

The family Microstigmatidae is known from Central and South America and Africa. A single genus represented by 6 endemic species is known from South Africa.

- **Common name:** micro-mygalomorphs.
- **Life style:** ground dwellers, nocturnal free-running forest spiders.
- **Body size:** 4-13 mm.
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** various shades of brown; **carapace:** glabrous, covered with blunt-tipped or clavate setae with the thoracic region as high as cephalic region and the fovea straight to slightly recurved and depressed; **eyes:** 8 closely grouped in 2 rows and situated on a small tubercle; **chelicerae:** rastellum absent; **abdomen:** oval, covered with erect blunt-tipped setae; **legs:** tibiae I with prolateral spur.
- **Web and retreat:** **web:** absent; **retreat:** hide beneath ground debris when not active.
- **Habitat:** they are found in areas with high humidity usually in undergrowth of forest under stones logs and in damp, rotting logs and are common in the Forest Biome.
- **Behaviour:** the Microstigmatidae are the only mygalomorphs in Africa that do not construct a catch web or live in silk-lined burrows. They are free-living wandering spiders found in areas in undergrowth of forest under stones, logs and in damp, rotting logs. They make minimal use of silk. They are a group of small spiders usually encrusted with earth that are commonly found in the undergrowth of humid forest areas.
- **Taxonomic notes:** the family was revised by Griswold (1985).

- **References:**

DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S., VAN DER MERWE, M. & VAN DEN BERG, A.M. 2006. Habitat preferences and seasonal activity of the Microstigmatidae from Ngome State Forest, South Africa (Arachnida: Araneae). *Koedoe* 49: 85-89.

GRISWOLD, C.E. 1985. A revision of the African spiders of the family Microstigmatidae (Araneae: Mygalomorphae). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 27: 37 pp.



Microstigmata amatola Griswold, 1985

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Hogsback, Amatola Mts (-32.59, 26.92)*; Stutterheim Koglogha Forest (-32.54, 27.43).

Habitat (biome): FoB, SB.

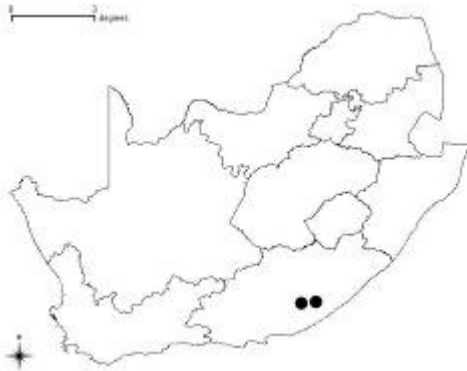
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8]

Taxonomic status: 3.



Microstigmata geophila (Hewitt, 1916)

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

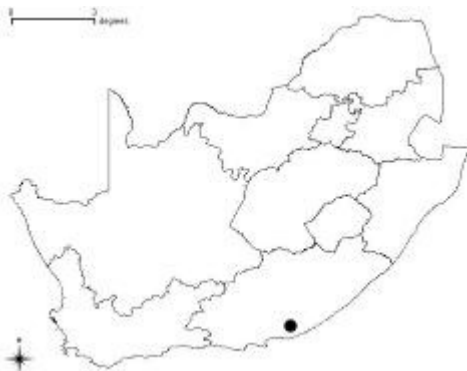
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Microstigmata lawrencei Griswold, 1985

Distribution in South Africa: Eastern Cape: Kambi Forest (-31.58; 28.80)*.

Habitat (biome): FoB.

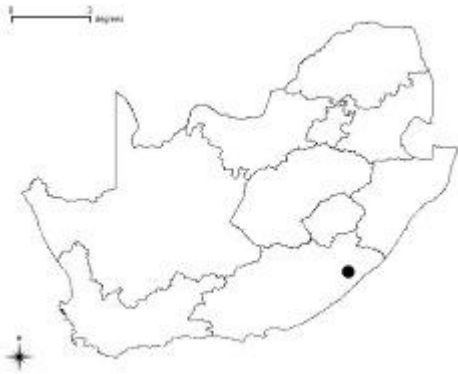
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Microstigmata longipes (Lawrence, 1938)

Distribution in South Africa: Eastern Cape: Port St. Johns, Umzimvubu (-31.63, 29.53).

KwaZulu-Natal: Champagne Castle Hostel (-29.08, 29.35); Empangeni 20 km SW, Ngoye Forest (-28.72, 31.88); Estcourt (-29, 29.87); Fort Nottingham Forest (-29.42, 29.92); Highmoor (-29.3, 29.59); Kokstad Ingali Forest (-30.54, 29.42); Kranskop (-28.97, 30.86); Ndumeni Forest Drakensberg Mountains (-28.98, 29.23); New Hanover (-29.35, 30.52); Ngoje Forest (-28.88, 31.38); Ngome State Forest (-27.78, 31.45); Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38); Karkloof forest (-29.30, 30.21); Town Bush (-29.57, 30.33); Umkomaas River (World View) (-29.6, 30.38); Port Shepstone (-30.74, 30.44); Qudeni Forest (-28.6, 30.86); Richmond, Byrne (-29.86, 30.26); Umgeni River Shooters Hill (-29.26, 30.32); Umhlali (-29.49, 31.24); Sheffield Beach (-29.46, 31.26); Beach Forest (-29.47, 31.22); Umkomaas Valley (-30.2, 30.8)*; Gwalweni Forest (-28.33, 31.08). **Western Cape:** Table Mountain National Park (Table Mountain) (-33.82, 18.48).

Habitat (biome): FB, FoB, GB, SB.

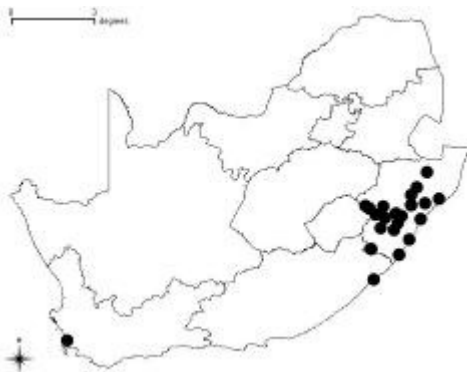
Records from protected areas: 10.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 1 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Microstigmata ukhahlamba Griswold, 1985

Distribution in South Africa: Eastern Cape: Prentjiesberg (-31.18, 28.28). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Cathedral Peak Forest Station (-29, 29.87); Cathedral Peak, Ndumeni Forest (-28.94, 29.19)*; Monks Cowl (-29.03, 29.4).

Habitat (biome): FB, FoB, GB, SB.

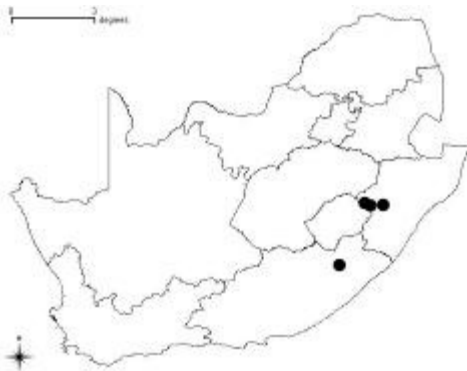
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Microstigmata zuluensis (Lawrence, 1938)

Distribution in South Africa: Eastern Cape: Port St. Johns, Umzimvubu (-31.63, 29.53). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ngome State Forest (-27.78; 31.45); Nkandla Forest (-28.61, 31.09)*; Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78; 32.1); iSimangaliso Wetland Park (St. Lucia) (-28.36, 32.41).

Habitat (biome): FoB, SB.

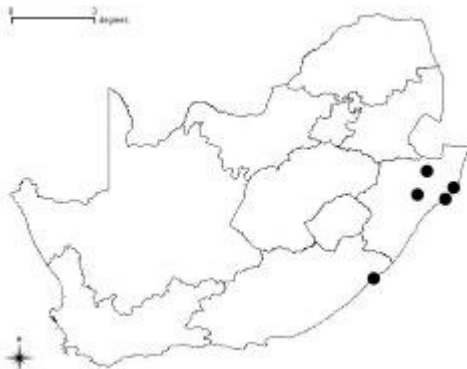
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.





The family Migidae occurs in South America, Africa and Australia. In South Africa they are represented by 2 genera and 22 species of which 20 are endemics.

- **Common names:** *Moggridgea* (bag-nest migids); *Poecilomigas* (tree trapdoor spiders or banded-legged trapdoor spiders).
- **Life style:** plant and ground dwellers that make burrows or sac-like retreats with trapdoors on trees and the ground.
- **Body size:** 5-25 mm.
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** various shades of brown to black and legs and/or abdomen frequently with patterns; **carapace:** smooth with the fovea recurved, straight or T-shaped and the thoracic region arched or lower than the fovea; **eyes:** 8 in 2 rows, occupying almost half the head width; **chelicerae:** short, fangs directed slightly downwards with 2 distinct keels on the outer surface of cheliceral fang; **abdomen:** oval; **legs:** 3 claws and metatarsi I and II with 4 or more pairs of strong setae.
- **Web and retreat:** **web:** absent; **retreat:** trapdoor spiders live in burrows or sac-like nests that are closed with hinged trapdoors.
- **Habitat:** They are found in a wide variety of habitats ranging from Grassland, Savanna, Karoo Biomes to tropical wet forests to true desert regions.

- **Behaviour:** the retreats are either bag or sac-like nests constructed in crevices or true silk-lined tubular burrow usually excavated in terrestrial substrate. Most species of *Moggridgea*, construct bag-like nest with a few known to live in burrows. The lids that they use to close their retreats vary from thin wafer-like to thick cork-like. A single door closes the retreat. The bag-like retreat is oval to pear-shaped and made of tough silk. It is placed in a hollow area or crevice, under rocks on the ground or on the underside of an overhanging rock, where a minimum of excavation is usually needed. *Poecilomigas*, the banded-legged trapdoor spiders, seem to be exclusively arboreal with the nests made on the trunks of trees with irregular bark. The sac-like nests are made vertically in depressions on the bark and are usually more than twice the length of the spider. It is camouflaged with loose pieces of bark and is provided with oval-shaped wafer-type of lids, usually with a lid on each end of the retreat.

- **Taxonomic notes:** the family was revised by Griswold (1987a & b).

- **References:**

GRISWOLD, C.E. 1987a. The African members of the trapdoor spider family Migidae (Araneae: Mygalomorphae). 1. The genus *Moggridgea* O.P.-Cambridge, 1875. *Annals of the Natal Museum* 28: 118 pp.

GRISWOLD, C.E. 1987b. The African members of the trapdoor spider family Migidae (Araneae: Mygalomorphae) 2: The genus *Poecilomigas* Simon, 1903. *Annals of the Natal Museum* 28: 475-497.

Moggridgea albimaculata Hewitt, 1925

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Sekororo, 35 km SSW of Leydsdorp (-23.98, 30.53)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

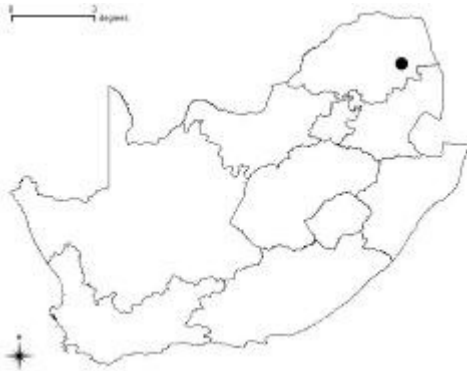
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea ampullata Griswold, 1987

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Piketberg (-32.9, 18.75)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

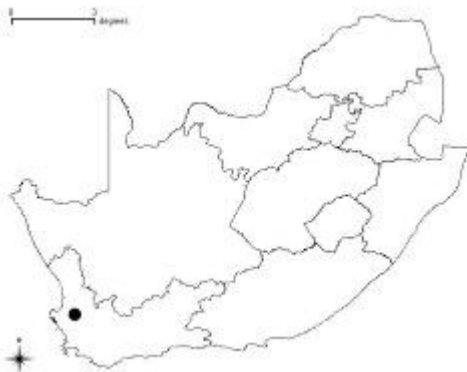
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea breyeri Hewitt, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Gravelotte, Mamoranga (-23.95, 30.57)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

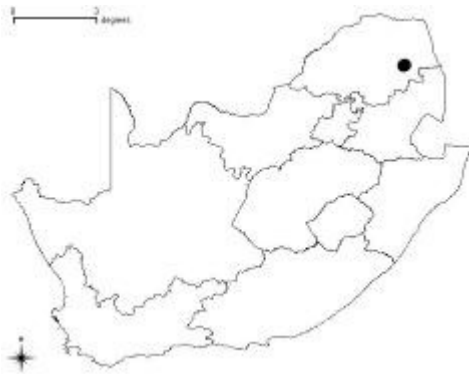
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea crudeni Hewitt, 1913

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Alicedale (-33.31, 26.08)*; Port Alfred (-33.58, 26.89); Woodfields Kranz near Zuurberg (-33.58, 25.63).

Habitat (biome): TB.

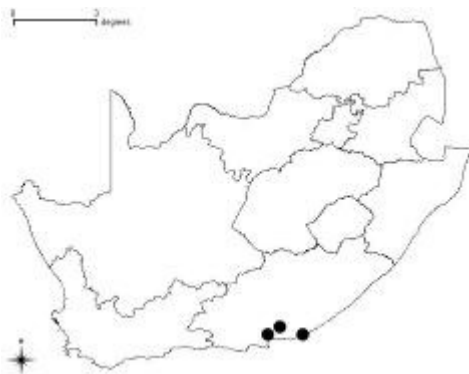
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea dyeri O.P.-Cambridge, 1875

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Alice (Garfield) (-32.78, 26.82); Assegaai River Farm (-33.42, 26.33); Dunbrody (-33.47, 25.55); Fort Brown Kudu Reserve (-33.13, 26.62); Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52); Port Alfred (Three Sisters) (-33.58, 26.89); Port Elizabeth (Redhouse) (-33.95, 25.61); Sidbury (-33.42, 26.17); Somerset East (Oaks) (-32.73, 25.6); Uitenhage (-33.76, 25.39)*. ***KwaZulu-Natal*:** Harding (-30.57, 29.88).

Habitat (biome): NKB, SB, TB.

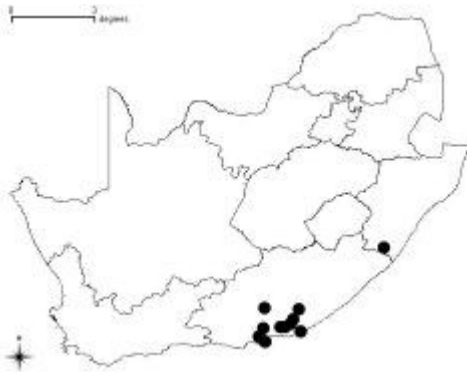
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 1 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea intermedia Hewitt, 1913

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Diepwalle Forest Station (-34.03, 23.03); Harkerville State Forest Krantzhoek (-34.03, 23.03); Knysna (-34.03, 23.03)*.

Habitat (biome): FoB.

