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Jumping spiders (Salticidae) of Uganda – revised list, new species and distributional data

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Abstract. The spider fauna of most African regions is severely understudied, there is a need for revision of old data and publishing new records. The previous list of jumping spiders (Salticidae) of Uganda contained merely 25 species. The presented survey, which is based on material from several museum collections, provides new faunistic and taxonomic information. The data already available in the literature are critically reviewed and an updated checklist of jumping spiders from Uganda is published. Two new genera are established: *Phintellosa* gen. nov. with type species *Maevia comosissima* Simon, 1886 and *Ruwenzorek* gen. nov. with type species *Ruwenzorek evansi* gen. et sp. nov. Thirty-three species are newly described: *Asemonea wagneri* sp. nov. (♂), *Dendryphantes ruwenzori* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Dendryphantes sasa* sp. nov. (♀), *Enoplomischus pulcher* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Evarcha degeni* sp. nov. (♂), *Finger minor* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Hermosa yurai* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Hermotimus cornutus* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Hyllus formosus* sp. nov. (♀), *Icius entebbensis* sp. nov. (♂), *Icius hortensis* sp. nov. (♂), *Longarenus mpanga* sp. nov. (♀), *Massagris budongo* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Mexcala inopinata* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Myrmarachne corusca* sp. nov. (♀), *Phintella bella* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Phintella jucunda* sp. nov. (♀), *Phintella nilotica* sp. nov. (♂), *Plexippoides dentatus* sp. nov. (♂), *Rhene amabilis* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Rhene eximia* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Rhene hexagon* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Rhene sororis* sp. nov. (♀), *Rhene ugandensis* sp. nov. (♀), *Ruwenzorek evansi* gen. et sp. nov. (♀), *Thiratoscirtus africanus* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Thiratoscirtus bwindi* sp. nov. (♀), *Thiratoscirtus magnus* sp. nov. (♀), *Thiratoscirtus spinifer* sp. nov. (♂), *Thyene masindi* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Thyene perfecta* sp. nov. (♂), *Tusitala ugandensis* sp. nov. (♀) and *Vicirionessa ignota* sp. nov. (♀). Five specific names are synonymized: *Enoplomischus spinosus* Wesołowska, 2005 with *Enoplomischus ghesquierei* Giltay, 1931, *Evarcha elegans* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2000 [removed from synonymy of *Evarcha werneri* (Simon, 1906)] with *Hyllus dotatus* (Peckham & Peckham, 1903), *Myrmarachne mussungue* Wanless, 1978 with *Myrmarachne evidens* Roewer, 1965, *Plexippus fibulatus* Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016 with *Schenkelia modesta* Lessert, 1927 and *Vicirionessa prenanti* (Berland & Millot, 1941) with *Vicirionessa fuscimana* (Simon, 1903). Two new combinations are proposed: *Phintella chopardi* (Berland & Millot, 1941) comb. nov. ex *Cosmophasis* and *Phintellosa comosissima* (Simon, 1886) gen. et comb. nov. ex *Maevia*. The as yet unknown females of nine species are described for the first time: *Alfenus calamistratus* Simon, 1902, *Baryphas scintillans* Berland &

Millot, 1941, *Dendryphantes elgonensis* Wesołowska & Dawidowicz, 2014, *Depreissia myrmex* Lessert, 1942, *Mikrus ugandensis* Wesołowska, 2001, *Phintella brevis* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2022, *Phintellosa comosissima* (Simon, 1886), *Thiratoscirtus patagonicus* Simon, 1886 and *Thyene verdieri* (Berland & Millot, 1941). The resulting list of salticids from Uganda now contains 141 species, of which 116 are recorded in this country for the first time. There is little overlap in the species list of Uganda and that of the neighbouring countries, not exceeding 40%.

Keywords. Salticids, new genera, new synonyms, new combinations, biodiversity, species richness, Afrotropical Region, East Africa.

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Introduction

Spiders of Africa are unevenly studied (Jocqué *et al*. 2013), which pertains to both the regional and taxonomical scopes. As far as regions are concerned, the best studied country of Sub-Saharan Africa is South Africa (RSA). Lately, there has been some development for East African regions, with the newest checklist of spiders from Kenya (Kioko *et al*. 2021). However, there are many places with hardly any or no information at all. Taking the taxonomic scope into consideration, the best studied family of African spiders are the jumping spiders, the family with the highest number of known species (WSC 2023) and well-studied biology.

Nevertheless, jumping spiders of Uganda are poorly known. The published sources contain information on occurrences of just 25 species. Considering the diversity of habitats in this country, this figure should be several times, or several dozen times, higher. Uganda (241 551 km^2) is located in eastern Africa. It is one of the highest-lying countries in Africa. The whole area is upland, with an average altitude of 1500 m a.s.l. Most of the country lies in the northwestern part of the East African Plateau. The altitude gradually decreases southwards towards the Lake Victoria Basin. The climate is tropical and is generally rainy with two dry seasons (December–February, June–August). Forests cover about 14% of the country. The territory of Uganda includes 7 African ecoregions (Burgess *et al*. 2004). In the South there is an endangered Victoria Basin Forest-Savanna mosaic, in the North the East Sudanian Savannas. Notable are the mountainous regions, which include the Albertian Rift Montane Forests, East African Montane Forest with the prominent Mount Elgon and Rwenzori-Virunga Montane Moorlands.

The aim of this work is to update distributional and taxonomic data on salticids of Uganda, summarise and revise the available data from the literature, examine new specimens available in all the collections known and available to us and revise the taxonomic status of several species names. We analyzed several collections kept in different European and one American museums.

The collections and sampling sites

The analysed material comes from several notable spider collections. Numerous specimens were collected by Robert R. Jackson and his collaborators. Labels of these samples are very brief. Most of the samples come from the National Botanical Gardens in Entebbe (0°03′ N, 32°27′ E). The Gardens lie along the shores of Lake Victoria and cover about 40 ha. A diversity of plants from different climatic zones (temperate, subtropical, tropical rainforest and wetland ecosystems) were planted there. The collection of Robert R. Jackson is stored in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida.

Many Ugandan salticids were included in the collection of Gwilym Owen Evans. They were collected in Ruwenzori Mountains (Evans & Fletcher 1958), the mountain range of paramount importance as

nature is concerned, whose spider fauna is almost totally unexplored. The area is situated along the border of Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The highest peak of the Ruwenzori reaches above 5000 m a.s.l. and the upper regions are permanently covered in snow and glaciated. The vegetation is diverse and forms a series of altitudinal zones (Livingstone 1967). However, most of examined specimens in the collection of E.O. Evans were sampled around Bundibugyo (0°43′ N, 30°03′ E), at an altitude of about 1050 m a.s.l., the habitats from which the analyzed spiders were sampled include cultivated region of equatorial rain forest (Bundibugyo), montane rainforest zone (Mubuku Valley). The spiders are preserved in the Natural History Museum in London.

Thomas Wagner collected spiders and insects (Wagner 2006) in the Budongo Forest. The Forest is situated at the top of the Albertine Rift, between 1°37′–2°03′ N, and 31°22′–31°46′ E. It was well-known for its mahogany trees in the past. The Budongo Forest is a moist, semi-deciduous tropical rain forest with numerous riverine forest patches. The material presented in this study is preserved in the Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig in Bonn.

Western slopes of Mount Elgon (4321 m a.s.l.) were another collecting site. Salticids from the eastern part of this massif (in Kenya) were studied by Wesołowska & Dawidowicz (2014) and Dawidowicz & Wesołowska (2016). The samples came from collections of Åke Holm (gathered in 1938 and 1948) and K. Vanderhaegen (from 2015). The vegetation of Mount Elgon forms altitudinal zones (Dale 1940). The lower slopes are covered with dense tropical montane rainforest, followed by *Podocarpus* forests, bamboo *Arundinaria alpina* zone, subsequently the kosso *Hagenia abyssinica* associations. Moorlands with *Erica* trees and giant forms of *Lobelia* and *Senecio* occupy the highest elevations.

Fig. 1. Location of collecting sites of salticids in Uganda.

Some additional data come from a couple of other places in Uganda and were sampled by different researchers. The best represented places with this accidental data are the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest in southwest of the country, the area with primeval mountain forest and the vicinity of Jinja, close to the sources of Nile.

The location of sites is shown in Fig. 1.

Material and methods

The specimens included in the present study are deposited in following collections:

FSCA = Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida
MEU = Museum of Evolution, Uppsala University
MRAC = Museé royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren
NHM = Natural History Museum in London
ZFMK = Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn

The specimens were preserved and examined in 70% ethanol. Some of the studied specimens were poorly preserved, heavily bleached and the colours given in the descriptions may differ from those in living spiders. The drawings were made with the aid of a reticular eyepiece attached to a stereo microscope. Epigynes and the male pedipalps were removed for study. Epigynes were macerated in cold 5% KOH for 24 hours, dehydrated with 100% ethanol, cleared in xylene, and put in eugenol in temporary mounts. After examination, the genitalia were placed in microvials with ethanol and stored in the vials containing the specimens from which they had been removed. Terminology is standard for Araneae. Specimens were measured according to Metzner (1999), dimensions in text and figure captions are given in millimetres. A Nikon Coolpix 8400 mounted on the stereo microscope was used to take digital photos, which were stacked using the Helicon Focus image software to increase the depth of field. Final photographs were retouched in Adobe Photoshop. The similarity in composition of the local fauna was analysed based on species lists available in Metzner (2023), apart from Uganda for which we have prepared a new checklist.

Results

Class Arachnida Lamarck, 1801
Order Araneae Clerck, 1757
Family Salticidae Blackwall, 1841
Genus *Alfenus* Simon, 1902

Alfenus calamistratus Simon, 1902
Fig. 2

Alfenus calamistratus Simon, 1902a: 411.

Alfenus calamistratus – Simon 1903a: 739, figs 868–869. — Szűts & Scharff 2005: 359, figs 1a, c, 2a–f.

Diagnosis of female

The female can be recognized by the form of the epigyne that has a heart-shaped anterior depression and two large shallow circular recesses posteriorly adjacent to the depression.

Material examined

Uganda • 1 ♀; Bundibugyo dist., Ntandi; 0°48′ N, 30°08′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Redescription

For description of male see Szűts & Scharff (2005).

Female

Shape and colouration similar as in male. Large, hairy spider. General appearance as in Fig. 2A–B.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 4.0, width 3.3, height 2.0. Eye field length 1.8, anterior and posterior width 2.6. Abdomen length 5.4, width 3.5.

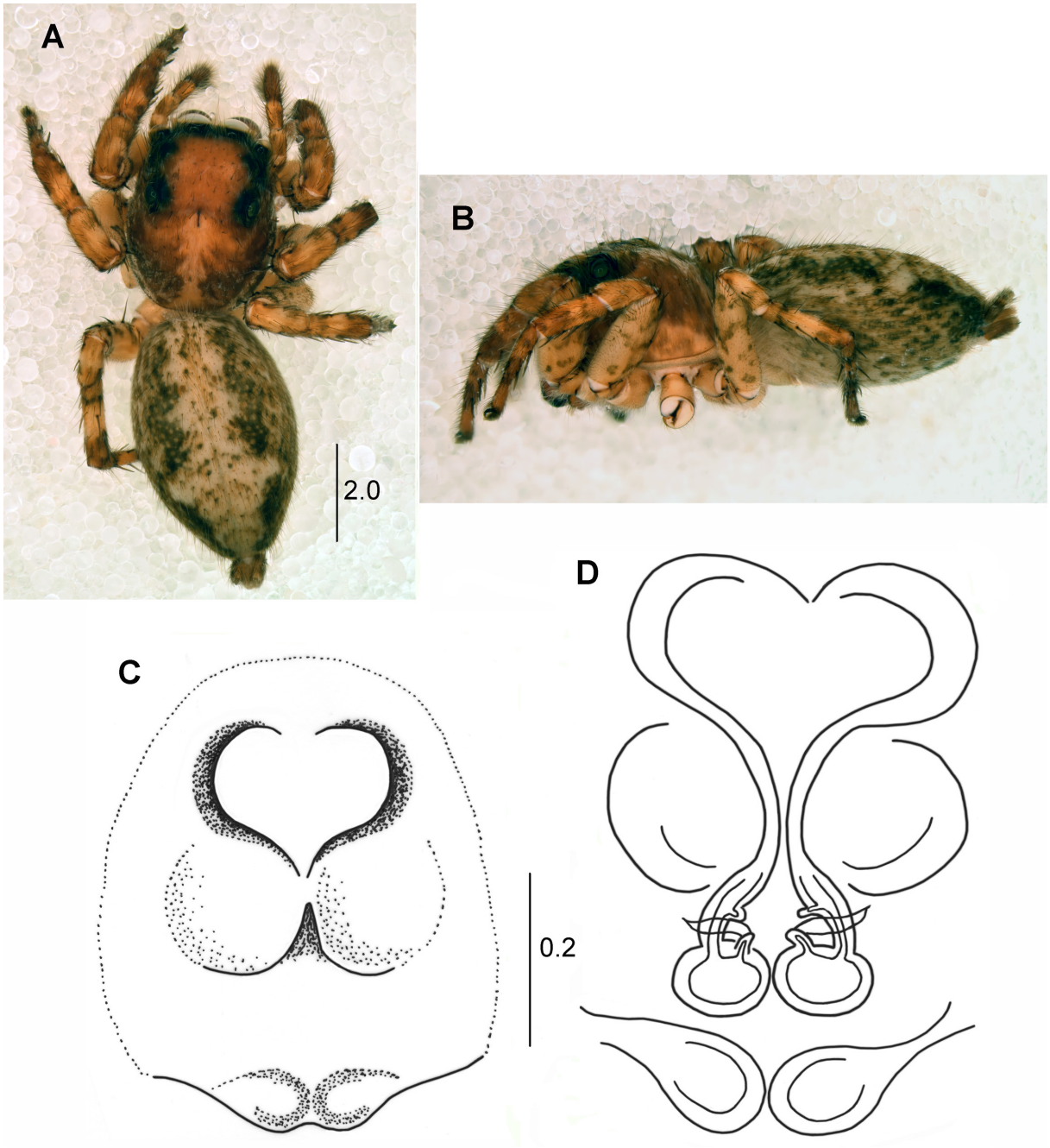

Fig. 2. *Alfenus calamistratus* Simon, 1902, ♀ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance, dorsal view. **B**. General appearance, lateral view. **C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Carapace. Oval, brown, near eyes black, with serrated lighter band on thoracic part. Dorsum clothed in short white hairs, among them sparse long brown bristles, longer and denser at first row of eyes. Chelicera unidentate. Mouthparts brown, sternum dark yellow.

Abdomen. Ovoid, grey, mottled, with leaf-shaped yellowish area, sides with dark marks, brown hairs and bristles on dorsum. Spinnerets grey.

Legs. Light brownish, many grey patches on femora, leg hairs and spines brown. Palp with retrolateral tarsal spine.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 2C, with heart-shaped depression in anterior part, two large round cavities close to each other posteriorly from the depression. Internal structure as in Fig. 2D, copulatory ducts thin and very long with accessory glands leading to the ducts near small spherical spermathecae.

Distribution

Hitherto known only from Congo, this is the first record in Uganda.

Remarks

The female of this species is described here for the first time.

The male and female of this species were matched based on the size, shape and colouration of the specimens. The spots on the femur seem to be a highly characteristic feature that occurs in both sexes.

Genus *Asemonea* Pickard-Cambridge, 1869

Asemonea wagneri sp. nov.
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Figs 3–4

Diagnosis

The male of this species is related to *Asemonea virgea* Wesołowska & Szűts, 2003, but differs from it by the shape of the palpal tibia, which has a strongly sclerotized outgrowth on the dorsum in *A. wagneri* sp. nov., while *A. virgea* has two smaller tubercles – compare Figs 3C, 4D with Wesołowska & Szűts (2003: fig. 7).

Etymology

This species is named after the German entomologist Thomas Wagner, who collected arthropods from the canopy in the Budongo Forest.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 19–30 Jun. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3031.

Paratype

UGANDA • 1 ♂; same collection data as for holotype; ZFMK 2897. Specimen in poor condition.

Description

Male

Shape of body typical for members of *Asemonea*.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.5, width 1.0, height 0.7. Eye field length 0.5, anterior width 1.0, posterior width 0.6. Abdomen length 1.5, width 0.9.

Carapace. Pear-shaped, longer than wide, moderately high with slightly elevated ocular area, eyes arranged in four rows, set on small tubercles. Carapace light brown, eyes surrounded by black area.

Abdomen. Slender, narrower than carapace, yellow with grey stains, clothed in long brown hairs.

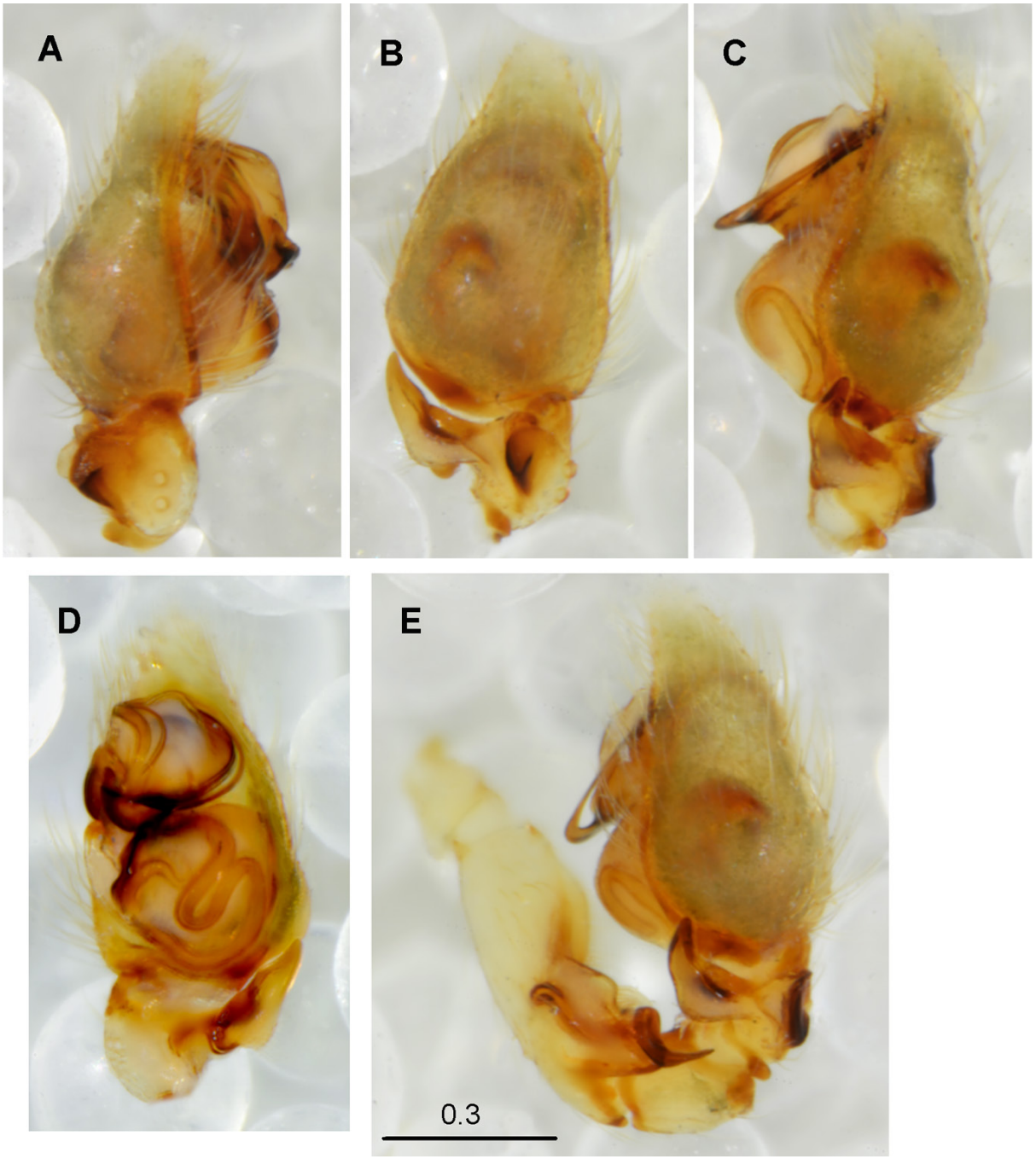

Fig. 3. *Asemonea wagneri* sp. nov., paratype, ♂ (ZFMK 2897). **A**. Palpal organ, prolateral view. **B**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **C**. Palpal organ, retrolateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **E**. Palpal organ with femur, retrolateral view.

Legs. Long and thin, pale yellow, bearing light hairs.

Palp. As in Figs 3–4, its femur with ventral furrow and large, cork-screw-shaped apophysis (Figs 3E, 4E). Retrolateral tibial apophysis big (Figs 3C, 4C), flat, strongly sclerotized bump on dorsal surface of tibia (Figs 3B, 4D), bulb rounded, spermophore meandering (Figs 3D, 4B).

Female

Unknown.

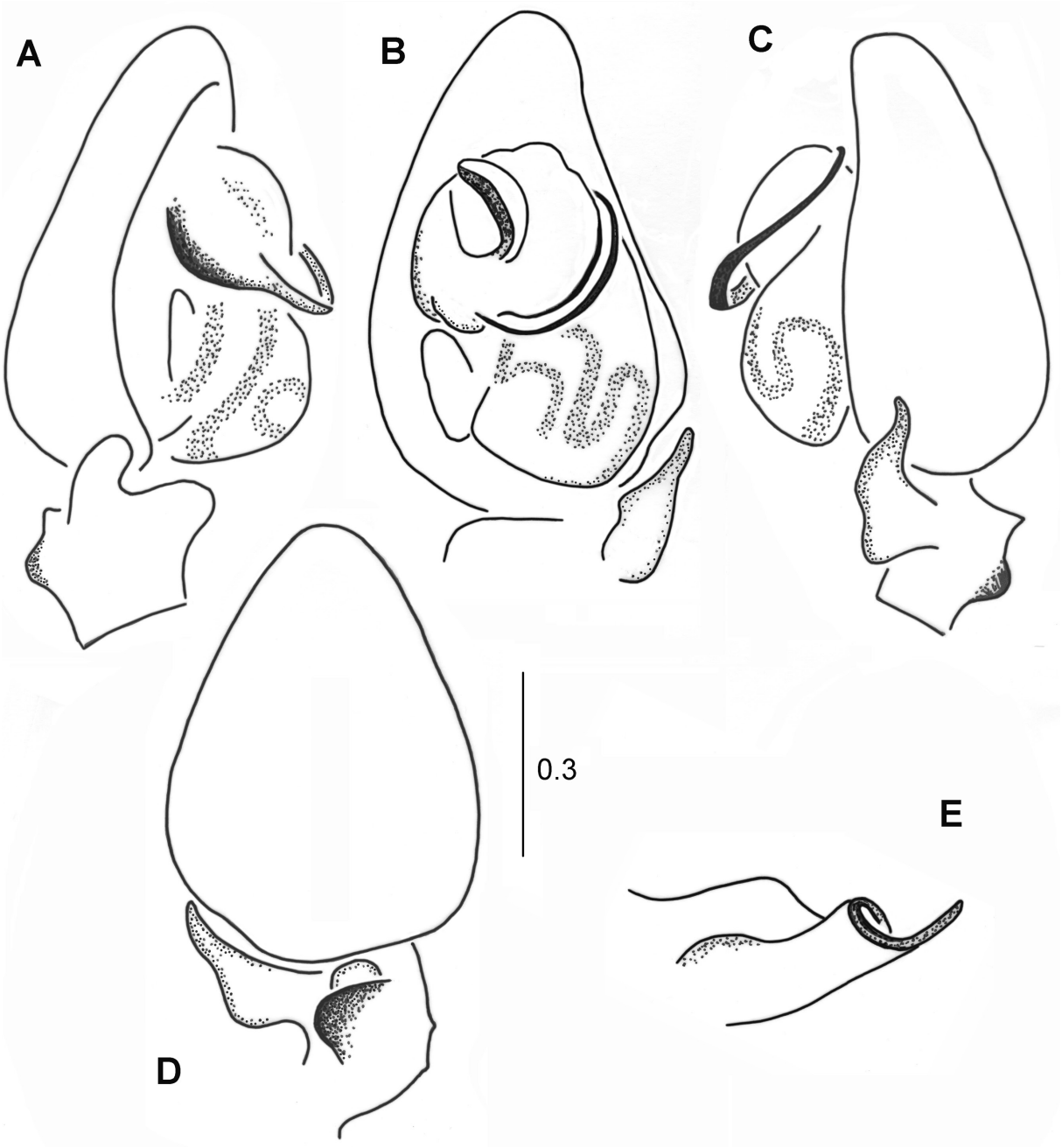

Fig. 4. *Asemonea wagneri* sp. nov., paratype, ♂ (ZFMK 2897), palpal organ. **A**. Ventroprolataral view. **B**. Ventral view. **C**. Retrolateral view. **D**. Dorsal view. **E**. Femoral apophysis.

Genus *Baryphas* Simon, 1902

Baryphas scintillans Berland & Millot, 1941
Figs 5–6

Baryphas scintillans Berland & Millot, 1941: 316, fig. 18.

Diagnosis

The species is similar to *Baryphas jullieni* Simon, 1902. The male can be recognized by the curved tibial apophysis of the palp vs straight in the latter species. The female colour pattern is the same as in *B. jullieni*. The epigynes of both species are similar, but differ in their internal structure; a characteristic feature of *B. scintillans* is the presence of two large posterior pockets, while *B. jullieni* has a strongly sclerotized rim.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Entebbe; Apr. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Entebbe, Botanical Gardens; on vegetation; 2 Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; Aug. 1994; NHM • 1 ♂; Masaka distr., Lake Nabugabo; 0°22′ S, 31°54′ E; Aug. 1994; NHM • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 11 Apr.1995; NHM • 1 ♀; Pakai; Jul. 1994; NHM.

Redescription

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 5A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.8, width 2.5, height 1.5. Eye field length 1.3, anterior width 1.8, posterior width 2.0. Abdomen length 3.2, width 1.9.

Carapace. Medium high, black coloured, shinning, covered with dense and long black hairs. Chelicerae unidentati, with white scales on dorsal surface.

Abdomen. Black with dense and long black hairs, some of them very long.

Legs. Black with many small white scales (especially on femora).

Palp. As in Figs 5B–D, 6A–B, tibial apophysis curved, cymbium clothed in white scales.

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 5E.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.6–3.4, width 2.2–2.5, height 1.1–1.3. Eye field length 1.0–1.3, anterior width 1.3–1.6, posterior width 1.6–1.9. Abdomen length 2.7–5.2, width 1.7–3.7.

Carapace. Oval, black with metallic lustre, clothed in black hairs, white scale-like hairs on lateral slopes. Mouthparts and sternum black.

Abdomen. Ovoid, swollen, black, shinning, with poorly contrasting whitish golden arched stripes (Fig. 5E). Venter and spinnerets black.

Legs and palps. Blackish, bearing black hairs and white scales.

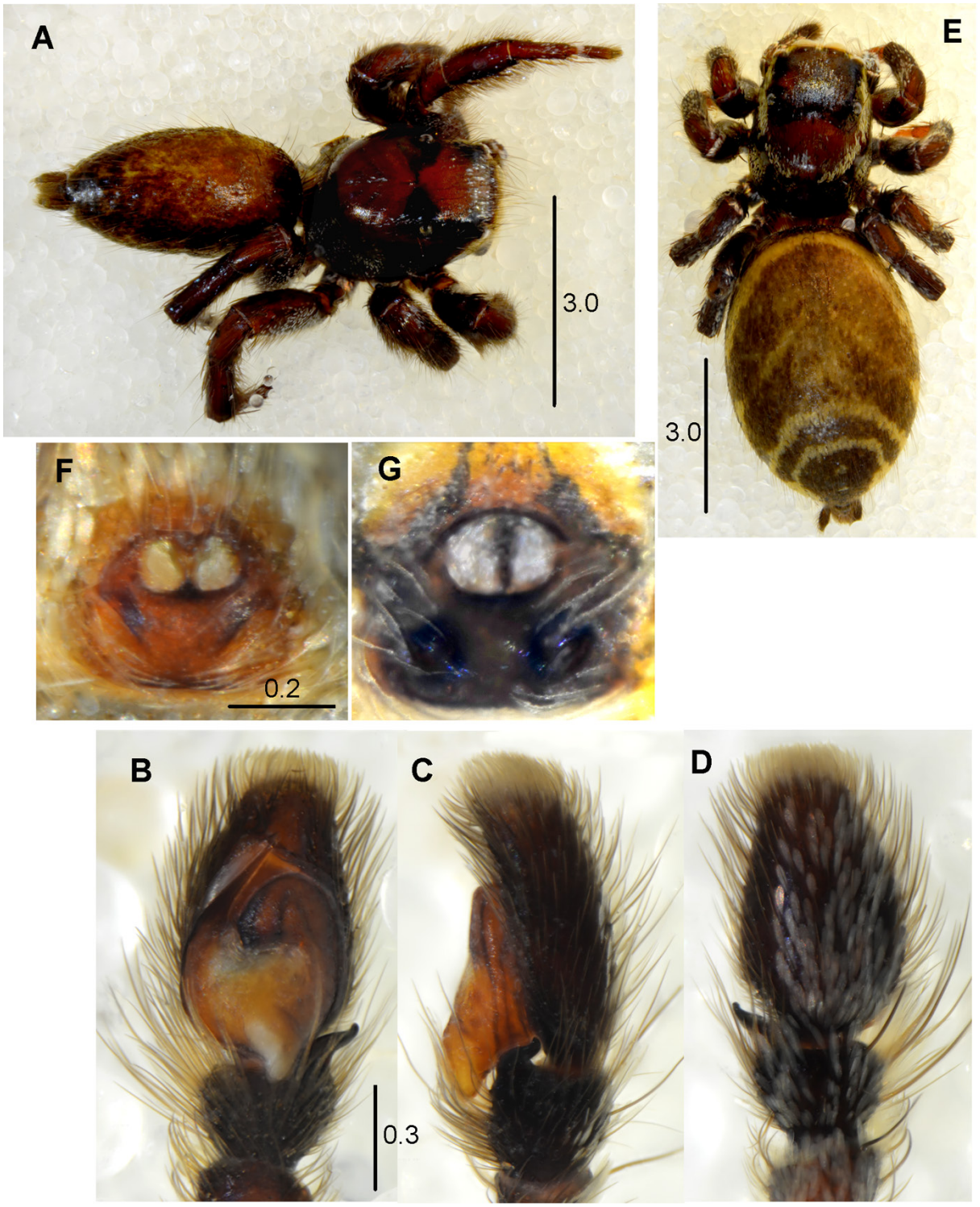

Fig. 5. *Baryphas scintillans* Berland & Millot, 1941. **A–D**. ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance, dorsolateral view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **E–G**. ♀ (NHM). **E**. General appearance, dorsal view. **F–G**. Epigyne.

Epigyne. With oval deep depression in center (Figs 5F–G, 6C). Internal structures as in Fig. 6D–E, pair of large pockets at posterior border, copulatory ducts directed laterally, spermathecae multi-chambered.

Distribution

Previously known from Ivory Coast and Guinea, this is the first record in Uganda.

Remarks

The female is described for the first time.

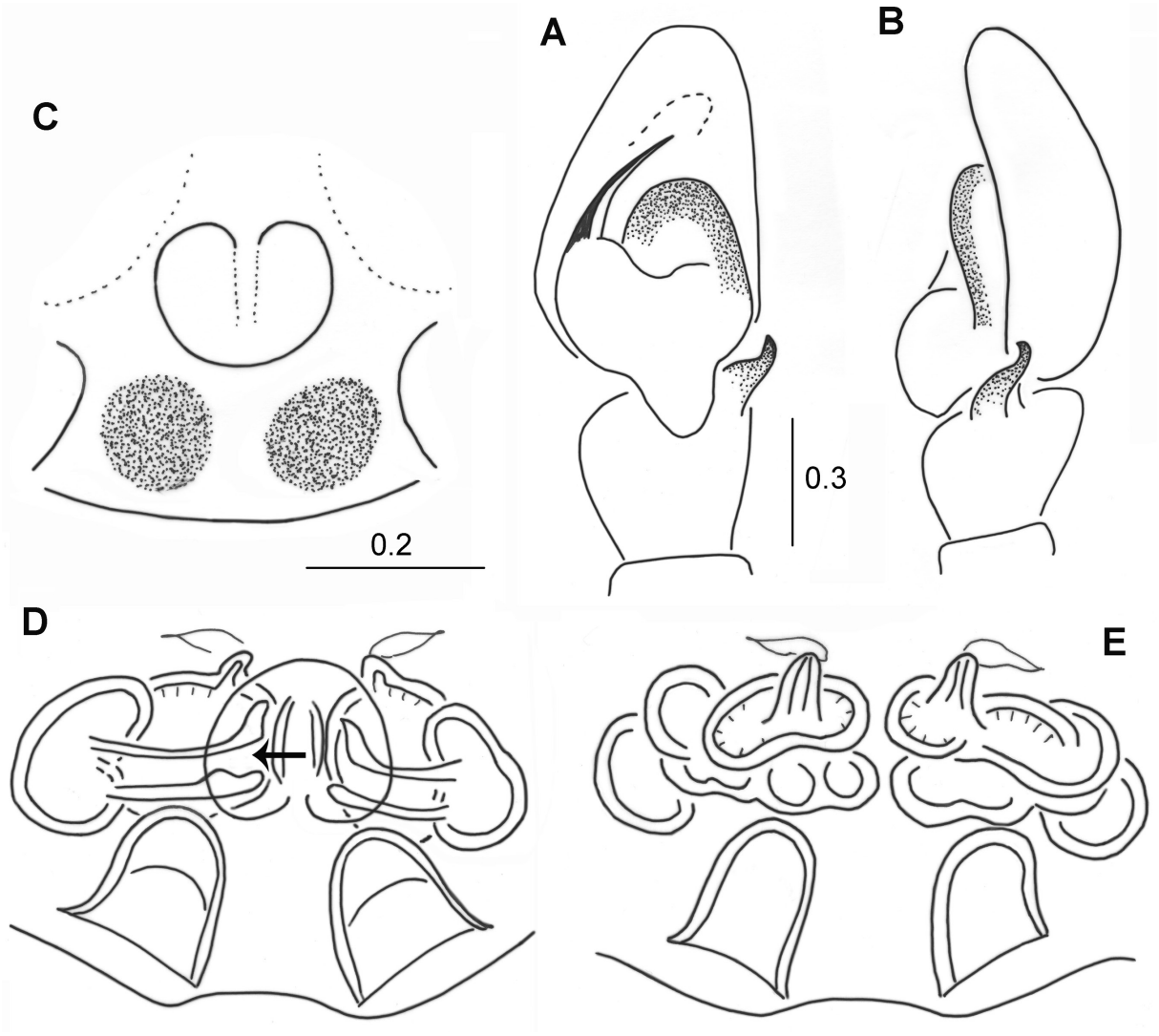

Fig. 6. *Baryphas scintillans* Berland & Millot, 1941. **A–B**. ♂ (NHM). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C–E**. ♀ (NHM). **C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne, ventral view. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne, dorsal view.

Genus *Bristowia* Reimoser, 1934

Bristowia afra Szűts, 2004

Bristowia afra Szűts, 2004: 30, figs 1–4, 8–10, 12–13, 16–17.

Bristowia afra – Dawidowicz & Wesołowska 2016: 440, figs 8–14, 92.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; sweeping herb layer; Jun.–Aug. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♀; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; 0°34′ N, 34°50′ E; grass; 12 Oct. 1997; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 097.

Distribution

Previously known only from Congo and Kenya. This is the first record in Uganda.

Genus *Cyrba* Simon, 1876

Cyrba simoni Wijesinghe, 1993

Cyrba simoni Wijesinghe, 1993: 136.

Cyrba bimaculata – Simon 1886a: 392. — Wanless 1984: 461, figs 1, 10a–l, 17e–f, 22e.
Cyrba simoni – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 20, figs 20–24.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Queen Elizabeth National Park; 0°15′ S, 30°11′ E; open savanna, on ground; Jul. 1994; D. Penney leg.; MRAC 219 546.

Distribution

Species widely known from tropical Africa. It is here recorded in Uganda for the first time.

Genus *Dasycyptus* Simon, 1902

Dasycyptus dimus Simon, 1902
Fig. 7

Dasycyptus dimus Simon, 1902b: 364.
Carrhotus semiaurantiacus Simon, 1909: 432.

Dasycyptus dimus – Simon 1903a: 737, figs 844, 852. — Prószyński 1987: fig. on p. 19. — Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2022: 17, figs 13a–d, 14a–e.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 0°43′ N, 30°03′ E; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; G.O. Evans leg.; NHM.

Description

For description of the male see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2022). Generally, appearance as in Fig. 7A–B, palpal organ in Fig. 7C–F. Female unknown.

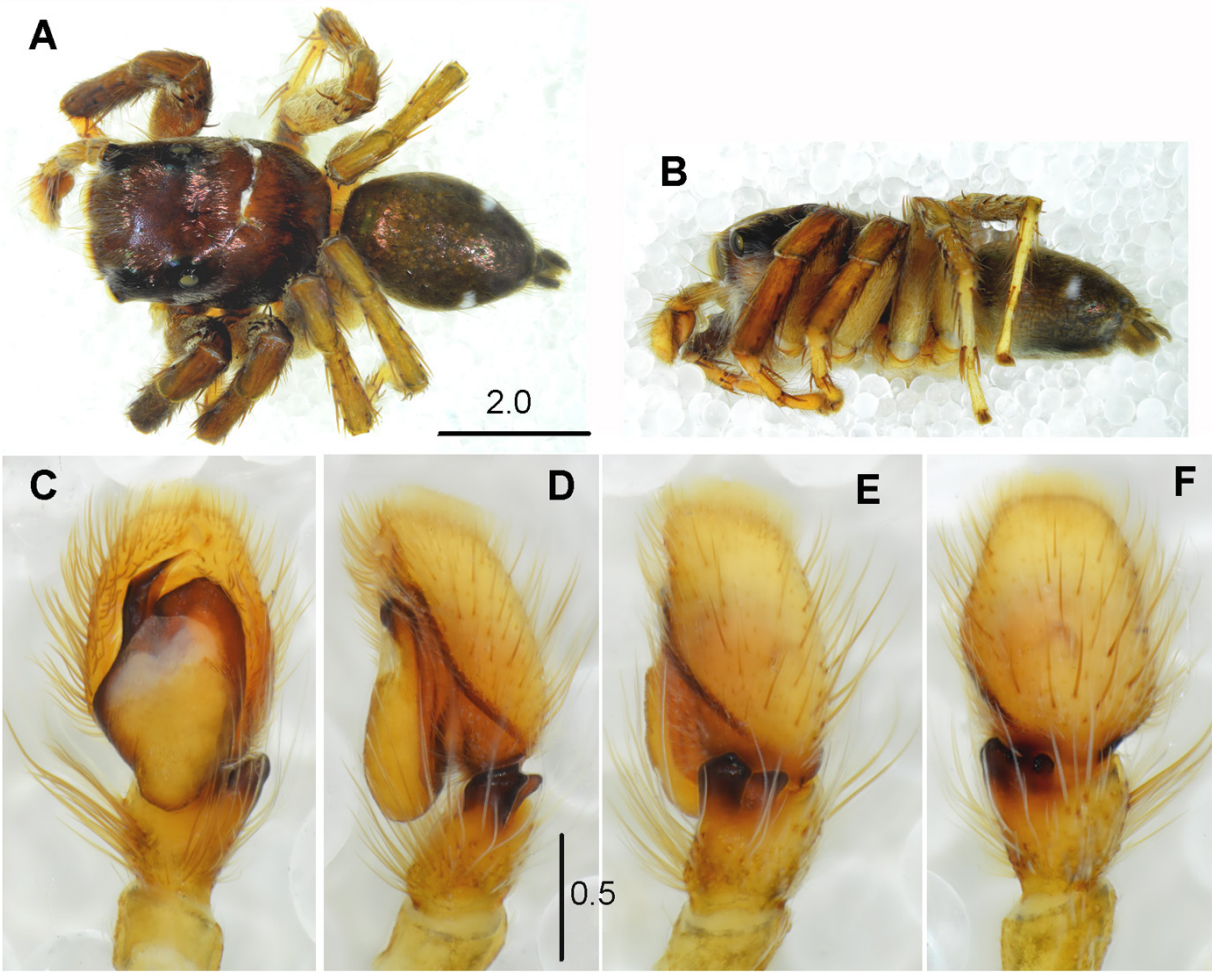

Fig. 7. *Dasycyptus dimus* Simon, 1902, ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance, dorsal view. **B**. General appearance, lateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **E**. Palpal organ, dorsolateral view. **F**. Palpal organ, dorsal view.

Distribution

Previously known from Gabon and Ivory Coast. It is recorded in Uganda for the first time.

Genus *Dendryphantes* Koch, 1837

Dendryphantes elgonensis Wesołowska & Dawidowicz, 2014
Fig. 8

Dendryphantes elgonensis Wesołowska & Dawidowicz, 2014: 67, figs 2–6, 39.

Diagnosis of female

This species can be distinguished from its congeners by the unique shape of the spermathecae that consist of two chambers, the second of which is directed posteriorly and located medially.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 0°43′ N, 30°03′ E; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; G.O. Evans leg.; NHM • 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 1 imm.; Entebbe; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Apr. 1999; R. Jackson leg.; FSCA • 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 1 imm.; same locality as for preceding; Apr.–Jul. 2001; FSCA.

Redescription

For description of male see Wesołowska & Dawidowicz (2014). Palpal organ as in Fig. 8A–B.

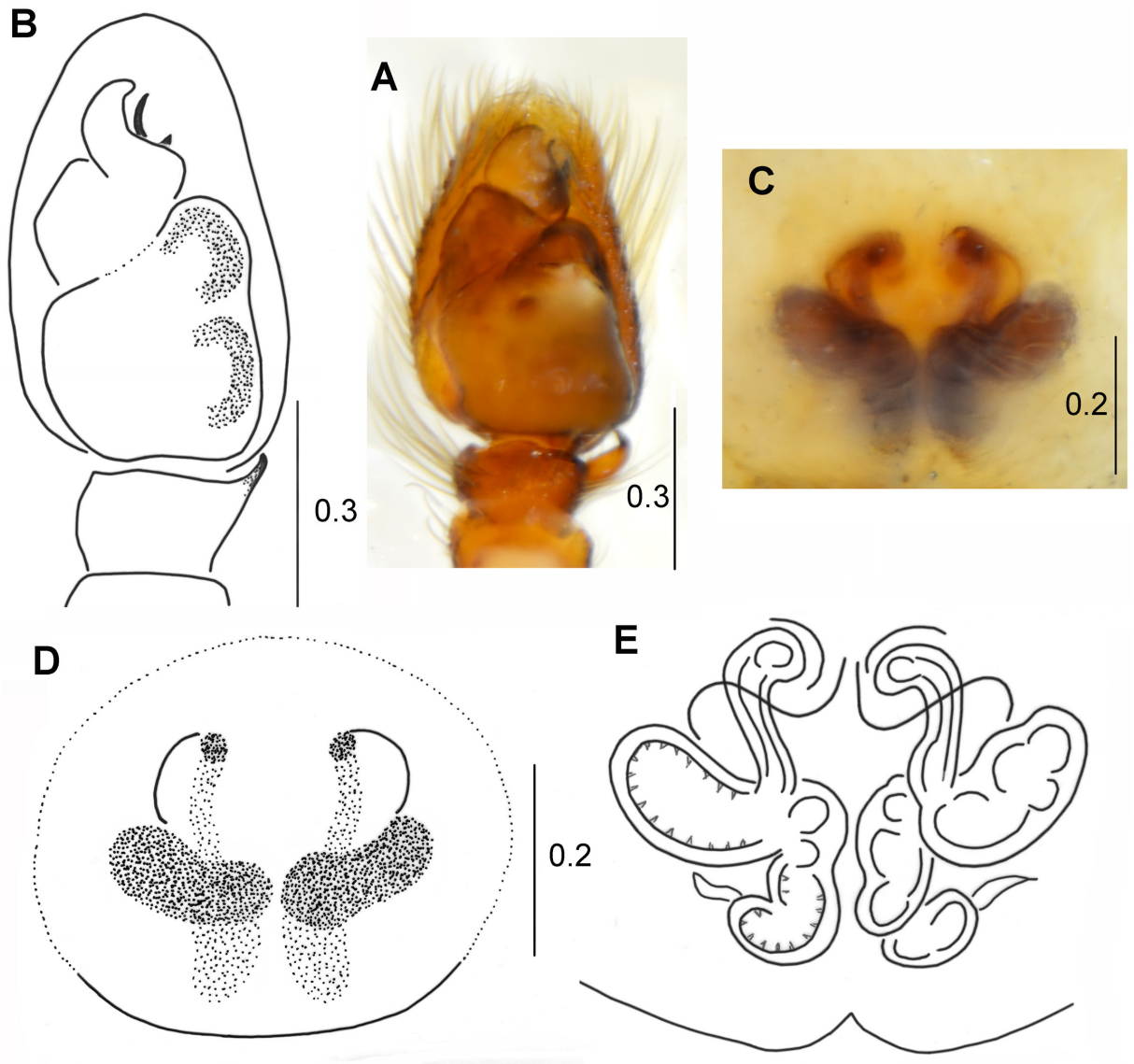

Fig. 8. *Dendryphantes elgonensis* Wesołowska & Dawidowicz, 2014. **A–B**. ♂, palpal organ, ventral view (FSCA). **C–E**. ♀ (NHM). **C–D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.8, width 1.3, height 0.9. Eye field length 0.8, anterior width 1.0, posterior width 1.1. Abdomen length 3.2, width 1.9.

Carapace. Oval, very flat, brown with white streak formed by light hairs on lateral slopes, eyes surrounded by black rings. Faint colourless hairs on dorsum, a few white hairs between eyes of first row. Clypeus low, clothed in white hairs. Chelicerae unidentate. Endites and labium brown with lighter tips. Sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, creamy with brownish patches along median line, light hairs at anterior margin, venter and spinnerets whitish.

Legs. Yellow, first pair stouter than others, leg hairs and spines brown.

Epigyne. With oval shallow central depression (Fig. 8C–D). Internal structure as in Fig. 8E, spermathecae large, composed of two chambers, perpendicular to each other.

Distribution

Previously, the species was known only from Kenya, this is the first record from Uganda.

Remarks

The female of this species is described here for the first time.

Dendryphantes hewitti Lessert, 1925
Fig. 9A–B

Dendryphantes hewitti Lessert, 1925a: 472, figs 58–61.

Dendryphantes hewitti – Wesołowska 2012a: 202, figs 1–11. — Wesołowska & Dawidowicz 2014: 69, figs 7–14.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Entebbe; Jun. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♀; Mont Elgon National Park; 1°11′ N, 34°25′ E; forest; 3 Aug. 2015; K. Vanderhaegen leg.; MRAC 245 072 B.

Description

For description see Wesołowska (2012a). Palpal organ as in Fig. 9A, epigyne as in Fig. 9B.

Distribution

Species known hitherto from Kenya and Tanzania, it is newly recorded in the fauna of Uganda.

Dendryphantes holmi Wesołowska & Dawidowicz, 2014
Fig. 9C–D

Dendryphantes holmi Wesołowska & Dawidowicz, 2014: 69, figs 15–20, 41.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 0°43′ N, 30°03′ E; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; G.O. Evans leg.; NHM.

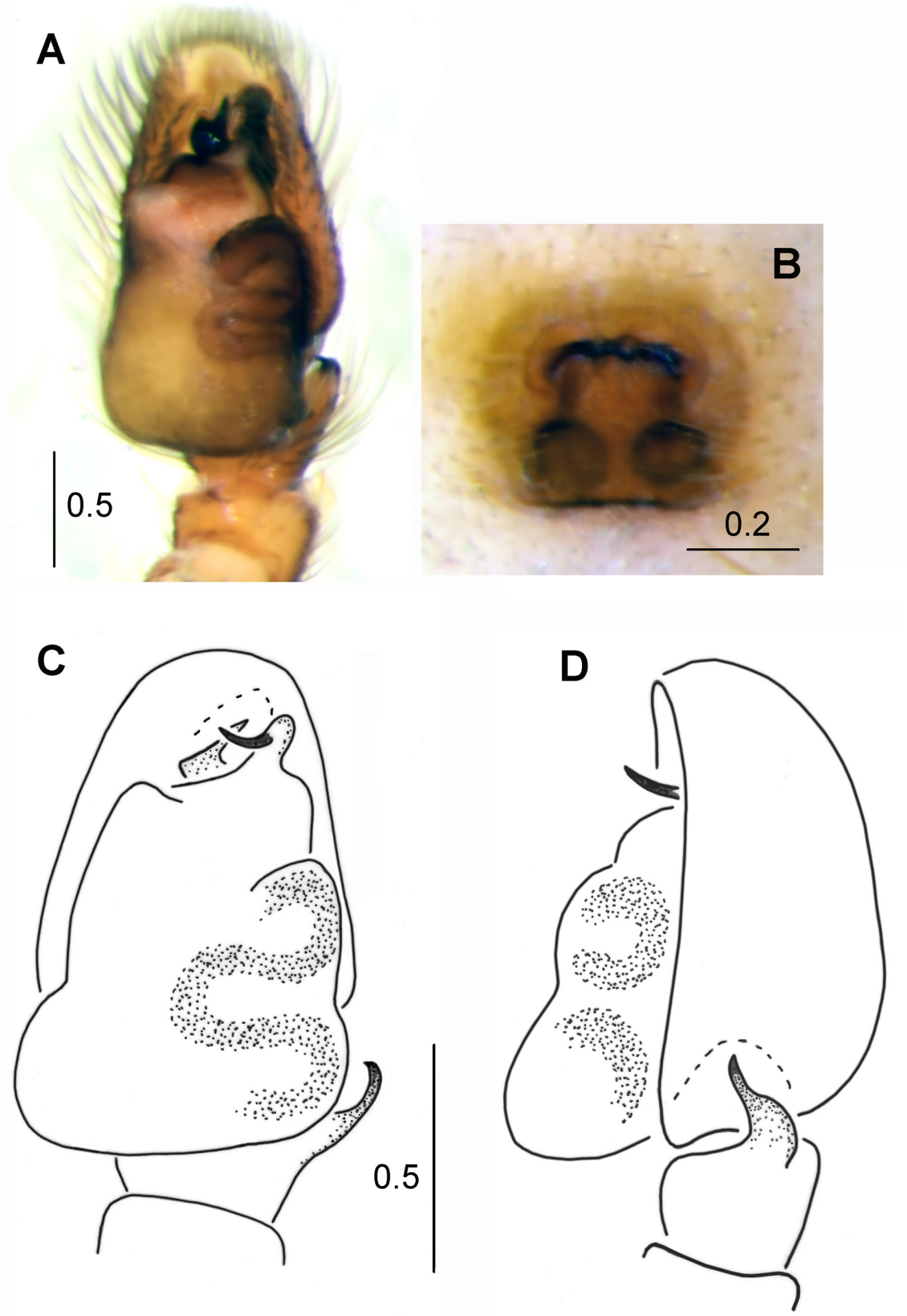

Fig. 9. A–B. *Dendryphantes hewitti* Lessert, 1925 (FSCA). **A**. ♂, palpal organ. **B**. ♀, epigyne. – **C–D**. *Dendryphantes holmi* Wesołowska & Dawidowicz, 2014, ♂ (NHM). **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Description

For description see Wesołowska & Dawidowicz (2014). Palpal organ as in Fig. 9C–D.

Distribution

Previously known only from Kenya, this is the first record form Uganda.

Dendryphantes ruwenzori sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:62BBDC7F-8B88-4530-BDCB-51EB7C8698A8
Figs 10–11

Diagnosis

The species is similar to *Dendryphantes ethiopicus* Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz, 2008 and *Dendryphantes nicator* Wesołowska & van Harten, 1994. The male can be distinguished by the details of the embolus structure; moreover, the end of its retrolateral branch is forked, and one of its tips is bent, whereas in the other two species the embolus has the shape of a harpoon blade – compare Fig. 11C with Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz (2008: figs 26–30) and Wesołowska & van Harten (2007: figs 9–11). The female is difficult

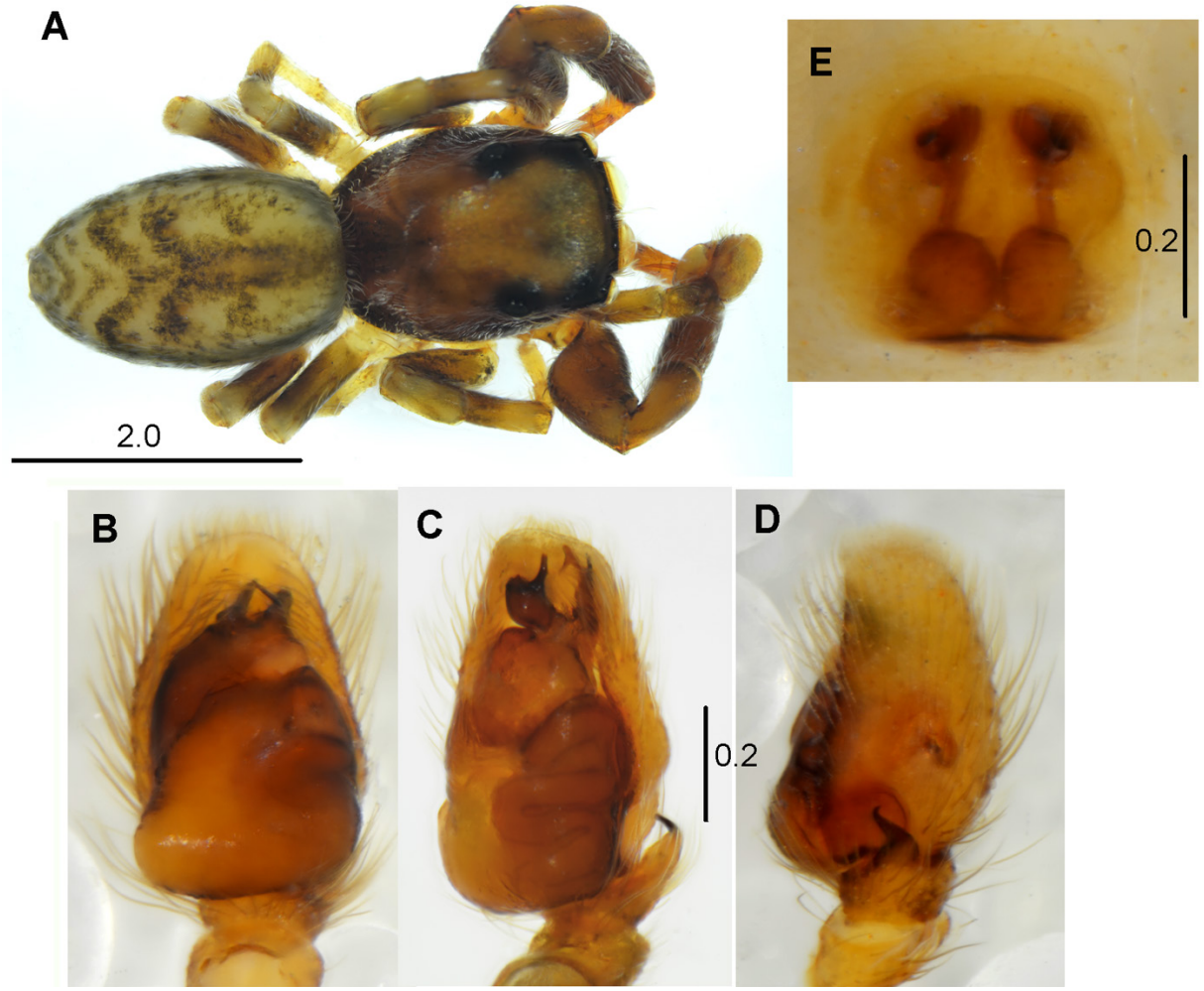

Fig. 10. *Dendryphantes ruwenzori* sp. nov. **A–D**. Holotype, ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **E**. Paratype, ♀, epigyne (NHM).

to distinguish from the females of closely related species, but differs by having strongly sclerotized flanges at the copulatory openings, which are absent in the other species.

Etymology

The species is named after its terra typica, Ruwenzori; it is a noun in apposition.

Material examined

Holotype

Uganda • ♂; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 0°43′ N, 30°03′ E; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; G.O. Evans leg.; NHM.

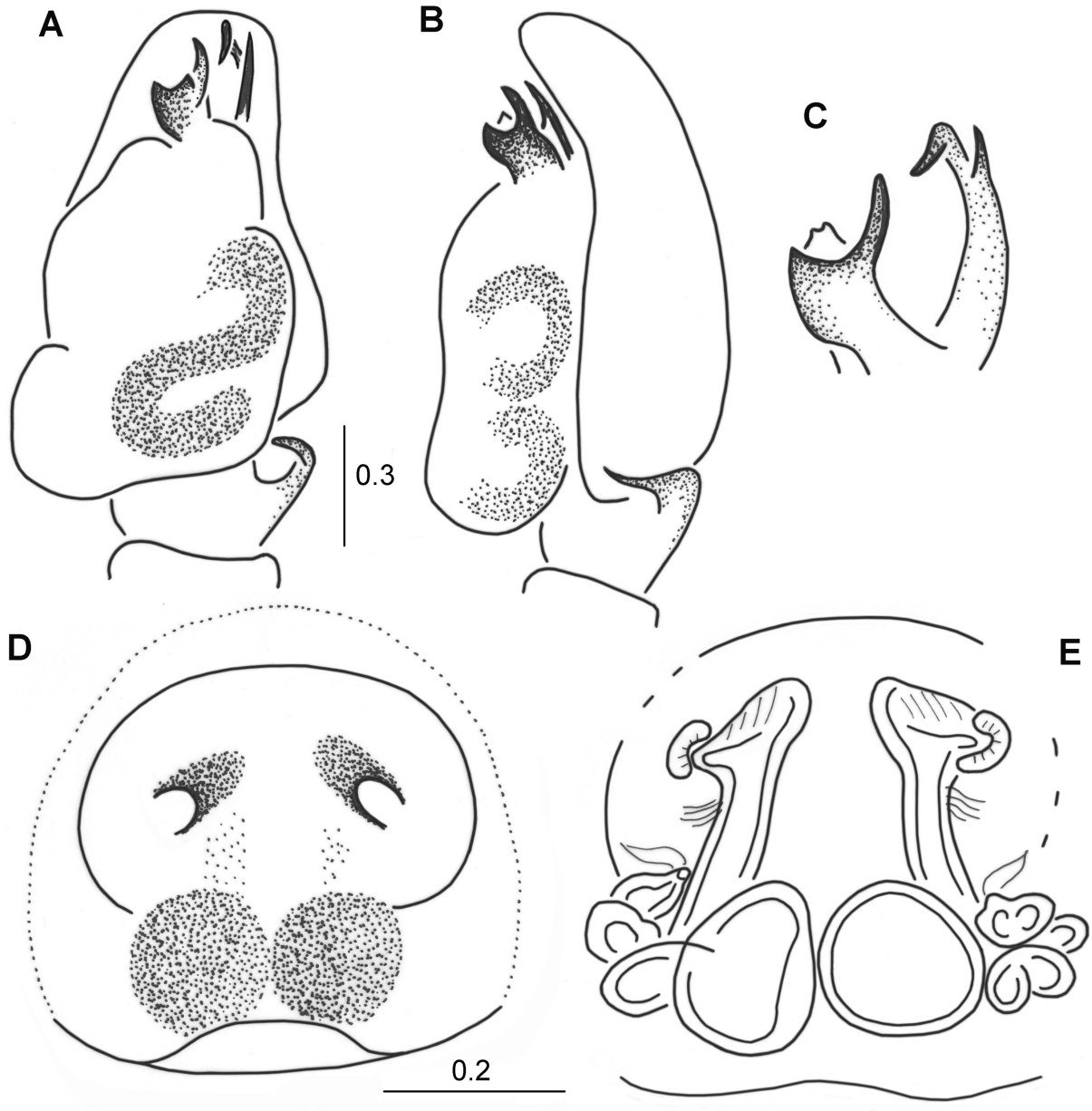

Fig. 11. *Dendryphantes ruwenzori* sp. nov. **A–C**. Holotype, ♂ (NHM). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Embolic division. **D–E**. Paratype, ♀ (NHM). **D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Paratypes

UGANDA • 3 ♀♀; same collection data as for holotype; NHM.

Description

Male

Flattened spider, general appearance as in Fig. 10A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.8, width 1.2, height 0.6. Eye field length 0.8, anterior width 1.0, posterior width 1.1. Abdomen length 1.9, width 1.2.

Carapace. Oval, flat, brown with lighter eye field, only two darker spots at center of ocular area, eyes surrounded by black rings. Long brown bristles near eyes, white hairs on slopes. Clypeus clothed in white hairs. Chelicerae brown. Labium and endites dark brown with light tips. Sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Oval, yellowish grey with brown herringbone pattern. Brown and greyish hairs on dorsum, longer and denser at anterior margin of abdomen. Venter yellow. Spinnerets yellowish grey.

Legs. First pair longest and darkest, bearing long greyish hairs, three pairs of spines on ventral surface of tibia and two pairs on metatarsus. Legs II–IV light brown with yellow metatarsi and tarsi.

Palps. Brown. Palpal tibia short, apophysis bent, broad at its base and very sharply tipped (Figs 10D, 11B). Bulb oval, sperm ducts meandering. Embolus strong, its prolateral branch with three tips, retrolateral branch forked with curved one tip (Figs 10C, 11A–C).

Female

Similar to male.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.8–1.9, width 1.3–1.5, height 0.6. Eye field length 0.7–0.8, anterior width 1.0–1.1, posterior width 1.1–1.2. Abdomen length 2.4–3.0, width 1.6–1.8.

Epigyne. With oval central shallow depression (Figs 10E, 11D). Internal structure as in Fig. 11E, copulatory openings encircled by sclerotized flanges, accessory glands lead into copulatory ducts, receptacles multi-chambered, first chamber largest, almost spherical.

Dendryphantes sasa sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C8B7B8FB-46AF-45A7-9460-87A1ABBE1C16

Fig. 12

Diagnosis

The species can be recognized from congeners by the structure of epigyne, which has a pair of trough-shaped, vertical depressions. The seminal ducts are extremely short.

Etymology

The name is a noun in apposition, derived from the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♀; Mt Elgon, Sasa [river]; 2990 m a.s.l.; 1°10′ N, 34°26′ E; dry season; Sep. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 4898.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Body flattened, typical for members of the genus.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.0, width 1.5, height 1.1. Eye field length 0.9, anterior width 1.1, posterior width 1.2. Abdomen length 3.2, width 1.8.

Carapace. Oval, light brown, darkening marginally, covered with short white hairs. Eyes framed by black area, eye field with pair of blackish spots and silver patches (guanin crystals beneath translucent cuticle). Clypeus very low, dark. Chelicerae unidentati. Sternum and mouthparts pale brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, light brown, trace of darker median band in anterior half, two pairs of small dark marks posteriorly. Venter and spinnerets yellow.

Legs. Yellow, bearing brown hairs.

Epigyne. Oval, with pair of grooves, their mesial edges strongly sclerotized (Fig. 12A). Copulatory ducts very short, accessory glands present, spermathecae multi-chambered, first chamber largest (Fig. 12B).

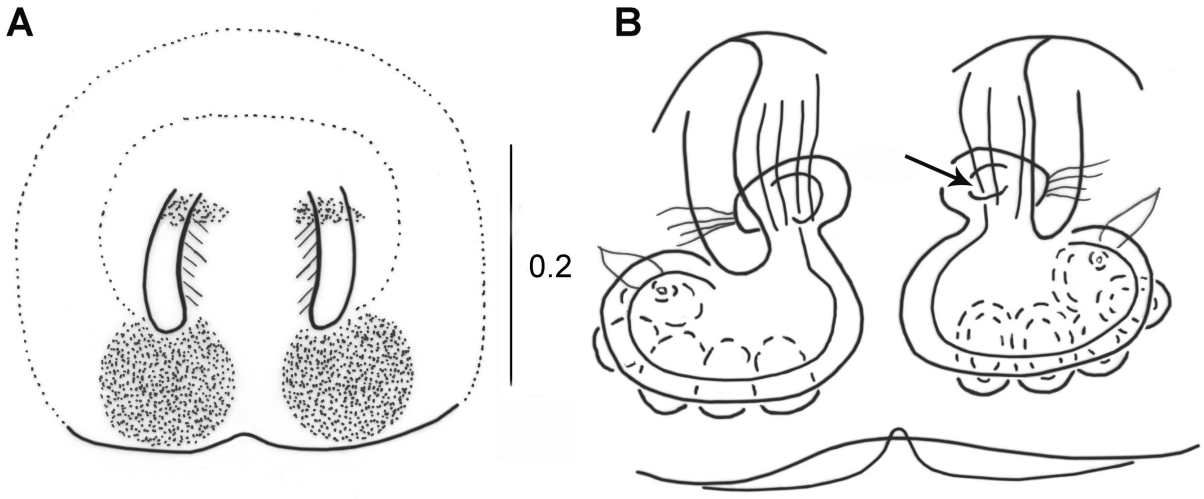

Fig. 12. *Dendryphantes sasa* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (ZFMK 4898). **A**. Epigyne. **B**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus *Depreissia* Lessert, 1942

Depreissia myrmex Lessert, 1942
Fig. 13

Depreissia myrmex Lessert, 1942: 11, figs 6–10.

Depreissia myrmex – Wesołowska 1997: 715, figs 1–5. — Szűts & Wesołowska 2003: 345, figs 2–5. — Maddison *et al*. 2016: 7, figs 2–7, 10.

Diagnosis of female

The female is distinctive in having an epigyne with very long copulatory ducts forming several loops.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK.

Redescription

For description of male see Wesołowska (1997). General appearance of male as in Fig. 13A, palpal organ in Fig. 13B.

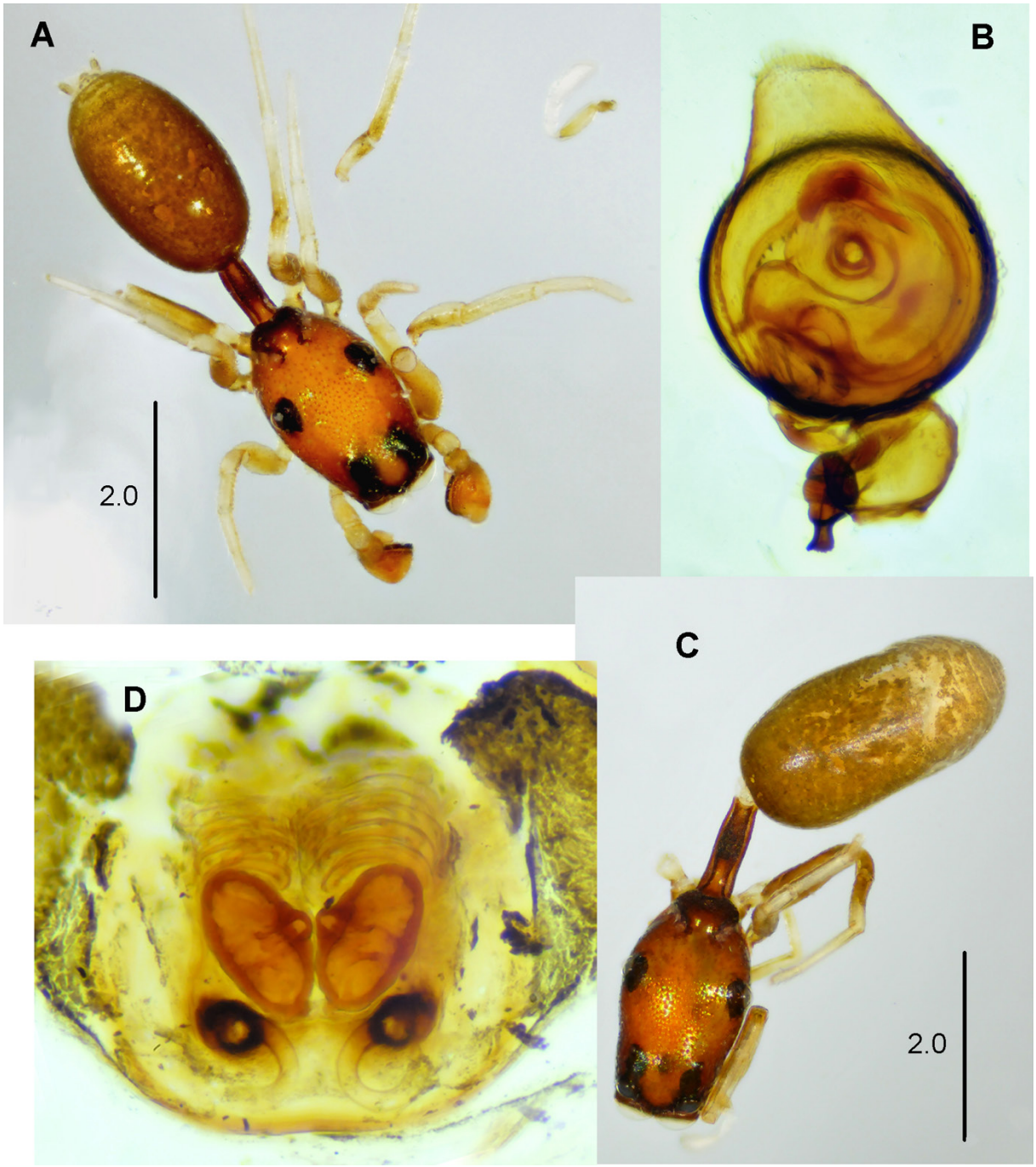

Fig. 13. *Depreissia myrmex* Lessert, 1942. **A–B**. ♂ (ZFMK). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C–D**. ♀ (ZFMK). **C**. General appearance. **D**. Epigyne. Fotos T. Szűts.

