

20. *The Genus Selenops (Araneae) in South Africa.*

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(With 47 Text-figures.)

THE genus *Selenops* has for some time stood in need of revision owing to the large number of undescribed forms which occur in South Africa. An exceptionally large number of new species has been discovered in the collections of the various Museums of South Africa, and the writer is indebted to the Directors of these institutions for the loan of their material. The revision of the genus is based on specimens from the South African Museum, where the great majority of the types are housed, the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, the Albany Museum, Grahamstown, and the Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg.

Most of the species of *Selenops* in South Africa have a comparatively limited distribution and each subregion differs in its fauna from the others. The species which is best represented in tropical Africa and which appears to have the widest distribution of all African forms of *Selenops*, viz. *S. radiatus* Latr., is poorly represented in the South African region. This species appears to undergo a process of breaking up into a number of closely allied subspecies as it passes over from the tropical African to the temperate South African zone. On the other hand the smaller forms of *Selenops*, with a larger number of tibial spines than is the case in *radiatus*, are abundant, both numerically and with regard to the large number of species into which they break up. All members of the genus seem to be typical cryptozoic and nocturnal forms, living in retreat under logs and stones during the day, but often attracted by bright light into houses at night, where they can be seen resting on the walls of rooms.

The following abbreviations have been used throughout the paper to indicate the Institutions where the types and other specimens are to be found:—

- S.A.M. *South African Museum, Cape Town.*
- T.M. *Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.*
- N.M. *Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg.*
- A.M. *Albany Museum, Grahamstown.*

The following key may be used for distinguishing the main groups of species of *Selenops* found in the South African region:—

- GROUP A.—Metatarsi of anterior legs with 2 pairs of inferior spines, tibiae with 3 pairs of inferior spines (Simon's *radiatus* group) p. 556
- GROUP B.—Metatarsi of anterior legs with 3 pairs of inferior spines, tibiae with 4–7 pairs of inferior spines (Simon's *atomarius* group) p. 564
- Sub-group B₁: Anterior tibiae with 4 pairs of inferior spines p. 564
- Sub-group B₂: Anterior tibiae with 5 pairs of inferior spines p. 567
- Sub-group B₃: Anterior tibiae with 6 pairs of inferior spines p. 591
- Sub-group B₄: Anterior tibiae with 7 pairs of inferior spines p. 604

GROUP A.

Key to the species of Selenops of the radiatus group.

♀♀.

1. Vulva with two lobes meeting in the middle line; tibiae of legs with black bands 2.
 Vulva without lobes, with a simple, more or less rounded opening; tibiae of legs uniformly blackish-brown 5.
2. Anterior opening of vulva rounded, a little wider than long
 radiatus radiatus, radiatus peryensis.
 Anterior opening of vulva triangular, considerably wider than long . . . 3.
3. Opening of vulva much wider than long, lateral lobes not completely separated
 radiatus damaranus.
 Lateral lobes completely separated 4.
4. Anterior median eyes more than their diameter apart . . . *radiatus krugeri.*
 Anterior median eyes less than their diameter apart . . . *radiatus ovambicus.*
5. A line touching the upper surfaces of anterior median eyes passing below the centres of the posterior medians *rhodesianus.*
 A line touching the upper surfaces of anterior median eyes passing above the centres of the posterior medians 6.
6. Opening of vulva wider than long 7.
 Opening of vulva longer than wide 8.
7. Opening of vulva subquadrate *brachycephalus.*
 Opening of vulva rounded *zuluanus.*
8. Anterior median eyes less than their diameter apart *lesnei.*
 Anterior median eyes more than their diameter apart *tenebrosus.*

♂♂.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Pedipalp tibia with two widely separated processes | 2. |
| Pedipalp tibia with two processes close to each other | 3. |
| 2. Processes of pedipalp tibia almost equal in size | <i>radiatus krugeri</i> . |
| Processes of pedipalp tibia unequal in size | <i>radiatus radiatus</i> . |
| 3. Tibia of pedipalp longer than patella, subequal to tarsus | <i>lesnei</i> . |
| Tibia of pedipalp shorter than patella, much shorter than tarsus | <i>zuluanus</i> . |

Selenops radiatus damaranus n. subsp. (fig. 1).

Type, 1 ♀, Sandfontein (185 miles east of Windhoek), South West Africa (S.A.M., B. 5637).

Colour.—Carapace reddish brown with a number of short black stripes radiating from the fovea but well removed from it, cephalic area a little darker than thoracic area, its boundaries defined by darker lines; mandibles dark reddish brown, darker than carapace; abdomen mottled with dark brown spots and smaller dots on a yellow background, the whole appearance not dark; femora of legs mottled, tibia banded with distinct blackish markings, under surface of anterior femora entirely dark, metatarsi entirely dark brown.

Eyes.—Medians weakly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing well above the centres of the posterior medians, anterior medians $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, their own diameter apart, and a little less than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians half the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little more than a radius from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 equal-sized teeth separated by their basal width.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 3 pairs, anterior metatarsi with 2 pairs of inferior spines.

Vulva as in fig. 1.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5.2, width of carapace 6.2, total length 14 mm.

Other Specimens.—1 ♀, Loangwa Valley, N. Rhodesia (S.A.M., 9494).

Selenops radiatus ovambicus n. subsp. (fig. 2).

Type, 1 ♀, Ongandjera, Ovamboland, S.W. Africa (S.A.M., B. 6221).

Colour.—Carapace reddish brown, cephalic portion a little darker

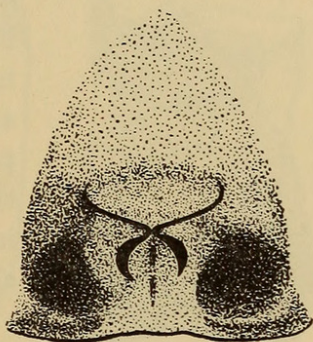


FIG. 1.—*Selenops radiatus damaranus* n. subsp.
♀, vulva.

than thoracic portion, defined at its posterior apex by two short blackish stripes, a narrow incomplete blackish stripe in the middle; thoracic portion with some submarginal spots, radiations from the thoracic stria short and ill-defined, the stria itself deeply grooved and blackish; mandibles blackish brown, ocular area dark; abdomen much macerated; femora of anterior legs with 2 distinct blackish bands on their anterior surfaces, these confluent along the under sides; anterior tibiae with 2 black and 2 lighter bands; labium blackish brown, sternum narrowly margined with black.

Eyes.—Median eyes slightly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing between the centres and the upper

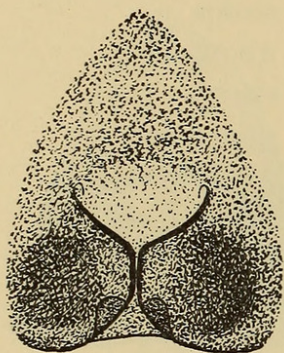


FIG. 2.—*Selenops radiatus ovambicus* n. subsp. ♀, vulva.

surfaces of the posterior medians; anterior medians a little smaller than the posterior medians, a little less than their own diameter apart, and about half their radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians about $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 moderate equal-sized teeth separated by their basal width from each other.

Vulva as in fig. 2 differing somewhat in detail from *damaranus* and the typical form of *radiatus*.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 3, anterior metatarsi with 2 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5.2, width 5.9, total length 13.4 mm. This specimen was designated as a typical *radiatus* by the writer in Ann. S.A. Mus., vol. xxv, pt. 1, p. 41, 1927.

Selenops radiatus krugeri n. subsp. (fig. 3).

Types, 1 ♀, Sabie Reserve, Transvaal (S.A.M., B. 5735); 1 ♂, Sabie Reserve (S.A.M., B. 7164), coll. E. L. Gill.

♀ *Colour*.—Carapace reddish brown, cephalic portion dark reddish brown; fovea strongly, radiations faintly marked; mandibles reddish black; abdomen rubbed above, mottled with brown spots and specks; anterior femora with 3 faint dark bands, tibiae with fairly strong dark bands.

Eyes.—Median eyes weakly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing through the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of the posterior medians,

more than their diameter apart, and a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little less than their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 strong equal-sized teeth, less than their basal width from each other.

Vulva as in fig. 3, *a*.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines, metatarsus I and II with 2 pairs of inferior spines; no lateral spines.

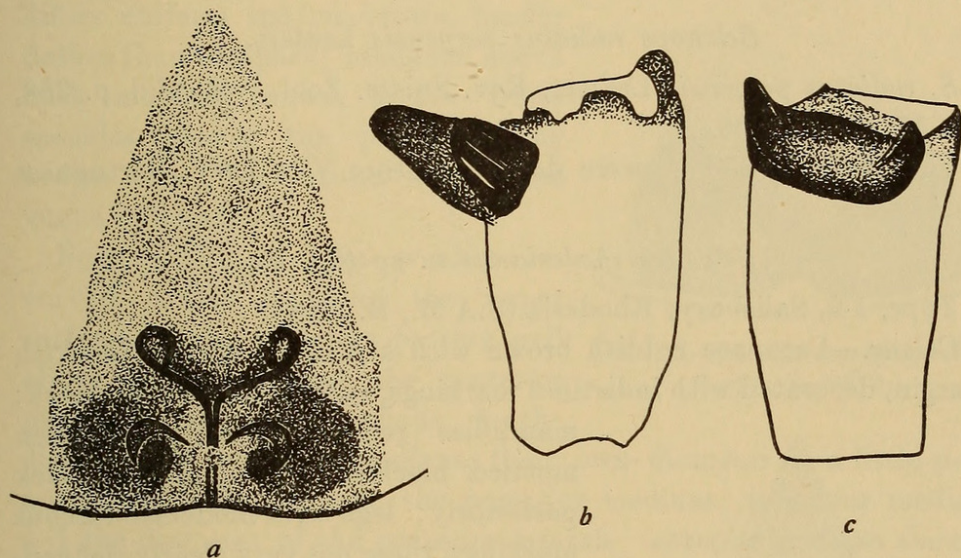


FIG. 3.—*Selenops radiatus krugeri* n. subsp. *a*, ♀, vulva. *b*, *c*, tibia of pedipalp, ♂, from in front and from outer side.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 7, length of abdomen 9·8 mm.

♂ *Colour* as in description of ♀, except that the tibiae of legs are entirely dark except at base and apex.

Eyes and chelicerae as in description of ♀, the teeth on inferior margin of chelicerae their basal width apart.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 3 pairs of inferior spines, anterior metatarsi with 2 pairs, tibia I with a lateral spine on each side near the base, tibia II without lateral spines.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 outer, 3 superior spines near the apex, patella without spines; tibia distinctly longer than patella but shorter than tarsus; process of tibia as in fig. 3, *b*, seen from in front, fig. 3, *c*, seen from outer side.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 6, total length 12·7 mm.

Other Specimens.—1 ♀, Potgietersrust, Transvaal (T.M., 1853); 1 ♀, Kuruman (S.A.M., 13176); 1 ♀, Lake Ngami (S.A.M., 13354).

Selenops radiatus radiatus Latr.

The species is not common in the South African region and only occupies the northern fringe of it. The South African Museum has specimens from the following localities: 1 ♀, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia (2045); 1 ♀, Windhuk, S.W. Africa (B. 5169); 1 ♀, Otjituo, S.W. Africa (B. 5028); 1 ♀, Namakunde, S.W. Africa (B. 5028). Lessert also records it from Portuguese E. Africa (Chemba, Nova Choupanga, Sinjal) and Angola.

Selenops radiatus peryensis Lessert.

S. radiatus peryensis Lessert, Rev. Suisse. Zool., vol. xliii, p. 263, figs. 57-59, 61, 1936.

The types, ♀ and ♂, were described from Vila Pery, Portuguese E. Africa.

Selenops rhodesianus n. sp (fig. 4).

Type, 1 ♀, Salisbury, Rhodesia (S.A.M., B. 3284).

Colour.—Carapace reddish brown with a distinct narrow blackish margin, decorated with indistinct markings, eyes surrounded by black; mandibles reddish brown; abdomen mottled blackish brown, almost black posteriorly; legs with moderate fuscous markings, these not very clearly defined.

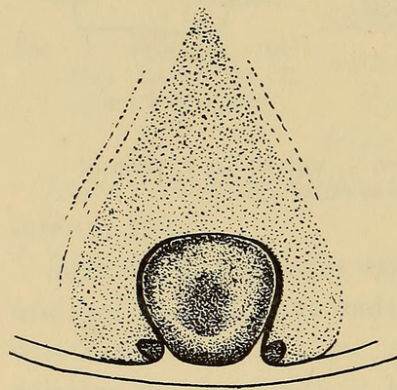


FIG. 4.—*Selenops rhodesianus*
n. sp. ♀, vulva.

Eyes.—Medians not strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing a little below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, $1\frac{1}{4}$ times their own diameter apart, and a little more than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians half the diameter of the pos-

terior laterals; anterior medians a little less than their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 teeth, the basal one a little larger than the apical one, from which it is separated by its basal width.

Legs.—Tibiae of anterior legs with 3 pairs, metatarsi of anterior legs with 2 pairs of inferior spines.

Vulva as in fig. 4.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5.4, width of carapace 6, length of abdomen 6.3 mm.

Other Specimens.—2 ♀♀, Mokeetsi, E. Transvaal (T.M., 6411).

Selenops brachycephalus n. sp. (fig. 5).

Type, 1 ♀, Salisbury, Rhodesia (S.A.M., 3292).

Colour.—Carapace brown with some darker markings radiating forwards and sideways from the thoracic stria, those on the cephalic portion more strongly defined; mandibles uniform reddish brown, hardly darker than carapace; abdomen above dark mottled brown, a few white speckles among the predominating brown ones; legs brown with some vague infuscations.

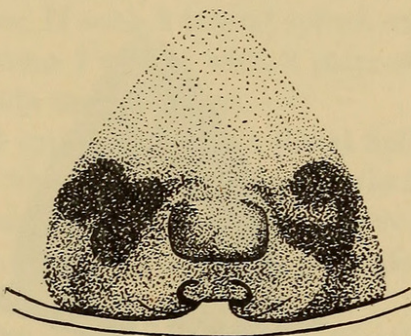


FIG. 5.—*Selenops brachycephalus* n. sp. ♀, vulva.

Eyes.—Median eyes weakly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing well above the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of posterior medians, their own diameter or a little more apart, and a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians about a radius from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 teeth, the basal slightly larger than the apical one, separated by less than the greatest width of the basal tooth.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines, metatarsus I and II with 2 pairs of inferior spines.

Vulva as in fig. 5.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5.7, width of carapace 6.7, length of abdomen 6 mm.

Selenops zuluanus n. sp. (fig. 6).

Types, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Ingwavuma, Zululand (N.M., 2398).

♀ *Colour*.—Carapace reddish brown, darker anteriorly, with a blackish marginal border, some ill-defined radiations from the thoracic stria, and an indistinct dark stripe bisecting the cephalic area; mandibles much darker than carapace, almost black; abdomen above almost uniformly black, speckled with some minute light dots, those

near the anterior margin larger; legs almost black, the anterior surfaces of femora a little lighter (especially near the base), remaining segments uniformly black except tarsi which are dark brown.