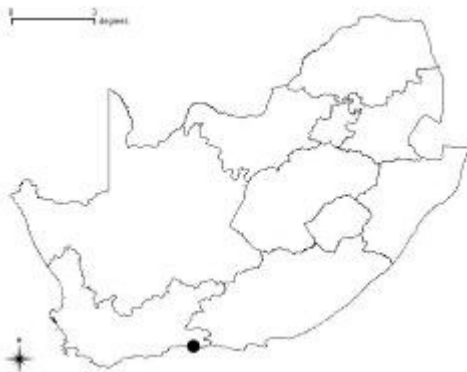
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea leipoldti Purcell, 1903

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Clanwilliam (-32.16, 18.89)*.

Habitat (biome): SKB.

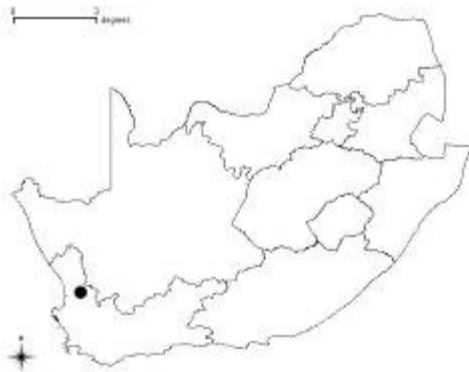
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea loistata Griswold, 1987

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Stellenbosch, Houwhoek (-33.93, 18.85)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

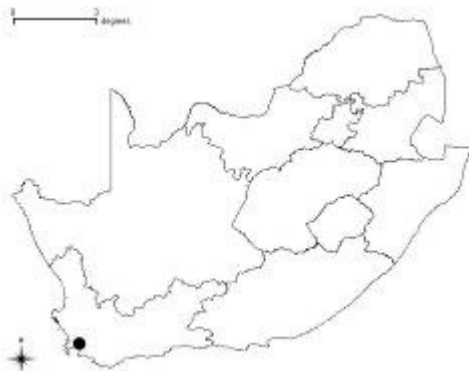
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea microps Hewitt, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** East London (-33.01, 27.9); Port St. Johns, Umzimvubu (-31.63, 29.53). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Durban (-29.85, 31.01); Eshowe (-28.89, 31.47); Port Shepstone (-30.74, 30.44); iSimangaliso Wetland Park (St. Lucia) (-28.36, 32.41). **Mpumalanga:** Barberton (Sterkspruit) (-25.79, 31.04); Louw's Creek Imperial Mine (-25.79, 31.04); Malelane (-25.49, 31.5)*.

Habitat (biome): GB, SB, TB.

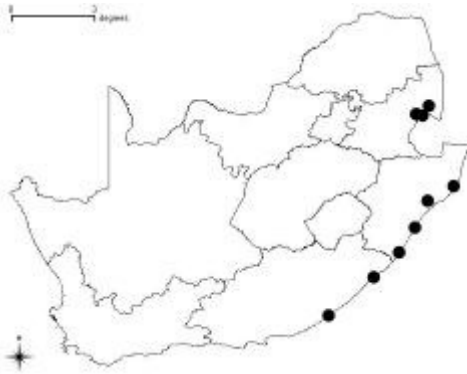
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*, Swaziland.

Conservation status: *endemicity: 2; abundance: 2* [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea mordax Purcell, 1903

Distribution in South Africa: **Western Cape:** Montagu, Hot Springs (-33.79, 20.13)*; St. Helena Bay (-32.77, 18.03).

Habitat (biome): FB.

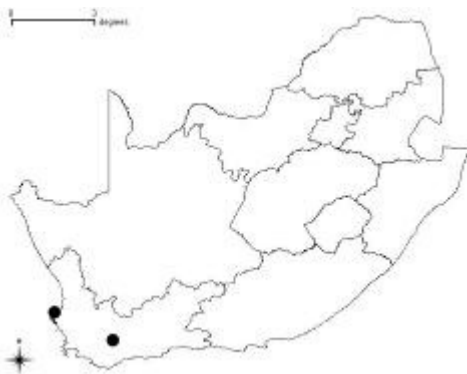
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity: 5; abundance: 3* [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea paucispina Hewitt, 1916

Distribution in South Africa: **Gauteng:** Pretoria/Tswane (Wonderboompoort) (-25.74, 28.19)*.

Limpopo: Leydsdorp (-23.98, 30.53). **North West:** Rustenburg (Wolhuterskop) (-25.65, 27.22). Silikaat Neck (-25.70, 27.90). **Mpumalanga:** Barberton (-25.79, 31.04).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB.

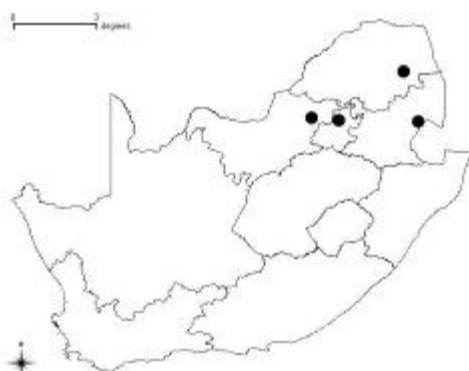
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea peringueyi Simon, 1903

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Alicedale (-33.31, 26.08); Cradock (-32.16, 25.61); Dunbrody (-33.47, 25.55); Fort Brown Kudu Reserve (-33.13, 26.62); Keurboom (-34.01, 23.25); Kirkwood (-33.39, 25.43); Peddie (-33.19, 27.12); Port Alfred (-33.58, 26.89); Port Elizabeth (-33.95, 25.61); Roospruit (-31.45, 25.33); Uitenhage, Coega (-33.76, 25.39); Zwartkops (-33.87, 25.63). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Swartberg (-30.25, 29.35). **Northern Cape:** De Aar (-30.64, 24.01); Victoria West (-31.4, 23.12).

Western Cape: Ashton (-33.83, 20.06); Beaufort West (-33.28, 23.22); Caledon (-34.24, 19.43); Cederberg Wilderness Area (-32.4, 19.09); De Hoop Nature Reserve (Potberg) (-34.45, 20.44); Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46); Lily Vlei Nature Reserve, N of Knysna (-33.64, 19.47); Matjiesfontein (-33.24, 20.58)*; Oudtshoorn (-33.59, 22.21); Stellenbosch (Houwhoek) (-33.93, 18.85); Worcester, Brandvlei (-33.64, 19.47).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, NKB, TB.

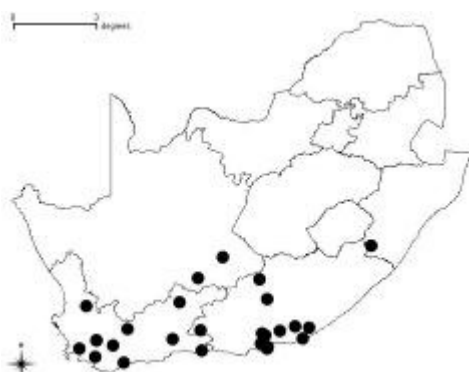
Records from protected areas: 5.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 1 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea pseudocrudeni Hewitt, 1919

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Alicedale (-33.31, 26.08)*; Committees (-33.15, 26.83); Dassie Klip Bushmans River (-33.5, 26.18); Hell's Poort (-33.18, 26.35). **Western Cape:** Wydgeleë (-34.38, 20.43).

Habitat (biome): FB, TB.

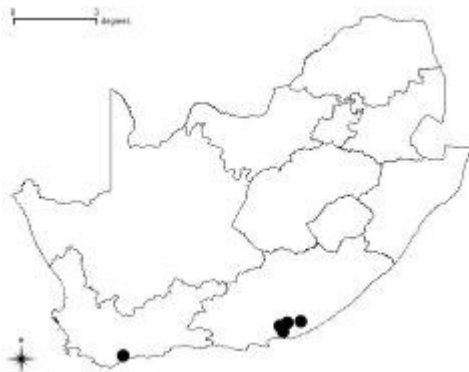
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea pymi Hewitt, 1914

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Wylie's Poort (-22.88, 29.92).

Habitat (biome): SB.

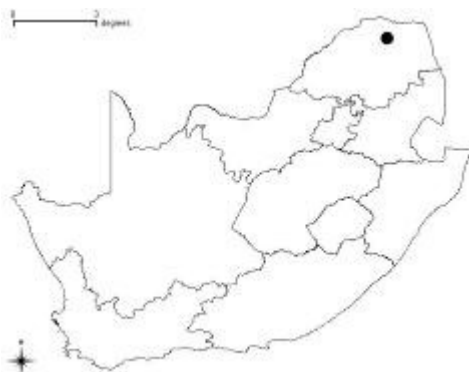
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa, Zimbabwe*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea quercina Simon, 1903

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Cape Town (-33.91, 18.42)*; Franschoek (-33.89, 19.1); Muizenberg (-34.1, 18.47); Simonstown (-34.19, 18.42); Table Mountain National Park: Table Mountain (-33.82, 18.48), Lions Hill (-33.91, 18.42).

Habitat (biome): FB.

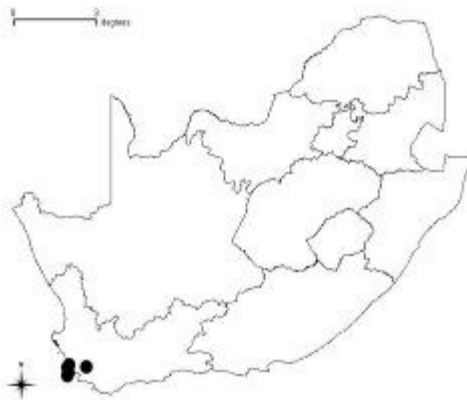
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea rupicola Hewitt, 1913

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Alicedale (-33.31, 26.08)*; Dassie Klip, Bushman's River (-33.5, 26.18); Grahamstown (Coldspring) (-33.3, 26.52); Grahamstown (Howiesons Poort) (-33.54, 26.05). ***Western Cape*:** Avontuur (-33.72, 23.16).

Habitat (biome): FB, TB.

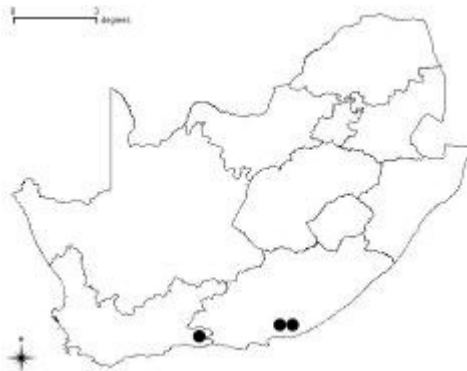
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea rupicoloides Hewitt, 1914

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52)*; Somerset East (Craigie Burn) (-32.73, 25.6); Uitenhage (-33.76, 25.39).

Habitat (biome): TB.

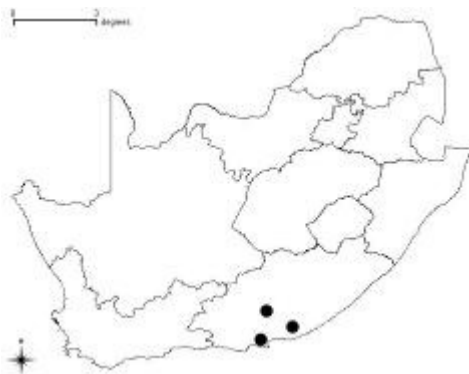
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea teresae Griswold, 1987

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Fernwood Nature Reserve (-34.86, 19.34); Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden (700ft) (-33.82, 18.48); Table Mountain National Park: Skeleton Gorge (-33.82, 18.48), Table Mountain (-33.94, 18.42)*.

Habitat (biome): FB, SKB.

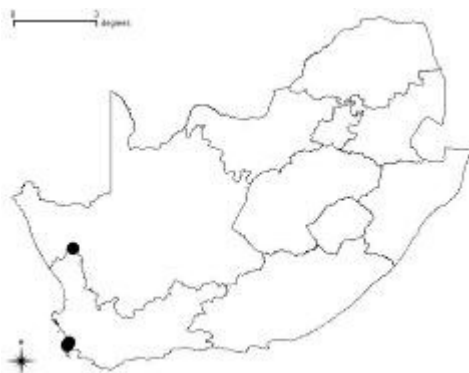
Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea terrestris Hewitt, 1914

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Alicedale (-33.31, 26.08)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

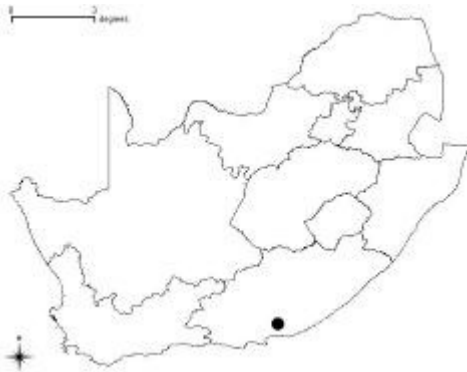
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Moggridgea terricola Simon, 1903

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: George (-33.95, 22.46); Stellenbosch (-33.93, 18.85)*; Swellendam (-34.02, 20.42); Table Mountain National Park: Cape Point (-34.41, 18.32), Signal Hill (-33.91, 18.42); Wellington (-33.65, 19.00).

Habitat (biome): FB, TB.

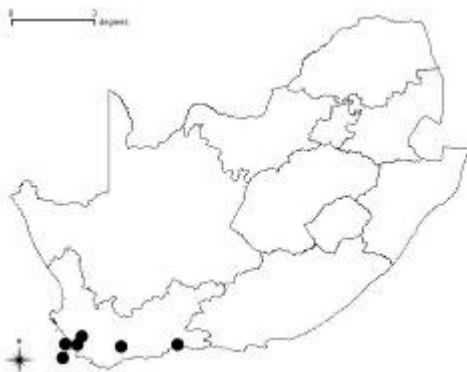
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Poecilomigas abrahami (O.P.-Cambridge, 1889)

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Alexandria Coastal Forest (-33.65, 26.41); East London (-33.01, 27.9); Grahamstown* (various locations: Botanical Gardens; Coldspring) (-33.3, 26.52); King William's Town (-32.88, 27.39); Isidengo State Forest (-32.67, 27.27); Pirie Bush (-32.72, 27.24); Port St. Johns, Umzimvubu (-31.63, 29.53). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Durban (-29.85, 31.01); Eshowe at Dlinza forest (-28.89, 31.47); Hluhluwe Nature Reserve (-28.09, 32.1); Kloof (-29.78, 30.83); Kranzkloof (-29.55, 30.91); Nkandla Forest (-28.61, 31.09); Pietermaritzburg: Karkloof Forest (-29.30, 30.21), Town Bush (-29.6, 30.38); Port Edward (-31.04, 30.21); Ubombo, Sodwana Bay (-27.56, 32.08); Umgeni Valley Nature Reserve (-29.47, 30.2). **Northern Cape:** Fraserburg (-31.91, 21.51); Koingnaas (-30.57, 17.57).

Habitat (biome): FoB, NKB, SB, SKB, TB.

