

Salticidae (Arachnida: Araneae) from Oriental, Australian and Pacific Regions, XVI. New Species of *Grayenulla* and *Afraflacilla*

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ABSTRACT. Four new species, *Grayenulla spinimana*, *G. wilganea*, *Afraflacilla gunbar* and *A. milledgei*, are described from New South Wales and Western Australia. Remarks on relationships, biology and distribution of both genera are provided together with distributional maps.

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In comparison to coastal parts of the Australian continent, Salticidae from inland Australia are still poorly studied. Preliminary data indicate that the inland dry areas have their own, endemic faunas, genera *Grayenulla* and *Afraflacilla* being good examples (Żabka, 1992, 1993, unpubl.).

At present, seven species of *Grayenulla* are known from scattered localities in Western Australia. Even if found in coastal areas, they are limited in occurrence to savannah and semidesert habitats, being either ground or vegetation dwellers. The relationship of this genus to others is puzzling. *Grayenulla* shows some morphological similarities to South American *Hisucattus*, Asiatic *Synagelides* and Australian *Pseudosynagelides* (Galiano, 1987; Bohdanowicz, 1988; Żabka, 1991).

The genus *Afraflacilla* was first recorded from Australia by Żabka (1993). Seven species, including those described here, are known from locations scattered across the continent; individuals occupy tree trunks in savannah woodland and in open sclerophyll forests. The genus as a

whole is very widespread, ranging from west Africa through the Middle East, southern Asia, New Guinea and Australia to western and middle Pacific islands. There are about 50 species known worldwide, most of them are described in *Pseudicius* (e.g., Prószyński, 1992; Berry *et al.*, 1998). *Festucula*, *Marchena* and *Pseudicius* are the closest relatives of *Afraflacilla* and they form a monophyletic group.

Material and methods

This study is based on material from the Australian Museum, Sydney (AMS) and the Western Australian Museum, Perth (WAM). Terminology and the method of specimen examination and measurement follow Żabka (1992, 1993).

Abbreviations used are as follows: AEW, anterior eyes width; AL, abdomen length; CL, cephalothorax length; CW, cephalothorax width; EFL, eye field length; PEW, posterior eyes width.

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