Eyes.—Median eyes weakly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing well above the centres of the posterior medians, anterior medians $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, their own diameter apart, and a little less than their diameter from the posterior medians; posterior medians half the diameter of the

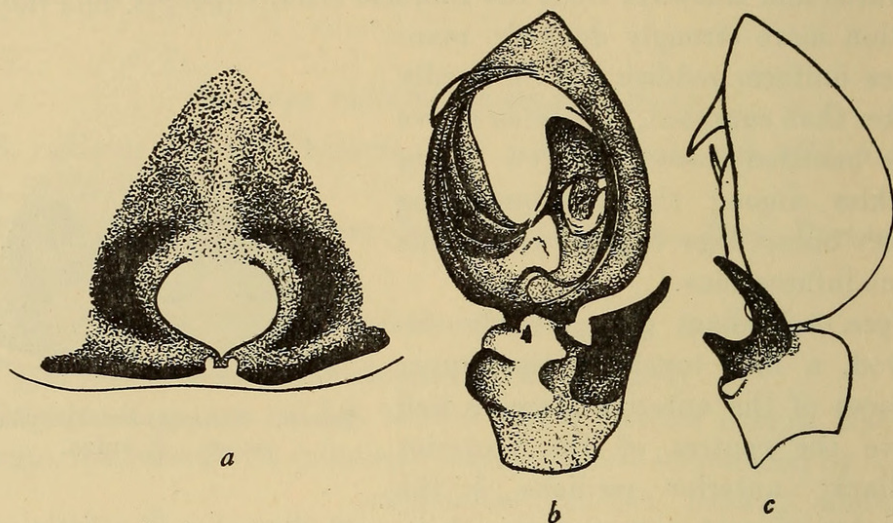


FIG. 6.—*Selenops zuluanus* n. sp. a, ♀, vulva. b, c, tibia of pedipalp, ♂, from in front, and from outer side.

posterior laterals; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 teeth, the basal one distinctly larger than the apical one, separated from it by its basal width.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 3, anterior metatarsi with 2 inferior pairs of spines.

Vulva as in fig. 6, a.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 6.2, width of carapace 7.6, length of abdomen 10 mm.

♂ *Colour*.—Carapace light yellow brown, without distinct markings; mandibles reddish brown, a little darker than the carapace; abdomen above blackish at the sides and posteriorly, the anterior two-thirds of the middle portion light yellow brown, enclosing a blackish tree-like marking; legs lighter than in the ♀, femora olive green below, lighter anteriorly, remaining segments dark brown.

Eyes.—Medians forming a weakly curved row, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing half-way between the centres

and upper surfaces of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, a little more than their own diameter apart, and a little more than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians half the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little more than a diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 subequal teeth separated by $1\frac{1}{2}$ times their basal width.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines, I with 2 lateral spines on each side and 2 superior spines, II with 2 lateral spines on each side and 1 superior spine; metatarsus I and II with 2 pairs of inferior spines, a lateral spine on each side near the base.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 inner and 3 superior spines in distal half above, patella with 0 spines above; tibia distinctly shorter than patella and less than half as long as tarsus when seen from above; tibial process as in fig. 6, *b*, seen from in front, fig. 6, *c*, seen from the outer side.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5.6, width 6.6, total length 12.3 mm. This seems to be a fairly widely distributed form. The South African Museum has examples from Insiza, Pungwe River, and Umtali, all localities in Rhodesia; and Kaapmuiden and Potgietersrust in the Transvaal. The pedipalp resembles that of *lesnei* Lessert (Rev. Suisse. Zool., vol. xliii, p. 266, fig. 64, 1936) in the external processes of the tibia, but differs in having this segment much shorter than the tarsus, while in *lesnei* it is subequal to it. The vulva, on the other hand, resembles that of *annulatus* Simon (see Lessert's figure, Rev. Suisse. Zool., vol. xxxvi, p. 124, fig. 12, *c*, 1929).

Selenops tenebrosus n. sp. (fig. 7).

Types, 2 ♀♀, Gravelotte, N.E. Transvaal (T.M., 2228).

Colour.—Carapace rich dark reddish brown with a conspicuous pattern of markings in addition to the fovea, foveal radiations, and the boundaries of the cephalic area; mandibles reddish black; abdomen almost entirely black above with 1 or 2 pairs of light spots in its anterior half, ventral surface yellow brown, the sides and posterior margin black, spinners almost encircled with black; legs uniformly black, a little lighter towards their bases; coxae, sternum, and mouth-parts reddish brown.

Eyes.—Median eyes weakly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors would pass a little above the centres of the

posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, more than their own diameter apart ($1\frac{1}{2}$ times), and $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the posterior medians; posterior medians half the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians about $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

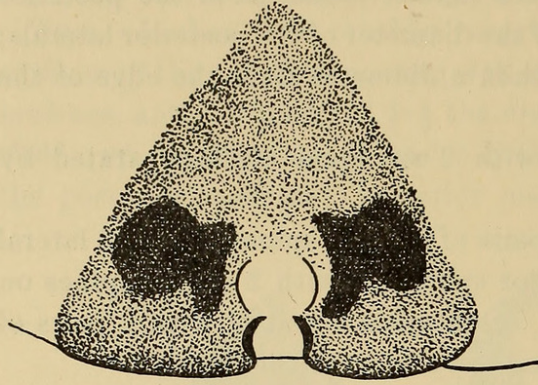


FIG. 7.—*Selenops tenebrosus* n. sp. ♀, vulva.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 large subequal teeth separated by less than their basal width.

Legs.—III, II, IV, I; II considerably longer than I; tibiae I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines, metatarsi I and II with 2 stout pairs of inferior spines.

Vulva as in fig. 7, resembling that of *S. zuluanus*.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 8.3, width of carapace 9.7, length of abdomen 13.4 mm. Total length of second type specimen 23 mm.

Other Specimens.—1 ♀, Olifants River District, Transvaal (T.M., 6364); 1 ♀, Louis Trichardt, Transvaal (B. 7187, S.A.M.).

Selenops lesnei Lessert.

S. lesnei Lessert, Rev. Suisse. Zool., vol. xliii, p. 265, figs. 60, 62–64, 1936.

The types, ♀ and ♂, were described from Mouvia-Sare on the Zambesi (♀), and Inhafoune near Canxixe (♂), both localities in Portuguese E. Africa.

GROUP B.

SUB-GROUP B₁.

Key to the species of Selenops with 4 pairs of inferior tibial spines.

♀♀.

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| 1. Anterior median eyes their diameter apart | <i>natalensis</i> . |
| Anterior median eyes more than their diameter apart | 2. |
| 2. Vulval plate not large, circular, without lateral lobes | <i>lycosiformis</i> . |
| Vulval plate very large, with lateral lobes | <i>parvulus</i> . |

Selenops lycosiformis Lawrence.

S. lycosiformis Lawrence, Ann. Natal Mus., vol. viii, pt. 2, p. 246, text-fig. 18, 1937.

The type came from the Nkandhla Forest, Zululand, and was based on an adult ♀ specimen.

Selenops natalensis n. sp. (fig. 8).

Types, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, Estcourt, Natal (N.M., 1717).

♀ *Colour*.—Carapace blackish brown at the sides, with a median, more or less parallel, yellow marking (as wide as the darkened area on

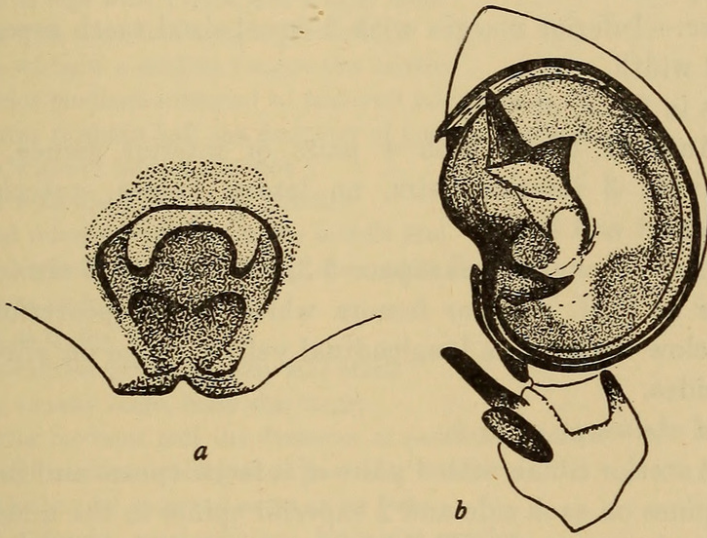


FIG. 8.—*Selenops natalensis* n. sp. a, ♀, vulva. b, pedipalp, ♂, from in front.

each side); this lighter marking with crenulated sides and constricted behind the thoracic stria, reaching from the ocular area to the posterior margin and containing a blackish median stripe with a pair of lateral branches, one just in front of the stria and one in the middle of the cephalic area; darkened areas at the sides with a submarginal broken row of lighter spots; mandibles as light coloured as the middle of the carapace, their inner margins and apices darkened, a dark dot on the outer side near the base; abdomen above dark brown, a pair of long oval lighter markings on each side of the anterior half, a pair of smaller oval light spots above the spinners; under surface of abdomen with a considerable part of the sides and posterior portion blackish brown, the spinners surrounded by the darkened area; sternum narrowly bordered with black and with a few blackish dots in the middle. Legs almost uniformly dark brown, the black bands absent

or barely visible; inferior surfaces of anterior femora black in front and quite light behind, posterior femora spotted black above, their anterior and posterior surfaces black with a fine yellow longitudinal line.

Eyes.—Medians not strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing a little below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, their own diameter apart, and $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little less than their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 equal-sized teeth separated by their basal width.

Vulva as in fig. 8, *a*.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 4 pairs of inferior spines, anterior metatarsi with 3 inferior pairs, no lateral spines, anterior tibiae unusually short and stout.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.3, total length 8 mm.

♂ *Colour* as in ♀, anterior femora white below, posterior femora blackish below with a fine longitudinal yellow stripe on anterior and posterior sides.

Eyes and chelicerae as in ♀.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 4 pairs of inferior spines and in addition 2 lateral spines on each side and 2 superior spines in the middle of the segment; anterior metatarsi with 3 pairs of inferior spines and 2 lateral spines on each side.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 inner, 1.2 superior, 1 outer spine in distal half, patella with 1 inner spine; tibia much shorter than tarsus and distinctly shorter than patella, seen from above; tarsus and tibial process as in fig. 8, *b*, seen from in front.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 2.7, total length 5.9 mm.

Selenops parvulus Pocock.

S. parvulus Pocock, A.M.N.H. (7), vol. vi, p. 332, 1900.

The type came from Port Elizabeth and was based on an adult ♀ specimen. No figure was given of the vulva which, however, seems characteristic, being described as situated on a very large plate and with lateral lobes.

SUB-GROUP B₂.

Key to the species *Selenops* with 5 pairs of inferior tibial spines.

♀♀.

1. Teeth on inferior margin of chelicerae their basal width apart . . . 2.
Teeth on inferior margin of chelicerae more than their basal width apart 10.
2. Anterior medians a little less than their diameter apart . . . *minor*.
Anterior medians a little more than their diameter apart . . . 3.
3. Anterior medians half as large as posterior medians . . . 4.
Anterior medians more than half as large as posterior medians . . . 5.
4. Tibiae of legs with 2 dark and 2 light bands . . . *barnardi*.
Tibiae of legs with 1 dark and 1 light band . . . *namaquensis*.
5. Vulva with a median tongue-like selerite . . . *civicus*.
Vulva without a median tongue-like selerite . . . 6.
6. Posterior medians subequal to posterior lateral eyes . . . *caledonicus*.
Posterior medians half the diameter of posterior lateral eyes . . . 7.
7. Vulva without lateral sclerites . . . *karrooicus*.
Vulva with distinct lateral sclerites . . . 8.
8. Lateral sclerites meeting in the middle line . . . *broomi*.
Lateral sclerites not meeting in the middle line . . . 9.
9. Vulva as in fig. 17 . . . *hessei*.
Vulva as in fig. 23 . . . *maculosus*.
10. Vulva extremely small, body size small . . . *atomarius*.
Vulva usually large, body size larger . . . 11.
11. Posterior medians half the diameter of posterior laterals . . . 12.
Posterior medians subequal to posterior laterals . . . 13.
12. Vulva with two incurved arms at its base . . . *schonlandi*.
Vulva different, much smaller; body size smaller . . . *hewitti*.
13. Vulva with an elongate quadrate opening . . . *thornei*.
Vulva without elongate opening . . . 14.
14. Anterior medians a radius from posterior medians . . . *helenae*.
Anterior medians less than a radius from posterior medians . . . 15.
15. Vulval plate rounded . . . *bechuanicus*.
Vulval plate not rounded . . . 16.
16. Vulva with a median septum . . . *longipes*.
Vulva without a median septum . . . 17.
17. Vulva narrowed anteriorly . . . *purcelli*.
Vulva not narrowed anteriorly . . . *lignicolus*.

♂♂.

1. Tibia of pedipalp equal or subequal to tarsus in length . . . 2.
Tibia of pedipalp much shorter than tarsus . . . 4.
2. Tibial apophysis of pedipalp with 4 short processes . . . *hewitti*.
Tibial apophysis of pedipalp with 3 longer processes . . . 3.
3. Processes of tibial apophysis slender, subequal . . . *atomarius*.
Processes of tibial apophysis strong and differing greatly in length and thickness . . . *broomi*.

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| 4. Tibia of pedipalp longer than patella | <i>namaquensis.</i> |
| Tibia of pedipalp sometimes equal to, usually shorter than patella | 5. |
| 5. Anterior tibiae of legs without lateral spines | 6. |
| Anterior tibiae of legs with lateral spines | 7. |
| 6. Body length 6.8 mm. | <i>alticolus.</i> |
| Body length 5.2 mm. | <i>minutus.</i> |
| 7. Anterior tibiae with superior spines | 8. |
| Anterior tibiae without superior spines | 10. |
| 8. The processes of tibial apophysis widely separated like forefinger and thumb | <i>pococki.</i> |
| The processes of tibial apophysis close together | 9. |
| 9. Pedipalp tarsus seen from in front more or less rounded | <i>lignicolus.</i> |
| Pedipalp tarsus seen from in front oval (fig. 21, a) | <i>lesserti.</i> |
| 10. Anterior metatarsi without lateral spines | <i>smithersi.</i> |
| Anterior metatarsi with lateral spines | 11. |
| 11. Anterior metatarsi with 2 lateral spines on each side | <i>bechuanicus.</i> |
| Anterior metatarsi with less than 2 lateral spines on each side | 12. |
| 12. Anterior metatarsi with a lateral spine on each side | <i>immaculatus.</i> |
| Anterior metatarsi with lateral spines on posterior surface only | 13. |
| 13. Processes of tibial apophysis far apart like a forefinger and thumb | <i>minor.</i> |
| Process of tibial apophysis close together | 14. |
| 14. Tibial apophysis as in fig. 20, b, c | <i>karrooicus.</i> |
| Tibial apophysis as in fig. 15, b, c | <i>civicus.</i> |

Selenops alticolus n. sp. (fig. 9).

Type, 1 ♂, Ingwavuma, Lebombo Mts., Zululand (N.M., 2423).

Colour.—Carapace light brown with some darker patches along the lateral margins, eyes surrounded by black; mandibles reddish brown, darker than carapace, the inner half of their anterior surfaces blackish brown; abdomen brown, variegated with some minute light dots and blackish markings; legs with very weak bands and spots, the strongest being a longitudinal bar near the base of the infero-anterior surface of femur I and II.

Eyes.—Medians not strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing through or a little below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians not much smaller than posterior medians ($\frac{3}{4}$ their diameter), their own diameter apart, and a little less than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a radius from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 moderate subequal teeth, about twice their basal width from each other.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 5 pairs of rather weak inferior spines,

no lateral or superior spines; anterior metatarsi with 3 pairs of inferior spines, no lateral spines.