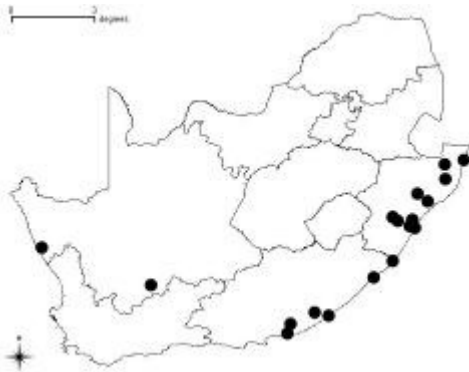
Records from protected areas: 7.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 1 [3].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Poecilomigas elegans Griswold, 1987

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Eshowe (-28.89, 31.47)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

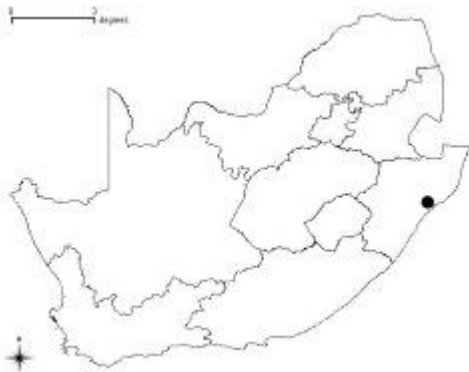
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



36. FAMILY MIMETIDAE

The family Mimetidae is a small family represented by 12 genera that occur worldwide. From South Africa 2 genera represented by 4 endemic species.

- **Common name:** pirate spiders.
- **Life style:** plant and ground dwellers: free-running spiders found in ground debris, low vegetation and the webs of other spiders.
- **Body size:** 3-7 mm.
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** pale yellowish background with dark spots or markings over body, legs frequently banded; **carapace:** thoracic region sloping, with a small, deep fovea while the cephalic region varies from long and attenuated (*Mimetus*) to short, sharply convex near the middle and sloping to the front and back (*Ero*), carapace sometimes with rows of long spines; **eyes:** 8 in 2 rows, anterior median eyes usually largest, lateral eyes equal, connate and raised on a small common protuberance; **abdomen:** variable in shape, often broad and angular in front or provided with 4 large humps, integument usually with very strong isolated setae; **legs:** long and slender with strong spines, legs I and II only slightly longer than rest (*Ero*), in *Mimetus* anterior legs much longer, tibiae and metatarsi I and II with modified prolateral spination consisting of a series of short spines, interspersed with a series of longer, slightly curved spines.
- **Web and retreat:** **web:** absent; **retreat:** when not active found on plants or under ground debris.
- **Habitat:** mimetids are found in all the biomes.
- **Behaviour:** most mimetids are specialized predators of web-living spiders. They enter the webs killing the resident spider using vibratory patterns simulating the movement of captured prey or courting males to trick the host. The legs of the host spider are immobilized on approach by the rake-like spines on the legs of the mimetid which then gives a quick bite, injecting a fast-acting venom, killing the host spider immediately. Species of *Mimetus* have being observed to wrap their prey, while *Ero* species do not.
- **Taxonomic notes:** family has not yet been revised and there is an indication of several new species.



- **References:**
DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. & JOCQUÉ, R. 1997. *African spiders, an identification manual*. Biosystematics Division, ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria. Handbook 9, 392 pp.
UNZICKER, J.D. 1966. A review of the African Mimetidae (Arachnida: Araneae) with the description of a new species. *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society* 39: 506-513.

Ero capensis Simon, 1895

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as Cape Pensinsula*. **Eastern Cape:** Fish River (-33.6, 26.85); Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91); Mkambati Nature Reserve (-31.31, 29.97). **Northern Cape:** Koing-naas (-30.57, 17.57). **Western Cape:** Cape Town (-33.91,18.42).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, SKB, TB.

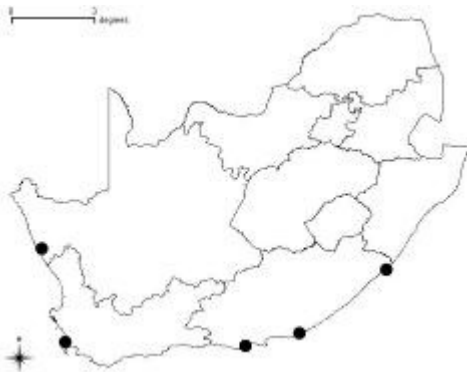
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Ero lawrencei Unzicker, 1966

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Cathedral Peak (-28.94, 29.19); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1); Vryheid Nature Reserve (-27.75, 30.79). **Eastern Cape:** Port Alfred (-33.58, 26.89)*.

Habitat (biome): GB, SB, TB.

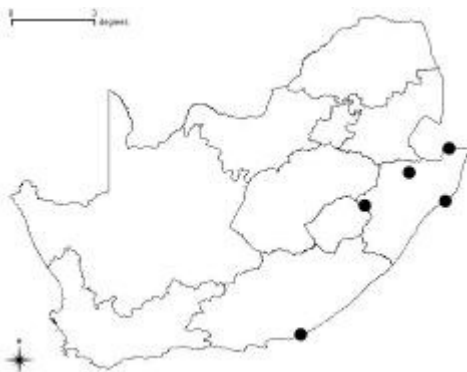
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Mimetus cornutus Lawrence, 1947

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Durban (-29.85, 31.01)*; Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); iSimangaliso Wetland Park (Hell's Gate) (-28, 32.48); Pongola (-27.35, 31.61). **Limpopo:** Entabeni Nature Reserve (-22.99, 30.26); Kruger National Park (Pafuri) (-22.46, 31.3); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Tshulu (Venda) (-22.58, 30.81).

Habitat (biome): SB.

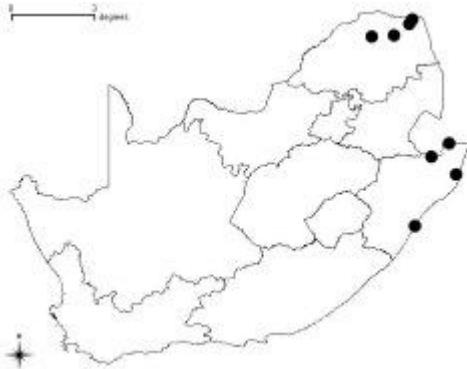
Records from protected areas: 5.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Mimetus natalensis Lawrence, 1938

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Alexandria (-33.65, 26.4); Cwebe Nature Reserve (-32.28, 28.9); Hogsback (-32.59, 26.92); Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91); Mazeppa Bay (-32.47, 28.64); Mkambati Nature Reserve (-31.31, 29.97). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Cathedral Peak (-28.94, 29.19); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Hell's Gate (-28, 32.48), Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25), Cape Vidal (-28.16, 32.56); Kambberg Nature Reserve (-29.39, 29.67); Ngome State Forest (-27.78, 31.45); Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38)*; Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1); Richmond -29.86, 30.26); Umgeni Valley Nature Reserve (-29.47, 30.2). **Limpopo:** Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02). **Mpumalanga:** Badplaas (-25.95, 30.56); Nelspruit (-25.47, 30.96). **Western Cape:** Lebanon Forest Station (-34.14, 19.04).

Habitat (biome): FB, FoB, GB, NKB, SB, TB.

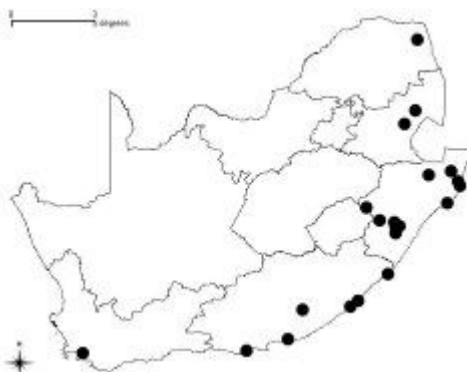
Records from protected areas: 8.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 1 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



37. FAMILY MITURGIDAE

The family Miturgidae grouped genera previous placed in other families together. Presently 3 genera are recognized and 29 species of which 17 are endemics.

- **Common names:** *Cheiracanthium* (sac spiders); *Cheiracanthium furculatum* (house sac spider); *Cheiramiona* (long-legged sac spider).
- **Life style:** wanderers (ground and plant dwellers): free-running cryptic spiders.
- **Body size:** 5-13 mm.
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** various shades of reddish brown to a dark fawn with bands, chevrons or spots on the abdomen; **carapace:** longer than wide; **eyes:** 8 in 2 rows (4:4) of which the position varies between genera; **abdomen:** ovoid; **legs:** 2 claws with claw tufts or 3 claws with claw tufts variable from weak to dense and tibiae of front legs with paired setae, Female's legs are long and sturdy while in the males it are longer and more slender.
- **Web and retreat:** **web:** absent; **retreat:** sometimes sac-like retreats in plants or under stones.
- **Habitat:** *Cheiracanthium* has a wide habitat range and is frequently encounter in agro-ecosystems and houses.
- **Behaviour:** most of them are nocturnal wanderers roaming around on plants and litter in search of prey. The members of *Cheiracanthium* are more grassland and savanna species, known as sac spiders due to the sac-like retreats they build in vegetation. Four types of silk sac-retreats can be distinguished namely resting, mating, breeding and hibernating retreats. During the time the eggs develop, the female encloses herself with the eggs to guard them. *Cheiracanthium* species play an important role in agro-ecosystems throughout the world.
- **Taxonomic notes:** two of the genera were recently revised (Lotz, 2003, 2007a & b).

• **References:**

LOTZ, L. N. 2003. A revision of the Afrotropical genus *Cheiramiona* (Araneae: Miturgidae: Eutichurinae). *Annales du Musée royal de l'Afrique Centrale* 290: 39–86.



LOTZ, L. N. 2007a. The genus *Cheiracanthium* (Araneae: Miturgidae) in the Afrotropical region. 1. Revision of known species. *Navorsinge van die Nasionale Museum Bloemfontein* 23: 1–76.

LOTZ, L.N. 2007b. The genus *Cheiracanthium* (Araneae: Miturgidae) in the Afrotropical Region. 2. Descriptions of new species. *Navorsinge van die Nasionale Museum, Bloemfontein* 23: 145–184.

•

Cheiracanthium aculeutum Simon, 1884

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Lusikisiki, Mzimhlava River Mouth (-31.37, 29.57); Presley Bay (-31.88, 29.25). **Gauteng:** Kempton Park (-26.09, 28.23); Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19); Wierda Park (-25.86, 28.14); Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36). **KwaZulu-Natal:** iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Cape Vidal (-28.16, 32.56); Durban (-29.85, 31.01); Umzinto (-30.31, 30.65). **Mpumalanga:** Avoca (-25.68, 31.17); Delmas (-26.14, 28.68); Barberton (-25.79, 31.04). **Limpopo:** Maasstroom (Farm Al-te-ver) (-22.75, 28.43).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB.

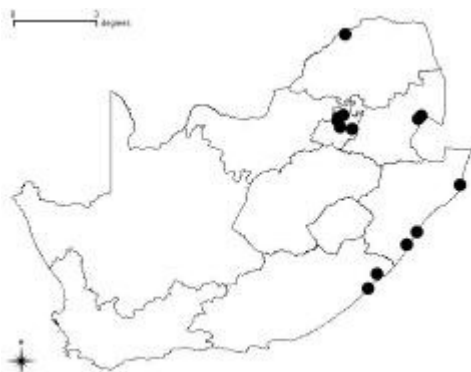
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: maize (1).

Known distribution: Ivory Coast, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan*, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiracanthium africanum Lessert, 1921

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Alicedale (-33.31, 26.08); Dunbrody (-33.47, 25.55); Eielandsvlak (-33.65, 24.42); Grahamstown (-33.30, 26.52); Horse Shoe Nature Reserve (-33.50, 26.84); Middelburg (-31.49, 24.99); Palmietfontein (-30.38, 27.47); Shamwari Game Reserve (-33.47, 26.05). **Free State:** Qwa-Qwa Nature Reserve (-28.23, 28.30); Fauresmith (Boschrand) (-29.75, 25.32); Tussen-die-Riviere Nature Reserve (-30.47, 25.19). **Gauteng:** Boksburg (-26.13, 28.15); Bronkhorstspuit (Farm Onverwacht) (-25.80, 28.74); Halfway House (-25.99, 28.13); Lanseria (-25.55, 28.72); Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19); Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ashburton (-29.68, 30.45); Estcourt (-29.00, 29.87); Empangeni (-28.72, 31.88); Hluhluwe Nature Reserve (-28.09, 32.1); Jozini (-27.42, 32.07); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Lake Sibaya (-27.35, 32.70), Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (-27.12, 32.01); Ndumo Game Reserve: Crocodile Farm (-26.88, 32.30), Fontana camp (-26.88, 26.27), Pongola (Farm Vergeval) (-27.35, 31.61); Pongola river floodplain (-26.88, 32.30); Makatini Flats (-27.25, 32.22); Nyala Game Reserve (-28.72, 31.88); Nyala Park Reserve (-28.72, 31.88); 15 km W of Pongola (-27.33, 31.45); Tembe Elephant Park: near Mahlasela hide (-26.58, 32.5), Manungu picnic site (-26.98, 32.47), W Muzi swamp road (-27.00, 32.5). **Limpopo:** Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Mosdene Nature Reserve (-24.52, 28.70); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9; 29.47); Tzaneen (-23.82, 30.16).

Cheiracanthium africanum (continued)

Mpumalanga: Belfast (-25.69, 30.04); Bergvliet Forest Station (-25.10, 30.78); Embuleni Nature Reserve (-25.93, 30.55); Groblersdal (-25.16, 29.39); Kaapmuiden (-25.54, 31.33); Komatipoort (-25.43, 31.94); Lydenburg (-25.09, 30.46); Nelspruit (-25.47, 30.96); Sabie (-25.10, 30.78); Ohrigstad (-24.74, 30.58); Verena (25.50, 29.02); Dennilton road, 10km S of Groblersdal (-25.30, 29.18). **Northern Cape:** Biesjiesfontein, Hutchinson (-31.38, 23.18); Palmietfontein near Hanover (-30.94, 24.53). **North West:** Borakalalo Game Reserve (-25.14, 27.82); Rustenburg (-25.65, 27.22); Rustenburg Nature Reserve (-25.72, 27.18). **Western Cape:** Montagu (-33.79, 20.13); Oudtshoorn (-33.59, 22.21); Montagu (-33.79, 20.13); Oudtshoorn (-33.59, 22.21); Tulbagh (-33.28, 19.14); Swellendam (-34.02, 20.42).

Habitat (biome): FB, FoB, GB, NKB, SB, SKB.

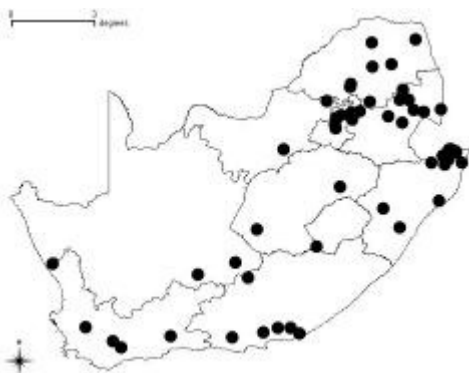
Records from protected areas: 11.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: wide throughout Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiracanthium angolensis Lotz, 2007

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04). **Mpumalanga:** Papermill near Nelspruit (-25.47, 30.96).

Habitat (biome): SB.

