

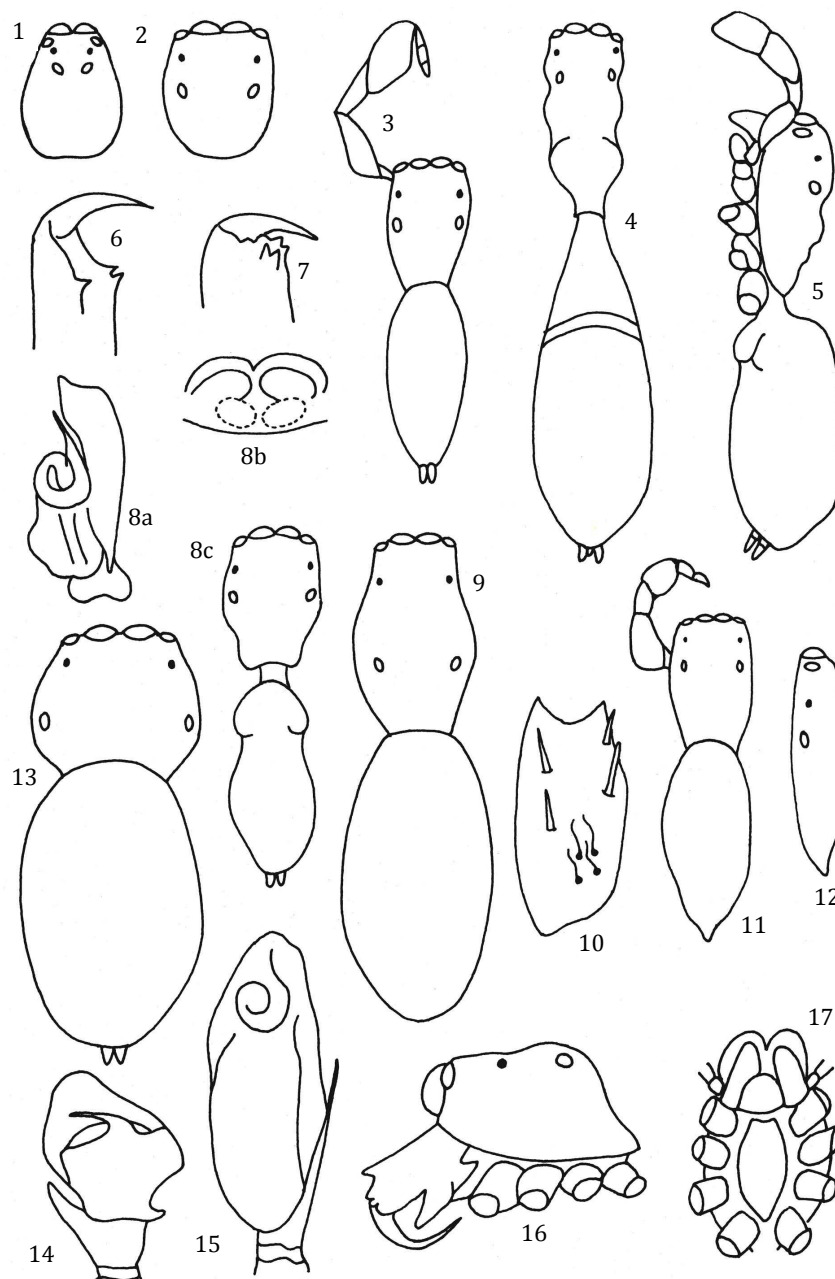
**KEY TO THE JUMPING SPIDER (SALTICID) GENERA OF NORTH AMERICA.** David B. Richman

The following key represents an attempt to provide a means of identification for genera of North American salticid spiders which does not require reference to a dozen or so different publications. The key has been derived from a number of sources, including keys by the Peckhams (1909), Kaston (1948, 1972), and to a lesser extent F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1901). Bruce Cutler wrote the couplet dealing with *Peckhamia* and *Synageles*, except for the last statement on the ocular areas, which is my own. This key must be regarded as preliminary in many ways because I lack sufficient information on two of the genera (*Attinella* and *Phiale*) and thus could not include them, and also because I lack complete information on some of the species within genera. Also, some of the genera, such as *Icius*, are not well defined and badly need revision. Despite these problems, I believe that this key will prove useful to field workers, especially if corrections and additions are made at intervals. If any of the users of this key should find errors or know of any more recent information which might improve the key we would be happy if you would notify either myself or David Hill so that these corrections can be noted in future issues of PECKHAMIA. Kaston (1978) has expanded his own key to the Salticidae, and provides a good reference for the determination of the common genera of this family. I would like to thank David Hill for his production work on this key.

