

解 説

Les Arachnides de France (SIMON, 1937)
に掲載されたハエトリグモ属の検索 (英訳)

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ポーランドの PRÓSZYŃSKI の精力的な仕事により、ハエトリグモの分類学的研究は各国で盛んになった。特に 1990 年に彼が発行したハエトリグモのカタログは意義が大きかった。その後、合衆国の W. MADDISON によりこのカタログのハイパーテキスト・バージョンがインターネット上にもコンバートされ、改訂されて、現在のところ 1995 年版が研究者に利用されている (PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1990; 1995)。

しかし、ハエトリグモの分類体系が完成したわけではない。1970 年代には PRÓSZYŃSKI による生殖器の構造を中心とした現代的な観点で属の整理が行われることが期待されていたが (松本 1975)、彼はその仕事をタイプ標本の再記載と新種の記載に集中し、属の検討は後回しになった。新属を立てたときも属の記載をせず、他の属との違いは明瞭であったからと言いつけた時もあった。その結果、日本産のジャバラハエトリグモ属 *Helicium* のように属徴が明確でないグループも出来てしまった (BOHDANOWICZ & PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1987)。もっとも、タイプ標本を再検討した彼の仕事のお蔭で同種のものに異なる学名がついていた例 (同種異名) はだいぶ整理された。しかし、属徴が不明瞭であるという事態は以前続いており、最近の研究では PRÓSZYŃSKI 自身も属徴は地域を限定したとりあえずのものとして断っている (BERRY *et al.*, 1996)。PRÓSZYŃSKI の後継者と目される ŻABKA

もオーストラリアのハエトリグモの図解検索を作成する際に、人為分類と批判の強い上類の後牙堤歯による分類を便宜的に採用した (DAVIES & ŻABKA, 1989)。

こういった便宜的な措置は系統分類の理想からはほど遠いものであるが、実際に未知のハエトリグモを目前にしたときにその種名を調べる目的からすると利用価値は十分にある。未知種の正体を知るのに既知の属の理解が必要であることは言うまでもない。

つまり、ハエトリグモの属の記載は現在でも整理されておらず、種の見当をつけるのにはどうしても古典をひもとかねばならないのである。SIMON や THORELL の記載はフランス語やラテン語であり、BÖSENBERG や STRAND の記載はドイツ語である。私たち日本人にとっては言語のハンディキャップが大きい。しかし、これらを読解しないことには分類を先へ進めることが出来ないのであった。

そこで、とりあえず SIMON の『フランスのクモ』(1937) 中のハエトリグモの属の検索を翻訳してみることにした。日本語に訳してもほとんど利用価値がないため、註だけを日本語で記述し、本文は英訳した。SIMON はハエトリグモ科に限らず、属グループを設定していて、その検索も重要であった。

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訳 註

- 1) 英訳したテキストは SIMON, E. 1937. LES ARACHNIDES DE FRANCE. VI. 1146-1272. フランスのハエトリグモに関する部分である。
- 2) SIMONはハエトリグモ科を上顎の後牙堤歯を用いて, 多歯, 単歯, 裂歯に3分した. この歯の形態は種内変異があること, 雌雄で異なる場合があることを理由にハエトリグモの分類を混乱させる元凶のひとつとなったと評価されて

いる(松本, 1975; Kaston, 1981). もっとも, 属以上の分類標徴としては不適切だったとしても, 近縁種間ではこの歯の形態は比較的安定しており, 池田は種や属の分類には有用であると考えている。

SIMONは inferior margin を retromargin の意味で使用している. 上顎の前面 (pro-) を外側の面, 後面 (retro-) を内側の面と認識しているのである. 外側は superior と表現している. SIMONのこの用法はラテン語の場合でも同様であった.

3) SIMONが属グループの分類で重視している標徴は頭部と胸部の割合と形態, 中窩の大きさ, 眼の配置, 胸板の形態, 歩脚の基節や腿節の長さなどである.

4) SIMONが属の分類で重視している標徴は属グループの分類でも重視された形態の他に, 頭胸部の形態, 眼域の形態, 脚の各節の相対的な長さ, 刺毛の状態, 径節突起の形態などである. 使える外部形態はほとんどなんでも使ったといってよいであろう.