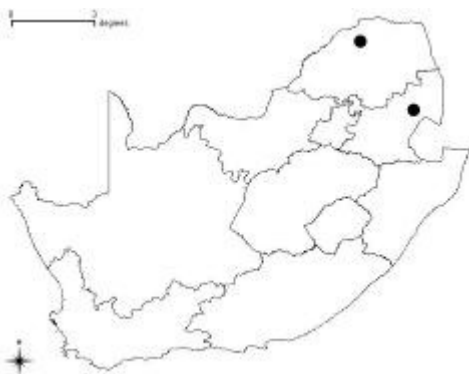
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Angola*, South Africa, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiracanthium dippenarae Lotz, 2007

Distribution in South Africa: **Gauteng:** Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36)*; Tswaing Crater (-25.42, 28.08). **Mpumalanga:** Marble Hall (-24.96, 29.29).

Habitat (biome): SB.

Records from protected areas: 2.

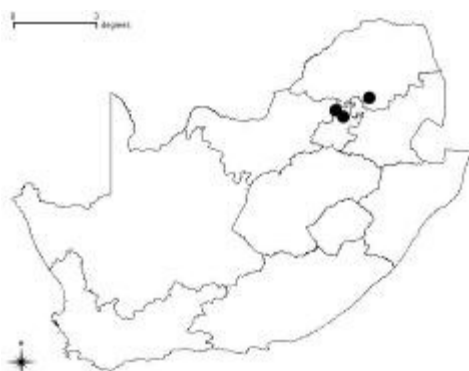
Records from agro-ecosystems: cotton (1).

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 3 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.

Suspected to be under threat: no.



Cheiracanthium furculatum Karsch, 1879

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Addo Citrus Research Station (-33.55, 25.69); Alexandria (-33.65, 26.4); Cradock (-32.16, 25.61); Grahamstown (Farm Olivenkloof) (-33.3, 26.52); Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91); Kentani (-32.50, 28.32); Klipfontein (-33.16, 25.46); Lusikisiki (-31.37, 29.57); Middelburg (-31.49, 24.99); Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43); East London (Pineapple Research Station) (-33.01, 27.9); Port St. Johns (-31.63, 29.53); Steytlerville (-33.32, 24.34). **Free State:** Bloemfontein (-29.11, 26.22); Bothaville (-27.38, 26.62); Edenville (Farm Lusthof) (-27.55, 27.66); Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve (-28.5, 26.8); Glen (-28.95, 26.33); Harrismith (-28.27, 29.13); Henneman (-27.96, 27.03); Hoopstad (-27.85, 25.93); Koppies (-27.24, 27.55); Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.8, 27.65); Parys (-26.90, 27.45); Philippolis (-30.25, 25.27); Sasolburg (-26.81, 27.83); Tussen die Riviere Nature Reserve (-30.47, 25.19); Virginia (-28.08, 26.85); Vrede (-27.43, 29.13); Wesselsbron (-27.84, 26.38). **Gauteng:** Bapsfontein (-26, 28.42); Benoni (-26.19, 28.31); Centurion (-25.85, 28.16); Crocodile River (-26.00, 27.84); Dunnottar (-26.35, 28.47); Edenvale (-26.10, 28.05); Florida (-26.18, 27.91); Centurion (Irene) (-25.87, 28.22); Johannesburg (-26.2, 28.04); Kempton Park (-26.09, 28.23); Kempton Park (Norkem Park) (-26.05, 28.22); Kemptonpark (Esther Park) (-26.1, 28.2); Melville Koppies (-26.17, 27.99); Midrand (-25.95, 28.14); Onderstepoort (-25.74, 28.19); Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19); Rietfontein (-26.74, 20.02); Rietondale Research Station (-25.73, 28.23); Sinoville (-25.67, 28.23); Wonderboom (-25.68, 28.2); Randburg (-26.07, 27.92); Randfontein (-26.17, 27.7); Roodeplaat Research Station (-25.66, 28.35); Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Durban (-29.85, 31.01); Empangeni (-28.72, 31.88); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: St Lucia (-29.29, 26.27), Hell's Gate (-28, 32.48), Lake Sibaya (-27.35, 32.70), Sodwana Bay National Park (-27.40, 32.76); Jozini (-27.42, 32.07); Ingwavuma (-27.12, 32.01); Ladysmith (-28.55, 29.76); Manderston (-29.73, 30.43); Mooirivier (-29.20, 30.00); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Pietermaritzburg (-29.60, 30.38); Pinetown (-29.81, 30.85); Pongola (Farm Vergeval) (-27.35, 31.61); Port Edward (-31.04, 30.21); Shafton (-29.23, 30.16); Shaka's Rock (-29.49, 31.24); Sydenham (-29.82, 30.98); Umgeni Valley Nature Reserve (-29.47, 30.20); Umkomaas (-30.20, 30.80); Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve (-30.27, 30.57).

Continued on next page

Cheiracanthium furculatum (continued)

Limpopo: Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Farm Elandsberg, between Warmbath/Thabazimbi (-24.73, 27.72); Gunfontein (-24, 28); Hanglip Forest (-23.04, 29.91); Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Kruger National Park (Pafuri) (-22.46, 31.3); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Maasstroom (-22.75, 28.43); Moketsi (-23.36, 30.07); Mussina (-22.33, 30.03); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Rust de Winter (-25.19, 28.63); Swadini Nature Reserve (-24.34, 30.93); Thabazimbi (-24.6, 27.38); Waterberg (-24.33, 28.33); Welgevonden Nature Reserve (-24.39, 27.78). **Mpumalanga:** Delmas (-26.14, 28.68); Dennilton (-25.3, 29.18); Glenwood (-29.87, 30.98); Hectorspruit (-25.43, 31.68); Kaapmuiden (-25.54, 31.33); Kaapsehoop (-25.56, 30.78); Komatipoort (-25.43, 31.94); Loskop Dam Nature Reserve (-25.46, 29.23); Lydenburg (-25.09, 30.46); Marble Hall (-24.96, 29.29); Middelburg (-25.76, 29.46); Nelspruit (-25.47, 30.96); Oudestad Experimental Farm (-25.20, 29.20); Verena (-25.5, 29.02). **North West:** Barberspan (-26.62, 25.58); Borakalalo Game Reserve (-25.14, 27.82); Brits (-25.62, 27.77); Swartruggens (-25.54, 26.52); Hartbeespoortdam (-25.73, 27.85); Madikwe Game Reserve (-24.77, 26.01); Pilanesberg Nature Reserve (-25.25, 27.08); Rustenburg Nature Reserve (-25.72, 27.18). **Northern Cape:** Jan Kempdorp (-27.90, 24.83); Kimberley (-28.73, 24.76); Prieska (Farm Remhoogte) (-29.52, 23.0); Upington (-28.45, 21.24). **Western Cape:** Beaufort West (-33.28, 23.22); Bellville (-33.90, 18.63); Cape Town (-33.91, 18.42); De Doorns (-33.46, 19.67); Fish Hoek (-34.15, 18.42); Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46); McGregor (-33.96, 19.84); Stellenbosch (-33.93, 18.85); Swartberg Nature Reserve (Gamkaskloof (-33.35, 21.67).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, SB, NKB, TB.

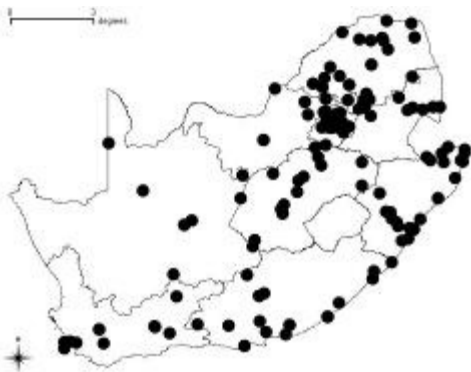
Records from protected areas: 24.

Records from agro-ecosystems: avocado (2), citrus (2), cotton (11), egg-fruit (1), grapes (2), macadamia (14), pistachio (1).

Known distribution: wide throughout Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiracanthium minshullae Lotz, 2007

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: iSimangaliso Wetland Park (St Lucia) (-28.01, 32.30); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24).

Habitat (biome): SB.

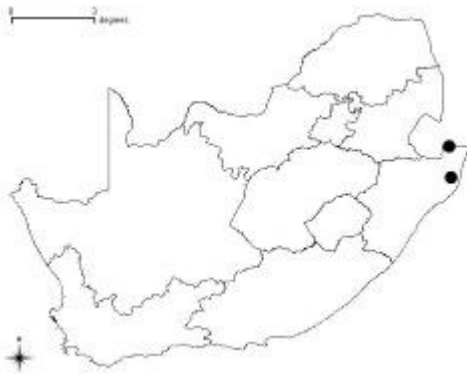
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiracanthium schenkeli Caporiacco, 1949

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Hell's Gate (-28, 32.48), False Bay Park (-27.92, 32.27), St. Lucia Wetland Park (-27.58, 32.67). *Limpopo*: Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04).

Habitat (biome): SB.

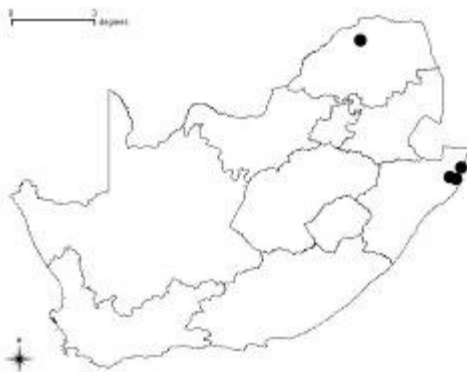
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Kenya*, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiracanthium shiluvanensis Lotz, 2007

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Shiluvane (-24.03, 30.27)*. **KwaZulu-Natal:** Jozini (-27.48, 32.08).

Habitat (biome): SB.

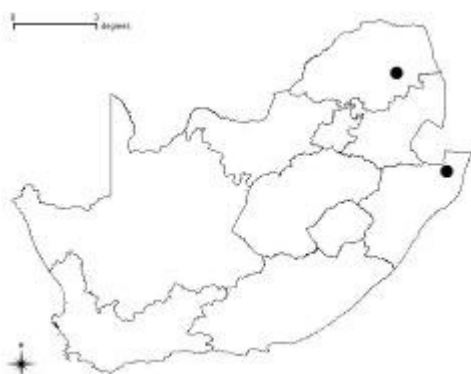
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 3 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiracanthium vansoni Lawrence, 1936

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Mtambalala (-31.32, 29.36). **Gauteng:** Pretoria/Tshwane (Rietondale Research Station) (-25.73, 28.23); Roodeplaatsdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Empangeni (-28.72, 31.88); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: False Bay Park (-27.92, 32.27), Hell's Gate (-28, 32.48), Mkuze Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25), Lake Sibaya (-27.35, 32.70), St Lucia (-29.29, 26.27); Ingwavuma (-27.12, 32.01); Ithala Nature Reserve (-27.51, 31.23); Mtambalala (-31.32, 29.36); Mtambanana (-28.6, 31.73); Pongola (-27.35, 31.61); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47); Pongola (Farm Vergeval) (-27.35, 31.61); Ndumo Game Reserve: Crocodile Farm (-26.88, 32.30), E shore of Shokwe Pan (-26.87, 32.2), Fontana camp (-26.88, 26.27), Pongola River floodplain (-26.53, 32.19), W shore of Nyamiti Pan (-26.9, 32.28); Tembe Elephant Park, near Mahlasela hide (-26.58, 32.5). **Limpopo:** Dendron (Farm Amsterdam) (-23.37, 29.32); Marble Hall (-24.96, 29.29); Mussina (-22.33, 30.03); Northam (-24.95, 27.28); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Springbok Flats (Tuinplaas) (-24.56, 28.46); Thabazimbi (Northam) (-24.6, 27.38). **Mpumalanga:** Groblersdal (-25.16, 29.39); Middelburg (-25.76, 29.46). **North West:** Buffelspoort Research Station (-25.62, 27.77); Pilanesberg Nature Reserve (-25.25, 27.08). **Northern Cape:** Prieska (Green Valley Nuts Estate) (-29.68, 22.74).

Habitat (biome): GB, NKB, SB.

Records from protected areas: 7.

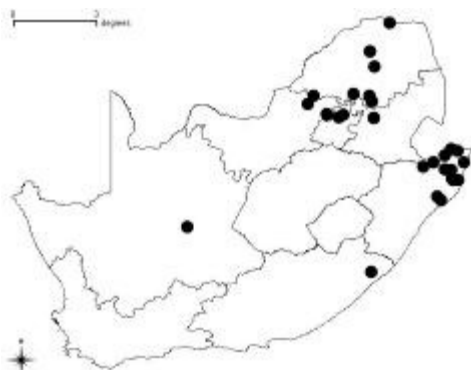
Records from agro-ecosystems: cotton (1), pistachio (1).

Known distribution: Botswana*, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 3.

Cheiracanthium vansoni (continued)



Cheiramiona akermani (Lawrence, 1942)

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Pietermaritzburg (-29.60, 30.38)*.

Habitat (biome): GB.

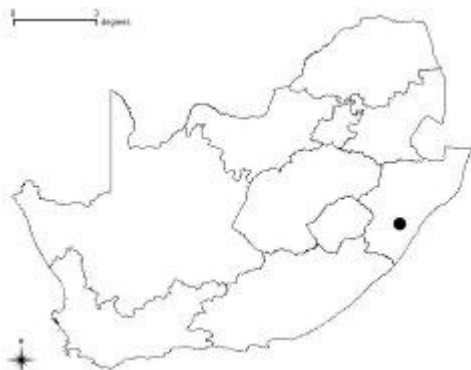
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemism*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona amarifontis Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Prentjiesberg (-31.12, 28.18). *Western Cape*: Bitterfontein (-31.03, 18.26)*; Clanwilliam (-32.16, 18.89); Anysberg Nature Reserve (-33.53, 20.76); Great Winterhoek Mts. (-33.07, 19.09); Jacobsbaai Nature Reserve (-33.15, 18.03).

Habitat (biome): GB, FB, NKB, SKB.

Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0

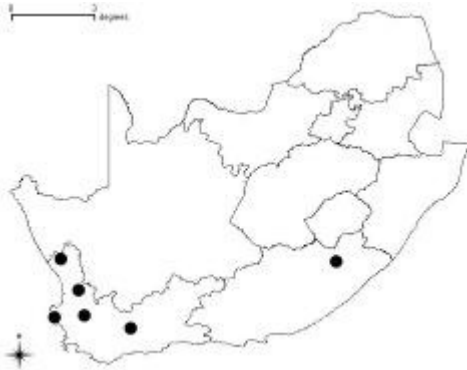
Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemism*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.

Continued on next page

Cheiramiona amarifontis (continued)



Cheiramiona ansiae Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Hogsback (-32.59, 26.92). **Western Cape:** Anysberg Nature Reserve (-33.53, 20.76); Bergvliet (-34.03, 18.63); Bontebok National Park (-34.07, 20.45); De Hoop Nature Reserve, Lekkerwater road (-34.45, 20.44); Fernkloof Nature Reserve (-34.86, 19.34); Jacobsbaai Nature Reserve (-33.15, 18.03); Houhoek Pass (-34.14, 19.04); Prince Albert (-33.22, 22.03); Swartberg Nature Reserve (-33.36, 21.69); Table Mountain National Park: Signal Hill (-33.90, 18.38), Table Mountain (-33.82, 18.48); Touws River Road, 40 km NE Ceres (-33.34, 20.04)*; Great Winterhoek Mts. (-33.07, 19.09); Cederberg Wilderness Area (-32.16, 18.89).