Female

General appearance (Fig. 13C) as in male. Very small, ant-like spider.

Measurements. Not examined.

Carapace. Oval, light brown, shiny, black near eyes. Eye field very long, pitted, eyes arranged in four rows, anterior eyes largest. Two oval depressions at posterior edge of carapace. Pedicel very long.

Abdomen. Oval, light brown, without hairs.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 13D. Copulatory openings placed posteriorly. Unfortunately, epigyne has been lost, but internal structure is visible through transparent integument; very long copulatory ducts directed posteriorly, curving forwards and forming spiral of several loops, spermathecae oval.

Distribution

Previously known only from Congo, this is the first record form Uganda.

Remarks

The female is described here for the first time.

Genus *Enoplomischus* Giltay, 1931

Enoplomischus ghesquierei Giltay, 1931

Enoplomischus ghesquierei Giltay, 1931: 168, figs 1–2.
Enoplomischus chattoni Berland & Millot, 1941: 343, fig. 47.
Enoplomischus spinosus Wesołowska, 2005: 309, figs 1–8, **syn. nov**.

Enoplomischus ghesquierei – Wesołowska & Szeremeta 2001: 219, figs 4–10.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀; Entebbe; Apr. 1999; FSCA • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 9 May 1993; L. Fishpod leg.; NHM.

Distribution

Known from Ivory Coast, Congo and Kenya, this is the first record from Uganda.

Synonymization

Enoplomischus ghesquierei (♂) and *E. spinosus* (♀) were described from a single sex only. In the material form Uganda the two sexes were found together in one sample. Furthermore, they share a similar body form and have a very characteristic outgrowth on their pedicel. Based on this evidence, we consider the two specific names as synonyms.

Enoplomischus pulcher sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1EC5AF3E-3F4B-42A1-B69A-C92051E4EAEE
Figs 14–15

Diagnosis

The species shares some characters with the type species of the genus – *Enoplomischus ghesquierei*: the same pattern of cheliceral dentition (two teeth on the promargin and a toothless retromargin), the presence of dense long hairs on the front of the lateral sides of the carapace (forming a brush-like structure), the

presence of a small femoral apophysis of the male palp. The two species are easily distinguished by their genitalia structure, colouration and lack of outgrowth on pedicel in *E. pulcher* sp. nov.

Etymology

The name is Latin, meaning 'beautiful'.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Entebbe; Jul. 2001; FSCA.

Paratypes

UGANDA • 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for holotype; FSCA • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; same locality as for holotype; Apr. 1999; FSCA.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 14A–C, ant-like spider.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.8, width 1.2, height 0.6. Eye field length 0.9, anterior width 1.0, posterior width 1.1. Abdomen length 2.0, width 1.0.

Carapace. More or less rectangular, with shallow constriction behind eye field, cephalic part slightly higher than thoracic part. Carapace pitted (both cephalic and thoracic regions), dark brown darkening marginally, anterior part of eye field almost black. Very dense, long hairs form 'brush' on lateral sides anteriorly. Mouthparts dark brown. Chelicerae massive, with two small fused teeth on promargin, retromargin toothless (Figs 14D, 15A). Labium and endites slightly elongated, sternum oval.

Abdomen. Pear-shaped, widest posteriorly, with constriction in middle. Colouration of abdomen black, with some very small light points in anterior half, two creamy triangular patches in constriction laterally, extending to venter. Spinnerets yellow.

Legs. Coxae creamy. First leg slightly thickened, femora dark brown, patella and tibia light brown with blackish line along prolateral sides, distal segments light brown. Leg II similar to I, other legs with femora and patellae blackish dorsally, tibiae and metatarsi dark basally. Sparse white scales on thoracic part of carapace, at anterior margin of abdomen (denser on light area of constriction) and on femora.

Palp. Blackish, bearing very dense dark hairs, some white scales on tibia and cymbium. Palpal femur with small ventral apophysis (Fig. 14F). Tibial apophysis very short, placed ventrally, bulb oval, embolus stiletto-like (Figs 14E, 15B–D).

Female

Body shape and colouration as in male. Palps flattened, hairy.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.8–1.9, width 1.2–1.3, height 0.6. Eye field length 0.9, anterior width 1.0–1.1, posterior width 1.1–1.2. Abdomen length 2.1–2.5, width 1.1–1.4. General appearance as in Fig. 14G–H.

Epigyne. With V-shaped posterior border and shallow oval depression (Figs 14J, 15E). Internal structure as in Fig. 15F. Very long accessory glands connected to copulatory ducts before they enter into spermathecae. Spermathecae long, tubuliform, forming a few loops, first of them biggest.

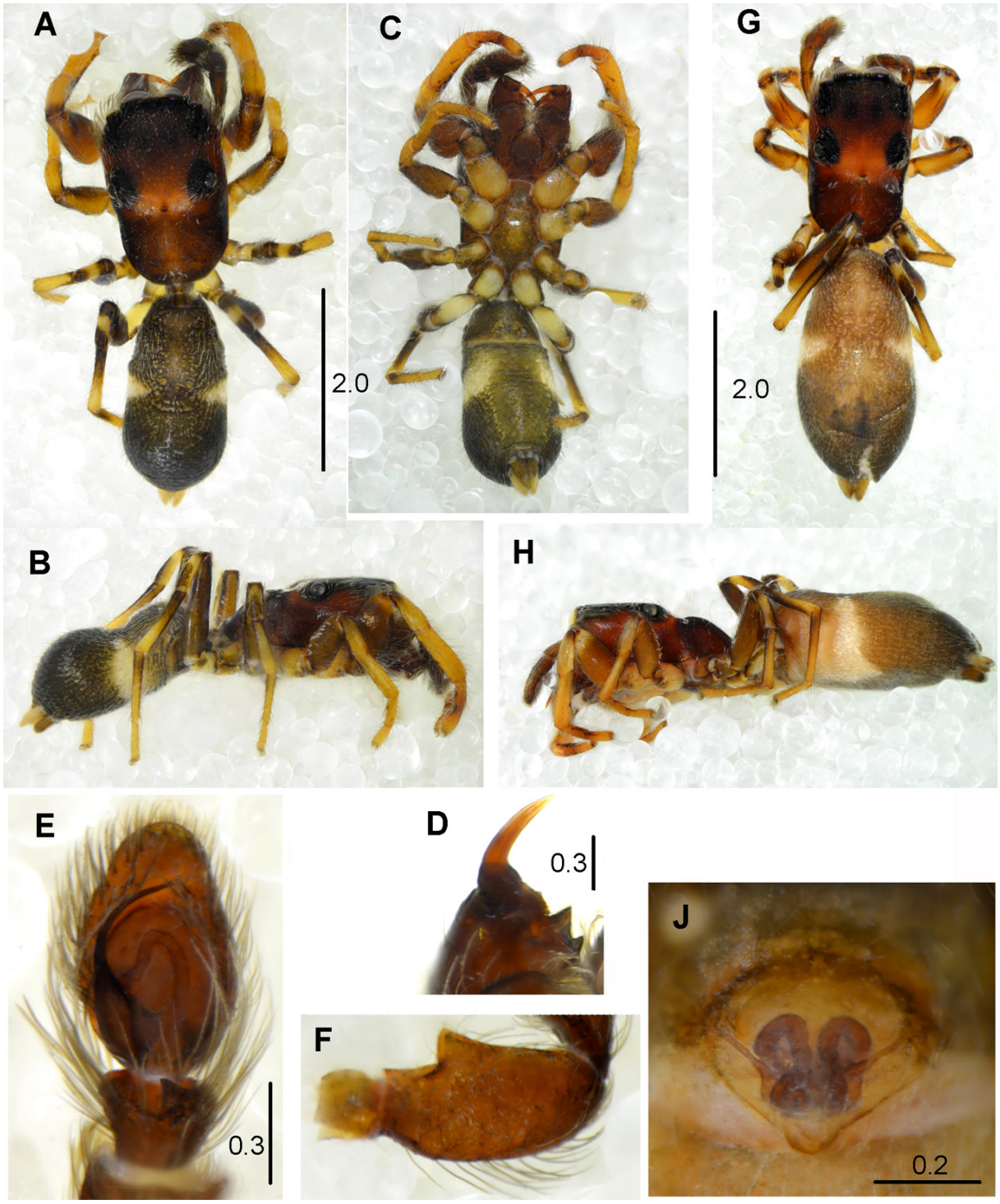

Fig. 14. *Enoplomischus pulcher* sp. nov. **A–F**. Holotype, ♂ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance, dorsal view. **B**. General appearance, lateral view. **C**. General appearance, ventral view. **D**. Chelicera. **E**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **F**. Palpal femur. **G–J**. Paratype, ♀ (FSCA). **G**. General appearance, dorsal view. **H**. General appearance, lateral view. **J**. Epigyne.

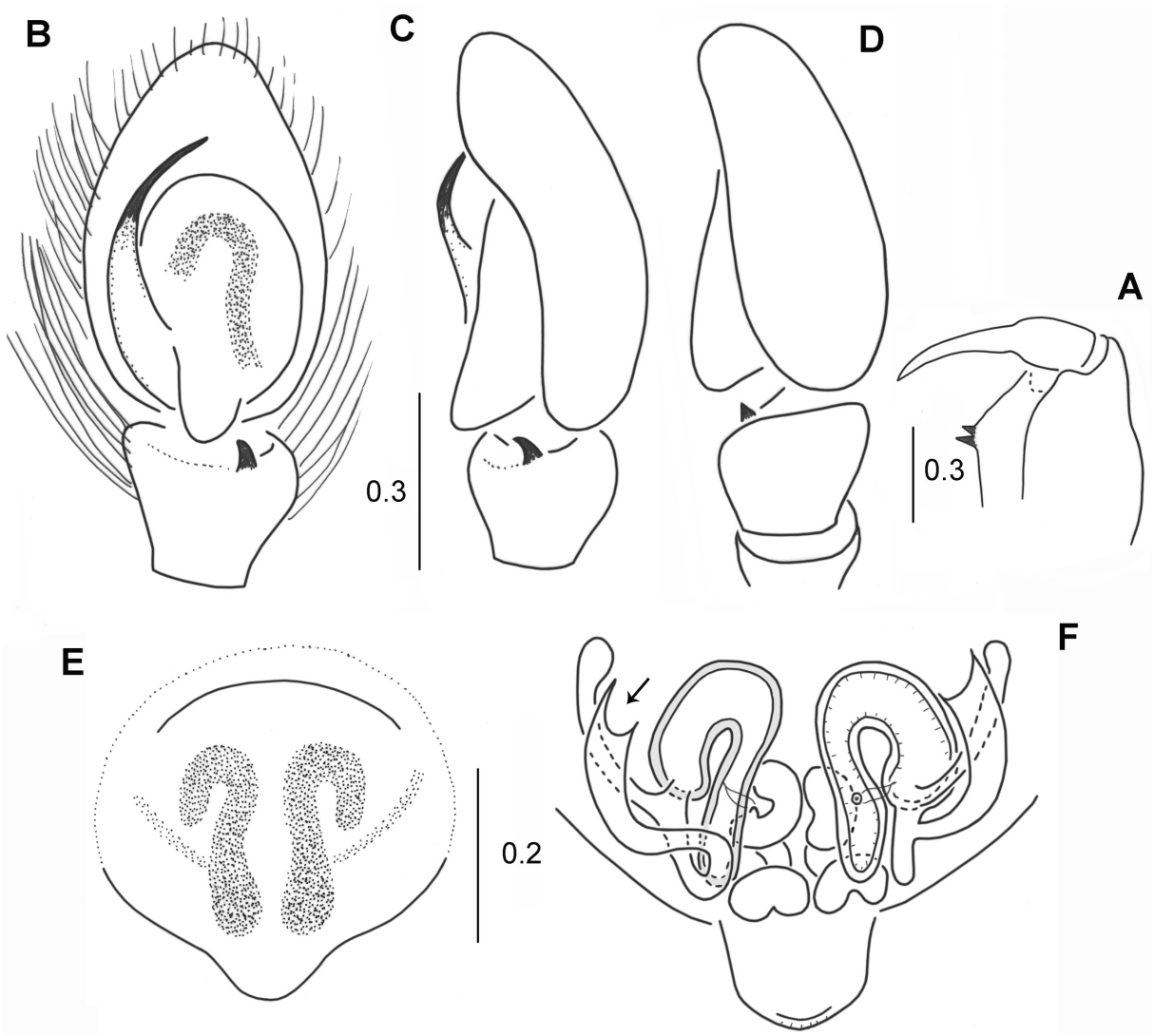

Fig. 15. *Enoplomischus pulcher* sp. nov. **A–D**. Holotype, ♂ (FSCA). **A**. Chelicera. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **E–F**. Paratype, ♀ (FSCA). **E**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus *Evarcha* Simon, 1902

Evarcha culicivora Wesołowska & Jackson, 2003

Evarcha culicivora Wesołowska & Jackson, 2003: 335, figs 1–20.

Material examined

UGANDA • 2 ♂♂; Mweya; 0°12′ N, 29°53′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 2 ♂♂; Entebbe; Apr. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; Jul. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♀; Paraa; 2°18′ N, 31°33′ E; Apr. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂; Mt Elgon, Mbale, Bubulo; *Eucalyptus*; 28 Jul. 2015; K. Vanderhaegen leg.; MRAC 245 138 • 1 ♀; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; 0°34′ N, 34°50′ E; grass; 12 Oct.1997; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 097 A • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 28 Jan. 1997; MRAC 236 130.

Distribution

Previously known only from Kenya, this is the first record from Uganda.

Evarcha degeni sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E533B849-4A27-47B5-A1F3-22C1329FFE13
Fig. 16

Diagnosis

This species is related to *Evarcha prosimilis* Wesołowska & Cumming, 2008. It can be recognized by the shape of the tibial apophysis. The apophysis of *Evarcha degeni* sp. nov. has only a small notch at the tip, whereas in *Evarcha prosimilis* the notch is larger and the apophysis has two tips of unequal length (compare Fig. 16F with Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000, sub *E. similis*: fig. 47).

Etymology

The specific name honours the Swiss eminent naturalist Edward Degen (1852–1922) who collected the type of this species.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Entebbe; E. Degen leg.; NHM.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 16A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.8, width 2.8, height 1.6. Eye field length 1.6, anterior and posterior width 2.5. Abdomen length 3.7, width 2.9.

Carapace. Oval, chocolate brown, eyes encircled by black rings. Dorsum hairless, some whitish hairs on slopes of carapace. Chelicerae big, unidentati, with long white hairs on dorsal surface (Fig. 16B). Endites brown with whitish chewing margins, labium and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, grey, lighter at frontal margin, poorly defined wide median light streak. Venter grey with three lines formed by white dots. Abdomen clothed in faint transparent hairs. Spinnerets grey.

Legs. Brown, bearing long colourless hairs, spines brown. Tibia I with three pairs very short ventral spines, metatarsus with two pairs.

Palp. Brown, its structure shown in Fig. 16C–F. Tibial apophysis with shallow notch on top.

Female

Unknown.

Remarks

Probably the same species also occurs in Gabon (see Bodner & Maddison 2012: fig. 2b; MRB 238).

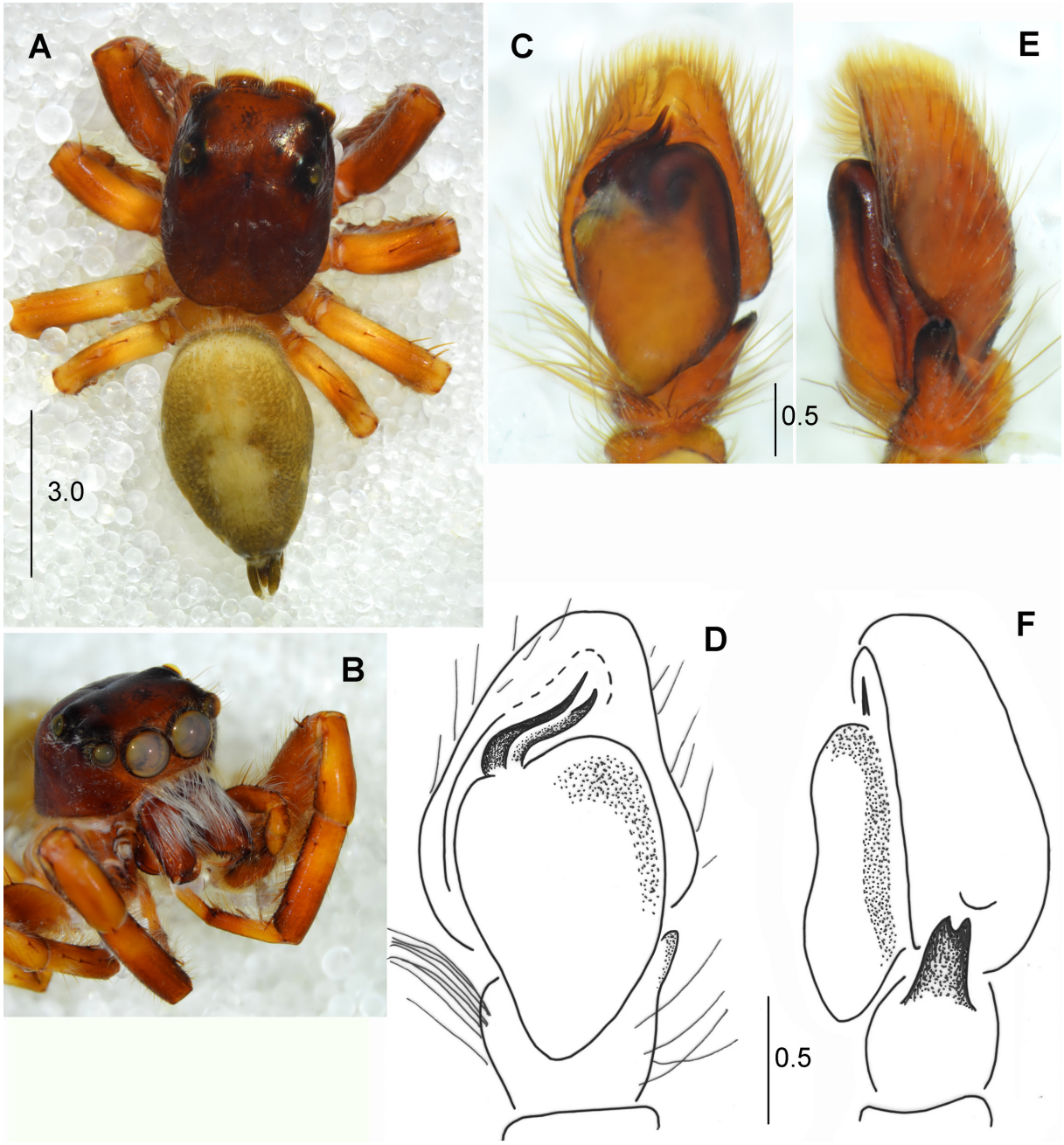

Fig. 16. *Evarcha degeni* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance, dorsal view. **B**. General appearance, frontal view. **C–D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **E–F**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Evarcha prosimilis Wesołowska & Cumming, 2008
Fig. 17

Evarcha prosimilis Wesołowska & Cumming, 2008: 179, figs 33–37.

Evarcha similis – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 28, figs 45–48.
Evarcha prosimilis – Wesołowska & Haddad 2009: 33, figs 42–46.

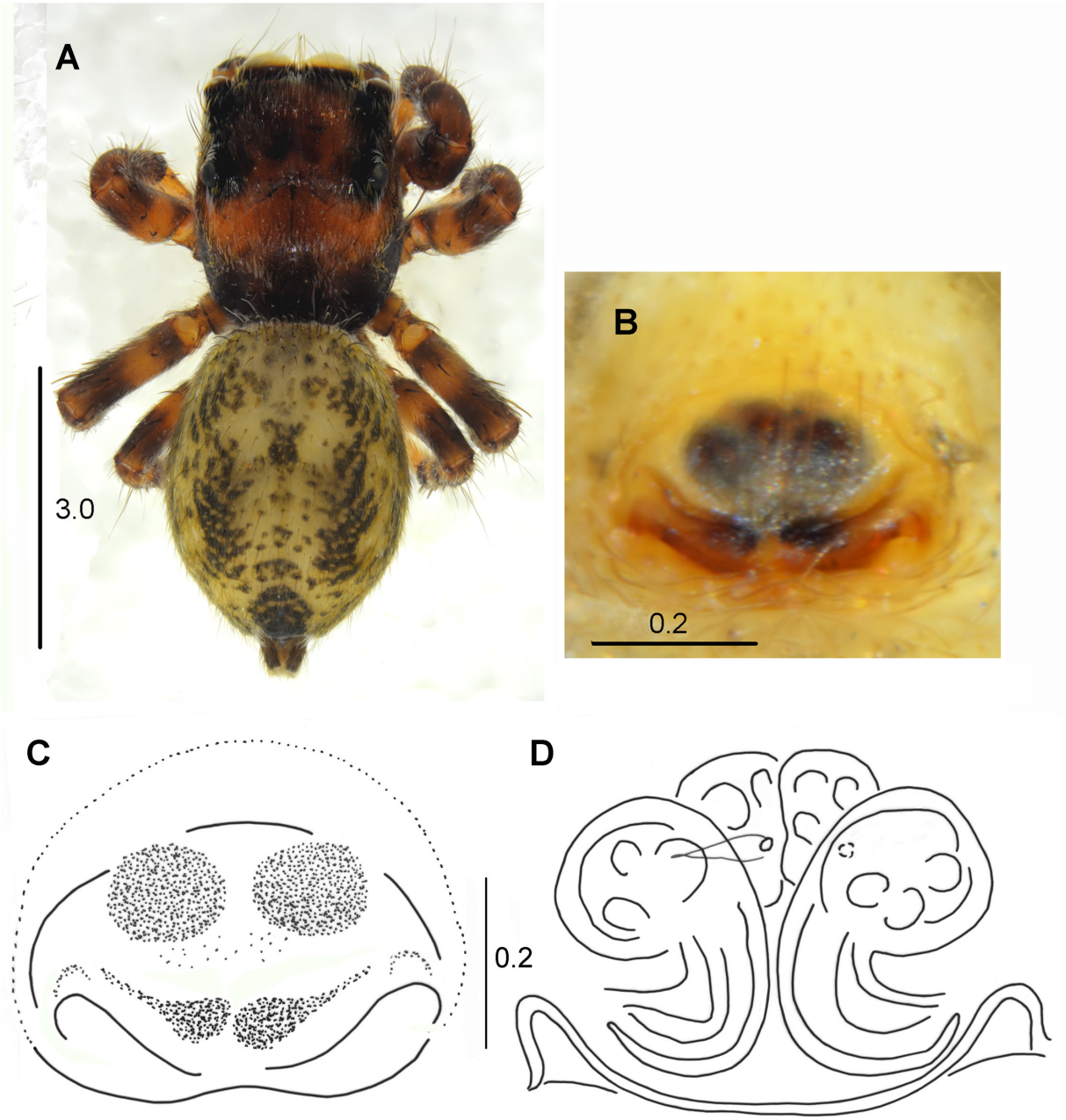

Fig. 17. *Evarcha prosimilis* Wesołowska & Cumming, 2008, ♀ (NHM). **A**. General appearance. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Material examined

UGANDA • 3 ♀♀; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; compound walls; Jun.–Jul. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; herb layers; Jun.–Aug. 1994; NHM • 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; on sisal plant; Jun.–Aug. 1994; NHM • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; under log pile; 2 Aug. 1994; NHM • 1 ♀; Paraa; 2°18′ N, 31°33′ E; Apr. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♀; Entebbe, Botanical Gardens; long grass; 12 May 1991; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 128 • 1 ♀; Koja Peninsula, Lake Victoria; 3 Nov. 1963; J.L. Cloudskey-Thompson leg.; MRAC 125 992.

Description

For description of both sexes see Wesołowska & Haddad (2009). General appearance of female as in Fig. 17A, epigyne in Fig. 17B–C, internal structure of epigyne in Fig. 17D.

Distribution

The species was known from Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and South Africa, This is the first record in Uganda.

Evarcha werneri (Simon, 1906)

Stenaelurillus werneri Simon, 1906: 1174.

Evarcha werneri – Logunov & Azarkina 2018: 110, figs 499–503.

non *Evarcha elegans* – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000 (part, ♀ only): 26, figs 42–44. — Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2008: 14, figs 52–53. — Wesołowska & Haddad 2009: 30, figs 32–33.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Katwe, Kampala; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Distribution

Species known hitherto from South Sudan, Tanzania, Ethiopia and South Africa, for the first time found from Uganda.

Remarks

See Synonymization under *Hyllus dotatus*.

Genus *Finger* Wesołowska & Wiśniewski, 2023

Finger minor sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:59B3E539-C026-4CC3-81C9-C2CF148BD2F3
Figs 18–19

Diagnosis

The male differs from that of *Finger lechi* Wesołowska & Wiśniewski, 2023 in having a distinctly longer embolus surrounding the bulb, while the embolus in *F. lechi* does not form a loop around the bulb. The female has an epigyne somewhat similar to that in *Finger chitato* Wesołowska & Wiśniewski, 2023 but can be recognized by the shape of the epigynal depression, which is triangular in the newly described species, while *F. chitato* has a bipartite depression.

Etymology

The specific name is Latin, meaning 'small' and refers to size of this species.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 15–25 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3030.

Paratypes

UGANDA • 1 ♂; same collection data as for holotype; ZFMK 2960 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2904 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2902 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 5–15. Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2926 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2953.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 18A, very small spider.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.6–1.8, width 1.2–1.4, height 0.6–0.7. Eye field length 0.8–0.9, anterior width 1.2–1.3, posterior width 1.1–1.2. Abdomen length 1.5–1.8, width 1.1–1.2.

Carapace. Chocolate brown, eye field darker, anterior eyes encircled by white hairs (Fig. 18B). Carapace densely covered with white hairs, but some specimens hairless. Chelicerae dark brown, unidentate. Sternum dark, labium and endites light brown.

Abdomen. Dorsally with mosaic of grey patches on light background, traces of central yellowish-brown streak, dark chevrons in posterior half, venter creamy. Posterior spinnerets grey, anterior creamy.

Legs. Brown with grey markings, first pair largest, brown (only tarsi yellow), long dark feather-shaped hairs on femur, patella and tibia ventrally (Fig. 18C).

Palps. Brown, clothed in brown and whitish hairs. Palpal tibia short with bent retrolateral apophysis at tibial base (Figs 18D, 19A). Bulb rounded, embolus long, surrounding bulb (Figs 18D, 19A), S-shaped in lateral view (Figs 18F, 19C).

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 18H. Similar to male, lighter coloured.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.5, width 1.1, height 0.6. Eye field length 0.8, anterior width 1.0, posterior width 0.9. Abdomen length 1.6, width 1.0.

Epigyne. Very small, as in Fig. 19D, with wide triangular central depression. Copulatory ducts weakly sclerotized (visible after staining in Chlorasole black E), very wide in initial part, their course hard to follow (possibly damaged during preparation), spermathecae spherical (Fig. 19E).

Remarks

A closely related and still undescribed species occurs in Gabon (see Bodner & Maddison 2012: fig. 2b, MRB260).

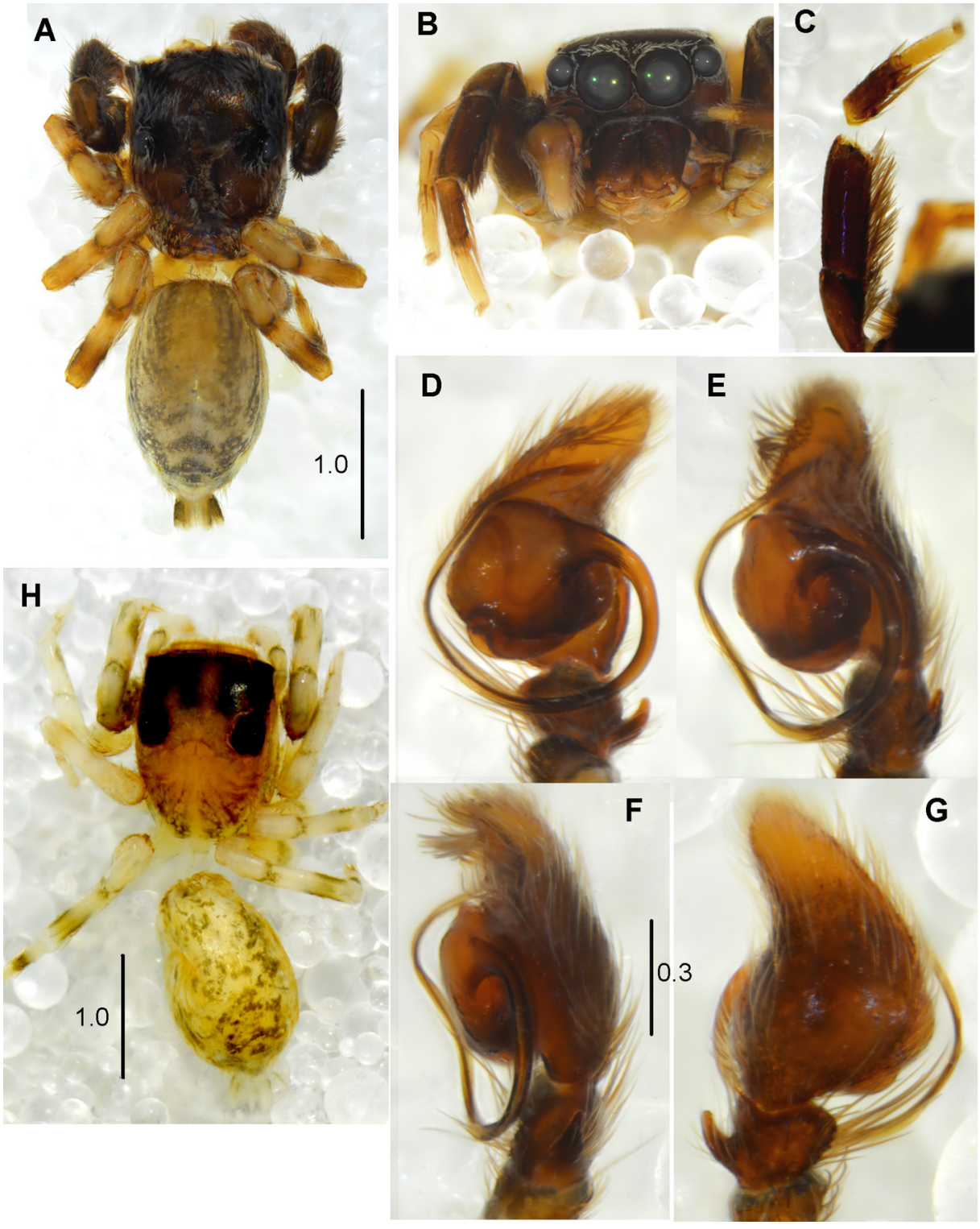

Fig. 18. *Finger minor* sp. nov. **A–G**. Holotype, ♂ (ZFMK 3030). **A**. General appearance, dorsal view. **B**. Frontal view. **C**. First leg. **D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **E**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **F**. Palpal organ, retrolateral view. **G**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **H**. Paratype, ♀, general appearance (ZFMK 2904).

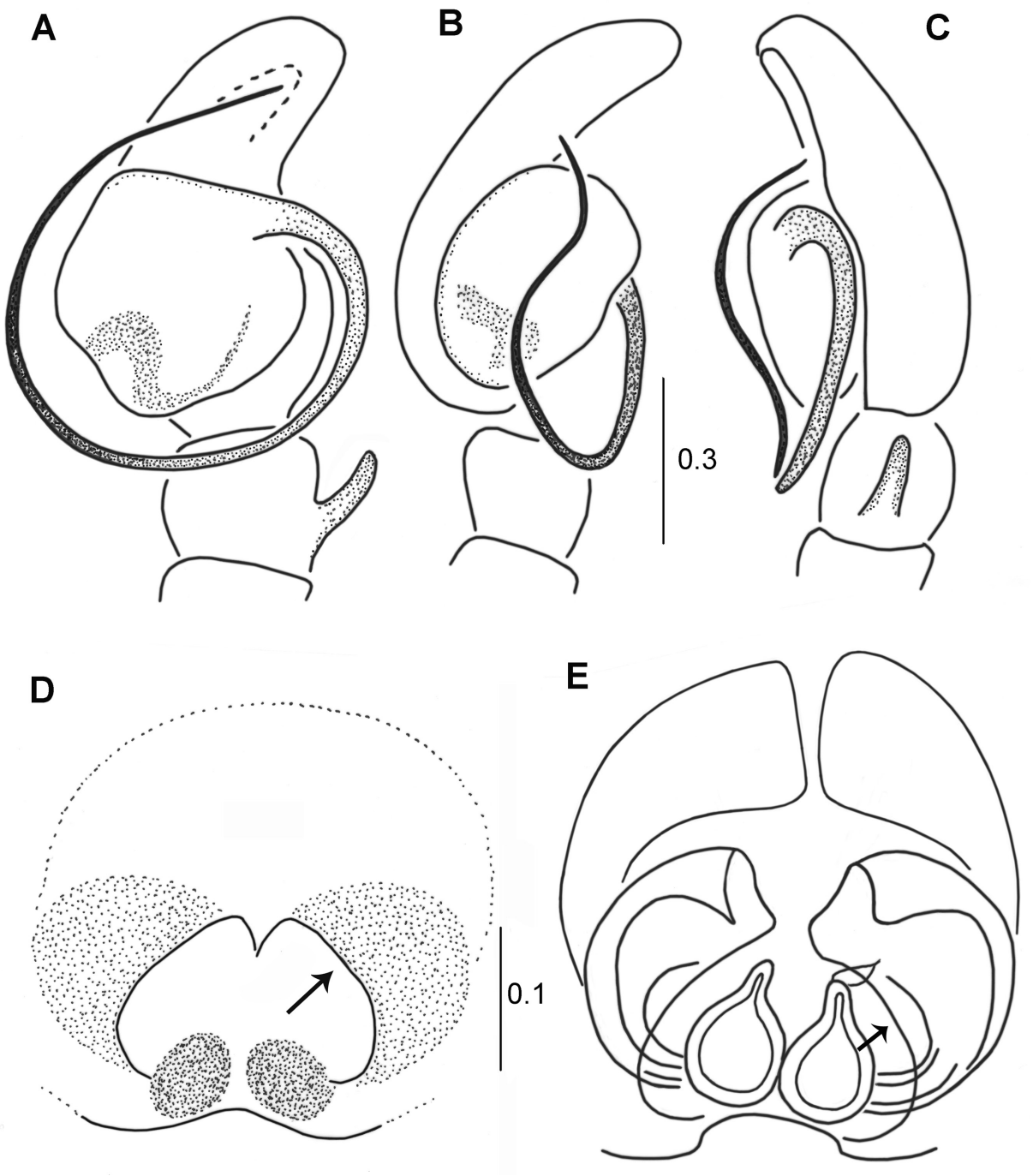

Fig. 19. *Finger minor* sp. nov. **A–C**. Holotype, ♂ (ZFMK 3030). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, prolateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, retrolateral view. **D–E**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK 2904). **D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus *Habrocestum* Simon, 1876

Habrocestum naivasha Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016
Fig. 20

Habrocestum naivasha Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016: 443, figs 23–27, 95–96.

Material examined

UGANDA • 2 ♀♀; Mt Elgon National Park; forest; 23 Sep. 2015; K. Vanderhaegen leg.; MRAC 245 007 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 14 Jul. 2015; MRAC 245 054 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Sep. 2015; MRAC 244 932 A • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 17 Jul. 2015; MRAC 244 985.

Description

For description of both sexes see Dawidowicz & Wesołowska (2016). Palpal organ as in Fig. 20A, general appearance of female in Fig. 20B, epigyne in Fig. 20C.

Distribution

Previously known from Kenya, the species is newly recorded in the fauna of Uganda.

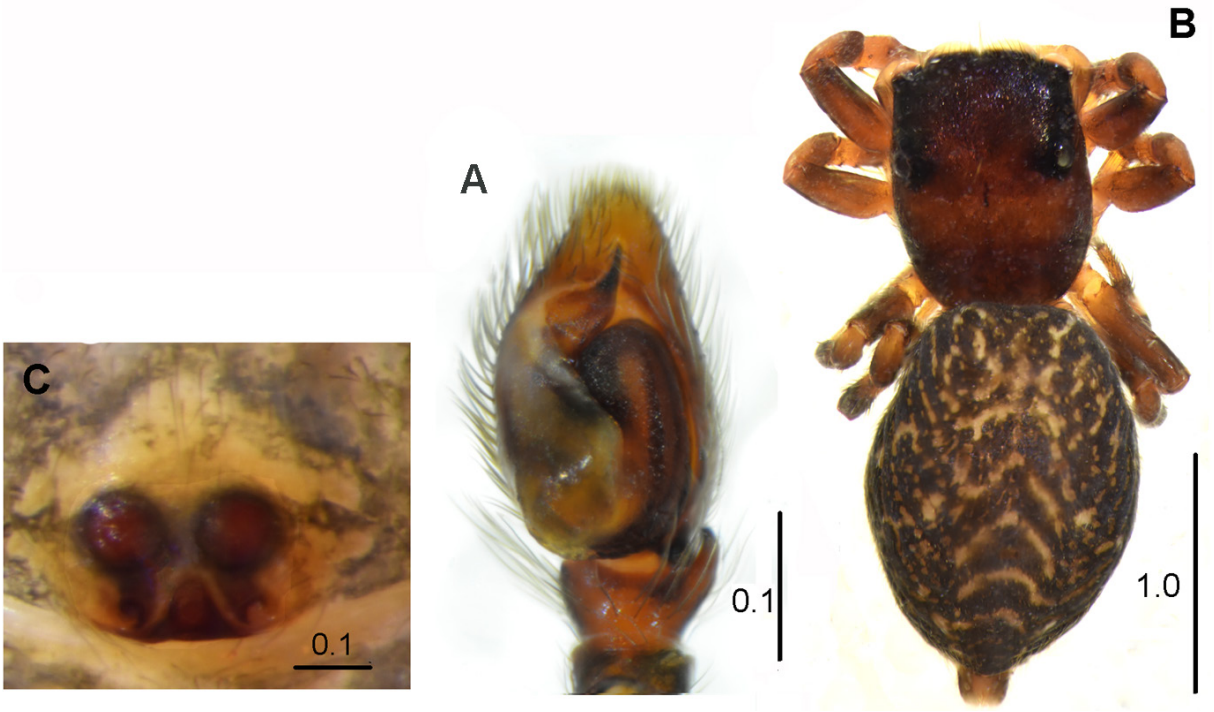

Fig. 20. *Habrocestum naivasha* Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016. **A**. ♂ (MRAC). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B–C**. ♀ (MRAC). **B**. General appearance. **C**. Epigyne.

Genus *Hasarius* Simon, 1871

Hasarius adansoni (Audouin, 1826)

Attus adansonii Audouin, 1826: 404, pl. 7 fig. 8.

Hasarius adansoni – Simon 1871: 330.

For a full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2023).

Material examined

UGANDA • 11 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; compound walls; Jun.–Jul. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; in house; Jul. 1994; D. Penney leg.; MRAC 219 733 • 2 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; in brick pile in shed; Jun.–Jul. 1994; NHM • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; Apr. 1995; NHM • 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Jun.–Aug. 1994; NHM • 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; under log pile; 2 Aug. 1994; NHM • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; under stones; Jul. 1994; MRAC 219 439 • 1 ♀; Mbarara; 0°36′ S, 30°38′ E; Jun. 1994; NHM • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; Jan. 1996; FSCA• 3 ♂♂; Entebbe; Apr. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♀; Fort Portal; 0°39′ N, 30°17′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♂; Kampala; Jun. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂; Kampala, hotel, on wall; 2 Feb. 1992; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 122.

Distribution

It is a pantropical, synanthropic species, but it has not been recorded in Uganda so far.

Genus *Helafricanus* Wesołowska, 1986

Helafricanus fascinatus (Wesołowska, 1986)

Heliophanus fascinatus Wesołowska, 1986: 23, figs 186–198.

Helafricanus fascinatus – Wesołowska 2024: 82.

Material examined

UGANDA • 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 3 imm.; Mweya; 0°12′ N, 29°53′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♀; Katwe, Kampala; Jun. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♀; Entebbe; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Distribution

Species known from Eastern and Southern Africa and Yemen, for the first time found from Uganda.

Helafricanus kenyaensis (Wesołowska, 1986)

Heliophanus kenyaensis Wesołowska, 1986: 26, figs 240–252.

Helafricanus kenyaensis – Wesołowska 2024: 82.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Mount Elgon National Park; forest; 3 Sep. 2015; K. Vanderhaegen leg.; MRAC 244 932.

Distribution

Species known hitherto from Kenya and Tanzania, this is the first record from Uganda.

Helafricanus undecimmaculatus (Caporiacco, 1941)

Heliophanus undecimmaculatus Caporiacco, 1941: 137, fig. 59.

Heliophanus undecimmaculatus – Wesołowska 1986: 18, figs 105–117. – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 38, figs 71–72.
Helafricanus undecimaculatus – Wesołowska 2024: 83.

Material examined

UGANDA • 2 ♀♀; Katwe, Kampala; Jun. 1996; FSCA.

Distribution

Species known from Kenya, Tanzania and Somalia. Uganda is a further East African country, where the species occurs.

Genus *Heliophanus* Koch, 1833

Heliophanus improcerus Wesołowska, 1986
Fig. 21

Heliophanus improcerus Wesołowska, 1986: 35, figs 376–383.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lake Nabagabo; 0°22′ S, 31°54′ E; sweep from lake-side vegetation; 13 Mar. 1966; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♂; Bukakata; 0°18′ S, 32°02′ E; 11 Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; MRAC 219 503 • 2 ♀♀; 10 km W of Fort Portal Nkuruba Lake Nature Reserve; 0°31′ N, 30°18′ E; 13 Mar. 2009; Guinovsky leg.; MRAC 242 643 • 1 ♀; Entebbe, Botanical Gardens; Apr. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; long grass; 17 May 1991; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 123.

Redescription

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 21A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.3–1.4, width 1.1, height 0.4. Eye field length 0.6, anterior width 0.8, posterior width 0.9. Abdomen length 1.3, width 1.0.

Carapace. Brown with black eye field. White patches behind posterior lateral eyes. Thin lines along lateral edges of carapace formed by white hairs. Mouthparts and sternum dark brown.

Abdomen. Dark brown, clothed in short blackish hairs, with pair of diagonal white spots on posterior half of abdomen. Venter dark, spinnerets brown.

Legs. First pair brown, legs II–IV yellow with brown femora.

Palps. Brown. Palpal structure as in in Fig. 21B, embolus short and massive, tibial apophysis small, corresponding with large retrolateral cymbial tutaculum.

Female

Slightly larger than male, general appearance as in Fig. 21C. Colouration as in male.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.6–1.9, width 1.1–1.2, height 0.4. Eye field length 0.7, anterior width 0.9, posterior width 1.0. Abdomen length 2.5–2.7, width 1.5.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 21D–E, elliptic, short and wide, extremely small, with posterior depression. Copulatory openings placed laterally, copulatory ducts primarily directed backwards, in further part approach center of epigyne, spermathecae bean-shaped with thin long appendix (Fig. 21F).

Distribution

Previously known only from Congo, this is the first record from Uganda.

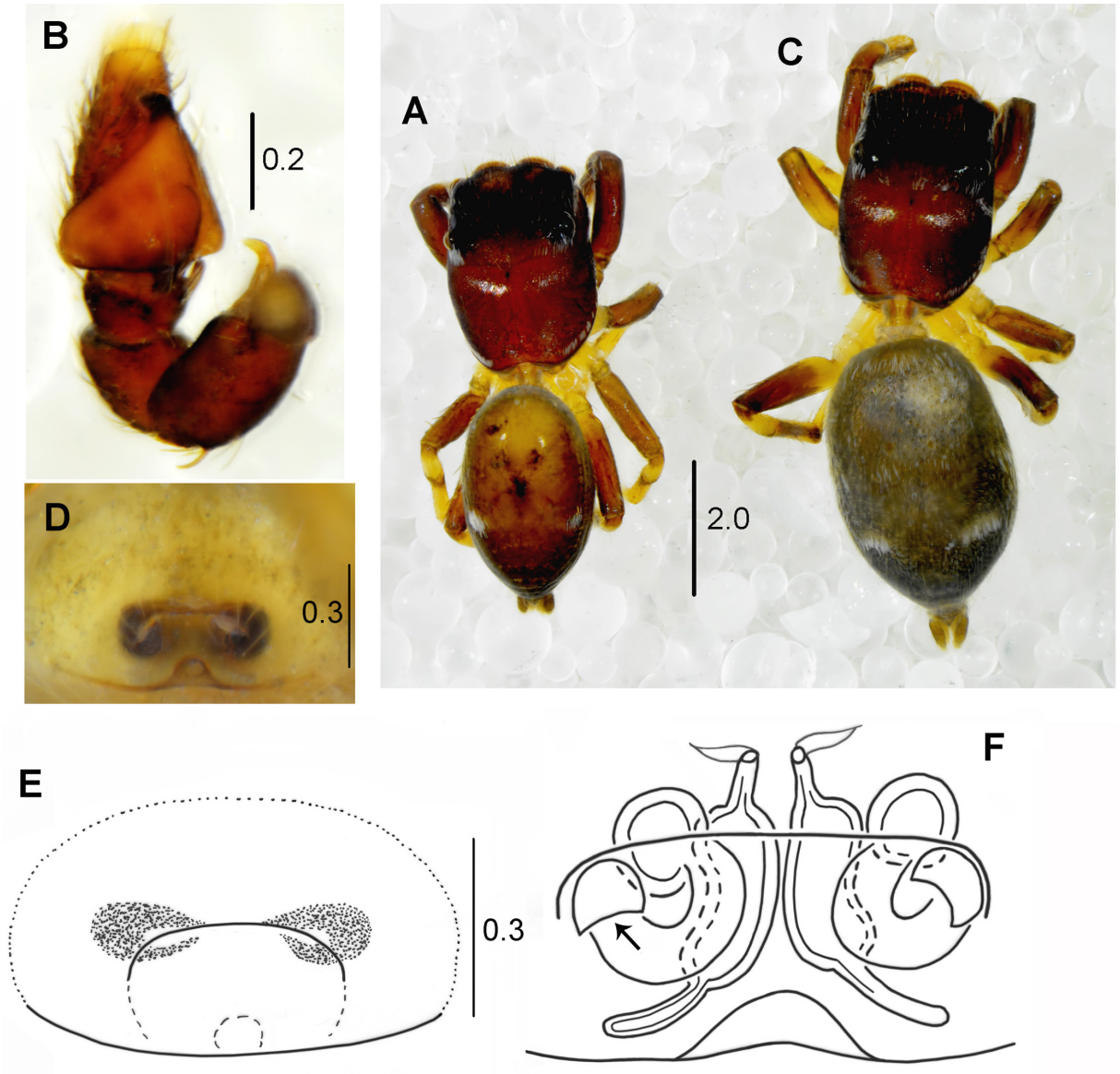

Fig. 21. *Heliophanus improcerus* Wesołowska, 1986. **A–B**. ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C–F**. ♀ (NHM). **C**. General appearance **D–E**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Heliophanus kankanensis Berland & Millot, 1941
Fig. 22

Heliophanus kankanensis Berland & Millot, 1941: 322, fig. 24.

Heliophanus kankanensis – Wesołowska 1986: 36, figs 384–400.

Material examined

UGANDA • ♀; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; harvested maize field; 28 Nov. 1997; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 116.

Description

For description see Wesołowska (1986). Female as in Fig. 22A–B, epigyne as in Fig. 22C–D, its internal structure in Fig. 22E.

Distribution

Species previously known from Guinea, Angola and Congo, for the first time found from Uganda.

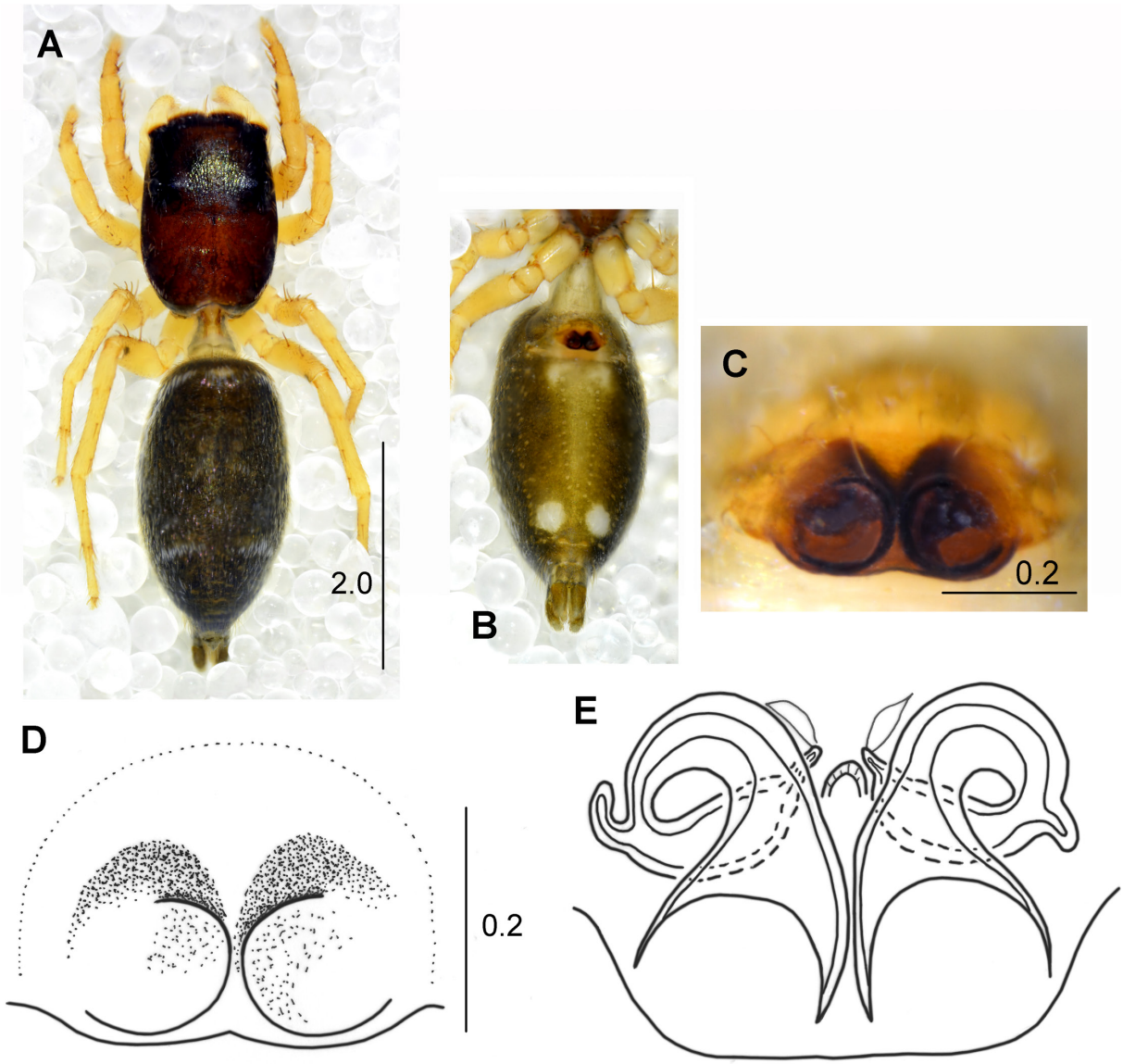

Fig. 22. *Heliophanus kankanensis* Berland & Millot, 1941, ♀ (MRAC 236 116). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Abdomen, ventral view. **C–D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Heliophanus macentensis Berland & Millot, 1941
Fig. 23A

Heliophanus macentensis Berland & Millot, 1941: 323, fig. 25.

Heliophanus macentensis – Wesołowska 1986: 227, figs 831–836.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Kampala; 0°20′ N, 32°35′ E; Apr.1991; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 112.

Description

For description see Wesołowska (1986). Epigyne as in Fig. 23A.

Distribution

Hitherto known from Congo, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Kenya, this is the first record from Uganda.

Heliophanus sp.
Fig. 23B

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; source of Nile, Jinja; 0°25′ N, 33°12′ E; Aug. 1994; G.O. Evans leg.; NHM.

Remarks

The specimen represents an undescribed species. It is a small (ca 3.5 mm length) spider with a black carapace, the abdomen is also black with two pairs of white round spots and a white stripe on the front edge, which extends to the sides. Since the specimen has been lost, we refrain from formalising its status. The epigyne as in Fig. 23B.

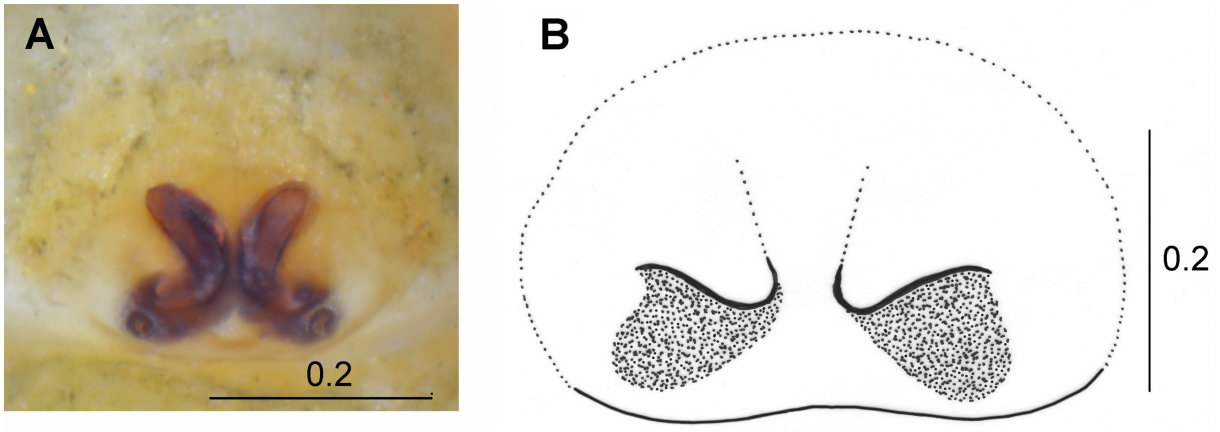

Fig. 23. A. *Heliophanus macentensis* Berland & Millot, 1941, ♀, epigyne (MRAC 236 112). **B**. *Heliophanus* sp., ♀, epigyne (NHM).

Genus *Hermosa* Peckham & Peckham, 1892

Hermosa yurai sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5FD61989-E7E8-4BC5-AA69-1707A2A45A22
Figs 24–25

Diagnosis

The male is easily recognized by the unusual chelicerae with large 'flaps' on the dorsal surface. The female can be distinguished from congeners by the shape of the spermathecae, which are oval in the newly described species, whereas they are bean-shaped in other species.

Etymology

This species is dedicated to Yuri M. Marusik (Yura for friends), the eminent arachnologist, who described numerous spider species, especially from the Eastern Palaearctic Region.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 11–20 Jun. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2875.

Paratypes

UGANDA • 1 ♀; same collection data as for holotype; ZFMK 2875 • 1 ♀; same locality as for holotype; 1–10 Jun. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3055 • 1 ♀; same locality as for holotype; 5–15 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3049 • 1 ♀; same locality as for holotype; 15–25 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3043.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 24A. Ant-like spider.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.6, width 1.5, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.1, anterior and posterior width 1.5. Abdomen length 2.7, width 1.9.

Carapace. Dark brown, thoracic part twice as long as the cephalic part, distinctly lower. Faint colourless hairs cover carapace. Chelicerae large, light brown, distal third part of fang clearly thinner than basal part, anterior margin with five teeth, posterior with seven small teeth (Figs 24C, 25A), additional bump on retrolateral side and large 'flaps' on inner margin dorsally (Figs 23B, 24B). This last feature is unique, not found in other salticids.

Abdomen. Oval, dorsum with brown scutum, sides black with light spots (Fig. 24A), venter and spinnerets grey.

Legs. Long, especially tibiae, brownish grey, coxae of first pair creamy.

Palps. As in Figs 24D–G, 25C–D, tibia with retrolateral distal swelling, concealing base of sigmoid apophysis.

Female

Similar to male. Chelicerae smaller, not modified, promargin with four, retromagin with six teeth (Fig. 25E).

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.0, width 1.2, height 0,8. Eye field length 1.1, anterior and posterior width 1.2. Abdomen length 2.7, width 1.6.

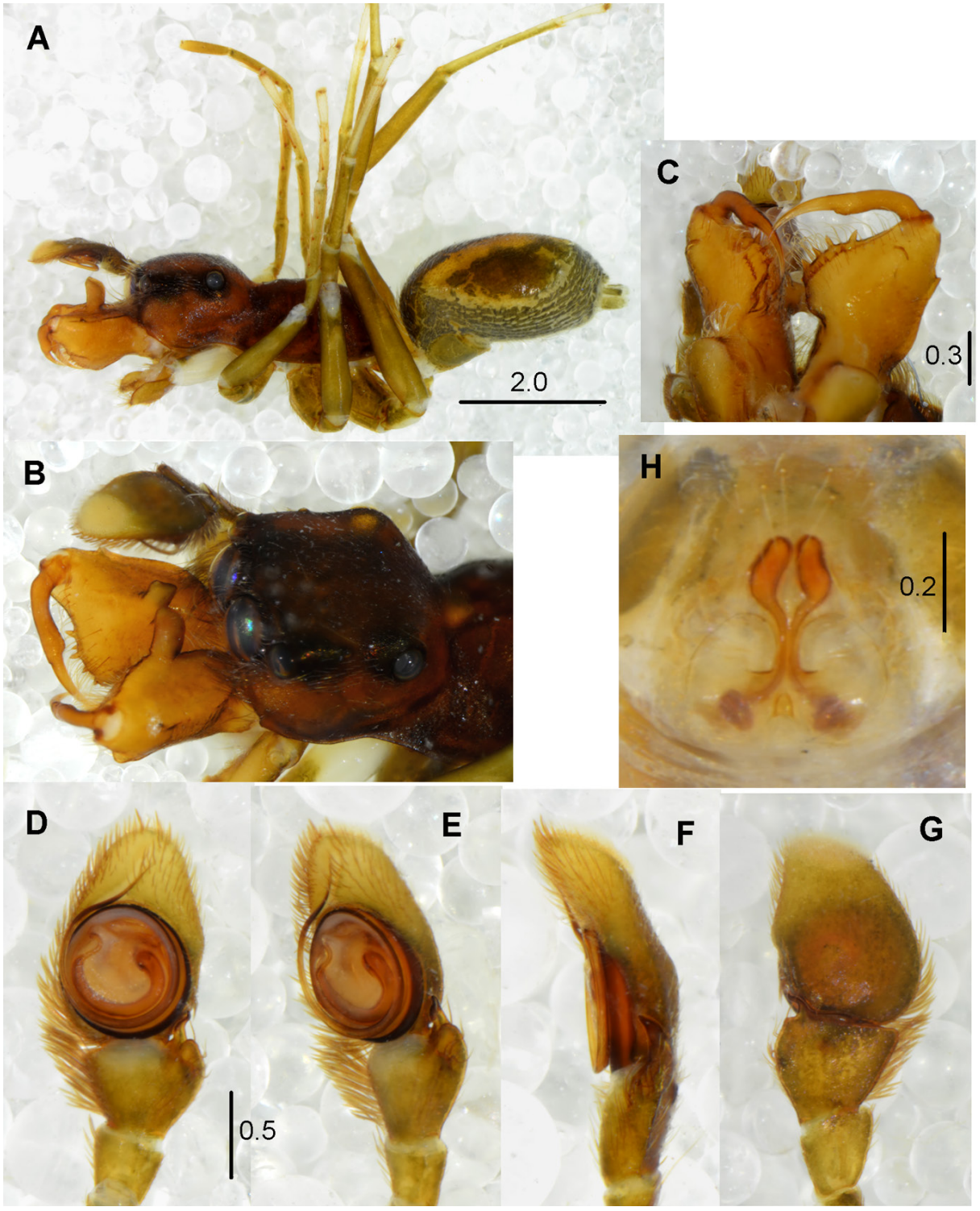

Fig. 24. *Hermosa yurai* sp. nov. **A–G**. Holotype, ♂ (ZFMK 2875). **A**. General appearance, lateral view. **B**. Chelicerae, dorsolateral view. **C**. Chelicerae, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **E**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **F**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **G**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **H**. Paratype, ♀, epigyne (ZFMK 2875).

Epigyne. Large, with single pocket at posterior edge and two rounded 'windows' (Figs 24H, 25F). Internal structure as in Fig. 25G, initial part of copulatory ducts membranous (visible after staining in Chlorasole black E) fall into oval chamber, distal part very thin, spermathecae oval, relatively smaller than in congeners.

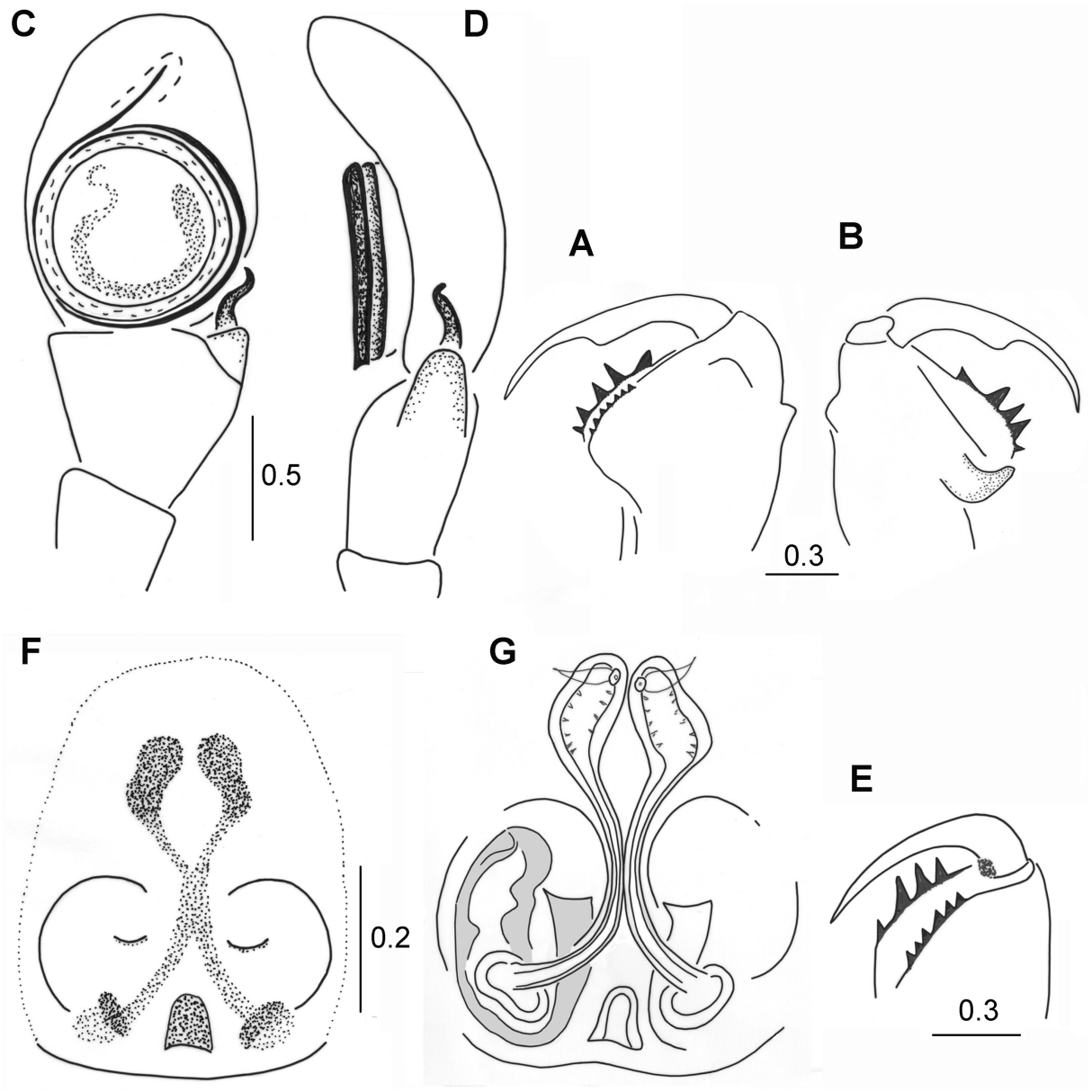

Fig. 25. *Hermosa yurai* sp. nov. **A–D**. Holotype, ♂ (ZFMK 2875). **A**. Chelicera, ventral view. **B**. Chelicera, dorsal view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **E–G**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK 2875). **E**. Chelicera, ventral view. **F**. Epigyne. **G**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus *Hermotimus* Simon, 1903

Hermotimus coriaceus Simon, 1903
Figs 26–27

Hermotimus coriaceus Simon, 1903b: 120**.**

Hermotimus coriaceus – Simon 1903a: 762, figs 901–903. — Prószyński 1987: fig. on p. 43. — Szűts 2007: 87, figs 7–15.

