobelus severus* ES. Tchoufou/R” – coll. SIMON, MNHN-Paris. (In the original description collecting locality is quoted as “Sina: The-fou” – SIMON, 1901: 151).

Remark. Closely related to *S. cupreus*, but larger and stouter, with darker legs.

Cephalothorax greyish, thorax with lighter yellowish shade, eye field greyish olive with eyes surroundings darker. Covered with very fine, colourless adpressed setae, slightly iridescent and some longer bristles. Clypeus narrow, without contrasting bands of setae. Abdomen reddish grey with remnants of median transversal darker reddish belt followed by two paler ones, anteriorly and posteriorly. Covered densely with narrow light reflecting scales – colourless on lighter areas and reddish brown on darker areas. Legs I olive grey, femur with fringe of long black setae on ventro-retrolateral edge, tibia with dense fur of long black setae ventrally and similar but shorter dorsally. Chelicerae of usual length with bifid tooth (difference with *Natta chionogastra* where tooth is single). Maxillary plates slightly longer than usually, with small rounded expansion on outer edge. Palpal organ shown on Figs 12–13.

Measurements. Length: of cephalothorax 2.40, of abdomen 3.20, of eye field 1.12. Width: of eye field I 1.44, of field III 1.60, of cephalothorax 1.76. Height of cephalothorax 1.28.

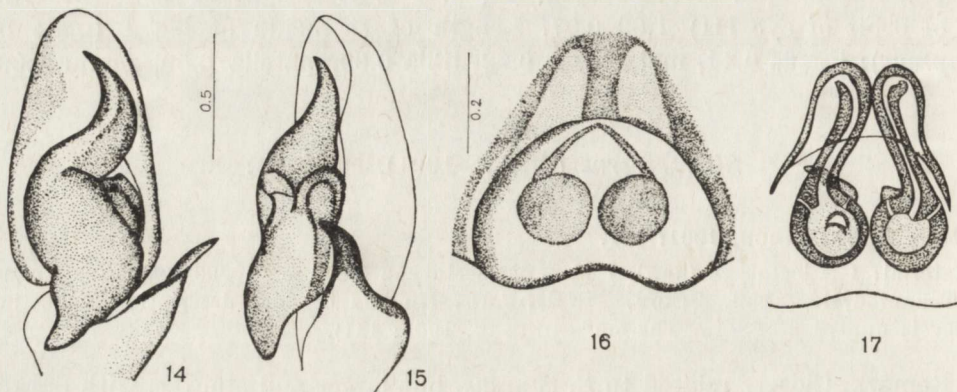
Siler semiglaucus (SIMON, 1901), **comb. n.**

Cyllobelus semiglaucus SIMON, 1901: 151 et auct. seq.

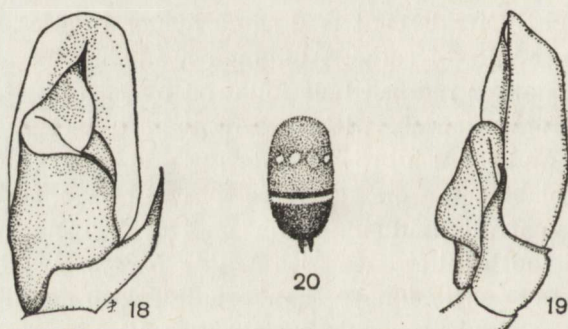
Material: ♂♂, ♀♀ – “16262 *Cyllob. [elus] semiglaucus* ES. Colombo. Kandy!”. – coll. SIMON, MNHN-Paris. Comparative material: 2 ♂♂ – “*Cyllobelus semiglaucus* SIM. Sumatra: Fort de Kock, JACOBSON” – Mus. Wien (different species); “*Siler cf. semiglaucus*. Nepal, Libang 1050 – 1200 m, 23.IV. leg. M. HUBERT, det. J. PRÓSZYŃSKI” – coll. MNHN-Paris.