Habitat (biome): FB, NKB, SKB.

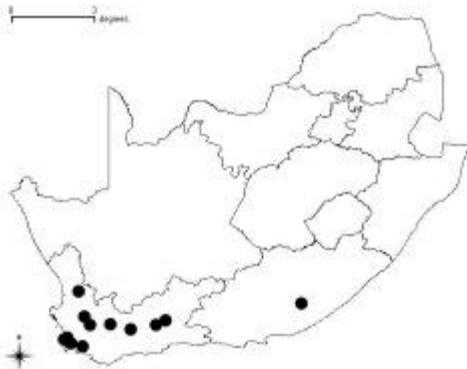
Records from protected areas: 8.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 1 [5]

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona clavigera (Simon, 1897)

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as Zululand*. **Eastern Cape:** Coffee Bay (-31.97, 29.14); Cwebe Nature Reserve, The Haven (-32.28, 28.9); Kei Mouth (-32.68, 28.37). **KwaZulu-Natal:** iSimangaliso Wetland Park (Hell's Gate) (-28.0, 32.48); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1); Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve (-30.27, 30.57). **Limpopo:** Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45). **Western Cape:** Fisherhaven (-34.36, 19.13); Simonstown (Groot Silwermyl) (-34.19, 18.42).

Habitat (biome): FB, SB, TB.

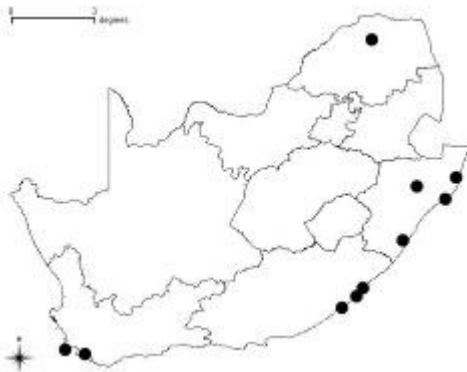
Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 1 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona collinita (Lawrence, 1938)

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Drummond (-29.73, 30.73); Durban (-29.85, 31.01); Lower Tugela, Umhlali (-29.47, 31.22); Pietermaritzburg (-29.60, 30.38)*; Pinetown (-29.81, 30.85); Greytown (-29.05, 30.60); Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve (-30.27, 30.57).

Habitat (biome): SB, GB, TB.

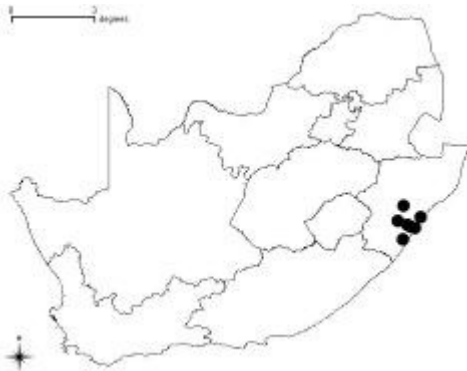
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 5; *abundance:* 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona ferrumfontis Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: **Western Cape:** Dassen Island (-33.4, 18.08); Jacobsbaai Nature Reserve (-33.15, 18.03); Yzerfontein (-33.34, 18.16)*. **Northern Cape:** Great Namaqualand (-26.00, 17.58); Kamieskroon (-30.20, 17.93); Namaqualand, Gamsberg (-29.23, 18.95).

Habitat (biome): FB, NKB, SKB.

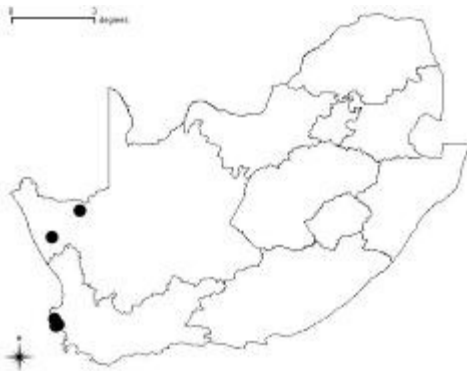
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 4; *abundance:* 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona filipes (Simon, 1898)

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as KwaZulu-Natal*. **KwaZulu-Natal:** iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Gwala Gwala forest (-28.38, 32.4), Hell's Gate (-28, 32.48), Sodwana Bay National Park (-27.4, 32.76); Ubombo, Sodwana (-27.56, 32.08); Umbilo (-29.88, 30.96); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47).

Habitat (biome): SB.

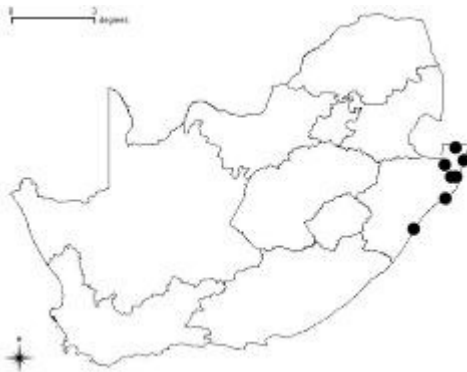
Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Mozambique, South Africa*, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 2 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona florisbadensis Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Coffee Bay (-31.97, 29.14); East London (-33.01, 27.9); Kentani (-32.50, 28.32); Peddie (-33.19, 27.12); Port Alfred (-33.58, 26.89). **Free State:** Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve (-28.5, 26.8); Florisbad Research Station (-28.77, 26.07)*. **KwaZulu-Natal:** Loteni Nature Reserve (-29.47, 29.52); Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve (-30.27, 30.57); Port Shepstone (-30.74, 30.44). **Mpumalanga:** Lydenburg (-25.09, 30.46). **Western Cape:** Cape Town (-33.91, 18.42); Claremont (-33.98, 18.47); Fernkloof Nature Reserve (-34.4205, 19.2394).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, NKB, SB.

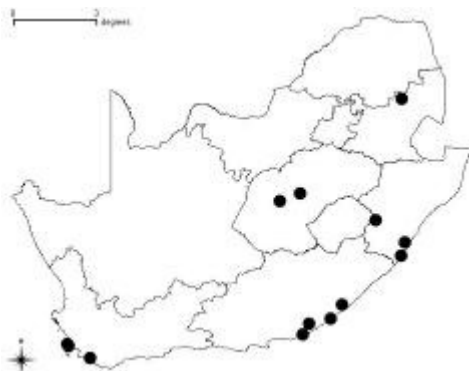
Records from protected areas: 5.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Lesotho, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 1 [3].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona fontanus Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Florisbad Research Station (-28.77, 26.07)*.

Habitat (biome): GB.

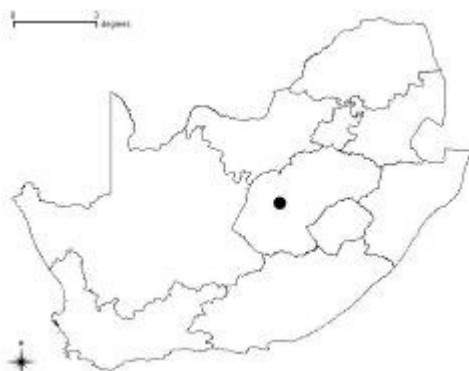
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona kentaniensis Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Coffee Bay (-31.97, 29.14); Fort Grey (-33.19, 27.12); East London (Pineapple Research Station) (-33.01, 27.9); Kentani (-32.50, 28.32)*; Cwebbe Nature Reserve, The Haven (-32.28, 28.9); Fort Grey Forest Reserve (-33.19, 27.12); Kei Mouth (-32.68, 28.37).

Habitat (biome): SB, TB.

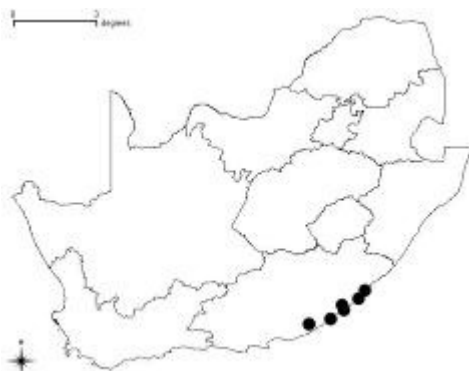
Records from protected areas: 1

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona krugerensis Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Ulster, near Fort Brown Kudu Reserve (-33.13, 26.62).

KwaZulu-Natal: iSimangaliso Wetland Park, Hell's Gate (-28, 32.48), Sodwana Bay National Park (-27.4, 32.76); Makatini flats, Sodwana Road (-27.25, 32.22); Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve (-30.71, 30.26); Mfongosi (-27.28, 32.15); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87). **Mpumalanga:** Acornhoek (-24.58, 31.10); Kaapmuiden (-25.54, 31.33); Kruger National Park (Lower Sabie Rest camp) (-25.12, 31.92)*; Nelspruit (-25.47, 30.96); Hall & Sons, 10 km NE of Nelspruit (-25.43, 31.00).

Habitat (biome): SB, TB.

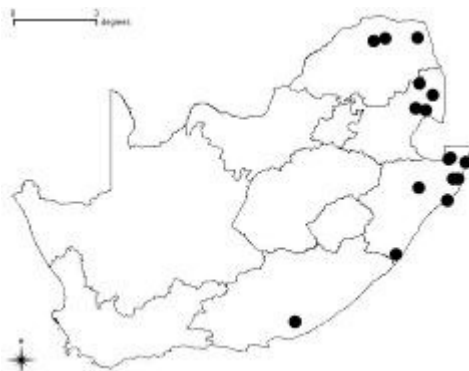
Records from protected areas: 7.

Records from agro-ecosystems: avocado (1).

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 1 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona lajuma Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Alicedale (-33.31, 26.08); Dunbrody (-33.47, 25.55). **Limpopo:** Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45)*; Entabeni Forest (-23.00, 30.23). **Western Cape:** Table Mountain National Park: Table Mountain (-33.82, 18.48), Grottos/Ravine (-33.95, 18.42).

Habitat (biome): FB, SB, TB.

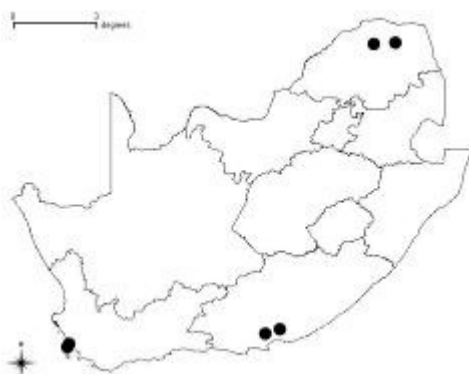
Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona langi Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Soutpan, W of Waterpoort, Zoutpansberg (-22.54, 29.37)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

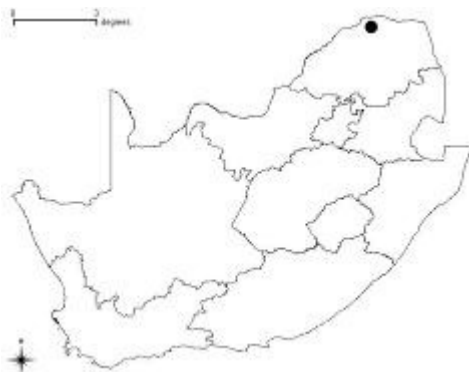
Records from protected areas: 0

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0

Known distribution: South Africa*, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona mlawula Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: KwaZulu-Natal: Bonamanzi Reserve (-28.04, 32.17); Dukuduku Forest Station (-28.37, 32.23); Hluhluwe (-28.02, 32.28); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); iSimangaliso Wetland park: Sodwana Bay National Park (-27.4, 32.76), Lake Sibaya (-27.35, 32.70); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Limpopo:** Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45).

Habitat (biome): SB.

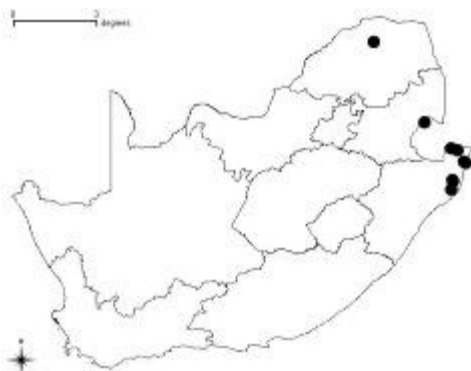
Records from protected areas: 7.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0

Known distribution: Swaziland*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 2 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona paradisus Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: Eastern Cape: Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52); Cwebe Nature Reserve (-32.28, 28.9); Grahamstown (Farm Gretna) (-33.3, 26.52); Kei River Mouth (-32.68, 28.37). **Free State:** Florisbad Research Station (-28.77, 26.07). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Bonamanzi Reserve (-28.04, 32.17); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Hell's Gate (-28, 32.48), Gwala Gwala forest (-28.38, 32.4), Eastern Shores Nature Reserve (-29.09, 32.16), Sodwana Bay National Park (-27.4, 32.76); Mfongosi (-27.28, 32.15); Hluhluwe (-28.02, 32.28); Hluhluwe Nature Reserve (-28.09, 32.1); Ngotshe, Paradise (-27.57, 31.5)*; Ndumo Game Reserve: Crocodile Farm (-26.87, 32.24), Banzi Pan (-26.87, 32.24), Shokwe Pan (-26.87, 32.2), Mahemane thicket (-26.87, 32.24), Nyamiti Pan (-26.87, 32.24); Pongola (-27.35, 31.61); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47); Mtunzini (-28.96, 31.76); Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve (-30.71, 30.26); Umlalazi Nature Reserve, 1.5 km E. Mtunzini (-28.96, 31.76). **Limpopo:** Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Makalali Nature Reserve (-24.34, 30.93); Tshulu (Venda) (-22.58, 30.81). **Mpumalanga:** Barberton, Agnes Gold Mine (-25.79, 31.04); Glenwood (-29.87, 30.98); Burgers Hall (-25.08, 31.06); Onder Sabie (-25.31, 31.02); Leydsdorp, Shiluvane (-23.98, 30.53). **Western Cape:** Plumstead Flats (-34.01, 18.46); Matjiesfontein (-33.24, 20.58); Table Mountain National Park (Signal Hill) (-33.9, 18.38).

Habitat (biome): FB, FoB, GB, SB, TB.

Records from protected areas: 14.

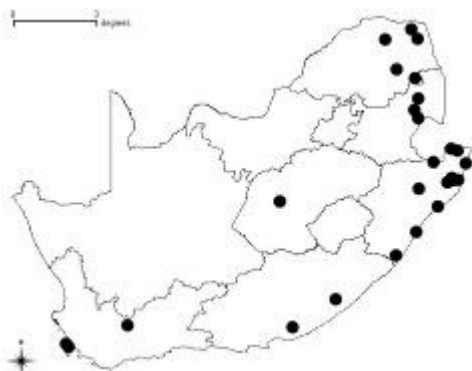
Records from agro-ecosystems: macadamia (1).