Pedipalp.—Femur above with 1 inner (subapical) and 1·2 superior spines in distal half; patella without spines; tibia much shorter than tarsus and shorter than patella, seen from above; tarsus and process

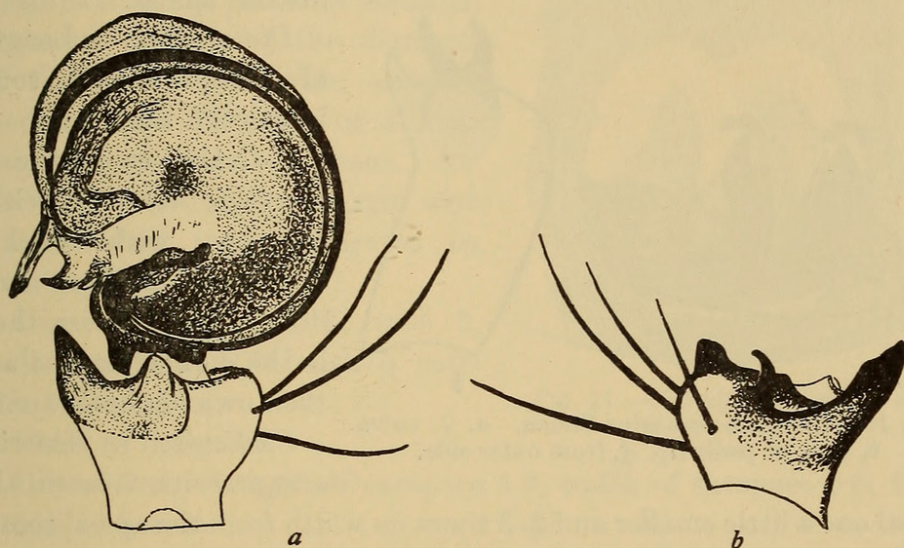


FIG. 9.—*Selenops alticolus* n. sp. *a*, pedipalp, ♂, from in front. *b*, tibia of pedipalp from the side.

of tibia as in fig. 9, *a*, seen from in front, process of tibia from outer side as in fig. 9, *b*.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3, total length 6·8 mm.

Selenops atomarius Simon (fig. 10).

S. atomarius Simon. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, vol. xii, p. 466, 1887.

♀ *Colour*.—The specimens much bleached, legs with fairly distinct dark bands, abdomen yellow, its dorsal surface with chevron markings, the sides with numerous minute blackish dots increasing in number and size posteriorly.

Eyes.—Medians strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors only cutting a small part of the posterior medians; anterior medians about $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, a little more than their own diameter apart, and less than half a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians a little more than half the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae with 2 moderate subequal teeth, twice their basal width from each other.

Vulva as in fig. 10, *a*, resembling that of *S. hewitti* and remarkable for its extremely small size.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 5, anterior metatarsi with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

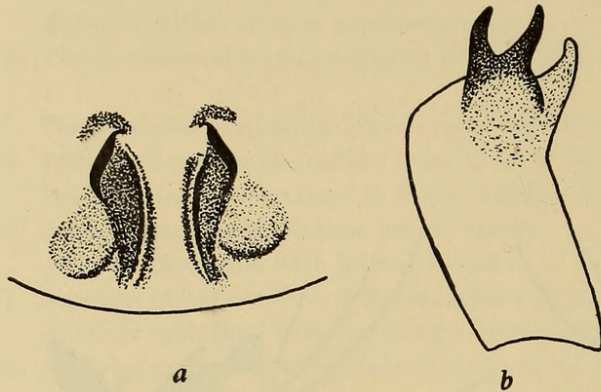


FIG. 10.—*Selenops atomarius* Simon. *a*, ♀, vulva.
b, tibia of pedipalp, ♂, from outer side.

Dimensions. — Length of carapace 3·7, total length 9·5 mm.

♂ *Colour* as in the ♀, the legs, however, without, or with weaker markings, median eyes differing less in size than in the ♀, anterior medians their own diameter apart.

Chelicerae. — Inferior margin with 2 teeth, the

basal one a little smaller and 2–3 times its width from the apical tooth.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 5 inferior pairs of spines, II with 1 posterior lateral spine in addition, anterior metatarsi with 3 inferior pairs of spines, 0 lateral spines.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 inner, 1·2 superior and 0 outer spines in its distal half; patella with 1 inner and 1 superior (apical) spine; tibia subequal to tarsus and distinctly longer than patella, with 3 processes on the outer side, two directed forwards and one downwards and forwards, fig. 10, *b*. This figure agrees substantially with that of Simon in "Hist. Nat. des Araignees," vol. ii, p. 27, text-fig. 23, 1897.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3·7, total length 8 mm.

Specimens.—3 ♀♀, 1 ♂, Port Elizabeth (S.A.M., 4524). Pocock records it from Grahamstown.

Selenops barnardi n. sp. (fig. 11).

Type, 1 ♀, Pokwani, South Rhodesia (S.A.M., 14667).

Colour.—Carapace fairly dark reddish brown, cephalic a little darker than thoracic portion, ocular area black, radiations from the thoracic stria not strongly marked, a number of submarginal spots subjoined to form a wavy band; mandibles a little darker than cephalic area; abdomen above blackish brown, with some ill-defined symmetrical markings; legs with well-defined and fairly strong bands.

Eyes.—Medians well recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing well below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians about half as large as posterior medians, their own diameter apart and less than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians their diameter, or a little less, from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 equal-sized teeth separated by their basal width.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Vulva as in fig. 11.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4.9, width of carapace 5.6, total length 10.3 mm.

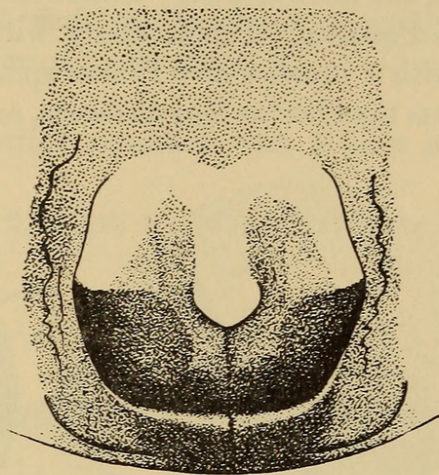


FIG. 11.—*Selenops barnardi* n. sp.
♀, vulva.

Selenops bechuanicus n. sp. (fig. 12).

Types, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Vryburg, Bechuanaland (S.A.M., 14506).

♀ *Colour*.—Carapace yellow-brown, narrowly bordered with black and prettily variegated with symmetrical brown markings, an oval patch on each side of the thoracic stria without markings; mandibles light yellow-brown, a narrow inner and outer dark stripe on their anterior surfaces; abdomen yellow-brown with indistinct symmetrical markings; legs with distinct dark bands, those of the femora mottled and irregular, those of the tibiae clearly defined.

Eyes.—Median eyes moderately recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing well below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, their own diameter apart, and half a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 subequal teeth separated by $1\frac{1}{2}$ times their width.

Vulva as in fig. 12, a.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.6, length of abdomen 6.5 mm.

♂.—Dark bands of the legs not as well defined as in the ♀. Tibiae and metatarsi of anterior legs with 2 lateral spines on each side in addition to the inferior ones. Otherwise as in description of ♀.

Pedipalp.—Femur above with 1·4 spines in distal half; patella with 1 superior and 1 inner spine; tibia a little shorter than patella, less than half as long as tarsus, seen from the outer side with process as

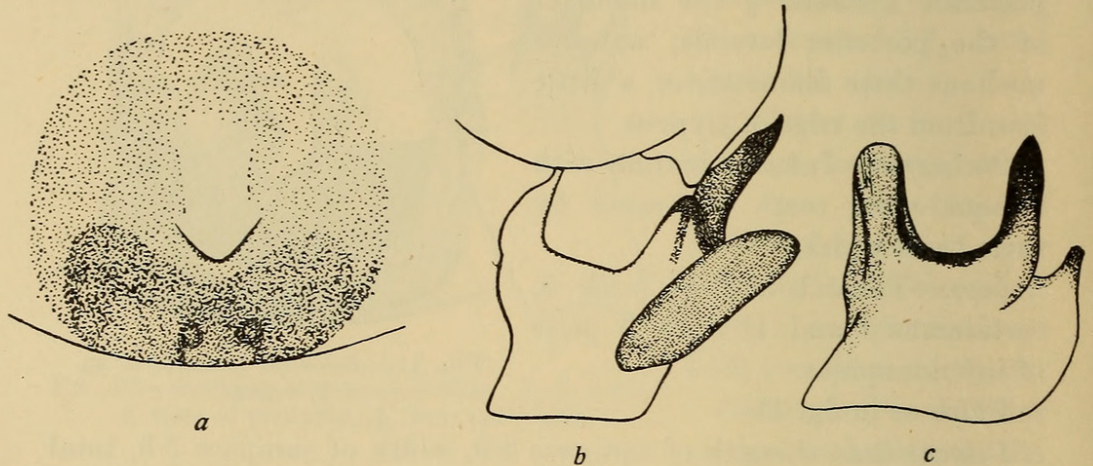


FIG. 12.—*Selenops bechuanicus* n. sp. a, ♀, vulva. b, c, tibia of pedipalp, ♂, from in front, and from outer side.

in fig. 12, c, seen from in front fig. 12, b. Tarsus seen from in front with style describing an almost complete circle on the outer periphery.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4·5, total length 9·5 mm.

Selenops broomi Pocock (fig. 13).

S. broomi Pocock. A.M.N.H. (7), vol. vi, p. 331, 1900.

The type was a ♀ from Garies, Little Namaqualand, no figure being given of the vulva.

♀ *Colour*.—Carapace reddish brown, the thoracic stria black and strongly defined, continued on to the cephalic portion as a very fine black line, radiations from thoracic stria long, fine, but distinct; mandibles darker than carapace; abdomen light brown, with some short (longitudinal) black bars and spots, a wavy transverse blackish band above the spinners; legs with dark bands, those on the femora poorly defined, especially the posterior ones, those of the tibia well defined.

Eyes.—Median eyes not strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing between the centres and lower surfaces of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, a little more than their diameter apart, and

their radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians half the diameter of the posterior laterals, which are large and prominent; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 teeth, the basal one distinctly larger than the other and separated from it by its width.

Vulva as in fig. 13, *a*.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 5, anterior metatarsi with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 6.6, length of abdomen 8.1 mm.

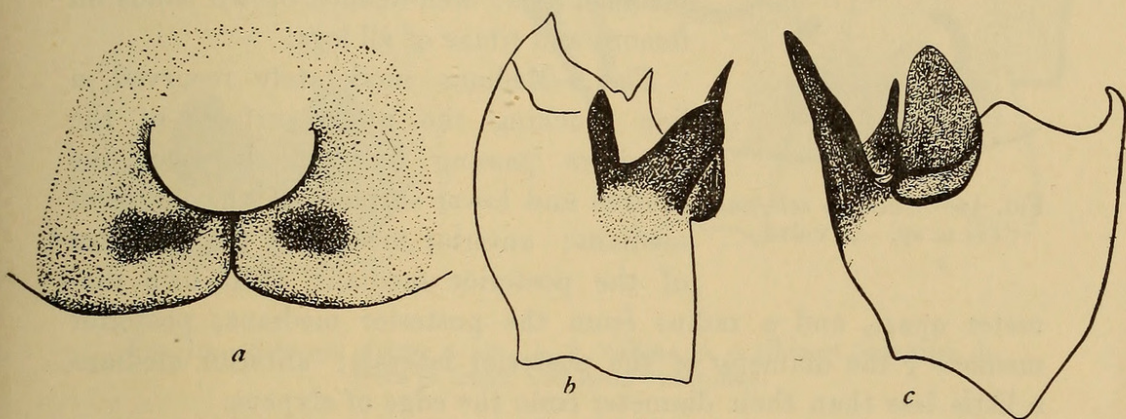


FIG. 13.—*Selenops broomi* Pocock. *a*, ♀, vulva. *b*, *c*, tibia of pedipalp, ♂, from outer side, and from in front.

♂ *Colour*.—Much lighter than in ♀, carapace and mandibles yellow; legs yellow, without markings.

Eyes.—Anterior medians half the diameter of posterior medians and their radius or a very little more from the edge of clypeus; otherwise as in the ♀.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 equal-sized teeth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times their basal width from each other.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 5 inferior pairs of spines, 2 lateral spines on each side and 3 superior spines; anterior metatarsi with 3 inferior pairs of spines, I with 2 lateral spines on each side in basal half, II with 2 lateral spines on each side in basal half and 2 superior spines in basal half.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 inner, 1.2 superior, and 1 outer spine in distal half, patella with 1 inner and 2 superior spines, tibia with 1 inner, 2 superior, and 1 very strong outer spine; tibia subequal to tarsus but longer than patella, with 3 processes at its outer apex, seen from in front as in fig. 13, *c*, and from the outer side, fig. 13, *b*.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4.8, total length 9.8 mm.

Specimens, 4 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂, Kleinsee, Little Namaqualand (S.A.M., 8871).

Selenops caledonicus n. sp. (fig. 14).

Types, 2 ♀♀, Caledon, Cape Province (S.A.M., 150421).

Colour.—Carapace light yellow-brown with a Y-shaped darker marking formed by the thoracic stria and posterior boundaries of the cephalic area, a few small dark spots half-way between the stria and lateral margins; mandibles similar in colour to the carapace; abdomen above with 3 pairs of short curved blackish bars; well-defined brown bands on femora and tibiae of all legs.

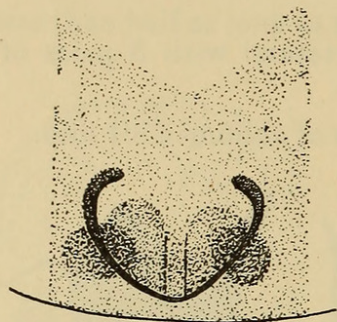


FIG. 14.—*Selenops caledonicus* n. sp. ♀, vulva.

Eyes.—Medians moderately recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing half-way between the centres and lower surfaces of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, their own diameter apart, and a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little less than their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 strong teeth, the basal a little stouter than the apical one and its own width from it.

Vulva as in fig. 14.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.3, total length 7.8 mm.

Selenops civicus n. sp. (fig. 15).

Type, 1 ♀, Burghersdorp (S.A.M., B. 76).

Colour.—In general resembling that of *karrooicus*, the markings of the carapace forming a fairly well-defined crenulated submarginal band, sides with a narrow blackish margin and between this and the submarginal band some blackish-brown spots; foveal radiations indistinct, legs with markings as in *karrooicus*; abdomen above with some indistinct brown markings on the posterior half, including some indistinct A-shaped markings.