Palpal organ shown on figs 14–15, epigyne and its internal structures on Figs 16–17. The palpal organ of a different species from Sumatra: Fort de Kock

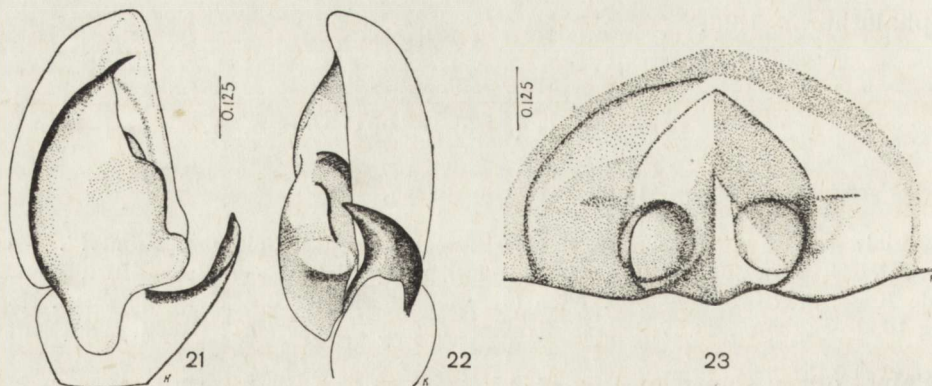
is shown on Figs 18–19, the abdominal pattern on Fig. 20 (white band and spots are silver gleaming). As I have no type specimen I abstain from describing the species as new.



Figs 14–17. *Siler semiglaucus* from Sri Lanka (Ceylon): palpal organ, epigyne and its internal structure.



Figs 18–20. *Siler "semiglaucus"* from Sumatra: palpal organ and abdominal pattern.



Figs 21–23. *Siler hanoicus* sp. n. — palpal organ, *Siler flavocinctus* — epigyne.

Siler flavocinctus (SIMON), 1901), **comb. n.**

Cyllobelus flavocinctus SIMON, 1901: 594 (nom. nud.).

Material: 1 ♀ — holotype — “7474 *Cyllob.* [*elus*] *flavocinctus* ES. Singapore!” — coll. SIMON, MNHN-Paris.

The enclosed drawing of epigyne (Fig. 23) is the first published character of the species, complementing SIMON's quotation of its name without formal description. My notes on this species are incomplete and contain only remark that the abdomen has thin white transversal bands.

Siler hanoicus sp. n.

Material: 1 ♂ — holotype — “21984 *Cyllobelus* Hanoi/VIg.” coll. SIMON, MNHN-Paris.

Palpal organ (Figs 21–22) with large tibial apophysis, hook like and extending far sideways, resembling other *Siler* species. The bulbus is relatively broad and embolus relatively small, more resembling some *Phintella* than *Siler*. Tibia I with ventral and dorsal brush of long black setae, typical of *Siler*. Owing to the above described mixture of characters the classification of the species into *Siler* is tentative and should be confirmed on fresh material.

Siler colingwoodi (O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1871), **comb. n.**

Salticus colingwoodi O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1871: 617, 621;

Maevia colingwoodi: THORELL, 1892: 474;

Cosmophasis colingwoodi: SIMON, 1901: 549 et auct. seq.

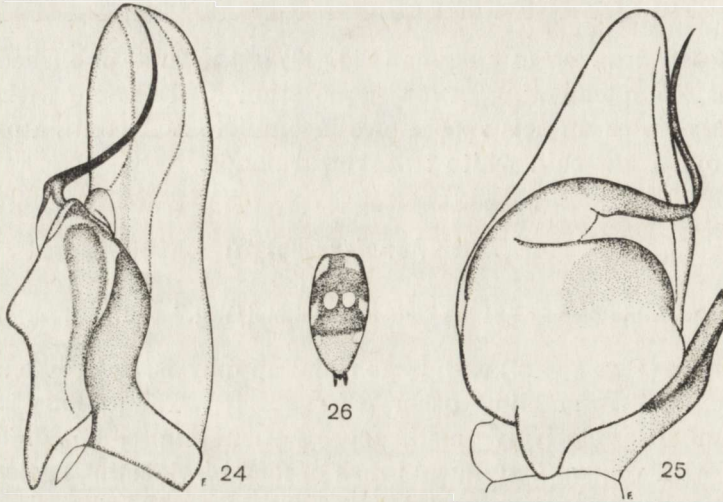
Material: ♂ (holotype?) — “*S. colingwoodi* CAMB., Hong Kong” — coll. O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, Oxford; 2 ♀♀ — “*Cosmophasis colingwoodi*, Sumatra: Padang, JACOBSON, Sammlung REIMOSER” — Museum Wien (misidentified — 1 ♀ *Siler* sp., 1 ♀ *Carrhotus* sp.).