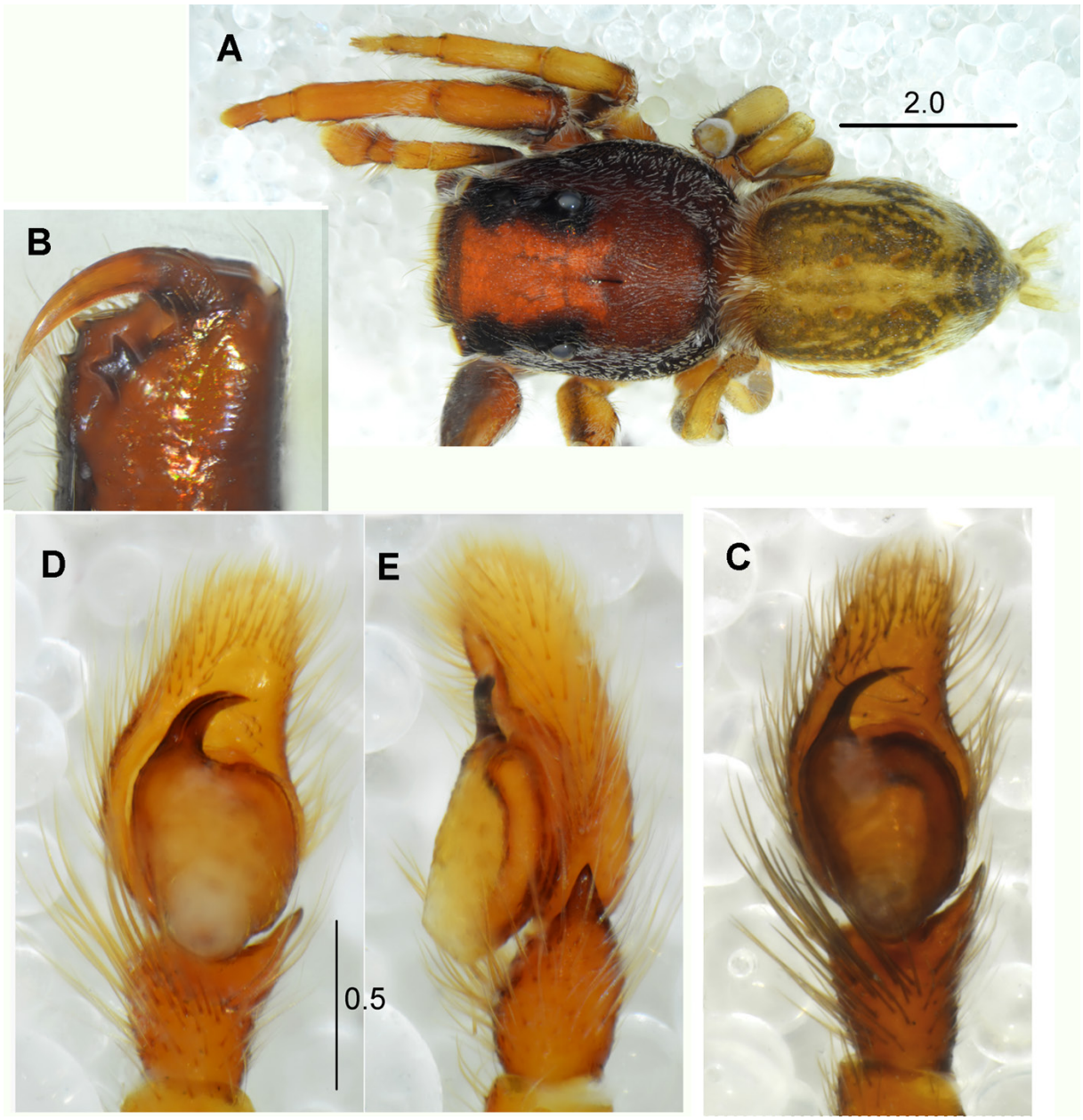

Fig. 26. *Hermotimus coriaceus* Simon, 1903, ♂ (A–C: ZFMK 2977; D–E: ZFMK 2906). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Chelicera. **C–D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **E**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 1–15 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2977 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2906 • 1 ♂; Bundibugyo distr., Semliki; 0°44′ N, 29°57′ E; 670 m a.s.l.; 5–12 Feb. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3826.

Description

For description see Szűts (2007). General appearance of male in Fig. 26A, male chelicera in Fig. 26B. Palpal organ as in Figs 26D–E, 27B–C. One male (ZFMK 2977) has a slightly thinner embolus (Figs 26C, 27A), and may represent another species.

Distribution

Previously known only from West Africa, recorded from Uganda for the first time.

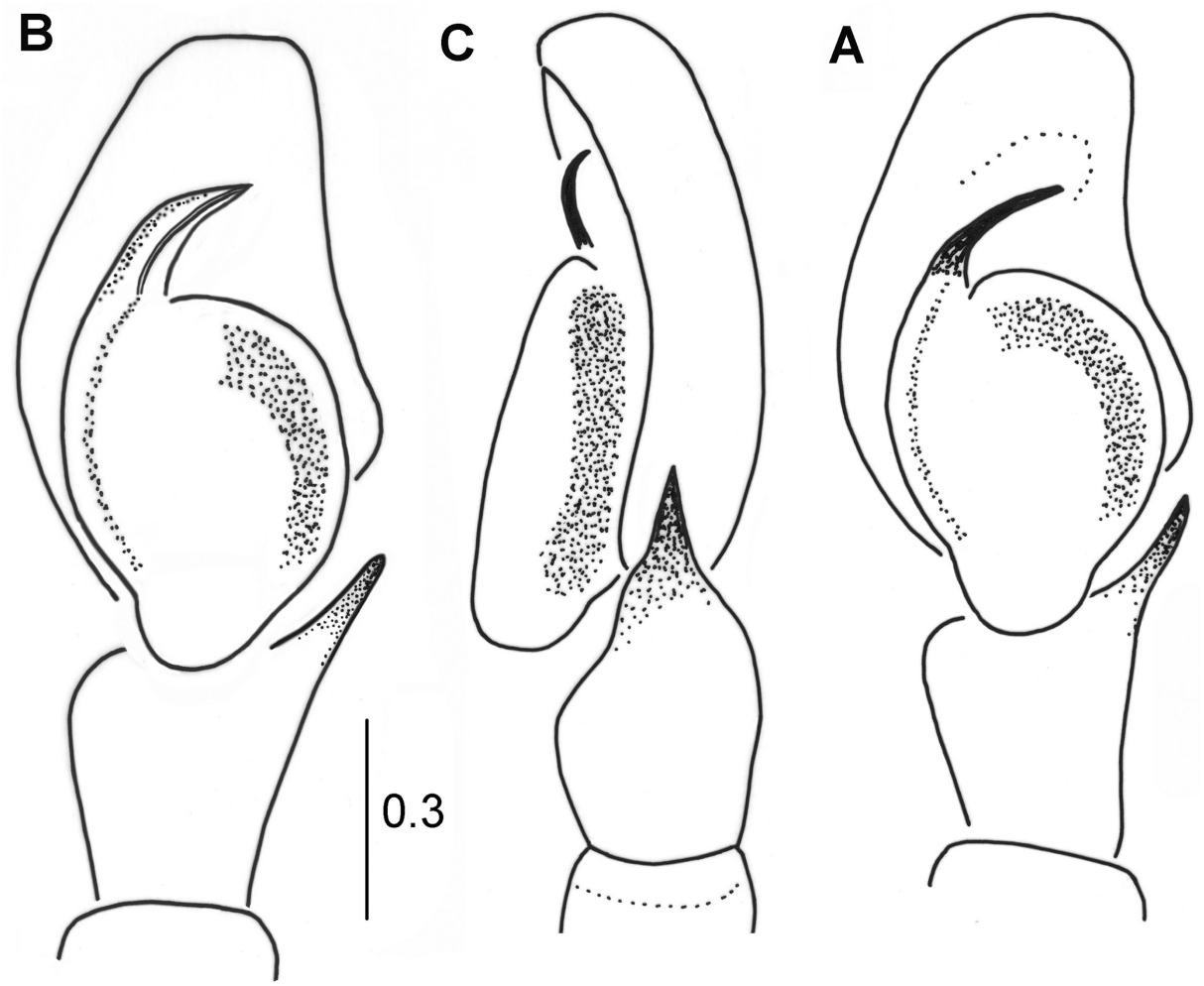

Fig. 27. *Hermotimus coriaceus* Simon, 1903, ♂ (A, C: ZFMK 2977; B: ZFMK 2906). **A–B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Hermotimus cornutus sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2617A7BF-D459-4E81-83AC-8A0627B92FB4
Figs 28–29

Diagnosis

This species is generally lighter than *H. coriaceus*. The male is easily recognized by the structure of the chelicerae that have long processes on the inner edges of the dorsal surface (Figs 28B, 29B), and lacks a dichotomous retromarginal tooth which is present in the other species. The embolus is clearly shorter and wider than in *H. coriaceus* (cf. Fig. 28D with Fig. 26D). The female differs from that of *H. coriaceus* by the lack of epigynal pockets.

Etymology

The specific epithet is Latin, meaning 'horned' and refers to the chelicera form.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Bundibugyo distr., Semliki; 0°44′ N, 29°57′ E; 670 m a.s.l.; 5–12 Feb. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3832.

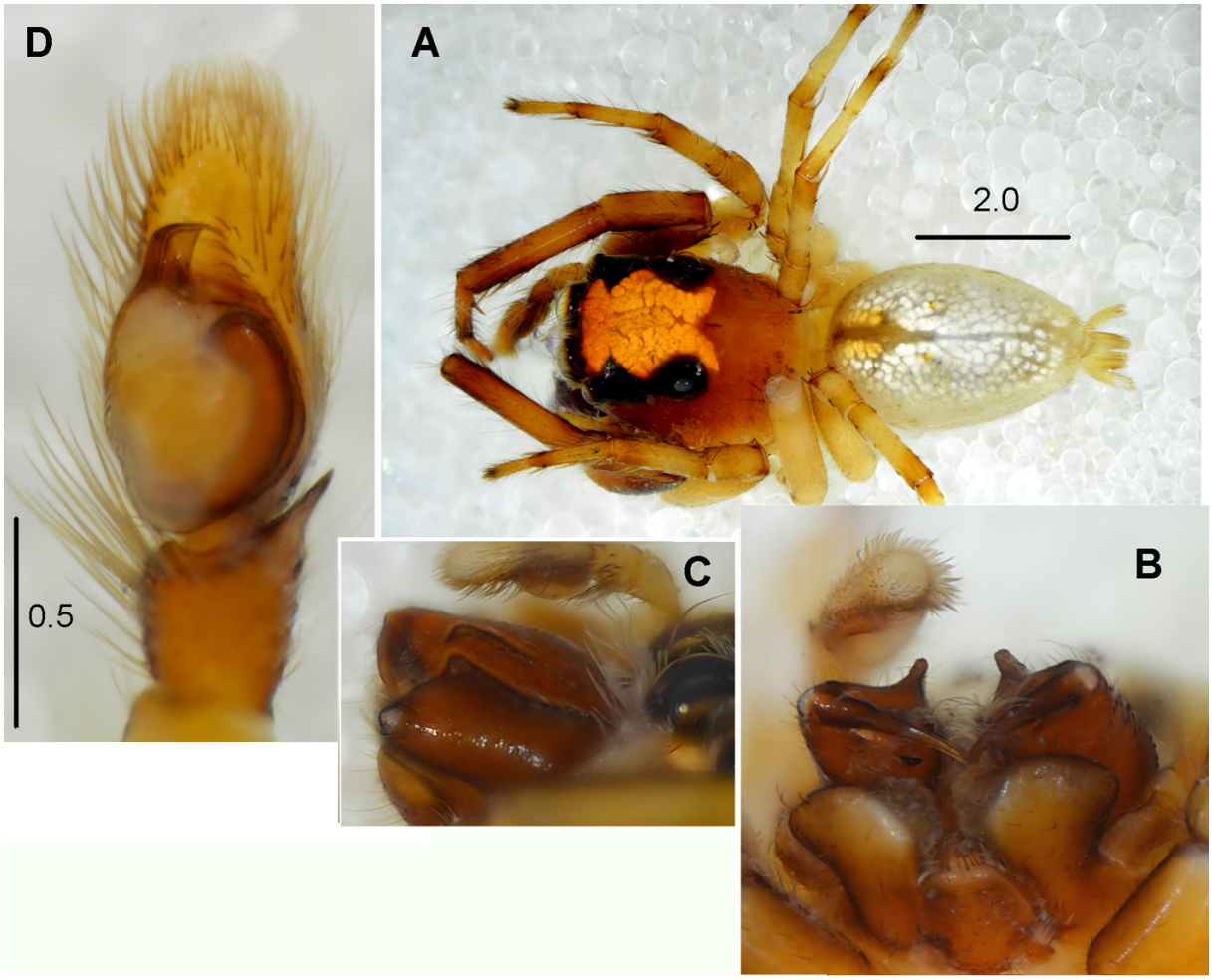

Fig. 28. *Hermotimus cornutus* sp. nov., paratype, ♂ (ZFMK 3023). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Chelicera, ventroapical view. **C**. Chelicera, dorsolareral view. **D**. Palpal organ, ventral view.

Paratypes

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 1–15 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3023 • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2892 • 2 ♂♂; Entebbe; Apr. 2001; FSCA.

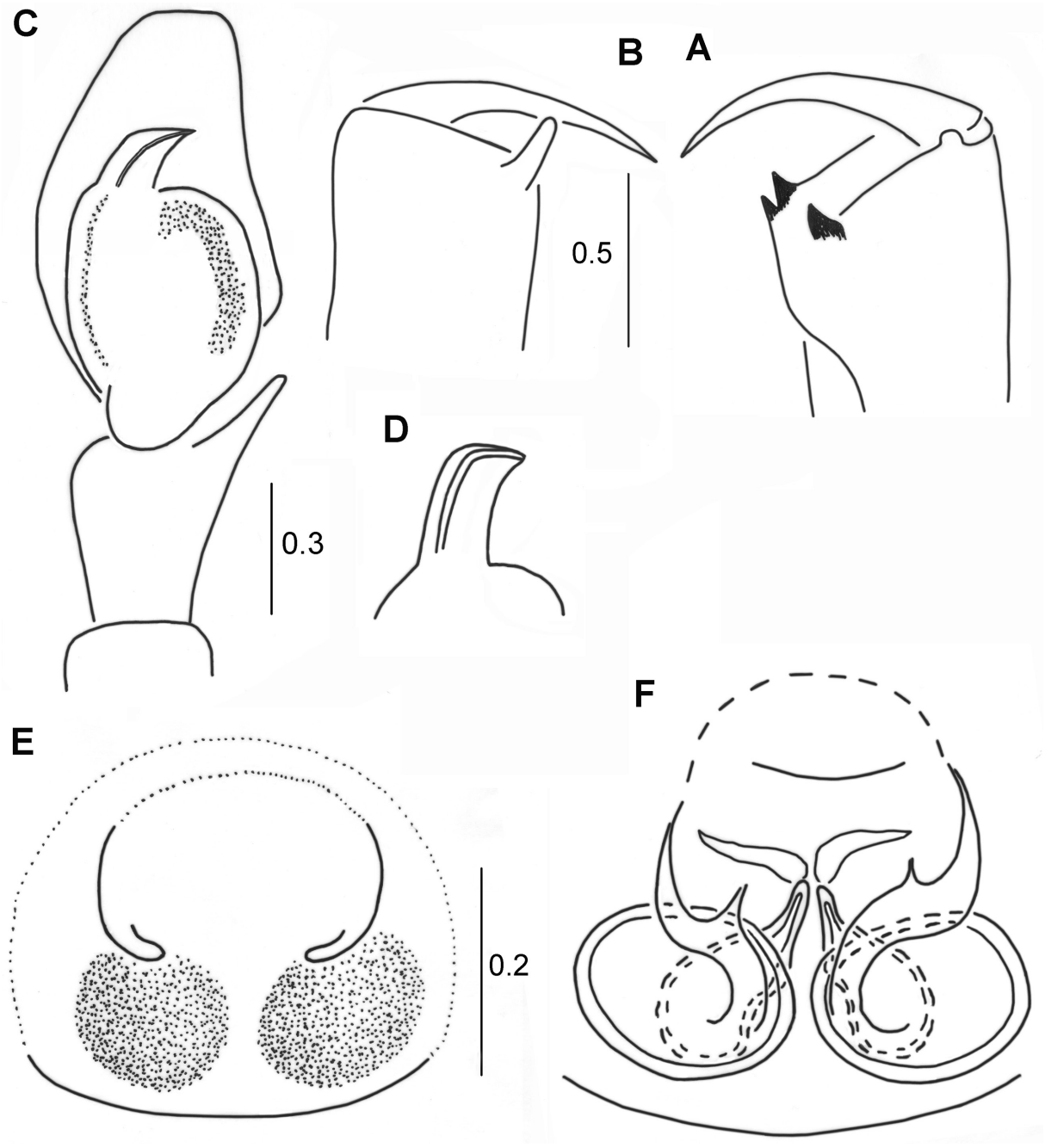

Fig. 29. *Hermotimus cornutus* sp. nov. **A–D**. Paratype, ♂ (ZFMK 2892). **A**. Chelicera, ventral view. **B**. Chelicera, dorsal view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Embolus. **E–F**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK 2892). **E**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 28A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.5–3.7, width 2.1–3.0, height 1.1–1.7. Eye field length 1.4–1.6, anterior and posterior width 1.7–2.0. Abdomen length 2.9–4.2, width 1.9–2.4.

Carapace. Oval, elevated, with gently sloping thoracic part, widest at half-length of thoracic part, brown, darker at margins, eyes surrounded by black rings. Eye field with silver patches (translucent guanine cristals). Fovea clearly visible. Short brown hairs on carapace, whitish hairs on lateral slope. Chelicerae long, two teeth on promargin, single wide tooth on retromargin, long appendix with blunt tip on inner edge of chelicera dorsum (Figs 28B, 29B). White hairs on clypeus and dorsal surface of chelicerae. Endites and labium brown, sternum yellow.

Abdomen. Ovoid, greyish with thin brown median line and silver patches on dorsum. Venter whitish, with grey marks on sides. Spinnerets greyish beige.

Legs. Brown, first pair stoutest.

Palps. Brown, bearing dense hairs. Palpal organ as in Figs 28D, 29C, tibial apophysis wide at base and sharply pointed, bulb oval, embolus short and wide, arising from bulb tip (Figs 28D, 29C).

Female

Shape of body and colouration similar to male. Chelicerae not modified.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.0, width 2.0, height 1.2. Eye field length 1.4, anterior and posterior width 1.7. Abdomen length 3.4, width 2.2.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 29E, its internal structure as in Fig. 29F.

Genus *Holcolaetis* Simon, 1886

Holcolaetis vellerea Simon, 1909
Fig. 30

Holcolethis vellerea Simon, 1909: 412.
Holcolaetis camerunensis Roewer, 1965: 26, figs 23, 24a.
Holcolaetis vidua Lessert, 1927: 426, fig. 15.

Holcolaetis vellerea – Wanless 1985: 255, figs 4a–j, 5a. — Wesołowska & van Harten 2007: 221, figs 89–94. — Wesołowska & Cumming 2008: 188, figs 67–70.
Holcolaetis vidua – Roewer 1965: 27, fig. 24c.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Ruwenzori, Mubuku Valley; 00°15′ N, 30°07′ E; 1500 m a.s.l.; 18 Mar. 1948; Å. Holm leg.; MEU • 1 ♀; Jinja; 0°25′ N, 33°12′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Entebbe, Botanical Gardens; Apr. 1999; FSCA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 2 Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; MRAC 219 744.

Description

For description see Wanless (1985). General appearance of male as in Fig. 30A, palpal organ as in Fig. 30B–C.

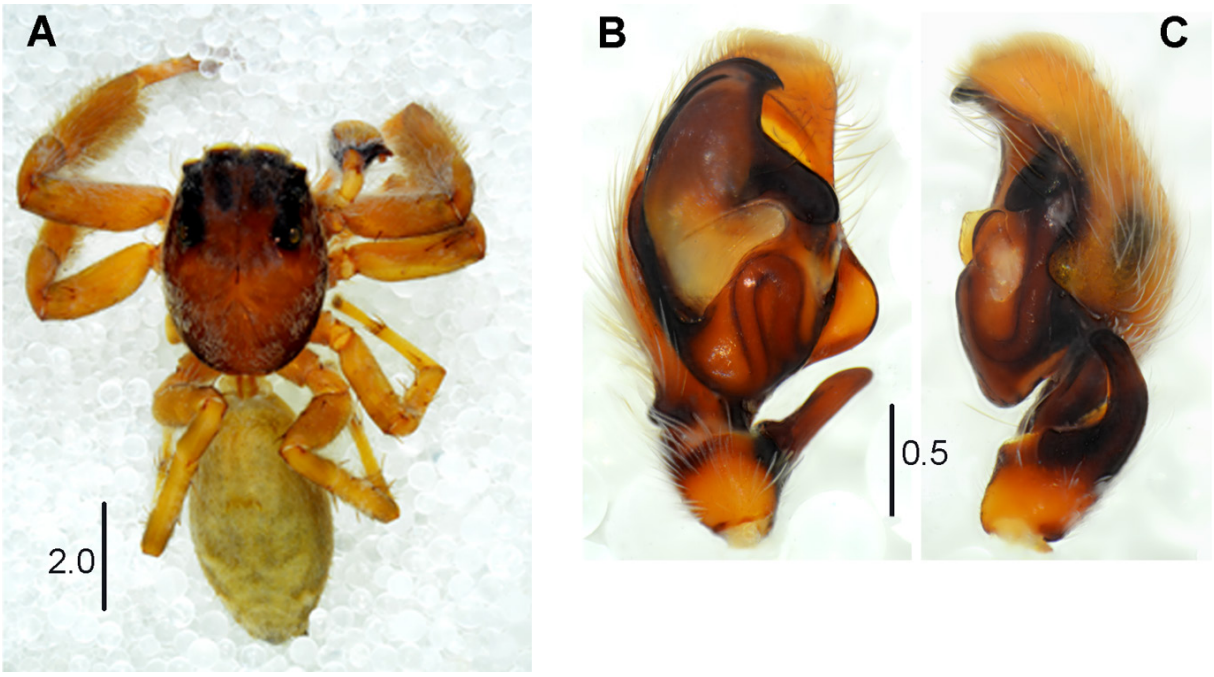

Fig. 30. *Holcolaetis vellerea* Simon, 1909, ♂, (FSCA). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Distribution

Species widespread in Africa and Yemen.

Genus *Hyllus* Koch, 1846

Hyllus argyrotoxus Simon, 1902
Fig. 31

Hyllus argyrotoxus Simon, 1902b: 391.
Hyllus perspicuus Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 209, pl. 23 fig. 2.

Hyllus perspicuus – Lessert 1925a: 492, fig. 75. — Berland & Millot 1941: 338, fig. 43.
Hyllus argyrotoxus – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 39, figs 77–83.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; source of Nile, Jinja; 0°25′ N, 33°12′ E; Aug. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Description

For description of both sexes see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2000). General appearance of male as in Fig. 31A, palpal organ in Fig. 31B–F. General appearance of female as in Fig. 31G, epigyne in Fig. 31H.

Distribution

Hitherto known from Ivory Coast, Tanzania and South Africa, this is the first record from Uganda.

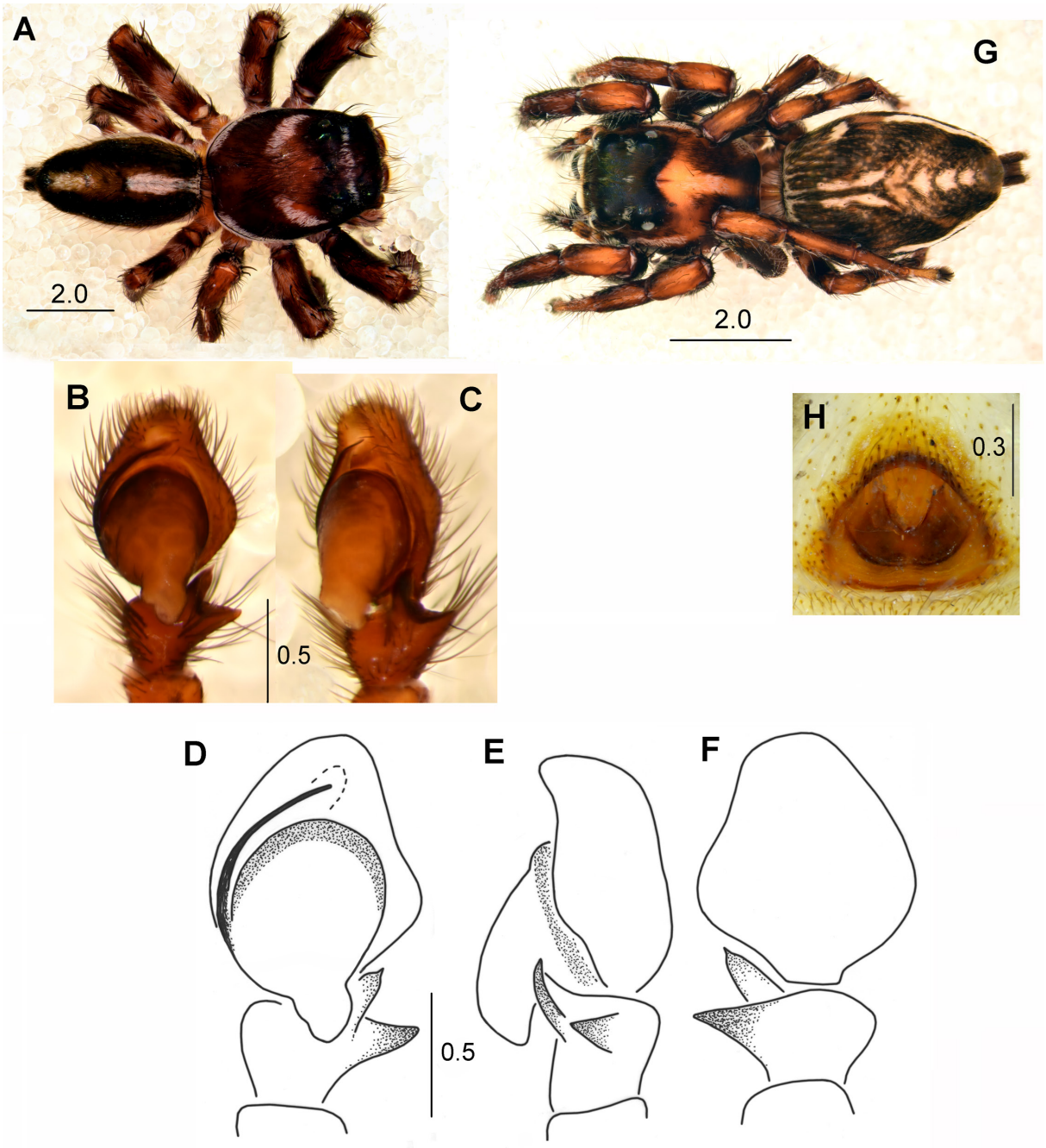

Fig. 31. *Hyllus argyrotoxus* Simon, 1902. **A–F**. ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance. **B, D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **E**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **F**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **G–H**. ♀ (NHM). **G**. General appearance. **H**. Epigyne.

Hyllus congoensis Lessert, 1927

Hyllus congoensis Lessert, 1927: 447, fig. 26a.

Hyllus congoensis – Berland & Millot 1941: 334, fig. 37. — Wesołowska 2008: 327, figs 27–36.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; 0°34′ N, 34°50′ E; grass; 12 May 1993; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 115.

Distribution

Known from Western and Central Africa, this is the first record from Uganda and meanwhile the easternmost locality for this species.

Hyllus dotatus (Peckham & Peckham, 1903)
Fig. 32

Habrocestum dotatum Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 239, pl. 27 fig. 6.
Hyllus ventrilineatus Strand, 1906: 665.
Hyllus corniger Wesołowska & van Harten, 1994: 43, figs 93–96.
Thyene damarensis Lawrence, 1927: 63, pl. 2 fig. 50.
Evarcha elegans Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2000: 26, figs 38–41, **syn. nov.** (removed from synonyms of *Evarcha werneri*).

Hyllus dotatum – Clark 1974: 17.
Evarcha dotata – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 23, figs 29–36.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2023).

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; compound walls; Jun.–Jul. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♂; Katwe, Kampala; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♀; Mt Elgon, Budadiri; shrubland; 4 Aug. 2015; K. Vanderhaegen leg.; MRAC 245 186 A.

Description

For description see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2000). General appearance of male as in Fig. 32A, palpal organ in Fig. 32B.

Distribution

The species is common in Africa, its presence was also noted from the Near East. It is the first record from Uganda.

Synonymization

Logunov & Azarkina (2018) synonymized *Evarcha elegans* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2000 with *Evarcha werneri* (Simon, 1906) and designated the female as the lectotype of the latter species. *Evarcha elegans* was described from Tanzania based on wrongly matched sexes; the female in fact belongs to *E. werneri*. Since the holotype of *E. elegans* is male, so the name *E. elegans* is a synonym of *H. dotatus*. The male of *E. werneri* remains unknown.

Remarks

The male of this species is easily distinguished by the presence of a small cavity in its chelicera (see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: fig. 30). The typical colouration is as in Fig. 32A, but – exceptionally – much brighter specimens are also found.

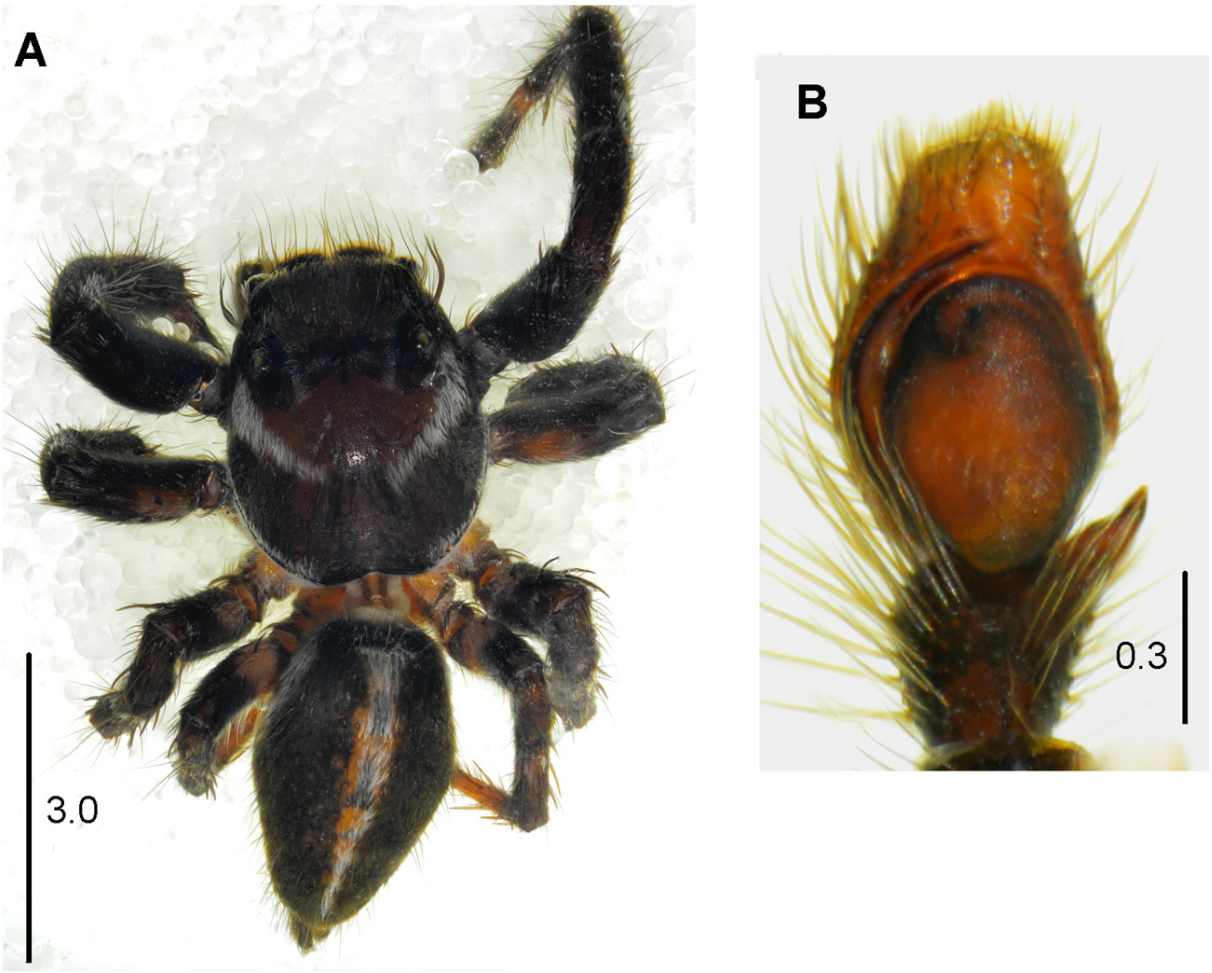

Fig. 32. *Hyllus dotatus* (Peckham & Peckham, 1903), ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view.

Hyllus formosus sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:615D6590-3759-49DF-BD18-C9F0AF0481F6
Fig. 33

Diagnosis

The female has an epigyne whose structure resembles that in *Hyllus ignotus* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2022, consisting of very short copulatory ducts and large spherical spermathecae. The two species differ by the trajectory of the copulatory ducts, parallel to the body axis in *H. ignotus* but perpendicular in the newly described species.

Etymology

The specific name is Latin, meaning ‘pretty’ and refers to the appearance of this spider.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♀, Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 5–12. Feb. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3825.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 33A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.1, width 2.4, height 1.5. Eye field length 1.5, anterior width 2.0, posterior width 2.1. Abdomen length 2.5, width 2.0.

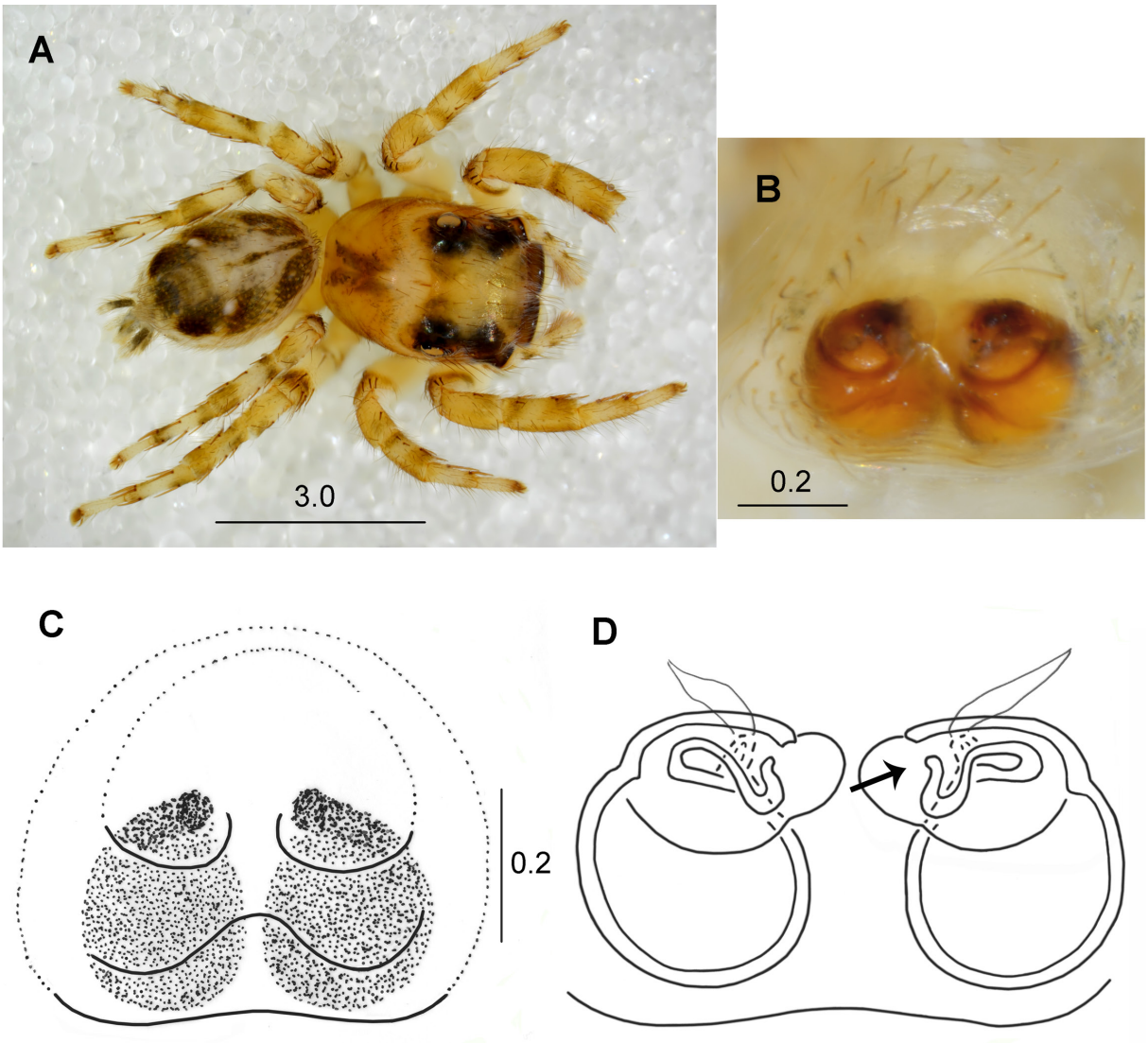

Fig. 33. *Hyllus formosus* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (ZFMK 3825). **A**. General appearance. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Carapace. Light brown, darker median streak on thoracic part, eyes with black rings. Sparse brown bristles on carapace, some white hairs near eyes. Mouthparts light brown, sternum yellow.

Abdomen. Generally dark brown, large whitish area with brown median line in anterior half, pair of small white round patches in the middle (Fig. 33A). Abdominal sides light. Some brown bristles on abdomen. Venter yellowish with three brown streaks. Posterior spinnerets blackish.

Legs. Yellow with brown rings on distal ends of segments, leg hairs and spines brown.

Epigyne. With large central depression (Fig. 33B–C), copulatory openings placed in the depression posteromesially with adjacent membranous atria, copulatory ducts short directed to sides, spermathecae large, spherical (Fig. 33D).

Hyllus leucomelas (Lucas, 1858)
Fig. 34

Salticus leucomelas Lucas, 1858: 391, pl. 13 fig. 5.

Hyllus leucomelas – Simon 1887: 262. — Lessert 1927: 451, fig. 28. — Berland & Millot 1941: 336, fig. 40. — Wesołowska 2008: 329, figs 37–42. — Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2022: 34, fig. 20a–d.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Entebbe; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♀, 1 imm.; same locality as for preceding; Jul. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding, Botanical Gardens; 15 Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 2 Apr. 1995; NHM • 1 ♀; Jinja; 0°25’ N, 33°12′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Description

For description of male see Wesołowska (2008), female Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2022). General appearance of female in Fig. 34A, epigyne as in Fig. 34B.

Fig. 34. *Hyllus leucomelas* (Lucas, 1858), ♀ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Epigyne.

Distribution

This species is widely distributed in Western Africa, but it was also known to occur in Congo. This is the first record of the species from Uganda, the easternmost occurrence of the species. The species might be widespread across equatorial Africa.

Hyllus tuberculatus Wanless & Clark, 1975

Hyllus tuberculatus Wanless & Clark, 1975: 277, figs 6–9.

Hyllus tuberculatus – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2022: 40, figs 24a–f, 25a–e.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 11–20 Jul. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3017 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 15–25 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 3025 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 19–30 Jun. 1995; ZFMK 2880 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2968 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 1–10 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2950 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2967 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 19–30 Jun. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2883.

Distribution

Previously known only from Ivory Coast, this is the first record from Uganda.

Genus *Icius* Simon, 1876

Icius entebbensis sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1D8CE990-3B8A-49F6-A8FB-C35D5767D0C3
Fig. 35

Diagnosis

The male has a palpal organ similar to that in *Icius steeleae* Logunov, 2004 but it is easily distinguished by the tibial apophysis that is twice as short as in the other species.

Etymology

The name is derived from the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Entebbe; Apr. 2001; FSCA.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 35A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.2, width 1.5, height 0.6. Eye field length 1.0, anterior width 1.2, posterior width 1.3. Abdomen length 2.4, width 1.4.

Carapace. Oval, flat, dark brown with black pitted eye field. Translucent hairs covering carapace, longer at anterior margin, anterior eyes encircled by dark hairs. Mouthparts and sternum dark brown, chelicera long, with single tooth on retromargin and two teeth on promargin, fang long.

Abdomen. Ovoid, greyish fawn with traces of lighter pattern, clothed in brown hairs. Venter beige, spinnerets grey.

Legs. First pair longest, dark brown with slightly lighter metatarsus and tarsus. Other legs yellow.

Palp. Brownish, its femur slightly swollen (Fig. 35H). Palpal organ as in Fig. 35B–G, embolus short, tibial apophysis wide with hooked tip, cymbium with small tutaculum corresponding to apophysis.

Female

Unknown.

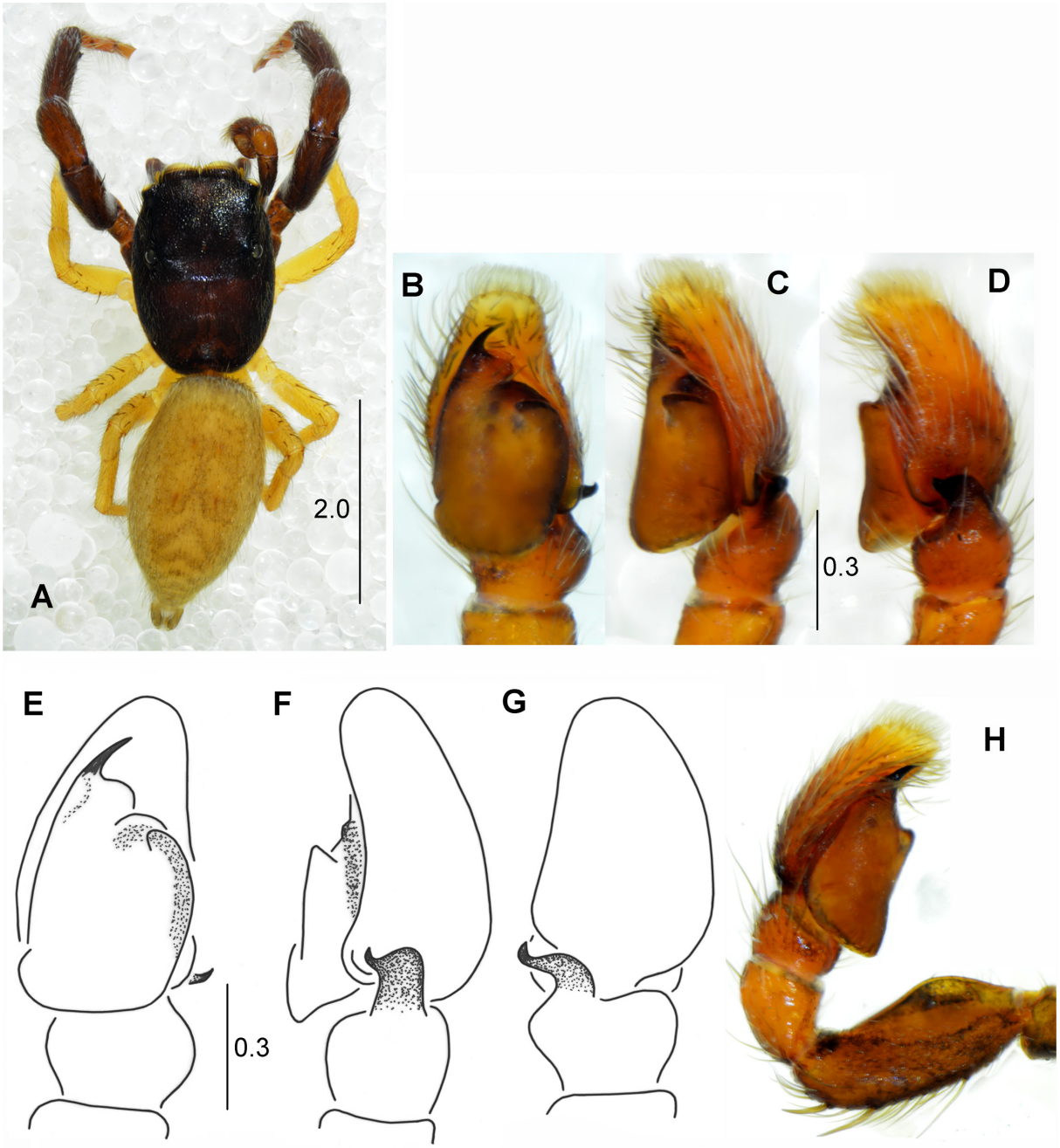

Fig. 35. *Icius entebbensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance. **B, E**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **D, F**. Palpal organ, retrolateral view. **G**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **H**. Palpal organ, prolateral view.

Icius hortensis sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:870B27B6-68DB-4551-B7E5-F60604935394
Fig. 36

Diagnosis

The male of this species has a palp similar to that in males of *Icius insolidus* (Wesołowska, 1999) from southern Africa. The two species can easily be distinguished by the shape of the tibial apophysis. As seen in lateral view, it is curved in *Icius hortensis* sp. nov. and straight in *I. insolidus*. Moreover, the

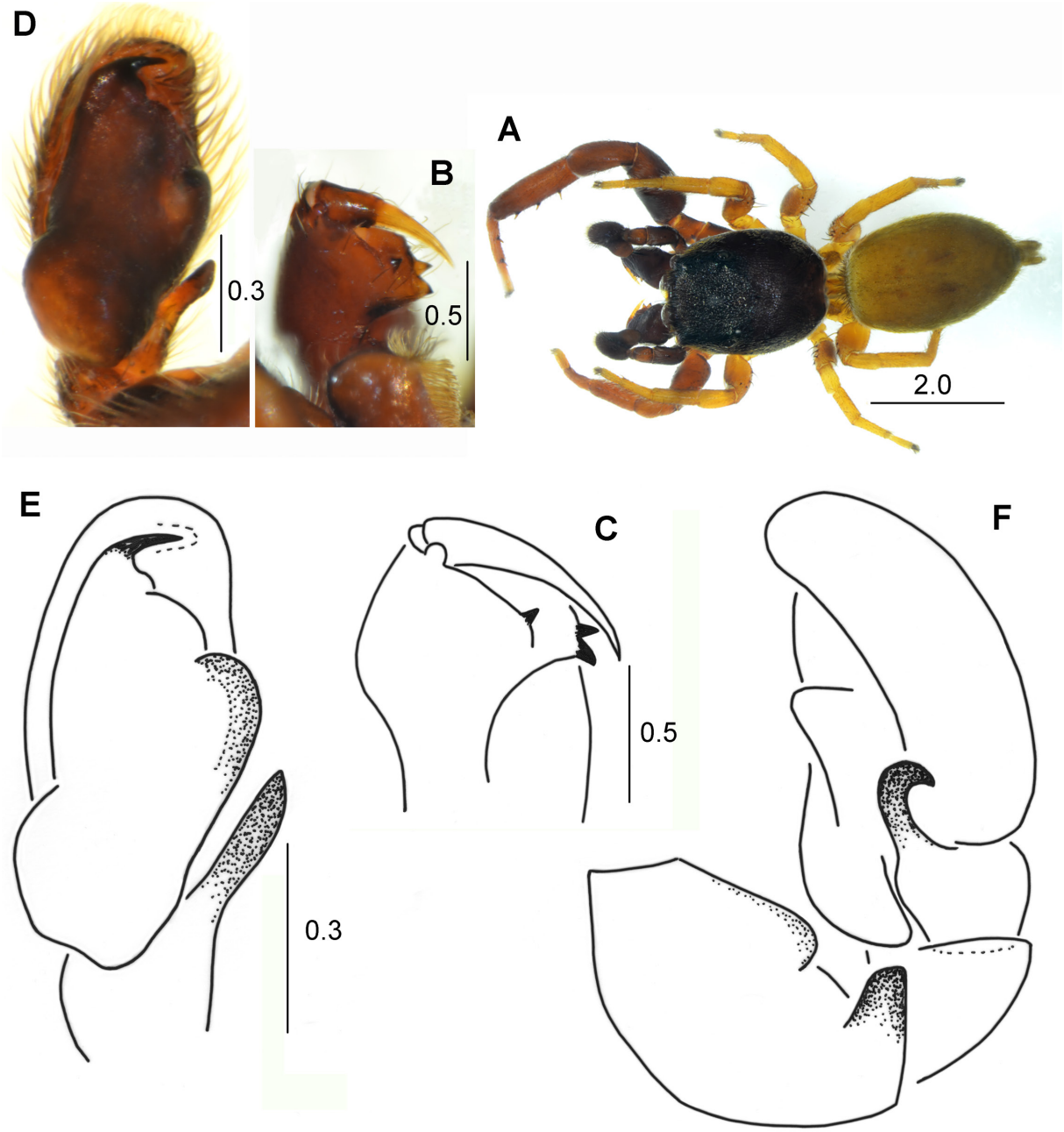

Fig. 36. *Icius hortensis* sp. nov., paratype, ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance. **B–C**. Chelicera. **D–E**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **F**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

newly described species has a unique palpal femur with large outgrowth on retrolateral surface in the distal part.

Etymology

The name is a Latin adjective, referring to a 'garden' and alludes to the collecting place of the spider, the Botanical Gardens in Entebbe.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Entebbe, Botanical Gardens; 2 Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM.

Paratype

UGANDA • 1 ♂; same collection data as for holotype; NHM.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 36A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.9–2.2, width 1.6–1.7, height 0.6–0.7. Eye field length 0.8–1.0, anterior width 1.1–1.2, posterior width 1.2–1.3. Abdomen length 2.3–2.4, width 1.3–1.5.

Carapace. Pear-shaped, widest at coxae III, low, black, covered with short greyish hairs (denser on sides). Eyes of first row encircled by fawn scale-like hairs, brown bristles next to eyes, eye field pitted. Mouthparts dark brown. Chelicerae big, promargin with two teeth, retromargin with single tooth (Fig. 36B–C), inner surface concave at base, sclerotized grate-like structure on external surface (it might be a stridulatory organ). Sternum brown with dark rims.

Abdomen. Ovoid, fawn brownish, clothed in very short adpressed grey hairs, among them sparse short brown bristles, long bristles at anterior margin. Venter similarly coloured as dorsum, slightly lighter. Spinnerets light grey.

Legs. First pair longest and thickest, dark brown, tibia with three short ventral spines at prolateral side and two very short at retrolateral. Legs II–IV light brown, only femora darker. Leg hairs and spines brown.

Palps. Massive, dark brown. Femur swollen, concave ventrally, with large outgrowth at distal end (Fig. 36F). Tibial apophysis long, in retrolateral view bent (Fig. 36F). Bulb large, embolus very short (Fig. 36D–E).

Female

Unknown.

Icius mbitaensis Wesołowska, 2011

Icius mbitaensis Wesołowska, 2011: 483, figs 7–13, 33.

Material examined

UGANDA • 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; source of Nile, Jinja; 0°25′ N, 33°12′ E; Aug. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 3 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀; Mweya; 0°12′ N, 29°53′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Distribution

The species was previously known only from Kenya, this is the first record for Uganda.

Icius steeleae Logunov, 2004

Icius steeleae Logunov, 2004: 86, figs 3–6.

Icius steeleae – Wesołowska 2011: 485, figs 14–20, 34.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Entebbe; E. Degan leg.; NHM • 25 ♂♂, 31 ♀♀, 4 imm.; same locality as for preceding; Jan.–Jun. 1996; FSCA • 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 2 imm.; same locality as for preceding; Apr. 1999; FSCA • 10 ♂♂, 43 ♀♀, 7 imm.; same locality as for preceding; Apr.–Jul. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♀; Jinja; 0°25′ N, 33°12′ E; FSCA • 1 ♀; Mpigi distr.; Jun. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂; Mt Elgon National Park; forest; 3 Aug. 2015; K. Vanderhaegen leg.; MRAC 245 072 A • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 22 Sep. 2015; MRAC 245 026.

Distribution

The species was known from Sudan, Kenya and Uganda.

Genus *Kakameganula* Wesołowska, 2020

Kakameganula holmi (Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016)
Figs 37–38

Kakamega holmi Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016: 446, figs 35–41, 101–103.

Kakameganula holmi – Wesołowska 2020: 500.

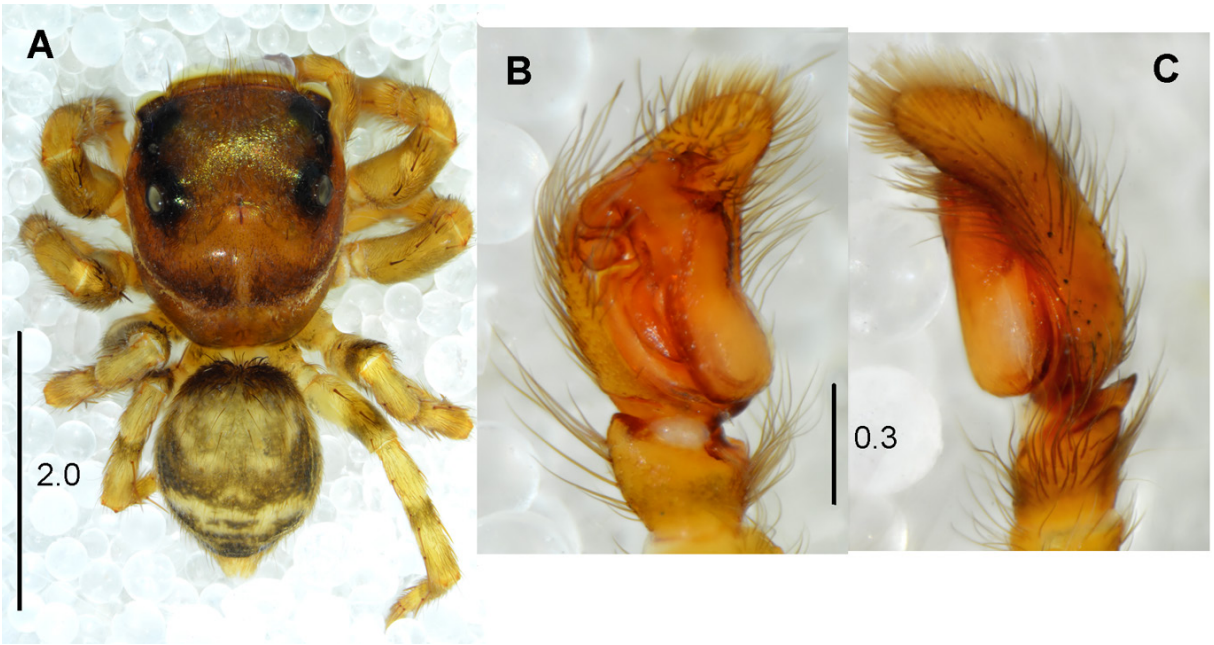

Fig. 37. *Kakameganula holmi* (Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016), ♂ (MRAC 111 595). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Bugiri; 0°33′ N, 33°45′ E; savane boisée [tree savanna]; 1400 m a.s.l.; 5–8 Aug. 1957; P. Basilevsky and N. Leleup leg.; MRAC 111 595 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; MRAC 111 597 • 1 ♀; Mt Elgon Natural Park; forest; 16 Sep. 2015; K. Vanderhaegen leg.; MRAC 244 997.

Description

For description of both sexes see Dawidowicz & Wesołowska (2016). General appearance of male as in Fig. 37A, palpal organ in Fig. 37B–C. General appearance of female as in Fig. 38A, epigyne in Fig. 38B–C, its internal structure in Fig. 38D.

Distribution

Previously known only from Kenya, this is the first record from Uganda.

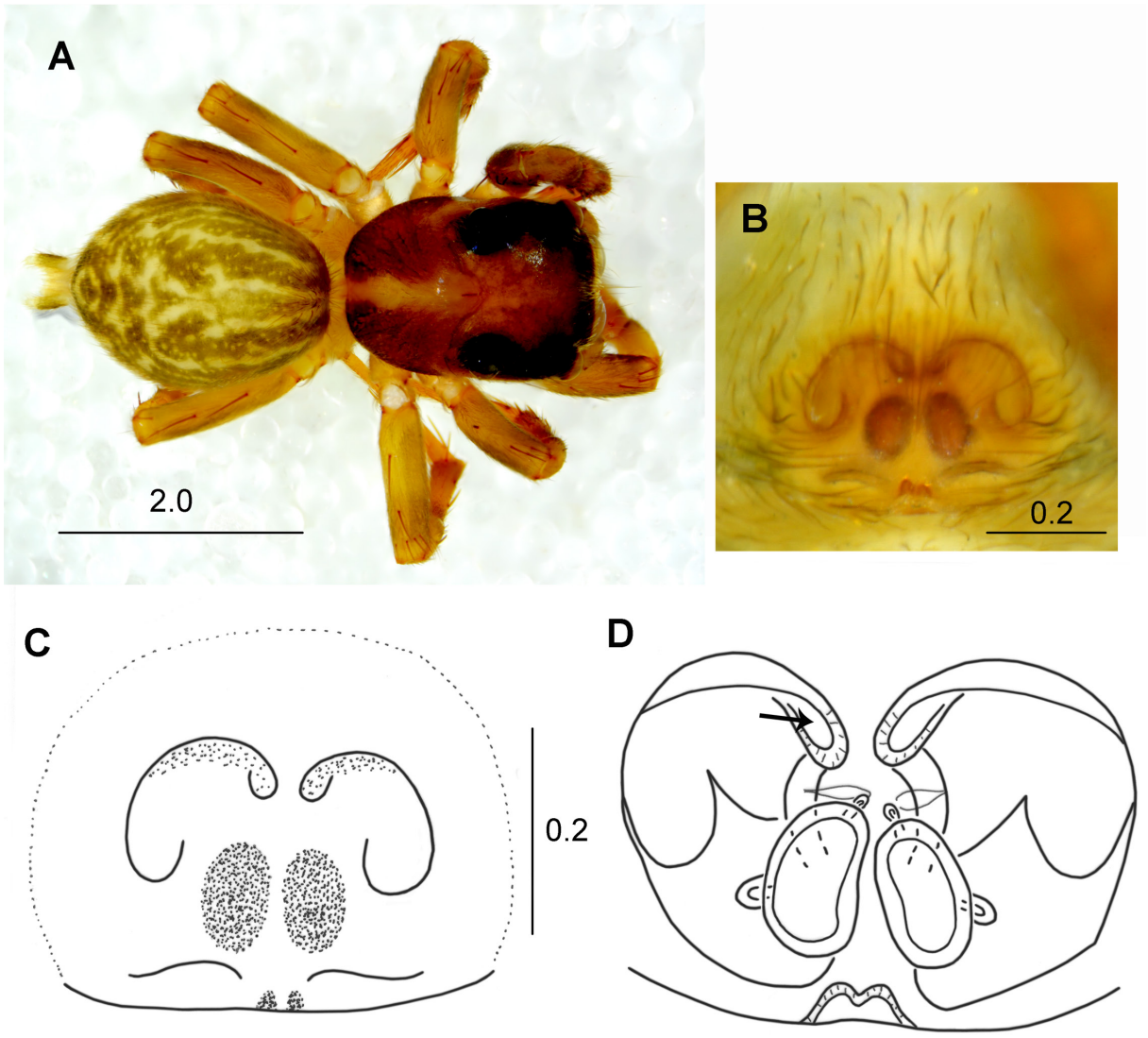

Fig. 38. *Kakameganula holmi* (Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016), ♀ (MRAC 111 597). **A**. General appearance. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus *Langelurillus* Próchniewicz, 1994

Langelurillus orbicularis Wesołowska & Cumming, 2008
Fig. 39

Langelurillus orbicularis Wesołowska & Cumming, 2008: 192, figs 79–85.

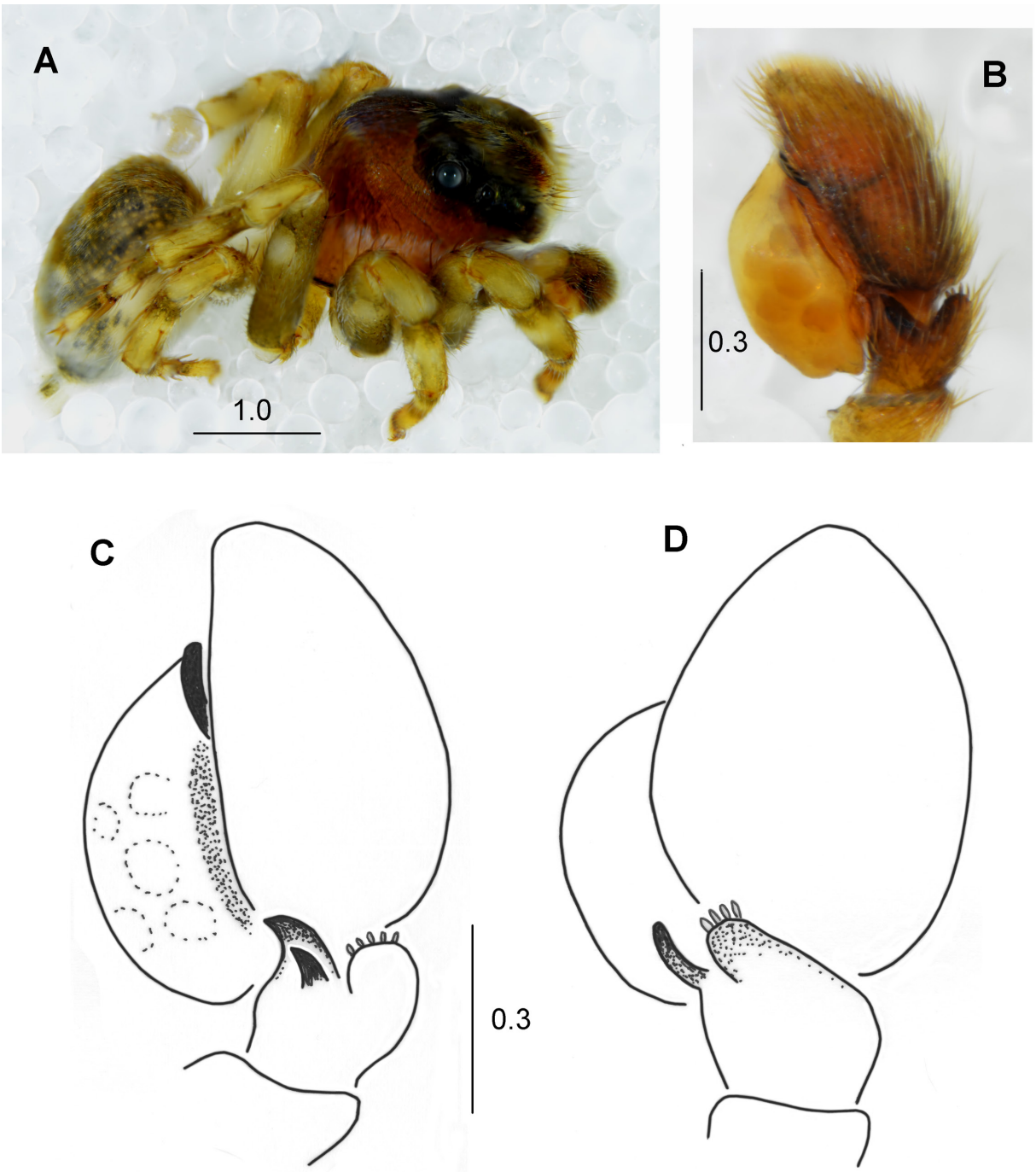

Fig. 39. *Langelurillus orbicularis* Wesołowska & Cumming, 2008, ♂ (MRAC 236 124). **A**. General appearance, lateral view. **B–C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, dorsal view.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Mpigi distr., Mpanga Forest Reserve; 0°12′ N, 32°18′ E; 28 Jun. 1998; in litter; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 124.

Description

For description of both sexes see Wesołowska & Cumming (2008). General appearance of male as in Fig. 39A, palpal organ as in Fig. 39B–D.

Distribution

Previously species known only from Zimbabwe, this is the first recorded from Uganda.

Genus *Longarenus* Simon, 1903

Longarenus mpanga sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:09879DB2-025E-4E5C-9871-8F9D1B5DAF18

Fig. 40

Diagnosis

The species has a fissident chelicera, which is characteristic for the genus. The female differs from *Longarenus brachycephalus* Simon, 1903 in having an epigyne with the anterior heart-shaped depression. The course of the seminal ducts is also different (compare Fig. 40D with Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: fig. 59).

Etymology

The specific epithet is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♀; Mpigi distr., Mpanga Forest Reserve; 0°12′ N, 32°18′ E; in litter; 28 Jun. 1998; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 40A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.4, width 1.9, height 1.3. Eye field length 1.0, anterior width 1.7, posterior width 1.6. Abdomen length 2.5, width 2.0.

Carapace. Oval, high, sloping posteriorly, with short eye field. Colouration of carapace brown, slightly lighter at fovea, brown bristles near eyes, band formed by white hairs along slopes. Mouthparts and sternum brown. Chelicerae fissidentati (Fig. 40B).

Abdomen. Oval, background variegated, composed of small brown and yellowish spots, medially a few larger light patches (Fig. 40A). Dorsum clothed in faint hairs. Venter grey with two whitish stripes. Dark pigment 8-shaped patches laterally from epigyne. Spinnerets yellowish.

Legs. Brown, proximal helves of leg III and IV yellow. First leg with four pairs of ventral spines on tibia and two pairs on metatarsus. Palp with retrolateral spine on tarsus.

Epigyne. With double anterior pocket, heart-shaped depression anteriorly and similarity shaped sclerotization at posterior border (Fig. 40C). Internal structure simple, copulatory openings at anterior edge of depression, copulatory ducts very thin and long, spermathecae more or less spherical (Fig. 40D).

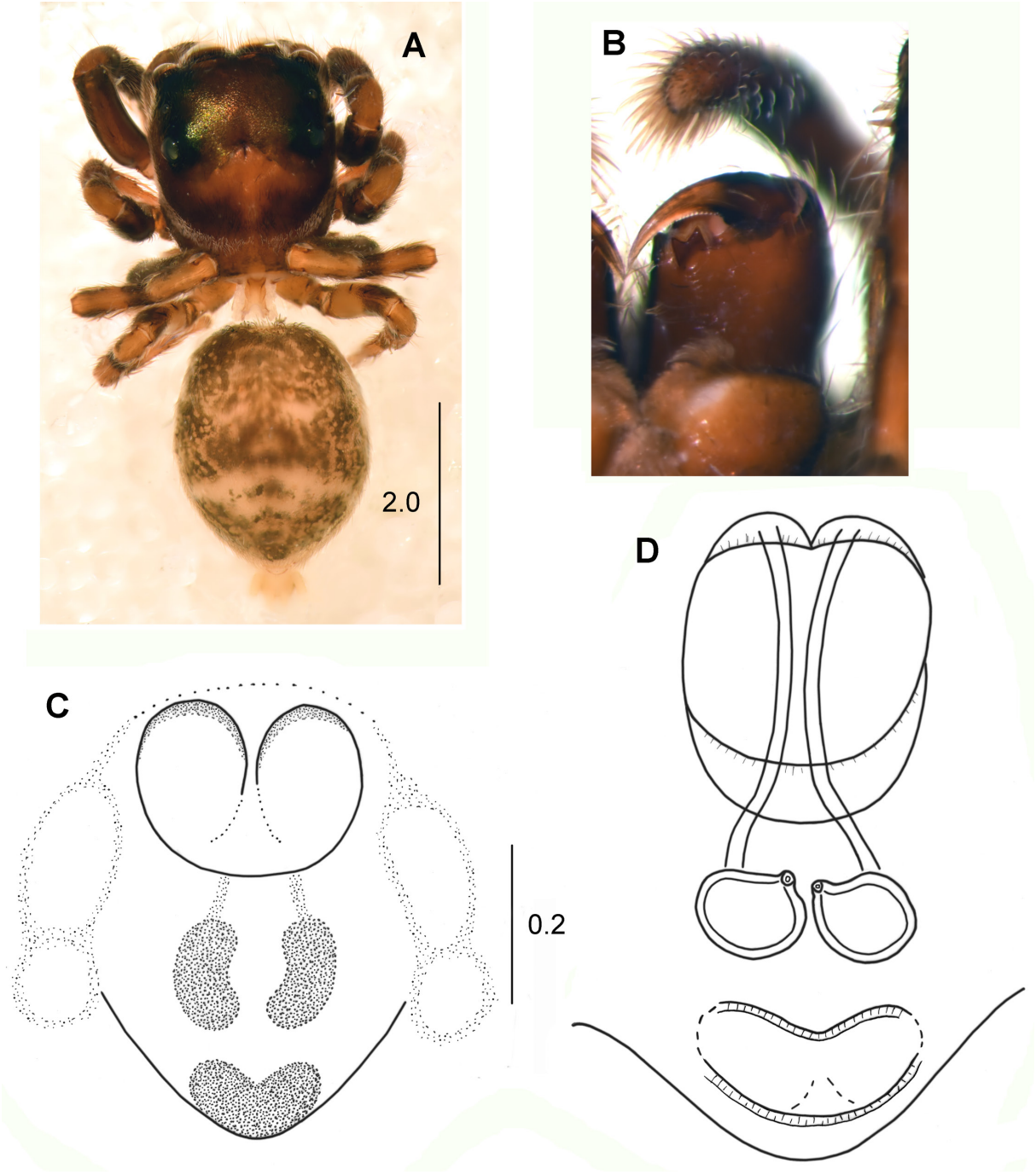

Fig. 40. *Longarenus mpanga* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MRAC). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Chelicera. **C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus *Malizna* Wesołowska, 2021

Malizna admirabilis Wesołowska, 2021

Malizna admirabilis Wesołowska, 2021: 1003, figs 45–67.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Budongo Forest Reserve; 1°43′ N, 31°32′ E; 9 Nov. 1993; J.L. Cloudsey-Thompson leg.; MRAC 125 929.