Known distribution: Mozambique, South Africa*, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 1 [3].

Taxonomic status: 3.

Cheiramiona paradisus (continued)



Cheiramiona regis Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Royal Natal National Park, Bergville (-28.73, 29.34)*.

Free State: Platberg Nature Reserve (-28.28, 29.20).

Habitat (biome): GB.

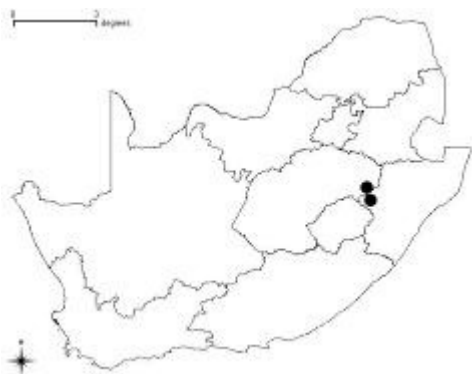
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemism*: 4; *abundance*: 3 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona silvicola (Lawrence, 1938)

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Hogsback (-32.59, 26.92); Pirie Forest (-32.72, 27.24); King William's Town (-32.88, 27.39). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ngome State Forest (-27.78, 31.45); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1); Nkandla Forest (-28.61, 31.09)*; Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve (-30.27, 30.57).

Habitat (biome): FB, SB, TB.

Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

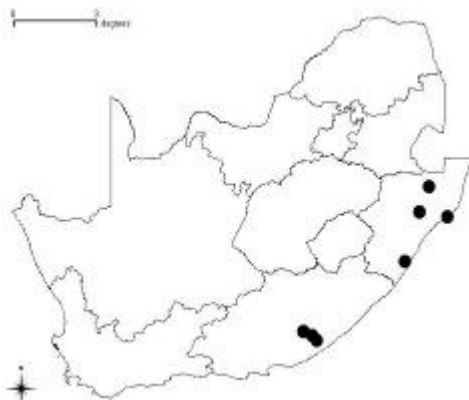
Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemism*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.

Continued on next page

Cheiramiona silvicola (continued)



Cheiramiona simplicitarsis (Simon, 1910)

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45). **Northern Cape:** Kamaggas (-29.75, 17.40)*. **Western Cape:** Anysberg Nature Reserve (-33.53, 20.76).

Habitat (biome): NKB, SB, SKB.

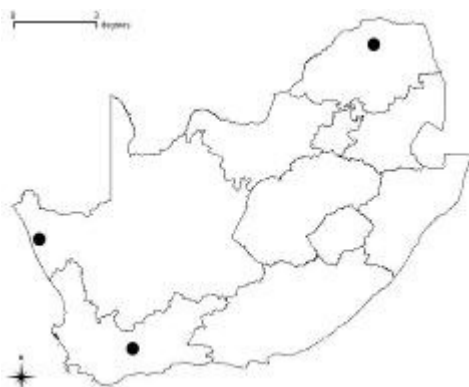
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 3 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Cheiramiona stellenboschiensis Lotz, 2002

Distribution in South Africa: **Western Cape:** Sedgefield (-34.03, 22.81); Stellenbosch (-33.93, 18.85)*.

Habitat (biome): FB, FoB.

Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

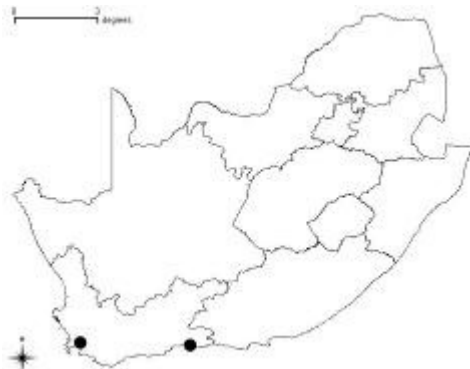
Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 5; *abundance:* 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.

Continued on next page

Cheiramiona stellenboschiensis (continued)



Parapostenus hewitti Lessert, 1923

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape:* Grahamstown (-33.30, 26.52)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

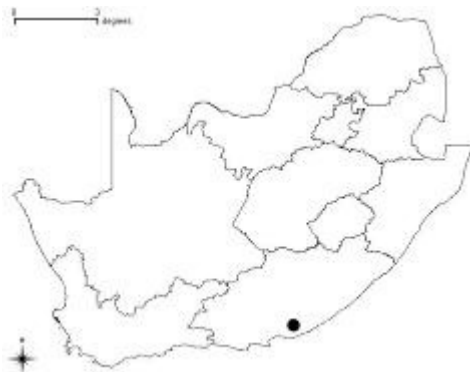
Records from protected areas: 0.

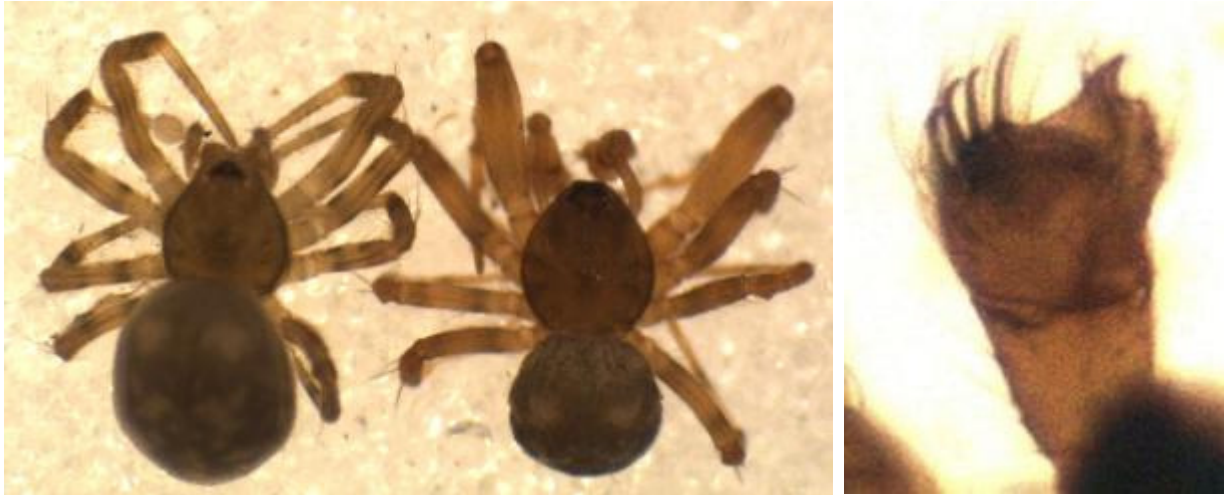
Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Lesotho, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.





The Mysmenidae, represented by 22 genera, occur throughout the world. Seven genera are known from the Afrotropical Region but only one species has so far been documented from South Africa

- **Common name:** spurred orb-weavers.
- **Life style:** kleptoparasite on web of other spiders.
- **Body size:** Very small (<3 mm).
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** varies from yellow-brown to grey, sometimes with greenish tinge, abdomen dark grey with pale markings or white spots. **carapace:** usually high, with highest point behind eyes, except in *Isela* and *Kilifina* where carapace is flattened; **sternum** truncated between coxae IV; chelicerae with tiny denticles scattered between cheliceral teeth; labium rebordered; **eyes:** eight; in two rows; anterior median eyes usually larger than other eyes; lateral eyes contiguous, situated close to anterior median eyes; **legs:** three claws; male with mating spur on metatarsi I; femur I of female with sclerotized spot ventro-subdistally; tarsi longer than or equal in length to metatarsi; tarsi IV without serrated setae; **abdomen:** soft; spherical to higher than long; usually bearing scattered, long setae; scutum sometimes present; **genitalia:** entelegyne; epigyne usually with simple posterior plate or scapus; cymbium of male palp with lobes or apophyses.
- **Behaviour:** some species are kleptoparasites on the webs of other spiders whereas others spin orb-webs in low vegetation.

- **Taxonomic notes:** very little known about this family. Undetermined specimens in collections.

- **References:**

DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. & JOCQUÉ, R. 1997. *African spiders, an identification manual*. Bio-systematics Division, ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria. Handbook 9, 392 pp.

GRISWOLD, C. E. 1985. *Isela okuncana*, a new genus and species of kleptoparasitic spider from southern Africa (Araneae: Mysmenidae). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 27: 207-217.

Isela okuncana Griswold, 1985

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Mhlopheni Nature Reserve (-28.96, 30.39)*; Ophathe Game Reserve (-28.52, 31.66); Tugela (-29.17, 31.42).

Habitat (biome): SB, TB.

Records from protected areas: 1.

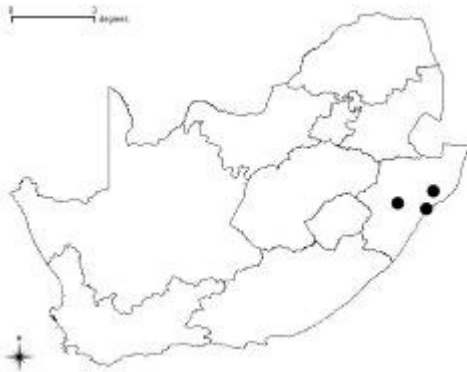
Records from agro-ecosystems: 0

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3

Suspected to be under threat: no.





The family Nemesiidae is occur worldwide. From South Africa 3 genera and 48 species are known of which 46 are endemics.

- **Common names:** nemesiidae (tube-trapdoor or wishbone spiders); *Entypesa* (tree nemesiids).
- **Life style:** wanderers (ground dwellers): live in silk-lined burrows that vary in shape, the burrows are sometimes covered with trapdoors or left open with a turret.
- **Body size:** 13-30 mm.
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** various shades of brown with variegated dark patterns; **carapace:** hairy, low, with cephalic region slightly arched with the fovea short, more or less straight or procurved; **eyes:** 8 in 2 rows about twice as wide as long situated on a well-defined eye tubercle; **chelicerae:** directed to the front, without a rastellum or when present consisting of only weak spines on a low mound, fangs long; **abdomen:** oval and hairy; **legs:** formula 4123, tarsi with scopulae and tibiae of male with a spur on a low mound.
- **Web and retreat:** **web:** absent; **retreat:** live in burrows or chambers lined with silk, with or without trapdoors.
- **Habitat:** they have a very wide habitat range and have been recorded from forest, grassland, savanna, Nama-Karoo and Succulent Karoo.
- **Behaviour:** the burrows vary in shape from a single deep burrow to an Y-shaped burrow or burrows with side chambers and tunnels. The entrances are usually without trap-doors or sometimes decorated only with grass turrets or closed with debris. The burrows are sometimes made on the side of rocks or stones or are found in loose webbing. *Entypesa* species have been collected from under the bark of trees in transparent webbing. *Hermacha* makes burrows similar to the Ctenizidae but without any lids. The burrow goes straight down and the rim is made flush with the soil. *Lepthercus* has been collected from silk burrows running on the underside of rocks. *Pionothele* and *Spiroctenus* use a variety of burrow retreats to live in. It varies from a single burrow to burrows with side chambers and tunnels. The opening could be closed by a trapdoor or left open with or without a turret.
- **Taxonomic notes:** family in need of a revision.
- **References:**
DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A. S. 2002. *Baboon and Trapdoor spiders of Southern Africa: an identification manual*. Plant Protection Research Institute Handbook series no. 13, Agricultural Research Council, Pretoria. 130 pp.

Entypesa schoutedeni Benoit, 1965

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as Soutpansberg*. **Gauteng:** Pretoria/Tshwane (Willow Quarries) (-25.81, 28.37). **Limpopo:** Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45). **Mpumalanga:** Warburton (-26.2, 30.51).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB.

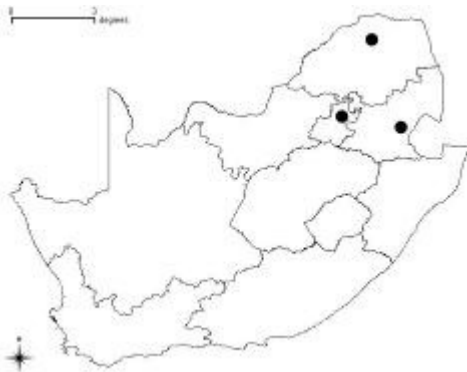
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1



Hermacha bicolor (Pocock, 1897)

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Durban (-29.85, 31.01)*; Durban (Stella Bush) (-29.85, 31.01); Howick (-29.47, 30.2); Lower Umkomaas River (-30.18, 30.8); Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38); Port Shepstone (-30.74, 30.44); Sani Pass: 900m alt. (-30.2, 30.4), 1200m alt. (-30.19, 30.24), 1500m alt. (-29.66, 29.46), 1800m alt. (-29.68, 29.51); Sani Umbilo (-29.88, 30.96).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB.

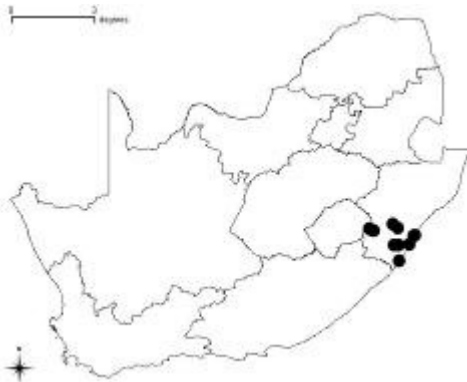
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 1



Hermacha brevicauda Purcell, 1903

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Table Mountain National Park, Foot of Devil's Peak (-33.91, 18.42)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

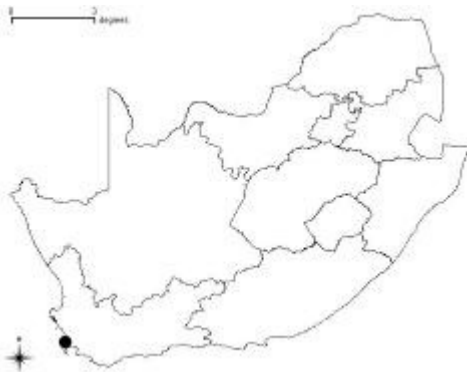
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha capensis (Ausserer, 1871)

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as Cape*.

Habitat (biome): FB?

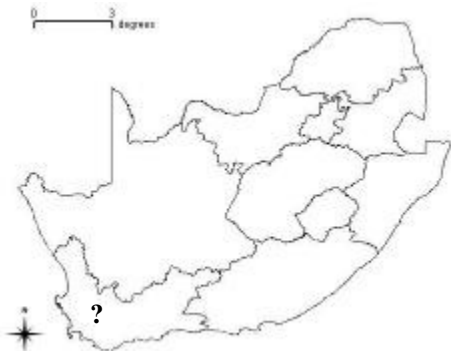
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha crudeni Hewitt, 1913

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape:* Alicedale (-33.31, 26.08)*; Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43); Silaka Nature Reserve (-31.62, 29.45).

Habitat (biome): NKB, TB.