Figs. 1-2, 4-5, 8c, 9, 13, 16-17 after Kaston; Figs. 3, 15 after Pickard-Cambridge; Figs. 8a, 8b by Bruce Cutler; Figs. 10-11 after Peckham and Peckham; Fig. 14 after Petrunkevitch; Figs. 6, 12 original.

1a	Anterior lateral eyes (ALE) well behind anterior medial eyes (AME), so that the eyes appear in four rows (Fig. 1); bright translucent green when alive .....	<i>Lyssomanes</i>
1b	Eyes in three rows (Fig. 2); not transparent green when alive .....	2
2a	Distinctly ant-like or pseudoscorpion-like (Figs. 3-5, 8c, 9) .....	3
2b	Not ant-like or pseudoscorpion-like [ <i>Paradamoetus</i> is not especially ant-like when dead and so appears twice in this key] .....	9
3a	Tibia I almost as wide as long (Fig. 3) .....	4
3b	Tibia I much longer than wide .....	5
4a	Labium wider than long; male with spiral embolus; may be pseudoscorpion-like .....	<i>Cheliferoides</i> (in part)
4b	Labium longer than wide; male with curved or straight embolus; ant-like or pseudoscorpion-like.....	<i>Bellota, Cheliferoides</i> (in part)
5a	Posterior portion of carapace narrow, with parallel lateral margins, adding to the apparent length of the pedicel (Fig. 4).....	<i>Synemosyna</i>
5b	Posterior portion of carapace without parallel lateral margins .....	6
6a	Distinct declivity (cervical groove) behind posterior lateral eyes (PLE); both male and female with enlarged palpi (Fig. 5).....	<i>Sarinda</i>
6b	Cervical groove not so well marked; female with leg-like palpi .....	7
7a	Simple tooth on retromargin of chelicerae (Fig. 6) .....	<i>Paradamoetus</i>
7b	Compound tooth on retromargin of chelicerae (Fig. 7) .....	8
8a	Male with spiral palpal embolus, or at least a complete 360° turn of the embolus (Fig. 8a); epigynum of female with anterior rims sclerotized in the form of two arcs (Fig. 8b); eye region occupying 1/2 of carapace (Fig. 8c).....	<i>Peckhamia</i>
8b	Male with palpal embolus a simple straight rod, curved arc, or short spike; epigynum of female without anterior sclerotized arcs; eye region occupying more than 1/2 of the carapace (Fig. 9) .....	<i>Synageles</i>
9a	Tibia I with four bulbous hairs arranged in quadrangle on venter (Fig. 10) .....	<i>Thiodina</i>
9b	Tibia I without such hairs arranged in quadrangle .....	10
10a	Tibia I without spines .....	11
10b	Tibia I with at least one spine .....	13

11a	Tibia I almost as wide as long (Fig. 11) .....	<i>Admestina</i>
11b	Tibia I much longer than wide .....	12
12a	Metatarsus I with at least one pair of ventral spines .....	<i>Bredana</i>
12b	Metatarsus I without ventral spines .....	<i>Salticus</i>
13a	Tibia I with four pairs of ventral spines .....	14
13b	Tibia I with less than four pairs of ventral spines .....	15
14a	Carapace flattened; height of carapace no more than 1/2 of its greatest width (Fig. 12 is lateral view) .....	<i>Marpissa</i>
14b	Carapace height at least 2/3 of its greatest width .....	<i>Maevia</i>
15a	Tibia I with one prolateral spine but no ventral spines .....	16
15b	Tibia I with at least one ventral spine .....	17
16a	Leg I much thicker than other legs .....	<i>Pseudicius</i> (in part)
16b	Leg I nearly the same thickness as other legs .....	<i>Marchena</i> (in part)



