

Notes on Australian Zodariidae (Araneae), I. New Taxa and Key to the Genera

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ABSTRACT. A key to the genera of Australian Zodariidae is provided. Four new genera are described. The first, *Australutica* n.gen., belongs in the subfamily Lachesaninae and is represented by the four new species: *A. moreton* (type species, ♂), *A. xystarches* (♀), *A. manifesta* (♂) and *A. quaerens* (♂). The three other new genera belong in the Zodariinae, they are *Australorena* n.gen. with *A. scenica* (Koch) (type species), *Chilumena* n.gen. with *C. reprobans* n.sp. (♂, type species) and *C. baehrorum* n.sp. (♀), and *Zillimata* n.gen. with *Z. scintillans* (Pickard-Cambridge) (type species). Two species, *Habronestes calamitosus* n.sp. (♂, ♀) and *Asceua expugnatrix* n.sp. (♂, ♀), are described in existing genera.

JOCQUÉ, RUDY, 1995. Notes on Australian Zodariidae (Araneae), I. New taxa and key to the genera. Records of the Australian Museum 47(2): 117–140.

The Australian Zodariidae is a speciose group. Before Jocqué's generic revision of the Zodariidae in 1991 (Jocqué, 1991) only c. 35 species had been described, but now it would seem that the family is probably as rich as it is in Africa, where almost 200 species are known and many more await description. The remarkable situation whereby almost all the Australian species were united in one genus arose when Pickard-Cambridge (1869: 52) "recognized at once" Walckenaer's genus *Storena*. However, *Storena* was very poorly described and not recognisable with certainty as no types had been designated. Koch (1872) tried to rearrange the situation by recombining all the known Australian species, except the type species *Storena cyanea* Walckenaer, in *Habronestes* Koch. This proved unworkable and complicated the situation even further. Later authors (Bradley, 1878; Dunn, 1951; Hickman, 1944; Rainbow, 1916, 1920; Simon, 1908; Strand, 1913; Thorell, 1881),

continued to describe new species in *Storena*. Finally several new genera had to be created (Jocqué, 1991) in order to accommodate this wide variety of taxa. This was done in a revision of the zodariid genera together with a new delimitation of its subfamilies. In a recent paper (Jocqué, 1992) the division between the Zodariinae and the Storeninae had to be abandoned for reasons already suggested by the cladistic analysis in the generic revision.

In the interim the genus *Storena* has been revised (Jocqué & Baehr, 1992) and now contains 32 species. During that study it appeared that a number of species, new as well as previously described, could not be accommodated in the genera described to date.

The first part of this paper on Australian Zodariidae clears the situation by creating a generic framework in which the majority of the Australian species of Zodariidae will fit. A key to the Australian genera of Zodariidae