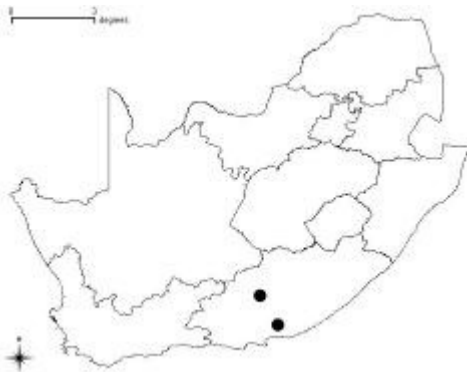
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 5; *abundance:* 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha curvipes Purcell, 1902

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape:* Table Mountain National Park: Skeleton Ravine (-33.91, 18.42), Platteklip Ravine (-33.95, 18.42), Wynberg Caves (-34.05, 18.45); Simonstown (mountainside) (-34.19, 18.42)*; St James (-34.11, 18.46).

Habitat (biome): FB.

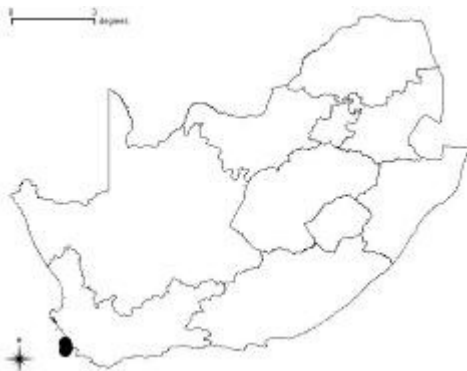
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 5; *abundance:* 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha evanescens Purcell, 1903

Distribution in South Africa: **Northern Cape:** Eierfontein (-31.06, 24.4); Hanover (-30.94, 24.53); Poortjesfontein (-30.97, 24.45)*; Vlagkop (-31.07, 24.45).

Habitat (biome): NKB.

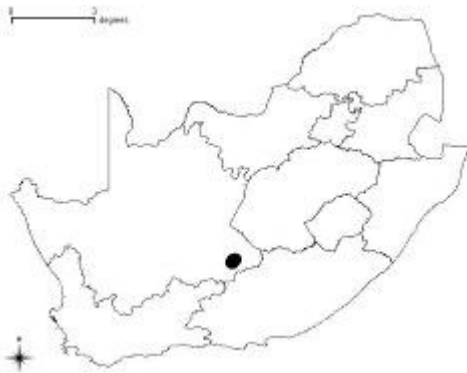
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha fulva Tucker, 1917

Distribution in South Africa: **Western Cape:** Caledon (-34.24, 19.43)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

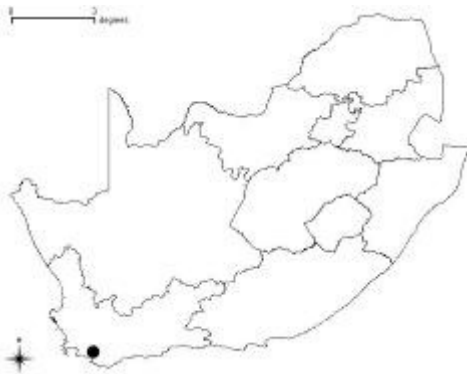
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha grahami (Hewitt, 1915)

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

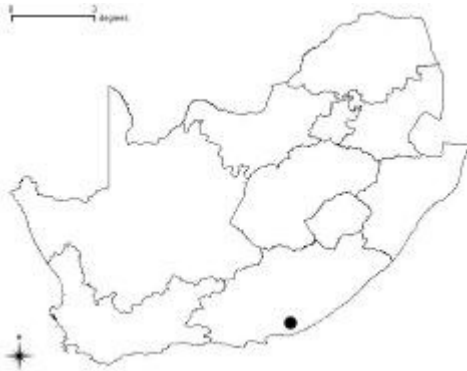
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha lanata Purcell, 1902

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Clanwilliam (Bokkeveld, E of Pakhuisberg) (-32.16, 18.89)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

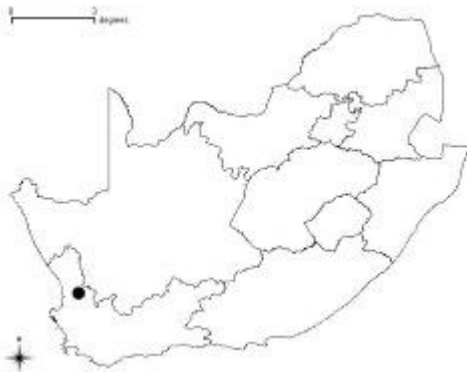
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha mazoena Hewitt, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: **Gauteng:** Pretoria National Botanical Garden (-25.74, 28.19). **Limpopo:** Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB.

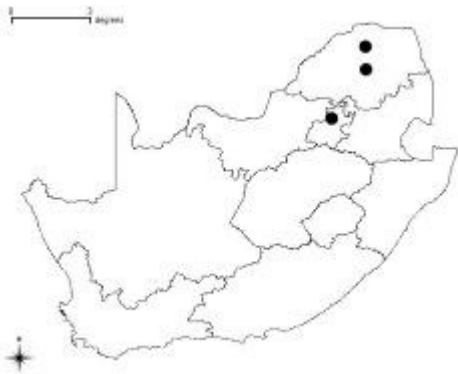
Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa, Zimbabwe*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha nigra Tucker, 1917

Distribution in South Africa: **Western Cape:** Bergvliet Flats (-34.03, 18.63)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

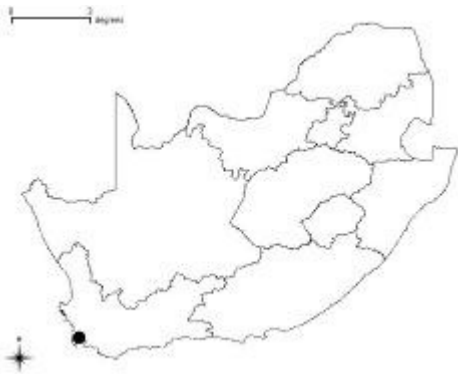
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha nigrispinosa Tucker, 1917

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Great Winterhoek Mt. (-33.07, 19.09); Tulbagh, Sneeuwgat Valley (-33.28, 19.14)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

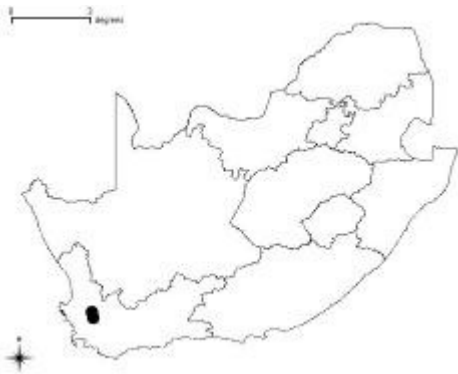
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha nigromarginata Strand, 1907

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as Cape*.

Habitat (biome): FB?

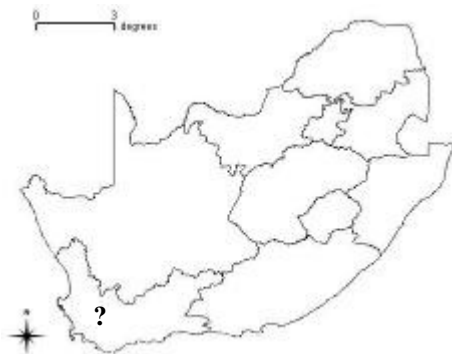
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha purcelli (Simon, 1903) = **vulgaris**

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Cape Peninsula, Bergvliet Flats (-34.03, 18.63)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

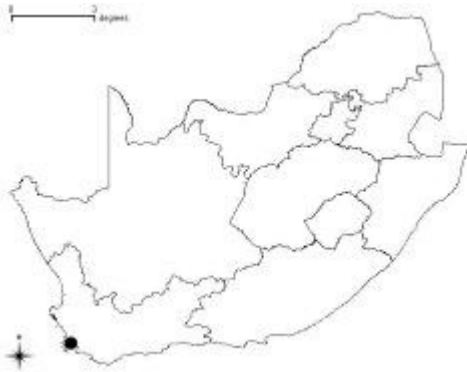
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hermacha sericea Purcell, 1902

Distribution in South Africa: *Northern Cape*: Calvinia (-31.46, 19.77); Koiingnaas (-30.19, 17.29).

***Western Cape*:** Van Rhynsdorp (-31.6, 18.75)*.

Habitat (biome): NKB, SKB.

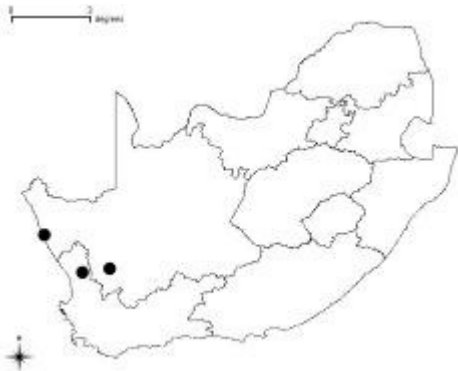
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 3 [7].

Taxonomic status: 1



Hermacha tuckeri Raven, 1985

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape:* Ashton (-33.83, 20.06)*; Robertson (-33.8, 19.87).

Habitat (biome): FB.

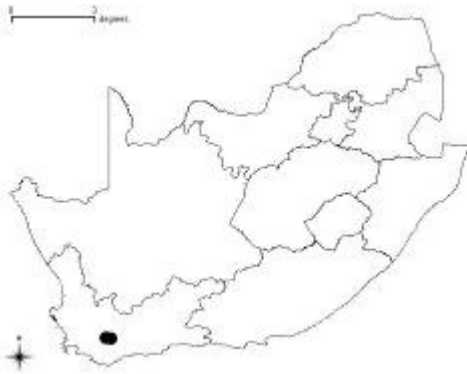
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity: 5; abundance: 3 [8].*

Taxonomic status: 1.



Lepthercus dregei Purcell, 1902

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape:* Alexandria, Doornnek in the Zuurbergen (-33.65, 26.4)*; Steytlerville (-33.32, 24.34).

Habitat (biome): FB, TB.

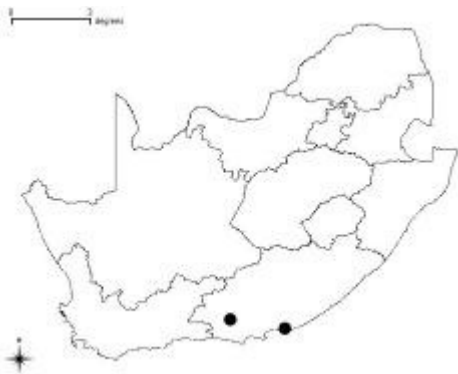
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity: 5; abundance: 3 [8].*

Taxonomic status: 1.



Lepthercus rattrayi Hewitt, 1917

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Cwebbe Nature Reserve (-32.28, 28.9); East London (-33.01, 27.9)*. Mazeppa Bay (-32.47, 28.64). **Western Cape:** De Hoop Nature Reserve (-34.45, 20.44); De Hoop Nature Reserve (De Hoop Vlei), S shore (-33.25, 20.65).

Habitat (biome): FB, SB, TB.

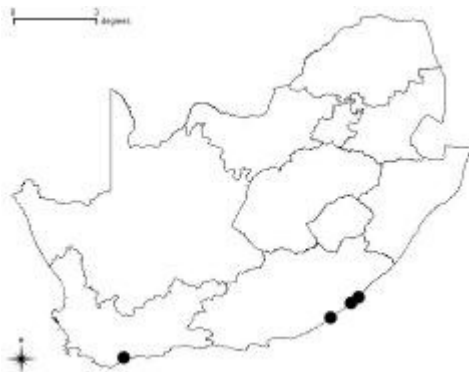
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Pionothele straminea Purcell, 1902

Distribution in South Africa: **Western Cape:** Hottentots Holland Mts (-34.07, 18.56); Rondegat, 5 miles S of Clanwilliam (-32.16, 18.89)*; St. Helena Bay, Stompneus (-32.77, 18.03).

Habitat (biome): FB, SKB, TB.

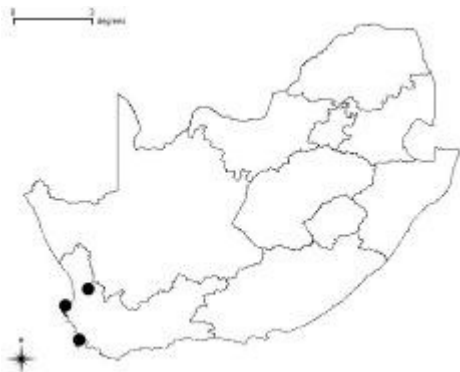
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus armatus Hewitt, 1913

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: West bank of Kowie River, 4.5 km from Port Alfred (-33.58, 26.89)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

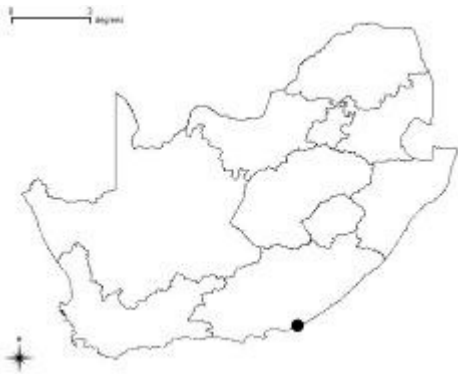
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus broomi Tucker, 1917

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Stellenbosch (-33.93, 18.85)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

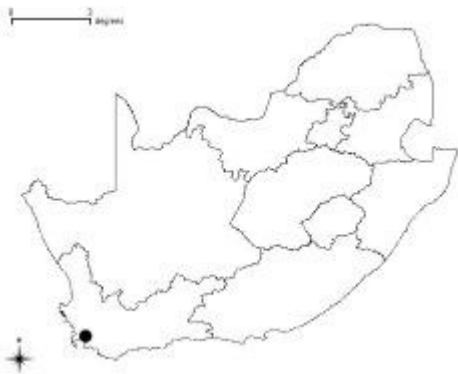
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus cambierae (Purcell, 1902)

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Caledon, Houwhoek (-34.24, 19.43)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

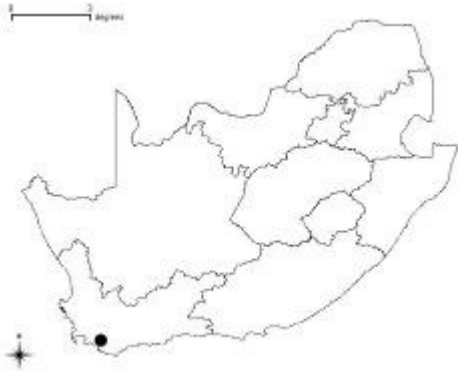
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus coeruleus Lawrence, 1952

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

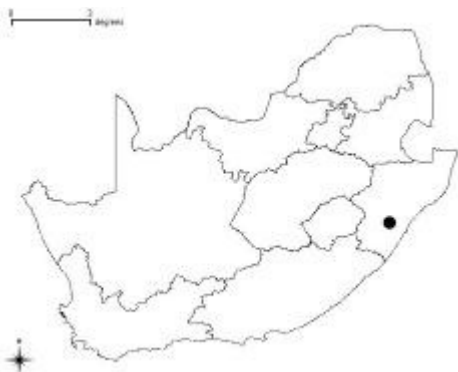
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus collinus (Pocock, 1900)

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Table Mountain National Park (Table Mountain) (-33.91, 18.42)*; Tulbagh (-33.28, 19.14).