Remark. There are some striking inconsistencies in information about this species. O.P.-CAMBRIDGE describes only 1 ♀ from Labuan while his collection contains a single ♂ from Hong Kong, with only some of its striking colour pattern features matching the original description and drawing. In spite of that I propose to accept the above mentioned ♂ as the holotype of this species on following assumptions.

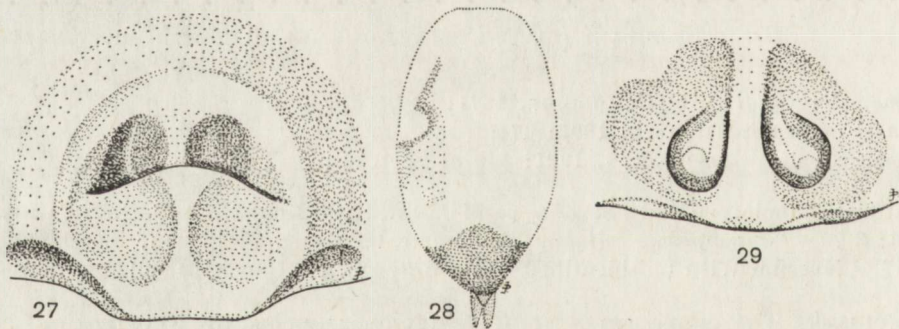
1. It is the only specimen of “*S. colingwoodi*” in the whole collection of O.P.-CAMBRIDGE and, to my knowledge, the only known to science. Some of its striking features do agree with the original drawing of O.P.-CAMBRIDGE, the differences can be explained by the poor optics of that time and poor concentration during the work. Early descriptions by O.P.-CAMBRIDGE have been proved to contain fantastic morphological errors (see PRÓSZYŃSKI, ŻOCHOWSKA, 1980)

and possible mistakes suggested now (mistaking ♂ with ♀, joining two pairs of white spots into single pair of large oval spots) are consistent with them.

2. None of species described by O.P.-CAMBRIDGE in 1871 came from Hong Kong, the majority from Labuna, a small island off the N. coast of Borneo.



Figs 24–26. *Siler colingwoodi*: palpal organ and abdominal pattern.



Figs 27–29. Misidentified "*Cosmophasis colingwoodi*" from Sumatra: 27–28 — *Siler* sp.; 29 — *Carrhotus* sp.

Similarly to Hong Kong, Labuna has a locality (capital?) called "Victoria". If Labuan specimen was by chance labelled "Victoria" then at the moment of writing the label in the collection, a mechanical job, two "Victorias" could get mixed up in mind, remembering the XIXth century habit of substituting more general geographic names for unknown small localities, it is easy to visualize O.P.-CAMBRIDGE writing "Hong Kong" instead of Labuan.

The above hypothesis shall be checked when new specimens were find either on Labuan or in Hong Kong.

The only other "*Cosmophasis colingwoodi*" — 2♀♀ from Sumatra in the REMOSER collection (Figs 27–29) are misidentified — 1 ♀ *Siler* sp. and 1 ♀ *Carrhotus* sp. respectively. The first may be possibly identical with a ♀ "21277 *Cosmophasis weyersi* ES. Sumatra/WEYERS" in SIMON collection, MNHN-Paris (Figs 30–31). I have no idea from where ROEWER 1954:1151 has got information on occurrence of "*Cosmophasis colingwoodi*" in Indochina — it is presumably a mistake.