Eyes.—Median eyes distinctly recurved, a line touching the upper boundaries of the anteriors passing well below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians a little more than their diameter apart, their radius from the posterior medians and two-thirds as large as these; posterior medians less than half the diameter of the posterior

laterals; anterior medians a little less than their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 subequal teeth separated by a distance equal to their width.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

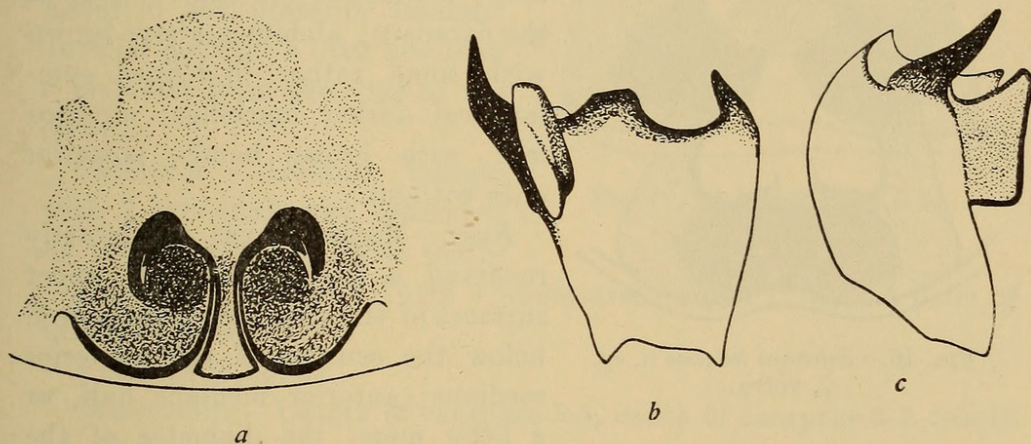


FIG. 15.—*Selenops civicus* n. sp. *a*, ♀, vulva. *b*, *c*, tibia of pedipalp, ♂, from in front, and from outer side.

Vulva as in fig. 15, *a*.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4·8, width of carapace 5·8, total length 12·5 mm.

Other Specimens.—2 ♀♀, 4 juveniles, and 2 ♂♂ from Smithfield, O.F.S. (S.A.M., B. 465).

The following is a description of one of the two males from Smithfield:—

♂ *Colour*.—Much lighter than in the ♀, the markings of the legs almost absent; teeth of inferior margin of chelicerae separated by twice the basal width of the apical tooth.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5 pairs of inferior spines; I with 1 anterior lateral, 2 posterior lateral, and 1 superior spine in addition; II with 2 anterior lateral, 2 posterior lateral, 2 superior spines in addition; metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines and 1 posterior lateral spine near the base.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 inner, 1·2 superior, and 1 outer spine in distal half, the inner and outer spines much weaker than the others; tibia subequal to patella and much shorter than tarsus, as in fig. 15, *b*, seen from in front, fig. 15, *c*, seen from outer side; 3 long spines on its inner side.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4·2, width 4·5, total length 7·5 mm.

Selenops helenae n. sp. (fig. 16).

Type, 1 ♀, St. Helena Bay, Cape Province (S.A.M., 11717).

Colour.—Carapace light reddish brown, ornamented with minute black specks and larger blackish spots, a tuft of white hairs above and overhanging the anterior median eyes; mandibles the same colour as the carapace; abdomen above brown with some rather ill-defined symmetrical darker markings; anterior legs with brown bands, posterior ones without.

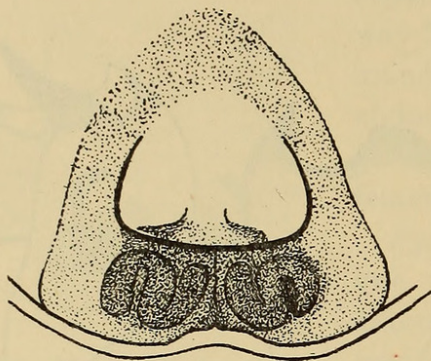


FIG. 16.—*Selenops helenae* n. sp.
♀, vulva.

Eyes.—Median eyes moderately recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing well below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians half, or a little more, the diameter of the

posterior medians, a little more than their own diameter apart and a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians subequal to posterior laterals; anterior medians about $\frac{3}{4}$ their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 strong subequal teeth separated by twice their width.

Vulva as in fig. 16.

Legs.—Tibiae I and II with 5, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.5, length of abdomen 4 mm.

Other Specimens.—2 juveniles, Stompneus, St. Helena Bay (S.A.M., 11677), and 1 adult ♀ from the same locality (S.A.M., 11666).

Selenops hessei n. sp. (fig. 17).

Type, 1 ♀, Matjesfontein, Cape Province (S.A.M., 1665).

Colour.—Carapace reddish brown with a fine blackish marginal border, cephalic portion darker than the thoracic portion; thoracic stria and its radiations distinct, the remaining markings somewhat vague; chelicerae dark reddish brown, abdomen rubbed but apparently with a number of blackish-brown spots near the spinners; femora of legs with ill-defined banded markings, those of the tibiae more distinct, metatarsi dark brown.

Eyes.—Median eyes distinctly recurved, a line touching the upper

margin of the anteriors passing well below the centres of the posteriors; anterior medians a little more than half the diameter of the posterior medians, more than their own diameter apart and about a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians half the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little less than a diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

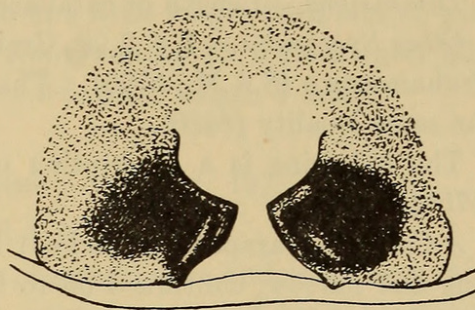


FIG. 17.—*Selenops hessei* n. sp.
♀, vulva.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 subequal teeth separated by the width of the basal tooth.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Vulva as in fig. 17.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5.5, width of carapace 6.4, length of abdomen 8.3 mm.

Other Specimens.—3 ♀♀, Matjesfontein (S.A.M., 13119); 1 ♀, Prince Albert (S.A.M., 3919).

Selenops hewitti n. sp. (fig. 18).

Types, 3 ♀♀, Grahamstown (Albany Museum).

♀ *Colour*.—Carapace light brown with a narrow black margin; stria and some fine radiations from it black, some spots close to the lateral margins black, a pair of short anteriorly diverging black bars behind the posterior median eyes; mandibles light reddish brown; abdomen above with two transverse black recurved markings in its posterior half, area above the spinners blackish; legs with strong black bars, especially on the femur and base of tibia, these much fainter in the posterior legs.

Eyes.—Anterior row strongly recurved, a line joining the upper surfaces of the anterior medians passing well below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the size of the posterior medians, $\frac{3}{4}$ their own diameter apart and about half a radius from the posteriors; posterior medians half as large as posterior laterals; anterior medians about their radius from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 large subequal teeth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times their width from each other.

Vulva as in fig. 18, a.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5, metatarsi I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.2, total length 9.4 mm.

Other Specimens.—1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Grahamstown (B. 8274, S.A.M.); 1 ♂, Grahamstown (S.A.M., 5755). The Transvaal Museum has 2 ♀♀ from the same locality (8280).

The following is a description of an adult ♂ from Grahamstown (5755).

♂ *Colour.*—Carapace (bleached) light yellow-brown, thoracic stria long and narrow, continued on to the cephalic area as a fine median

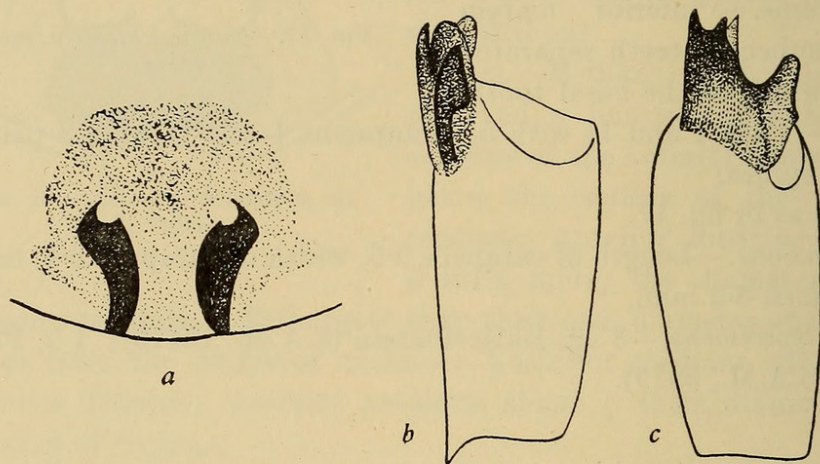


FIG. 18.—*Selenops hewitti* n. sp. a, ♀, vulva. b, c, tibia of pedipalp, ♂, from in front, and from outer side.

line, a few faint radiations from the stria; mandibles a little darker than carapace; abdomen above with some ill-defined symmetrical markings, legs apparently without spots or bands, light yellow.

Eyes.—Median eyes fairly strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing half-way between the lower surfaces and centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians subequal to posterior medians (more than $\frac{3}{4}$ their diameter), their own diameter apart and almost touching the posterior medians (less than half a radius from them); posterior medians a little more than half the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little less than their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 equal-sized teeth distinctly smaller than those of the superior margin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 their width from each other.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5 pairs of inferior spines and 2 lateral spines on each side, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines and without lateral spines.

Pedipalp.—Femur above with 1 inner, 3 superior, 0 outer spines; patella with 1 inner basal, 1 apical and 1 basal superior spines; tibia long and parallel-sided, subequal to or a little longer than tarsus, with process as in fig. 18, *b*, seen from in front, and fig. 18, *c*, from outer side.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.8, total length 8 mm.

Selenops immaculatus n. sp. (fig. 19).

Type, 1 ♂, Florida, Transvaal (S.A.M., B. 4505).

Colour.—Carapace yellow-brown, thoracic stria and some very faint radiations from it a little darker, eyes surrounded by a blackened area; mandibles yellow-brown; abdomen yellow with a few blackish brown spots; legs without markings except for two very faint brown bands on the anterior tibiae.

Eyes.—Medians moderately recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing a little below the centres of the posterior

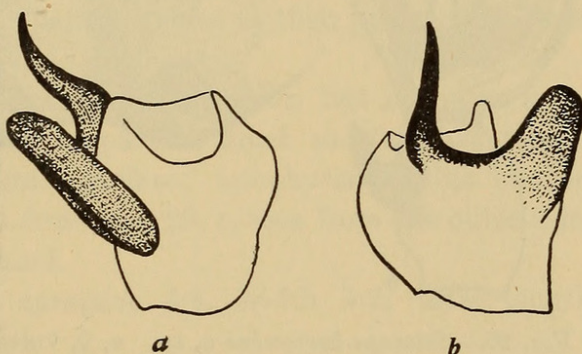


FIG. 19.—*Selenops immaculatus* n. sp. *a*, *b*, tibia of pedipalp, ♂, from in front, and from outer side.

medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, a little less than their own diameter apart, and less than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians about $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 subequal teeth separated by $1\frac{1}{2}$ times their width.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5 pairs of inferior spines and 2 lateral spines on each side, metatarsus I and II with 3 inferior pairs and 1 lateral spine on each side.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 outer, 3 superior, and 1 inner spine in apical half; patella with 1 outer and 1 inner spine near its base above, and 1 superior apical spine; process of tibia as in fig. 19, *a*, seen from in front, and fig. 19, *b*, seen from the outer side. Tibia subequal to patella, less than half the length of tarsus.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.9, total length 8.5 mm.

Selenops karrooicus n. sp. (fig. 20).

Types, 7 ♀♀, 4 ♂♂, Hanover, Cape Province (S.A.M., 9499).

♀ *Colour*.—Carapace light reddish brown, sides narrowly bordered with black, ocular area blackish, thoracic portion with irregular

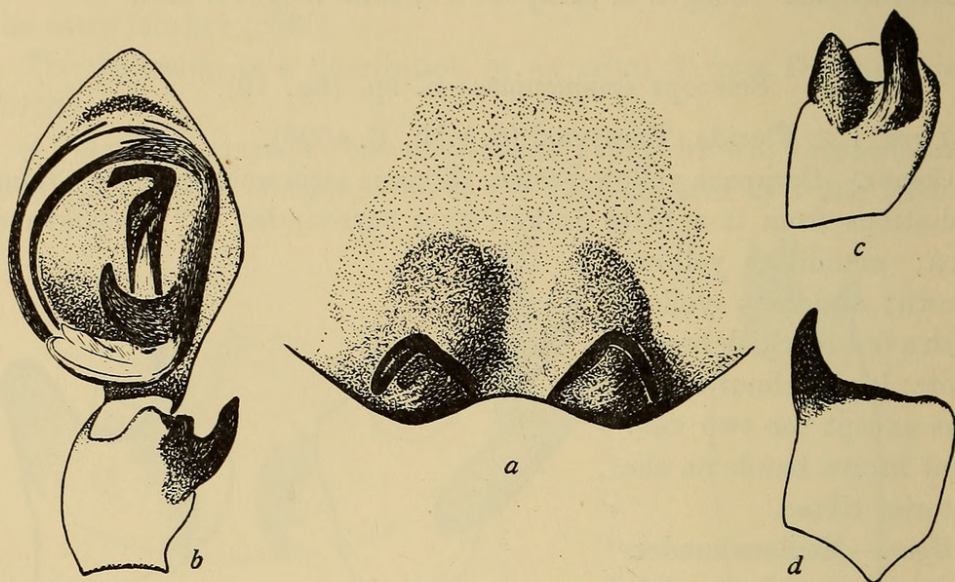



FIG. 20.—*Selenops karrooicus* n. sp. a, ♀, vulva. b, pedipalp, ♂. c, d, tibia of pedipalp from outer side, and from behind.

stripes and spots, the radii from the thoracic stria blackish but incomplete; cephalic portion bordered by narrow blackish lines and bisected by a narrow line; mandibles reddish brown; abdomen dull white or yellow dorsally, with symmetrical light-brown markings in the middle line, a darker -shaped transverse marking just above the spinners. Legs yellow, strongly banded with black except on their ventral surfaces; femora with 3 black bands, patellae with 1 basal band, tibiae with 2 bands.

Eyes.—Medians well recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing well below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, a little more than their own diameter apart and a little less than their radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians half or a little less than half the diameter of posterior laterals; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 equal-sized teeth separated by their basal width.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Abdomen large, subquadrate, truncate anterior and posteriorly, wider behind than in front.

Vulva as in fig. 20, *a*.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5.6, width 6.6, total length 17.4 mm.

♂ *Colour* much lighter than in ♀, legs without strong black bands. Inferior margin of chelicerae with 2 teeth, the apical one a little larger, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its width from the basal tooth. Eyes as in ♀.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5 inferior pairs of spines and 2 lateral spines on their posterior surfaces (occasionally also on the anterior surfaces); sometimes in addition 1 or 2 superior spines; anterior metatarsi with or without 1–2 lateral spines on their posterior surfaces and 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 inner, 1.2 superior, but no outer spine in apical half; tibia subequal to patella, much shorter than tarsus, with 2 long spines on its inner surface; apophysis of tibia bilobed as in fig. 20, *b*, seen from in front, fig. 20, *c*, seen from the outer side, and fig. 20, *d*, seen from behind.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4.6, width 5.2, total length 9 mm.

Other Specimens.—From the same locality, 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (S.A.M., 11945); 2 ♂♂ (S.A.M., 11875); 1 ♀ (S.A.M., 11853); from Naauwpoort, 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (B. 1594, S.A.M.).

Selenops lesserti n. sp. (fig. 21).

Type, 1 ♂, Touws River, Worcester, Cape Province (S.A.M., B. 7541).

Colour.—Carapace orange-yellow with the thoracic stria and its radiations a little darker; mandibles much darker than carapace, reddish brown; abdomen light yellow-brown above, with minute scattered black dots and a wavy transverse black stripe above the spinners; legs apparently without markings or bands of any kind.