Distribution

This species is known only from Nigeria and Uganda.

Genus *Massagris* Simon, 1900

Massagris budongo sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:06457AC4-6509-4597-A4B4-667192A991D9
Figs 41–42

Diagnosis

The structure of the embolus allows easy identification of this species and distinguishing it from its congeners. The embolus forms only a single loop at the base and has a very thin, thread-like tip. Epigyne is slightly similar to that in females of *Massagris maculosa* Wesołowska & Haddad, 2018, but copulatory ducts are thinner in the initial part and form fewer twists in the further part – compare Fig. 42F with Wesołowska & Haddad (2018: fig. 87).

Etymology

The specific name is derived from the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 15–25 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2873.

Paratypes

Uganda • 1 ♀; same collection data as for holotype; ZFMK 2873 • 1 ♂; same locality as for holotype, 21–31 May 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2938.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.9–2.1, width 1.4–1.6, height 0.9–1.0. Eye field length 1.1–1.2, anterior width 1.1–1.2, posterior width 0.9–1.0. Abdomen length 2.0–2.1, width 1.2–1.3.

Carapace. Pear-shaped, moderately high, gently sloping posteriorly; eye field large, eyes set on tubercles; fovea long, sulciform. Thoracic part of carapace brown, eye field lighter with two blackish longitudinal central marks, eyes surrounded by black area. Some faint hairs on carapace, longer bristles near first row of eyes. Sternum dark yellow, labium and endites brownish with light tips. Chelicerae with two teeth on promargin and five small teeth set together on retromargin (Fig. 42A). Long, dorsal bristles on outer surfaces of chelicerae, bent towards dorsum (Fig. 41A).

Abdomen. Ovoid, creamy white (silver guanine crystals translucent through integument), with grey marks on sides. Venter whitish, spinnerets light.

Legs. Yellow to light brown. Leg hairs thin and short, brown.

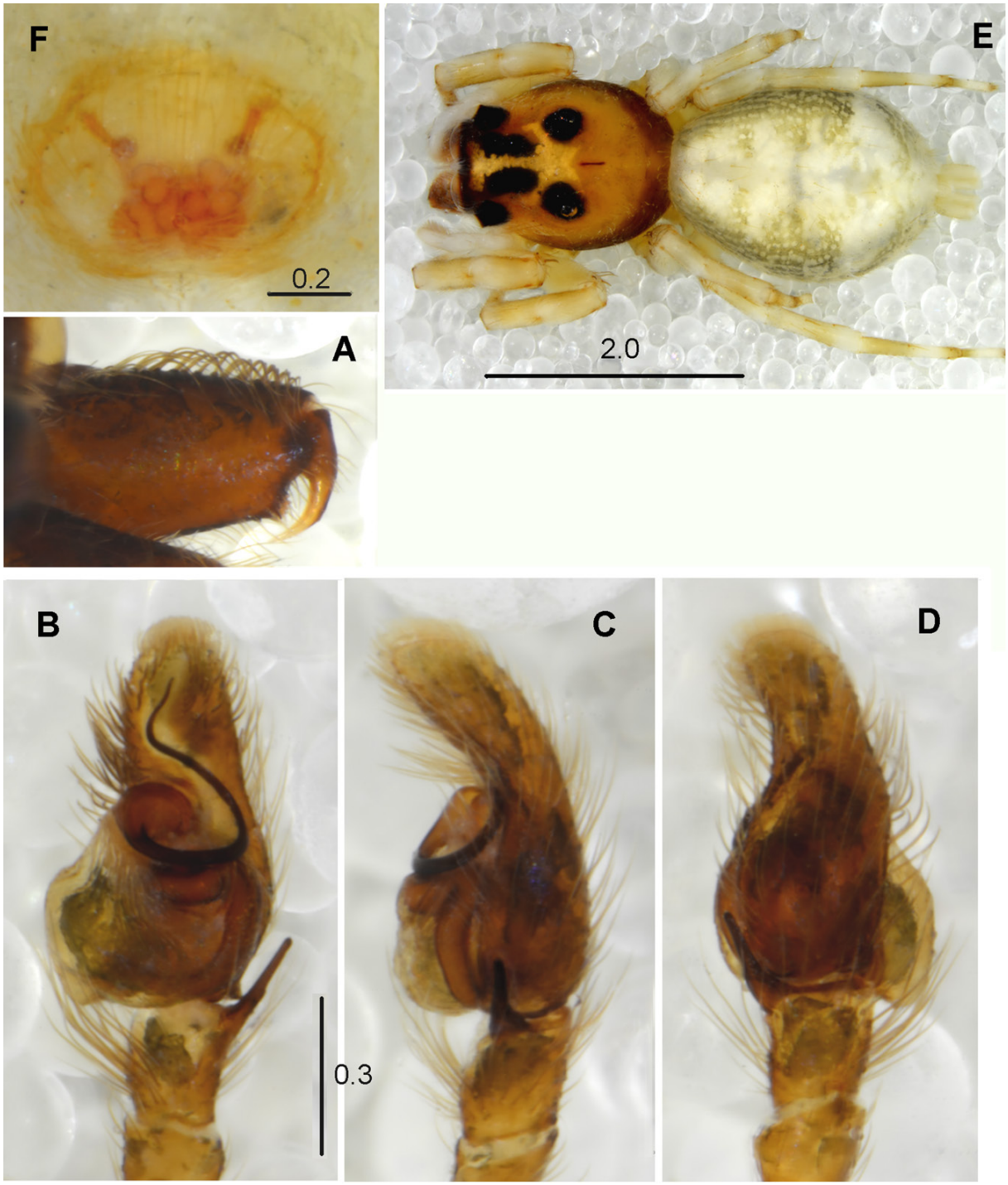

Fig. 41. *Massagris budongo* sp. nov. **A–D**. Paratype, ♂ (ZFMK 2938). **A**. Chelicera, dorsal view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **E–F**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK 2873). **E**. General appearance. **F**. Epigyne.

Palps. As in Figs 41B–D, 42B–D. Cymbium narrow (Fig. 42D), bulb short, embolus thin with single basal loop (Figs 41B, 42B).

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 40E. Similar to male, slightly lighter coloured.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.2, width 1.7, height 1.1. Eye field length 1.3, anterior width 1.2, posterior width 1.1. Abdomen length 2.9, width 2.0.

Carapace. Silver spots formed by translucent guanine crystals, covering eye field.

Abdomen. White with mosaic of grey spots on sides.

Legs. Whitish. Palps also white.

Epigyne. Weakly sclerotized, with two widely separated shallow depressions (Figs 41F, 42E). Internal structure as in Fig. 42F, copulatory openings placed laterally, thin copulatory ducts initially straight, in further part forming several loops, spermathecae compact, multichambered.

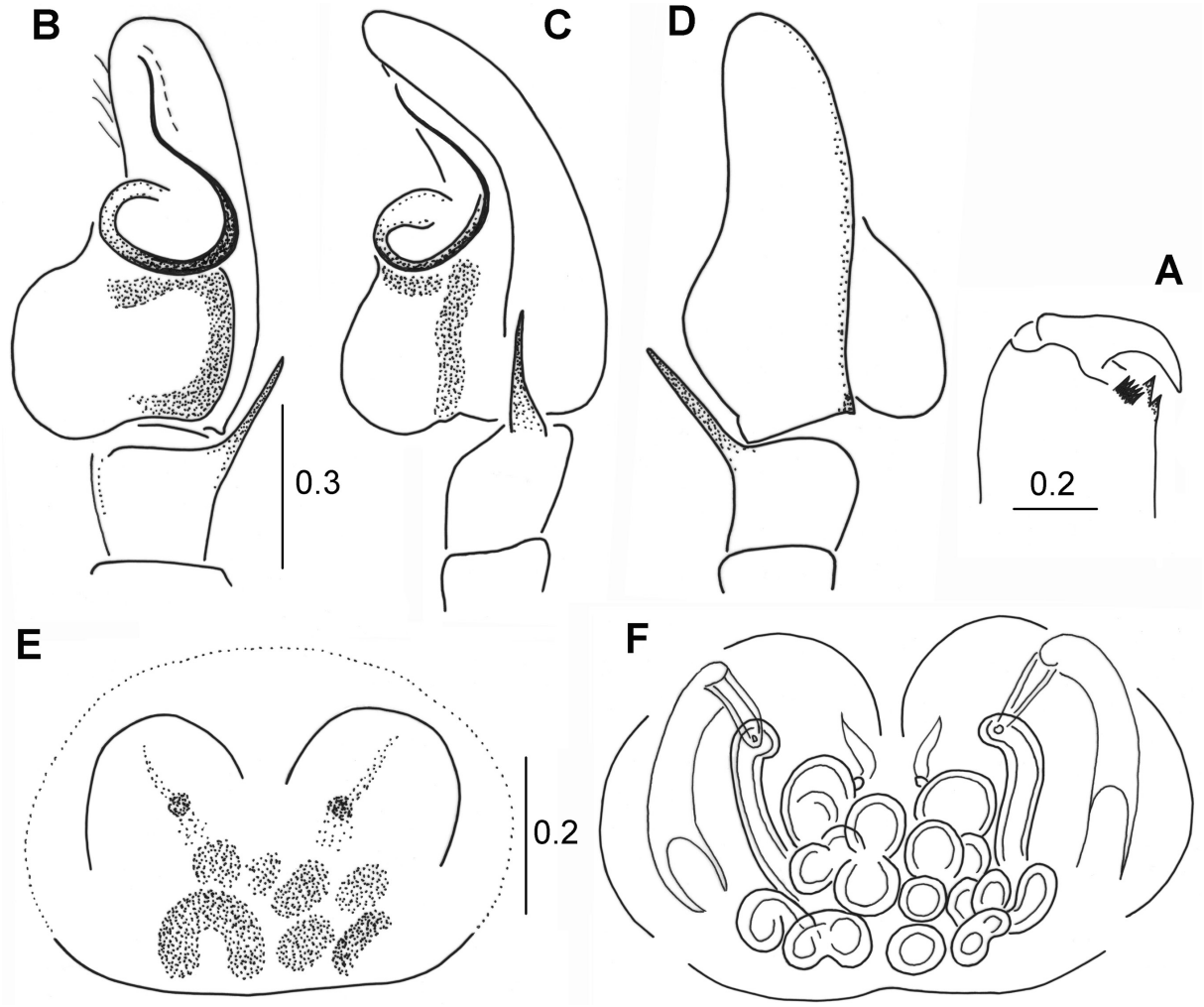

Fig. 42. *Massagris budongo* sp. nov. **A–D**. Paratype, ♂ (ZFMK 2938). **A**. Chelicera, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **E–F**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK 2873). **E**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus *Meleon* Wanless, 1984

Meleon guineensis (Berland & Millot, 1941)
Fig. 43

Linus guineensis Berland & Millot, 1941: 399, fig. 92.

Portia guineensis – Roewer 1965: 14, fig. 12.
Meleon guineensis – Wijesinghe 1994: 59, figs 1–3, 7. — Azarkina & Logunov 2010: 171, figs 28–36, 38–39.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Entebbe; Jun. 1996; FSCA • 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 1 imm.; same locality as for preceding; Jul.–Sep. 2001; FSCA.

Description

For description see Azarkina & Logunov (2010). General appearance of male as in Fig. 43A, palpal organ in Fig. 43B, epigyne as in Fig. 43C.

Distribution

The species was known from Congo, Guinea and Ivory Coast, it is the new record in the fauna of Uganda.

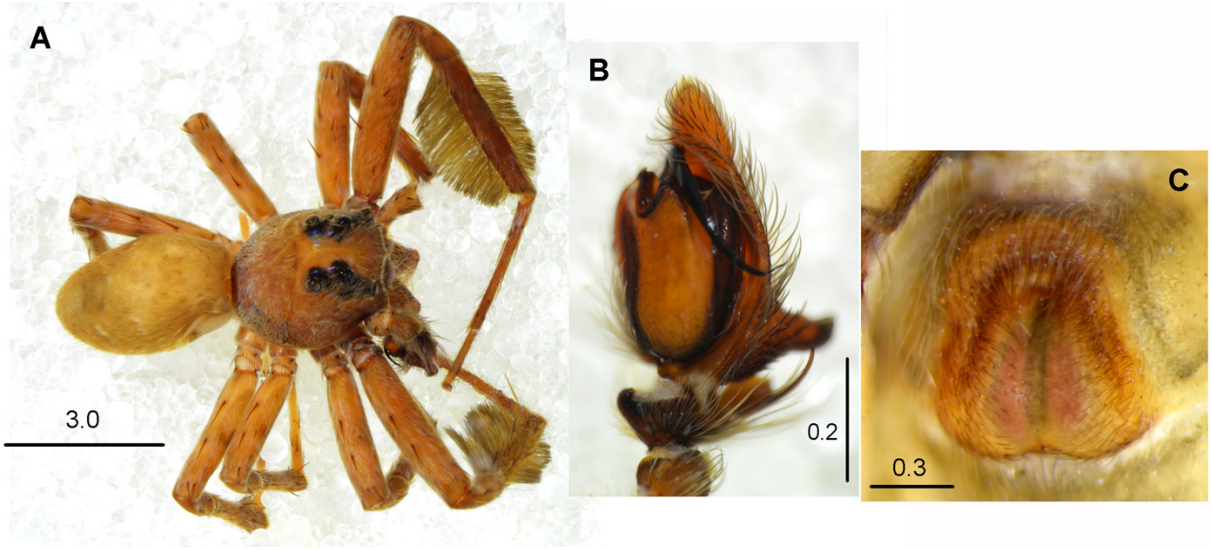

Fig. 43. *Meleon guineensis* (Berland & Millot, 1941). **A–B**. ♂ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **C**. ♀, epigyne (FSCA).

Genus *Menemerus* Simon, 1868

Menemerus bivittatus (Dufour, 1831)

Salticus bivittatus Dufour, 1831: 369, pl. 11 fig. 5.

Menemerus bivittatus – Peckham & Peckham 1886: 292. — Wesołowska 1999: 267, figs 35–47.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Material examined

UGANDA • 2 ♀♀; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; compound walls; Jun.–Jul. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♀; Entebbe; Apr. 1999; FSCA • 1 ♂; FSCA • 1 ♀; Fort Portal; 0°39′ N, 30°17′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♀; Mbarara; 0°36′ S, 30°38′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 2 ♂♂, 2 imm.; Paraa; 2°18′ N, 31°33′ E; Apr. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂, 7 imm.; Mweya; 0°12′ N, 29°53′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Distribution

A pantropical species that is thought to have been introduced onto different continents from Africa (WSC 2023). The nearest known locality comes from Tanzania, this is the first record in Uganda.

Menemerus congoensis Lessert, 1927
Fig. 44A

Menemerus congoensis Lessert, 1927: 430, fig. 17.
Menemerus hypenettes Lawrence, 1928: 259.

Menemerus congoensis – Caporiacco 1949: 486. — Wesołowska 1999: 276, figs 62–77. — Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 68, figs 175–180.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; source of Nile, Jinja; 0°25′ N, 33°12′ E; Aug. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM.

Description

For description see in Wesołowska (1999). Epigyne as in Fig. 44A.

Distribution

Species widely distributed in Africa and known from almost all the countries neighbouring Uganda; however, this is the first record from this country.

Menemerus dubius Berland & Millot, 1941

Menemerus dubius Berland & Millot, 1941: 348, fig. 51a–b.

Menemerus dubius – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2022: 56, fig. 34a–e.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 1–10 Jun. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2894.

Distribution

The species was previously known from Guinea and Ivory Coast; presently, it is recorded in the fauna of Uganda.

Remarks

The specimen is in poor condition; however, the strongly sclerotized epigyne was very well preserved.

Menemerus tropicus Wesołowska, 2007
Fig. 44B–D

Menemerus tropicus Wesołowska, 2007: 522, figs 13–21.

Material examined

UGANDA • 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Entebbe; Apr.–Jun. 2001; FSCA • 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; Apr. 1999 • 6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Jinja; 0°25′ N, 33°12′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

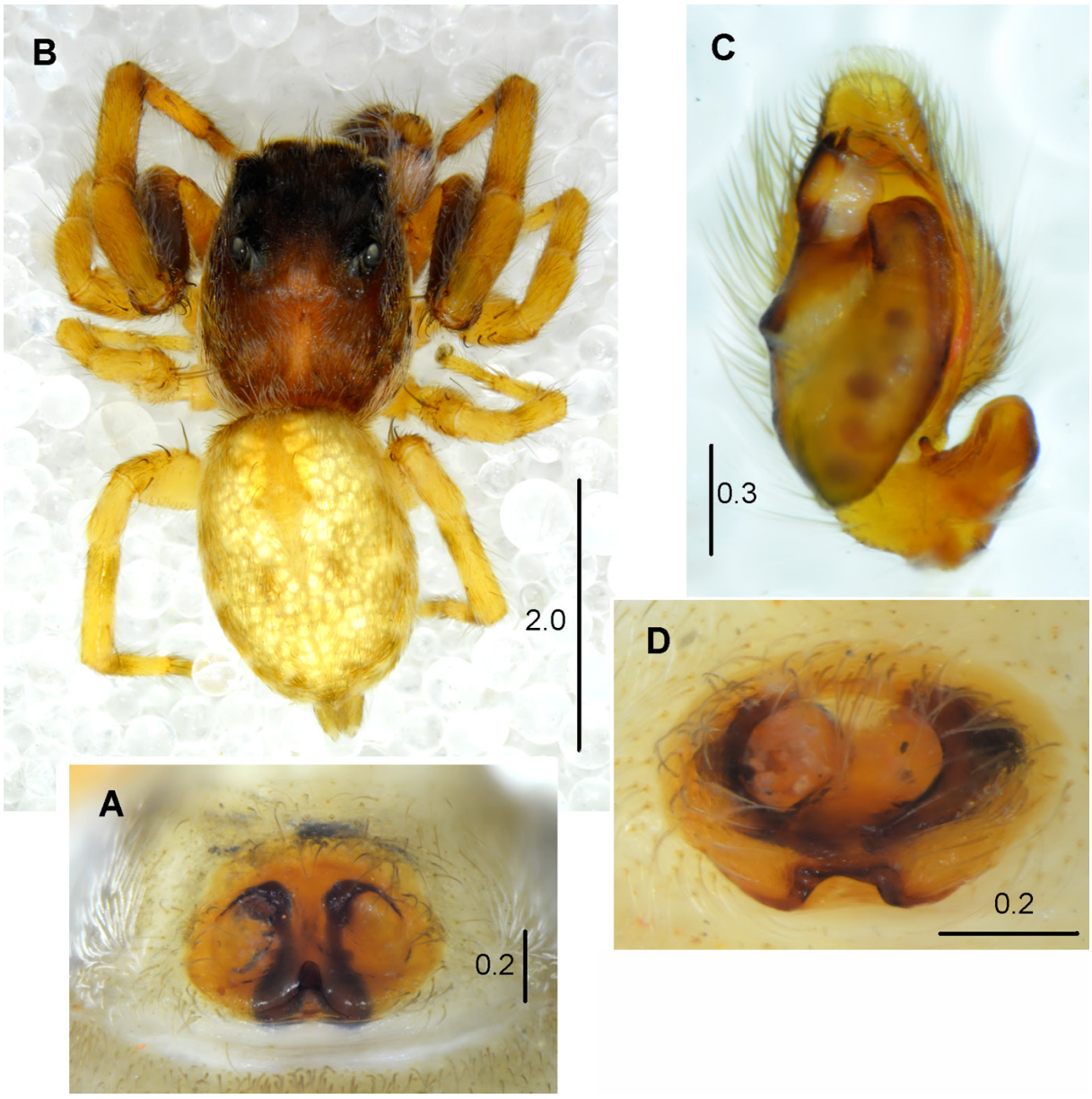

Fig. 44. A. *Menemerus congoensis* Lessert, 1927, ♀, epigyne (NHM). – **B–D**. *Menemerus tropicus* Wesołowska, 2007. **B–C**. ♂ (FSCA). **B**. General appearance. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **D**. ♀, epigyne (FSCA)

Description

For description of this species see Wesołowska (2007). General appearance of male as in Fig. 44B, palpal organ as in Fig. 44C, epigyne in Fig. 44D.

Distribution

Species known from Kenya and Uganda.

Genus *Mexcala* Peckham & Peckham, 1902

Mexcala inopinata sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6275454D-07EF-417E-BA56-BD17BEFBE6DF
Fig. 45

Diagnosis

This species is related to *Mexcala macilenta* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2000. In the newly described species, the male has a large semicircular lobe below the base of the embolus, which is absent in males of *M. macilenta* (compare Fig. 45A with Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: fig. 181). The female has a large oval epigynal depression with the copulatory ducts visible on the sides of the depression, while the depression in females of *M. macilenta* is trapezoidal and the copulatory ducts are visible within this depression.

Etymology

Specific name is Latin, meaning 'unexpected'.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Apr. 1999; FSCA.

Paratypes

UGANDA • 1 ♀; same collection data as for holotype; FSCA • 2 ♀♀; same locality as for holotype; Apr. 2001; FSCA.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.1, width 2.3, height 1.2. Eye field length 1.2, anterior and posterior width 1.5. Abdomen length 3.2, width 1.8.

Carapace. Pear-shaped, black, eye field short.

Abdomen. Black, its anterior edge and posterior two third covered with russet hairs. Sparse black hairs on carapace. Spinnerets black.

Legs. Long, black, bearing black hairs.

Palps. With white scales on cymbium and tibia. Palpal organ as in Fig. 45A–C, tibial apophysis long and thin, its tip bent towards palp (in ventral view); bulb without triangular posterior lobe (present in majority of congeners); at base of embolus large semicircular lobe.

Female

Shape of body and colouration as in male.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.2–3.5, width 2.3–2.4, height 1.2. Eye field length 1.2, anterior and posterior width 1.5. Abdomen length 3.8–4.0, width 1.9–2.1.

Epigyne. With large oval depression (Fig. 45D). Copulatory openings placed laterally, at edges of depression, copulatory ducts running outside depression (Fig. 45E).

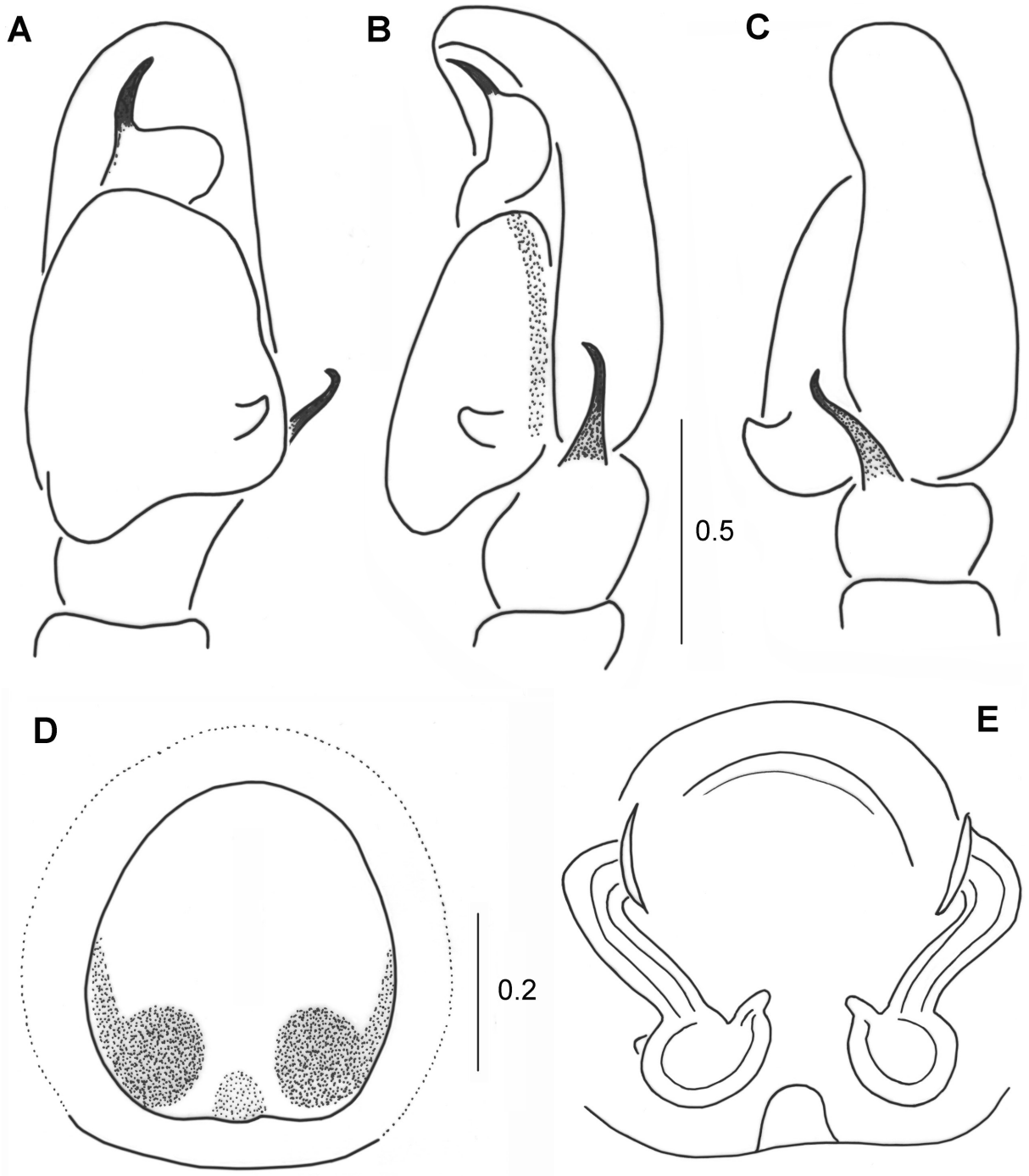

Fig. 45. *Mexcala inopinata* sp. nov. **A–C**. Holotype, ♂ (FSCA). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D–E**. Paratype, ♀ (FSCA). **D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Mexcala synagelese Wesołowska, 2009

Mexcala synagelese Wesołowska, 2009a: 179, figs 104–113.

Material examined

UGANDA • 3 ♂♂, 2 imm.; Paraa; 2°18′ N, 31°33′ E; Apr. 2001; FSCA.

Distribution

Previously species known from Sudan, Angola, Congo, Ivory Coast and Nigeria. It is the first record of this species in Uganda.

Genus *Mikrus* Wesołowska, 2001

Mikrus ugandensis Wesołowska, 2001
Fig. 46

Mikrus ugandensis Wesołowska, 2001: 586, figs 1–7.

Diagnosis of female

The shape of body and colouration as in male; two pairs of round white spots on abdomen. The female may be distinguished by the strongly sclerotized of posterior part of epigyne (Fig. 46B), and the arrangement of copulatory ducts that are parallel to posterior rim of epigyne in their initial part.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Mt Elgon, Mbale, Bublo; *Eucalyptys*; 28 Jul. 2015; K. Vanderhaegen leg.; MRAC 245 141 • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; *Grevillea*; 28 Jul. 2015; MRAC 245 190 • 1 ♂; Entebbe, Botanic Gardens; 0°04′ N, 32°28′ E; in long grass; 12 May 1991; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 211 430 • 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; 0°34′ N, 34°50′ E; grass; 12 Oct. 1987; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 126.

Redescription

Description of male in Wesołowska (2001). General appearance in Fig. 46A. Characteristic white scales on palpal tibia.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.2, width 1.0, height 0.4. Eye field length 0.5, anterior and posterior width 0.6. Abdomen length 1.5, width 1.2. Tiny spider.

Carapace. Dark brown with black eye field, bearing translucent hairs. Mouthparts and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Rounded, dark grey, clothed in greyish hairs, with two pairs of round light spots composed of white scales. Dorsum of abdomen clothed in brown hairs. Spinnerets grey.

Legs. Light brown with darker hairs.

Epigyne. Strongly sclerotized (Fig. 46B–C). Copulatory openings placed laterally, near posterior border; copulatory ducts short, parallel to epigynal border, further directed anteriorly; spermathecae big, globular, thick-walled (Fig. 46D).

Distribution

Known from Kenya and Uganda.

Remarks

The female of this species is described here for the first time.

Remarks

Only one female is available, whose features show close relationship to other thiratoscirtines. However, due to the unusual dentition of chelicerae, we decided to create a new genus for it. This will need confirmation in the future, when males are discovered. The dentition of chelicerae does not reflect all relationships within the Salticidae, but remains a good diagnostic feature for some taxa.

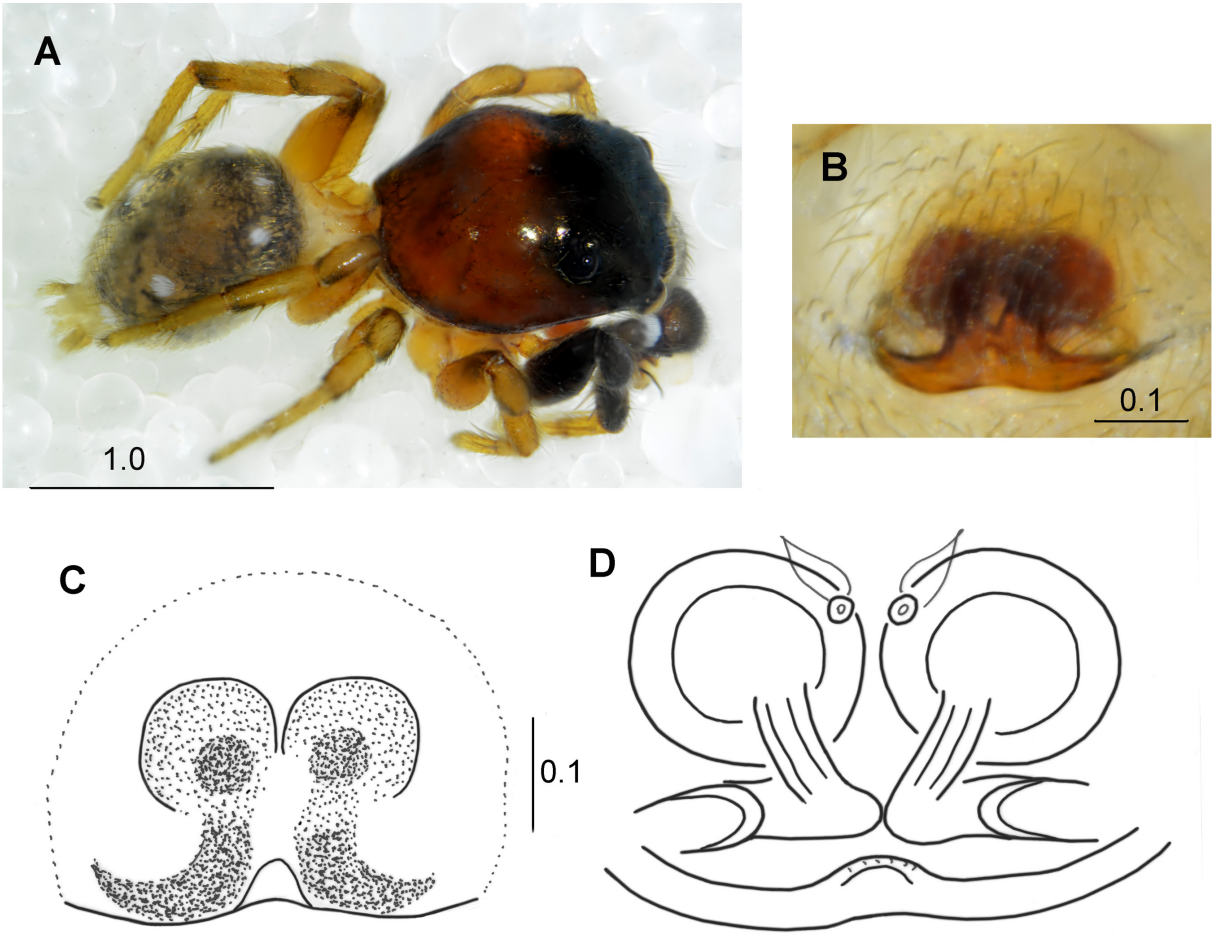

Fig. 46. *Mikrus ugandensis* Wesołowska, 2001. **A**. ♂, general appearance, dorsolateral view (MRAC). **B–D**. ♀ (MRAC 236 126). **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839

Myrmarachne corusca sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:69FCB15C-397C-46C1-AE88-455D99F833B5
Fig. 47

Diagnosis

The female is similar to those of *Myrmarachne hesperia* (Simon, 1887) and *Myrmarachne mussungue* Wanless, 1978 (= *M. evidens*, see below), but can be recognized by its characteristic black colouration and strongly shining, white streaks on abdomen, whereas other species are lighter, without this pattern on abdomen.

Etymology

The name is Latin, meaning 'flashing' and referring to the shiny metallic abdomen.

Material examined

Holotype
UGANDA • ♀; Entebbe; Apr. 2001; FSCA.

Description

Male
Unknown.

Female
General appearance as in Fig. 47A–C, body slender.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.5, width 1.0, height 0.8. Eye field length 1.0, anterior width 0.9, posterior width 1.0. Abdomen length 4.0, width 1.0.

Carapace. Dark brown, bearing long thin transparent hairs, cephalic part higher than thoracic, light patches composed of white hairs in constriction laterally. Mouthparts brown with lighter tips. Chelicerae with six promarginal and five retromarginal teeth. Sternum brown, narrow posteriorly.

Abdomen. Long and thin, black with metallic lustre, white hairs form on sides large triangular spots reaching to dorsum as stripes. White hairs form poorly contrasted light transverse streaks on dorsum. Venter black with weakly sclerotized ventral scutum. Spinnerets black.

Legs. Leg IV longest, coxa black with triangular yellowish spot on ventral surface, trochanter yellowish with black thin streak on external side, femur dark brown with slightly lighter median ring, other segments yellow. Legs I–III yellow. First tibia with three pairs and metatarsus with two pairs of ventral spines.

Epigyne. With paired pouches (Fig. 47D–E), internal structure as in Fig. 47F, inlet part of copulatory ducts very weakly sclerotized.

Remarks

Identifying the females of *Myrmarachne* proves to be extremely difficult, while they have very similar genitalia. The overall appearance is often also of little help as all the myrmarachnines are ant-like spiders. However, this female has such a distinctive habitus that we believe it represents a previously unknown species.

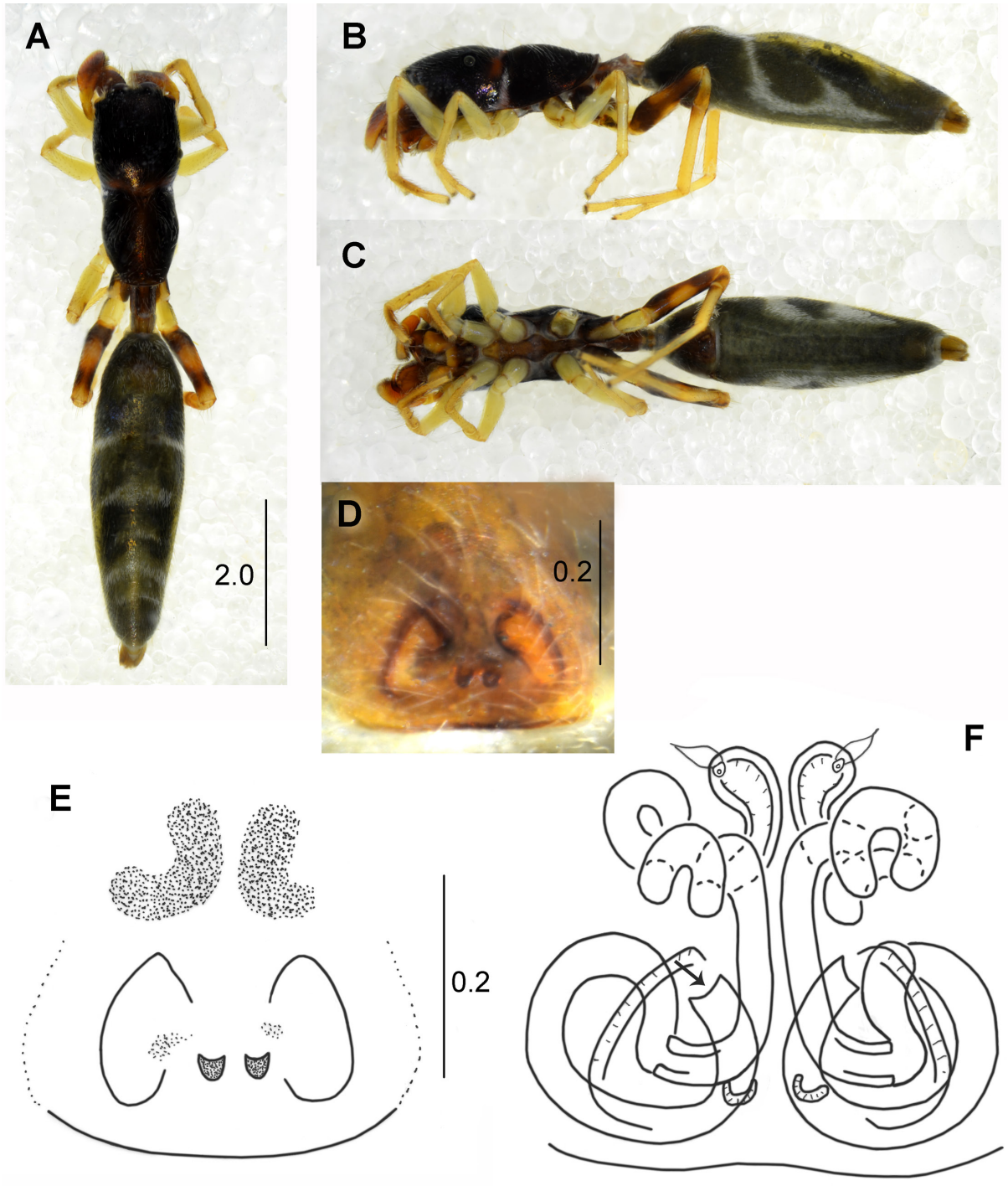

Fig. 47. *Myrmarachne corusca* sp.nov., holotype, ♀ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance, dorsal view. **B**. General appearance, lateral view. **C**. General appearance, ventral view. **D–E**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Myrmarachne elongata Szombathy, 1915

Myrmarachne elongata Szombathy, 1915: 475, fig. 6.

Myrmarachne elongata – Wanless 1978a: 50, figs 25a–f, 26a–h, 27a–i, 28a–i.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2023).

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Rubaga, compound walls; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM.

Distribution

Widespread in Africa.

Myrmarachne evidens Roewer, 1965
Figs 48–49

Myrmarachne evidens Roewer, 1965: 53, fig. 52.
Myrmarachne mussungue Wanless, 1978a: 42, fig. 19d–e, g–j, **syn. nov.**

Myrmarachne evidens – Wanless 1978a: 42, figs 20a, h–i, 21d, f, i, 22a, d.

Diagnosis

The species is similar to *Myrmarachne hesperia* (Simon, 1887) from West Africa. The male can be distinguished by the tibial apophysis, which has a narrow flange (in lateral view), whereas the flange in *M. hesperia* is wide – compare Fig. 49C with Wesołowska & Edwards (2012: fig. 74); in addition, *M. evidens* lacks the ventral scutum on the abdomen, which is present in other species. The female may be recognized by comparatively longer copulatory ducts than *M. hesperia* (cf. Fig. 49E with fig. 76 in Wesołowska & Edwards 2012).

Material examined

UGANDA • 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Entebbe; bush; 1200 m a.s.l.; 26 Feb. 1938; A. Holm leg.; MEU • 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Entebbe, Botanical Gardens; 2 Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 15 Apr. 1995; NHM • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; Jul. 1994; NHM • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 2 Jul. 1988; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 108 • 1 ♂; Jinja; 0°29′ N, 33°8′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♂; Jinja, Bujagali Falls; Aug. 1994; NHM • 1 ♂; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; 0°34′ N, 34°50′ E; harvested maize field; 4 Oct 1997; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 127 • 2 ♂♂; Mpigi distr.; Jul. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Redescription

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 48A–B, body slender.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.9–2.5, width 1.1, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.0–1.1, anterior width 1.0, posterior width 1.1. Abdomen length 2.2–2.6, width 0.8–1.0.

Carapace. Elongate with constriction at the mid-point, dark brown to black, eye field pitted, white hairs between anterior eyes and in fissure, faint transparent hairs on thoracic part. Chelicerae very long, dark

brown, fang with short apophysis, seven long and four short (at base) teeth on promargin distributed full length of chelicera, 6–10 tiny teeth on retromargin (Figs 48C, 49A). Sternum, labium and endites brown.

Abdomen. Elongated, dirty yellowish with two dark brown dorsal scuta (Fig. 48A). Long thin colourless hairs on abdomen. Spinnerets grey.

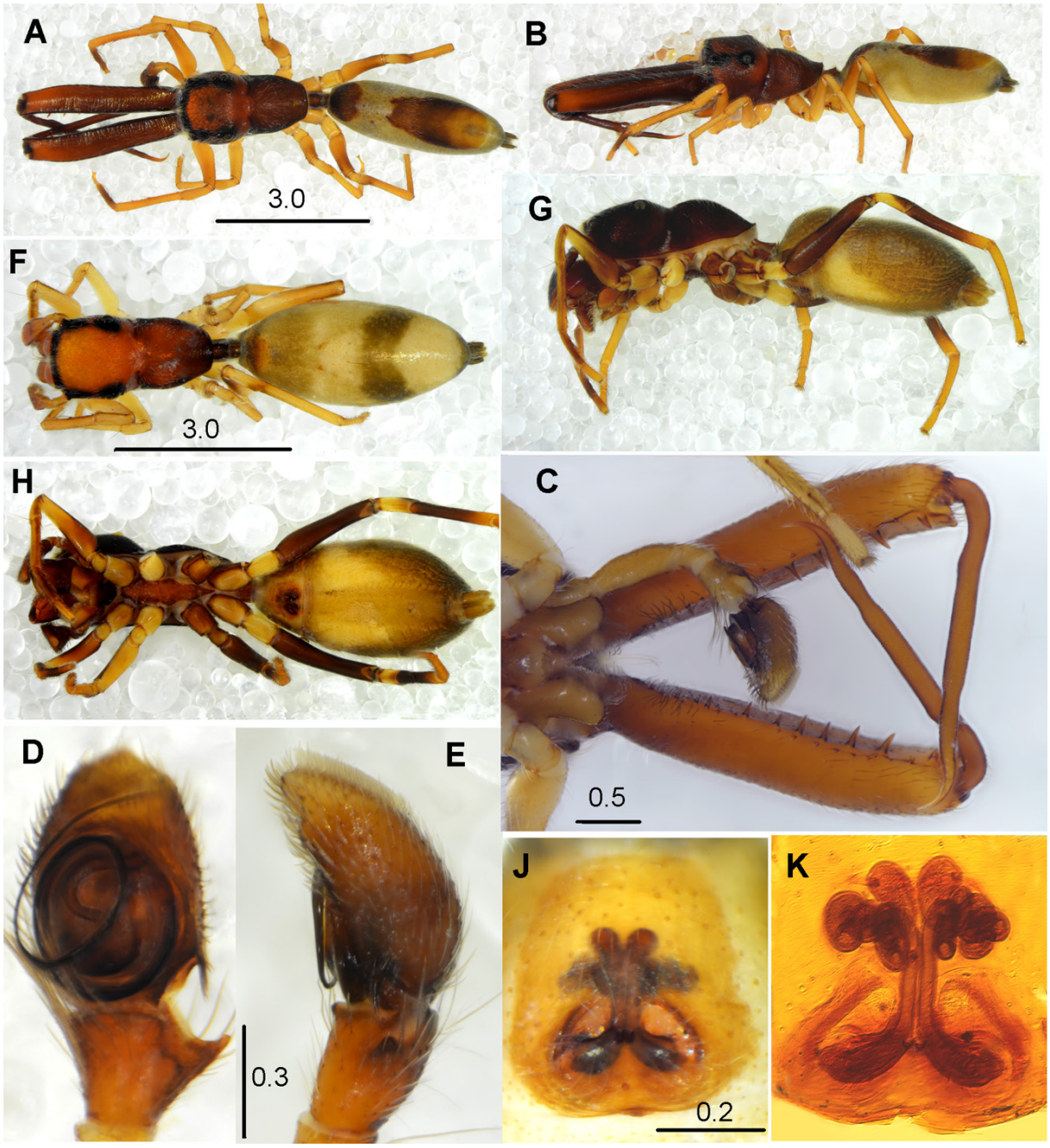

Fig. 48. *Myrmarachne evidens* Roewer, 1965. **A–E**. ♂ (MEU). **A**. General appearance, dorsal view. **B**. General appearance, lateral view. **C**. Chelicerae, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **E**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **F–K**. ♀ (MEU). **F**. General appearance, dorsal view. **G**. General appearance, lateral view. **H**. General appearance, ventral view. **J**. Epigyne. **K**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Legs. Dark yellow with brown femora, metatarsus I dark.

Palps. Brown. Palpal organ as in Figs 48D–E, 49B–C, tibial apophysis sinusoid, with narrow flange (in lateral view), bulb rounded, embolus thin, encircles the bulb twice.

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 48F–H. Similar to male, slightly paler.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.4–2.5, width 1.1, height 0.8–0.9. Eye field length 1.0–1.1, anterior and posterior width 1.1. Abdomen length 2.8–3.2, width 1.2–1.3.

Carapace. Brown, eyes with black rings. Chelicera with seven small teeth on both margins.

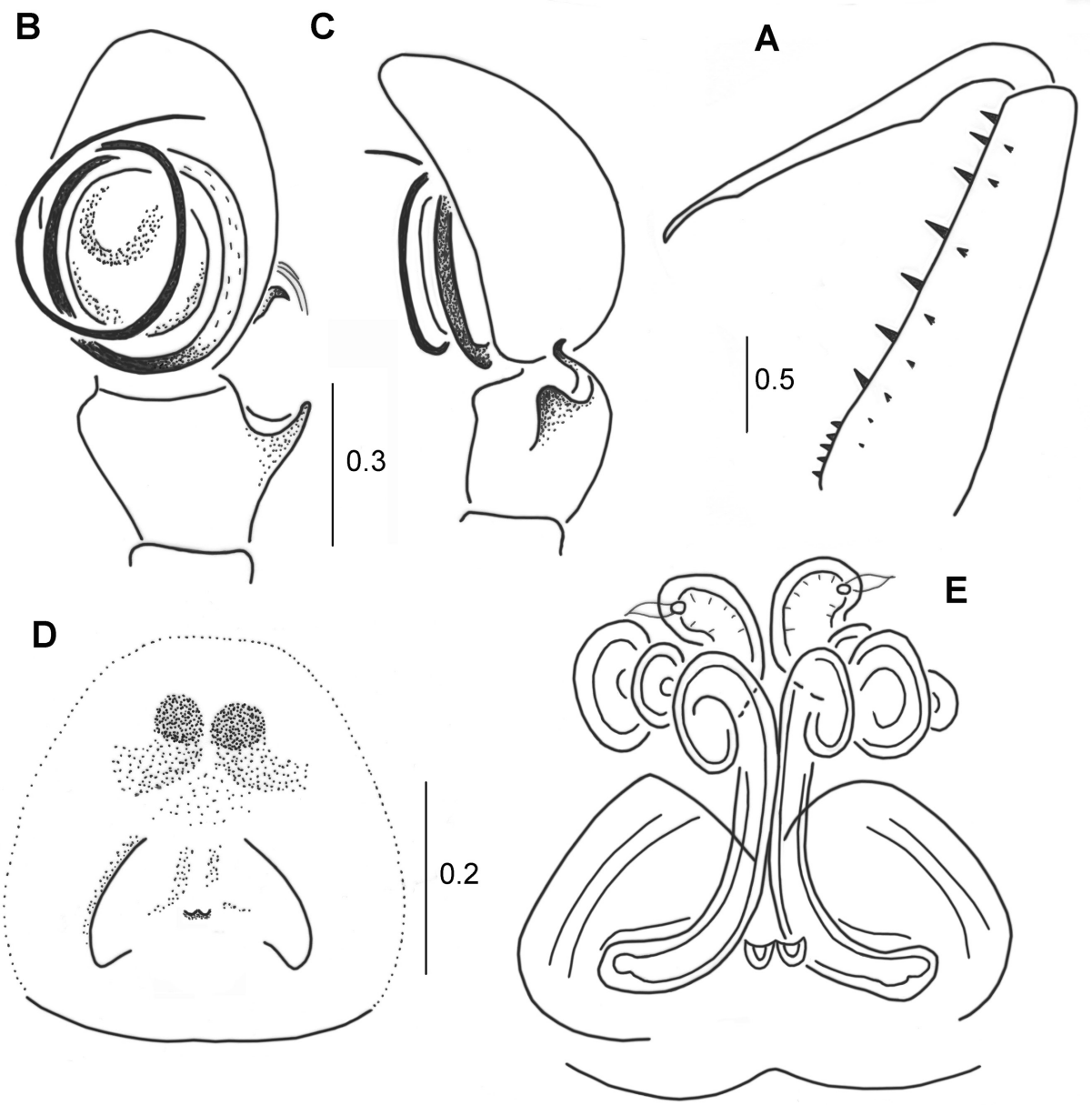

Fig. 49. *Myrmarachne evidens* Roewer, 1965. **A–C**. ♂ (MEU). **A**. Chelicera. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D–E**. ♀ (MEU). **D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Abdomen. Without scuta, yellowish, grey anteriorly, with brown wide streak at two thirds of its length. Venter with broad median grey streak. Spinnerets grey.

Legs. First and second pair yellow, only metatarsus I brown. Leg III and IV with dark brown femora and tibiae, other segments yellowish. Leg IV longest.

Epigyne. With two triangular depressions and pair of very small pockets placed far from posterior epigynal border (Figs 48J, 49D). Internal structure as in Figs 48K, 49E, inlet parts of copulatory ducts very weakly sclerotized, copulatory ducts long, form three loops.

Synonymisation

The two species of *Myrmarachne* were originally described from a single sex, viz. *M. evidens* ♂ and *M. mussungue* ♀. The studied samples contain both sexes together, which suggests that these species names should be synonymized.

Distribution

Previously known from Congo (*M. evidens*) and Angola (*M. mussungue*), this is the first record of the species in Uganda.

Myrmarachne foreli Lessert, 1925
Fig. 50A–C

Myrmarachne foreli Lessert, 1925b: 342, figs 9–10.

Myrmarachne foreli – Wanless 1978a: 85, fig. 53a–l.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Katwe, Kampala; 0°17′ N, 32°34′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Description

For description see Wanless (1978a). General appearance of male as in Fig. 50A, ventral scutum of abdomen in Fig. 50B, palpal organ as in Fig. 50C.

Distribution

Hitherto known from Angola, Botswana, Malawi and South Africa, this is the first record from Uganda and the northernmost locality.

Myrmarachne lawrencei Roewer, 1965

Myrmarachne lawrencei Roewer, 1965: 56, figs 59, 59a.

Myrmarachne lawrencei – Wanless 1978a: 32, figs 10b–d, g, j, 11d, g, j–k, 12c–d, f, i. — Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2008: 28, figs 112–114. — Wesołowska & Wiśniewski 2015: 558, figs 39–43**.**

Material examined

UGANDA • 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Entebbe, Botanical Gardens; 15 Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM • numerous ♂♂, ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Jan. 1996; FSCA • numerous ♂♂, ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Jun. 1999; FSCA • numerous ♂♂, ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Apr. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; Jul. 1994; NHM • 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; 2 Apr. 1995; NHM • 2 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; NHM • numerous ♂♂, ♀♀; Mpigi distr.; Jul. 2001; FSCA.

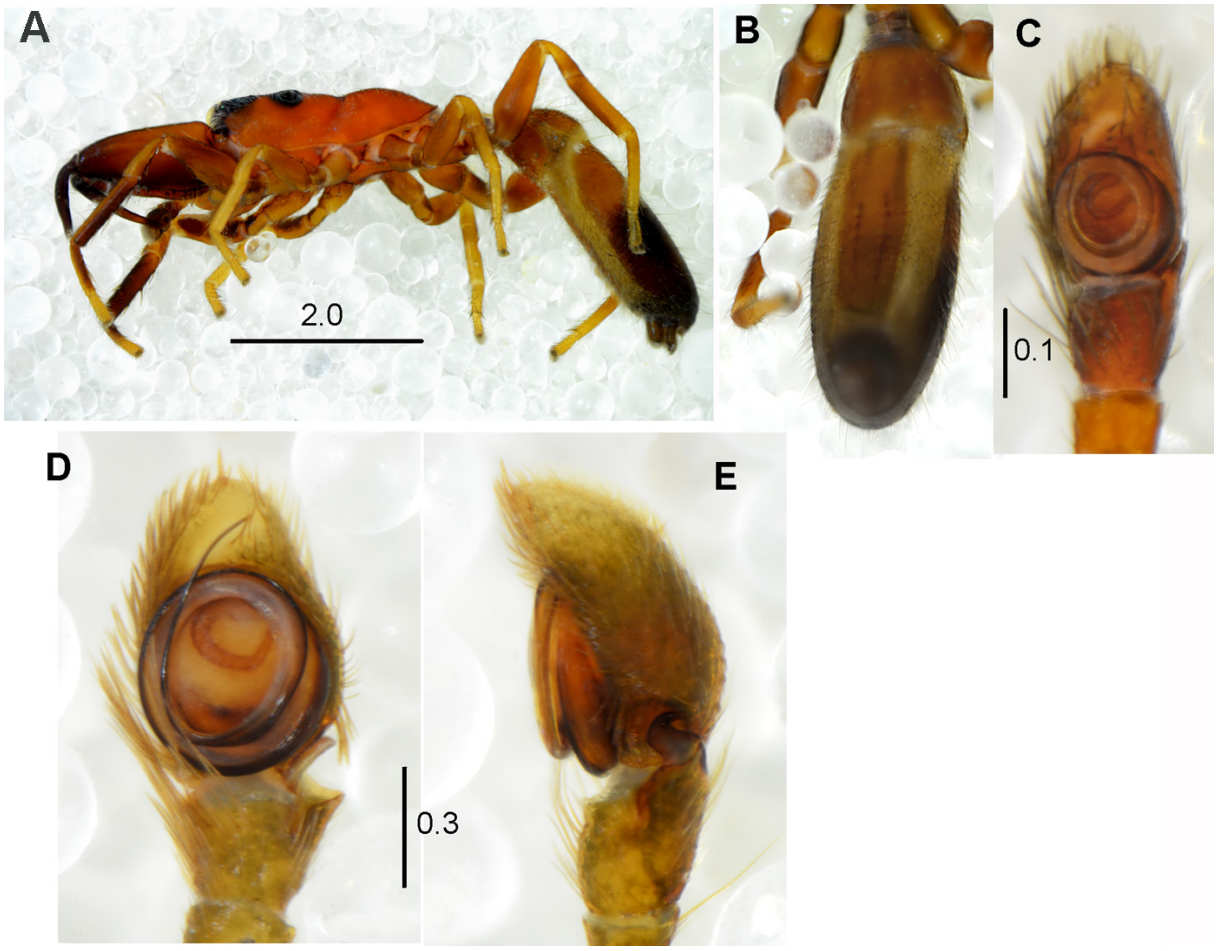

Fig. 50. A–C. *Myrmarachne foreli* Lessert, 1925, ♂ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance, lateral view. **B**. Abdomen, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. – **D–E**. *Myrmarachne lulengana* Roewer, 1965, ♂ (MRAC 236 121). **D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **E**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Distribution

Species widely distributed in Africa, known from Ethiopia, Gabon, Congo, Tanzania and Kenya. It is the first record from Uganda.

Myrmarachne luachimo Wanless, 1978

Fig. 51

Myrmarachne luachimo Wanless, 1978a: 37, figs 14c–e, g, 15b–e, h, 16a–c, g.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; Jun.–Aug. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM.

Redescription

For description of male see Wanless (1978a).

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 51A–B.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.0, width 1.4, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.1, anterior and posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 3.1, width 1.8.

Carapace. Dark brown, clothed in thin colourless hairs, some white hairs and two long trichobotria in constriction. Cephalic and thoracic parts of equal length, thoracic part with large hump. Eye field black, pitted, with metallic shine; thoracic part brown. Sternum light brown, mouthparts darker.

Abdomen. Ovoid, grey, darker posteriorly, covered with faint hairs, venter grey, spinnerets dirty yellow.

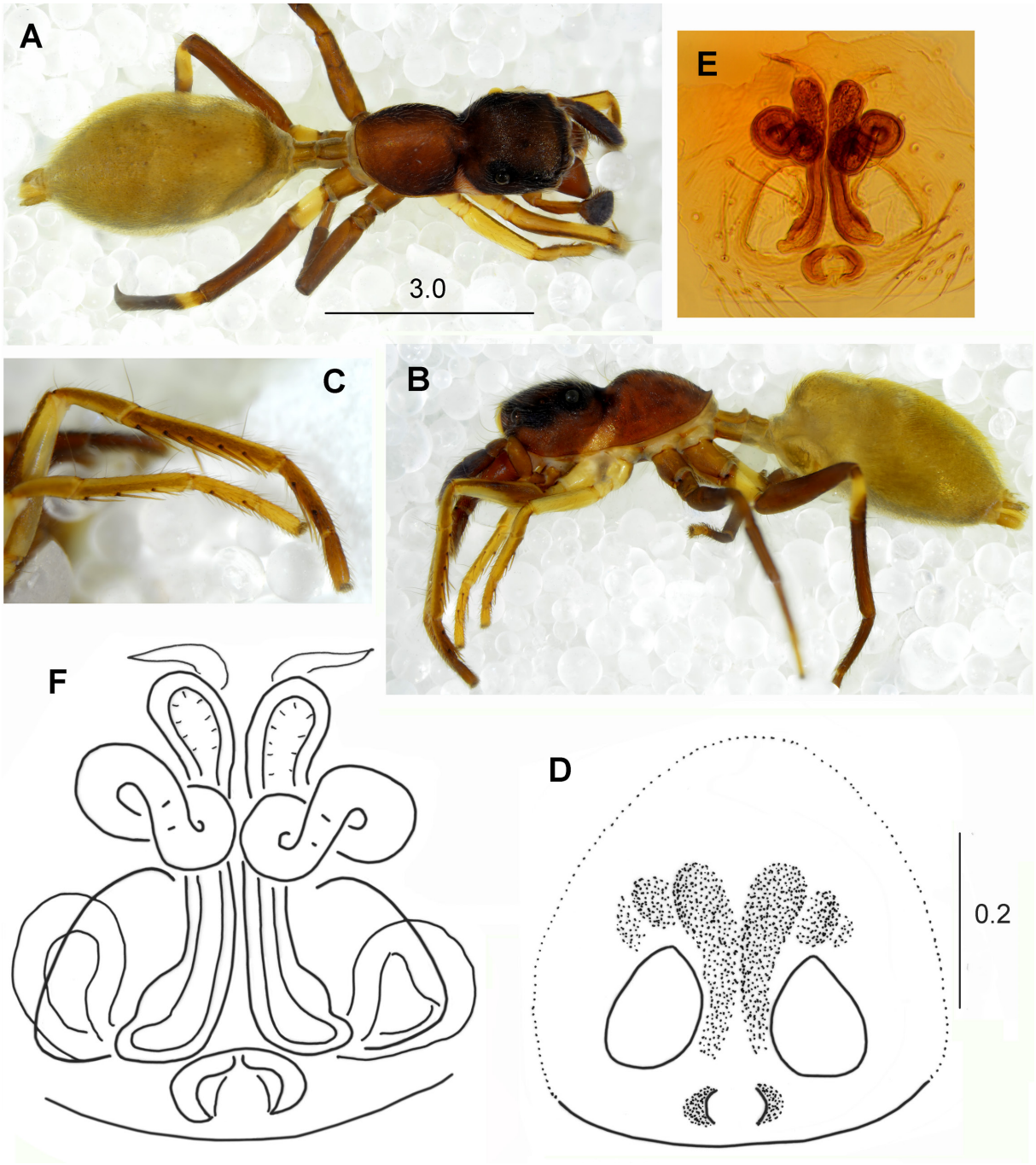

Fig. 51. *Myrmarachne luachimo* Wanless, 1978, ♀ (NHM). **A**. General appearance, dorsal view. **B**. General appearance, lateral view. **C**. First leg. **D**. Epigyne. **E–F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Legs. First pair yellow with brown streak along sides of femur, patella and tibia, metatarsus and tarsus brown, with one pair of ventral spines on patella, five pairs on tibia and two pairs on metatarsus (Fig. 51C). Leg II yellow, brown streak along patella and tibia. Leg III yellow, only tarsus yellow. Leg IV brown, only trochanter and basal part of patella yellow.

Epigyne. Posteriorly with pair of pockets and two oval 'windows' (Fig. 51D). Internal structure as in Fig. 51E–F, copulatory ducts arranged in twisted 'eight'.

Distribution

Previously known only from Angola, this is the first record in Uganda.

Myrmarachne lulengana Roewer, 1965
Fig. 50D–E

Myrmarachne lulengana Roewer, 1965: 50, fig. 42.

Myrmarachne lulengana – Wanless 1978a: 33, figs 12g, j–l, 13a–h. — Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2008: 30, figs 115–119. — Wesołowska & Haddad 2009: 61, figs 115–120.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Bwindi Impenetrable Forest; 1°04′ S, 29°39′ E; forest; 22 Apr. 1992; C. Dewhurst leg.; MRAC 236 121.

Description

For description see Wanless (1978a). Palpal organ as in Fig. 50D–E.

Distribution

Widely distributed in Africa. This is the first record of the species from Uganda.

Myrmarachne marshalli Peckham & Peckham, 1903

Myrmarachne marshalli Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 249, pl. 29 fig. 6.

Myrmarachne marshalli – Wanless 1978a: 67, figs 38–40. — Wesołowska & Cumming 2008: 199, figs 98–106.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2023).

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM.

Distribution

The species is widespread throughout the Afrotropical Region. This is the first record from Uganda.

Myrmarachne militaris Szombathy, 1913

Myrmarachne militaris Szombathy, 1913: 33, 56, fig. 9.
Myrmarachne maerens Lessert, 1925a: 445, figs 23–25.
Myrmarachne paucidentata Berland & Millot, 1941: 408, fig. 98.
Myrmarachne schoutedeni Roewer, 1965: 51, fig. 44.

Myrmarachne militaris – Wanless 1978a: 30, figs 10a, e–f, h–i, 11a–c, e–f, h–i, 12a–b, e, h. — Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2008: 32, figs 120–124.
Myrmarachne maerens – Caporiacco 1940: 855. — Roewer 1965: 41, figs 51, 51a.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Jinja; 0°29′ N, 33°8′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Distribution

The species is widely distributed in equatorial Africa. It is recorded in Uganda for the first time.

Myrmarachne uvira Wanless, 1978

Myrmarachne uvira Wanless, 1978a: 86, fig. 54A–M.

Myrmarachne uvira – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 73, figs 192–195; 2011: 585, figs 121–123. — Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2008: 32, figs 125–129.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; 0°34′ N, 34°50′ E; harvested maize field; 4 Oct. 1997; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 127 A • 1 ♂; Mt Elgon, Mbale, Bubulo; shrubland; 27 Jul. 2015; MRAC 245 168.

Distribution

Widespread throughout the Afrotropical Region, it was known from most of the countries neighbouring with Uganda, but this is the first record from this country.

Genus *Natta* Karsch, 1879

Natta chionogaster (Simon, 1901)

Cyllobelus chionogaster Simon, 1901a: 151.
Cyllobelus australis Peckham & Peckham, 1902: 334.

Cyllobelus chionogaster – Simon 1901b: 541, 549, fig. 665. — Peckham & Peckham 1903: 195, pl. 21 fig. 1.
Cyllobelus australis – Peckham & Peckham 1903: 194, pl. 21 fig. 2.
Natta chionogaster – Wesołowska 1993: 18, figs 1–16.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2023).

Material examined

UGANDA • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Mt Kadam; 01°45′ N, 34°42′ E; 1430 m a.s.l.; stone in a dry stream valley; 3 May 1948; Å. Holm leg.; MEU • 1 ♂; Paraa; 2°18′ N, 31°33′ E; Apr. 2001; FSCA.

Distribution

Widespread in the Afrotropical Region, but this is the first record from Uganda.

Natta horizontalis Karsch, 1879

Natta horizontalis Karsch, 1879: 362.

Natta horizontalis – Wesołowska 1993: 25, figs 22–41.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2023).

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; 0°34′ N, 34°50′ E; grass; 12 Oct.1993; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 094.

Distribution

Widely distributed in Africa, also known from Yemen. It is the first record from Uganda.

Genus *Neaetha* Simon,1885

Neaetha maxima Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011
Fig. 52

Neaetha maxima Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011: 587, figs 124–125, 231.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Katwe, Kampala; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Description

For description of female see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2011), male unknown. General appearance of female as in Fig. 52A, female palp in Fig. 52B, epigyne in Fig. 52C.

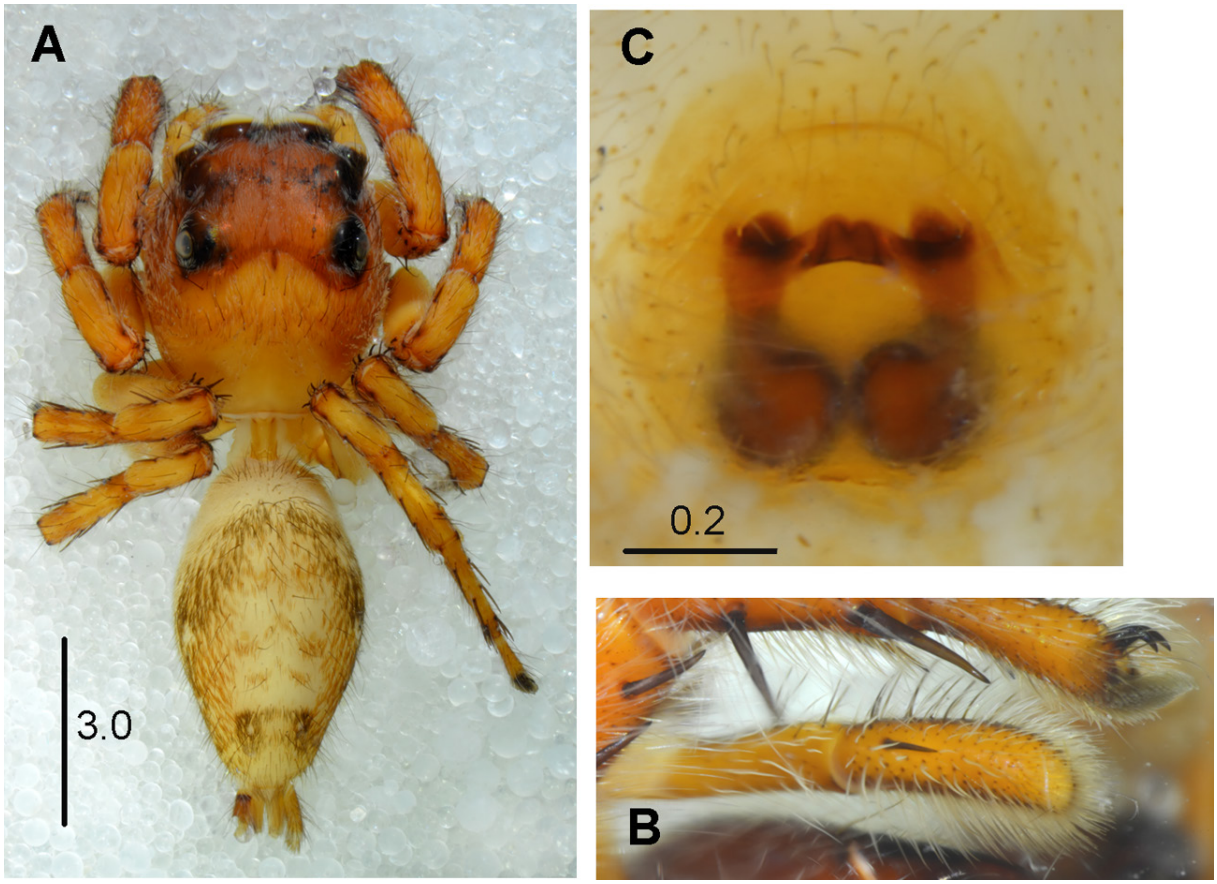

Fig. 52. *Neaetha maxima* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011, ♀ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance, dorsal view. **B**. Palp. **C**. Epigyne.