Description of male. Palpal organ resembling other *Siler* by large tibial apophysis (Figs 24–25), extending far sideways and slightly undulating in lateral view. Embolus long, bent sideways and then bending again and running anteriorwards, slightly undulating; it could be interpreted as somewhat resembling a *Siler* but modified. Bulbus large, almost square with rounded angles, with angular posterior extension and small ventral protuberance in its anterior half. It could be also considered as a modified *Siler*, but it is not certain. There is however a brush of long setae ventrally and dorsally on tibia I. The diagram of abdominal pattern is shown in Fig. 26. The anterior two-thirds of abdomen is with a pair of round white spots in the middle and two pairs of diagonal lateral white linear spots. The red part of abdomen is bordered by black line which separates it from the shining green posterior third of abdomen; there is also a pair of lateral white spots on green part, close by to black line. Spinnerets are greyish brown now. This beautiful colouration must certainly be even more striking on fresh and especially alive specimens.

Genus *Natta* KARSCH, 1879

Natta KARSCH, 1879: 361;

Cyllobelus SIMON, 1885: 390 (partim, — African species) *syn. n.*

As type species of the genus *Cyllobelus* — *C. ciliatus* SIMON, 1885 could not be found in the *Simon* collection in the MNHN in Paris I made a comparative study of four (out of six) other African species, assuming that species described by the same author from the same area and within a few years time may be similar and most probably congeneric. In absence of type species we may select one of those species as provisional model of the genus and as such the best may be *Cyllobelus chionogaster* known from a large number of specimens and apparently rather widely distributed in Africa. It is closely related to other African *Cyllobelus* species known to me and all are congeneric with *Natta* and its type species — *N. horizontalis*.

The genital organs in the genus *Natta* are particularly similar to some *Phintella*, especially to *Phintella castrisiana* (GRUBE, 1861) of Europe and Eastern Palaearctics. The embolar part of palpal organ is narrowing gradually in a form of high triangle with small apical end, slightly bent, being embolus

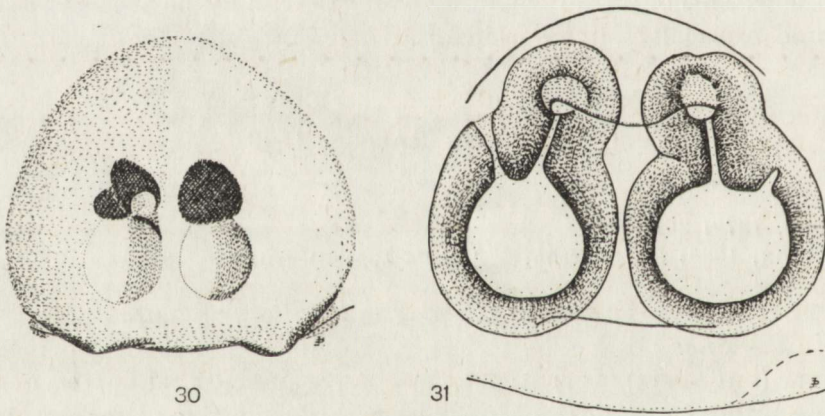
proper. Tibial apophysis hook-like but shorter and smaller than in *Siler* (Figs 36–44). Epigyne simple oval, depression with semilunar anterior edge slightly overhanging the plate and hiding beneath the copulatory openings. Spermathecae simple with copulatory canals running forwards just as *Phintella castriesiana*. Studied males with fur of dense dark setae dorsally and ventrally on tibia I. Body covered with scales. Type species of the genus — *Natta horizontalis*.

Natta horizontalis KARSCH, 1879

Natta horizontalis KARSCH, 1879: 361.

Material: 1 ♂ — holotype — “*Natta horizontalis* Chinchoxo, FALKENSTEIN”, “Katalog No. 2972” — Zool. Mus. Berlin

Remark. The species described from “West Africa” — “Chinchoxo” and collected during Loango Expedition. The only identifiable name on recent maps seems to be Loango, near Lake Kivu in Eastern Zair (Kongo), close to the frontier of Ruanda. So general arrea of occurrence of this species is rather Central than West Africa.