17a	Tibia I with one ventral spine .....	18
17b	Tibia I with at least two ventral spines .....	20
18a	Tibia I as wide as long .....	<i>Poultonella</i>
18b	Tibia I longer than wide .....	19
19a	Carapace nearly as wide as long; posterior median eyes (PME) twice as far from PLE as from ALE (Fig. 13); small, metallic, beetle-like .....	<i>Agassa</i>
19b	Carapace not nearly as wide as long; PME halfway between PLE and ALE; not metallic .....	<i>Ballus</i>
20a	Tibia I with two <i>unpaired</i> ventral spines .....	<i>Chalcoscirtus</i>
20b	Tibia I with at least one pair of ventral spines .....	21
21a	Chelicerae lacking retromarginal teeth .....	22
21b	Chelicerae with at least one retromarginal tooth .....	23
22a	Tibia I with two pairs of ventral spines .....	<i>Sitticus</i>
22b	Tibia I with three pairs of ventral spines (difficult to observe on the male of <i>E. monadnock</i> , which has red or yellow femora.....)	<i>Euophrys</i>
23a	Tibia plus patella III as long or longer than tibia plus patella IV .....	24
23b	Tibia plus patella III distinctly shorter than tibia plus patella IV .....	30
24a	Ocular quadrangle as wide, or wider, anteriorly as posteriorly .....	25
24b	Ocular quadrangle wider posteriorly than anteriorly .....	28
25a	Retromarginal teeth compound (bicuspid) .....	<i>Hasarius</i>
25b	Retromarginal teeth simple .....	26
26a	Ocular quadrangle distinctly wider anteriorly .....	<i>Habrocestum</i>
26b	Ocular quadrangle as wide posteriorly as anteriorly .....	27
27a	Male with palpal embolus straight and at acute angle, bulb as wide as long (Fig. 14); epigynal plate of female longer than wide .....	<i>Plexippus</i>
27b	Male with palpal embolus straight or spiral, not at acute angle, bulb longer than wide (Fig. 15); epigynal plate of female as wide or wider than long.....	<i>Corythalia</i>
28a	Carapace low and flat; ocular region extends only 1/3 length of carapace .....	<i>Marchena</i> (in part)
28b	Carapace high and convex; not as above .....	29
29a	Leg III longer than leg I .....	<i>Pellenes</i> ( <i>Habronattus</i> )
29b	Leg III shorter than leg I .....	<i>Pellenes</i> ( <i>Pellenes</i> ) and <i>Evarcha</i>
30a	Tibia I with three ventral spines .....	31
30b	Tibia I with more than three ventral spines (in <i>Bianor</i> there may be three or four) .....	32
31a	Leg IV longest, followed by leg III .....	<i>Marchena</i> (in part)
31b	Leg 1 longest, followed by leg IV .....	<i>Pseudicius</i> (in part)
32a	Ocular quadrangle occupying at least 1/2 of carapace .....	33
32b	Ocular triangle occupying distinctly less than 1/2 of carapace .....	40
33a	PME equidistant between ALE and PLE .....	34
33b	PME closer to ALE than to PLE .....	37
34a	Ocular quadrangle occupying almost 2/3 the length of the carapace .....	<i>Neon</i>
34b	Ocular quadrangle occupying 1/2 of the length of the carapace .....	35
35a	At least 3 mm in length; legs slender, often with lineate markings .....	<i>Icius</i> and <i>Paradamoetus</i>
35b	1-2.5 mm in length, legs not lineate .....	36

36a	Labium wider than long; body dull brownish .....	<i>Talavera</i>
36b	Labium longer than wide; body shiny orange .....	<i>Neonella</i>
37a	Patella and tibia I much enlarged and flattened, especially in the male .....	<i>Bianor</i>
37b	Patella and tibia I not enlarged and flattened .....	38
38a	Carapace rounded; male lacking projections on chelicerae .....	<i>Sassacus</i>
38b	Carapace angulate, dropping sharply behind PLE; male with projections on chelicerae (Fig. 16) .....	39
39a	Labium as long or longer than wide .....	<i>Zygoballus</i>
39b	Labium wider than long .....	<i>Rhetenor</i>
40a	PME closer to ALE than to PLE .....	41
40b	PME equidistant from ALE and PLE, or closer to PLE than to ALE .....	43
41a	Carapace flattened .....	<i>Pseudicius</i> (in part)
41b	Carapace convex .....	42
42a	Carapace with sides strongly curved; PME twice as far from PLE as from ALE; often with tufts of hair in eye region (not always) .....	<i>Phidippus</i>
42b	Carapace with sides not so strongly curved; PME not quite so near to ALE; without tufts of hair in eye region; male often with chelicerae projecting anteriorly or laterally.....	<i>Eris</i>
43a	Front of sternum narrower than base of labium (Fig. 17).....	44
43b	Front of sternum as wide, or wider than, base of labium.....	46
44a	Leg I slender; labium wider than long; legs with lineate markings; males with tufts of hair above anterior eyes.....	<i>Tutelina</i>
44b	Legs I much thicker than others; labium longer than wide .....	45
45a	Legs II-IV white and translucent; male often with elongated chelicerae projecting anteriorly .....	<i>Hentzia</i>
45b	Legs II-IV pigmented; chelicerae of male never elongate .....	<i>Metacyrba</i>
46a	PME equidistant from ALE and PLE; carapace often quite convex .....	47
46b	PME closer to PLE than to ALE; carapace somewhat flattened .....	48
47a	Male embolus spiral; female epigynum with convergent circular rims.....	<i>Tylogonus</i>
47b	Male embolus and female epigynum not as above.....	<i>Metaphidippus</i>
48a	Ocular quadrangle about 1/3 length of carapace; middorsal stripe of opisthosoma white in both sexes.....	<i>Phlegra</i>
48b	Ocular quadrangle more than 2/5 length of carapace; male usually with dark middorsal stripe of opisthosoma; female without white markings on the dorsal opisthosoma.....	<i>Menemerus</i>

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