Distribution

The species was hitherto known from western Africa (Nigeria and Ivory Coast), this is the first record from Uganda and the easternmost locality.

Remarks

The taxonomic position of this species is unclear. The female copulatory organs are very typical of the genus *Neaetha* Simon, 1885. However, *Neaetha maxima* has a retrolateral spine on the tarsus of the palp, which is characteristic for the tiratoscirtines (Fig. 52B). In addition, this species is much larger than all other *Neaetha* spp. (more or less three times as long). Unfortunately, the male of this species remains unknown, and the solution of this taxonomic problem must be postponed until it is found.

Genus *Parajotus* Peckham & Peckham, 1903

Parajotus cinereus Wesołowska, 2004

Parajotus cinereus Wesołowska, 2004: 135, figs 1–10.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 0°43′ N, 30°03′ E; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; G.O. Evans leg.; NHM • 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀, 1 subad. ♂; Entebbe, Botanical Gardens; Jan.–Feb. 1996; FSCA • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 3 subad. ♂♂; same locality as for preceding; Apr. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♀; Kampala; 0°21′ N, 32°35′ E; Jun. 1996; FSCA.

Distribution

The species is known from Congo and Uganda.

Genus *Pellenes* Simon, 1876

Pellenes bulawayoensis Wesołowska, 2000

Pellenes bulawayoensis Wesołowska, 2000: 163, figs 52–56.

Pellenes bulawayoensis – Wesołowska & Cumming 2008: 202, figs 110–112. — Haddad & Wesołowska 2011: 93, figs 106–107, 116–122.

Material examined

UGANDA • 2 ♂♂; Katwe, Kampala; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Distribution

Hitherto the species was found only in southern Africa, namely from Lesotho, South Africa and Zimbabwe. It is the first record from Uganda and the northernmost locality.

Pellenes modicus Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2000
Fig. 53

Pellenes modicus Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2000: 81, figs 215–216.

Pellenes modicus – Haddad & Wesołowska 2011: 97, figs 110–111, 128–132.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Mt Elgon, Swam river [stones among grass]; 17 Feb. 1938; Å. Holm leg.; MEU.

Redescription

Male

Light coloured, hairy spider.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.1, width 1.8, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.2, anterior width 1.3, posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 2.0, width 1.3.

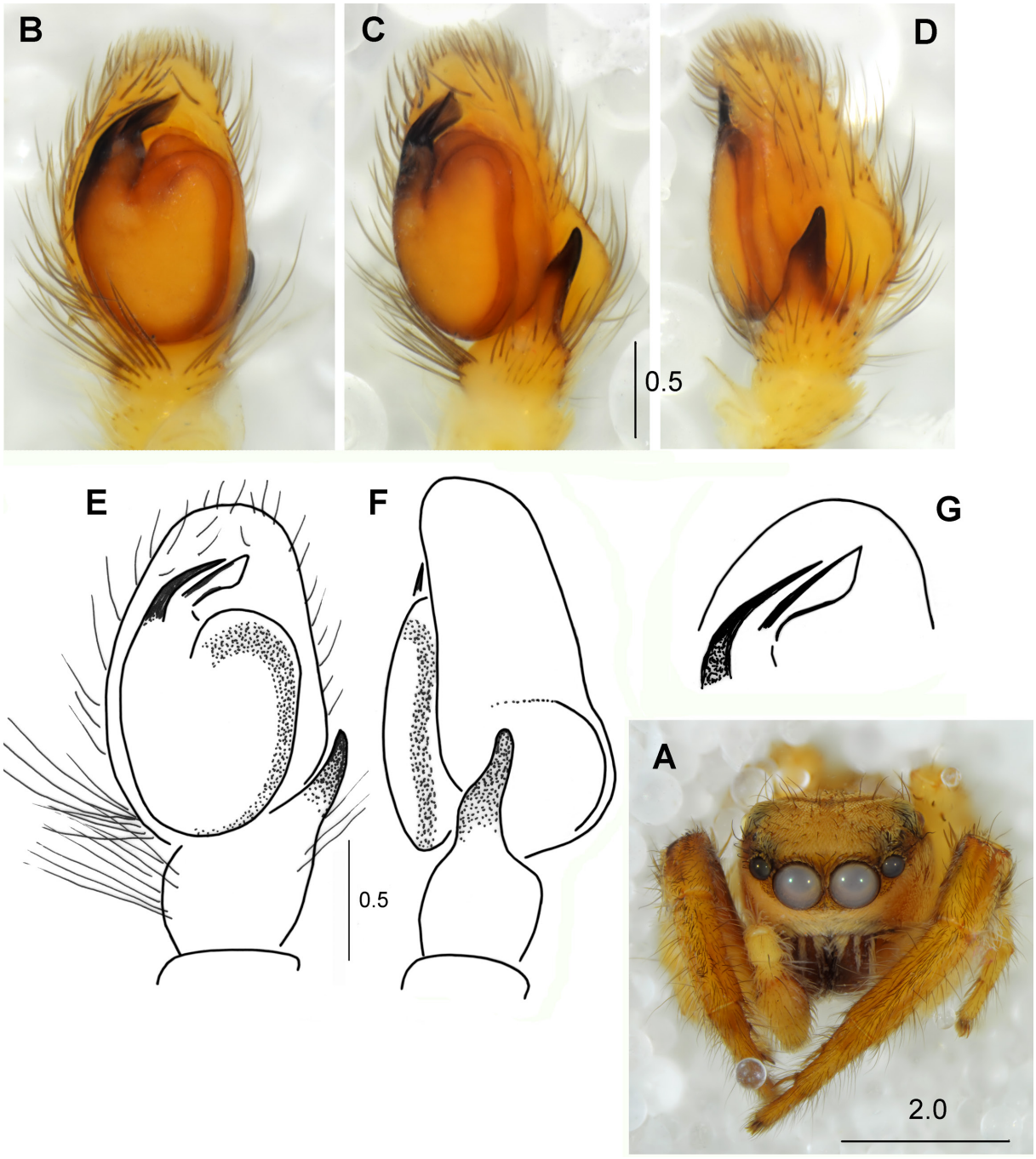

Fig. 53. *Pellenes modicus* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2000, ♂ (MEU). **A**. General appearance, frontal view. **B, E**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **D, F**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **G**. Embolic division.

Carapace. Moderately high, light brown, slightly darker marginally, black in vicinity of eyes. Dorsum covered with dense recumbent scale-like hairs, among them sparse brown bristles. Some white scales at eyes and on carapace slopes. Clypeus clothed in white hairs. Chelicerae dark brown with vertical light stripes formed by white hairs on anterior surfaces (Fig. 53A). Mouthparts and sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, brown with median light serrate belt, covered with dense hairs, venter yellowish. Spinnerets dirty yellow.

Legs. Dark yellow, first pair brownish. Leg hairs and spines brown, tibia I with long dense hairs.

Palps. Yellowish, white hairs on bases of tibia and cymbium. Palpal organ as in Fig. 53B–F, tibial apophysis stout, corresponding to large recess of cymbium.

Description

Female

For description of female see Haddad & Wesołowska (2011).

Distribution

Previously known from Tanzania and South Africa, this is the first record from Uganda.

Pellenes purcelli Lessert, 1915
Fig. 54

Pellenes purcelli Lessert, 1915: 79, pl. 3 fig. 73.

Pellenes purcelli – Prószyński 1984: fig. on p. 103.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Mt Elgon, Swam River; 2000 m a.s.l.; under stones; 17 Feb. 1938; Å. Holm leg.; MEU.

Redescription

Male

Unknown.

Female

Dark coloured, hairy spider.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.1, width 1.5, height 0.7. Eye field length 1.0, anterior width 1.3, posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 2.2, width 1.6. General appearance as in Fig. 54A.

Carapace. Oval, black, clothed in dense dark hairs, long brown bristles on front and sides of eye field. White patch between anterior median eyes. Two white stripes starting between anterior median and lateral eyes and extending to posterior edge of carapace, thin white line on margins of carapace – all formed by small scales. Mouthparts and sternum black. Clypeus covered with white hairs.

Abdomen. Ovoid, blackish with white median streak, band on anterior margin extending on sides, two pairs oblique submarginal spots. Dorsum of abdomen clothed in dense hairs corresponding with background colour. Venter light with two grey streaks. Posterior spinnerets black, anterior dirty yellow.

Legs. First pair black, others brown. Legs bearing dense brown hairs, scarce white scales on femora. Palps dark yellow.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 54B–C, with median septum.

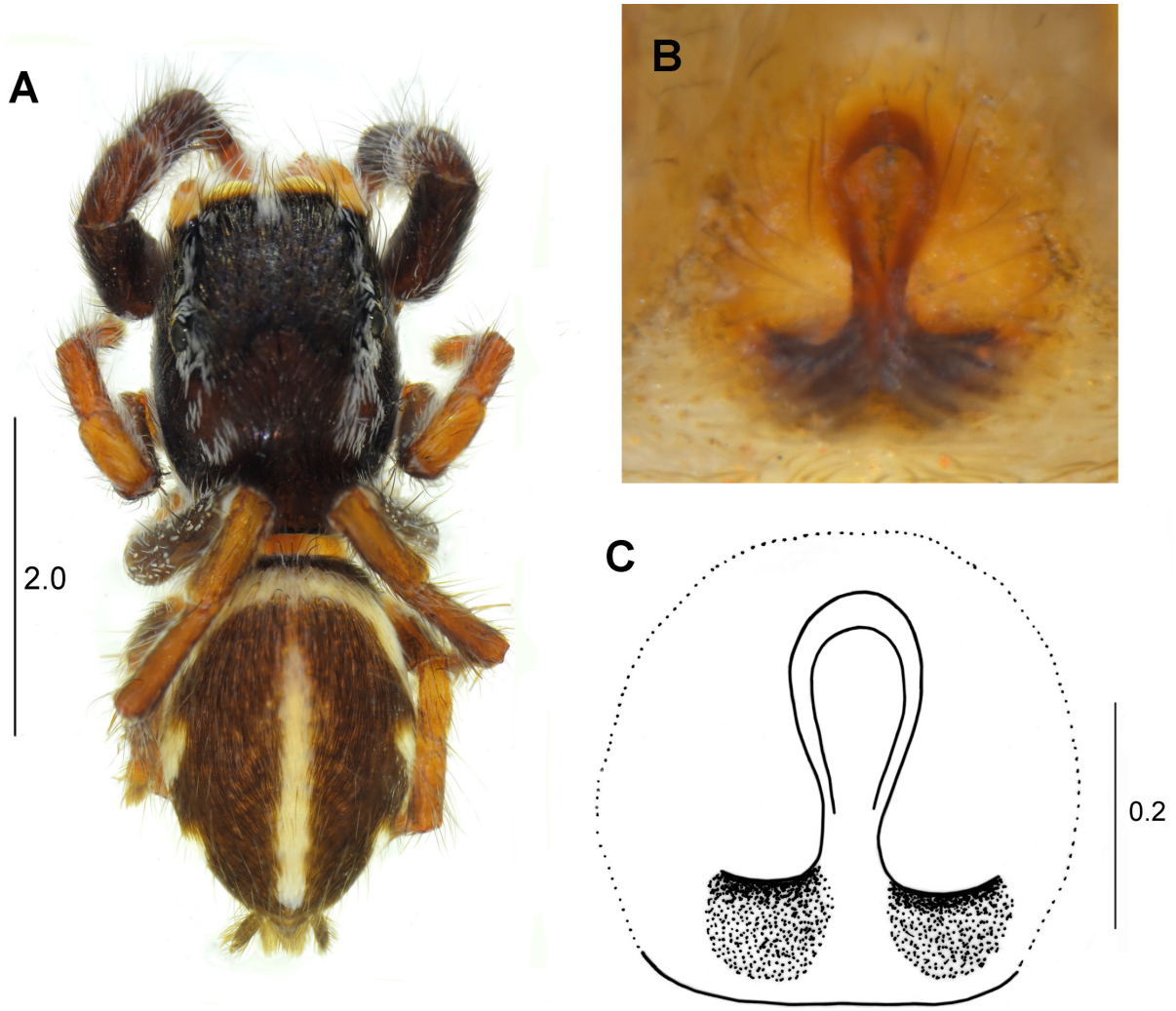

Fig. 54. *Pellenes purcelli* Lessert, 1915, ♀ (MEU). **A**. General appearance. **B–C**. Epigyne.

Distribution

Previously known only from the type locality, Entebbe in Uganda.

Remarks

This species was known only from the holotype, so this is the second known specimen.

Genus *Pellolessertia* Strand, 1929

Pellolessertia castanea (Lessert, 1927)
Fig. 55

Avakubia castanea Lessert, 1927: 442, figs 22–24.

Pellolessertia castanea – Prószyński 1984: fig. on p. 169. — Szűts & Scharff 2005: 364, fig. 4a–e.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; 19–30 Jun. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2899.

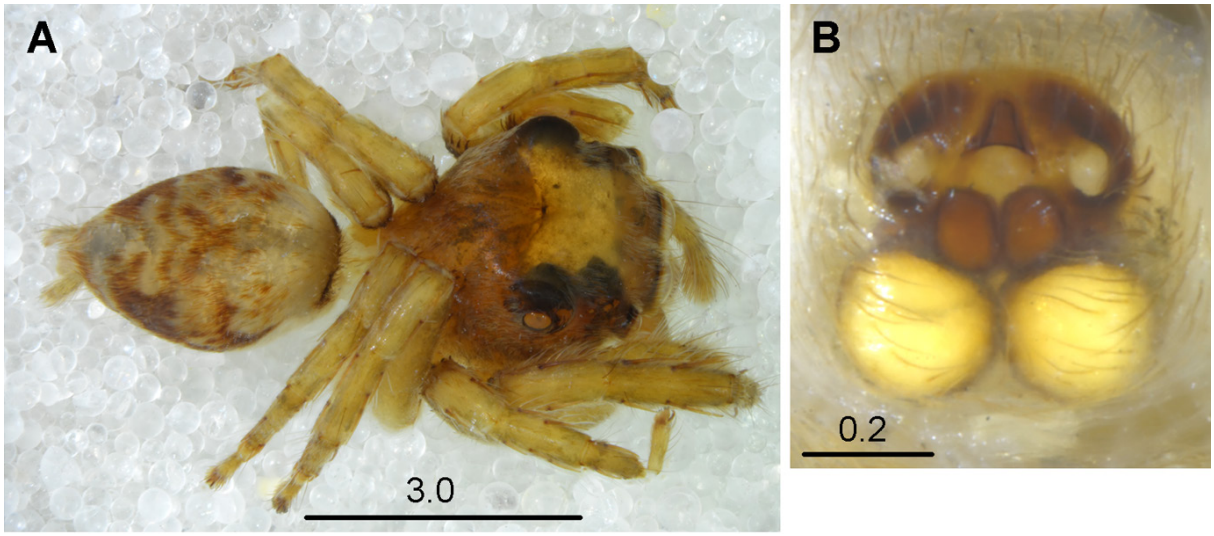

Fig. 55. *Pellolessertia castanea* (Lessert, 1927), ♀ (ZFMK 2899). **A**. General appearance, dorsolateral view. **B**. Epigyne.

Description

For description of male see Szűts & Scharff (2005), for female see Lessert (1927). General appearance of female as in Fig. 55A, epigyne Fig. 55B.

Distribution

The species is known from Congo, Cameroon and Ethiopia, this is the first record from Uganda.

Genus *Phintella* Strand, 1906

Phintella aequipes (Peckham & Peckham, 1903)

Telamonia aequipes Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 188, pl. 19 fig. 3.

Phintella aequipes – Wesołowska & Cumming 2008: 203, figs 113–121.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2023).

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 0°43′ N, 30°03′ E; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; G.O. Evans leg.; NHM • 1 ♀; Mpigi distr., Jul. 2001; FSCA.

Distribution

Widely distributed in Africa. It is the first record of this spider species in Uganda.

Phintella bella sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FAC45A26-26BF-4D7F-9B43-D70109E13A9B
Figs 56–57

Diagnosis

The species may be distinguished by a characteristic striped and silvery shinning abdomen (Fig. 56A, D). The palpal organ is thin with a thick embolus that is broader than in most other species in the genus. The presence of accessory glands connected to the copulatory ducts is characteristic of the female genitalia. Similar glands can only be found in *Phintella lunda* Wesołowska, 2010 and *Phintella incerta* Wesołowska & Russel-Smith, 2000, but these two species have longer copulatory ducts than *Phintella bella* sp. nov.

Etymology

The name of this species is Latin word, meaning 'beautiful', and refers to the silvery shining abdomen characteristic for both sexes.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Entebbe, Botanical Gardens; 0°03′ N, 32°27′ E; Jul. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM.

Paratypes

UGANDA • 8 ♀♀; Entebbe; Apr. 1999; FSCA • 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; Jun. 1996; FSCA • 4 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Apr.–Jul. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♀; Entebbe, Botanical Gardens; 2 Apr. 1995; NHM • 1 ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 5–15 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2997 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 15–25 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 3000 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2881.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 56A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.2, width 2.8, height 1.3. Eye field length 1.5, anterior and posterior width 2.0. Abdomen length 4.3, width 2.4.

Carapace. Oval, dark brown, almost black marginally, eye field black, eyes encircled by fawn scales, numerous short white hairs on thoracic part. Mouthparts brown. Chelicerae long, unidentati (Fig. 57A). Sternum yellow.

Abdomen. Ovoid, dark brown with three longitudinal wide white streaks, mid streak at posterior two-thirds of abdomen. Clothed in hairs matching dark background colour, among them some long bristles. Dorsal surface of abdomen with strong silvery sheen. Venter dark, greyish brown. Spinnerets grey.

Legs. First pair biggest, dark brown, only basis of tibiae and distal segments lighter. Leg II light brown, III and IV dark yellow. Leg hairs and spines brown.

Palp. Light brown, its tibia and base of cymbium covered with white hairs. Palpal tibia long, with single short apophysis, embolus wide at base (Figs 56B–C, 57B–C).

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 56D. Similar to male, slightly lighter coloured.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.7, width 2.1, height 0.9. Eye field length 1.3, anterior and posterior width 1.6. Abdomen length 3.5, width 2.6.

Carapace. Light brown, eyes with black rings.

Abdomen. Pattern as in male, but all three light bands on full length of abdomen. Venter grey, similar as dorsum, shiny.

Legs. Yellowish brown, palps yellow.

Epigyne. With shallow depression (Figs 56E, 57D). Copulatory ducts short, with accessory glands, spermathecae globular (Fig. 57E).

Remarks

The male and female are matched together based on their body shape and colouration. Both sexes have the same very shiny stripped pattern on their abdomen.

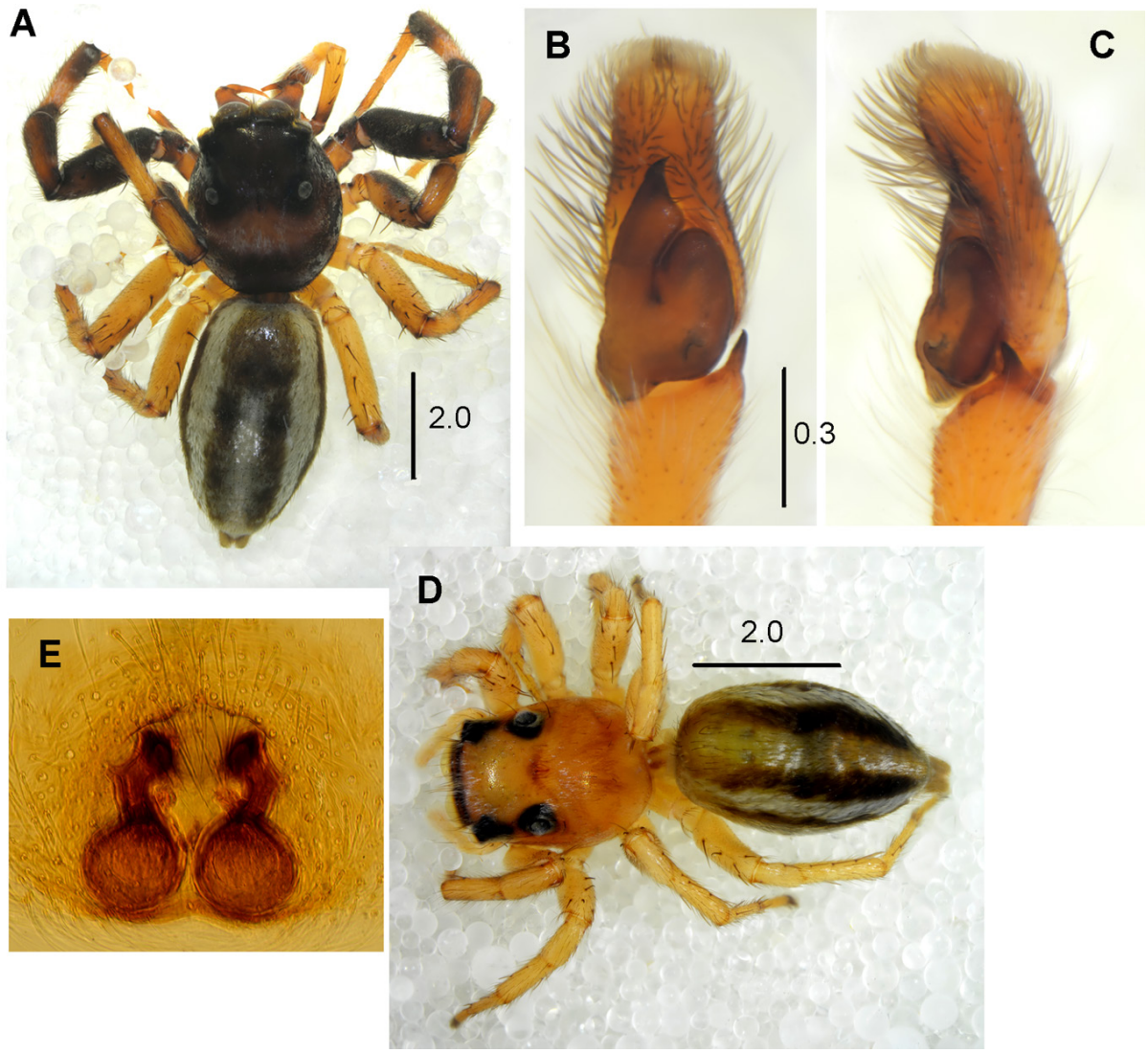

Fig. 56. *Phintella bella* sp. nov. **A–C**. Holotype, ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D–E**. Paratype, ♀ (NHM) **D**. General appearance. **E**. Epigyne.

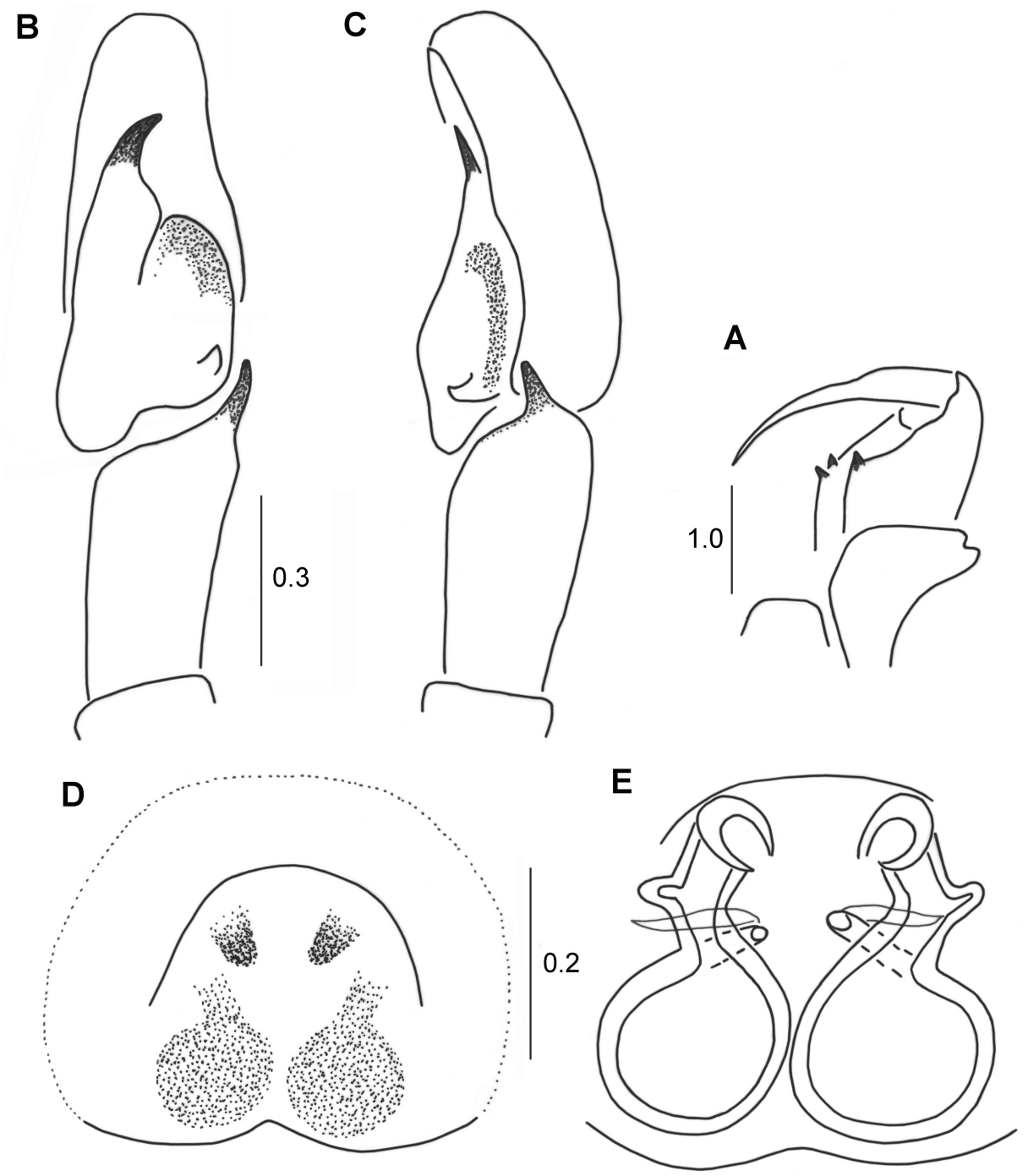

Fig. 57. *Phintella bella* sp. nov. **A–C**. Holotype, ♂ (NHM). **A**. Chelicera. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D–E**. Paratype, ♀ (NHM). **D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Phintella brevis Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2022
Fig. 58

Phintella brevis Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2022: 75, fig. 43.

Diagnosis of female

The female can be distinguished from all congeners by the V-shaped posterior epigynal edge and short copulatory ducts placed in front of large spermathecae.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 5–15 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3014 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2997 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 15–25 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2900 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3000 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2881 • 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; 11–20 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2900 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2913 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 1–10 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 3016.

Redescription

For description of male see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2022).

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.0–2.1, width 1.6–1.7, height 0.9. Eye field length 1.0, anterior and posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 1.7–2.0, width 1.3–1.4.

Carapace. Brown with darker eye field, dirty yellowish median streak on thoracic part. Anteriorly on eye field some white hairs, long bristles near eyes. Mouthparts and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Brownish with indistinct pattern consisting of two pairs of faintly marked rounded lighter patches and a few small marks. Brown hairs on abdominal dorsum. Venter yellowish.

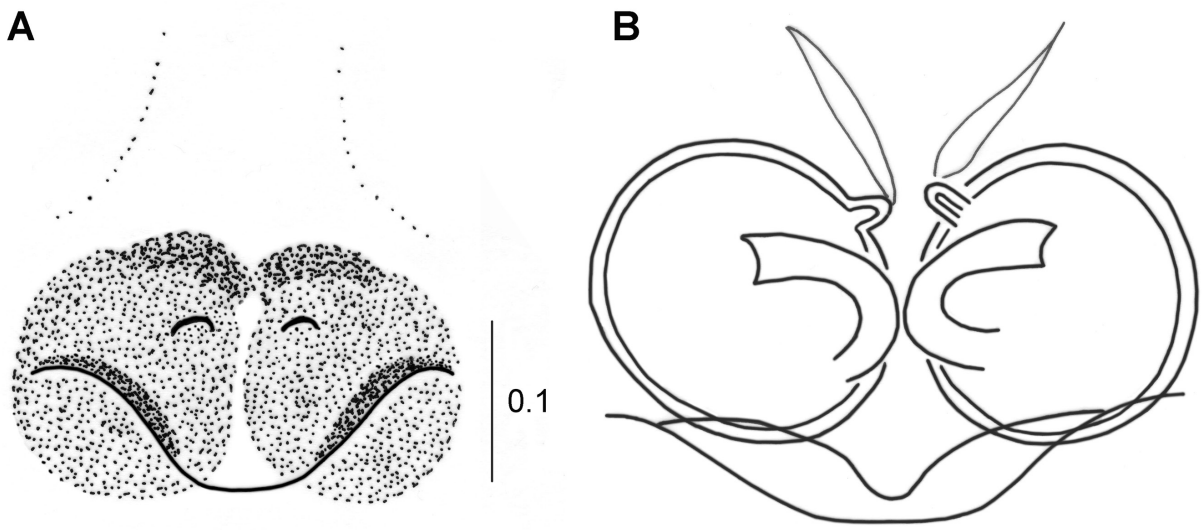

Fig. 58. *Phintella brevis* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2022, ♀ (ZFMK 2900). **A**. Epigyne. **B**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Legs. Yellow bearing transparent hairs and brown spines.

Epigyne. With strongly sclerotized V-shaped posterior border (Fig. 58A). Copulatory ducts short, lying in front of spherical large spermathece (Fig. 58B).

Distribution

Hitherto known only from Ivory Coast, this is the first record of this species from Uganda.

Remarks

The female is described here for the first time.

Phintella chopardi (Berland & Millot, 1941) comb. nov.
Fig. 59

Cosmophasis chopardi Berland & Millot, 1941: 318, fig. 20.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 21–31 Jul. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2884.

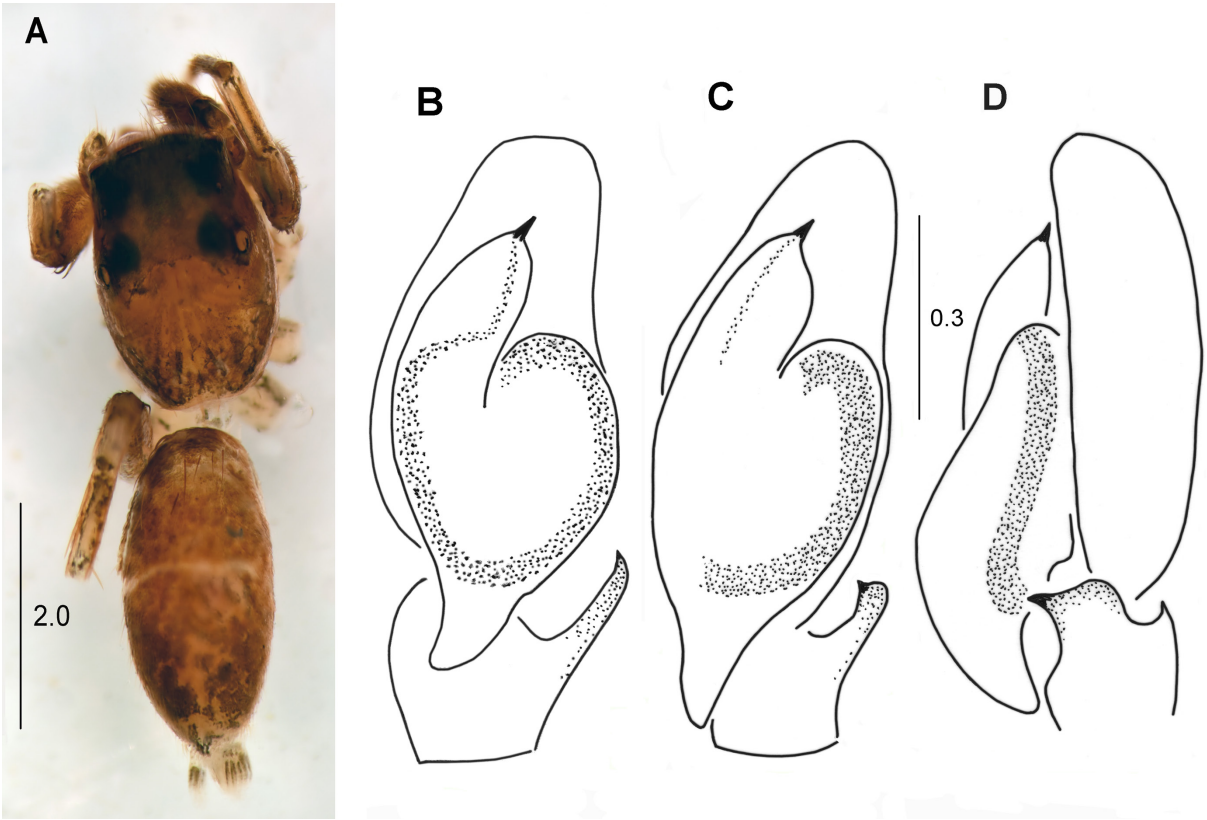

Fig. 59. *Phintella chopardi* (Berland & Millot, 1941), ♂ (ZFMK 2884). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Redescription

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 59A. Specimen in poor condition.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.1, width 1.7, height 0.9. Eye field length 1.0, anterior width 1.2, posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 2.6, width 1.3.

Carapace. Oval, brown, edges darker, anterior part of eye field black. Anterior median eyes framed by white hairs, many short white hairs on eye field, some on slopes of carapace. Mouthparts light brown, sternum tinged by grey. Chelicera unidentati.

Abdomen. Oval, slightly elongated, dark brown with metallic sheen. Thin transverse lighter stripe in middle of abdomen length, traces of second stripe near frontal edge. Dorsum clothed in transparent hairs, some very long big setae on anterior half. Venter dirty yellowish.

Legs. First pair brown, two black lines along dorsal surface of tibia. Two very long spines on femur dorsally. Other legs missing.

Palps. Brownish, slender. Tibial apophysis short and broad (Fig. 59D). Bulb with long posterior lobe, embolus very short (Fig. 59B–C).

Female

Unknown.

Distribution

Hitherto known only from type locality in Ivory Coast, this is the first record of the species in Uganda.

Remarks

The species is significantly different from the type species of the genus *Cosmophasis* Simon, 1901. Moreover, *Cosmophasis* is distributed in Oriental and Australian Regions, and several species reported from Africa are certainly misclassified. Body proportion and palp structure of *Cosmophasis chopardi* are similar to those in the type species of *Phintella* Strand, 1906, and other members of this genus, especially to *Phintella australis* (Simon, 1902) so we transfer this species to the genus *Phintella*.

Phintella globosa Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2022

Phintella globosa Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2022: 77, fig. 44.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 19–30 Jun. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2907.

Distribution

Previously known only from Ivory Coast, this is the first record from Uganda.

Phintella jucunda sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2DF37691-04DC-453F-B251-CCE420CBD122
Fig. 60

Diagnosis

This species has a similar epigyne to that in *Phintella globosa* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2022 but differs by the clearly wider copulatory ducts.

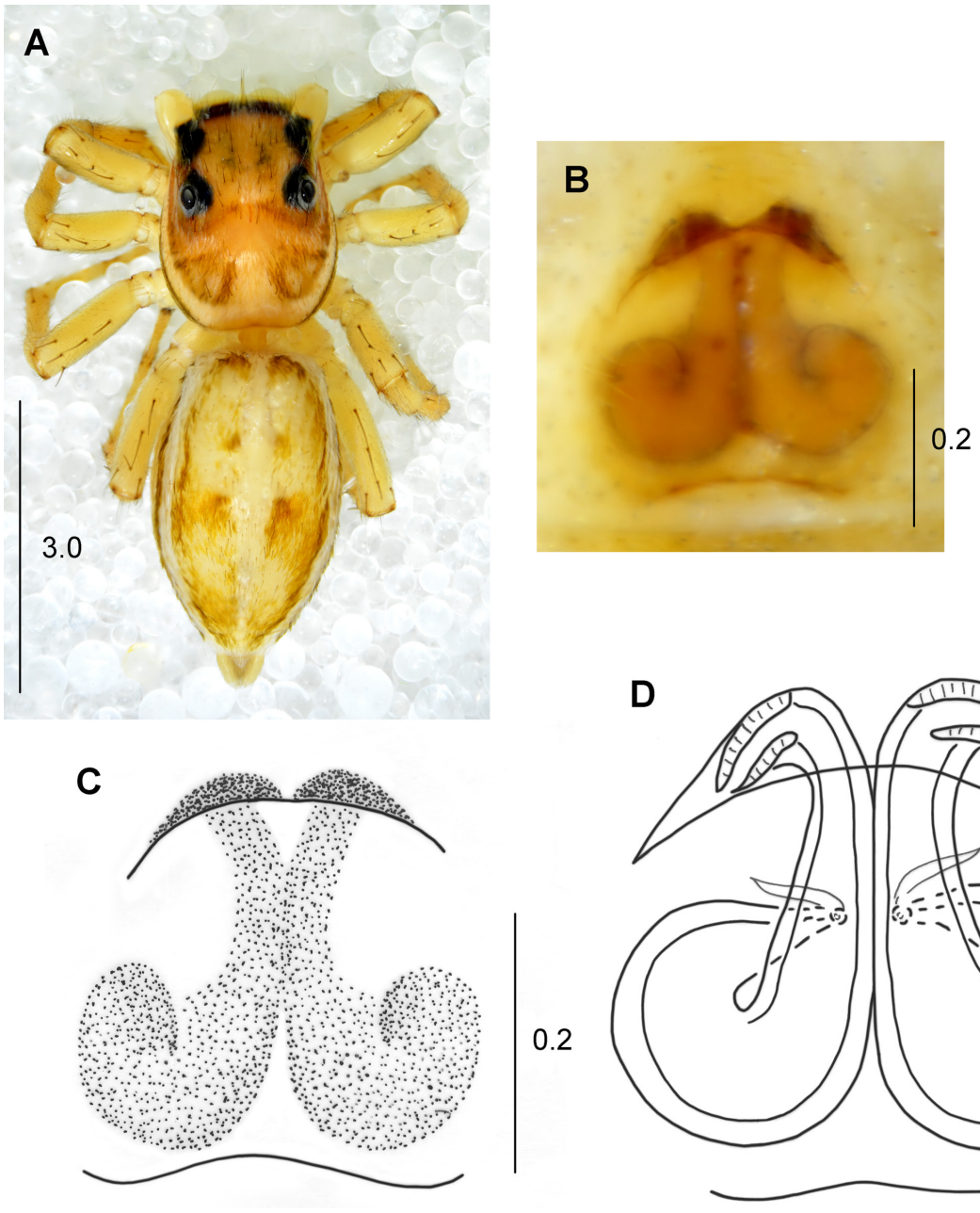

Fig. 60. *Phintella jucunda* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Etymology

The specific name is Latin, meaning ‘delightful’ and it refers to the beautiful colouration of the spider.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♀; Entebbe; Apr. 1999; FSCA.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 60A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.3, width 1.9, height 0.8. Eye field length 1.1, anterior and posterior width 1.5. Abdomen length 3.2, width 2.1.

Carapace. Oval, widest at coxae of legs III, medium height, brownish with black rings surrounded eyes. Eyes on first row encircled by small white scales. Brown hairs form triangular drawings on thoracic part, white hairs and sparse brown bristles on eye field, white streak composed of hairs along lateral and posterior slopes, dark line on carapace border. Sternum and mouthparts yellow, clypeus with mat of white hairs. Chelicerae unidentati, teeth very small.

Abdomen. Ovoid, along sides white streaks framed by brown lines, composed of hairs, dorsum yellow with two pairs of brown patches and light median streak. Venter yellowish with two lines formed by dark dots. Spinnerets light.

Legs. Yellow, leg hairs short brown, spines brown.

Epigyne. As Fig. 60B–C, copulatory openings placed anteriorly, hidden under hood, internal structure simple (Fig. 60D).

Phintella kaptega Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016

Phintella kaptega Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016: 452, figs 58–61, 105.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 11–20 Jul. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2887 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 1–10 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2988 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 5–15 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2933 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3025 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2971 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2908.

Distribution

Previously known only from Kenya, this is the first record from Uganda.

Phintella nilotica sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EF03DDC1-026A-427F-AB91-36773A03C068
Fig. 61

Diagnosis

The male of this species differs from congeners by the shape of the bulb, which has a separated posterior part and long anterior haematodocha, a posterior lobe is absent. The embolus in *Phintella nilotica* sp. nov. is longer than in other species of *Phintella*, slightly similar to that in *Phintella caledoniensis*

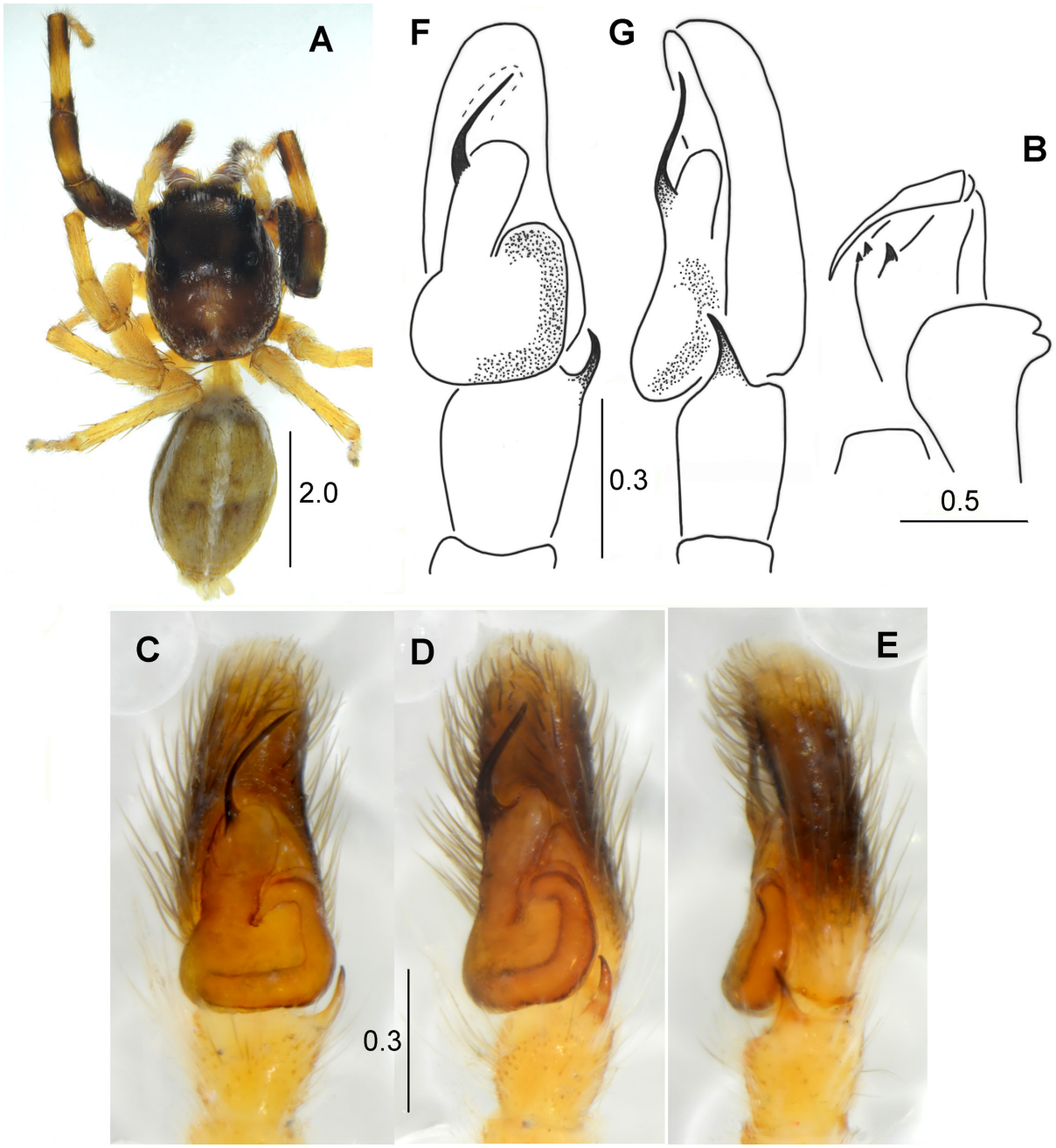

Fig. 61. *Phintella nilotica* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Chelicera. **C, F**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **E, G**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Patoleta, 2009; however, the newly described species can be recognized by a longer bulb (twice as long as the embolus in *Ph. nilotica* vs equally long in the latter species).

Etymology

The name is derived from the Nile River, at which sources this species was found.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; source of Nile, Jinja; 0°25′ N, 33°12′ E; Aug. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM.

Paratype

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Entebbe; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 61A

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.4, width 1.9, height 1.1. Eye field length 1.1, anterior and posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 2.7, width 1.7.

Carapace. Oval, medium height, brown with darker eye field, some white hairs between eyes of first row. White hairs form median belt on thoracic part and streak along carapace edges. Anterior eyes surrounded by fawn scales from bottom. Mouthparts brown, only chewing margins of endites whitish. Chelicerae long, unidentati (Fig. 61B). Sternum yellow.

Abdomen. Oval greyish beige with thin median white streak, same streaks along sides joining on frontal edge. Sparse long brown bristles on dorsum. Venter with wide black strip. Spinnerets yellow.

Legs. First pair generally dark brown, only proximal end of patella, medium of tibia and tarsus yellow. Other legs yellow. Leg hairs and spines brown.

Palp. Yellow with blackish cymbium, white hairs on tip of tibia and base of cymbium. Palpal tibia with single thin apophysis (Fig. 61E, G). Shape of bulb irregular, embolus long, its base positioned near bulb tip, slightly closer to prolateral side (Fig. 61C, F).

Female

Unknown.

Phintellosa gen. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6C26C646-28D8-42C6-A285-1EDCD0F46751

Type species

Maevia comosissima Simon, 1886.

Diagnosis

Phintellosa gen. nov. resembles *Phintella* Strand, 1906 in body form and genitalia structure. The male differs by having an oval cavity on the retrolateral surface of the palpal tibia. The female can be distinguished by the lateral position of copulatory openings that are considerably more distant from each other in comparison to *Phintella*.

Etymology

The name is derived from the name *Phintella* and refers to the similarity of both genera. The gender is feminine.

Description

See species description below.

Composition

The type species only.

Phintellosa comosissima (Simon, 1886) gen. et comb. nov.
Figs 62–64

Maevia comosissima Simon, 1886a: 387.

Telamonia comosissima – Simon 1901b: 540, 547, fig. 656. — Giltay 1935: 4, figs 3–4.

Diagnosis

Colouration of body similar to that in *Phintella bella* sp. nov. The male is distinctive, in having a unique form of the palpal organ with an oval depression below the tibial apophysis. The female can be distinguished by the epigyne with copulatory openings placed laterally under delicate hoods.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 5–15 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2891 • 1 ♀; Kibale Forest; 0°30′ N, 30°24′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Redescription

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 62A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.7, width 2.1, height 1.4. Eye field length 1.4, anterior width 1.9, posterior width 1.7. Abdomen length 3.3, width 1.3.

Carapace. Oval, brown, eyes surrounded by black rings, two oval blackish patches on eye field. Anterior median eyes large, with 'awnings' forming by dense long feather-like fawn hairs. Short brown and greyish hairs on carapace sides. Chelicerae unidentati, teeth small. Mouthparts brown, sternum slightly lighter.

Abdomen. Elongated, narrower than carapace. Abdominal dorsal pattern consists of three yellowish grey and two brown streaks. Thin brown lines on sides, venter grey. Both dorsal and ventral surfaces strongly shining. Spinnerets grey.

Legs. Long. First pair longest and thickest, dark brown, only basal parts of tibia and metatarsus and tarsus yellow. Legs II–IV yellowish. Leg hairs brown, dense on first legs. Long basal spine on dorsum of femora of all legs.

Palp. Yellowish. Palpal structure as in Figs 62B–F, 63A–C. Tibia on dorsoretrolateral side with large oval cavity under short, triangular apophysis (Figs 62D, 63B). Small flag-like membrane accompanying embolus (Fig. 63D).

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 64A

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.4, width 1.6, height 0.9. Eye field length 1.0, anterior and posterior width 1.5. Abdomen length 2.6, width 1.4.

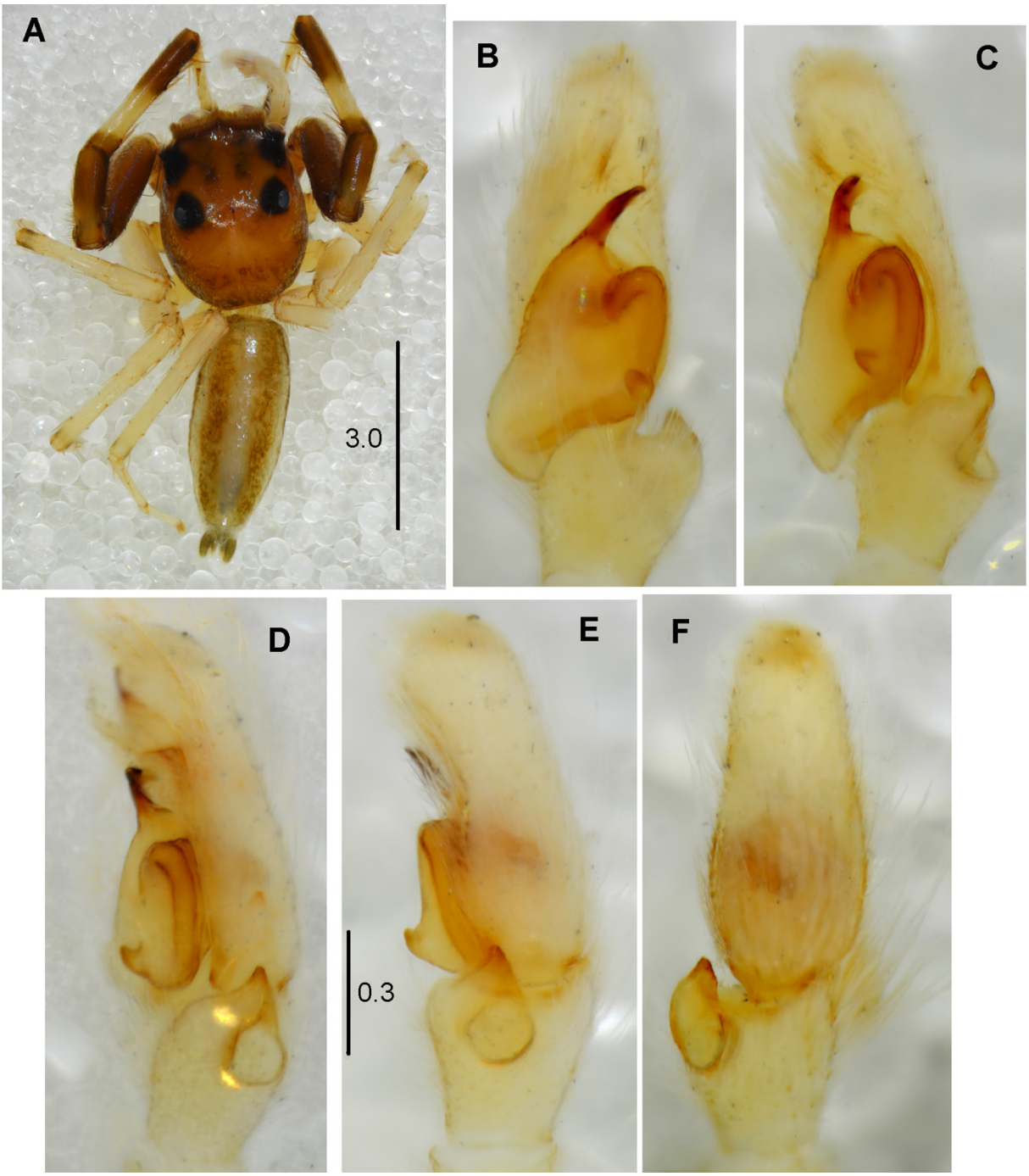

Fig. 62. *Phintellosa comosissima* (Simon, 1886) gen. et comb. nov., ♂ (ZFMK 2891). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C–D**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **E**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **F**. Palpal organ, dorsal view.

Carapace. Oval, flat, light brown, eyes with black rings. Some bristles on anterior part of eye field, anterior eyes encircled by fawn scales. Clypeus with light hairs. Mouthparts light brown, sternum yellow. Chelicerae unidentati, teeth small.

Abdomen. Slightly elongated, yellowish brown with two longitudinal blackish streaks, dark lines along sides, venter yellowish with two lines composed of dark dots. Dorsum of abdomen shining, with sparse brown bristles. Spinnerets black.

Legs. Yellow with brown hairs and spines. Long basal spine on dorsum of femora of all legs.

Epigyne. Weakly sclerotized with copulatory openings placed laterally, hidden under hoods (Fig. 64B–C). Internal structure as in Fig. 64D.

Distribution

Previously known from Angola only, this is the first record from Uganda. The type locality is Lãndana (Cacongo), which presently is a city of the Angolan exclave, in the Cabinda Province. The information in literature that this species occurs in Congo refers only to the historical administrative divisions.

Remarks

The species is unlike the type species of the genus *Telamonia* Thorell, 1887. Moreover, the members of *Telamonia* are distributed in the Oriental region. The body shape of the male and the structure of the palp are somewhat similar to those of *Phintella*, but it has a unique tibia with an oval cavity below the apophysis and it differs in the presence of a membrane accompanying the embolus, so we have created a new genus for this species. The female is described here for the first time. The male and female are matched together based on body shape and colouration. Both sexes have a long proximal spine on the dorsum of the femora. This pairing needs to be confirmed in future studies when new material becomes available.

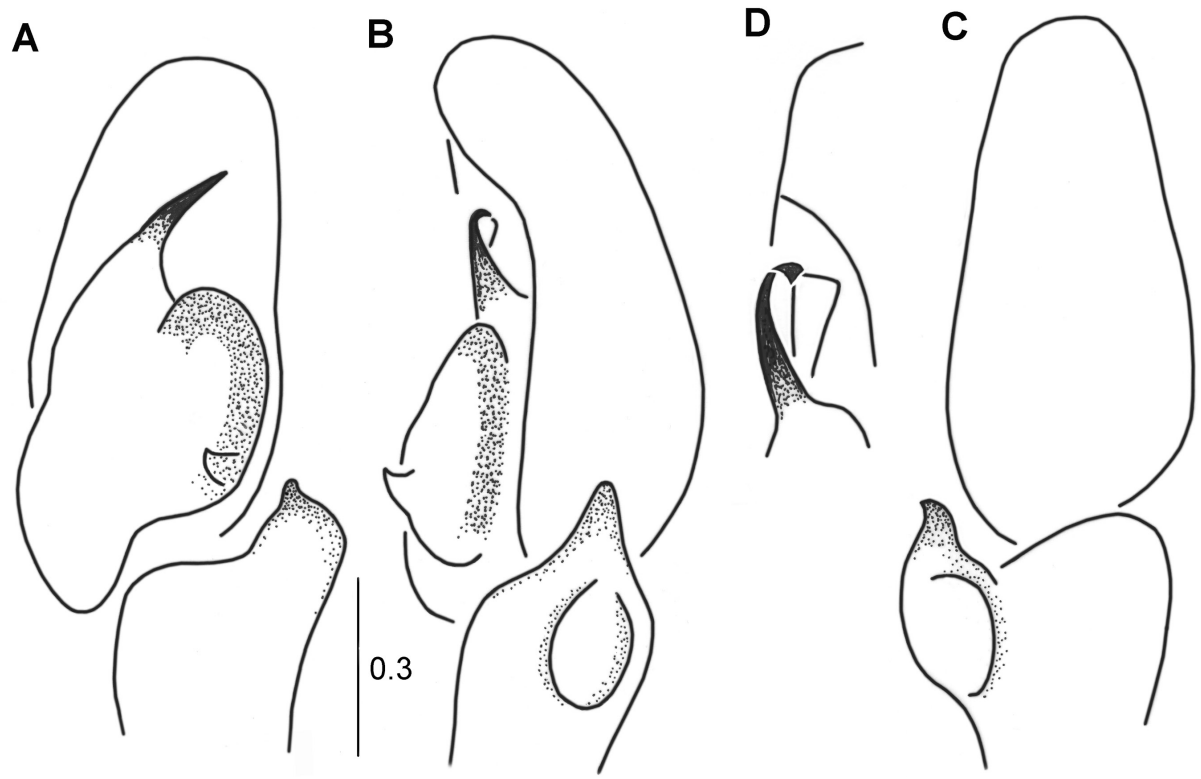

Fig. 63. *Phintellosa comosissima* (Simon, 1886) gen. et comb. nov., ♂ (ZFMK 2891). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **D**. Embolic division, retrolateral view.

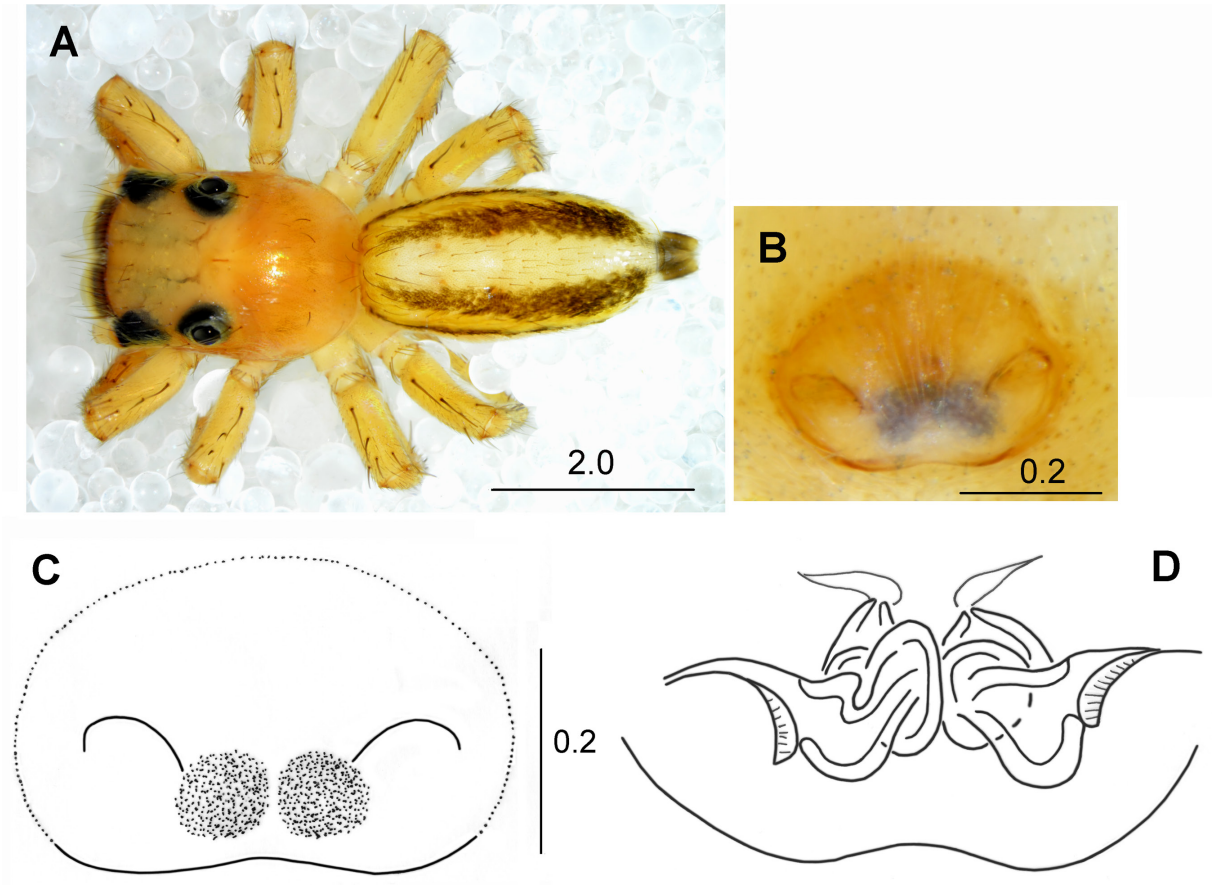

Fig. 64. *Phintellosa comosissima* (Simon, 1886) gen. et comb. nov., ♀ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus *Phlegra* Simon, 1876

Phlegra nuda Próchniewicz & Hęciak, 1994

Phlegra nuda Próchniewicz & Hęciak, 1994: 37, fig. 6a–f.

Phlegra nuda – Logunov & Azarkina 2006: 735, figs 30–40. — Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2008: 40, figs 154–157. — Wesołowska & Cumming 2011: 90, figs 53–58.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 1 imm.; Kampala; 0°18’ N, 32°34′ E, Jun. 2001; FSCA.

Distribution

Species known from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Phlegra touba Logunov & Azarkina, 2006

Phlegra touba Logunov & Azarkina, 2006: 741, figs 58–71.

Phlegra touba – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 591, figs 140–142.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; 0°34′ N, 34°50′ E; harvested maize field; 4 May 1997; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 116 A.

Distribution

Hitherto known from western Africa, this is the first record from Uganda.

Remarks

The female is similar to that of *Phlegra bresnieri* (Lucas, 1846), but differs in the absence of light streaks on the abdomen.

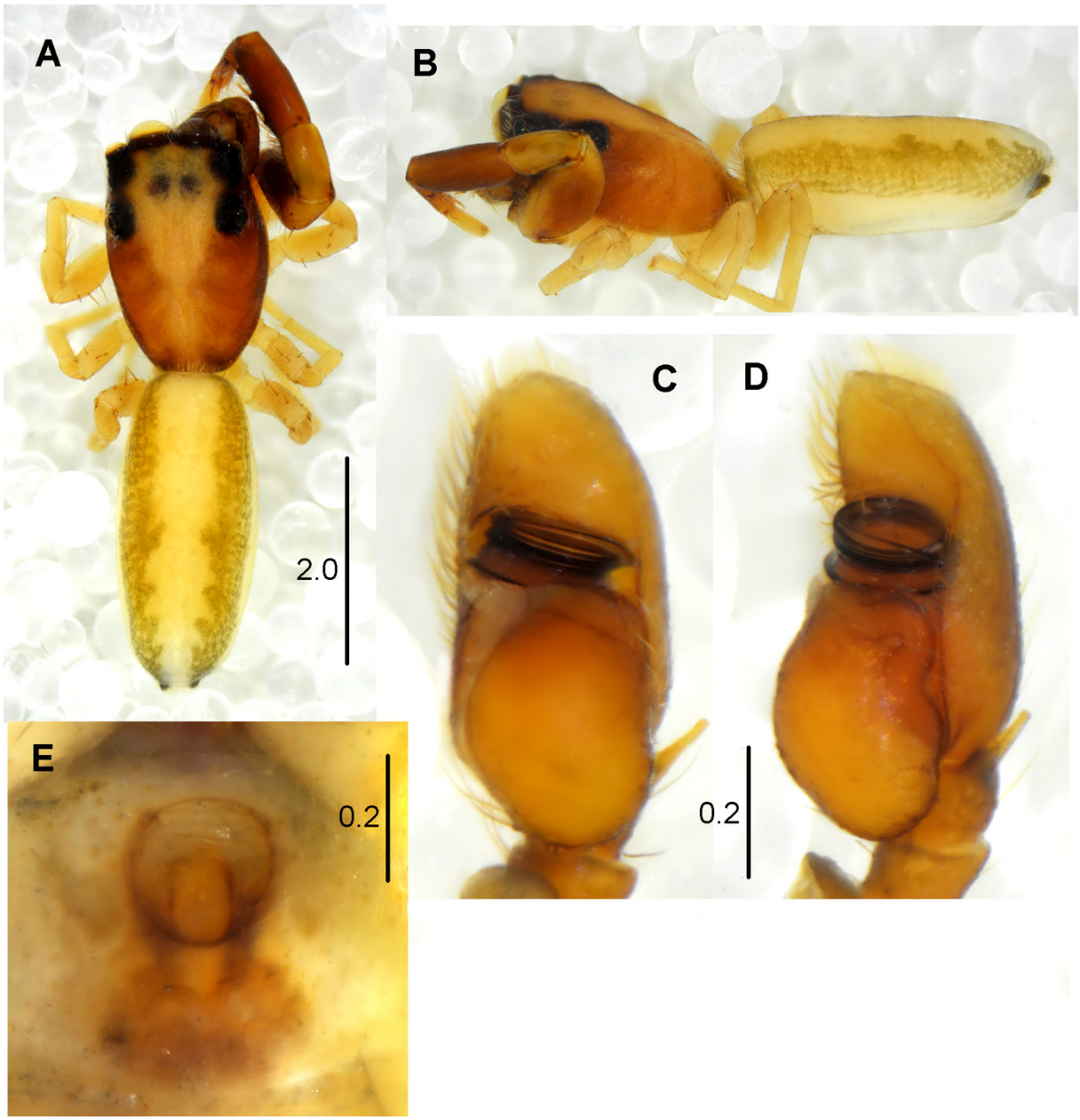

Fig. 65. *Planomarengo kenyaensis* Azarkina & Haddad, 2020. **A–D**. ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance, dorsal view. **B**. General appearance, lateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **E**. ♀, epigyne (NHM).

Genus *Planomarengo* Azarkina & Haddad, 2020

Planomarengo kenyaensis Azarkina & Haddad, 2020
Figs 65–66

Planomarengo kenyaensis Azarkina & Haddad, 2020: 64, figs 313–330.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 0°43′ N, 30°03′ E; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; G.O. Evans leg.; NHM • 1 ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 11–20 Jun. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2973 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2996 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 21–30 Jun. 1995; ZFMK 2921 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3028.

Description

For description of both sexes see Azarkina & Haddad (2020). General appearance of male in Fig. 65A–B, its first leg in Fig. 66A, palpal organ as in Figs 65C–D, 66B–C. Epigyne as in Figs 65E, 66D.

Distribution

Hitherto known only from the type locality, Mt Kenya, so this is the first record from Uganda.