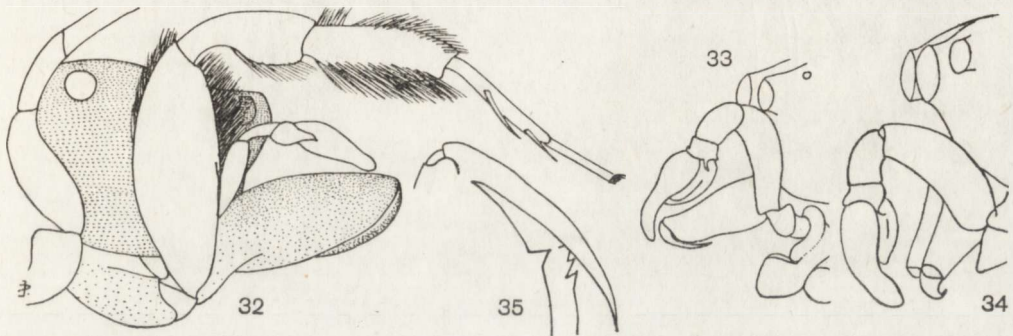


Figs 30–31. “*Cosmophasis weyersi*” from Sumatra — presumably a *Siler*.

The species called attention because, and was defined, by its chelicerae stretched horizontally forward (Figs. 32) — a character which may actually be an artefact due to chelicerae movement just before the death of the specimen. I happened to study a specimen of *Phintella castriesiana* (GRUBE, 1861) from Primore, USSR, with comparably stretched chelicerae (Fig. 33), while all other specimens had normally vertical chelicerae (Fig. 34). The best characters are supplied as usually by structure of palpal organs (Figs 37–38) and the brushes of black setae ventrally and dorsally on tibia I (Fig. 32). There is also

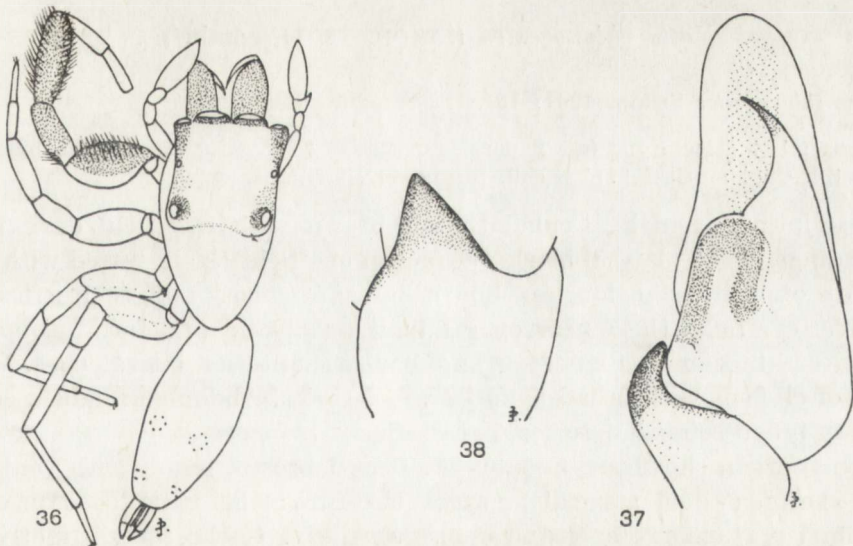
a pair of two indistinct orange spots dorsally on abdomen, as well as a pair of white transversal stripes in front of spinnerets (Fig. 36).

The preservation state of the specimen is poor with soft tissues on cephalothorax destroyed and preserved partly on abdomen. Abdomen and clypeus covered with gleaming scales; abdomen with dark ones metallicly gleaming, clypeus with thin stripe of intensely white scales along the edge.



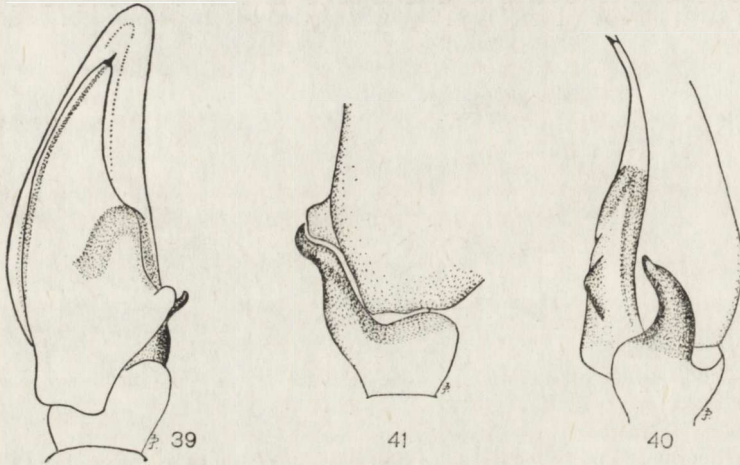
Figs 32-35. Chelicerae in *Natta horizontalis* (32, 35), movements of chelicerae in presumably related *Phintella castriesiana*.