5) これらの検索のうち, 眼域に関して group of dorsal eyes (背面眼域) と group of median eyes (中央眼域) という表現がある. 前者は頭胸部を背面から見た時の全体の眼域, つまり ALE-ALE (前側眼) と PLE-PLE (後側眼) で作られる方形を, 後者は中央部の眼域, おそらく PME-PME (後中眼, 最も小さい) と PLE-PLE で作られる方形を指しているものと思われる. second row of eyes (第二眼列) は PME-PME のことである.

Key to Group of Genera of Salticidae

after SIMON, E. 1937. LES ARACHNIDES DE FRANCE
translated from French to English by IKEDA, H. & CARTAN, K. 1997

Salticidae pluridentati (salticids with several teeth)

This section includes the species whose chelicerae are armed, on the inferior margin, with several isolated and serial teeth.

Table of Groups

1. Sternum long, coxae of II legs well separated from those of III legs. Posterior border of cephalothorax and pedicel exposed, well visible from above.(3.) **Myrmarachneae**.
 -Sternem small. All coxae contiguous on both sides. Posterior border of cephalothorax and pedicel hidden from above, because of the convexity of the abdomen.2.
2. Group of dorsal eyes much wider than long and shorter than thoracic part. Abdomen round in front, exposing a large part of the thoracic region.(1.) **Cyrbeae**.
 -Group of dorsal eyes wider behind than in front and longer than thoracic region. Thoracic region mostly hidden by the anterior border of the right-truncated abdomen.(2.) **Balleae**.

Salticidae unidentati (salticids with one tooth)

This section includes the species whose chelicerae are armed, on the inferior margin, with one single tooth, occasionally missing.

Table of Groups

1. Posterior margin of cephalothorax and pedicel, seen from above, completely exposed. Coxae of II legs well separated from those of I legs. Trochanter of IV legs as long as or longer than coxa.2
 -Posterior margin of cephalothorax and pedicel hidden, when seen from above, by the convexity of the abdomen; All coxae contiguous on both sides. Trochnater of IV legs shorter than coxa.3.
2. Inferior margin of chelicerae divided, anterior tibiae slender and cylindrical.(4.) **Leptorchesteeae**.
 -Inferior margin of chelicerae unidented. I legs robust; femur claviform, tibia oval.(5.) **Synageleae**.
3. Inferior margin of chelicerae divided or armed with single very small and slender tooth.4.
 Inferior margin of chelicerae armed with single conical big tooth.6.
4. III legs much longer than IV legs.(14.) **Aelurilleae**.
 -IV legs much longer than III legs.5.
5. Single short stria on thoracic part behind the eyes. Legs armed with numerous big spines.(10.) **Sitticeae**.
 -Thoracic part without stria. Legs armed with few slender spines.(9.) **Chalcoscirteae**.
6. Patella+tibia of III legs longer or as long as those of IV legs.7.
 -Patella+tibia of III legs shorter than those of IV legs.10.
7. Group of median eyes, seen from above, much wider behind than in front, nevertheless much narrower behind than the cephalothorax. Second row of eyes situated well in front of the middle.(15.) **Thyene**.
 -Sides of group of median eyes pararell, or slightly narrower behind than in front.8.
8. Labial piece also wider than long. Sternum not diminished and widely truncated anteriorly.(7.) **Saitidaeae**.
 -Labial piece longer than wide. Sternum more or less diminished anteriorly.9.
9. Sides of group of dorsal eyes almost parallel. Posterior eyes rudimental, separated from small eyes of second row by more than their diameter.(16.) **Hylleae**.

- Group of dorsal eyes slightly narrower behind than in front. Posterior eyes big, separated from small eyes of the second row by hardly their diameter.(17.) **Plexippeae**.
10. Cephalothorax very large, cephalic part longer than thoracic part. Group of dorsal eyes much larger behind than in front.(13.) **Rheneae**.
- Cephalothorax normal, cephalic part shorter than thoracic part.11.
11. Small eyes of second row much closer to anterior lateral than posterior lateral. Group of dorsal eyes generally slightly larger behind than in front.(12.) **Dendryphanteae**.
- Small eyes of second row situated in the middle, approximately at equal distance from lateral anterior and lateral posterior eyes.12.
12. Sternum much attenuated anteriorly and coxae of I legs closer to each other.(11.) **Marpissaeae**.
- Sternum not attenuated anteriorly and much truncated between anterior coxae.13.
13. Posterior legs armed with numerous strong spines. Thoracic stria very small, hardly visible.(8.) **Evophrydae**.
- Posterior legs armed with few much spaced small spines. Thoracic stria fairly long.(6.) **Chrysillae**.