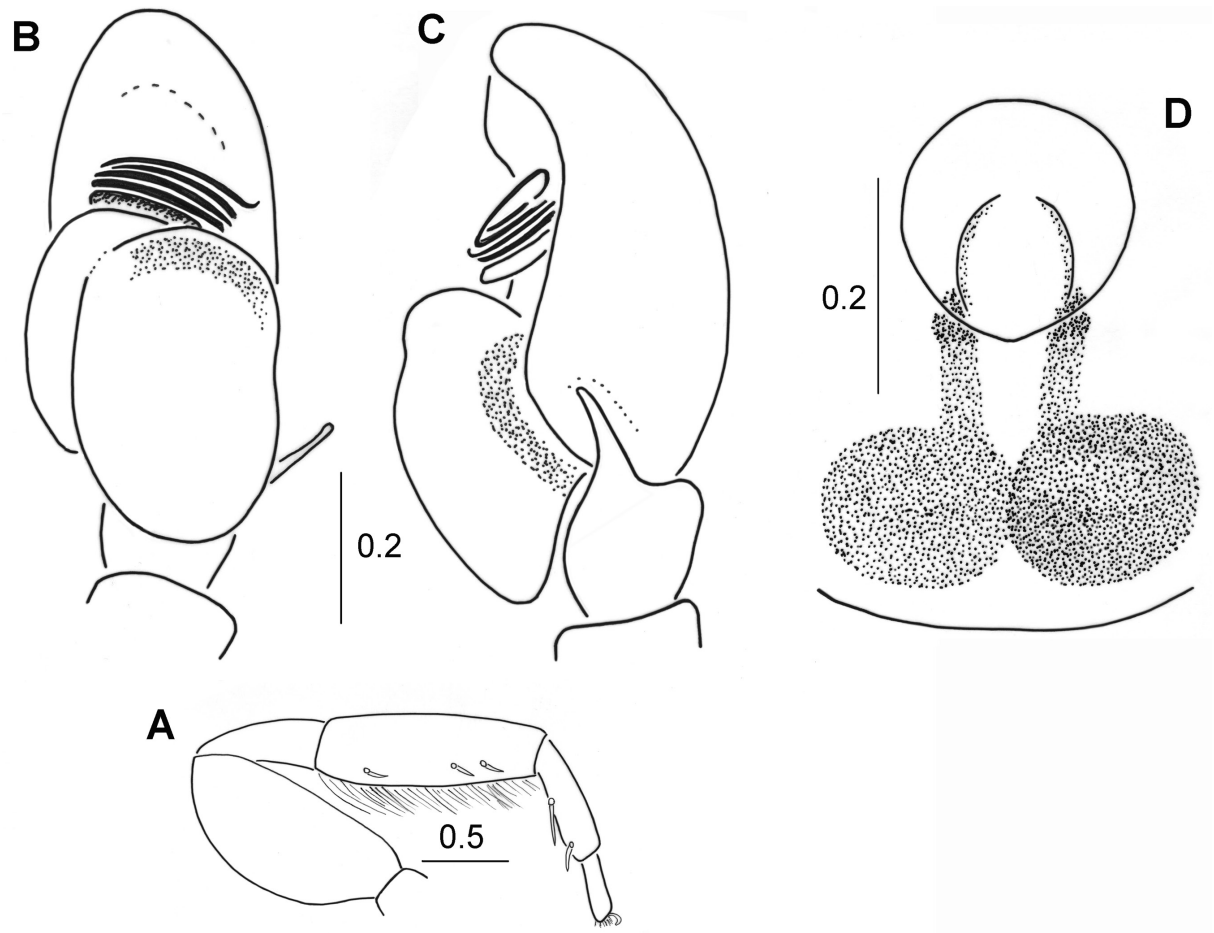

Fig. 66. *Planomarengo kenyaensis* Azarkina & Haddad, 2020. **A–C**. ♂ (NHM). **A**. First leg. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. ♀, epigyne (NHM).

Genus *Plexippoides* Prószyński, 1984

Plexippoides dentatus sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B3F9DB50-0DAA-41C6-9407-A7E9EAC9D4CC
Figs 67–68

Diagnosis

The species is similar to *Plexippoides biprocessiger* (Lessert, 1927) from Congo, but differs by the dentition of the tip of the tibia and the retrolateral basal edge of the cymbium. *Plexippoides dentatus* sp. nov. has a tibia with three small teeth and a cymbium with two teeth, while in *P. biprocessiger* the tibia is divided into two branches and the cymbium has a single tooth (compare Fig. 68C with Wesołowska 2012a: fig. 40).

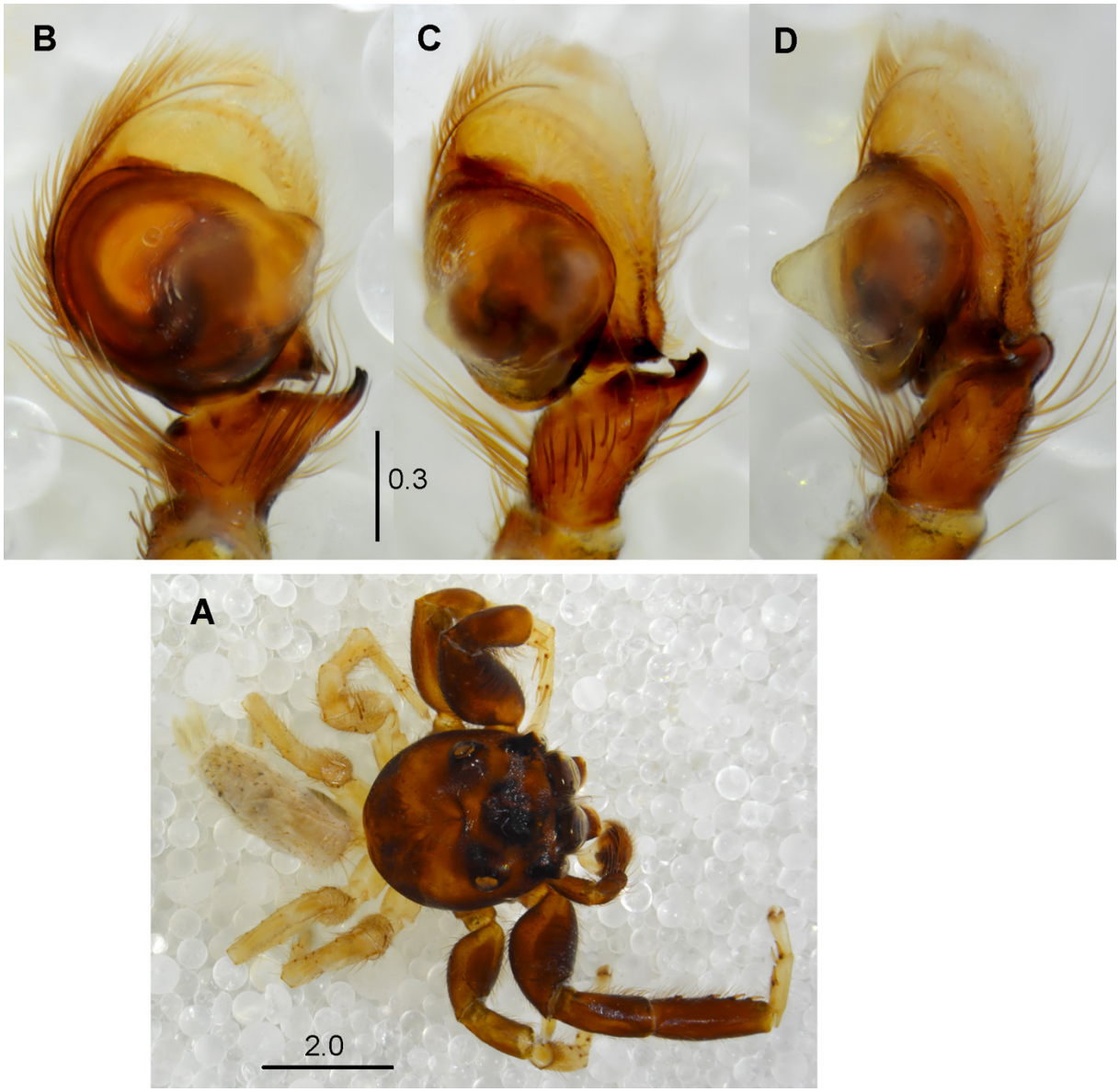

Fig. 67. *Plexippoides dentatus* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK 2872). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Etymology

The specific name is Latin, meaning 'toothed', and refers to the shape of the tibial apophysis.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 21–30 Jul. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2872.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 67A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.9, width 2.5, height 1.2. Eye field length 1.4, anterior and posterior width 2.0. Abdomen length 2.9, width ? (damaged, dry).

Carapace. Rounded, moderately high, gently sloping posteriorly, brown, darker towards margins. Eyes with black rings, large black patch in center of eye field. Some long brown bristles near eyes. Mouthparts and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Elongated (dried and distorted), greyish, venter black. Spinnerets whitish.

Legs. First massive, dark brown with yellow metatarsi and tarsi, bearing brown hairs. Leg II similar but smaller, III and IV yellow.

Palps. Brown, clothed in long brown hairs. Bulb rounded with retrolateral strongly convex knob, embolus thin, arising from proximal edge of bulb (Fig. 68A). Tibial apophysis with three teeth on the top, cymbium with retrolateral bifid process at base (Figs 67C, 68A–C).

Female

Unknown.

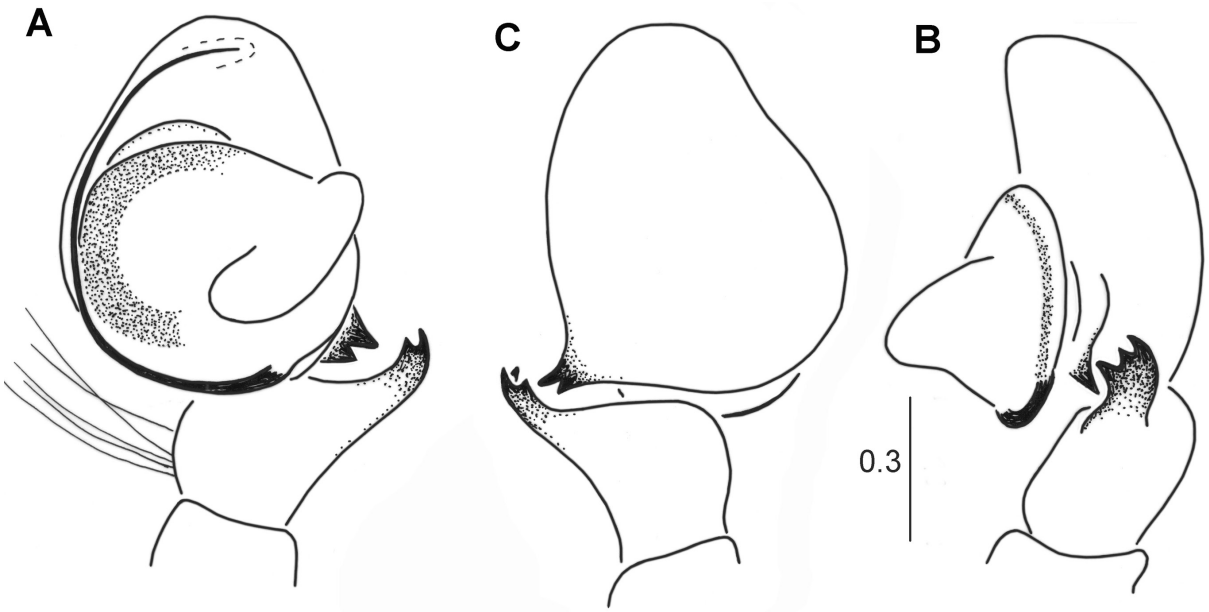

Fig. 68. *Plexippoides dentatus* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK 2872). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, dorsal view.

Genus *Plexippus* Koch, 1846

Plexippus auberti Lessert, 1925

Plexippus auberti Lessert, 1925a: 503, figs 85–86.

Plexippus auberti – Prószyński 1984: fig. on p. 152. — Wesołowska 2012a: 213, figs 41–46.

Material examined

UGANDA • 2 ♀♀; Mt Elgon, western slope; 2000 m a.s.l.; 17 Feb. 1938; Å. Holm leg.; MEU.

Distribution

Hitherto known from Kenya and Tanzania. This is its first known locality in Uganda.

Plexippus petersi (Karsch, 1878)

Euophrys petersii Karsch, 1878: 332, pl. 2 fig. 7.

Plexippus petersi – Simon 1903a: 728. — Żabka 1985: 433, figs 464–470.

Material examined

UGANDA • 3 ♀♀; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; compound walls; Jun.–Jul. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; sisal plant; Jun.–Aug. 1994; NHM • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; Apr. 1995; NHM • 1 ♂; Pakwach; 2°28′ N, 31°30′ E; Nov. 1994; NHM • 1 ♀; 2°18′ N 31°33′ E; Apr. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂; Entebbe; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; Jun. 1996; FSCA • 3 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Jul. 2001; FSCA.

Distribution

An Oriental species, introduced to Africa. This is the first record of the species form Uganda.

Genus *Pochyta* Simon, 1901

Pochyta equatorialis Wesołowska & Szűts, 2021
Fig. 69

Pochyta equatorialis Wesołowska & Szűts, 2021: 6, figs 13–22.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 11–20 Jun. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2882 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 21–30 Jun. 1995; ZFMK 2974 (specimen in poor condition).

Description

For description of both sexes see Wesołowska & Szűts (2021). Epigyne as in Fig. 69A, its internal structure in Fig. 69B.

Distribution

Previously known only from Gabon, this is the first record of this species from Uganda.

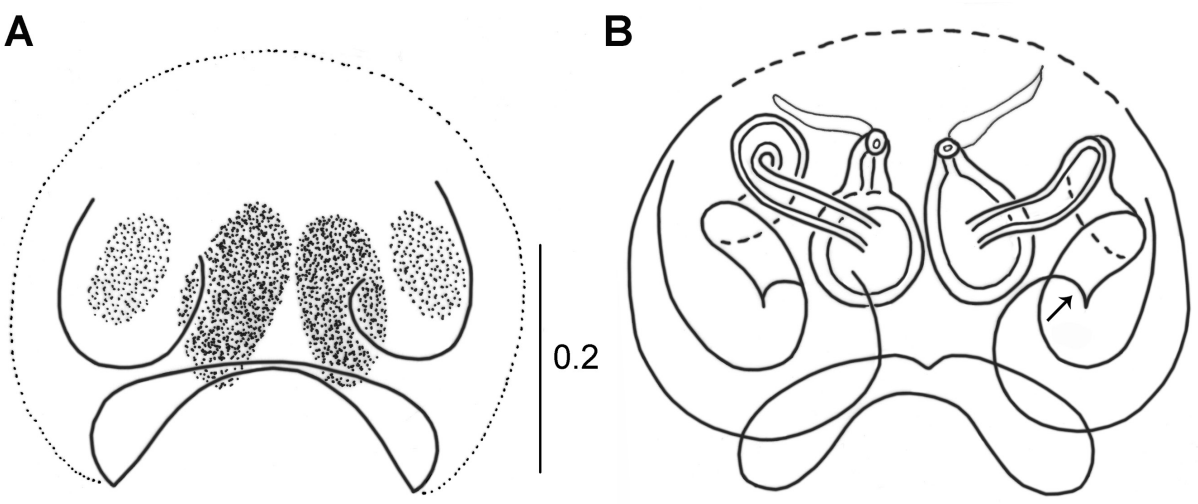

Fig. 69. *Pochyta equatorialis* Wesołowska & Szűts, 2021, ♀ (ZFMK 2974). **A**. Epigyne. **B**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Pochyta major Simon, 1902
Fig. 70

Pochyta major Simon, 1902a: 414.

Pochyta major – Simon 1903a: 716, figs 863–864. — Wesołowska & Szűts 2021: 20, figs 76–92.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 5–15 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2916 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2958 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2874 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 11–20 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2940 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3001 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3032 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 19–30 Jun. 1995; ZFMK 2951 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 1–10 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2994 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2905 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3009 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 21–31 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 3005 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 1–15 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 3007 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3027 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2961.

Description

For description of both sexes see Wesołowska & Szűts (2021). Palpal organ as in Fig. 70A–C. Epigyne in Fig. 70D, its internal structure in Fig. 70E.

Distribution

Previously known from Cameroon, Gabon and north Angola, it is its first record form Uganda.

Remarks

The males from other countries have a lobate protrusion below the base of palpal tibia. This process is very small in the Ugandan specimens (compare Fig. 70C with Wesołowska & Szűts 2021: figs 83, 85). It is likely that this appendix varies in size between local populations.

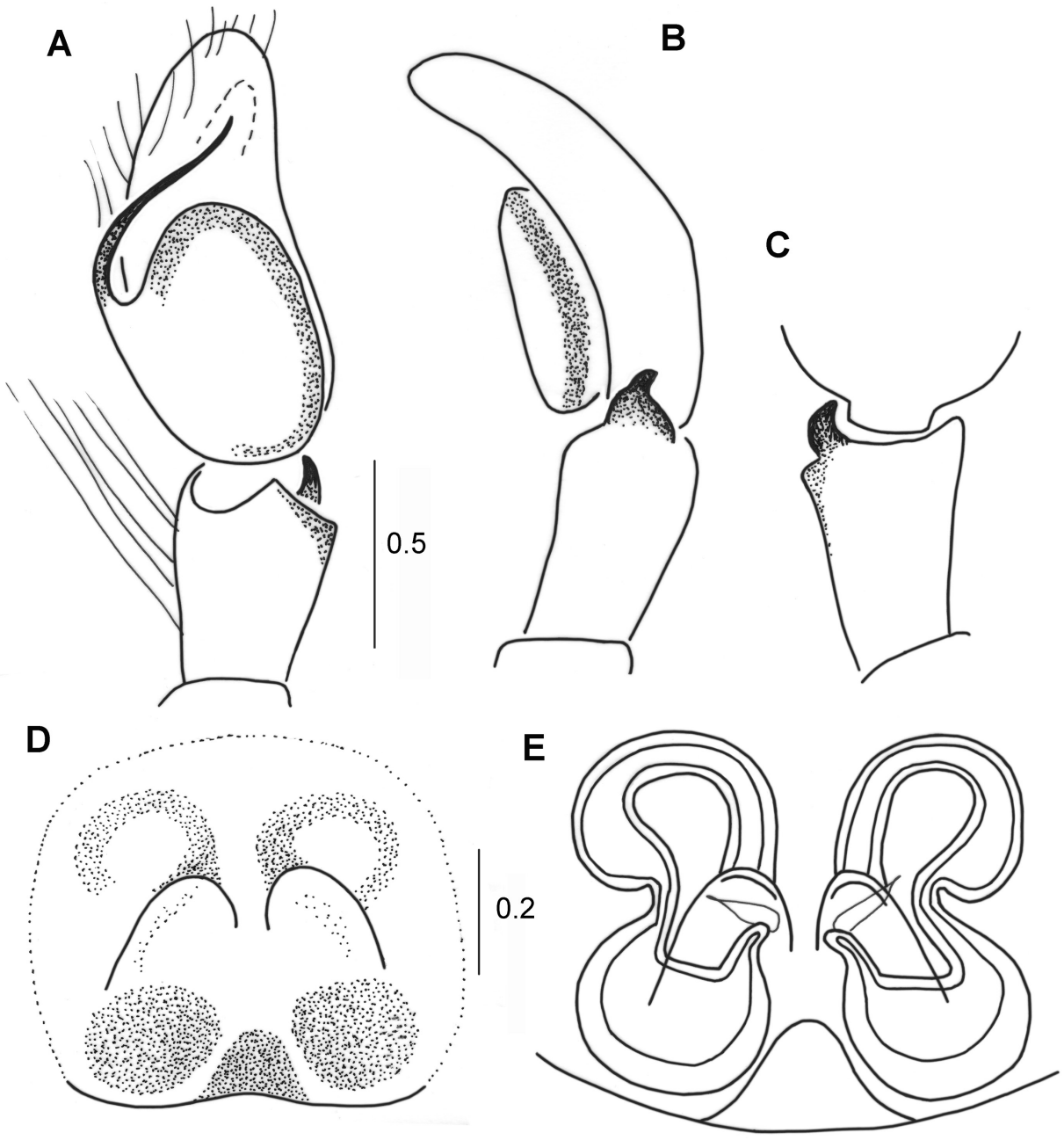

Fig. 70. *Pochyta major* Simon, 1902. **A–C**. ♂ (ZFMK 2958). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Tibial apophysis, dorsal view. **D–E**. ♀ (ZFMK 3027). **D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus *Portia* Karsch, 1878

Portia africana (Simon, 1886)
Fig. 71

Linus africanus Simon, 1886a: 393.
Cocalus africanus Thorell, 1899: 91.

Linus africanus – Berland & Millot 1941: 398, fig. 91.
Portia africana – Wanless 1978b: 93, figs 4a–e, 5a–b, f–g. — Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2008: 45, figs 171–173. — Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 592, figs 143–145; 2022: 96, fig. 55a–d.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Ntandi, Bundibugyo distr.; 0°48′ N, 30°08′ E; Jun. 2001; FSCA • 5 ♀♀; Entebbe; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Apr.–Jul. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Jinja; 0°25′ N, 33°12′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♀; Kampala; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 1 ♀; without precise locality; Sep. 1993; D. Penney leg.; MRAC 219 640.

Description

For description of both sexes see Wanless (1978b). Palpal organ as in Fig. 71A, epigyne in Fig. 71B–C.

Distribution

Species widely distributed in Africa. This is the first record of the species form Uganda.

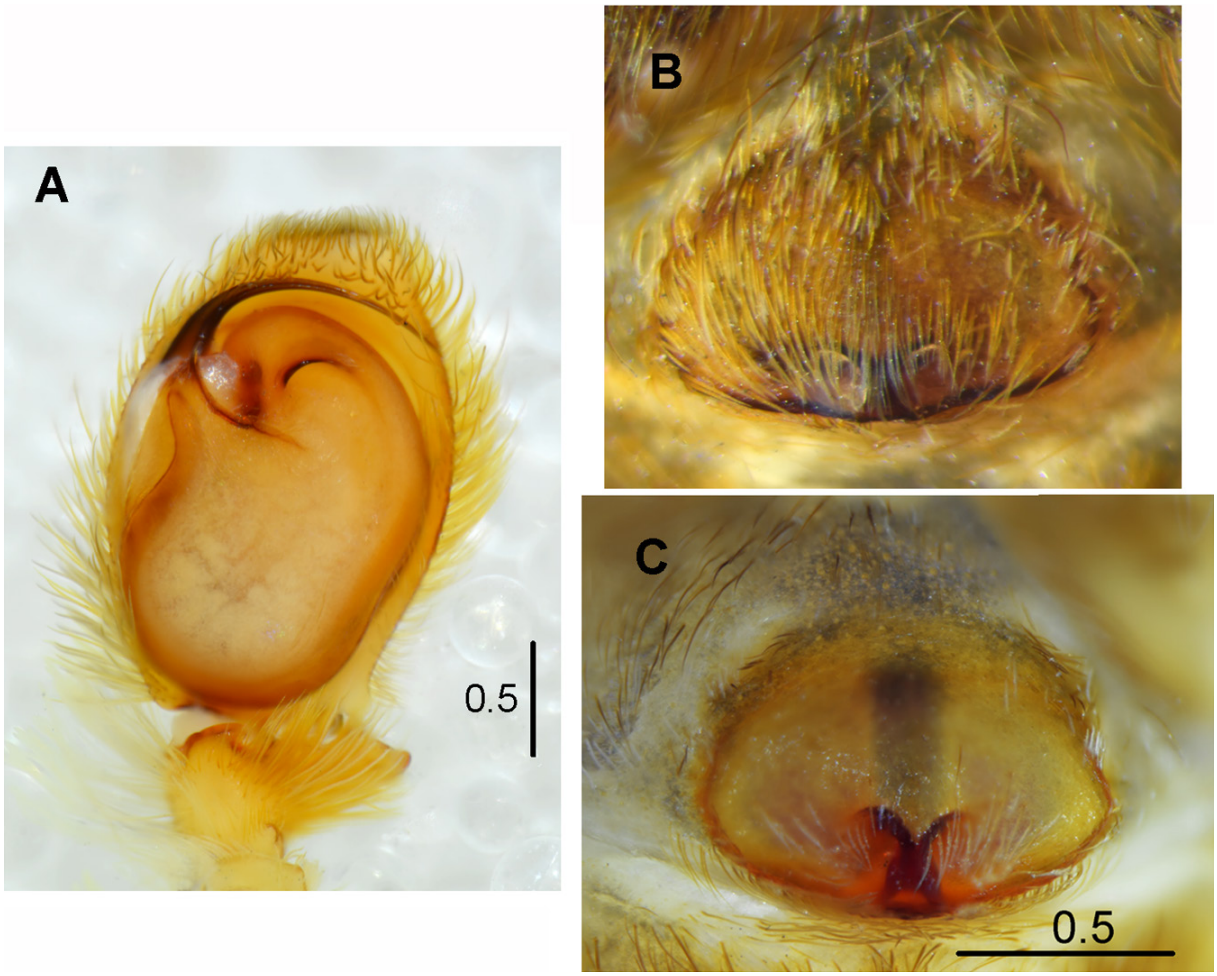

Fig. 71. *Portia africana* (Simon, 1886). **A**. ♂, palpal organ, ventral view (FSCA). **B–C**. ♀, epigyne (FSCA).

Genus *Pseudicius* Simon, 1885

Pseudicius athleta Wesołowska, 2011

Pseudicius athleta Wesołowska, 2011: 485, figs 21–26, 32.

Material examined

UGANDA • 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Entebbe; Apr. 1999; FSCA • 11 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Jan. 1996; FSCA • 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Jun. 1996; FSCA • 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 2 imm.; same locality as for preceding; Apr.–Jun. 2001; FSCA.

Distribution

The species is known from Kenya and Uganda.

Pseudicius ghesquieri (Giltay, 1935)
Fig. 72

Heliophanus ghesquieri Giltay, 1935: 7, fig. 5.

Pseudicius ghesquieri – Wesołowska 1986: 230, figs 857–861.

Diagnosis

The male of this species can be recognized by the shape of the tibial apophysis that is short and has a thin curved tip. The tibial apophysis is partly covered by a cymbial recess.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Bundibugyo, Semliki Forest; 0°44′ N, 29°57′ E; 670 m a.s.l.; 5–12 Feb. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3824.

Redescription

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 72A

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.0, width 1.3, height 0.7. Eye field length 0.8, anterior and posterior width 1.1.

Carapace. Oval, flat, dark brown, eyes with black rings, pair of black patches on eye field. Carapace covered with faint transparent hairs; eyes encircled by white hairs. Sternum and mouthparts brown. Chelicerae long, unidentati (Fig. 72B).

Abdomen. Damaged, greyish beige, clothed in brown hairs. Anterior spinnerets beige, posteriors dark grey.

Legs. Yellowish, first pair longer, dark brown with yellowish distal segments.

Palp. Yellowish brown. Palpal structure as in Fig. 72C–J, bulb oval, embolus short, originates on bulb tip. Palpal tibia partly hidden in adjacent small cavity of cymbium, wide, short, with thin curved end (Fig. 72E).

Female

Unknown.

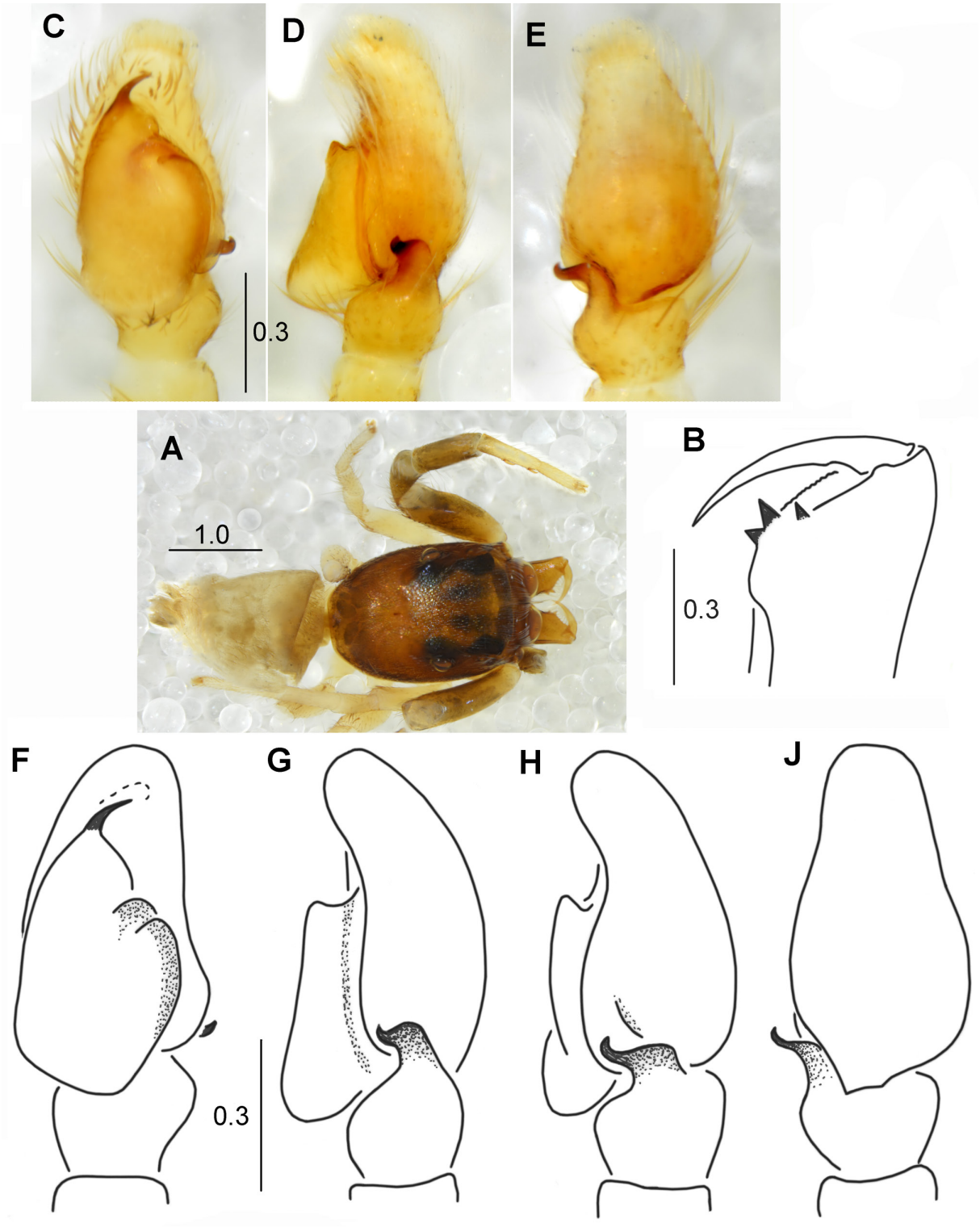

Fig. 72. *Pseudicius ghesquieri* (Giltay, 1935), ♂ (ZFMK 3824). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Chelicera, **C, F**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D, G**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **E, J**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **H**. Palpal organ, dorsolateral view.

Distribution

Previously known only from Congo, this is the first record of this species from Uganda.

Remarks

This is the second known specimen of this species. *Pseudicius ghesquieri* has not been properly depicted up to now, apart from the original description (Giltay 1935), some information on the holotype (short description and figures of the palpal organ) was also published by Wesołowska (1986).

Genus *Rhene* Thorell, 1869

Rhene amabilis sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0419FA65-C512-4D9E-8985-995E38640EAF
Figs 73–74

Diagnosis

The species is distinctive in having a unique form of the genitalia. The male can be distinguished from its congeners by the shape of the embolus, which is wider at the tip than at the base and in ventral view looks as if it was two-tipped (Figs 73C, 74B). The epigyne has spacious chambers in the initial part of the copulatory ducts, with adjacent large accessory glands. A similar internal structure of epigyne can be seen in *Rhene konradi* Wesołowska, 2009 but its accessory glands are smaller (compare Fig.74F with Wesołowska 2009b: fig. 8).

Etymology

The specific name is Latin, meaning ‘attractive’, and refers to the pretty body form of this spider.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 15–25 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2924.

Paratypes

UGANDA • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for holotype; 11–20 Jun. 1995; ZFMK 2943 • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2944 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3003 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2935 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2936 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2962 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3015 • 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; 1–10 Jun. 1995; ZFMK 2912 • 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3004 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2033 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 19–30 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2995 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 5–15 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2923 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2939 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2955 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2964 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2970 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2975 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 15–25 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 3008.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 73A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.6–1.8, width 1.8–1.9, height 0.7. Eye field length 1.0–1.1, anterior width 1.2–1.4, posterior width 1.6–1.8. Abdomen length 1.7–1.8, width 1.6–1.7.

Carapace. Very flat, rounded, with large eye field, occupying majority of carapace, brown, eyes with black rings, two blackish spots in center of ocular area. Dorsum of carapace clothed in dense white hairs, markedly dense above first row of eyes, eye field pitted. Clypeus very low, dark. Chelicerae unidentati; labium, endites and sternum dark brown.

Abdomen. Oval, flattened, brown, with darker wide median stripe extending from anterior edge to transverse broad stripe halfway down the abdomen, posterior edge also dark, blackish. Abdomen covered with whitish hairs, venter brown. Spinnerets yellowish grey.

Legs. First pair black, distinctly bigger and thicker than other legs, with femora covered with white hairs. Legs II–IV light brown with darker distal ends of their segments. Leg hairs whitish.

Palps. Brown, palpal tibia with hooked short apophysis, its base broad, (Figs 73D, 74D); tegulum large, spermophore meandering (Figs 73C, 74B), embolus widening towards the end, with notch at tip, apparently forked (Fig. 74C).

Female

Similar to male.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.6–1.7, width 1.7–1.8, height 0.7. Eye field length 1.0–1.1, anterior width 1.2–1.3, posterior width 1.5–1.6. Abdomen length 1.9–2.2, width 1.7–1.8.

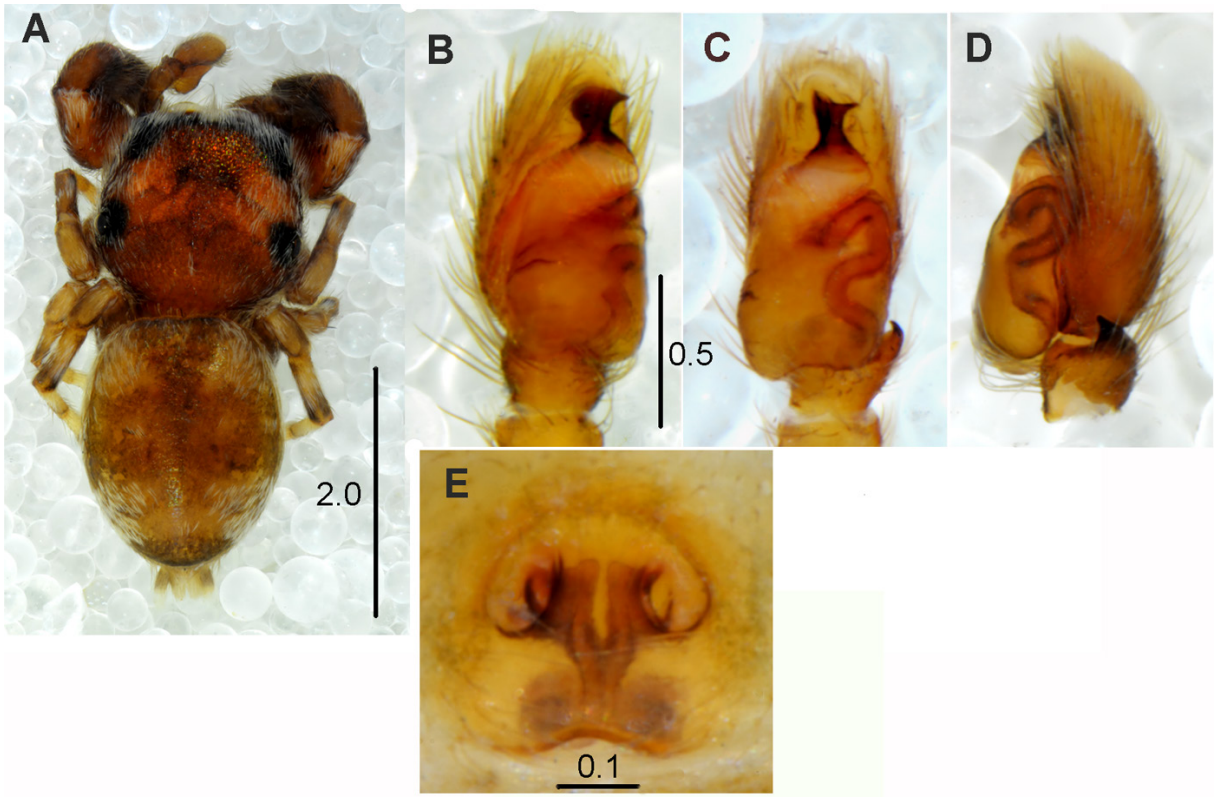

Fig. 73. *Rhene amabilis* sp. nov. **A–D**. Holotype, ♂ (ZFMK 2924). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventroprolateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, retrolateral view. **E**. Paratype, ♀, epigyne (ZFMK).

Epigyne. Rounded with two anterior depressions wide apart, their edges strongly sclerotized (Figs 73E, 74E). Internal structure as in Fig. 74F, inlet part of copulatory ducts forming large chambers with accessory glands, spermathecae semicircular.

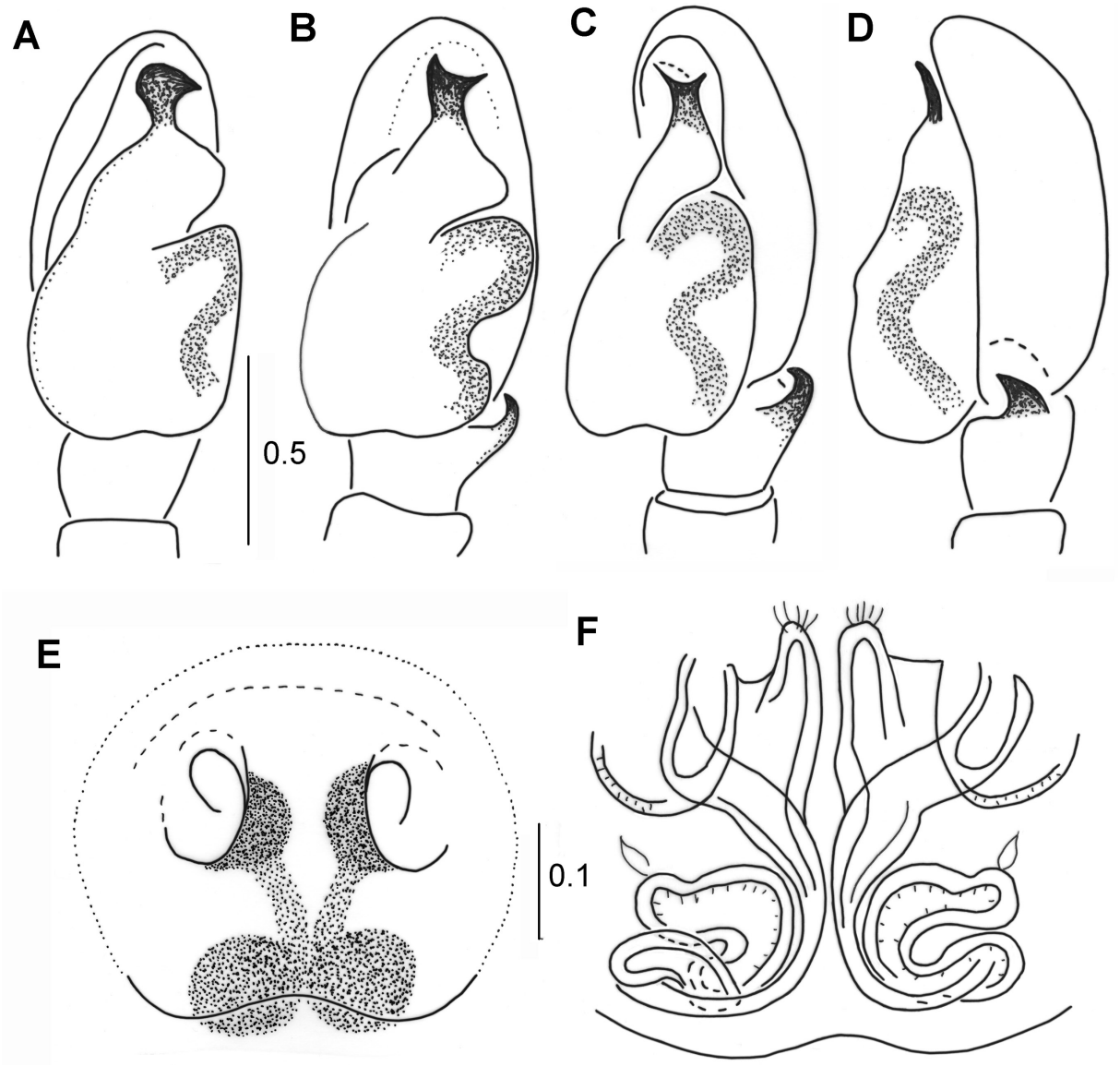

Fig. 74. *Rhene amabilis* sp. nov. **A–D**. Paratype, ♂ (ZFMK 3004). **A**. Palpal organ, ventroprolateral view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventroretrolateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, retrolateral view. **E–F**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK 3004). **E**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Rhene eximia sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9DAA69D0-4B3A-49AC-B0A8-F11D2CACA08C
Figs 75–76

Diagnosis

This species differs from other species of *Rhene* in the shape of the carapace, which is oval with a relatively short eye area, while most species have a round or trapezoidal carapace, and the eye field occupies most of it. The male can be recognized by the embolus, which is twisted and accompanied by a functional conductor with a spike-like tip. The twisted embolus also occurs in *Rene kenyaensis* Wesołowska & Dawidowicz, 2014 and *Rhene sulfurea* (Simon, 1886), but it is much longer in the two latter species and lacks a conductor. The female differs from its congeners in having very long, strongly sclerotized tail-like structures at the copulatory openings.

Etymology

The name is Latin, meaning 'unique', and refers to the exceptional structure of the epigyne.

Material examined

Holotype
UGANDA • ♀; Entebbe; Apr. 1999; FSCA.

Paratypes
UGANDA • 1 ♂, 10 ♀♀; same collection data as for holotype; FSCA • 1 ♀; same locality as for holotype; Apr. 2001; FSCA.

Description

Male
General appearance as in Fig. 75A

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.5, width 1.9, height 0.8. Eye field length 1.0, anterior and posterior width 1.3. Abdomen length 2.8, width 1.7.

Carapace. Oval, flattened, dark brown, slopes and vicinity of eyes black. Eye field occupying third of length of carapace, guanin crystals translucent through integument. Short whitish hairs on thoracic part, long bristles near eyes. Sternum and mouthparts dark brown.

Abdomen ovoid, flattened, dark yellow with two pairs of brown spots and trace of dark median streak. Long whitish bristles at anterior edge of abdomen, white hairs form two patches submarginally at the end of abdomen. Venter yellow.

Legs. First pair thicker than other legs, dark brown, bearing dense dark brown hairs, some white hairs on prolateral surface of femur. Leg II dark brown, III and IV yellow with brown femora.

Palps. Dark brown with dense brown hairs. Palpal structure as in Figs 75B, 76A–B. Embolus twisted, functional conductor with sharp tip (Fig. 75C–D).

Female
General appearance as in Fig. 75C–D. Similar to male.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.3–2.5, width 1.8–1.9, height 0.8. Eye field length 0.9, anterior and posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 3.2–3.5, width 1.7–1.9.

Abdomen. Colouration different from male, greyish brown with thin light band on anterior margin stretches to sides, serrated median light belt on dorsum. Venter with large brown streak and two lines composed of light dots.

Epigyne. As in Figs 75E, 76E, with characteristic two long sclerotized ridges running from copulatory openings towards posterior epigynal border. Copulatory ducts straight, spermathecae heavily sclerotized, with first chamber spherical and second thick-walled, curved to sides (Fig. 76F).

Remarks

We designate the female as the holotype because its unique epigyne allows a quick and correct identification of the species. The other features are not so conspicuous.

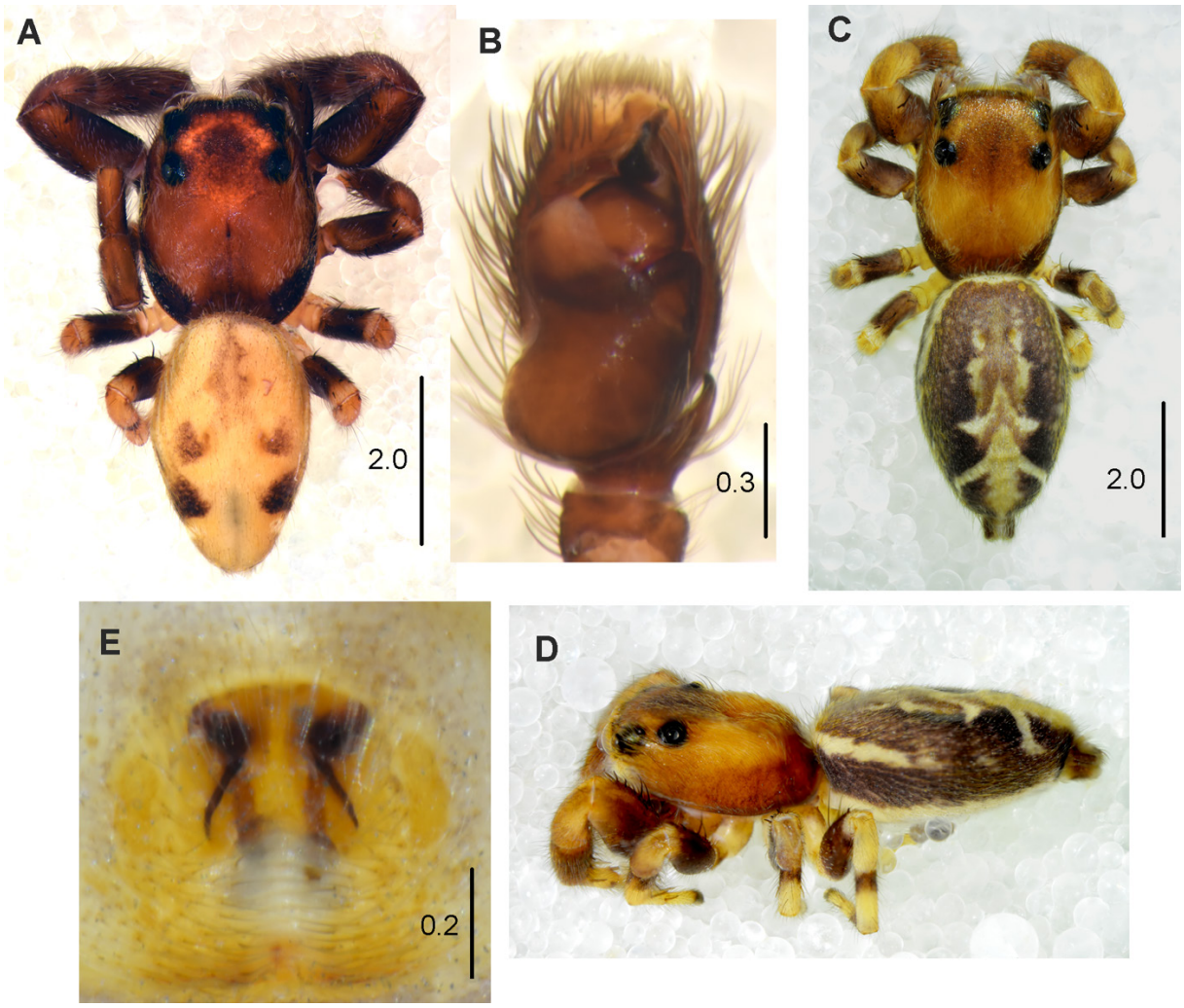

Fig. 75. *Rhene eximia* sp. nov. **A–B**. Paratype, ♂ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C–E**. Paratype, ♀ (FSCA). **C**. General appearance, dorsal view. **D**. General appearance, lateral view. **E**. Epigyne.

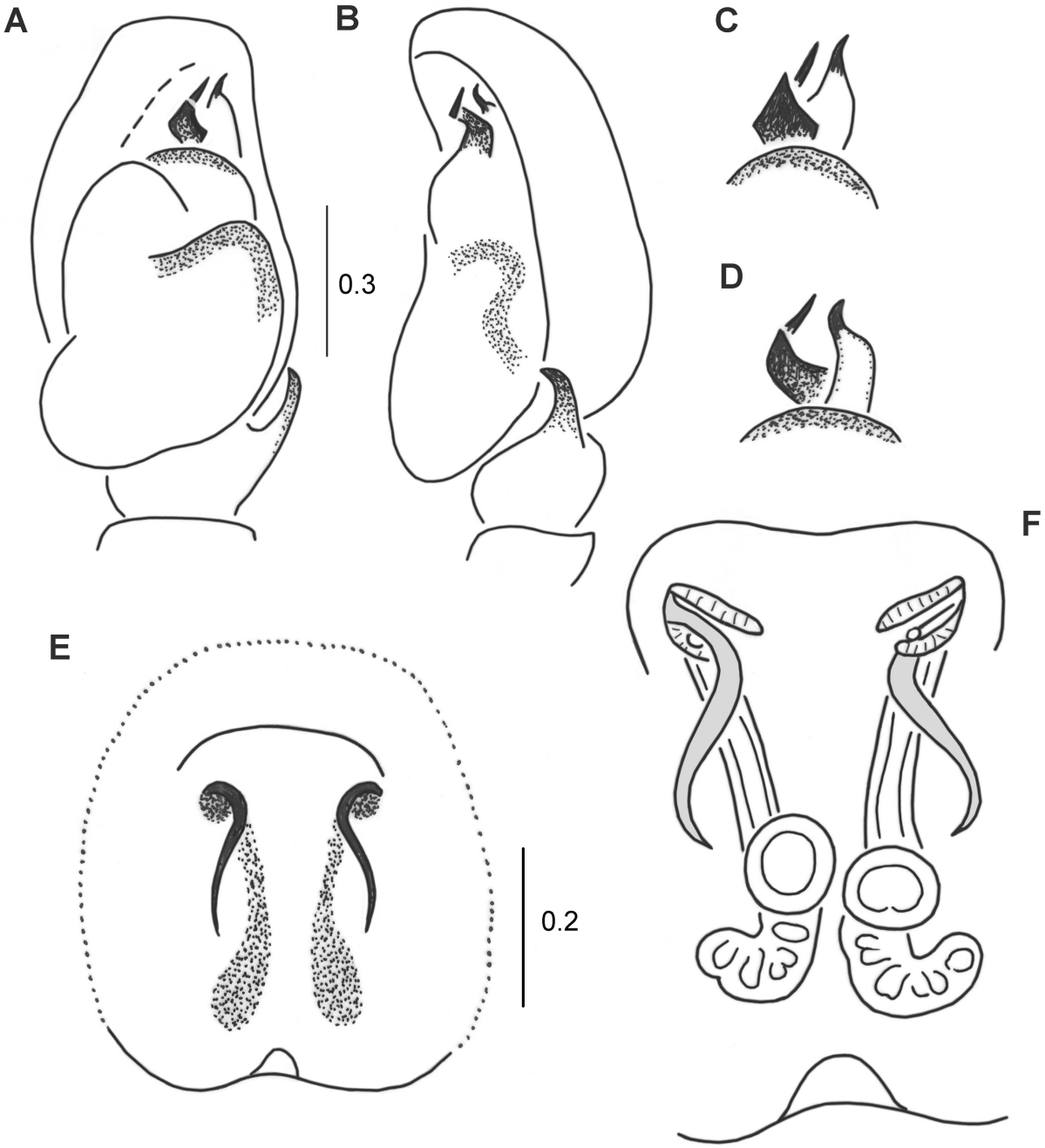

Fig. 76. *Rhene eximia* sp. nov. **A–D**. Paratype, ♂ (FSCA). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Embolus, ventral view. **D**. Embolus, retrolateral view. **E–F**. Paratype, ♀ (FSCA). **E**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Rhene hexagon sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3F9388DC-9275-4126-B3B8-10C84C486721
Figs 77–78

Diagnosis

The species is most similar to *Rhene pinguis* Wesołowska & Haddad, 2009. The male may be recognized by the form of the embolus, which ends in a bent 'tongue', while it has a small flag-like structure in the former species (compare Fig. 78C–D with Wesołowska & Haddad 2009: fig. 169). The female has shorter copulatory ducts and large accessory glands connected with initial part of copulatory ducts, not observed in *Rh. pinguis* (compare Fig. 78F with Wesołowska & Haddad 2018: fig. 1931).

Etymology

The name is a noun in apposition, refers to the carapace shape of this species.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 11–20 Jun. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2979.

Paratypes

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 5–18 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2885 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 15–25 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2980 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 5–15 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 3029 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 5–12 Feb. 1997; ZFMK 3831 • 1 ♀; Entebbe; Jun. 2001; FSCA.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 77A

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.0, width 1.8, height 0.8. Eye field length 1.2, anterior width 1.3, posterior width 1.8. Abdomen length 2.5, width 1.9.

Carapace. Hexagonal, widest at posterior row of eyes, dark brown, eye field almost black, pitted. White patch formed by hairs between anterior median eyes, second similar patch behind eye field. Long brown bristles near anterior eyes, dense brown hairs on lateral margins of carapace. Mouthparts brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, dark brown, clothed in shiny hairs, venter brown. Spinnerets brownish grey.

Legs. First leg thick, its segments swollen, dark brown, patella and tibia with dense long hairs on ventral surface (Fig. 77A). Other legs yellow with brown streaks along lateral sides.

Palps. Brownish, palpal tibia with pointed apophysis (Figs 77C, 78B). Tegulum large, spermophore meandering, anterior haematodocha delicately ribbed (Fig. 78A), embolus with rounded bent tip (Fig. 78A, C–D).

Female

Similar to male, general appearance as in Fig. 77D.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.8, width 1.7, height 0.8. Eye field length 1.0, anterior width 1.2, posterior width 1.7. Abdomen length 2.2, width 1.8.

Abdomen. Dark brown with lighter anterior edge. Wide, transverse strip on posterior half, interrupted in the middle, formed by white hairs.

Legs. First pair brown with white hairs on femur. Legs II–IV brown.

Epigyne. With two strongly sclerotized 'cups' hiding copulatory openings (Figs 77E, 78E). Internal structure as in Fig. 78F, copulatory ducts long and thin, accessory glands close to their inlet part, spermathecae long, semicircular, curved.

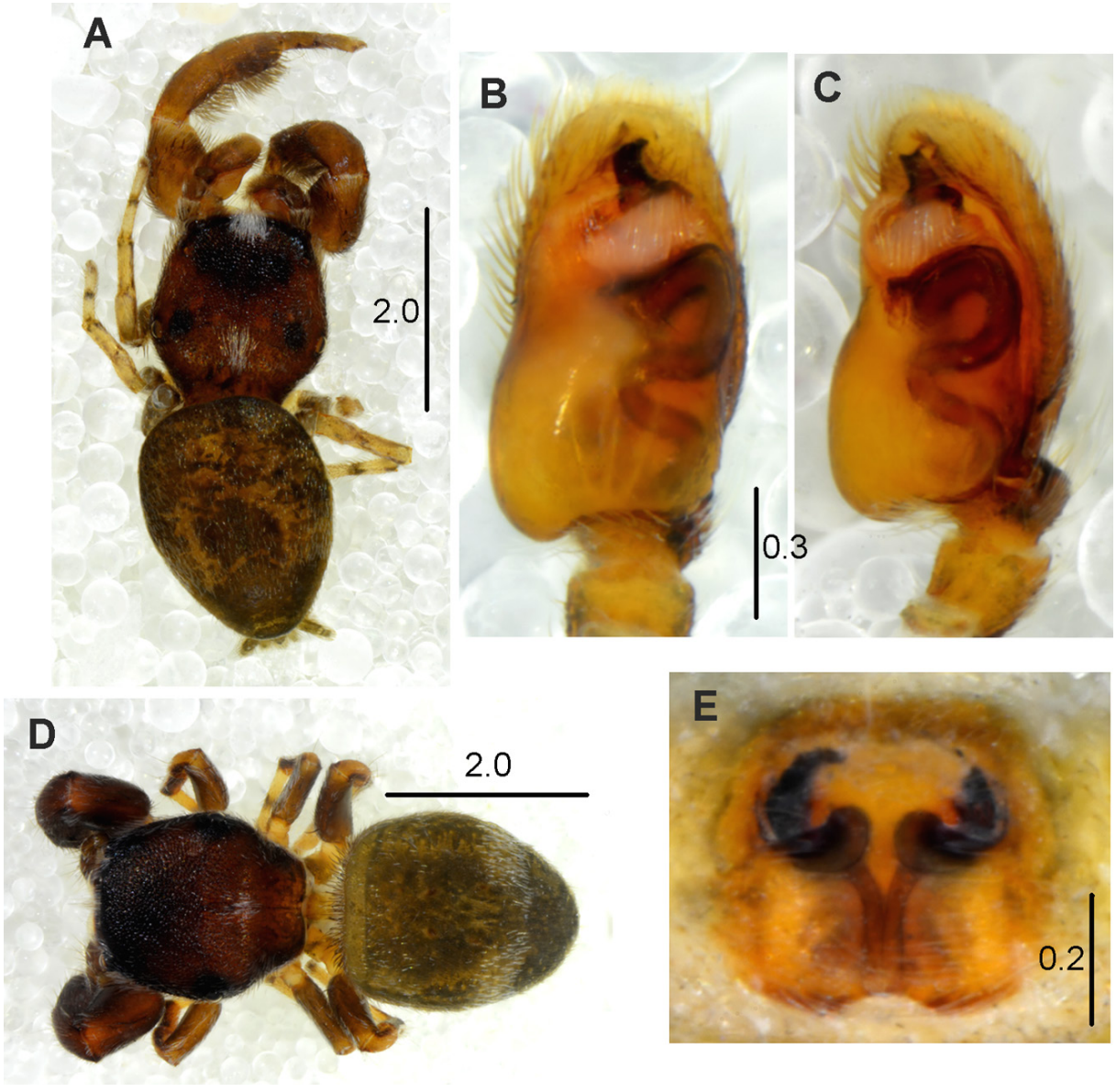

Fig. 77. *Rhene hexagon* sp. nov. **A–C**. Paratype, ♂ (ZFMK 2885). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **D–E**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK 2885). **D**. General appearance of female. **E**. Epigyne.

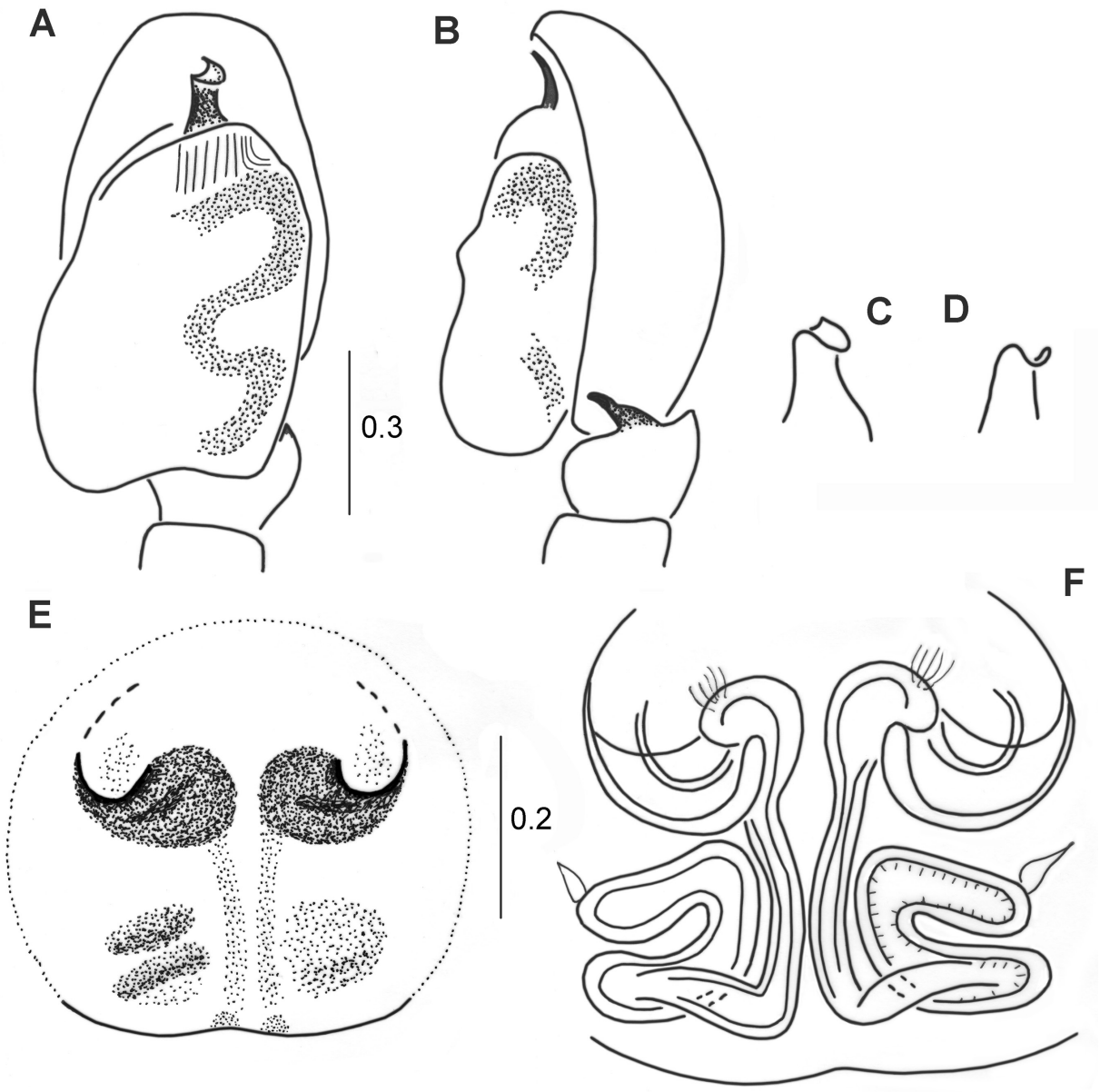

Fig. 78. *Rhene hexagon* sp. nov. **A–D**. Paratype, ♂ (ZFMK 2885). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Embolus, ventral view. **D**. Embolus, ventroapical view. **E–F**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK 2885). **E**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Rhene sororis sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E1605436-2667-4598-9656-23C53424A859
Fig. 79

Diagnosis

This species shares the shape of the copulatory canals with *Rhene formosa* Rollard & Wesołowska, 2002, they are long, very thin and situated mesially; however, the two species differ in sclerotization of atria – cf. Fig. 79C with Rollard & Wesołowska (2002: fig. 16c).

Etymology

Specific epithet is Latin, meaning 'sisterly' (noun in genitive), and refers to kinship of this species to other members of *Rhene*.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♀; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 15–25 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2889. Specimen in poor condition.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.7, width 1.8, height 0.8. Eye field length 1.1, anterior width 1.2, posterior width 1.8. Abdomen length 2.6, width 1.6. Shape of body typical for members of *Rhene*.

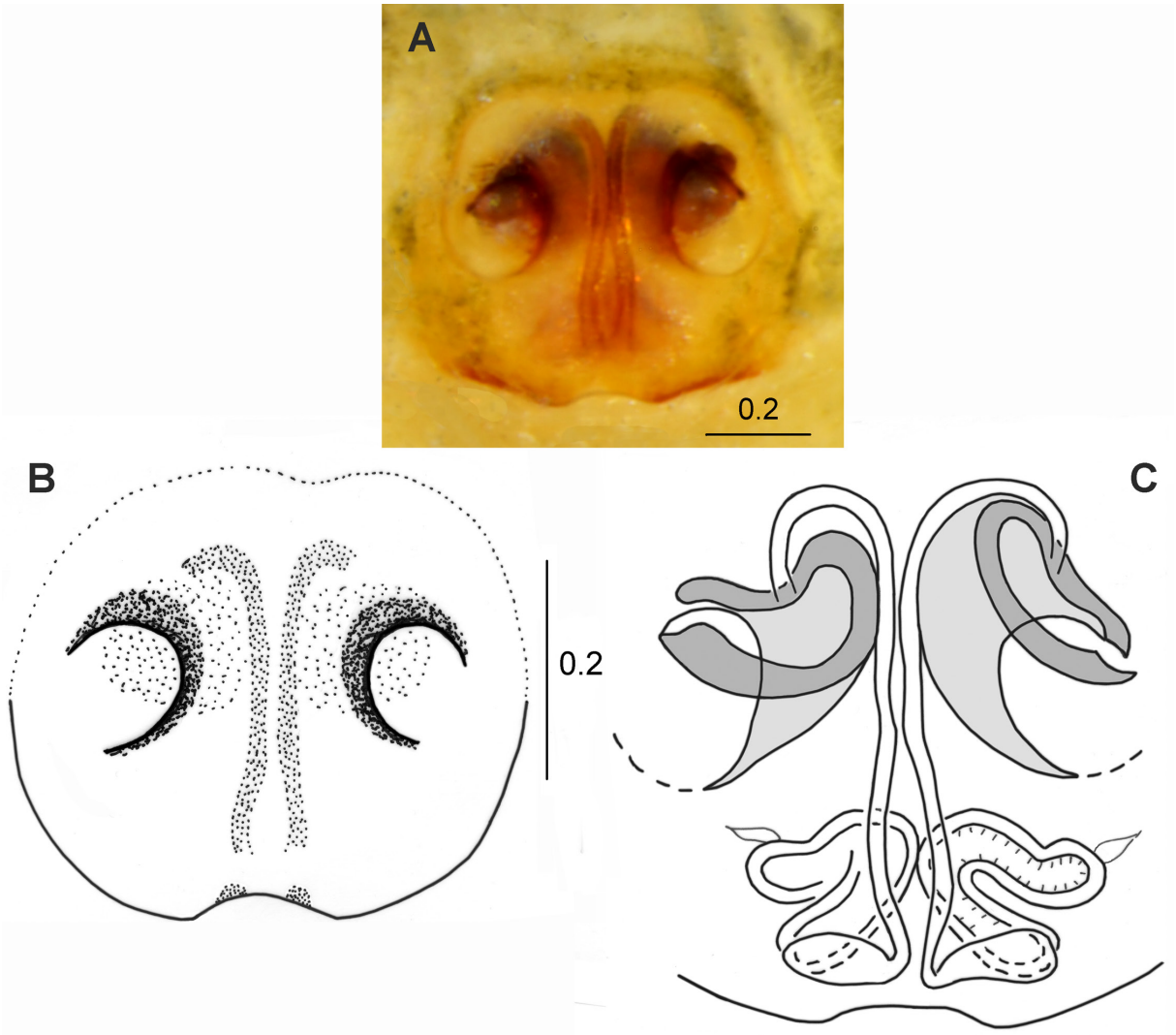

Fig. 79. *Rhene sororis* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (ZFMK 2889). **A–B**. Epigyne. **C**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Carapace. Flat, its width equal to length. Eye field large, occupying most of carapace. Eyes surrounded by black area, thoracic part brown. Carapace covered with delicate hairs.

Abdomen. Oval, yellow, clothed in light hairs, venter creamy. Spinnerets yellow.

Legs. Yellow with dark line along sides, first pair light brown.

Epigyne. Rounded with two circular depressions, their lips heavily sclerotized (Fig. 79A–B). Copulatory openings inside large, strongly sclerotized cup-like depressions, copulatory ducts very thin, spermathecae long, croissant-shaped (Fig. 79C).

Rhene ugandensis sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:754D97F8-761B-4634-AA32-3B690520C6B7
Fig. 80

Diagnosis

The species is similar to *Rhene timidus* Wesołowska & Haddad, 2013 from South Africa; however, it differs in having longer copulatory ducts and another form of verges surrounding the copulatory openings (cf. Fig. 80C with Wesołowska & Haddad 2013: fig. 150).