Legs I: tarsus and metatarsus thin, pale yellowish grey; tibia, patella and femur robust and dark, tibia with dorsal and ventral brushes of dark setae, the same on femur limited to the apical half, on patella limited to ventral surface only. Remaining legs pale yellowish grey.



Figs 36-38. *Natta horizontalis*: palpal organ, general appearance.

Measurements. Length: of cephalothorax 1.28, of abdomen 1.53, of eye field 0.85. Width of field I 1.16, of eye field III 1.05. Height of cephalothorax 0.93. Length of segments of legs: I — $0.49 + 0.73 + 0.99 + 0.73 + 1.43$; II — $0.37 + 0.71 + 0.58 + 0.54 + 1.02$; III — $0.36 + 1.02 + 0.58 + 0.51 + 1.09$; IV —



Figs 39–41. *Natta chionogastra*: palpal organ.

$0.56 + 1.34 + 1.05 + 0.59 + 1.44$ mm. These measurements and proportions of the body seem to be comparable with *Natta chionogastra* and *N. rufopicta*, the main difference being eye field narrowing posteriorly in *N. horizontalis* — the importance of this is unknown to me.

Natta chionogastra (SIMON, 1901), **comb. n.**

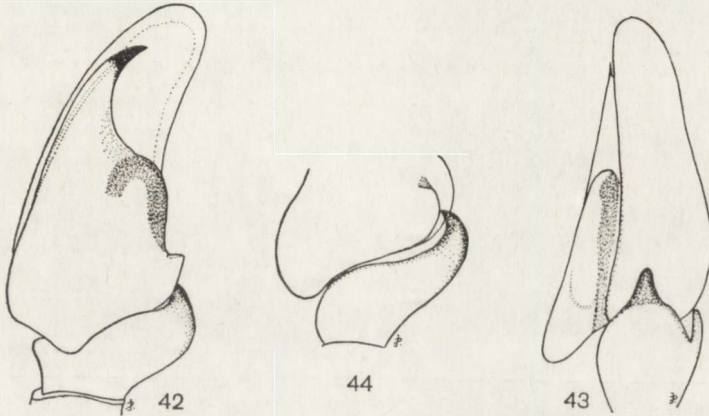
Cyllobelus chionogaster SIMON, 1901: 151.

Material: 1 ♂ — lectotype (new), paralectotypes — 1 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀ — "*Cyllob. [elus] chionogaster* ES. Cup! mutjezf [?]" — coll. SIMON, MNHN-Paris.

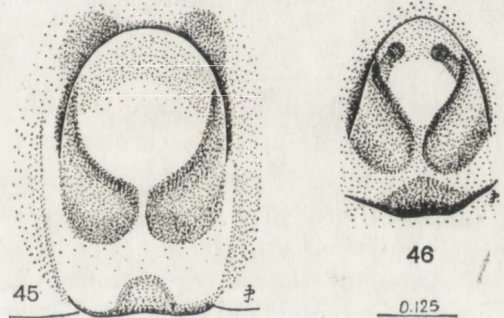
Description of male. Cephalothorax brown with eye field dark brown, surroundings of eyes lateral black. Surface of eye field finely pitted with scarce remnants of rounded colourless but iridescent scales. Longer bristles scattered over eye field, those near eyes I bent terminally and form groups near junction of anterior median eyes and beneath anterior lateral eyes. Ventral margin of clypeus with broad band of white scales. Abdomen reddish, covered with very broad colourless scales, light reflecting.