Eyes.—Medians not strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing a little below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians about $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, a little less than their own diameter apart, and about half a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians half or even less the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little more than their radius from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 strong equal-sized teeth separated by $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ times their basal width.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5 pairs of extremely long inferior spines,

2 lateral spines on each side, and 3 superior spines in proximal half; metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of long inferior spines and 2 lateral spines on each side in proximal half.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 inner, 3 superior, 1 outer spines in distal half; patella without spines; tibia shorter than either patella or

tarsus, with processes as in fig. 21, *a*, seen from in front, and fig. 21, *b*, seen from the outer side. Pedipalp unusually large for a species of Group B.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5.2, total length 10.2 mm.

Selenops lignicolus Lawrence.

S. lignicolus Lawrence. Ann. Natal Mus., vol. viii, pt. 2, p. 239, fig. 14, *a-c*, 1937.

The types were described from Hluhluwe, Zululand, and were based on 2 ♀♀ and a ♂ specimen.

Selenops longipes n. sp. (fig. 22).

Types, 2 ♀♀, 1 immature ♂, Johannesburg (S.A.M., 150495).

Colour.—Specimens somewhat bleached. Carapace light yellow-brown with indistinct spots and mottling, boundaries of cephalic area and stria a little darker, areas surrounding the eyes blackish, mandibles not darker than carapace; abdomen above with indistinct spots and mottling in the anterior half, two black bow-shaped transverse bars in posterior half; legs with indistinct blackish brown bands, those at the bases of the anterior tibiae and femora well defined.

Eyes.—Medians forming a weakly recurved row, a line joining the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing through or just below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, their own diameter apart, and a little less than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians about $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little less than their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

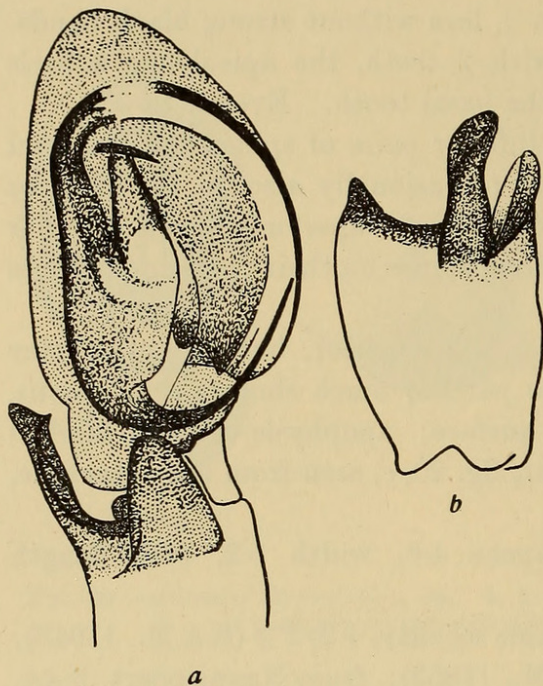


FIG. 21.—*Selenops lesserti* n. sp. *a*, pedipalp, ♂, from in front. *b*, tibia of pedipalp from outer side.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 moderate subequal teeth (smaller than those of the superior margin), separated by twice their width.

Vulva as in fig. 22.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4.7, total length 9.5 mm.

Other Specimens.—1 ♀, Johannesburg (S.A.M., 4206).

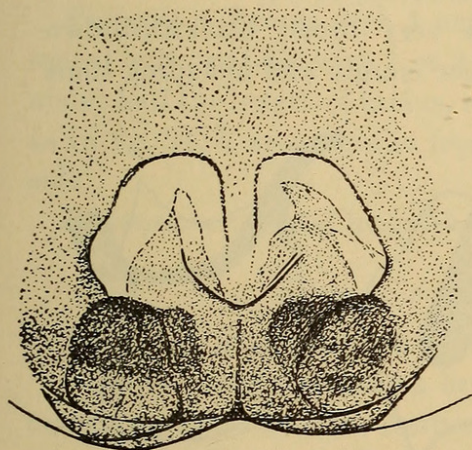


FIG. 22.—*Selenops longipes* n. sp.
♀, vulva.

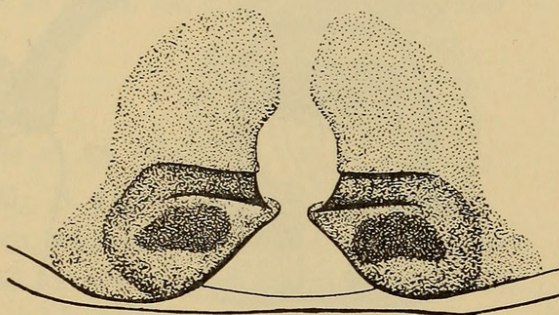


FIG. 23.—*Selenops maculosus* n. sp.
♀, vulva.

Selenops maculosus, n. sp. (fig. 23).

Types, 2 ♀♀, Willowmore District (S.A.M., 12931).

Colour.—Carapace with well-defined radiations from the thoracic stria and crenulated submarginal bands, a well-defined but narrow blackish marginal marking; mandibles reddish brown with some darker markings; abdomen above dirty yellow, with some ill-defined brownish spots and a number of minute dots scattered over its surface; legs with fairly well-defined bands.

Eyes.—Median eyes well recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing half-way between the centres and the lower surfaces of the posteriors; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the size of the posterior medians, a little more than their own diameter apart, and less than their radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians half the diameter of posterior laterals; anterior medians about a radius from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 large subequal teeth separated by a little less than their basal width.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Vulva as in fig. 23.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4·7, width 5·3, length of abdomen 6·4 mm.

Other Specimens.—4 ♀♀, Beaufort West (B. 1634, B. 1930, S.A.M.).

Selenops minor n. sp. (fig. 24).

Types, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Empangeni, Zululand (T.M., 6389).

♀ *Colour*.—Carapace brown with a very broad blackish-brown marginal band, crenulated along its inner margin and including some

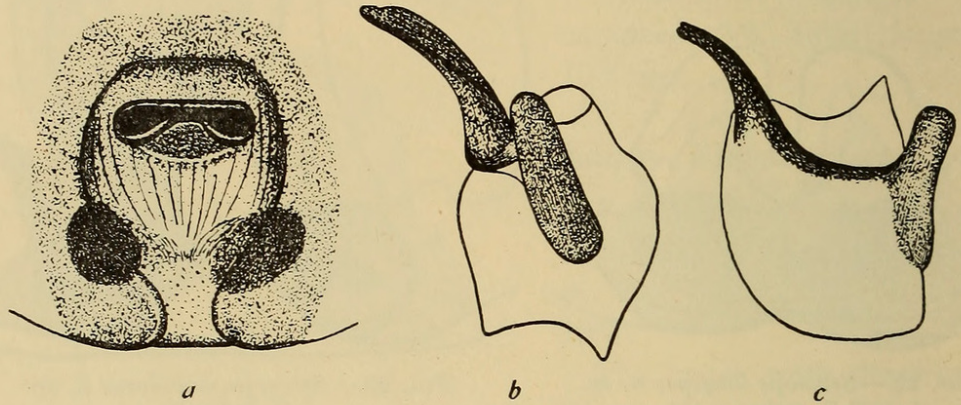


FIG. 24.—*Selenops minor* n. sp. a, ♀, vulva. b, c, tibia of pedipalp, ♂, from in front, and from outer side.

light brown spots; the lighter inner portion of the carapace without distinct radiations from the thoracic stria, a V-shaped blackish marking behind the eyes, the cephalic portion with a narrow blackish margin; mandibles blackish brown; abdomen blackish, variegated with a few symmetrically arranged lighter spots, a large pair just anterior to the posterior margin, some minute black spots at the sides of the under surface; femora of legs with only one complete well-defined band in the middle, the other two bands represented by blotches and spots.

Eyes.—Median eyes recurved but not strongly so, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the posterior medians, a little less than their own diameter apart, and a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians about $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians about a radius from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 strong subequal teeth separated by their basal width.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5 pairs of inferior spines, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Vulva as in fig. 24, *a*.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.1, width 3.4, length of abdomen 4.2 mm.

♂ *Colour* as in the ♀ but a little lighter, legs without black bands; tibia I and II with 5 pairs of inferior spines and 2 lateral spines on their posterior surfaces; metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines and no lateral spines.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 outer, 1.2 superior, and 1 inner spine in apical half; patella with 1 or 2 spines; tibia shorter than patella and about half the length of tarsus, with 4 superior spines; tibial apophysis as in fig. 24, *b*, seen from in front, as in fig. 24, *c*, seen from the outer side.

Dimensions.—Total length 5.2 mm.

Selenops minutus n. sp. (fig. 25).

Type, 1 ♂, Grahamstown (S.A.M., B. 2409).

Colour.—Carapace reddish brown, with some confused submarginal markings, thoracic stria continued as a V-shaped marking, cephalic area divided by a very faint narrow blackish stripe, eyes surrounded by blackened areas; mandibles reddish brown; abdomen light brown, a broad, sharply defined, procurved band above the spinners, this transverse band whitish and contrasting strongly with the remainder of abdomen; legs with some confused mottlings but no definite bands.

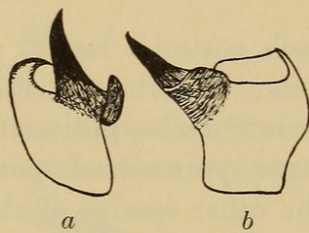


FIG. 25.—*Selenops minutus* n. sp. Tibia of pedipalp, ♂. *a*, from outer side, and *b*, from in front.

Eyes.—Medians not strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing well below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $1\frac{1}{2}$ times their own diameter apart and a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little less than a diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 moderate equal-sized teeth, 2–3 times their width from each other.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines; no lateral spines.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 inner apical and 3 superior spines, patella without spines; tibia much shorter than tarsus but subequal to the

patella, external process seen from in front as in fig. 25, *b*, from outer side as in fig. 25, *a*.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 2·3, total length 5·2 mm.

Selenops namaquensis n. sp. (fig. 26).

Types, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Lekkersing, Little Namaqualand (S.A.M., B. 8493).

♀ *Colour*.—Carapace light reddish brown, the cuneiform thoracic stria with fine long black radiations from it, a short black bar behind

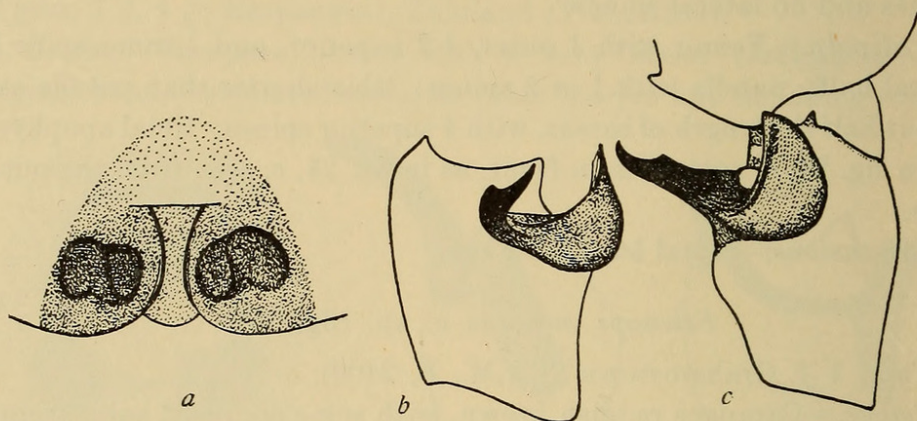


FIG. 26.—*Selenops namaquensis* n. sp. *a*, ♀, vulva. *b*, *c*, tibia of pedipalp, ♂, from outer side, and from in front.

each posterior lateral eye, an indistinct row of brown submarginal dots; mandibles a little darker than carapace; abdomen above light brown, darker posteriorly, with minute scattered black dots and a few large symmetrical spots above the spinners; legs differing from all the other species of this group in having one instead of two black bands on the tibiae, occupying the basal two-thirds of the segment, femora with vague brownish blotches; sides of patellae black, the remainder brown; anterior metatarsi black, the posterior ones lighter.

Eyes.—Medians weakly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing through or a little below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians half the diameter of the posterior medians, a little more than their own diameter apart, and a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians half or even a little less the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 large equal-sized teeth, their basal width from each other.

Vulva as in fig. 26, *a*.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 5, anterior metatarsi with 3 inferior pairs of spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4·8, total length 11 mm.

♂ *Colour* in general yellow; mandibles dark reddish brown, contrasting strongly with the carapace; abdomen above with minute scattered black dots; legs yellow, anterior metatarsi distinctly darker than remaining segments.

Eyes as in ♀, the anterior medians a little less than their diameter apart, and less than their radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians less than half the diameter of the posterior laterals.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 equal-sized teeth, $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ times their basal width from each other.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 5 pairs of inferior spines, 2 lateral spines on each side, and 3 superior spines; anterior metatarsi with 3 inferior pairs of spines, and 2 lateral spines on each side.

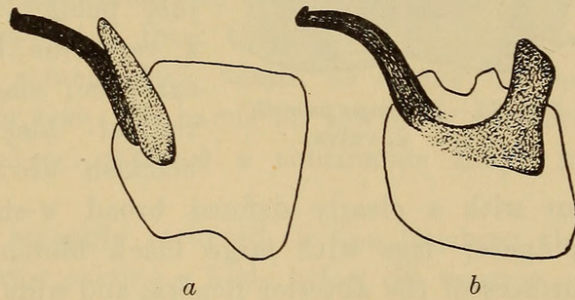
Pedipalp.—Femur above with 1 inner, 1·2 superior, and 1 outer spine in apical half; patella with 3–4 long setae; tibia with 4 long spines, 1 outer and 3 inner; tibia longer than patella but distinctly shorter than tarsus, with the external process as in fig. 26, *c*, seen from in front, and fig. 26, *b*, seen from outer side.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4·8 mm., total length 9·2 mm.

Selenops pococki n. sp. (fig. 27).

Type, 1 ♂, Lydenburg, Transvaal (T.M., 2372).

Colour.—Carapace dark brown with numerous darker spots and radiations, ocular area black; mandibles a little darker than carapace; abdomen yellow with blackish-brown symmetrical markings; legs with weak, ill-defined, and confused markings, those of the femora strongest, those of the posterior legs almost obsolete.



Eyes.—Median eyes not strongly recurved, a line

FIG. 27.—*Selenops pococki* n. sp. Tibia of pedipalp, ♂. *a*, from in front, and *b*, from outer side.

touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing a little below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians a little more than half the diameter of the posterior medians, their own diameter apart, and about half a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians a little more than half the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 teeth, the basal one a little larger, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its width from the other tooth.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5 pairs of inferior spines, 2 lateral spines on each side, and 3 superior spines; metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines and 2 lateral spines on each side.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 inner, 1·2 superior, and 1 outer spine in distal half, patella and tibia with long spine-like setae; tibia distinctly shorter than patella and much shorter than tarsus, with its external apophysis as in fig. 27, *a*, seen from in front, fig. 27, *b*, seen from outer side.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4·2, total length 9·4 mm.

This species closely resembles *S. minor*, from Empangeni, Zululand, in the tibial apophysis of the ♂ pedipalp.

Selenops purcelli n. sp. (fig. 28).

Type, 1 ♀, Montagu Baths, Cape Province (S.A.M., 12675).