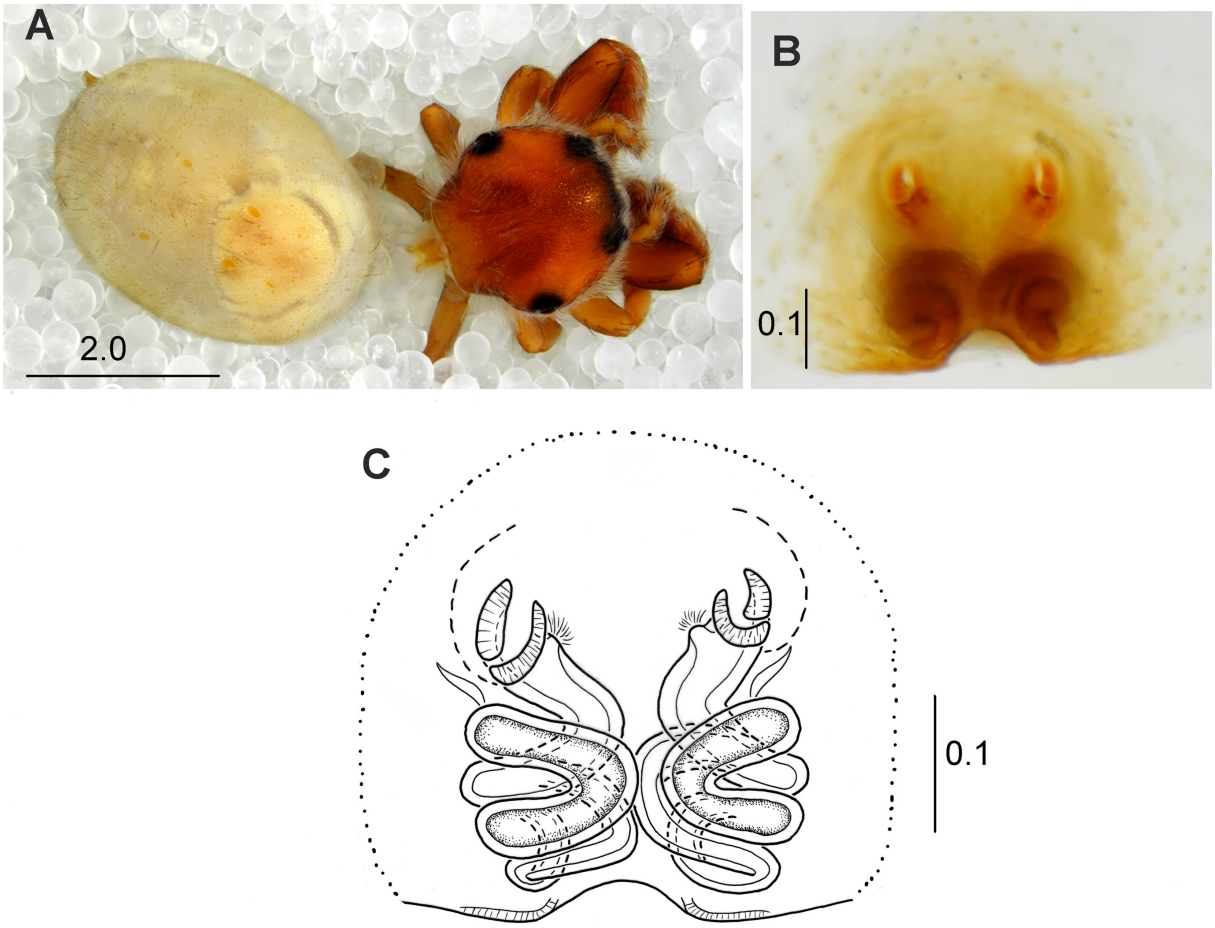

Fig. 80. *Rhene ugandensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MEU). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Epigyne. **C**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Etymology

This species is named after the country in which the type locality lies.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♀; Kokumongole; 1°54′ N, 34°37′ E; 23 May. 1948; T. Anderson leg.; MEU.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 80A, shape of body typical for members of the genus, flat and robust

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.9, width 2.0, height 0.9. Eye field length 1.5, anterior width 1.2, posterior width 2.0. Abdomen length 4.3, width 2.7.

Carapace. Greatly broadened, with large trapezoid eye field, brown, clothed in dense whitish hairs and sparse brown bristles, eyes with black rings, thin streak of white hairs above first eye row. Clypeus very low, dark brown. Chelicerae unidentati; labium, endites and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Separated in the type specimen. Bulging, unicoloured light grey (possibly bleached), with three pairs of sigilla, some light hairs and sparse long brown bristles on dorsal surface. Venter slightly darker, spinnerets light brown.

Legs. Brown, first pair stouter and darker than other legs, long dense black hairs cover ventral surface of tibiae; tibiae I short, with single short prolateral spine; metatarsi I very short, with two pairs of ventral spines. Legs bearing white and brown hairs.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 80B, its posterior borderline with notch. Copulatory openings surrounded by sclerotized lips; copulatory ducts long, uniformly wide along entire length, forming loops, with accessory glands connected to copulatory ducts at their inlet (Fig. 80C).

Ruwenzorek gen. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:AC3DEE2A-646A-4C32-B59F-2F1E179CDE2C

Type species

Ruwenzorek evansi gen. et sp. nov.

Diagnosis

This genus is a member of the subtribe Thiratoscirtina Bodner & Maddison, 2012 (female palp has a characteristic short retrolateral spine on tarsus), but the body form and genitalia structure are considerably different than in other thiratoscirtine genera. *Ruwenzorek* gen. nov. is a stocky spider with short legs. The carapace is high, the highest at the level of posterior row of eyes, the clypeus is also high. The chelicera has no teeth on its retromargin. The epigyne is unique, with v-shaped posterior edge and the copulatory openings far apart. Relationships with other genera of thiratoscirtines remain unclear, as only one sex is known.

Etymology

Generic name is derived from Ruwenzori, a mountain range, where the type species was found; -ek is Polish grammatical ending, denoting a diminutive or creating a masculine noun from an adjective. The gender is masculine.

Description

See species description below.

Composition

The type species only.

Ruwenzorek evansi gen. et sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DA791B8F-36F6-4137-B0E5-69DBCCC6E6C4
Fig. 81

Diagnosis

The species is distinguished by the unique heart-shaped epigyne, with the copulatory openings placed laterally, and S-shaped copulatory ducts (Fig. 81E). The retromarginal edge of chelicera is toothless.

Etymology

This species is named after the late eminent Welsh acarologist Gwilym Oven Evans (1924–2017), who conducted his research in the Ruwenzori Mountains and sampled the type specimen of this species.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♀; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 0°43′ N, 30°03′ E; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; G.O. Evans leg.; NHM.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 81A–B

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.3, width 1.8, height 1.0. Eye field length 0.9, anterior and posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 2.4, width 2.0.

Carapace. High, posterior slope steep. Colouration of carapace brown, eye field darker, eyes surrounding by black rings, anterior eyes encircled by faint whitish hairs. Grey hairs on eye field and slopes. A few sharp bristles near eyes and on anterior edge of eye field. Chelicera with short fang thick at base, two small promarginal teeth, retromargin toothless. Clypeus high, with a few grey hairs on it. Endites and labium brownish with pale tips, sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Oval, dorsum slightly flattened, variegated, brownish grey with traces of lighter patches medially, clothed in delicate hairs, some brown bristles at anterior margin. Venter yellowish with scattered grey speckles. Spinnerets yellow with grey tips.

Legs. Yellowish with brown rings at distal end of femora and patellae also at proximal end of tibiae and metatarsi. First and second pair of legs short. Leg hairs and spines brown. Palp yellow, but its tarsus black (Fig. 81C). Short single retromarginal spine on palpal tarsus.

Epigyne. With V-shaped posterior edge (Fig. 81D). Copulatory openings placed laterally, far apart, copulatory ducts S-shaped, spermathecae with thin appendix (Fig. 81E).

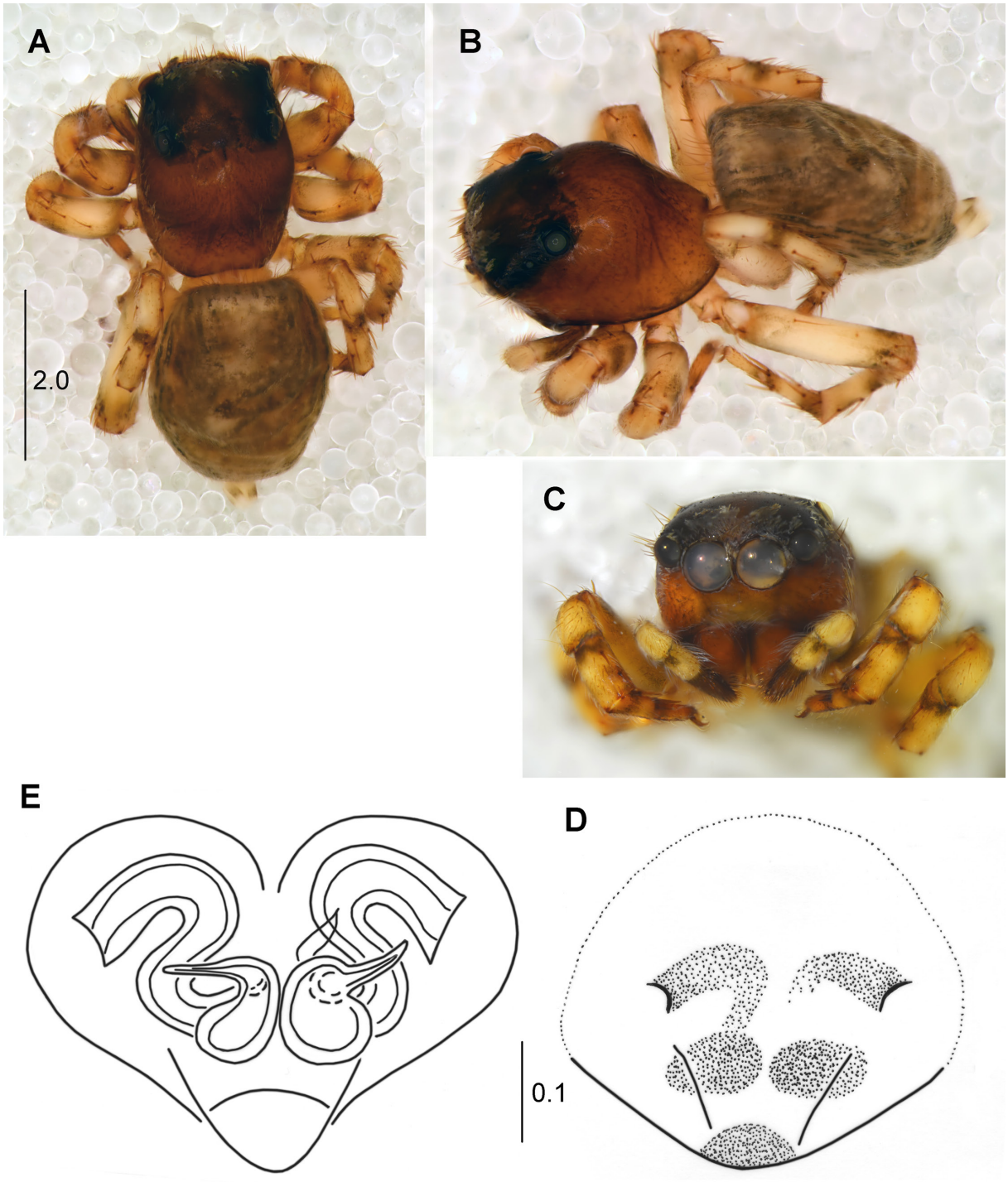

Fig. 81. *Ruwenzorek evansi* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (NHM). **A**. General appearance, dorsal view. **B**. General appearance, dorsolateral view. **C**. General appearance, frontal view. **D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus *Schenkelia* Lessert, 1927

Schenkelia modesta Lessert, 1927

Schenkelia modesta Lessert, 1927: 466, figs 36–37.
Schenkelia gertschi Berland & Millot, 1941: 395, fig. 86c.
Plexippus fibulatus Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016: 454, figs 69–70, 107, **syn. nov.**

Schenkelia modesta – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 94, figs 256–260. — Wesołowska & Haddad 2009: 80, figs 170–175.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Mukono distr., Mabira Forest; 0°24′ N, 33°01′ E; road to Jinja; 0°25′ N, 33°12′ E; Aug. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 3 ♂♂; same locality as for preceding; tree trunks; Jul. 1994; NHM • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; under lichen; Jul. 1994; compound house; Jul.–Aug. 1994; NHM • 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; summer 1994; NHM • 1 ♂; Bundibugyo, Semliki Forest; 0°44′ N, 29°57′ E; 670 m a.s.l.; 5–12 Feb. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3830 • 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Entebbe; Apr. 1999; FSCA • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; FSCA • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Apr. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Kampala; Jun. 1996; FSCA • 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; 0°34′ N, 34°50′ E, 13 Jan. 1987; on tree trunks; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 217 517 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 12 Oct. 1997; MRAC 217 520.

Distribution

The species is known both from Equatorial and southern Africa, this is the first record from Uganda.

Synonymisation

The description of *Plexippus fibulatus* was the result of a misidentification of *S. modesta*.

Genus *Sonoita* Peckham & Peckham, 1903

Sonoita ledouxi Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2022

Sonoita ledouxi Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2022: 104, figs 61a–h, 62a–d.

Material examined

UGANDA • 3 ♂♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 1–10 Jul. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2886 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 5–15 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2932 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2945.

Distribution

Previously known from the type locality in Ivory Coast only, this is the first record for Uganda.

Genus *Stenaelurillus* Simon, 1886

Stenaelurillus glaber Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011

Stenaelurillus glaber Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011: 593, figs 151–152, 238–240.

Stenaelurillus glaber – Logunov & Azarkina 2018: 41, figs 156–164.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Pakwach; 2°28′ N, 31°30′ E; sweepnet by Nile; 7 Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 2 ♂♂; Iganga; 0°36′ N, 33°28′ E; Ikulwe Farm Centre; 23 Oct. 1998; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 106.

Distribution

Previously, the species was recorded in West Africa and Uganda.

Stenaelurillus hirsutus Lessert, 1927

Stenaelurillus hirsutus Lessert, 1927: 433, fig. 18.
Stenaelurillus cristatus Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2000: 96, figs 261–268.

Stenaelurillus hirsutus – Wesołowska 2014: 602, figs 4a–g, 15a–d.
Stenaelurillus cristatus – Szűts & Scharff 2005: 375, figs 7d–e, 9a–d.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Mt Elgon, Swam River, under stones; 2000 m a.s.l.; 7 Feb. 1938; Å. Holm leg.; MEU • 1 ♀; Mt Elgon, Budadiri, shrubland; 4 Aug. 2015; K. Vanderhaegen leg.; MRAC 245 186.

Distribution

The species is distributed in West and Central Africa.

Genus *Thiratoscirtus* Simon, 1886

Thiratoscirtus africanus sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9C1656E0-257B-45E9-9956-BC8346B6DB36
Figs 82–83

Diagnosis

The male has a palpal organ slightly similar to that in *Thiratoscirtus patagonicus* Simon, 1886 but it can be readily distinguished by the tibial apophysis, which is short, wide and blunt in the newly described species, while it is longer and narrower in the latter species. The male chelicera is unique, with a very long tooth on the retromarginal edge. The female has adelicate epigyne with large anterior atrium, unlike that in other thiratoscirtines.

Etymology

Specific name is derived from Africa, the continent where the species occurs.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 15–25 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2991.

Paratypes

UGANDA • 1 ♂; same locality as for holotype; 21–30 Jul. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2893 • 1 ♀; same locality as for holotype; 5–15 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2889.

Other material

GABON • 1 ♂ (not examined); Ngounié, Waka National Park; 1°08′ S, 11°09′ E (see Bodner & Maddison 2012: fig. 2b MRB222).

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 82A. Slender spider.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.1, width 2.7, height 1.6. Eye field length 1.8, anterior width 2.4, posterior width 2.3. Abdomen length 4.2, width 1.8.

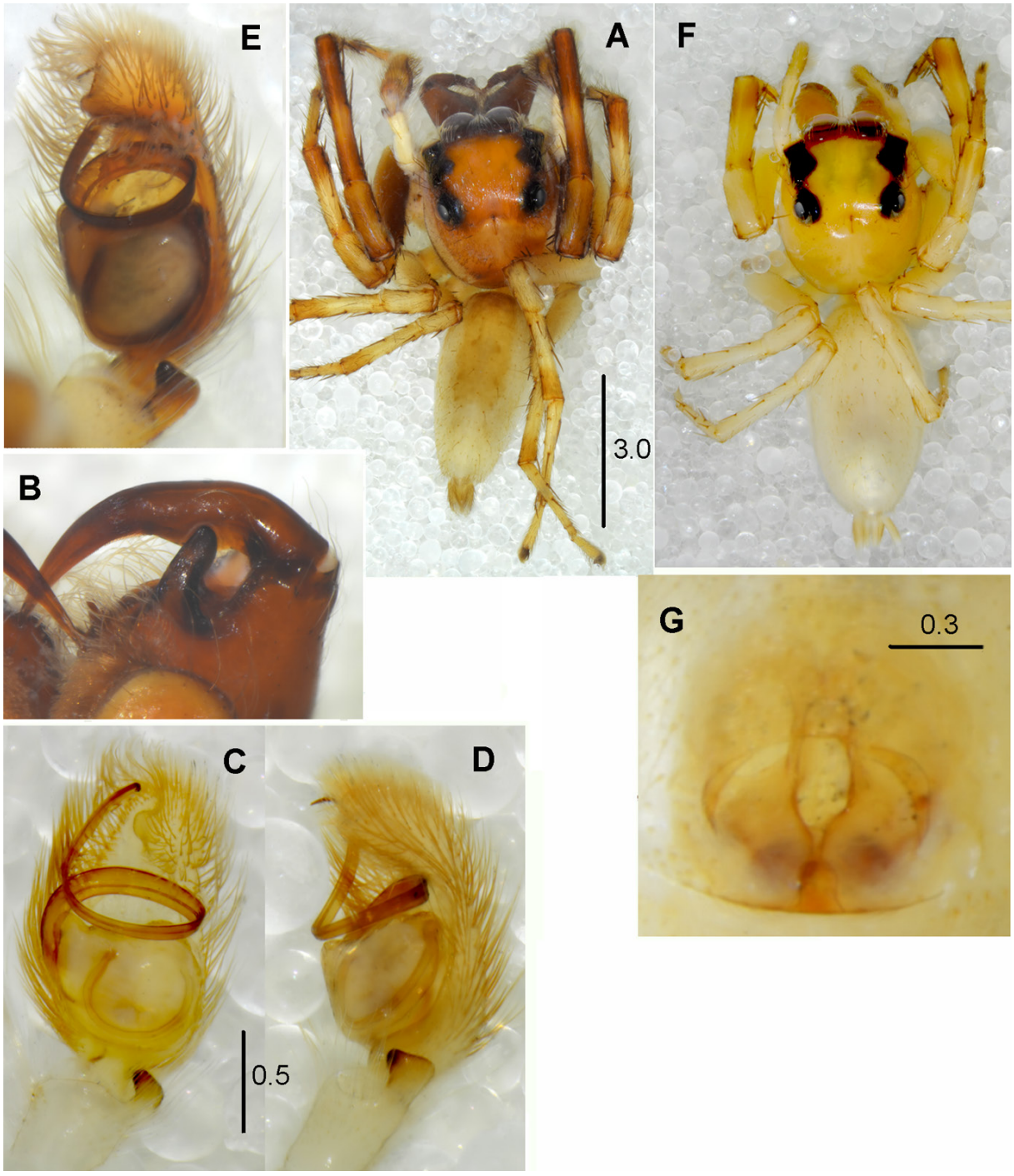

Fig. 82. *Thiratoscirtus africanus* sp. nov. **A–B, E**. Holotype, ♂ (ZFMK 2991). **C–D**. Paratype, ♂ (ZFMK 2893). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Chelicera. **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D–E**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **F–G**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK 2889). **F**. General appearance. **G**. Epigyne.

Carapace. Brown, eyes surrounded by black area, anterior median eyes large, encircled by white hairs. Some white hairs and long brown bristles laterally from eye field, small white patch at fovea. Wide light streaks along lateral margins of carapace. Chelicera big, dark brown with two teeth on promargin and single long tooth on retromargin (Fig. 82B). Sternum yellow, mouthparts light brownish.

Abdomen. Elongated, beige with wide light brownish median streak in anterior half, sparse long brown bristles on dorsum. Venter whitish yellow with two lines formed by dark dots, grey patch at base of spinnerets. Spinnerets light brownish.

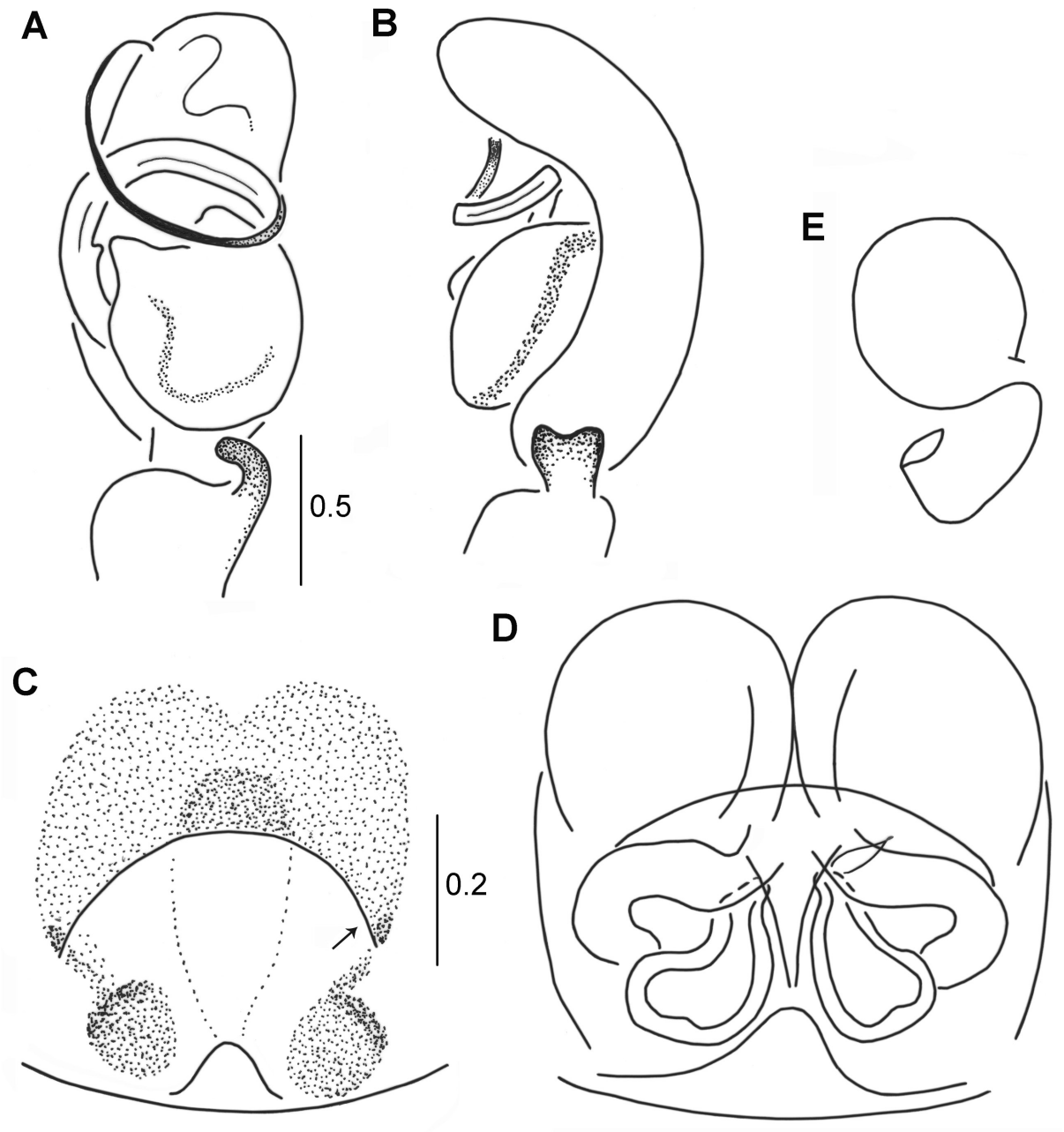

Fig. 83. *Thiratoscirtus africanus* sp. nov. **A–B**. Holotype, ♂ ZFMK 2991. **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C–E**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK 2889). **C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne. **E**. Diagrammatic course of seminal duct.

Legs. Dark yellow, first pair brown, long (especially tibiae). Leg hairs and spines brown.

Palps. Light, clothed in long dense brown hairs, on base of cymbium and tibia white hairs. Structure of palpal organ as in Figs 82C–E, 83A–B. Tibial apophysis short, wide, with blunt tip (Figs 82D–E, 83B). Embolus base on prolateral side, wide proximally, forming lose loop distally (Figs 82C, E, 83A).

Female

Similar to male but lighter coloured. Chelicerae large, but retromarginal tooth smaller than in male. Palp with single retrolateral spine on tarsus. General appearance as in Fig. 82F.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.9, width 2.5, height 1.6. Eye field length 1.6, anterior width 2.3, posterior width 2.2. Abdomen length 3.9, width 2.2.

Epigyne. As in Figs 82G, 83C, with large atria placed anteriorly. Copulatory openings located laterally in atria, copulatory ducts very weakly sclerotized (visible after staining in Chlorasole black E), forming loop in atria, only spermathecae with stronger sclerotization (Fig. 83D).

Distribution

Species occurs in Uganda and Gabon.

Thiratoscirtus bwindi sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:530A78A8-532A-47A3-B619-7DCB938CFB57

Fig. 84

Diagnosis

The female is characterized by the form of the epigyne, which is elongated, with a large shallow depression in the anterior half. Long, poorly sclerotized, ribbon-like appendages of unknown function fall into the copulatory ducts (Fig. 84D).

Etymology

The name is a noun in apposition, derived from the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Bwindi Impenetrable Forest; forest; 22 Apr. 1992; C. Dewhurst leg.; MRAC 236 079.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 84A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.0, width 1.6, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.0, anterior width 1.5, posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 2.5, width 2.0.

Carapace. Oval, high, with steep slope starting not far behind the eye field. Colouration of carapace dark brown, eye field almost black. Anterior eyes encircled by small fawn scales, sparse white hairs on dorsum, posteriorly along lateral slopes poorly contrasted white streak. Chelicerae unidentati, fang short. Mouthparts brown with lighter tips, sternum dark brown.

Abdomen. Oval, grey with light median band composed of few pairs of spots. Short thin transparent hairs on whole abdomen, long bristles at anterior edge. Venter grey, two thin light streaks laterally. Spinnerets whitish grey with black lines laterally.

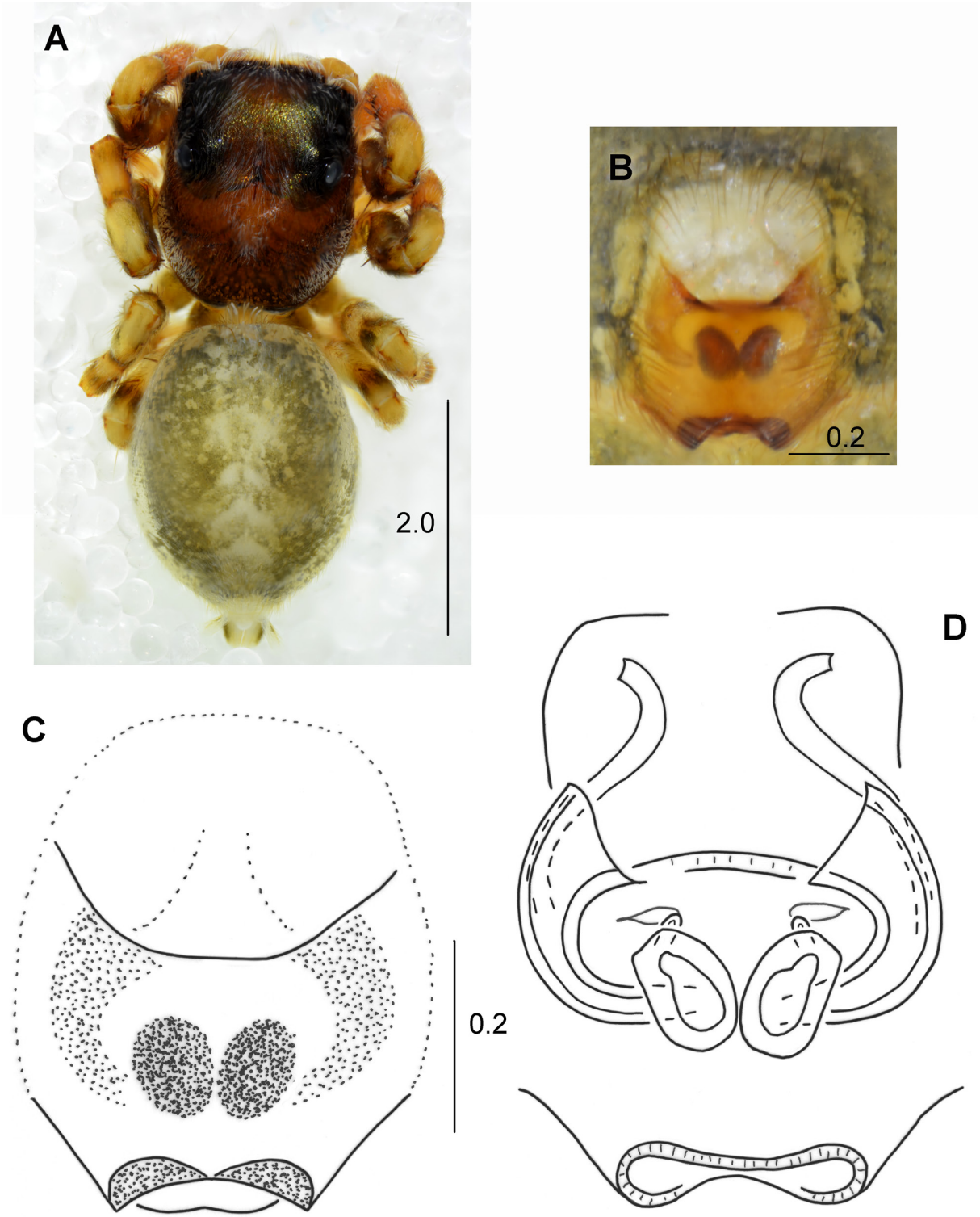

Fig. 84. *Thiratoscirtus bwindi* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MRAC 236 079). **A**. General appearance. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Legs. Light brownish with dark rings, femora I dark brown. Tibia I with three pairs of long ventral spines. Leg hairs transparent. Palp with short retrolateral tarsal spine.

Epigyne. Large, oval, its anterior half occupied by shallow depression (Fig. 84B–C). Internal structure simple, spermathecae thick-walled. Long, ribbon-like, s-shaped protrusions connected to seminal dusts (Fig. 84D).

Thiratoscirtus elgonensis Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016
Fig. 85

Thiratoscirtus elgonensis Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016: 456, figs 82–87, 111–114.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mt Elgon, Sasa [river]; 2990 m a.s.l.; 1°10′ N, 34°26′ E; dry season; Sep. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 4897 • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 4902 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 4901 • 2 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 4900 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 4899.

Fig. 85. *Thiratoscirtus elgonensis* Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016. **A**. ♂, palpal organ, ventral view (ZFMK). **B**. ♀, epigyne (ZFMK).

Description

Description of both sexes see Dawidowicz & Wesołowska (2016). Palpal organ as in Fig. 85A, epigyne in Fig. 85B.

Distribution

Originally described from the east slope of Mt Elgon in Kenya. Probably endemic for this mountain range. It is the first record of this species on the Ugandan side of the border.

Thiratoscirtus magnus sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F2C15FCD-6FAF-4216-AF4F-26374A70375C
Fig. 86

Diagnosis

The female is distinctive in having an epigyne with a very large depression (which actually covers the entire epigyne), divided by a narrow median ridge.

Etymology

The specific epithet is Latin, meaning 'big', and refers to large size of this spider.

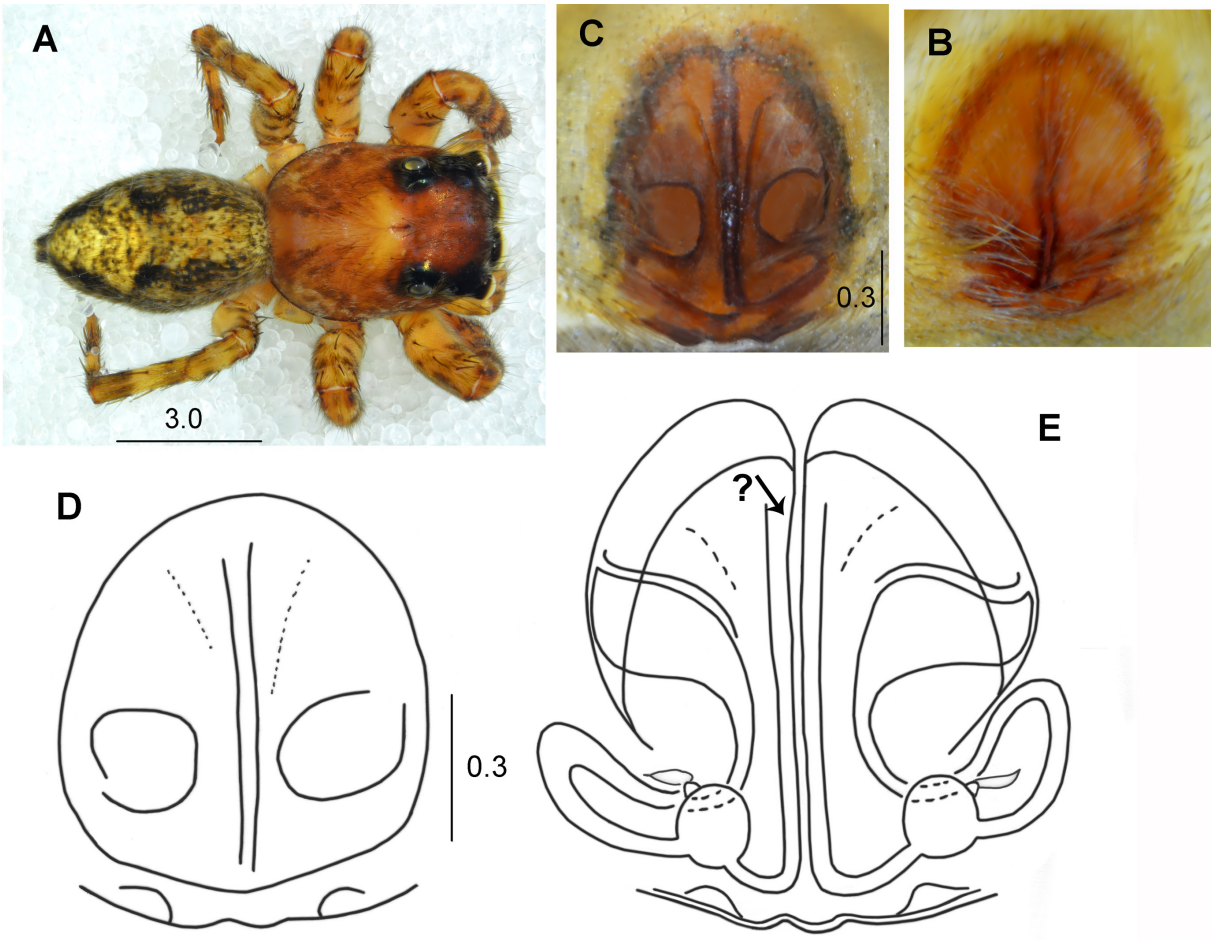

Fig. 86. *Thiratoscirtus magnus* sp. nov. **A, C–E**. Holotype, ♀ (FSCA). **B**. Paratype, ♀ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance. **B–D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♀; Ntonde [Lyantonde, distr. in SW country]; Jun. 2001; FSCA.

Paratype

UGANDA • 1 ♀; same collection data as for holotype; FSCA.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 86A

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 4.3–4.5, width 3.4–3.5, height 1.9. Eye field length 1.9–2.0, anterior width 2.8–3.0, posterior width 2.6–2.8. Abdomen length 4.2–5.2, width 2.8–3.5.

Carapace. Oval brown with slightly darker eye field, black near eyes. Brown hairs form dark patches on thoracic part, among them long bristles, white hairs on lateral slopes and at anterior eye row. Chelicerae massive, unidentati, fang short. Mouthparts light brown with whitish tips, sternum dark yellow.

Abdomen. Ovoid, blackish with wide serrated median area covered with numerous black marks. Dorsum clothed in fawn and brown hairs, laterally hairs whitish. Venter with large triangular black patch, on sides dark marks. Spinnerets black.

Legs. Light brown with numerous darker marks. Leg hairs and spines dark brown.

Epigyne. Large with a large shallow depression covering its entire surface, divided by narrow median ridge (Fig. 86B–D). Copulatory ducts thin, spermathecae relatively small, spherical (Fig. 86E).

Thiratoscirtus patagonicus Simon, 1886
Fig. 87

Thiratoscirtus patagonicus Simon, 1886b: 560, fig. 1.

Thiratoscirtus patagonicus – Simon 1903a: 739, figs 855–857. — Galiano 1963: 457, pl. XXXIX figs 11–14.

Diagnosis of female

The female is easy to recognize by the structure of the epigyne that is elongated and kite-shaped (Fig. 87C).

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mpigi distr., Mpanga Forest Reserve; 32°19′ E 0°13′ N; in litter; 28 Jun. 1998; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 093 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; Jun. 2001; FSCA.

Other material (examined by T. Szűts)

CAMEROON • 1 ♀; Makak; 3°33′ N, 11°02′ E; 12–23 Aug. 1949; J. Birket-Smith leg.; Natural History Museum, Copenhagen.

CONGO • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Sibiti Reserve, esőerdő [rainforest]; 3°41′ S, 13°20′ E; 25 Nov. 1963; S. Endrődy-Younga leg.; Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, 393 • 1 ♂; Lefini Reserve, Mbéokala erdő [forest]; 2°59′ S, 15°39′ E; 10 Jan. 1964; J. Balogh and A. Zicsi leg.; Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, 394.

Redescription

Male

For description of male see Galiano (1963). Palpal organ as in Fig. 87A.

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 87B.

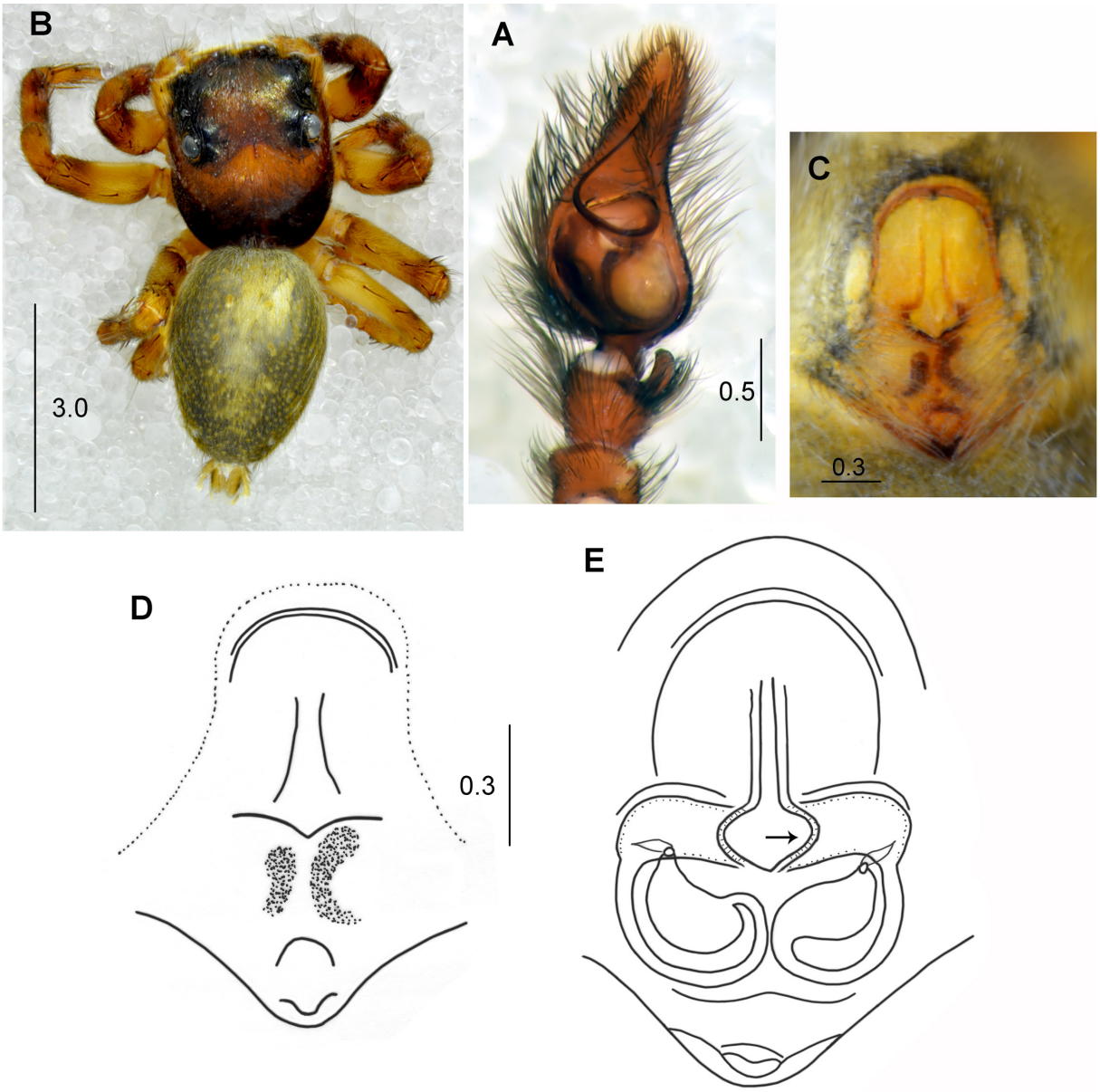

Fig. 87. *Thiratoscirtus patagonicus* Simon, 1886. **A**. ♂, palpal organ, ventral view (MRAC 236 093). **B–E**. ♀ (MRAC 236 093). **B**. General appearance. **C–D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.0, width 2.3, height 1.7. Eye field length 1.5, anterior width 2.0, posterior width 1.9. Abdomen length 3.0, width 2.0.

Carapace. High, brown, blackish on slopes, brown hairs on thoracic area. Eye field dark brown, clothed in transparent hairs, vicinity of eyes black. Clypeus short, yellow with white hairs. Sternum and labium brown, endites with light tips. Chelicerae massive, unidentati, fang short.

Abdomen. Ovoid, grey with many yellow dots, medially lighter, venter grey. Short grey hairs on abdominal dorsum, among them longer bristles. Spinnerets yellowish.

Legs. Brown, distal ends of femora, patellae and tibiae of leg I and II darker. Legs bearing brown hairs and spines.

Epigyne. Large, kite-shaped (Fig. 87C–D). Internal structure as in Fig. 87E, copulatory openings placed centrally, inlet parts of copulatory ducts wide.

Distribution

The species is known from Cameroon, Congo and it is recorded in Uganda for the first time.

Remarks

The species is distributed in tropical Africa, and Simon's original description from Argentina is a labeling error. This fact was pointed out by T. Szűts in his unpublished PhD dissertation.

The female of this species is described here for the first time.

Thiratoscirtus spinifer sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:65BBB4DC-4A68-41DE-9203-C8A4CED48B77
Figs 88–89

Diagnosis

The male of this species is distinctive by the presence of a stout spine on the retrolateral side of the cymbium. The palp is slightly similar to that in *Thiratoscirtus mastigophorus* Wiśniewski & Wesołowska, 2013, but the embolus in the newly described species is clearly longer (one and a half times surrounding the bulb, while in the latter species the embolus forms an incomplete circle) and with a bicuspid tibial apophysis (pointed in the other species).

Etymology

The specific name refers to the presence of a conspicuous thorn on the cymbium.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 0°43′ N, 30°03′ E; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; G.O. Evans leg.; NHM.

Other material

UGANDA • 1 ♂; same collection data as for holotype (specimen incomplete, with only one palp, the thorn broken off); NHM.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 88A–B.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.6, width 2.1, height 1.2. Eye field length 1.3, anterior width 1.7, posterior width 1.8. Abdomen length 2.5, width 1.6.

Carapace. Oval, brown, fovea clearly marked, eyes with black rings. Dorsum covered with faint transparent hairs, sides with white stripes, some longer bristles near eyes, a few white hairs between anterior median eyes. Chelicera long, unidentate. Mouthparts brown with light tips, sternum yellow.

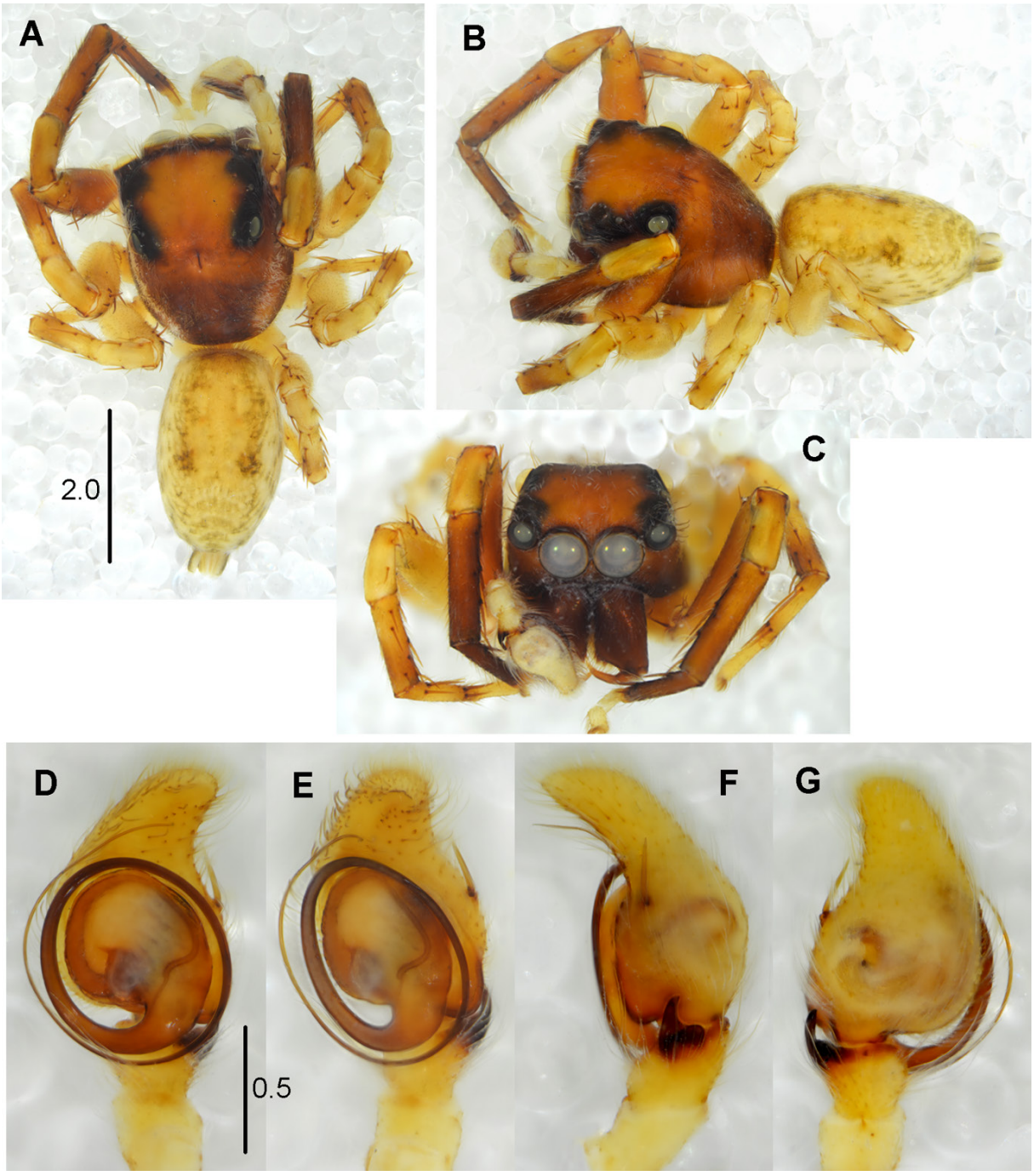

Fig. 88. *Thiratoscirtus spinifer* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance, dorsal view. **B**. General appearance, dorsolateral view. **C**. General appearance, frontal view. **D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **E**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **F**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **G**. Palpal organ, dorsal view.

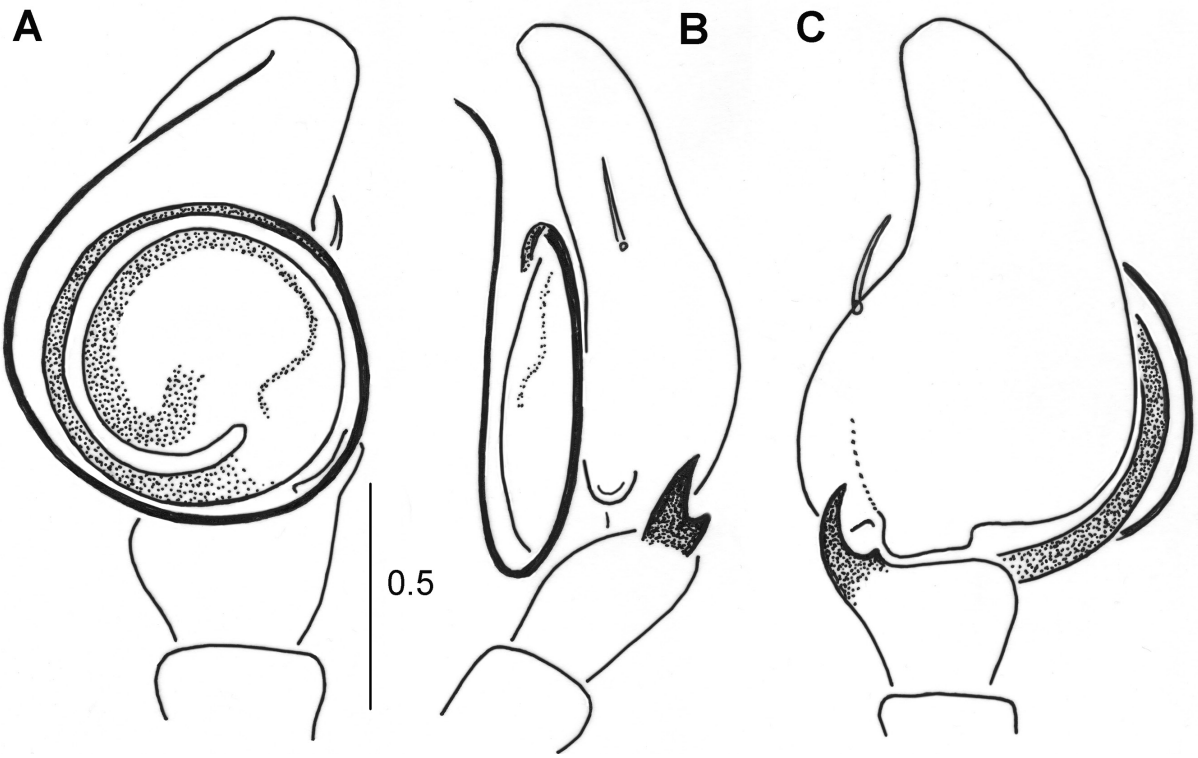

Fig. 89. *Thiratoscirtus spinifer* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (NHM). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, dorsal view.

Abdomen. Ovoid, yellowish with mosaic composed of brownish marks, posteriorly traces of light chevrons (Fig. 88B). Venter yellowish with four lines of dark dots. Some brown bristles on anterior abdominal edge. Spinnerets yellowish.

Legs. Yellow, only first pair brown with dark tibiae and metatarsi. Leg hairs and spines brown, ventral spines on metatarsus I long.

Palps. Yellow. Cymbium with tutaculum and stout spine on retrolateral side (Figs 88F–G, 89B–C). Palpal tibia broad basally and abruptly pointed (Figs 88F, 89B). Bulb rounded, embolus long, one and a half times surrounding the bulb (Figs 88D–E, 89A).

Female

Unknown.

Genus *Thyene* Simon, 1885

Thyene aperta (Peckham & Peckham, 1903)

Modunda aperta Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 210, pl. 26 figs 9, 9a.

Thyene aperta – Wesołowska 2012b: 336, figs 40–44. — Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2022: 116, fig. 70a–d.

non *Paramodunda thyenioides* – Clark 1974: 21, figs 25–26.
non *Thyene semiargentea* – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 108, figs 300–306.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Pakwach; 2°28′ N, 31°30′ E; sweepnet by Nile; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♂; Queen Elizabeth National Park; 0°15′ S, 30°11′ E; Jul. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♂; Katwe, Kampala; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Distribution

Previously known from Ivory Coast, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, this is the first record from Uganda.

Thyene australis Peckham & Peckham, 1903
Figs 90–91

Thyene australis Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 230, pl. 25 fig. 6.
Thyene magdalenae Lessert, 1927: 444, fig. 25.

Thyene australis – Wesołowska & Cumming 2008: 214, figs 164–170.

Material examined

UGANDA • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; compound walls; Jun.–Jul. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 4 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; herb layer, sweep; Jun.–Aug. 1994; NHM • 1 ♀; Masaka distr., Lake Nabugabo; 0°22′ S, 31°54′ E; 11 Apr. 1995; NHM.

Description

For description of both sexes see Wesołowska & Cumming (2008). General appearance of male as in Fig. 90A, palpal organ as in Fig. 90B. General appearance of female as in Fig. 90C, epigyne as in Figs 90D, 91A, its internal structure in Fig. 91B.

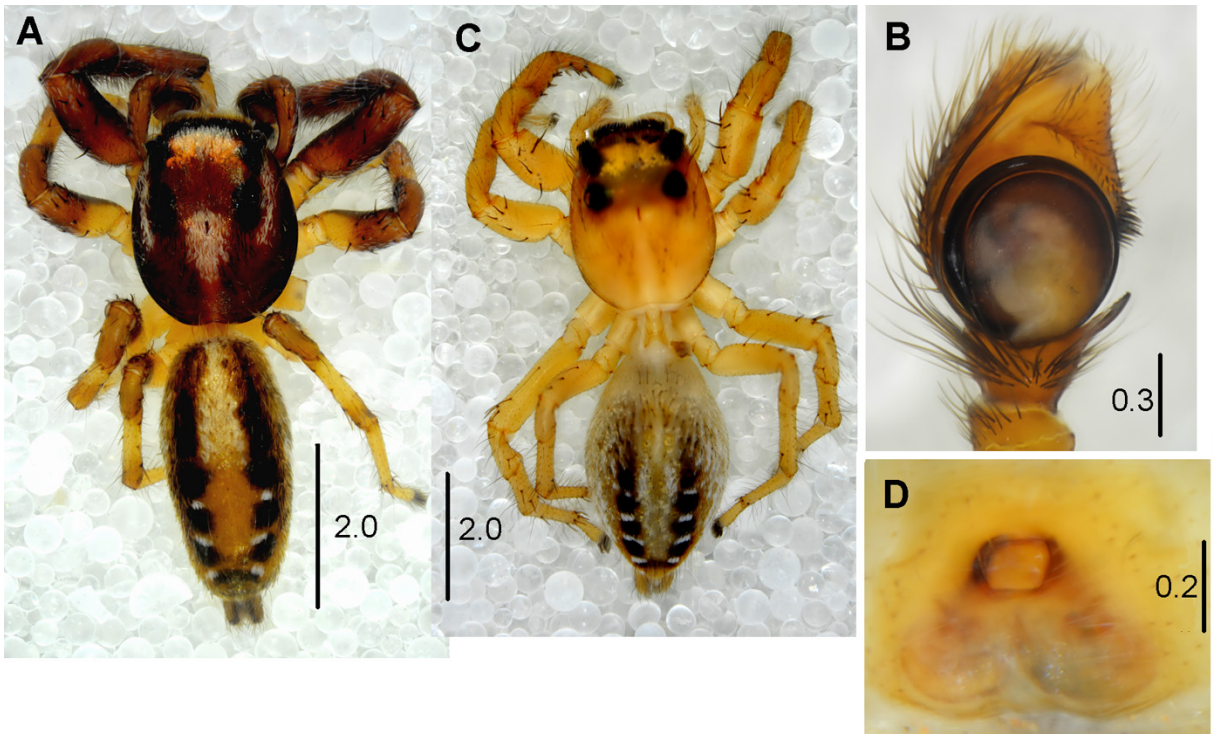

Fig. 90. *Thyene australis* Peckham & Peckham, 1903. **A–B**. ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C–D**. ♀ (NHM). **C**. General appearance of female. **D**. Epigyne.

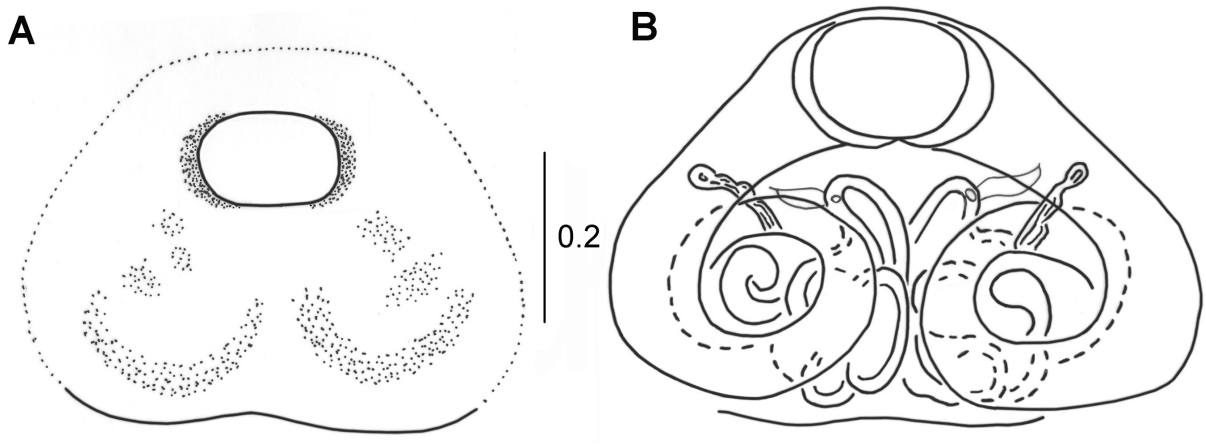

Fig. 91. *Thyene australis* Peckham & Peckham, 1903, ♀ (NHM). **A**. Epigyne. **B**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Distribution

Species known from South Africa, Zimbabwe and Congo, the species is newly recorded in the fauna of Uganda.

Thyene blaisei (Simon, 1902)
Fig. 92

Brancus blaisei Simon, 1902a: 400.

Brancus blaisei – Berland & Millot 1941: 332, fig. 34a. — Prószyński 1987: fig. on p. 8.
Thyene blaisei – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2022: 121.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; O. Evans leg.; NHM.

Redescription

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 92A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.5, width 2.0, height 1.1. Eye field length 1.2, anterior width 1.5, posterior width 1.6. Abdomen length 2.7, width 1.6.

Carapace. Flattened, roundish, widest halfway along its length, reddish brown, darker posteriorly, black near eyes. Long bristles at eyes, some brown hairs on carapace slopes. Chelicera big, unidentate. Sternum and mouthparts brown, tips of endites lighter.

Abdomen. Oval, narrower than carapace, olive greyish, along the center whitish silver scales form a brightly shining strip, laterally from it orange brownish streaks. Venter brownish grey, darker medially, spinnerets light brown.

Legs. Brown with yellow tarsi. Two anterior pairs of legs longer and thicker than others. Leg hairs and spines brown.

Palps. Brown. Palpal organ as in Fig. 92B–E. Tibial apophysis thin and straight (Fig. 92E), bulb rounded with small appendix at embolus base, embolus long, two and a half times encircling bulb (Fig. 92C).

Female

Unknown.

Distribution

Hitherto known only from Gabon, this is the first record from Uganda.

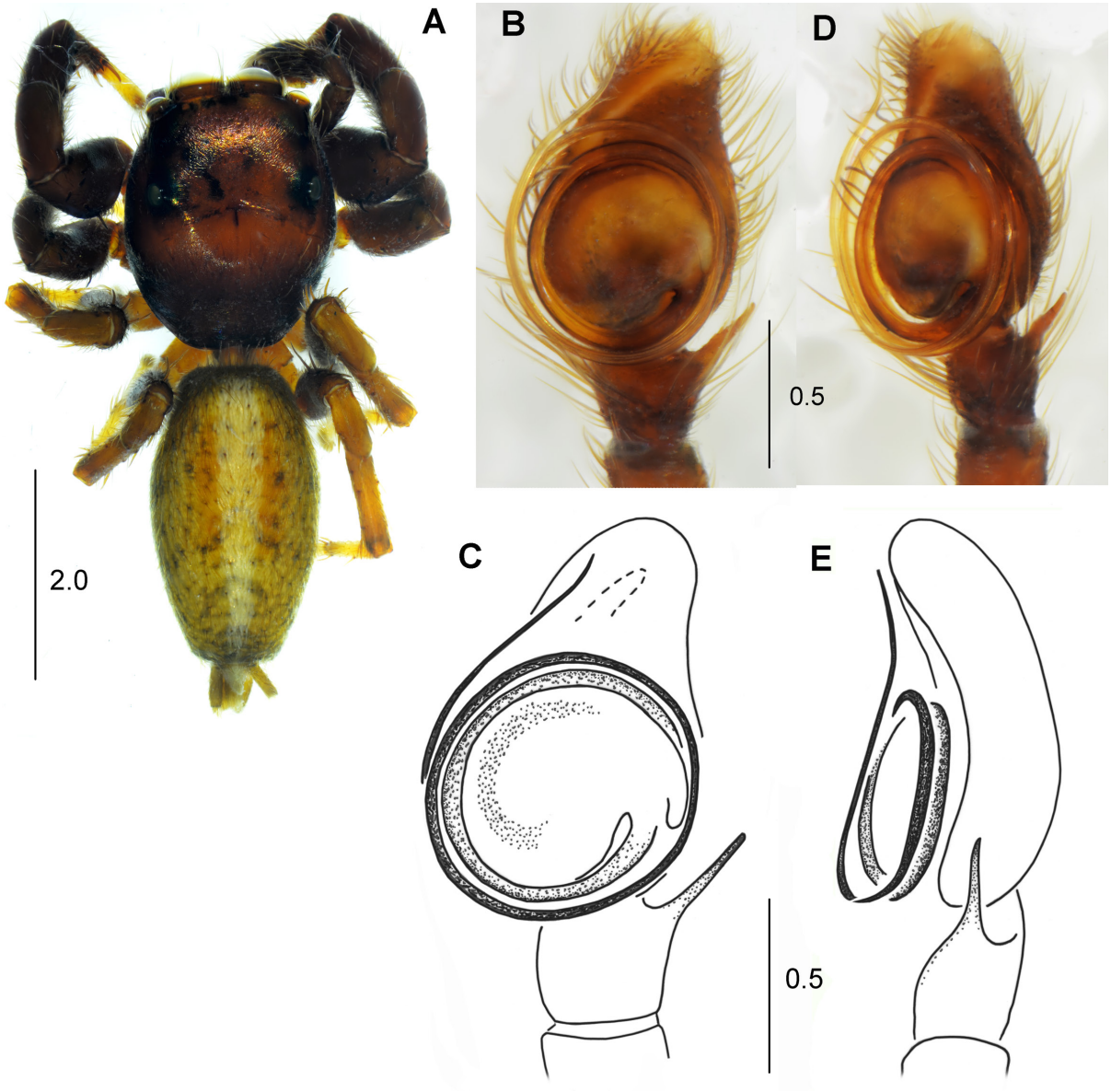

Fig. 92. *Thyene blaisei* (Simon, 1902), ♂ (NHM). **A**. General appearance. **B–C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **E**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Thyene coccineovittata (Simon, 1886)

Hyllus coccineovittatus Simon, 1886a: 348.
Thyene crudelis Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 229, pl. 25 fig. 5.
Thyene pulchra Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 226, pl. 25 fig. 3.

Thyene coccineovittata – Wesołowska & Haddad 2009: 83, figs 176–181, 226–227, 250.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2023).

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Pakwach; 2°28′ N, 31°30′ E; Nov. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM.

Distribution

Widely distributed in Africa. Introduced to France and Brazil (WSC 2023). It is the first record of this species form Uganda.

Thyene inflata (Gerstaecker, 1873)

Phidippus inflatus Gerstaecker, 1873: 476.

Thyene inflata – Berland & Millot 1941: 374, figs 72c, 74. — Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 105, figs 293–299.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2023).

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; distr. Masaka, Lake Nabugabo; 0°22′ S, 31°54′ E; Aug. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Pakwach; 2°28′ N, 31°30′ E; sweepnet by Nile; 7 Apr. 1995; NHM • 1 ♂; Pakai; Jul. 1994; NHM • 1 ♂; Aug. 1994; NHM • 1 ♀; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; Apr. 1995; NHM • 1 ♂; Katwe, Kampala; 0°17′ N, 32°34′ E; Jan. 1996; R. Jackson leg.; FSCA 50794 • 1 ♀; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; 0°34′ N, 34°50′ E; from cassava; 12–14 May1993; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 129.

Distribution

A species widely distributed in Africa and Madagascar, this is the first record from Uganda.

Thyene masindi sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:59B73677-F961-4785-B2A1-E9061A1DD133
Figs 93–94

Diagnosis

The species is similar to *Thyene ocellata* (Thorell, 1899). The male of *Thyene masindi* sp. nov. can be recognized by the male palp that has a shorter embolus without a thorn at the base, and by the absence of a flap-like protrusion on the bulb (compare Fig. 94A with Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: fig. 211). The female is easily distinguished by the colouration of the abdomen, with only one pair of light spots (two–three pairs in *T. ocellata* – compare Fig. 93E and Fig. 93G).

Etymology

The name of this species is a noun in apposition, derived from the Ugandan province, where the type specimen was recorded.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 11–20 Jul. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2956.

Paratypes

UGANDA • 1 ♂; same collection data as for holotype; ZFMK 3020 • 2 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 5515 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 5–12 Feb. 1997; ZFMK 5517 • 1 ♀;

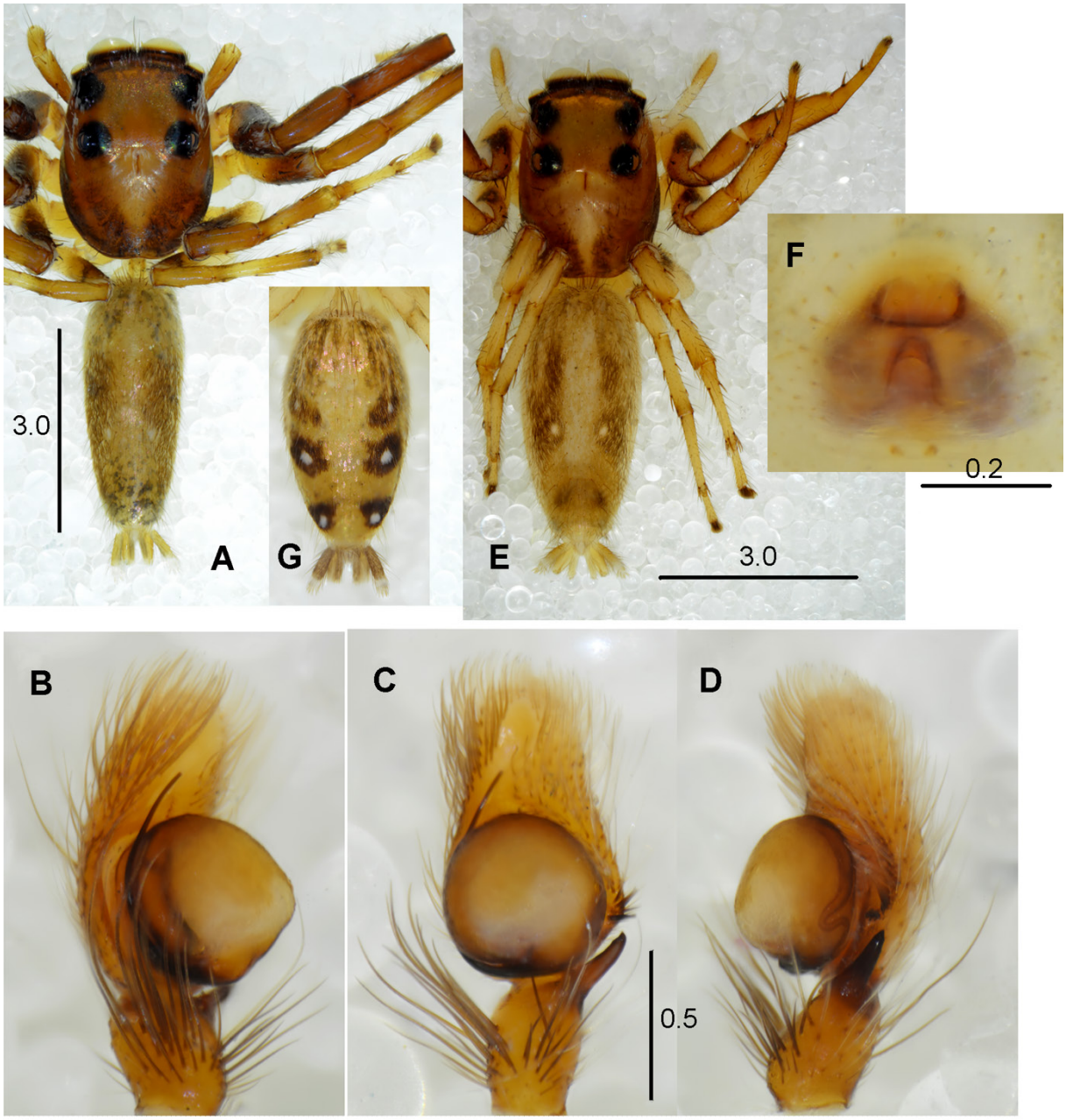

Fig. 93. A–F. *Thyene masindi* sp. nov. **A–D**. Paratype, ♂ (ZFMK). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventroprolateral view **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **E–F**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK). **E**. General appearance. **F**. Epigyne. – **G**. *Thyene ocellata* (Thorell, 1899), ♀, abdomen (ZFMK).