Palpal organ shown on Figs 39–41. Legs I brown, femur with ventro-retrolateral fringe of dark setae along apical two-fifth; tibia with dense fur of dark grey setae, particularly long and dense ventrally. Chelicerae distinctly elongated, unidentati; maxillary plates unusually long.

Measurements. Length: of cephalothorax 3.04, of abdomen 3.20, of eye field 1.28; width of eye field I 1.44, of eye field III 1.60, of cephalothorax at eyes III 2.00; height of cephalothorax 1.66 mm. Male specimen of *Cyllobelus chionogaster* described by PECKHAM 1902, t. XXI, f. 1B is apparently conspecific.



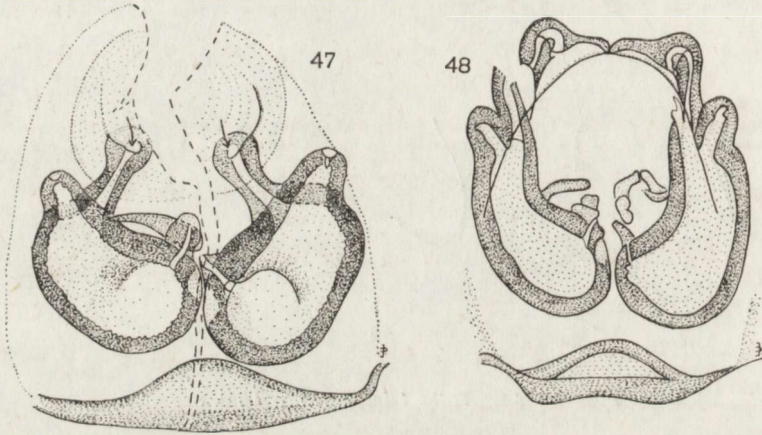
Figs 42-44. *Natta tristellata*: palpal organ.



Figs 45-46. Epigyne in *Natta chionogaster* (45) and *N. rufopicta* (46).

Description of female. Cephalothorax brownish grey with grey shade, anterior part of eye field blackish, eyes III surrounded black, covered sparsely with tiny adpressed grey setae, giving it somewhat "dirty" appearance. Scarce remnants of colourless-whitish scales just behind eyes III, between stouter brown setae on eye field and on posterior slopes of thorax. Ventral edge of carapace black with white margin of scales above it. Abdomen covered with reddish scales, getting gradually darker posteriorly, the posterior tip being dark brown. Single small median spot in mid-length, immediately behind it four pairs of light spots, the distance between spots in each pair decreasing posteriorwards. A line of shining white scales above anal tubercle, spinnerets yellowish. Sides reddish with white spot in the posterior three-fourth. There is some variation in this pattern in various specimens, identical in *N. rufopicta*.

Frontal aspect. Eyes I surrounded with mixture of pink and white setae, identical in *N. rufopicta*. Distinct line of white scales beneath eyes anterior lateral. Ventral margin of clypeus with white scales. Pedipalps yellowish. Chelicerae yellow with greyish shade. Leg I: patella dorsally fawn with darker median line, prolateral surface brown with spot of white scales apically; tibia brown



Figs 47–48. Internal structure of epigyne in *Natta chionogastra* (47) and *N. rufopicta* (48).

with whitish spot apically on prolateral surface; metatarsus yellowish fawn; tarsus basally brown, apically light yellow; femur fawn with a row of stouter brown setae along anterior retrolateral edge. Legs II–IV fawn. Chelicerae unidentati; maxillary plates elongate and rectangular, with median half white. Ventral appearance yellowish. Ventral surface of abdomen light, laterally and posteriorly brown, gleaming.

Epigyne shown on Figs 45, 47.

Measurements (two specimens). Length: of cephalothorax 2.50–2.50, of abdomen 3.36–3.20, of eye field 1.18–1.13. Width: of eye field I 1.32–1.27, of eye field III 1.52–1.42.

Natta rufopicta (SIMON, 1901), **comb. n.**

Cyllobelus rufopictus SIMON, 1901: 545 (nom. nud.); 1909: 420 et auct. seq.

Material: 1 ♀ lectotype (new), 1 ♀ paralectotype (new) — “20175 *Cyllob.[elus] rufopictus* ES. Pretoria! Bloemf.!” — coll. SIMON, MNHN-Paris.