Colour.—Specimen probably rather faded. Carapace yellow-brown with a blackish marginal border, thoracic stria brown, a

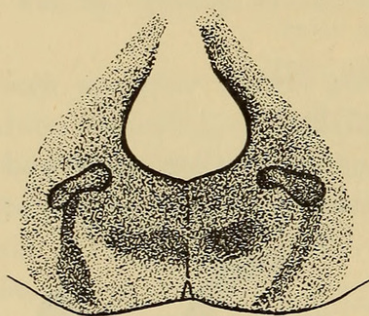


FIG. 28.—*Selenops purcelli*
n. sp. ♀, vulva.

number of short blackish stripes near the lateral margins directed towards, but not connected with the stria, cephalic portion defined posteriorly by a blackish V-shaped marking; from posterior apex of cephalic portion to just behind the anterior median eyes a very fine black stripe bisecting the carapace; mandible with 2 or 3 longitudinal blackish stripes; abdomen blackish brown above, rather rubbed,

but with a clearly defined broad V-shaped marking above the spinners; legs with large black blotches on the antero-inferior surfaces of the anterior femora, and wide brown bands on the tibia, these markings becoming fainter in the posterior legs.

Eyes.—Medians strongly recurved, a line joining the upper surface of the anterior medians passing a little above the lower surfaces of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ as large as posterior medians, $1\frac{1}{4}$ times their own diameter apart, and a little less than their radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians equal to the posterior laterals in size; anterior medians a little less than their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 rather small subequal teeth, separated by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times their width.

Vulva as in fig. 28.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.1, total length 8 mm.

Selenops schonlandi Pocock (fig. 29).

S. schonlandi Pocock. A.M.N.H., ser. 7, vol. x, p. 22, pl. iii, fig. 15, 1902.

The ♀ type was from Jansenville, Cape Province.

♀ *Colour*.—Carapace reddish brown with a narrow black margin, cephalic portion a little darker than thoracic portion, a crenulated submarginal marking on thoracic portion blending anteriorly with the darker cephalic portion; thoracic stria cuneiform and dark, with fine blackish radiations, cephalic portion bisected by a fine black line, a branch from the middle of this line running to the base of each posterior median eye; mandibles as dark as the cephalic area; abdomen above thickly covered with blackish-brown symmetrical blotches and markings, the sides more dotted, a broad transverse bow-shaped light marking above the spinners, separated from them by a black wavy transverse bar; legs with strong black bands, as strong on the posterior as on the anterior legs, the bands on the lower surfaces of femora tending to coalesce, forming a continuous stripe in femur IV.

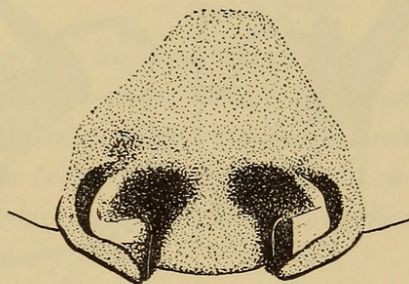


FIG. 29.—*Selenops schonlandi* Pocock. ♀, vulva.

Eyes.—Median eyes not strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anterior passing a little below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians a little more than half the diameter of the posterior medians, a little less than their own diameter apart, and more than half a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians half the diameter of posterior laterals which are very large and prominent; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 large equal-sized teeth, twice their basal width from each other.

Vulva as in fig. 29. Pocock's figure apparently does not represent the colouring correctly.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 5, anterior metatarsi with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4.2, total length 12.8 mm.; a smaller adult specimen with total length 10.4 mm.

Specimens.—3 ♀♀, Graaff Reinet, Cape Province (S.A.M., 12573). Pocock also records it from Pearston and Graaff Reinet.

Selenops smithersi n. sp. (fig. 30).

Type, 1 ♂, Morigate, Basutoland (S.A.M., 14424).

Colour.—Carapace yellow, variegated with brown markings, a narrow black marginal border; mandibles a little darker than the carapace; abdomen above mottled brown, ornamented with numerous blackish blotches and dots; legs with faint irregular markings and bands.

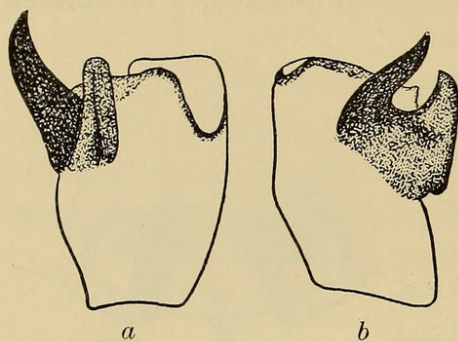


FIG. 30.—*Selenops smithersi* n. sp.
Tibia of pedipalp, ♂. *a*, from in front, and *b*, from outer side.

Eyes.—Median eyes not strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing just below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, their own diameter or slightly less apart, and half a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians half the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 teeth, the basal one a little smaller, separated by $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ times the width of the apical tooth.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5 pairs of inferior spines and 1 lateral outer spine near the base, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines but without lateral spines.

Pedipalp.—Femur above with 1 inner, 3 superior, 1 outer spines in its distal half; patella with 1 inner and 1 superior apical spine; tibia with some long spines on the inner side near its base; tibia distinctly shorter than patella or tarsus, as in fig. 30, *a*, seen from in front, and fig. 30, *b*, seen from the outer side.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.2, total length 6 mm.

Selenops thornei n. sp. (fig. 31).

Type, 1 ♀, Cedarberg Mts., Cape Province (S.A.M., 5867).

Colour.—Carapace light yellow-brown, a broad margin on each side a little darker, thoracic stria and boundaries of cephalic area clearly defined, the latter bisected by a fine dark line; mandibles infuscated near their apices on anterior surface; abdomen infuscated above, becoming darker posteriorly, a narrow median light stripe in anterior two thirds, and two small, well-defined, circular, whitish patches above the spinners, each containing a minute brown dot; legs without bands but almost the entire anterior surface of femur I (less so in remaining femora) blackish brown.

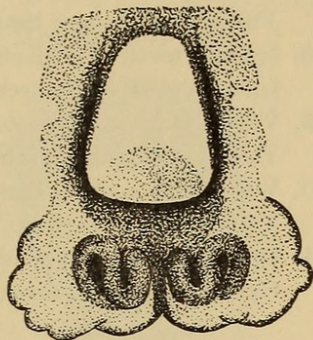


FIG. 31.—*Selenops thornei* n. sp. ♀, vulva.

Eyes.—Median eyes moderately recurved, a line touching the lower surfaces of the anteriors passing below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of posterior medians, their own diameter apart, and less than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians fully equal to the posterior laterals in size; anterior medians a diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 teeth, the basal distinctly larger than the apical one, separated by twice the width of the basal tooth.

Vulva as in fig. 31.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 5 pairs of weak inferior spines, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 2.4, total length 7.3 mm.

SUB-GROUP B₃.

Key to the species of Selenops with 6 pairs of inferior tibial spines.

♀♀.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Vulva with distinct lateral sclerites divided by a median septum | 2. |
| Vulva without lateral sclerites, usually a large plate with rounded opening | 6. |
| 2. Vulva with a broad median septum | <i>kraussi</i> . |
| Vulva with a narrow median septum | 3. |
| 3. Anterior median eyes more than their diameter apart | <i>braunsi</i> . |
| Anterior median eyes less than their diameter apart | 4. |
| 4. Lateral sclerites almost touching in middle line | <i>montanus</i> . |
| Lateral sclerites further apart | 5. |

5. Anterior medians subequal to posterior medians *capensis*.
Anterior medians half the diameter of posterior medians *sexspinatus*.
6. Teeth of inferior margin of chelicerae 4 times their width from each other
Teeth of inferior margin of chelicerae nearer to each other *regalis*. 7.
7. Vulval plate not longer than wide and not subquadrate 8.
Vulval plate longer than wide, subquadrate 9.
8. Inferior teeth of chelicerae their width apart *stauntoni*.
Inferior teeth of chelicerae 3 times their width apart *amatolae*.
9. Vulval plate a little longer than wide 10.
Vulval plate considerably longer than wide 11.
10. Vulva with a subquadrate anterior opening *tuckeri*.
Vulva without such an opening *reservatus*.
11. Opening of vulva rounded *barbertonensis*.
Opening of vulva not rounded *transvaalicus*.

♂♂.

1. Femur of pedipalp not longer than patella+tibia, with a patch of spines on its inferior surface *stridulans*.
Femur of pedipalp longer than patella+tibia, without a patch of spines on its inferior surface 2.
2. Anterior tibiae with 2 lateral spines on each side 3.
Anterior tibiae without lateral spines on each side 4.
3. Anterior metatarsi with lateral spines *fitzsimonsi*.
Anterior metatarsi without lateral spines *stauntoni*.
4. Tibia of pedipalp less than half length of tarsus *gilli*.
Tibia of pedipalp more than half length of tarsus *capensis*.

Selenops amatolae n. sp. (fig. 32).

Type, 1 ♀, Hogsback, Amatola Mts., Cape Province (S.A.M., 2416).

Colour.—Carapace finely bordered with black, dark brown with long blackish radiations from the thoracic stria, the latter appearing as a wedge-shaped dark marking pointed posteriorly; mandibles similar in colour to carapace; abdomen above rubbed; femora and tibiae of anterior legs with broad brown bands.

Eyes.—Medians moderately recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors would cut a small portion of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of posterior medians, a little more than their own diameter apart, and a full radius from the posterior medians; the oval anterior laterals unusually large and conspicuous; posterior medians subequal to the posterior laterals; anterior medians less than their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 moderate subequal teeth separated by almost 3 times their width.

Vulva as in fig. 32.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 6 pairs of strong and very long spines (the longest about a third the length of tibia I), metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of even longer spines (the longest about half the length of metatarsus I).

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5.3, total length 15.3 mm.

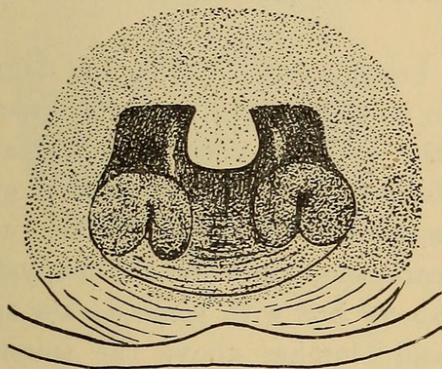


FIG. 32.—*Selenops amatolae* n. sp.
♀, vulva.

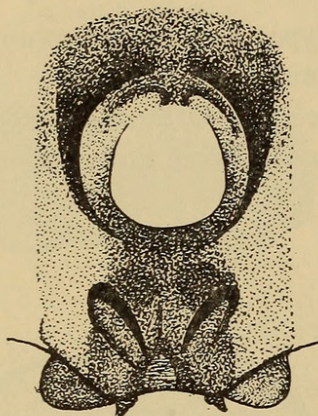


FIG. 33.—*Selenops barbertonensis* n. sp. ♀, vulva.

Selenops barbertonensis n. sp. (fig. 33).

Type, 1 ♀, Barberton, Transvaal (S.A.M., 4194).

Colour.—Carapace light brown with spots and dashes of brown, thoracic radiations faint, thoracic stria and sides of cephalic area defined by brown stripes, cephalic area bisected by a faint median stripe, which at half-way gives off a branch to each posterior median eye; mandibles light brown, their inner apices darkened; abdomen light brown, finely speckled with some larger indistinct bars and spots; legs in general with irregular blotches and dots, femora with an inferior fuscous longitudinal stripe, anterior tibiae with well-defined blackish bands.

Eyes.—Medians fairly strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anterior medians passing about half-way between the centres and the lower surfaces of the posterior medians; anterior medians about half the diameter of the posterior medians, their diameter apart, and less than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little less than a diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 equal-sized teeth separated by $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 their width.

Vulva as in fig. 33.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 6, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.9, total length 8.4 mm.

Other Specimens.—2 ♀♀, between Badplaats and Barberton, Transvaal (N.M., 2468).

Selenops braunsi n. sp. (fig. 34).

Type, 1 ♀, Willowmore, Cape Province (S.A.M., 12911, Coll. H. Brauns).

Colour.—Carapace light reddish brown, thoracic stria well defined, with some fine lines radiating from it, a line from the stria bisecting the cephalic area and bifurcating behind the anterior median eyes; mandibles a little darker than carapace; abdomen rubbed, yellow above but with some darker spots and blotches above the spinners; legs with the dark bands very faint, almost invisible.

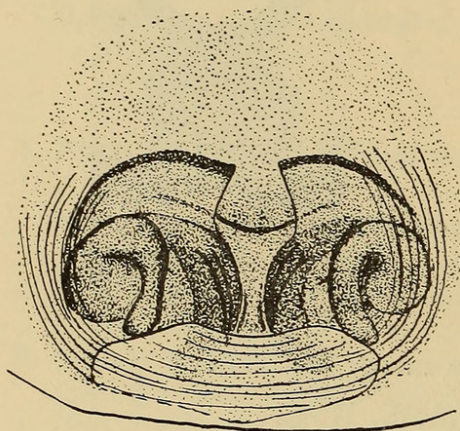


FIG. 34.—*Selenops braunsi* n. sp.
♀, vulva.

Eyes.—Medians moderately recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing half-way between the centres and the lower surfaces of the posterior medians; anterior medians half the

diameter of the posterior medians, a little more than their own diameter apart, and a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little less than their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 subequal teeth (smaller than those of the superior margin), separated by 3 times their width.

Vulva as in fig. 34.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 6, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5.3, total length 12 mm.

Selenops capensis n. sp. (fig. 35).

Types, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Cape Town (S.A.M., 8970).

♀ *Colour*.—Carapace yellow-brown with darker radii from the thoracic stria, cephalic portion a little darker than thoracic portion; mandibles reddish brown; abdomen above yellow-brown with small

scattered blackish dots, darker towards the posterior apex, especially at the sides and just above the spinners; legs not strongly banded, tibiae with 2 light and 2 dark bands.

Eyes.—Medians fairly strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing through the centres of the posterior

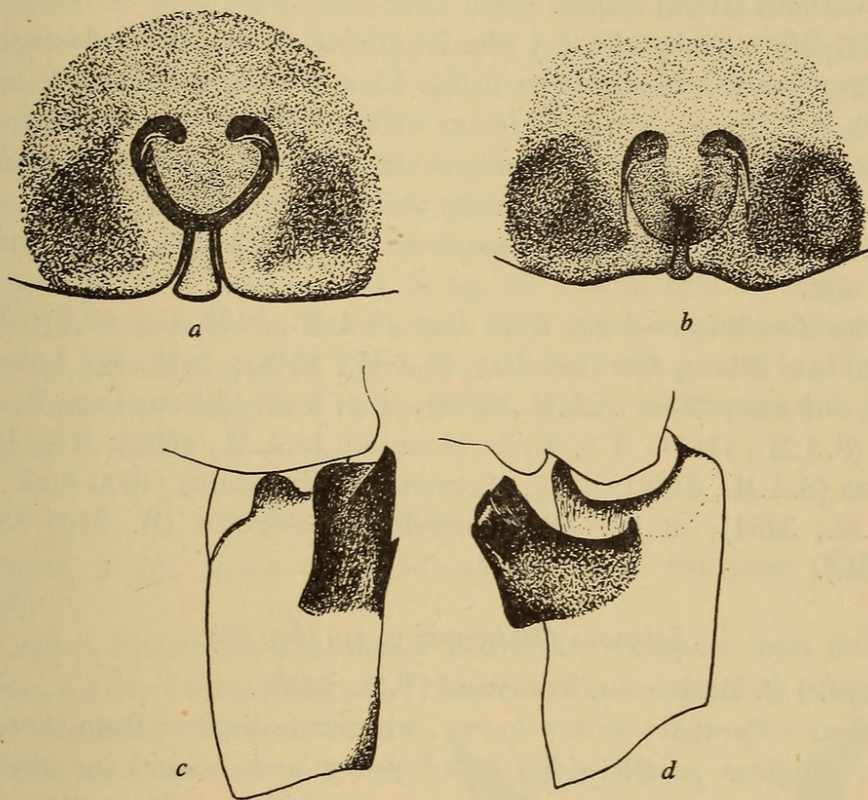


FIG. 35.—*Selenops capensis* n. sp. *a*, normal, and *b*, abnormal, form of vulva, ♀. *c*, *d*, tibia of pedipalp, ♂, from in front, and from outer side.

medians; anterior medians a little smaller than posterior medians, a little less than their own diameter apart, their radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians half the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians their radius or a little more from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 teeth separated by more than the width of the apical tooth, the basal a little smaller than the apical tooth.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 6 pairs of inferior spines, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Vulva as in fig. 35, *a*. This is the usual type of structure found in this species, while fig. 35, *b*, represents an abnormal form from the same locality (Signal Hill, Cape Town).