Salticidae fissidentati (salticids with divided tooth)

This section includes the salticids whose chelicerae are armed on the inferior margin with a single compressed keel-shaped tooth (fig. 2027). It is represented in our fauna by only two species, probably introduced from hot regions, because they have not been seen, or at least only very rarely, outdoors.

18. Group **Hasarieae**.

Table of Genera of Salticidae

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Group Cyrbeae | (1.) Genus <i>Cyrba</i> . |
| 2. Group Balleae | (2.) Genus <i>Ballus</i> . |
| 3. Group Myrmarachneae | (3.) Genus <i>Myrmarachne</i> . |
| 4. Group Leptorchestae | 4.) Genus <i>Leptorchestes</i> . |
| 5. Group Synageleae | (5.) Genus <i>Synageles</i> . |
| 6. Group Chrysillae | |
- Group of dorsal eyes narrower behind than in front. Metatarsi of IV legs armed with apical spines and medial spines.(6.) **Telamonia**.
- Group of dorsal eyes slightly larger behind than in front. Metatarsi of IV legs armed with only two small apical spines.(7.) **Heliophanus**.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 7. Group Saitideae | (8.) Genus <i>Saitis</i> . |
| 8. Group Evophrydae | (9.) Genus <i>Evophrys</i> . |
| 9. Group Chalcoscirteae | |
- Chelicerae armed on inferior margin with one small tooth. Labial piece as wide as long. Abdomen without scutum.(10.) **Neon**
- Chelicerae without spines on inferior margin. Labial piece slightly longer than wide. Abdomen of

male equipped with smooth dorsal scutum.(11.) *Chalcoscirtus*.

10. Group **Sitticeae**

1. Tarsi equipped with very long clusters, especially the posterior ones, clusters of first legs prolonged in a big scopula under the joint, almost reaching the base. Tarsus claw slender, almost straight but hooked at tip, armed with serial long and slender teeth, occupying only apical half of IV legs.2.

-Ungual cluster of tarsi distinctly limited to the region of claw (3). Claws slender, almost straight but hooked at tip, wholly without spines. Tibial apophysis generally straight and pointing forward. ...♂ bulb flat in side view, not prolonged under the tibia.3.

2. Cephalothorax fairly flat and long, reminding that of *Menemerus*. Anterior eyes, seen from front, make a row strongly recurved at top, lateral eyes separated from median eyes by at least their diameter. Superior margin of chelicerae, seen from below, almost transverse, curved and convex, and is armed on the angle with a single small tooth. Coxae and trochanters of IV legs relatively long. Legs look as if detached from soma. *Yllenus*.

-Cephalothorax thick, reminding that of *Aelurillus* and especially of *Mogrus*, its thoracic part relatively short, very inclined. Anterior eyes seen from front make a row less recurved, lateral eyes separated from median eyes by at most their diameter, often less. Superior margin of chelicerae hardly dilated, armed nearby the angle with 2 or 3 small teeth contiguous and uneven like those of *Sitticus*. Posterior legs normal.(13.) *Pseudomogrus*, n.g.

3. Group of dorsal eyes, seen from above, wider behind than in front. Cephalothorax short, a little rhombohedral, thoracic part not or hardly longer than cephalic part, strongly diminished and inclined in a steep slope. IV legs much longer than III legs. Sternum small, acuminate forward (like those of *Yllenus*).(14.) *Attulus*.

-Sides of group of dorsal eyes nearly parallel. Cephalothorax longer, thoracic part at least 1/4 longer than cephalic part. III legs and IV legs less uneven.(12.) *Sitticus*.

11. Group **Marpisseae**

1. Tibiae and metatarsi anterior without spines. Chelicerae of male very long and procurved. Tegument covered, at least partly, with large scales.(15.) *Salticus*.

-Tibiae and metatarsi armed underneath with strong biserial spines. Chelicerae vertical in both sexes.2.

2. Posterior metatarsi without apical spines. Soma very narrow. Pubescence simple, not dense.(18.) *Hycitia*

-Posterior metatarsi with apical spines.3.