The species appears remarkably similar to *N. chionogastra*, although distinctly smaller. Difference lies in appearance of epigyne (Fig. 46) and particularly striking in its internal structures (Fig. 48).

Cephalothorax appears paler than in previous species — fawn with faint greyish shade; anterior part of eye field greyish black, eyes III surrounded black. Sparse, indistinct colourless scales scattered over eye field between stouter brown setae. Ventral edge of carapace black with white marginal line of scales above it. Abdomen identical with previous species. Frontal aspect as in *N. chionogastra*, except line of white scales beneath anterior lateral eyes being distinct, also ventral margin of clypeus is covered with white scales — a character absent in the previous species. Pedipalps yellowish but with darker spot apically on tibia and basally on tarsus. Legs. Patella I yellowish with thin median darker line dorsally and with white triangular spot of scales on antero-prolateral surface. Tibia I with median grey line on paler background dorsally, its apical end whitish. Metatarsus I fawn, tarsus I fawn with apical tip lighter yellow. Femur I pale fawn with row of stout brown setae apically, along anterior edge. Legs II–III yellowish fawn. Chellicerae unidentati. Maxillary plates elongate, yellowish, medially white. Ventral appearance yellowish, bordered laterally and posteriorly brown.

Measurements (two specimens). Length: of cephalothorax 1.87–1.87, of abdomen 2.24–3.04, of eye field 0.98–0.98. Width: of eye field I 1.13–1.18, of eye field III 1.27–1.27.

Natta australis (PECKHAM, 1902), **comb. n.**

Cyllobelus australis PECKHAM, 1903: 194, t. XXI fig. 2A.

According to original drawing of PECKHAM the species appears to be congeneric with other species of *Natta*.

Natta tristellata (SIMON, 1906), **comb. n.**

Cyllobelus tristellatus SIMON, 1906: 1171.

Material: 1 ♂ holotype (newly identified) — "*Cyllobelus tristellatus* SIMON. Gondokoro [Southern Sudan, Upper Nile], WERNER, 1905" — Naturh. Mus. Wien.

The specimen is small (length of cephalothorax 1.4, of abdomen 1.4, whilst SIMON gives its total length as 4 mm), its black colours described by SIMON are faded now to brown.

Tibia I with characteristic brush of long dark setae dorsally and ventrally; light yellowish tarsus — metatarsus I do contrast with dark colouration of remaining segments of the same leg. Abdomen dark with thick transversal white band anteriorly and traces of white marginal line. Palpal organ shown on Figs 42–44.

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STRESZCZENIE

[Tytuł: O rodzajach *Siler*, *Silerella*, *Cyllobelus* i *Natta* (*Araneae*, *Salticidae*)]

Autor ustala identyczność rodzajów *Siler* SIMON, 1889, *Silerella* BOESENLIERG i STRAND, 1906 oraz orientalnych gatunków z rodzaju *Cyllobelus* SIMON, 1885. Afrykańskie gatunki *Cyllobelus* zostają włączone do rodzaju *Natta* KARSCH, 1879. Autor podaje definicje rodzajów *Siler* i *Natta*, określa ich stanowisko systematyczne oraz redeskrypcję szeregu gatunków zaliczanych obecnie do obu rodzajów. Nowy dla nauki jest opis gatunku *Siler hanoicus* sp. n. z Wietnamu.

¹ Words in square brackets printed in Chinese, translation hand written by the respective authors.

РЕЗЮМЕ

[Заглавие: О родах *Siler*, *Silerella*, *Cyllobelus* *Natta* (*Araneae*, *Salticidae*)]

Автор устанавливает, что роды *Siler* SIMON, 1889, *Silerella* BOESENBERG и STRAND, 1906, а также ориентальные виды из рода *Cyllobelus* SIMON, 1885 идентичны. Включает африканские виды в род *Natta* KARSCHE, 1879. Приводит дефиницию родов *Siler* и *Natta* определяет их систематическое положение и дает переписание ряда видов, причисляемых в настоящее время к этим родам. Описывает новый вид — *Siler hanoicus* sp. n. из Вьетнама.

Redaktor pracy — prof. dr J. Nast