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 6, width 6.6, length of abdomen 7.8 mm.

♂ *Colour* and eyes as in the description of the ♀; chelicerae with the two teeth of the inferior margin distant 3–4 times the width of the apical tooth from each other. Tibia and metatarsus of anterior legs without lateral spines.

Pedipalp.—Tibia about $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of tarsus and subequal to patella, seen from in front as in fig. 35, *c*, seen from outer side as in fig. 35, *d*. Dorsal surface of femur with a spine in the middle and a transverse row of 3–4 spines between this spine and the apex of segment; tibia with 3 stout spines on its inner surface.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 6.3, width 6.8, total length 13.3 mm.

Other Localities.—2 ♀♀, Kalk Bay (S.A.M., 1173 and 4602); 1 ♀, Steenbraas River, Gordons Bay (S.A.M., 3348); 3 ♀♀, Sir Lowry's Pass, Somerset West (S.A.M., 6072); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Clifton, Cape Peninsula (S.A.M., 4181); 1 ♀, Table Mountain (S.A.M., 4602); 1 ♀, Hermanus (S.A.M., 8488); 2 ♀♀, Matroosberg Mountains (4000–6000 ft.) (S.A.M., 3454); 2 ♀♀, Kirstenbosch, Cape Town (B. 8305–8306, S.A.M.).

Selenops fitzsimonsi n. sp. (fig. 36).

Type, 1 ♂, Barberton, Transvaal (T.M., 2439).

Colour.—Carapace yellow-brown, without radiations from thoracic stria, a lighter parallel-sided broad yellow area behind the eyes as

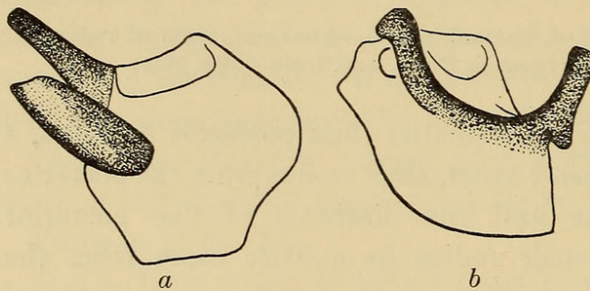


FIG. 36.—*Selenops fitzsimonsi* n. sp. Tibia of pedipalp, ♂. *a*, from in front, and *b*, from outer side.

wide as the ocular row, bisected by the stria which is continued as a brown stripe on to the cephalic area; the broad median area of carapace bordered at the sides by a wavy brown line; eyes surrounded by black; mandibles yellow, with

a blackish-brown stripe of uniform width along their inner anterior margins; abdomen yellow above with a few indistinct brown markings; under surface and legs yellow, legs without black bands.

Eyes.—Median eyes fairly strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors, passing a little below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians about $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of

posterior medians, less than their own diameter apart, and almost touching the posterior medians (less than $\frac{1}{2}$ their radius from them); posterior medians $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of posterior laterals; anterior medians their radius from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 moderate subequal teeth, separated by more than twice their basal width.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 6 pairs of inferior spines and 2 lateral spines on each side, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines and 2 lateral spines on each side.

Pedipalp.—Femur above with 1 spine in the middle and a transverse row of 4 spines between this spine and apex of segment; patella above with 2 spines, tibia with 4 spines above. Tibia with two widely separated processes, as in fig. 36, *a*, seen from in front, and fig. 36, *b*, seen from the outer side. Palp in general resembling that of *minor* from Empangeni, Zululand, to which this species is allied.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.8, width of carapace 4.2, total length 8.6 mm.

Selenops gilli n. sp. (fig. 37).

Types, 2 ♂♂, Hell's Gate, Uitenhage, Cape Province (S.A.M., 8448).

Colour.—Specimens doubtlessly bleached. Carapace light reddish brown, a little darker anteriorly, thoracic stria brown, with some fine long radiating lines from it, cephalic area bisected by a light brown line which is duplicated for most of its length; mandibles a little darker than carapace; abdomen above with some brown spots and wavy cross-bars over most of its surface, near its posterior extremity a transverse, procurved, fairly broad black stripe, followed behind by a slightly broader light transverse marking; legs yellow entirely without spots or dark bands.

Eyes.—Medians moderately recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anterior medians passing a little below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, a little less than their own diameter apart, and a little less than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians

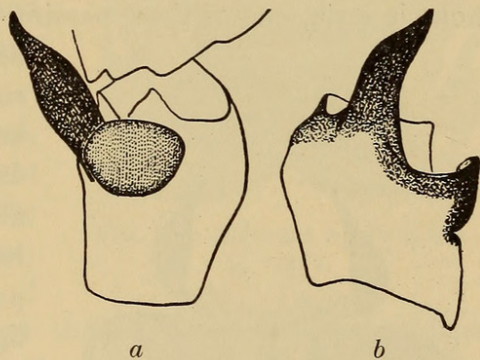


FIG. 37.—*Selenops gilli* n. sp. Tibia of pedipalp, ♂. *a*, from in front, and *b*, from outer side.

about $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of a posterior lateral; anterior medians a radius from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 moderate equal-sized teeth (distinctly smaller than those of the superior margin), separated by $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ times their width.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 6, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines; no lateral spines.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 inner, 2 superior, 1 outer spine near apex; patella with a superior apical spine; tibia subequal to patella and less than half the length of tarsus, with outer process seen from in front as in fig. 37, *a*, and from the outer side as in fig. 37, *b*.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.5, total length 6.8 mm.

Selenops kraussi Pocock.

S. kraussi Pocock. A.M.N.H. (7), vol. ii, p. 350, fig. 3, 1898.

The type came from "Cape Colony" and was based on an adult ♀. It is without doubt closely allied to *S. capensis*, but differs from it in the general form of the vulva, which has a wider median area between the lateral lobes.

Selenops montanus n. sp. (fig. 38).

Type, 1 ♀, Clanwilliam, Cape Province (S.A.M., 5347).

Colour.—Carapace light reddish brown with distinct radii from the thoracic stria, one of these passing straight forwards and terminating behind the median eyes; areas surrounding the eyes blackish; mandibles reddish brown, a little darker than the carapace; abdomen above with a number of minute brown dots becoming more numerous posteriorly, otherwise uniformly light yellow; legs with black bands on tibiae, more distinct on the anterior legs, femora without markings except at the base below.

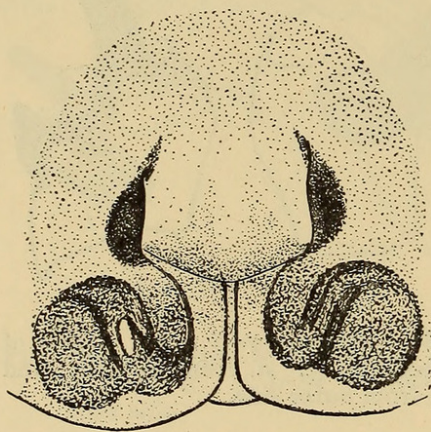


FIG. 38.—*Selenops montanus* n. sp.
♀, vulva.

Eyes.—Median eyes moderately recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors, passing well

below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, a little less than their own diameter apart, and less than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior

medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians little more than a radius from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 moderate subequal teeth separated by twice their width.

Vulva as in fig. 38.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 6 pairs of extremely long and strong inferior spines; metatarsus I and II with 3 similar pairs of spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 6.3, total length 14.5 mm.

Other Specimens.—1 ♀, Gt. Winterhoek Mts., 4000–5000 ft. (S.A.M., 2731 and 2828); 2 ♀♀, Matroosberg Mountains (S.A.M., 3454 and 3519) (S.W. Cape Province).

The mandibles much swollen and rounded in this species which is closely allied to *S. capensis*, differing from it, however, in the form of the vulva.

Selenops regalis n. sp. (fig. 39).

Type, 1 ♀, Knysna, Cape Province (N.M., 1910), coll. Rex.

Colour.—Carapace brown, a roughly circular patch in the middle of the posterior half much lighter, a few fine radiations from the thoracic stria, eyes surrounded by a blackened area; mandibles dark reddish brown, much darker than carapace; abdomen above mottled brown; all legs with well-defined and distinct dark bands on both femora and tibiae.

Eyes.—Medians weakly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, a little more than their own diameter apart, and about $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the posterior medians; posterior medians subequal to posterior laterals; anterior medians a little less than their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 subequal teeth, far removed from each other by about 4 times their basal width, or the distance between the basal and the apical tooth of the superior margin.

Vulva as in fig. 39.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 6, anterior metatarsi with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

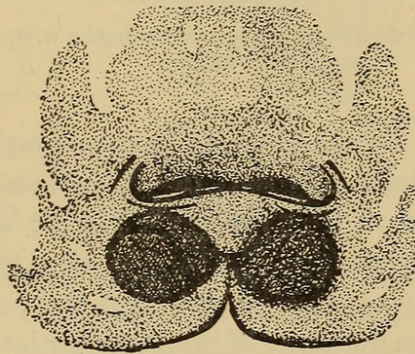


FIG. 39.—*Selenops regalis* n. sp.
♀, vulva.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5.4, width 5.5, length of abdomen 6.5 mm.

Selenops reservatus Lawrence.

S. reservatus Lawrence. Ann. Natal Mus., vol. viii, pt. 2, p. 241, text-fig. 15, 1937.

The type was described from Hluhluwe, Zululand, and was based on an adult ♀.

Selenops sexspinatus n. sp. (fig. 40).

Type, 1 ♀, Concordia, Little Namaqualand (S.A.M., 5353).

Colour.—Specimen doubtlessly much bleached. Carapace light yellow-brown, darker anteriorly than posteriorly; thoracic stria, the boundaries of the cephalic area, and the areas surrounding the eyes brown, darker than the remainder; radiations from the stria faint; mandibles light reddish brown, darker than the carapace but not darker than the areas surrounding the eyes; abdomen above bleached or rubbed, yellow; all legs with distinct bands, especially on the tibiae.

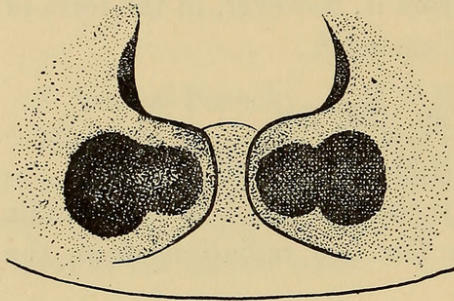


FIG. 40.—*Selenops sexspinatus* n. sp.
♀, vulva.

Eyes.—Medians fairly strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surface of the anterior medians cutting the posterior medians a little above their inferior surfaces; anterior medians half or less than half the posterior medians in size, their own diameter or a little less apart, and $\frac{1}{3}$ their radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals or a little less. Anterior medians their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 large subequal teeth, a little less than twice their width from each other.

Vulva as in fig. 40.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 6, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5, length of abdomen 9.3 mm.

Selenops stauntoni Pocock.

S. stauntoni Pocock. A.M.N.H. (7), vol. x, p. 330, 1902.

S. elusus Lawrence. Ann. Natal Mus., vol. viii, pt. 2, p. 242, text-fig. 16, a-c, 1937.

The type which was based on an adult ♀, came from Durban. No figure was given of the vulva. Various localities are given for the species by Lawrence in "Ann. Natal Mus.," vol. viii, pt. 3, p. 492, 1938.

The South African Museum has it from Kentani (13079), Bashee River (13103), Grahamstown (B. 5691), and East London (2441).

Selenops stridulans n. sp. (fig. 41).

Type, 1 ♂, Steinkopf, Little Namaqualand (S.A.M., B. 8852).

Colour.—Carapace pale yellow, almost without markings, a few indistinct darker spots near the lateral margin, a dark bar behind each

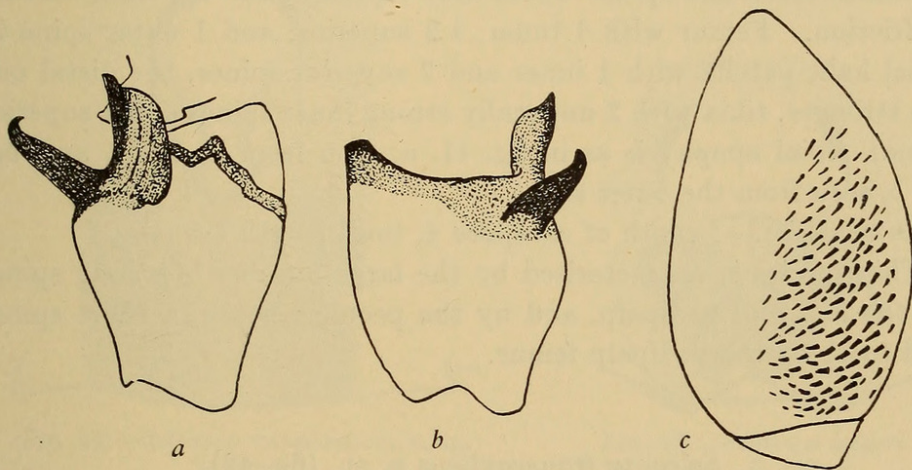


FIG. 41.—*Selenops stridulans* n. sp. a, b, tibia of pedipalp ♂, from in front, and from outer side. c, femur of pedipalp, outer and inferior surface.

posterior lateral eye containing two spines; eyes surrounded by large black areas; mandibles pale yellow, the inner two-thirds of their anterior surfaces somewhat darkened; abdomen yellow, a few minute spots at the sides of the posterior extremity; legs yellow with a few indistinct blackish spots and stripes.

Eyes.—Median eyes strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors, passing a little above the lower surfaces of the posterior medians; anterior medians half or a little less than half the diameter of the posterior medians, a little less than their own diameter apart, and less than half a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians about half the diameter of posterior laterals; anterior medians $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 moderate teeth, the basal one a little larger than the apical one and separated from it by its own basal width.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 6 pairs of inferior spines, some of them extremely long, 2 lateral spines on each side and 4–5 superior spines; metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines and 2 lateral spines on each side in basal half.

Pedipalp.—Femur differing from those of all other species of the genus in being short and globose (equal to, or a little shorter than the combined patella and tibia, while in other species it is distinctly longer and subparallel), and in having a patch of strong black spines and teeth on the outer side of the inferior surface (text-fig. 41, c). This perhaps represents a stridulating organ, as the inner surface of the trochanter of leg I also bears a fairly large number of minute chitinous teeth and spines which may represent the opposing surface of friction. Femur with 1 inner, 1·2 superior, and 1 outer spine in basal half, patella with 1 inner and 2 superior spines, the distal one the stronger, tibia with 2 unusually strong inner spines and 1 superior spine; tibial apophysis as in fig. 41, a, seen from in front, and fig. 41, b, seen from the outer side.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4, total length 7·8 mm.

