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Revision of *Tarodes* Pocock, 1899 and *Udvardya* Prószyński, 1992 (Araneae: Salticidae), with descriptions of two new species of *Udvardya* from New Guinea

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Abstract

Tarodes Pocock, 1899 and *Udvardya* Prószyński, 1992 are redefined and redescribed. The male of *T. lineatus* Pocock, 1899 and the female of *U. elegans* Prószyński, 1992 are redescribed for comparisons. Additionally, two species of *Udvardya* from New Guinea, *U. bellatrix* sp. nov. and *U. fortis* sp. nov., are diagnosed, described and illustrated. Geographical distribution of the species is given.

Key words: Euophryinae, Pacific Region, taxonomy

Introduction

Tarodes is a monotypic genus, established by Pocock (1899) for *T. lineatus* Pocock, 1899, known from New Britain, Papua New Guinea. *Udvardya* was proposed by Prószyński (1992) for *Silerella elegans* Szombathy, 1915, also known from New Guinea. Simon (1901) suggested the close relationship of *Tarodes* with *Diolenius* Thorell, 1870, and placed the genus in the group Diolenieae, on the basis of long and robust first pair of legs, with more or less elongate trochanters. Referring to molecular data (Zhang & Maddison 2013) *Diolenius* belongs to the subfamily Euophryinae and falls into a clade with *Chalcolecta* Simon, 1884, *Chalcolemia* Zhang & Maddison, 2012, *Efate* Berland, 1938, *Ohilimia* Strand, 1911, *Paraharmochirus* Szombathy, 1915 and *Sobasina* Simon, 1898. Zhang & Maddison (2015) also placed both *Tarodes* and *Udvardya* in the *Diolenius* clade, due to their general appearance and genital structure. Similar morphology and geographical distribution suggest that *Tarodes* may be closely related to *Udvardya*.

The aim of this study is to redefine *Tarodes* and *Udvardya*, and provide complete data on their species and distribution.

Material and methods

The study is based on material of the collections of the British Museum of Natural History, London (BMNH), Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM) and B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA (BISHOP). The digital images were taken with a Canon PowerShot A620 digital camera and processed with ZoomBrowser and HeliconFocus softwares. The geographical distribution map was prepared using DIVA-GIS version 7.5 software. Measurements are given in millimetres.

Terminology is standard for spiders. The following abbreviations are used: AEW: anterior eye row width, AG: accessory gland, AL: abdomen length, AME: anterior medial eyes, AS: abdominal scutum, AW: abdomen width, CD: copulatory duct, CH: cephalothorax height, CL: cephalothorax length, CO: copulatory opening, CS: cheek swelling; CW: cephalothorax width, E: embolus, EFL: eye field length, FD: fertilization duct, LI–IV: length of legs I–IV (coxa–tarsus), Ma: mastidion (horn-like projection) on anterior surface of male chelicera, PEW: posterior eye row width, PME: posterior median eyes, pv: proventral (spines), RSDL: retrolateral sperm duct loop, RTA: retrolateral tibial apophysis, rv: retroventral (spines), S: spermatheca.