1–10 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2983 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 15–25 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2914 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2941 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3019 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2976 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3021 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2966 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 5–15 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2987 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 19–30 Jun. 1995; ZFMK 2989 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2965 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 21–30 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2986 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 5514.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 93A

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.9–3.1, width 2.1–2.2, height 1.2–1.3. Eye field length 1–4–1.5, anterior width 1.8–1.9, posterior width 1.6–1.7. Abdomen length 3.4–3.7, width 1.4–1.5.

Carapace. Brown, darkening at margins, black near eyes, thoracic part lighter centrally. Anterior eyes encircled by fawn scales. Some white hairs at fovea and laterally from eye field. Chelicerae unidentati. Mouthparts brown, only chewing edges of endites whitish. Sternum light brown.

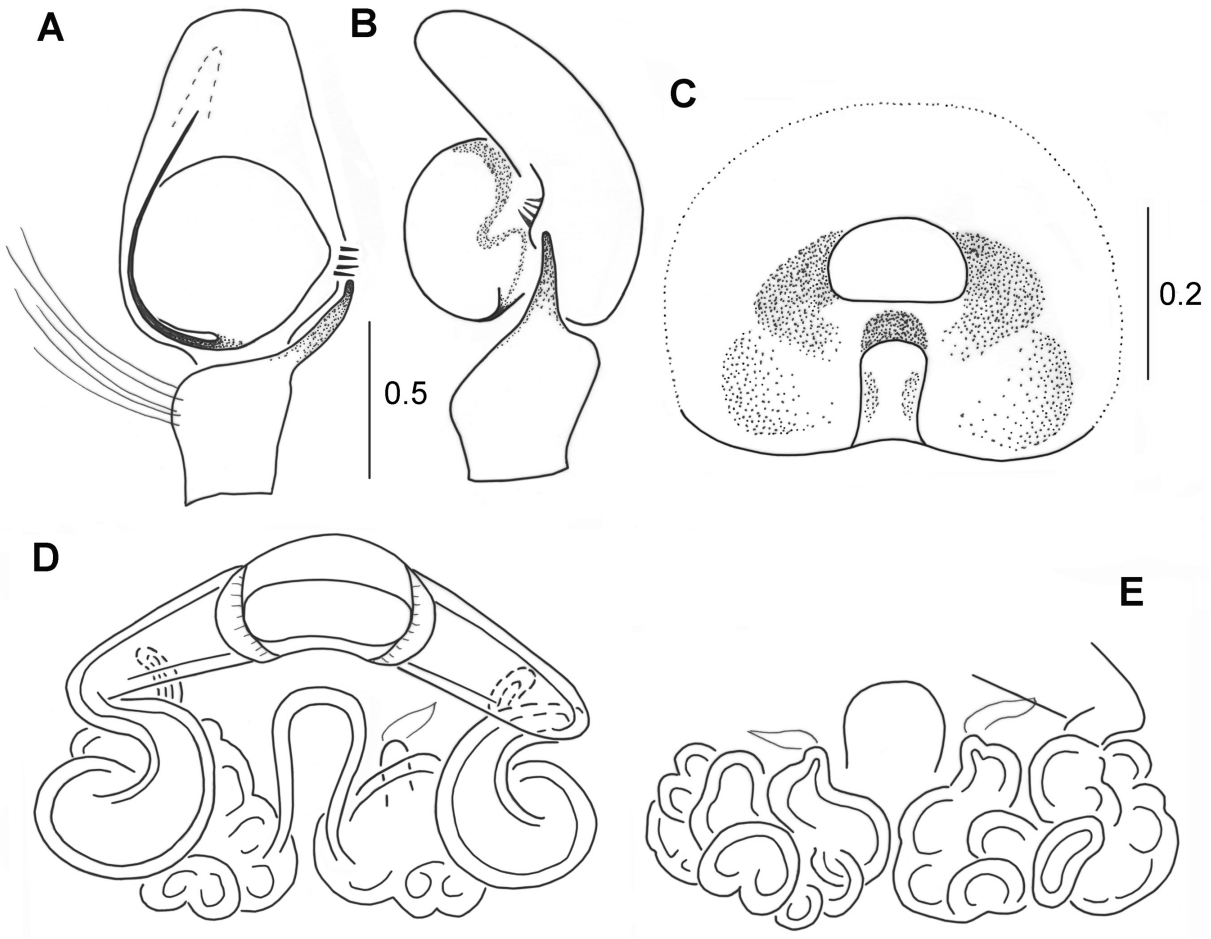

Fig. 94. *Thyene masindi* sp. nov. **A–B**. Paratype, ♂ (ZFMK 2914). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C–E**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK 2976). **C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne, ventral view. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne, dorsal view.

Abdomen. Elongated, brownish fawn with slightly lighter shinning median streak and pair of small round patches in posterior half. Abdomen covered with dense brown hairs laterally, long brown bristles at anterior edge, venter yellowish grey. Spinnerets yellow.

Legs. Long, light brown with darker femora. First pair longer and darker than others. Leg hairs and spines brown.

Palps. Light brown, bulb rounded, strongly convex, without flap (presented in congeners). Embolus relatively short, arising from posterior margin of bulb, apophysis straight (Figs 93B–D, 94A–B). Sharp bristles on retrolateral side of cymbium (Fig. 94A).

Female

Similar to male. Some white scales on clypeus. General appearance as in Fig. 93E.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.2–3.4, width 2.5–2.6, height 1.2–1.4. Eye field length 1.4–1.5, anterior width 1.8–1.9, posterior width 1.6–1.7. Abdomen length 3.7–5.2, width 1.5–2.6.

Abdomen. With wide light median streak and pair of small round patches in posterior half (Fig. 93E).

Epigyne. With deep pocket at epigastric furrow and trapezoid anterior depression (Figs 93F, 94C), in many specimens plugged in vaxy secretion. Internal structure as in Fig. 94D–E, copulatory ducts form one loop, spermathecae multi-chambered, accessory glands present.

Thyene mutica (Simon, 1902)
Fig. 95

Brancus muticus Simon, 1902a: 400.
Brancus bevisi Lessert, 1925b: 356, fig. 17.

Brancus muticus – Simon 1903: 709, fig. 838. — Berland & Millot 1941: 332, fig. 34b. — Azarkina & Foord 2013: 169, figs 18–35.
Brancus bevisi – Berland & Millot 1941: 331, figs 34c, 35d.
Thyene mutica – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2022: 120.

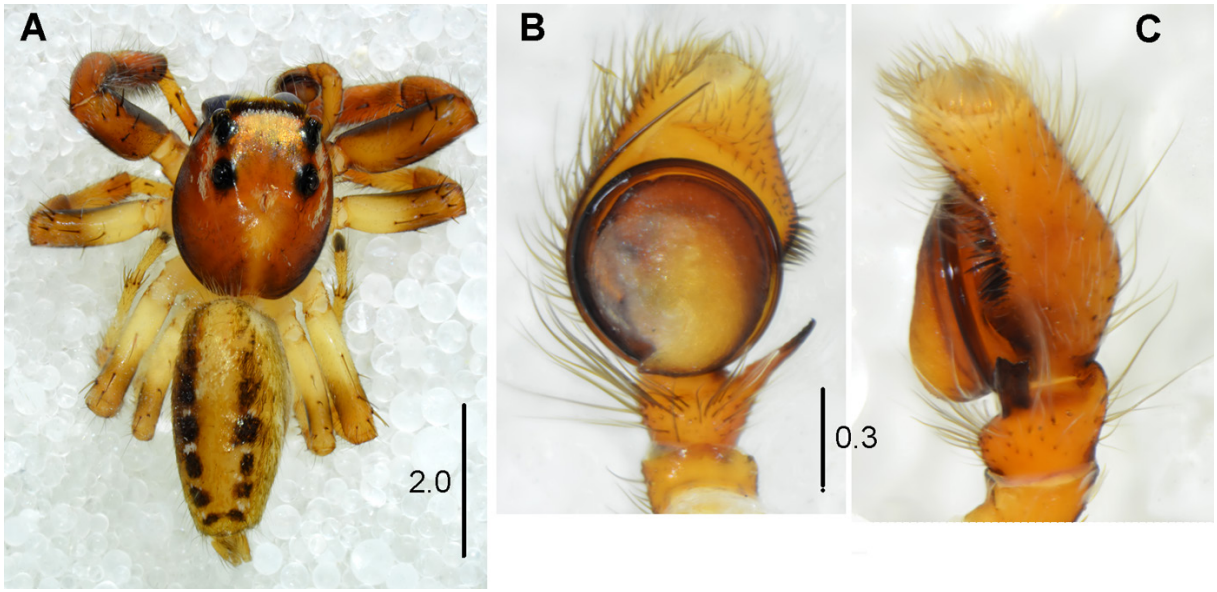

Fig. 95. *Thyene mutica* (Simon, 1902), ♂ (MRAC 219 527). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Rubaga; on vegetation; 31 Mar. 1995; D. Penney leg.; MRAC 219 527.

Description

Description of both sexes see Azarkina & Foord (2013). General appearance of male as in Fig. 95A, palpal organ as in Fig. 95B–C.

Distribution

Species widely distributed in Africa, it is newly recorded in the fauna of Uganda.

Remarks

This specimen differs from other members of *Thyene* by the tibial apophysis, which is relatively long and with a notch at the top. The length of the tibial apophysis is variable, but in all known specimens it had a clearly sharp tip.

Thyene ocellata (Thorell, 1899)
Fig. 93G

Marptusa ocellata Thorell, 1899: 91.

Mithion ocellata – Simon 1901a: 603; 1903b: 108.
Viciria lupula – Simon 1902b: 48.
Brancus viciriaeformis – Berland & Millot 1941: 333, fig. 36.
Viciria ocellata – Berland & Millot 1941: 386, fig. 81d–f. — Clark 1974: 24. — Wanless & Clark 1975: 283, fig. 17.
Thyene ocellata – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 610, figs 211–214, 237. — Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: 763, figs 108–110, 126.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 1–10 Jul. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 3022 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2947 • 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2946 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 15–25 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2969 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3026 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2909 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2925 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3018 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 11–20 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2952 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2934 • 2 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2922 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2918 • 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding, fogging of *Rinorea beniensis*; 21–30 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 5512 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 5513 • 1 ♀; Bundibugyo, Semliki Forest; 0°44′ N, 29°57′ E; 670 m a.s.l.; 5–12 Feb. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 5516.

Description

Description of male see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2011), for female Wesołowska & Edwards (2012). Abdomen with three pairs of black spots, in the center of each spot a small round patch composed of white scales (Fig. 93G).

Distribution

Previously known from several West African countries, this is the first record in Uganda and meanwhile in East Africa.

Thyene perfecta sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2453EC26-670C-476B-B953-97EB13B9A46D
Fig. 96

Diagnosis

The palpal organ of this species is similar to that in *Thyene striatipes* (Caporiacco, 1939), but can be recognized by the thinner and longer apophysis. The bulb flap is directed horizontally in *Thyene perfecta* sp. nov. and vertically in *T. striatipes* (compare Fig. 96C with Prószyński 1987: fig. on p. 114).

Etymology

The specific name is Latin and refers to the fact that it perfectly represents the genus *Thyene*.

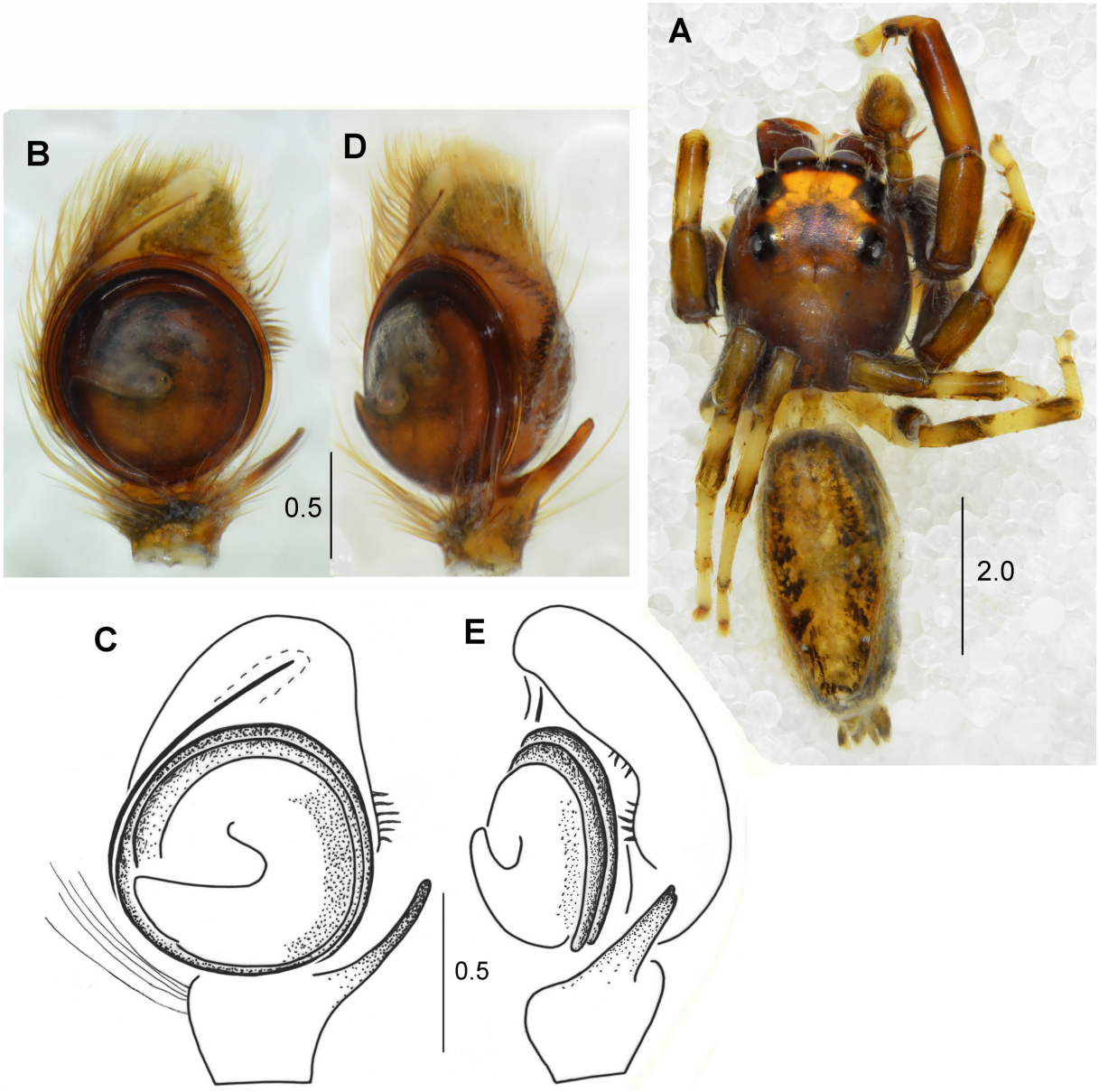

Fig. 96. *Thyene perfecta* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK 2876). **A**. General appearance. **B–C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D–E**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 5–15 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2876.

Description

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 96A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.8, width 2.4, height 1.1. Eye field length 1.2, anterior width 1.6, posterior width 1.7. Abdomen length 3.4, width 1.6.

Carapace. Flattened, roundish, brown with dark rings surrounding eyes, silver spots on anterior part of eye field (guanine crystals translucent through integument). Some white hairs between anterior eyes, long brown bristles on anterior margin of carapace. Chelicera with single tooth on both margins. Mouthparts brown, only chewing margins of endites lighter. Sternum dark brown.

Abdomen. Elongated, blackish brown with wide median serrated yellow streak, pair of very small white patches posteriorly, venter dark. Spinnerets dirty yellow.

Legs. First pair longer and thicker than other legs, dark brown, only tarsi yellow. Legs II–IV brown, but basal parts of their segments yellowish, also metatarsi and tarsi light.

Palps. Brown, with dense hairs. Palpal organ typical for the genus; bulb round with horizontal flap, two tight coils of embolus, tibial apophysis thin, some sharp bristles on retrolateral edge of cymbium (Fig. 96B–E).

Female

Unknown.

Thyene verdieri (Berland & Millot, 1941)
Figs 97–98

Brancus verdieri Berland & Millot, 1941: 332, fig. 35a–b.

Thyene verdieri – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2022: 121.

Diagnosis

The male of this species is easily distinguished by the curved tibial apophysis. The female has a strongly sclerotized epigyne (the sclerotization in other species is much weaker) and clearly shorter copulatory ducts than its congeners.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 11–20 Jul. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2930 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 15–25 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2954 • 2 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2920 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 1–10 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2982 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2993 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2879 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 5–15 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2990 • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2999 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3010 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2896 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2963 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2915 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3002 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2998 • 2 ♂♂; same locality

as for preceding; 19–30 Jun. 1995; ZFMK 2931 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 21–30 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2942 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 15–30 Jun. 1995; ZFMK 2948 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 5–12 Feb. 1997; ZFMK 3828 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 3829.

Redescription

Male

General appearance as in Fig. 97A. Big and flattened spider.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.0–2.3, width 1.8–1.9, height 1.0–1.1. Eye field length 1.1–1.2, anterior width 1.5, posterior width 1.6. Abdomen length 2.1–2.7, width 1.3–1.5.

Carapace. Rounded, chocolate brown, eyes surrounded by black rings, large black patch in center of eye field. Translucent shining scales scattered on eye field, some brown bristles in vicinity of eyes. Clypeus low, dark brown. Promargin of chelicerae with two teeth, retromargin with single tooth. Mouthparts and sternum brown.

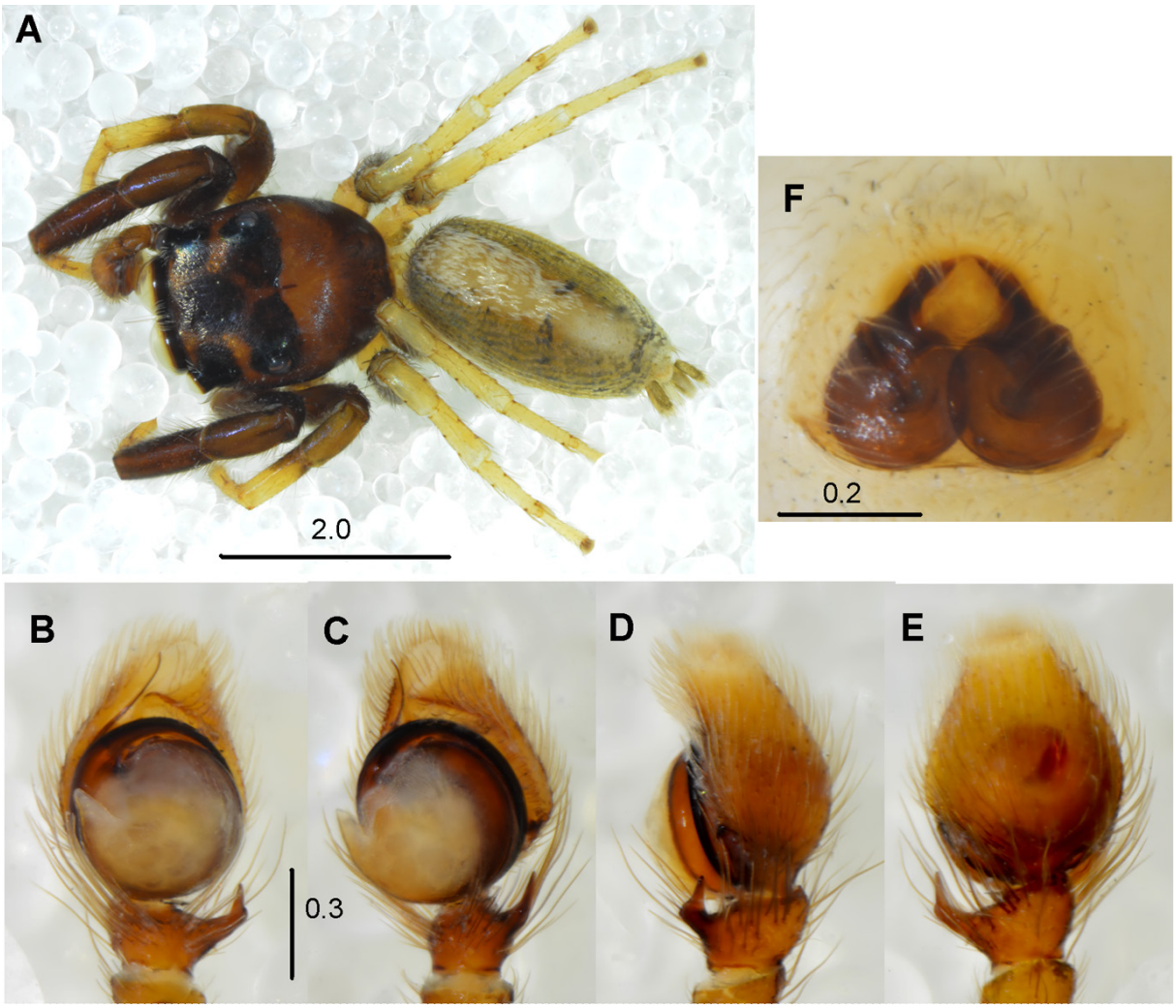

Fig. 97. *Thyene verdieri* (Berland & Millot, 1941). **A–E**. ♂ (ZFMK). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **E**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **F**. ♀, epigyne (ZFMK).

Abdomen. Elongated, greyish brown. Longitudinal wide light median streak formed by silver scales of abdominal dorsum. Thin sparse hairs on abdomen, denser at anterior edge. Venter whitish with wide grey streak. Spinnerets yellowish grey.

Legs. First and second pair brown with yellow metatarsi and tarsi. First legs thicker than others. Leg II and IV yellow with brown femora. Leg hairs and spines brown.

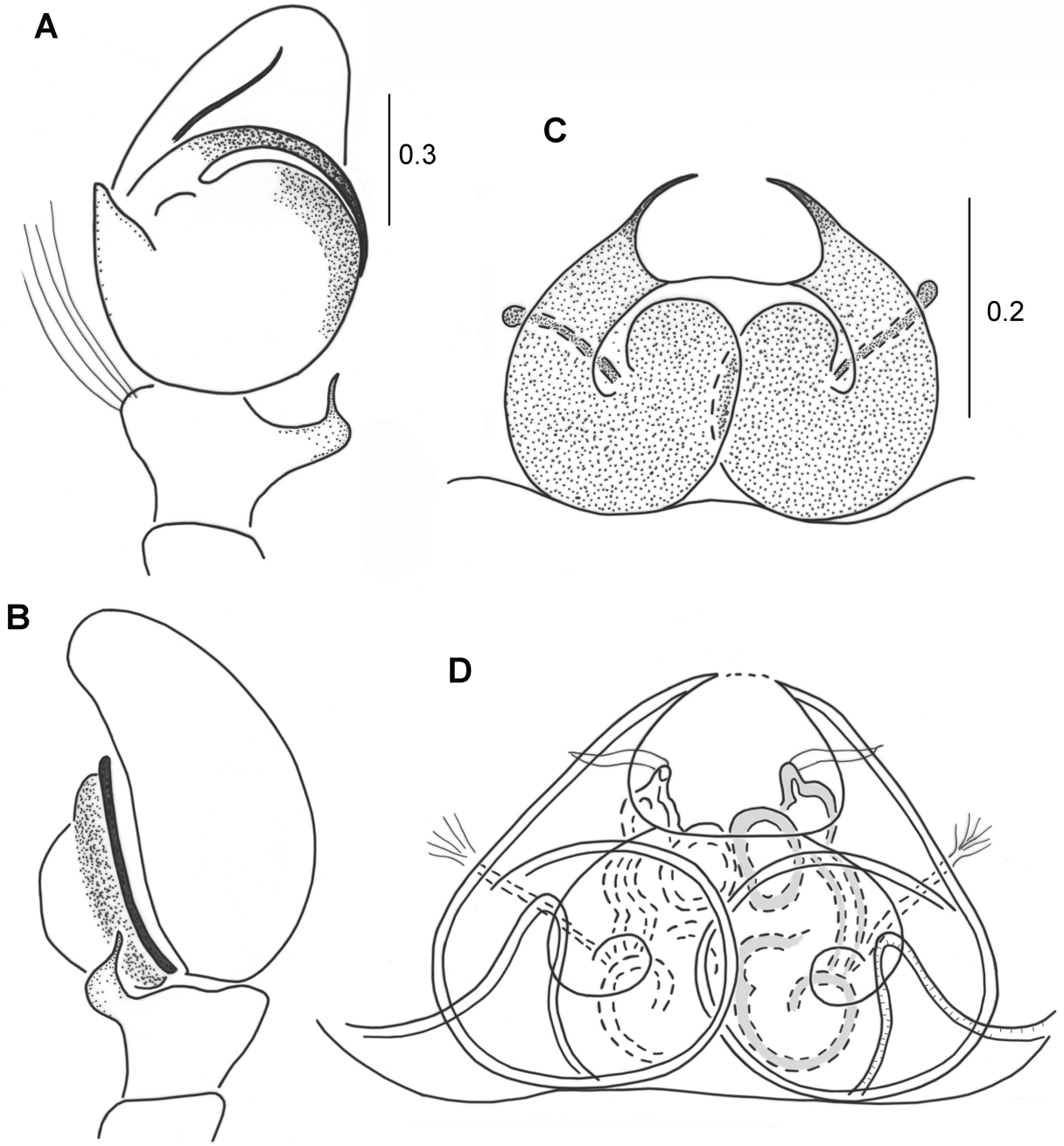

Fig. 98. *Thyene verdieri* (Berland & Millot, 1941). **A–B**. ♂ (ZFMK 2920). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C–D**. ♀ (ZFMK 2879). **C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Palp. Brown, its structure shown on Figs 97B–E, 98A–B. Tibia with characteristic curved apophysis (Figs 97B, 98A). Bulb rounded, swollen, with large triangular appendix on prolateral side, embolus encircling bulb once (Fig. 98A).

Female

Shape of body as in male, colouration slightly lighter.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.0–2.3, width 1.4–1.8, height 0.8–0.9. Eye field length 1.0–1.1, anterior width 1.2–1.5, posterior width 1.3–1.6. Abdomen length 2.0–3.5, width 1.2–1.9.

Abdomen. Yellowish grey, venter whitish.

Epigyne. Strongly sclerotized (Fig. 98F) with trapezoid atrium. Copulatory ducts form one loop, spermathecae consisting of two chambers connected by thin canal, very long accessory glands (Fig. 99D). Two very deep pockets at posterior epigynal border.

Distribution

Previously known only from Guinea, this is the first record for Uganda.

Remarks

The female is described here for the first time.

Genus *Thyenula* Simon, 1902

Thyenula munda (Peckham & Peckham, 1903)
Fig. 99

Saitis mundus Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 198, pl. 21 fig. 3.
Thyenula hortensis Wesołowska & Cumming, 2008: 219, figs 181–187.

Thyenula munda – Wesołowska *et al*. 2014: 58.

Fig. 99. *Thyenula munda* (Peckham & Peckham, 1903), ♀ (MRAC 236 083). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Epigyne.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Bwindi Impenetrable Forest; forest; 22 Apr. 1992; C. Dewhurst leg.; MRAC 236 083.

Description

For description of both sexes see Wesołowska & Cumming (2008). Generel appearance of female as in Fig. 99A, epigyne in Fig. 99B.

Distribution

Hitherto known from Zimbabwe only, this is the first record from Uganda.

Genus *Tomomingi* Szűts & Scharff, 2009

Tomomingi keinoi (Prószyński & Żabka, 1983)
Fig. 100

Tomocyrba keinoi Prószyński & Żabka, 1983: 571, figs 20–21, 28, 31.

Tomomingi keinoi – Szűts & Scharff 2009: 1366, fig. 16e–f.

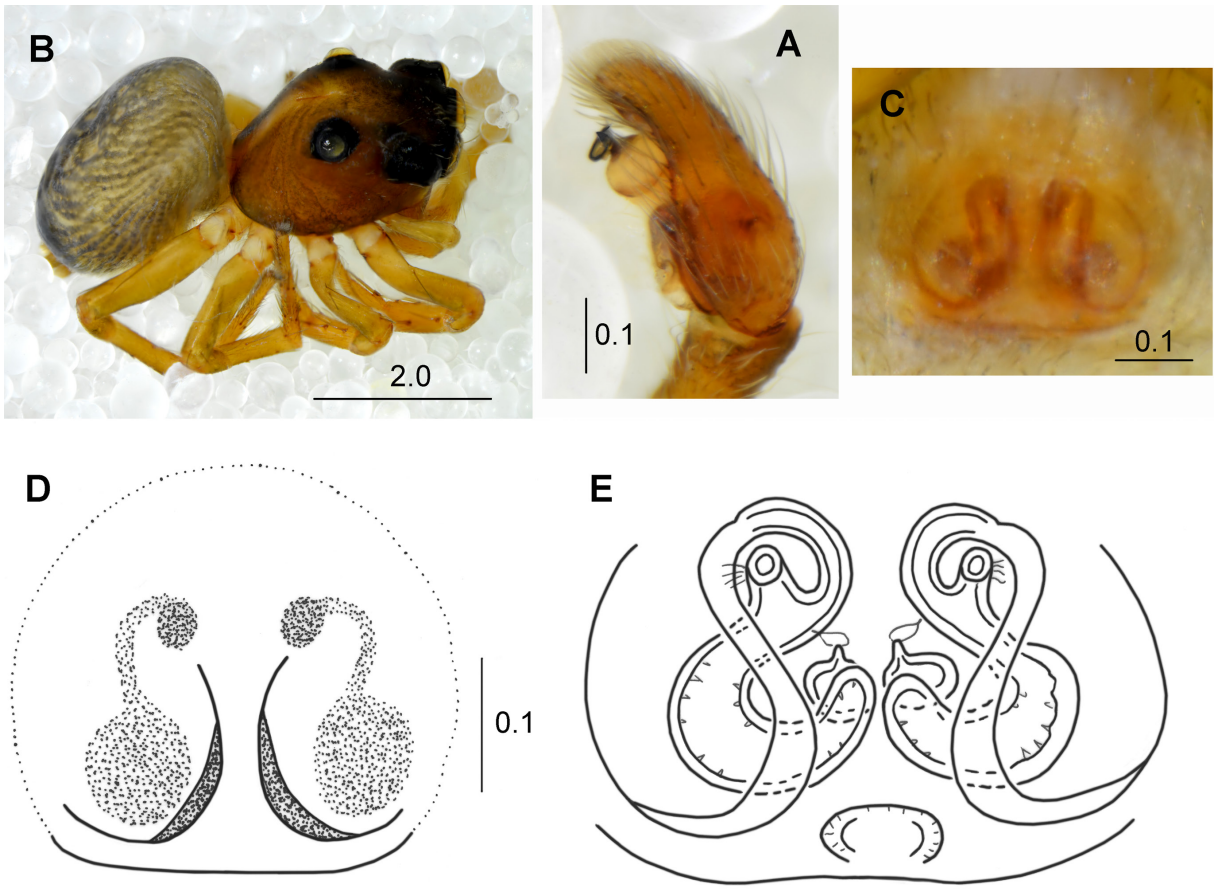

Fig. 100. *Tomomingi keinoi* (Prószyński & Żabka, 1983). **A**. ♂, palpal organ, ventral view (MRAC). **B–E**. ♀ (MRAC 244 992). **B**. General appearance of female. **C–D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂; Mt Elgon, Bududa; *Eucalyptus*; 23 Jul. 2015; K. Vanderhaegen leg.; MRAC 245 244 • 1 ♂; Mt Elgon National Park; forest; 3 Aug. 2015K. Vanderhaegen; leg.; MRAC 245 072 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 4 Aug. 2015; MRAC 244 922 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 6 Aug. 2015; MRAC 245 102 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 7 Aug. 2015; MRAC 244 949 • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; 12 Aug. 2015; MRAC 245 016 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 18 Aug. 2015; MRAC 245 075 • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 24 Aug. 2015; MRAC 244 937 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 17 Sep. 2015; MRAC 244 943.

Description

For description of both sexes see Prószyński & Żabka (1983). Palpal organ as in Fig. 100A, general appearance of female as in Fig. 100B, epigyne in Fig. 100C–D, its internal structure in Fig. 100E.

Distribution

Known only from Mt Elgon (described from Kenya), probably endemic, this is the first record on the Ugandan side of this mountain range.

Genus *Trapezocephalus* Berland & Millot, 1941

Trapezocephalus cassinicola (Simon, 1909)

Heliophanus cassinicola Simon, 1909: 424, fig. 20.
Trapezocephalus aelurilliformis Berland & Millot, 1941: 358, fig. 57.
Heliophanus milloti Denis, 1955: 118, figs 18–19.

Heliophanus cassinicola – Wesołowska 1986: 28, figs 261–278 ; 2003: 257, figs 25–29. — Wesołowska & van Harten 2007: 218, figs 83–88.
Trapezocephalus cassinicola – Wesołowska 2024: 90.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Pakwach; 2°28′ N, 31°30′ E; 7 Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♀; Pakai?; Jul. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♂; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; from cassava; 12–14 May 1993; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 119.

Distribution

This species occurs in tropical Africa and Yemen, it is noted from Uganda for the first time.

Genus *Tusitala* Peckham & Peckham, 1902

Tusitala barbata Peckham & Peckham, 1902

Tusitala barbata Peckham & Peckham, 1902: 330.
Monclova braunii Peckham & Peckham, 1902: 331.
Tusitala emertoni Lessert, 1925a: 514, figs 98–100.

Tusitala barbata – Azarkina & Foord 2015: 293, figs 6, 8. 11, 31–58.

For full reference list see Word Spider Catalog (2023).

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; herb layer; Jul.–Aug. 1994; NHM • 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; tree trunks; Jun. 1994; NHM • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; compound lodge; Jul. 1994; NHM • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; compound walls; Jun.–Jul. 1994; NHM • 1 ♂; Queen Elizabeth National Park; 0°50′ N, 29°56′ E; Jul. 1994; NHM • 1 ♀; Entebbe; Apr. 1999; FSCA • 2 ♀♀; same locality as for preceding; Apr. 2001; FSCA.

Distribution

Species widely distributed in Africa, this is the first record from Uganda.

Tusitala lyrata (Simon, 1903)

Blaisea lyrata Simon, 1903c: 723.
Blaisea bicalcarata Simon, 1909: 429.

Blaisea lyrata – Simon 1903a: 679, fig. 804.
Blaisea bicalcarata – Berland & Millot 1941: 358, fig. 58.
Tusitala lyrata – Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2003: 719, figs 1–19.

Material examined

UGANDA • 1 ♀; Mbarara; 0°36′ S, 30°39′ E; inside house; 23 Apr. 1965; A. Squires leg.; NHM • 2 ♀♀; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; O. Evans leg.; NHM • 13 ♂♂, 52 ♀♀, 3 imm.; Entebbe; 0°03′ N, 32°27′ E; Apr. 1999; R. Jackson leg.; FSCA • 15 ♂♂, 45 ♀♀, 12 imm.; same locality as for preceding; Apr.–Jul. 2001; FSCA • 6 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀, 4 imm.; same locality as for preceding; Jan.–Feb. 1996; FSCA • 11 ♂; same locality as for preceding, compound walls; Jun./Jul. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 2 ♂♂; same locality as for preceding, Botanic Gardens; Jun. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • same locality as for preceding; 2 Apr. 1995; NHM • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; long grass; 12 May 1991; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 086 • 2 ♀♀; Rubaga; 0°18′ N, 32°33′ E; on sisal plant; Jul.–Aug. 1994; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; on vegetation; 31 Mar. 1995; D. Penney leg.; MRAC 219 527 A • 2 ♀♀; Mweya; 0°12′ N, 29°53′ E; Jan. 1996; FSCA.

Distribution

The species is widely distributed in tropical Africa, from Guinea in the west to Kenya in the east.

Tusitala hirsuta Peckham & Peckham, 1902

Tusitala hirsuta Peckham & Peckham, 1902: 330.
Tusitala sansibarica Strand, 1907: 748.

Tusitala hirsuta – Peckham & Peckham 1903: 244, pl. 28 fig. 3. — Próchniewicz 1989: 225, figs 59–66. — Azarkina & Foord 2015: 299, fig. 7.

Material examined

UGANDA • 3 ♀♀; Entebbe; Apr. 2001; FSCA.

Distribution

Species known from eastern and southern Africa, this is the first record from Uganda.

Tusitala ugandensis sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4B20AFF9-0117-466F-9986-7798AE8CC4EE
Fig. 101

Diagnosis

The epigyne of this species is similar to that in *Tusitala lyrata*, but clearly differs by the conformation of the copulatory ducts that are short, almost forming a loop, whereas in *T. lyrata* they form one and a half of loop.

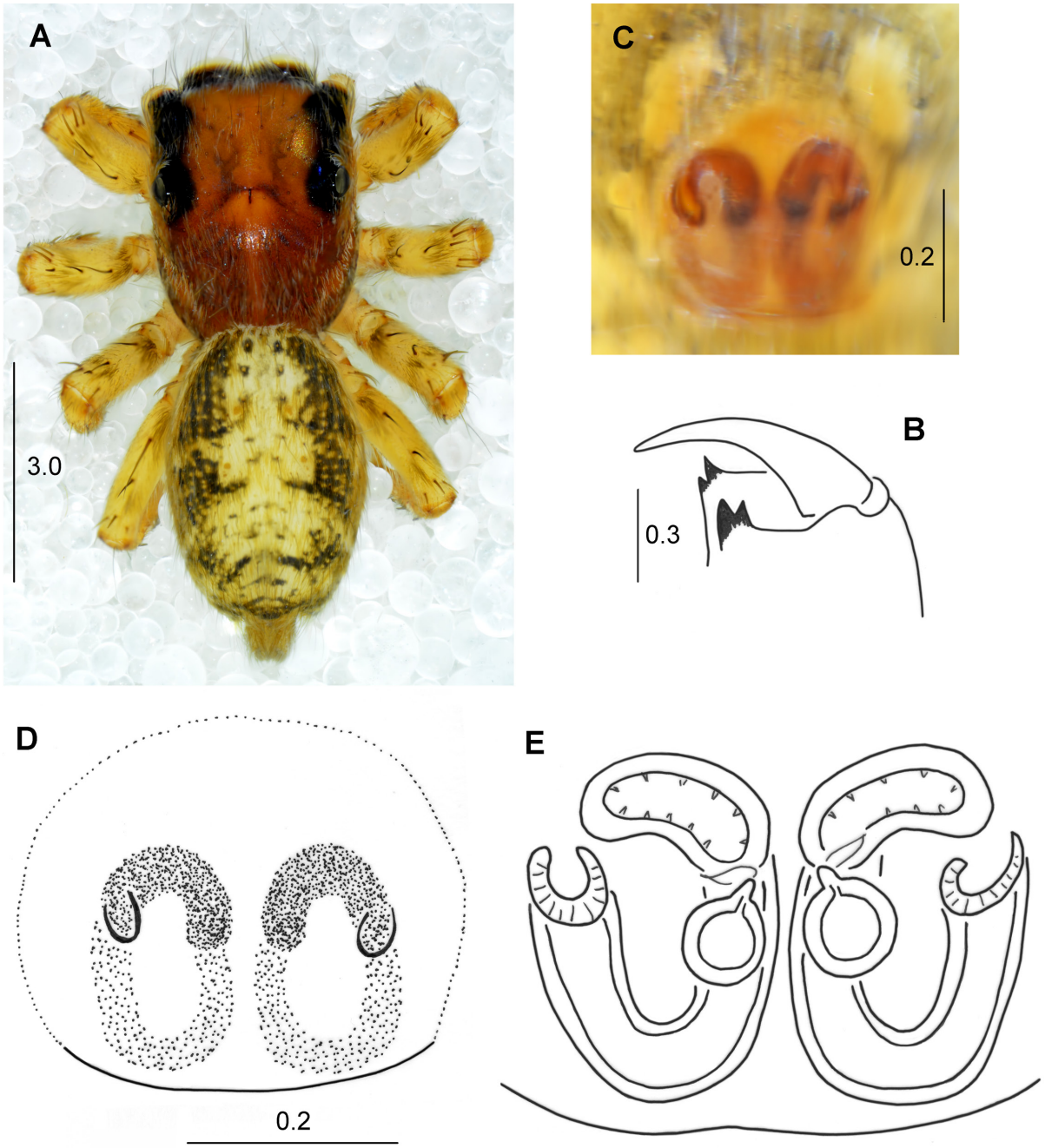

Fig. 101. *Tusitala ugandensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (FSCA). **A**. General appearance. **B**. Chelicera. **C–D**, Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Etymology

The name is derived from the country name Uganda, where the holotype was found.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♀; Ntonde (Lyantonde); 0°25′ N, 31°10′ E; Jun. 1996; FSCA.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 101A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.3, width 1.8, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.1, anterior and posterior width 1.7. Abdomen length 2.6, width 1.8.

Carapace. Brown, clothed in short greyish hairs, denser on slopes, long brown bristles scattered on eye field. Eyes surrounded by black areas, anterior eyes encircled by short scale-like fawn hairs. Chelicerae fissidentati (Fig. 101B). Mouthparts and sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, wide serrated yellowish band on dorsum, laterally mosaic of black and yellow spots, light band on anterior margin spreading to sides. Venter light brownish with three dark streaks. Spinnerets grey.

Legs. Yellow, with brown hairs and spines.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 101C–D. Copulatory openings placed laterally, copulatory ducts forming almost ring, spermathecae two-chambered, first bean-shaped, second spherical (Fig. 101E).

Genus *Vicirionessa* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2022

Vicirionessa fuscimana (Simon, 1903)

Viciria fuscimana Simon, 1903b: 118.
Brancus lacrimosus Wesołowska & Edwards, 2012: 738, figs 25–27, 118.
Viciria prenanti Berland & Millot, 1941, **syn. nov.**

Viciria fuscimana – Clark 1974: 23, figs 35–39. — Wanless & Clark 1975: 281, figs 15–16.
Brancus fuscimanus – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 566, figs 43–44, 220.
Vicirionessa fuscimana – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2022: 133, fig. 79a–d.
Vicirionessa prenanti – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2022: 130**.**

Material examined

UGANDA • 2 ♀♀; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 0°43′ N, 30°03′ E; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; G.O. Evans leg.; NHM • 1 ♂; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 21–10 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2984 • 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Entebbe; Apr.– Jul. 2001; FSCA.

Distribution

Known from West Africa, this is the first record of this species in Uganda and, meanwhile, East Africa.

Synonymization

Based on T. Szüts' photos of the holotype of *Viciria prenanti* Berland & Millot, 1941 in Metzner (2023), we conclude that this species is identical to *Vicirionessa fuscimama* (Simon, 1903), so these names are synonyms.

Vicirionessa ignota sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5D002862-7447-4820-B168-717BA9B06968
Fig. 102

Diagnosis

The female can be distinguished from its congeners by the form of the epigyne, especially by the middle part of the copulatory ducts, which are highly sclerotized and run mesially.

Etymology

The specific name is Latin, meaning 'unknown' and referring to the fact that the species has remained undiscovered for so long.

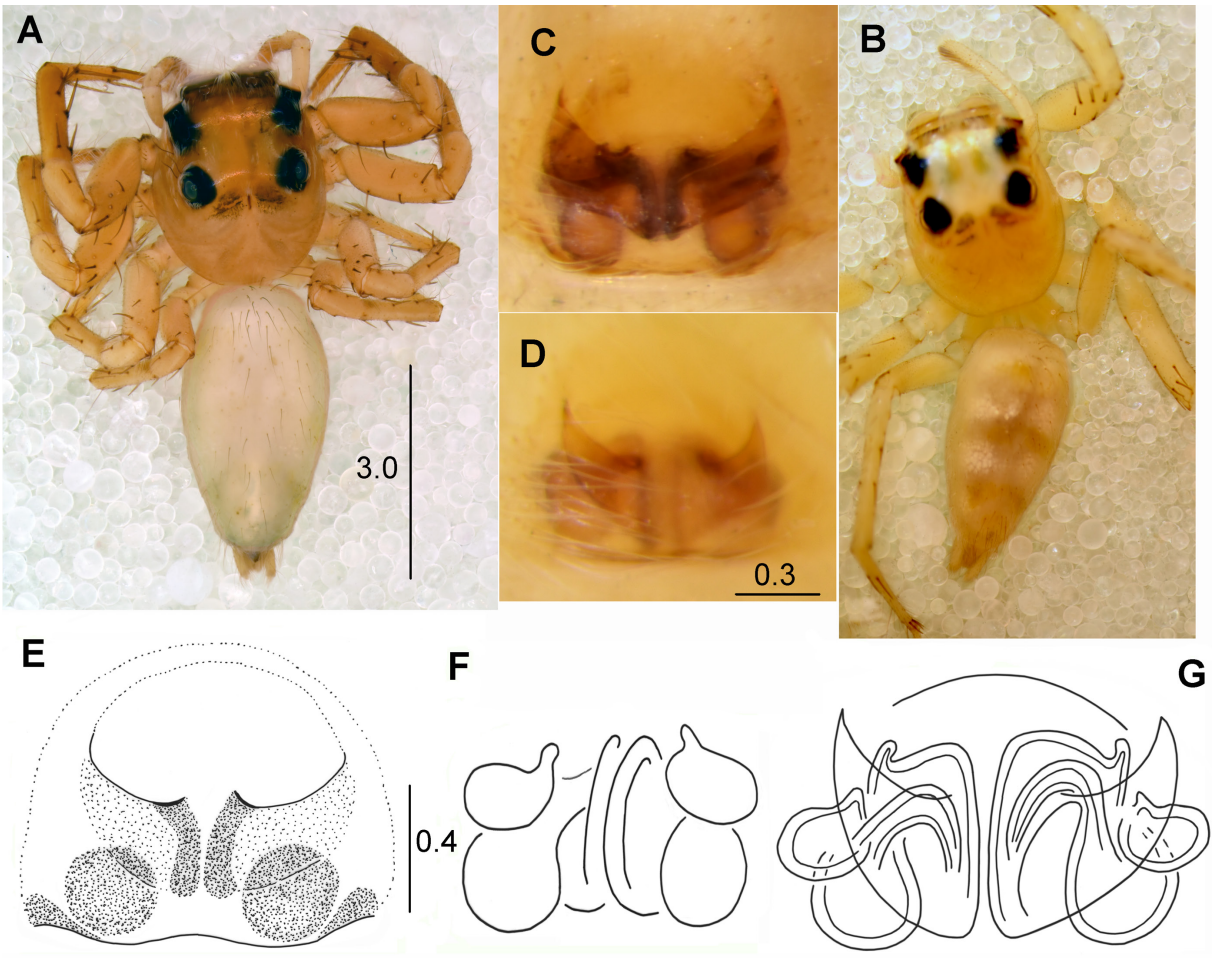

Fig. 102. *Vicirionessa ignota* sp. nov. **A, C**. Holotype, ♀ (ZFMK 2959). **B, D–G**. Paratype, ♀ (ZFMK 3034). **A–B**. General appearance. **C–E**. Epigyne. **F**. Dissected epigyne, dorsal view. **G**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Material examined

Holotype

UGANDA • ♀; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 15–21 Jan. 1997; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2959.

Paratypes

UGANDA • 1 ♀; same collection data as for holotype; ZFMK 2937 • 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for holotype; ZFMK 2890 • 1 ♀; same locality as for holotype; 21–30 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 3034.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

General appearance as in Fig. 102A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.0–3.3, width 2.3–2.6, height 1.5. Eye field length 1.8–2.0, anterior width 2.1–2.3, posterior width 1.9–2.1. Abdomen length 3.1–4.0, width 2.1–2.3.

Carapace. Moderately high, pear-shaped, widest posteriorly. Anterior median eyes relatively large, their diameter more than twice diameter of anterior laterals. Distance between anterior lateral eyes slightly greater than between posterior laterals. Carapace light brown, eyes with black ring, a pair of black tear-shaped spots laterally from fovea. White hairs laterally from eye field, also encircling anterior eyes, long thin transparent bristles on eye field.

Abdomen. Ovoid, slightly elongated, yellowish white, in some specimens with silver patches formed by translucent guanin crystals (Fig. 102B), venter light. Spinnerets whitish.

Legs. Light brown, long, especially femora and metatarsi. Leg hairs thin, long, colourless, spines brown.

Epigyne. With large anterior depression (Fig. 102C–E). Inlet part of copulatory ducts very broad, distal part narrow, strongly sclerotized, spermathecae two-chambered (Fig. 102F–G).

Vicirionessa peckhamorum (Lessert, 1927)
Figs 103–104

Viciria peckhamorum Lessert, 1927: 455, fig. 30.

Viciria peckhamorum – Berland & Millot 1941: 378, 387, fig. 76e–f.
Brancus peckhamorum – Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: 743, figs 38–40, 121.
Vicirionessa peckhamorum – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2022: 130.

Diagnosis of male

This species is related to *Vicirionessa fuscimana* (Simon, 1903). The male can be recognized by the form of tibial apophysis that has more serrated tip (cf. Fig. 103B–C with Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2022: fig. 79b–c).

Material examined

UGANDA • 3 ♀♀; Entebbe; Jul. 2001; FSCA • 1 ♀; Entebbe, Botanical Gardens; 2 Apr. 1995; D. Penney leg.; NHM • 1 ♀; Ruwenzori, Bundibugyo; 0°43′ N, 30°03′ E; 1050 m a.s.l.; 1952; G.O. Evans

leg.; NHM • 1 ♀; Masindi distr., Budongo Forest; 1°45′ N, 31°25′ E; dry season; 1–10 Jul. 1995; T. Wagner leg.; ZFMK 2888 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2871 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2928 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 21–30 Jul. 1995; ZFMK 2972 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 15–25 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2992 • 1 ♂; same collection

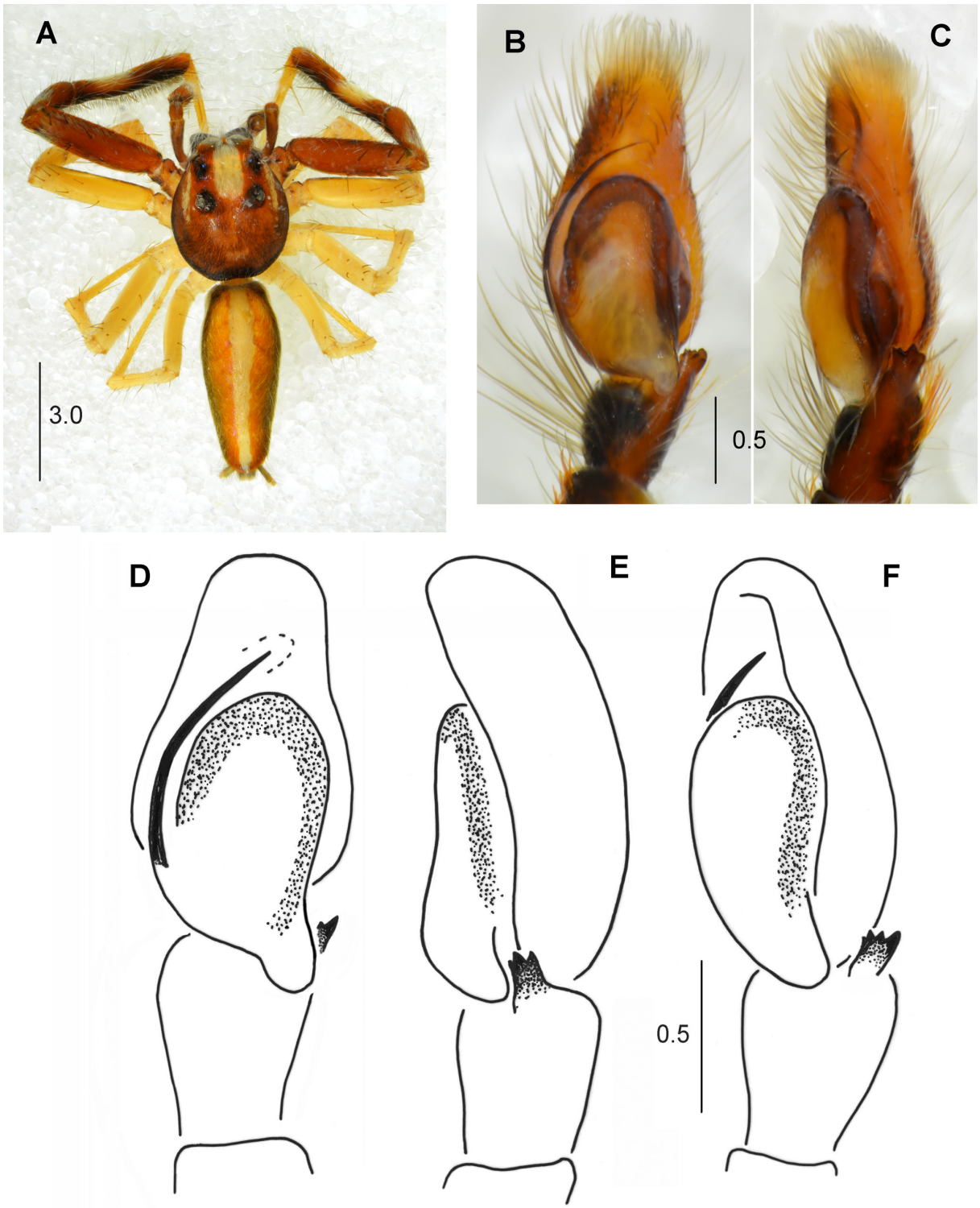

Fig. 103. *Vicirionessa peckhamorum* (Lessert, 1927), ♂ (ZFMK 2895). **A**. General appearance. **B, D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C, F**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **E**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

data as for preceding; ZFMK 2878 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2917 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2872 • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; ZFMK 2849 • 1 ♂; same locality as for preceding; 5–15 Jan. 1997; ZFMK 2895 • 1 ♀; same locality as for preceding; 5–12 Feb. 1997; ZFMK 3827 • 1 ♂; Kampala, Namulonge Research Station; 28 Nov. 1997; in office; A. Russell-Smith leg.; MRAC 236 125.

Redescription

Male

General appearance of male as in Fig. 103A.

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 4.1, width 3.8, height 2.1. Eye field length 1.8, anterior and posterior width 2.4. Abdomen length 4.7, width 2.6.

Carapace. Rounded, widest behind mid its length, dark brown, eyes with black rings. Anterior eyes surrounded by white hairs. White hairs cover center of eye field and form two bands on carapace laterally

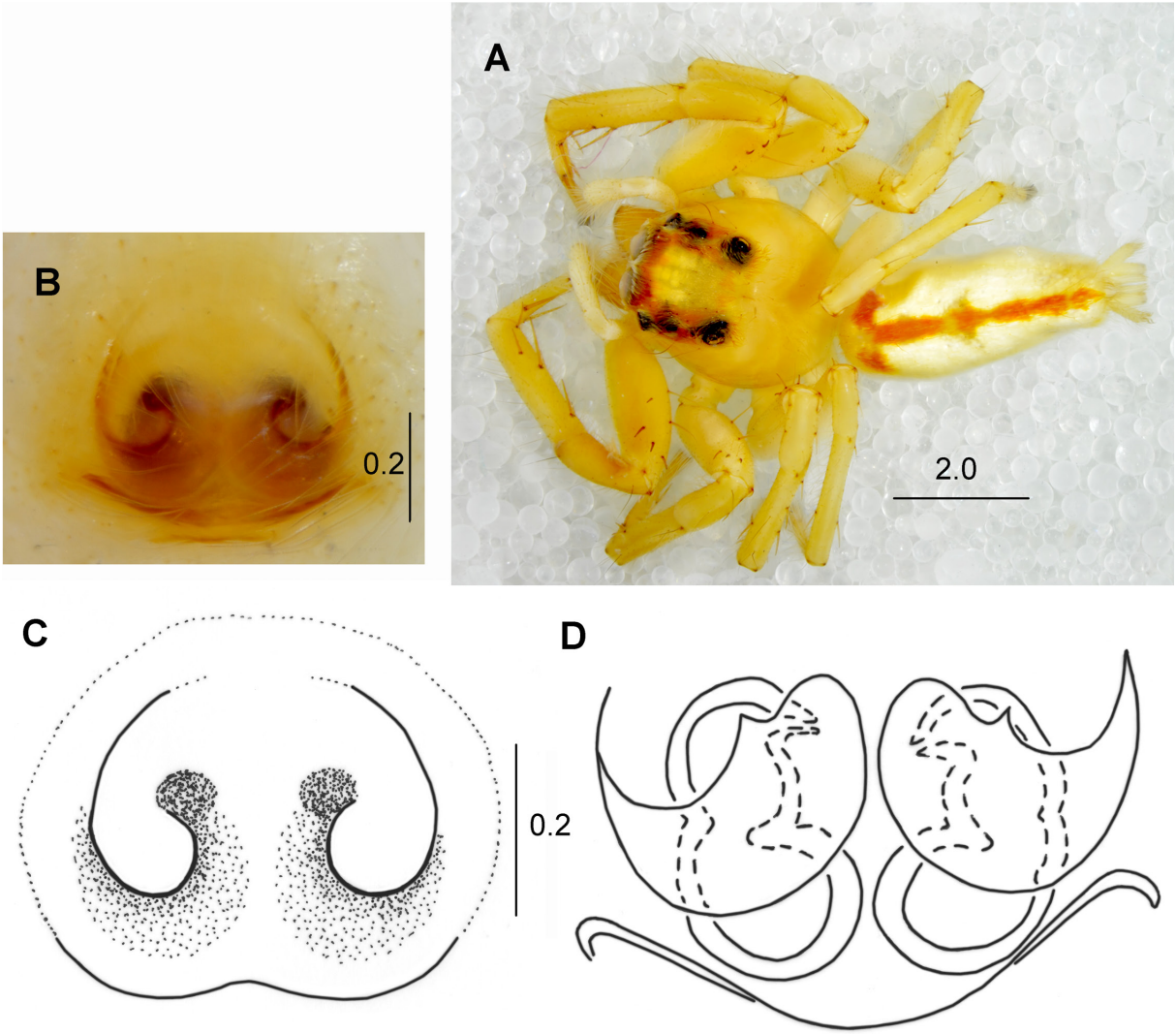

Fig. 104. *Vicirionessa peckhamorum* (Lessert, 1927), ♀ (NHM). **A**. General appearance. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

from eye field. Dense long white hairs on clypeus. Mouthparts dark brown, only chewing margins of endites whitish.

Abdomen. Oval, narrowing posteriorly, fawn with median yellowish streak, sides blackish. Venter dark grey. Dorsum of abdomen covered by long thin transparent hairs. Spinnerets yellowish grey.

Legs. Light brown, first pair dark brown, bearing very dense brown hairs (especially tibia I on ventral side). Spines long.

Palps. Small, dark brown. Palpal organ in Fig. 103B–F, bulb oval with large posterior lobe, tibial apophysis wide, short, serrated, its shape is variable.

Description

For description of female see Wesołowska & Edwards (2012). General appearance of female as in Fig. 104A, epigyne in Fig. 104B–C, its internal structure as in Fig. 104D.

Distribution

Previously known from Guinea, Nigeria and Congo, this is the first record of this species from Uganda.

Discussion

Summarizing data on spider fauna from different African regions is a demanding step, which is, however, necessary for learning the true richness of species, distributional patterns or phylogeny, and describing the huge diversity of animals, before it disappears. The literature on salticids of Uganda is extremely poor. Our article is a contribution in this respect. Up to now, only 25 species were known from Uganda (Table 1); presently, this number has increased to 141, which is similar to the species number of Salticidae known from the two neighbouring countries – Kenya with 174 species and Tanzania with 134 species (Metzner 2023) – but the true species richness is surely much higher. This fact is supported by the high percentage of yet unknown species described from Uganda, as 33 species constitute more than a quarter of all known species. That proves that there are more gaps in our knowledge than actual data. It is a matter of discussion, whether these species are endemic to Uganda. Many of the known species that are recorded here for the first time had been noted previously in West Africa, which suggests that they have a pantropical distribution. On the other hand, there are places in Uganda that host a very high level of animal and plant diversity or numerous endemic species (Plumptre *et al*. 2019). It was already suggested that Mt Elgon might be one of these places for Salticidae (Dawidowicz & Wesołowska 2016), the same applies to the Ruwenzori. On the other hand, one of the best studied areas in Uganda as far as spiders are concerned are the Botanical Gardens in Entebbe, on the shore of Lake Victoria (and in the vicinity of an airport). It is probable that some species might be imported with the plants that had been planted there. The study encompassed just a few regions of Uganda and only a small diversity of habitats, which shows the need for further research in the field.

In taxonomic work, the revisions of single taxa are often preferred. We present here an array of sometimes poorly related spiders. This ‘faunistic’ approach is the only method of presenting taxonomical data in very poorly known regions; without the raw published data, there will be no future revisions. There is a shortage of freshly sampled material, which is mainly due to the low income of African countries that impairs research. In our work, historical data predominate, possibly coming from the habitats that no longer exist. There is still, however, an undiscovered diversity of spiders in museum collections that can significantly (more than five times in case of our paper) increase the knowledge. The historical collections do not usually provide proper locality or habitat data, the specimens are heavily bleached and the true colours are almost never possible to guess. This ‘museal diversity’ of spiders might also

Table 1. Previous list of the Salticidae species of Uganda.

Species	References	Locality
Afromarengo ugandensis Azarkina & Haddad, 2020	Azarkina & Haddad 2020	Western Region: Budongo Forest, 1.7500° N, 31.4166° E
Ajaraneola pajakwandy Szüts & Maddison, 2021	Szüts & Maddison 2021	Rukungiri distr., Buhoma, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, 00.98° S, 29.6° E
Harmochirus luculentus Simon, 1886	Logunov 2001	Pakwach, 2°28′ N, 31°30′ E, sweepnet by Nile
Holcolaetis albobarbata Simon, 1909	Wanless 1985	10 miles NNE of Bundibugyo
Holcolaetis vellerea Simon, 1910	Wanless 1985	Entebbe
Hyllus brevitarsis Simon, 1902	GBIF Occurrence Download https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.gnrhej	Ruwenzori Mountains
Icius steeleae Logunov, 2004	Wesołowska 2011	Entebbe, 0.04° N, 32.28° E; Mweya, E shore of Lake Edward, 0.12° S, 29.52° E
Langona bristowei Berland & Millot, 1941	Próchniewicz & Hęciak 1994	Mt Kadam, 01°45′45″ N, 34°42′33″ E
Malizna admirabilis Wesołowska, 2021	Wesołowska 2021	Entebbe, 0°03′ N, 32°27′ E Mpigi, Mpanga Forest Reserve, 0°14′ N, 32°20′ E
Meleon solitaria (Lessert, 1927)	Wanless 1978b	Mpanga, forest, beaten from trees
Menemerus tropicus Wesołowska, 2007	Wesołowska 2007	Entebbe, shore of Lake Victoria, Botanical Gardens, 0°04′ N, 32°28′ E
Mikrus ugandensis Wesołowska, 2001	Wesołowska 2001	Entebbe, Botanical Gardens
Myrmarachne collarti Roewer, 1965	Wanless 1978a	Bugala Island, Lake Victoria, 0°38′19″ S, 32°18′43″ E
Myrmarachne elongata Szombathy, 1915	Szombathy 1915	Mujenji
Parajotus cinereus Wesołowska, 2004	Wesołowska 2004	Entebbe, shore of Lake Victoria, Botanical Gardens, rain forest
Pellenes dahli Lessert, 1915	Lessert 1915	Entebbe
Pellenes purcelli Lessert, 1915	Lessert 1915	Entebbe
Phlegra nuda Próchniewicz & Hęciak, 1994	Logunov & Azarkina 2006	Kampala, Fairview Hotel, 0°19′ N, 32°35′ E Iganga, Ikulwe Farm Center, 0°26′ N, 33°28′ E
Pseudicius athleta Wesołowska, 2011	Wesołowska 2011	Entebbe, 0.04 N, 32.28 E
Stenaelurillus glaber Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011	Wesołowska 2014	Pakwach, 2°28′ N, 31°30′ E
Stenaelurillus hirsutus Lessert, 1927	Logunov & Azarkina 2018	Murchison Falls, 2°17′ N, 31°41′ E
Thiratoscirtus tenuis Wesołowska & Wiśniewski, 2023	Wesołowska & Wiśniewski 2023	without precise locality
Tusitala lyrata (Simon, 1903)	Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2003	Entebbe, shore of Lake Victoria, Botanical Gardens
Ugandinella formicula Wesołowska, 2006	Wesołowska 2006	Entebbe, shore of Lake Victoria, Botanical Gardens
Wandawe tigrina Azarkina & Haddad, 2020	Azarkina & Haddad 2020	Western Region: Budongo Forest, ca 1.7333° N, 31.5000° E

quickly disappear. Especially, as the quick development of genetic methods for studying systematics often pushes scientific museum collections into oblivion. The material from the collection might serve many purposes (Drew 2011). Even if we have some contemporarily sampled material, there might be no reference to compare with in the future, e.g., the impact of habitat loss or climate change. The degradation of habitats leads to degradation of spider communities (Potapov *et al*. 2020), it may also lead to the spread of some cosmopolitan, possibly highly expansive species, such as *Hasarius adansoni* or *Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826). Thus, studying scattered old material and publishing it does make sense and should in our opinion not be underestimated.

The presented data also suffer from an uneven sampling effort, which is one of the most common biases in fauna, biodiversity and biogeography analyses (Oliveira *et al*. 2016). The majority of spiders came from southern Uganda and from mountain ranges in the West and East of the country. There is literally no data from the North, where habitats are different. Nevertheless, our study covers some of the most prominent Ugandan hot spots, i.e., Ruwenzori, Albertian Rift forests and Mt Elgon (Plumptre *et al*. 2016). Obviously, the next step in a distribution analysis is to abandon the country-based distribution paradigm, while utilizing – for instance – the ecoregion based division. For the time being, the more common political division is easier to adopt.

Little can be said about the diversity of different salticid lineages in our material of Uganda. Firstly, we have discovered a great diversity of a highly problematic – as far as its systematics is concerned – *Myrmarachne*, with 11 species. They are followed by the rather conspicuous, because of their size, *Thyene* (10 species) and *Hyllus* (7) from the subtribe Plexippina (all higher taxa sensu Maddison 2015). The tribe Chrysilini is well represented by 8 *Phintella* and 7 *Heliophanus* (one identified only to generic level). We have also recorded a relatively high diversity of *Thiratoscirtus* (7) from the subtribe Thiratoscirtina. Worth mentioning are also spiders from the tribe Dedryphantini, namely *Dendryphantes* and *Rhene* represented together by 10 species, among them 7 newly described in this article.

We hope that our study will be the basis for further research on the spider fauna in this region of Africa. Every single article that describes new species, redefines old names or revises existing taxa will enable in the future a true species-based analysis in the studies of diversity, distribution and phylogenesis. The spider fauna of every single region in Africa should be revised accordingly, because the literature contains numerous mistakes and there is a lot of forgotten material in the collections. There is an urgent need both to sample new material and analyze what is left in the existing collections.

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