This species is characterised by the large number of strong spines on the legs and pedipalp, and by the peculiar patch of short spines and teeth on the pedipalp femur.

Selenops transvaalicus n. sp. (fig. 42).

Types, 2 ♀♀, Lydenburg, N.W. Transvaal (S.A.M., 13171).

Colour.—Carapace reddish brown, cephalic portion hardly darker than the rest, with a trident-shaped marking in the middle behind the median eyes; thoracic portion with the radiations of the stria ill-defined, each bearing a blackish dot in the middle, a few brown dots near the marginal border which is not well defined; mandibles reddish brown with a narrow black stripe along their inner margin and an apical black marking; abdomen with some large ill-defined blackish-brown markings above; legs with weak and ill-defined dark bands.

Eyes.—Median row not strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing a little below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians half as large as posterior medians, their own diameter apart, and less than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little less than their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 equal-sized teeth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 their width from each other.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 6, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Vulva as in fig. 42.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4.8, width of carapace 5.5, total length 11.4 mm.

Other Specimens.—1 ♀, Lydenburg (S.A.M., 13555); 1 ♀, Komati-poort, E. Transvaal (S.A.M., B. 4363).

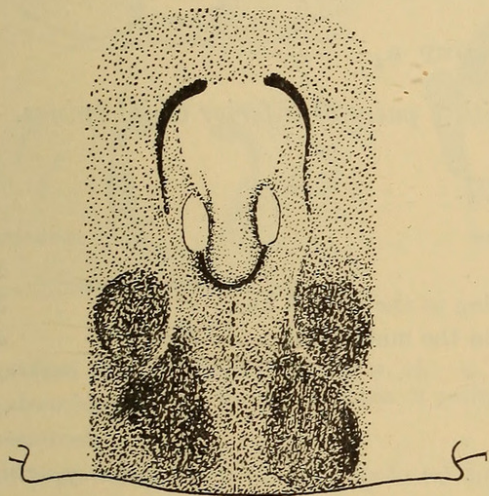


FIG. 42.—*Selenops transvaalicus* n. sp.
♀, vulva.

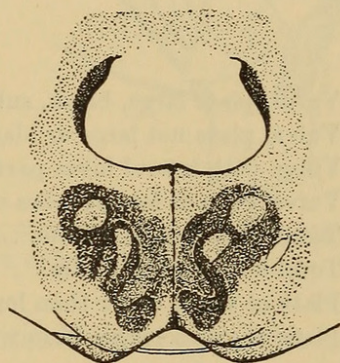


FIG. 43.—*Selenops tuckeri*
n. sp. ♀, vulva.

Selenops tuckeri n. sp. (fig. 43).

Type, 1 ♀, Junction of Crocodile and Marico Rivers, Transvaal (S.A.M., B. 3718), Coll., R. W. Tucker.

Colour.—Carapace light reddish brown with indistinct markings, thoracic stria and sides of the cephalic area darker, a faint stripe in the middle of the cephalic area bifurcating half-way between the eyes and the stria, eyes surrounded by black areas; mandibles lighter than the carapace except on their inner anterior surfaces; abdomen light yellow with symmetrical brown markings; legs without bands except for 3 on inferior surface of femur I, and some fainter ones on inferior surface of femur II.

Eyes.—Median eyes moderately procurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors passing a little below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of posterior medians, their own diameter or slightly more apart, and a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians subequal to the

posterior laterals; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 teeth, the basal distinctly larger than the apical one, separated by $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the width of the basal tooth.

Vulva as in fig. 43.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 6, metatarsus I and II with 3 pairs of long inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.6, total length 10.3 mm.

SUB-GROUP B₄.

Key to the species of Selenops with 7 pairs of inferior tibial spines.

♀♀.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Vulval plate large, black, subquadrate | <i>spenceri</i> . |
| Vulval plate not large or black | 2. |
| 2. Vulva with lateral lobes partly meeting in the middle line | 3. |
| Vulva without lateral lobes meeting in the middle line | 4. |
| 3. Total body length 18 mm. | <i>basutus</i> . |
| Total body length 9 mm. | <i>rubicundus</i> . |
| 4. Plate of vulva wider than long | <i>decoratus</i> . |
| Plate of vulva longer than wide | <i>septemspinatus</i> . |

♂♂.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Apophysis of pedipalp tibia with 2 processes | <i>decoratus</i> . |
| Apophysis of pedipalp tibia with 4-5 processes | 2. |
| 2. Apophysis of pedipalp tibia with 5 processes, the lateral process bifurcate | <i>septemspinatus</i> . |
| Apophysis of pedipalp with 4 processes, the lateral process not bifurcate | 3. |
| 3. No angular prominence at base of pedipalp tarsus | <i>whiteae</i> . |
| An angular prominence at base of pedipalp tarsus | <i>marshalli</i> . |

Selenops basutus Pocock.

S. basutus Pocock. A.M.N.H. (7), vol. vii, p. 288, 1901.

The type was based on a ♀ from Teyateyaneng in Basutoland. No figure was given of the vulva. The species is unusual for its large size, 18 mm. in total length.

Selenops decoratus n. sp. (fig. 44).

Types, 5 ♀♀, 1 ♂, Ingwavuma, Zululand (N.M., 2422 and 2424).

♀ *Colour*.—Carapace brown, narrowly margined with black, decorated with spots and short bars of black, including a row of

black spots along the lateral margin, and a large one on each side of the stria along the posterior margin; mandibles brown, their inner margins black, a black dot on the outer side near the base; abdomen mottled with black spots and bars, the whole effect dark brown;

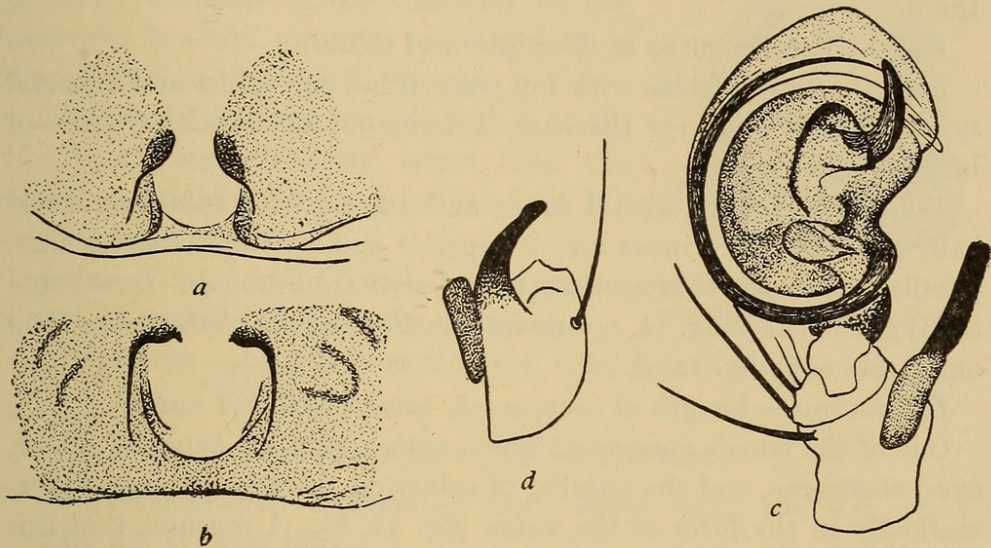


FIG. 44.—*Selenops decoratus* n. sp. a, b, vulva, ♀. c, pedipalp, ♂, from in front. d, tibia of pedipalp from outer side.

all legs with very clearly defined black blotches and bands, the posterior surfaces of femora white, metatarsi with 2 distinct black bands.

Eyes.—Medians very strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors would not cut the posterior medians; anterior medians small, less than half the diameter of the posterior medians, a little more than their own diameter apart, and a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians a little less than their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 equal-sized teeth distinctly smaller than those of the superior margin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times their basal width from each other.

Vulva as in fig. 44, a and b.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 7, anterior metatarsi with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3.3, total length 9 mm.

♂ *Colour*.—Carapace light brown, with ill-defined markings; eyes surrounded by deep black areas, a curved black bar behind the posterior lateral eyes, a black marginal spot on each side above the

mandibles; mandibles almost white, a broad black band at their apices and a narrow black stripe along their inner sides; abdomen above mottled blackish brown; legs with fairly distinct blackish bands and blotches, these, however, not nearly so well defined as in the ♀.

Eyes and *chelicerae* as in description of the ♀.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 7–9 pairs of inferior spines and a lateral spine on each side near the base, anterior metatarsi with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Pedipalp.—Femur with 1 inner and 1.2 superior spines in distal half, patella with 1 inner and 2 superior spines; tibia shorter than patella and much shorter than tarsus seen from above; tarsus and tibial process as in fig. 44, *c*, seen from in front, tibial process seen from outer side as in fig. 44, *d*.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 3, total length 6.2 mm.

One of the female specimens which agrees with the types in colour, eyes, chelicerae, and the number of spines on the anterior legs, differs markedly in the form of the vulva (fig. 44, *b*). I presume that this figure represents the vulva at a later, perhaps more mature stage.

Selenops marshalli Pocock.

S. marshalli Pocock. A.M.N.H. (7), vol. x, p. 21, fig. 6, 1902.

The type was a ♂ from Estcourt, Natal. Other localities: 1 ♂, Durban (N.M., 2183). The total length of the type was 11 mm. Pocock records a ♂ of *S. spenceri* from Estcourt, so that it seems likely that these two species, *spenceri* and *marshalli*, may be synonymous.

Selenops rubicundus n. sp. (fig. 45).

Type, 1 ♀, Witpoort, near Belfast, Transvaal (T.M., 1155).

Colour.—Carapace yellow-brown, cephalic area not darker than thoracic area, a marginal and submarginal row of ill-defined blackish spots, thoracic stria continued on to the cephalic area as a fine blackish median line with a lateral branch on each side; eyes surrounded by blackened areas; mandibles with their inner halves blackened, the remainder coloured as in the carapace; abdomen with a symmetrical pattern of black spots intermixed with red hairs; femora of legs with black irregular spots tending to merge into each other as stripes; tibiae and metatarsi with weakly defined dark bands, that at the base of each tibia strongest.

Eyes.—Medians not strongly recurved, a line touching the upper

surfaces of the anteriors passing a little below the centres of the posterior medians; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the posterior medians, a little more than their own diameter apart, and $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the posterior medians; posterior medians $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of the posterior laterals; anterior medians $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 teeth, the basal one distinctly larger than the apical one and $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 its basal width from it.

Vulva as in fig. 45.

Legs.—Tibia I and II with 7; metatarsus I and II with 3 inferior pairs of spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 4, total length 9 mm.

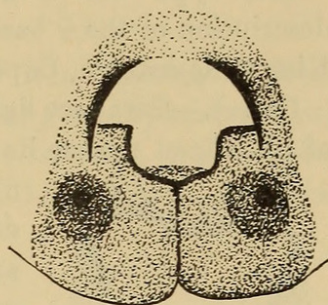


FIG. 45.—*Selenops rubicundus* n. sp. ♀, vulva.

Selenops septemspinatus Lawrence.

S. septemspinatus Lawrence. Ann. Natal Mus., vol. viii, pt. 2, p. 243, fig. 17, a–c, 1937.

The species was based on 3 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ from Kosi Bay, Zululand.

Selenops spenceri Pocock (fig. 46).

S. spenceri Pocock. A.M.N.H. (6), vol. xvii, p. 55, figs. 8, 8a, 1896.

The type ♀ was from Durban, Natal.

Other Localities.—1 ♀, M'fongosi, Zululand (S.A.M., 4166); 1 ♀, Umtata, C. Province (S.A.M., 9256); 1 ♀, Manubi Forest, Transkei, C. Province (S.A.M., 14509); 1 ♀, Blue Cliff, Uitenhage, C. Province (S.A.M., 5710); 1 ♀, Grahamstown (S.A.M., B. 8283); 2 ♀♀, Port St. Johns, C. Province (S.A.M., 11735); 1 ♀, Winkel Spruit, Natal (N.M., 1798); 1 ♂ from Estcourt, Natal (4000 ft.), has also been recorded by Pocock (A.M.N.H., ser. 7, vol. ii, p. 224, 1898).

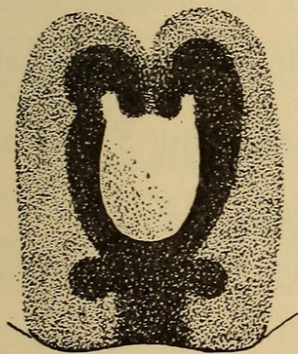


FIG. 46.—*Selenops spenceri* Pocock. ♀, vulva.

Vulva of one of the ♀ specimens from Port St. Johns as in fig. 46.

The average total length (6 adult ♀♀ measured) was 14.5 mm.; the type was 11 mm. in length. Pocock unfortunately did not describe or figure the male specimen which he recorded from Estcourt (*loc. cit.*), and it is possible that his *S. marshalli* is the male form of this species.

Selenops whiteae Pocock (fig. 47).

S. whiteae Pocock. A.M.N.H. (7), vol. x, p. 21, fig. 7, 1902.

The type was a ♂ from Grahamstown; the following is a description of the ♀ based on an adult ♀ and ♂ from the Pirie Forest, Kingwilliamstown, Cape Province (N.M., 1516).

Colour.—Carapace light yellow in the thoracic region, with a number of ill-defined darker lines radiating from the stria; cephalic portion

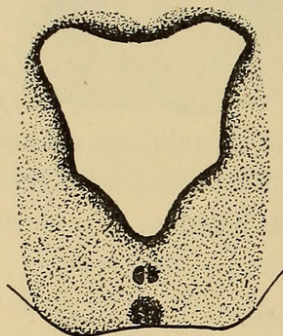


FIG. 47. — *Selenops whiteae* Pocock.
♀, vulva.

darker, light reddish brown, bisected by a discontinuous median blackish stripe; ocular area in general blackish brown; mandibles yellow, blackish towards their apices; abdomen brown with some darker broad chevron markings; femora with blotched markings; tibiae with ill-defined brown bands, metatarsi with strong blackish bands (a black band at apex and base, a yellow between them).

Eyes.—Median eyes strongly recurved, a line touching the upper surfaces of the anteriors just cutting the lower edges of the posterior medians; anterior medians very small, less than half the diameter of the posterior medians, their own diameter or a little less apart, and less than a radius from the posterior medians; posterior medians subequal to posterior laterals; clypeus unusually high and concave so that the anterior medians project over it; anterior medians about twice their diameter from the edge of clypeus.

Chelicerae.—Inferior margin with 2 large subequal teeth about twice their basal width from each other.

Vulva as in fig. 47, occupying a large subquadrate plate and rather resembling that of *S. spenceri* Pocock.

Legs.—Anterior tibiae with 7, anterior metatarsi with 3 pairs of inferior spines.

Dimensions.—Length of carapace 5·2, total length 13·7 mm.

Other Specimens.—1 ♂, Port St. Johns, Cape Province (S.A.M., 13072).



Lawrence, R F. 1940. "The genus *Selenops* (Araneae) in South Africa." *Annals of the South African Museum. Annale van die Suid-Afrikaanse Museum* 32, 555–608.

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