3. Sternum slightly diminished anteriorly and truncated between the distant anterior coxae.(17.) *Menemerus*.

-Sternum strongly diminished anteriorly and anterior coxae sub-contiguous4.

4. Anterior eyes very uneven and sub-contiguous. Group of dorsal eyes hardly 1/5 wider than long.(19.) *Mithion*.

-Anterior eyes relatively smaller, lateral eyes more separated from median eyes. Group of dorsal eyes nearly 1/3 wider than long.(16.) *Marpissa*.

12. Group **Dendryphanteae**

1. Cephalothorax large and convex. Group of eyes, seen from above, obviously wider behind than

in front, with small eyes of second row situated much nearer the anterior lateral than the posterior one; slopes of cephalic region have, below the eyes, strong hair curved upward and then standing upright. Large part of pubescence squamous; femur without sensory hairs with spindle-shaped base underneath.

.....(20.) *Dendryphantes*

-Cephalothorax narrower, seen from above nearly parallel or a little oval. Group of eyes, seen from above, not or hardly larger behind than in front, with small eyes of second row at almost equal distance to anterior lateral and posterior lateral (some exceptions in male). Pubescence for a large part simple except on white parts. Cephalic slope without raised hairs; femur having underneath sensory hairs with swollen base disposed in an oblique line.2.

2. Tibiae of I legs armed underneath with short and robust biserial spines: 3 (rarely 2) internal spines situated in the apical half, 2 (rarely 1) external spines. Anterior femur equipped (at least in female) on the internal face with 3 or 4 small black spindle-shaped and hair-bearing tubercles.....(21.) *Icius*.

-Anterior tibiae without external spines underneath, with only of 1, 2 or 3 very small subapical internal spines. Anterior femur, with more numerous and biserial sensory hairs on their internal face (in both sexes) (1-5 or 1-7) (encarpatus).(22.) *Pseudicius*.

13. Group **Rheneae**

23. Genus *Bianor*.

14. Group **Aelurilleae**

1. Sides of group of dorsal eyes parallel or a little narrower behind than in front.....2.

-Group of dorsal eyes larger behind than in front.4.

2. III legs shorter than IV legs. Cephalothorax long, with thoracic part twice longer than cephalic part.(24.) *Phlegra*.

-III legs longer than IV legs. Cephalothorax short.3.

3. Sides of cephalic part parallel. Ocular group a little narrower behind than in front. Anterior eyes form of a row slightly recurved. III legs much longer than IV legs.(25.) *Habrocestum*.

-Cephalic part a little diminished in front but sides of ocular group parallel. Anterior eyes form a row strongly recurved. III legs and IV legs of subequal length.....(26.) *Aelurillus*.

4. Posterior metatarsi and tarsi joined are shorter than patellae and tibiae together; tibia of IV legs armed with one superior subbasal spine.(27.) *Mogrus*.

-Posterior metatarsi and tarsi joined shorter than patellae and tibiae together; tibia of IV legs without superior spine.5.

5. Group of dorsal eyes much smaller than thoracic part, and a little narrower behind than cephalothorax.(28.) *Pellenes*.

-Group of dorsal eyes longer or at least not shorter than thoracic part, but also larger than cephalothorax.(29.) *Neaetha*.

15. Group **Thyeneae**

(30.) Genus *Thyene*.

16. Group **Hylleae**

1. Anterior metatarsi armed with inferior spines (2-2) but without lateral spines.(33.) *Evarcha*.

-Anterior metatarsi armed with inferior spines and lateral spines2.

2. Metatarsi of the two posterior pairs of legs armed with spines forming 3 verticils. ♂ bulb conical at the base with long free stylet.....(31.) *Philaeus*.

-Metatarsi of III legs armed with 2 verticils, those of IV legs with 3. ♂ bulb simple and spindle-

shaped.(32.) *Carrhotus*.

17. Group **Plexippeae**

34. Genus *Plexippus*.

18. Group **Hasarieae**

-Anterior metatarsi without lateral spines, armed underneath with 2-2 spines. Bandage almost smooth.(35.) *Hasarius*.

-Anterior metatarsi armed on both sides with 2 lateral spines, underneath with 2-2 spines, all almost similar to each other. Bandage with thick bristle.(36.) *Panysinus*.