Habitat (biome): FB.

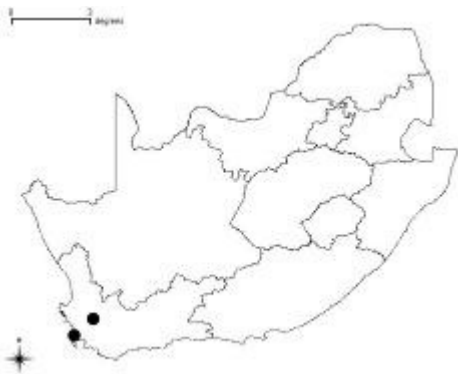
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus curvipes Hewitt, 1919

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Utrecht, Klipspruit (-27.66, 30.31)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

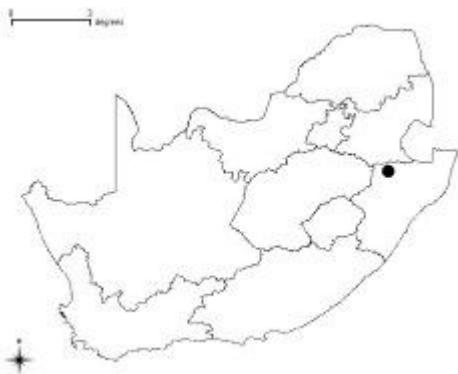
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus exilis Lawrence, 1938

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal* : Port Edward (-31.04, 30.21)*.

Habitat (biome): GB.

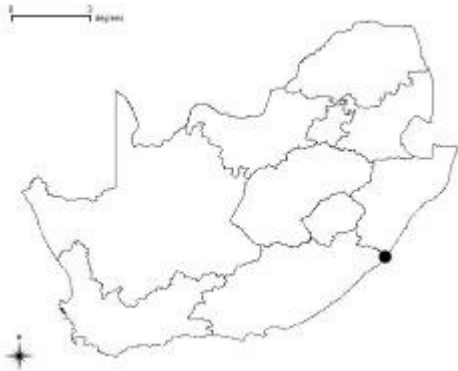
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus flavopunctatus (Purcell, 1903)

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Hogsback (Amatola Mountain Range) (-32.59, 26.92)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

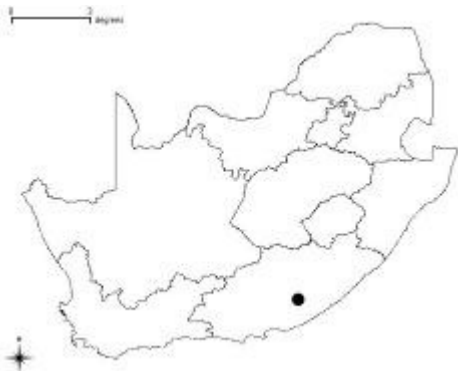
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus fossorius (Pocock, 1900)

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Port Elizabeth (-33.95, 25.61)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

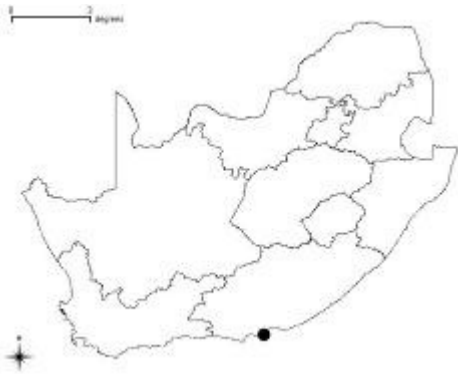
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus fuliginosus (Pocock, 1902)

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Brakkloof (-33.53, 26.50)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

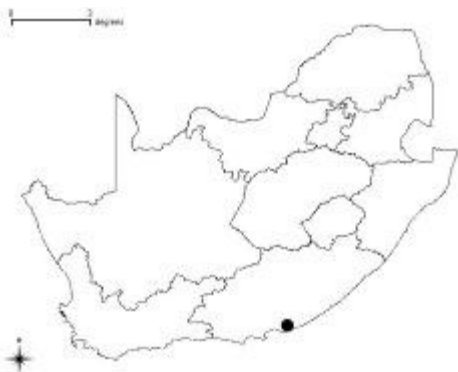
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus gooldi (Purcell, 1903)

Distribution in South Africa: **Western Cape:** Malmesbury (-33.46, 18.74); Stompneus (-32.77, 26.53); St Helena Bay (-32.77, 18.03)*; St James (-34.11, 18.46).

Habitat (biome): FB, TB.

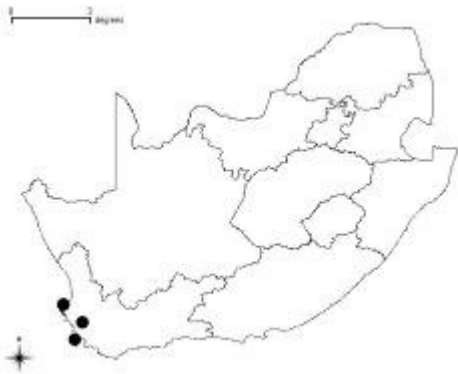
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus inermis (Purcell, 1903)

Distribution in South Africa: **Northern Cape:** Nieuwoudtville (-31.37, 19.11); Oorlogskloof Nature Reserve (-31.46, 19.77). **Western Cape:** Clanwilliam (Pakhuisberg) (-32.16, 18.89)*.

Habitat (biome): FB, SKB.

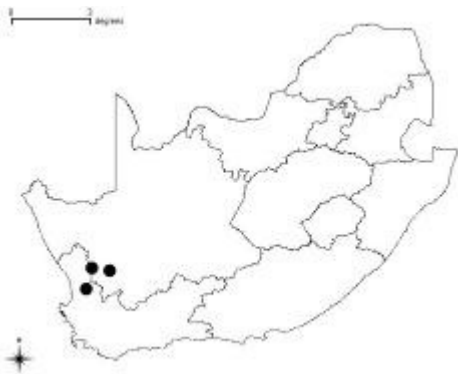
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4.; *abundance*: 3 [7].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus latus Purcell, 1904

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape:* Wellington (-33.65, 19)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

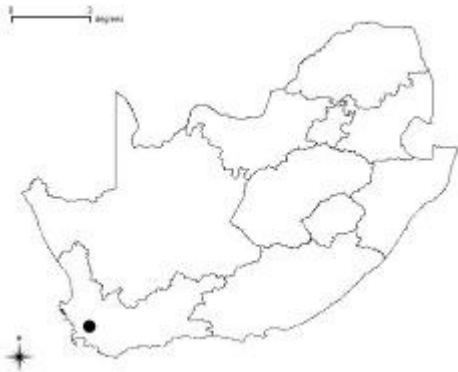
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus lightfooti (Purcell, 1902)

Distribution in South Africa: *Northern Cape:* Brandvlei (-30.46, 20.48). *Western Cape:* Table Mountain National Park (Signal Hill) (-33.91, 18.42)*; Worcester (-33.64, 19.47).

Habitat (biome): FB, NKB.

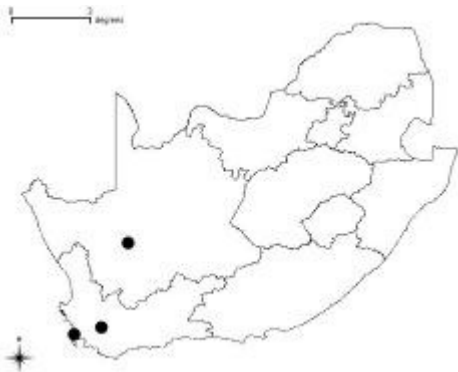
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 4; *abundance:* 3 [7].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus lignicolus Lawrence, 1937

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Hluhluwe Nature Reserve (-28.09, 32.1)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

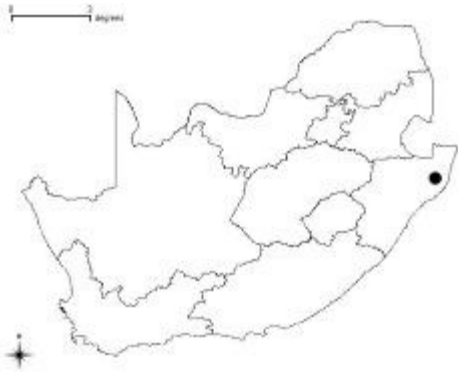
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus londinensis Hewitt, 1919

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: East London (-33.01, 27.9)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

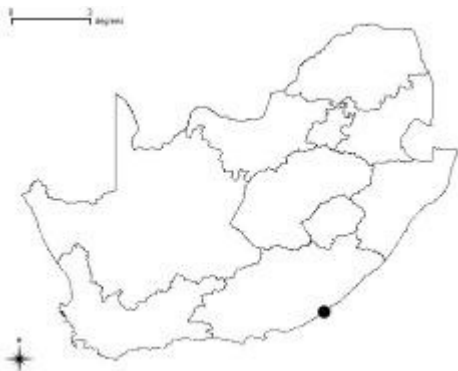
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus marleyi Hewitt, 1919

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Eshowe (-28.89, 31.47)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

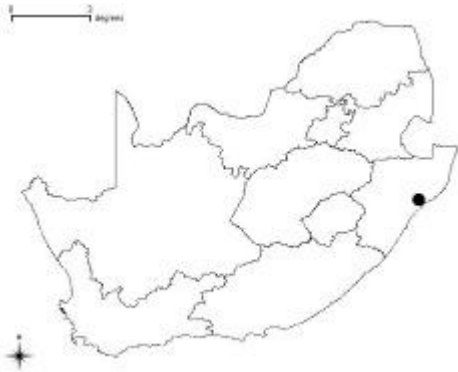
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus minor (Hewitt, 1913)

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Alicedale (-33.31, 26.08)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

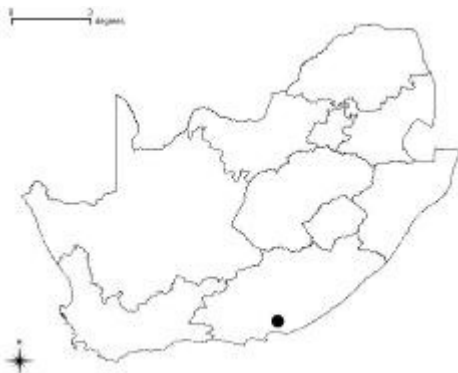
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus pallidipes Purcell, 1904

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape:* Worcester, Touws River Station (-33.64, 19.47)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

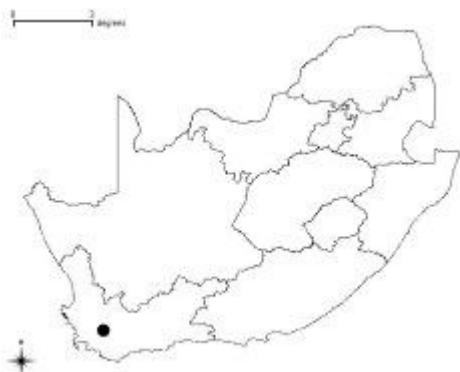
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus pardaliana (Simon, 1903)

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as South Africa*

Habitat (biome): ?

Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Spiroctenus pectiniger (Simon, 1903)

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Matjiesfontein (-33.24, 20.58)*.

Habitat (biome): NKB.

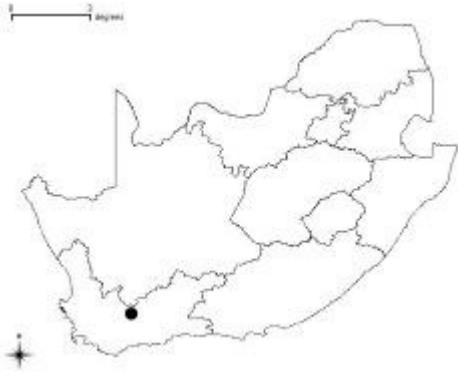
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus pilosus Tucker, 1917

Distribution in South Africa: *Free State*: Smithfield (-30.21, 26.53)*.

Habitat (biome): NKB.

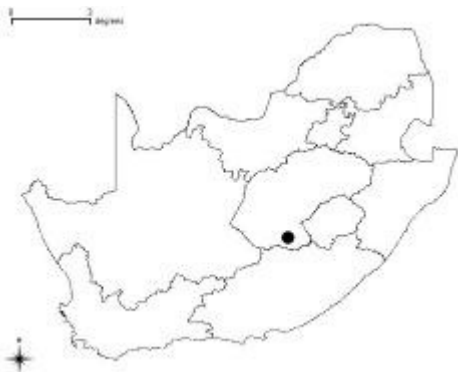
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus punctatus Hewitt, 1916

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as Zululand (-28.33, 31.08)*. **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ngome State Forest (-27.78, 31.45).

Habitat (biome): FoB, SB?

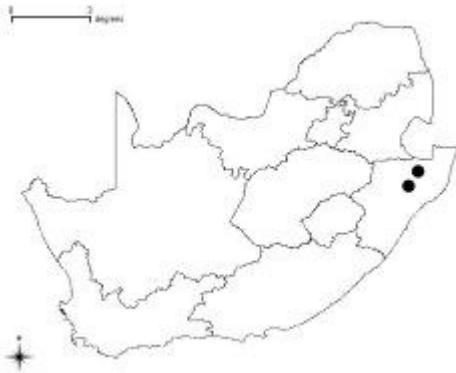
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity: 5; abundance: 3* [8].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus purcelli Tucker, 1917

Distribution in South Africa: **Western Cape:** Simonstown (-34.19, 18.42)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

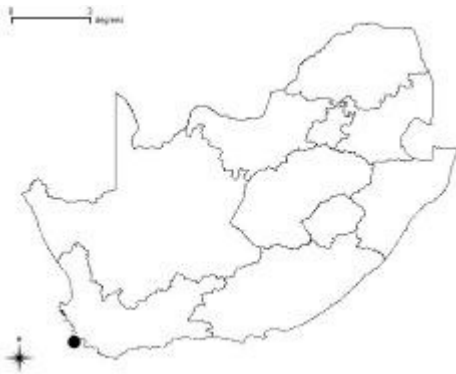
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity: 6; abundance: 3* [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus sagittarius (Purcell, 1902)

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape:* Worcester, Brandvlei (-33.64, 19.47)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

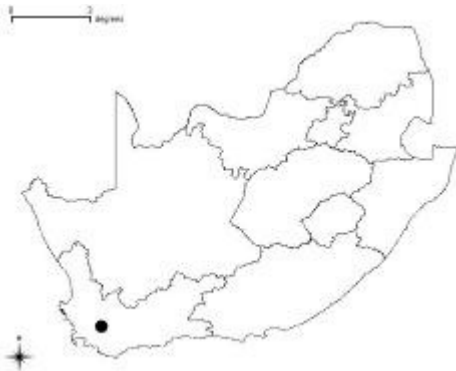
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus schreineri (Purcell, 1903)

Distribution in South Africa: *Northern Cape:* Hanover (-30.94, 24.53); Poortjiesfontein (-30.97, 24.45); Vlagkop (-31.07, 24.45)*. *Western Cape:* Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46).

Habitat (biome): NKB.

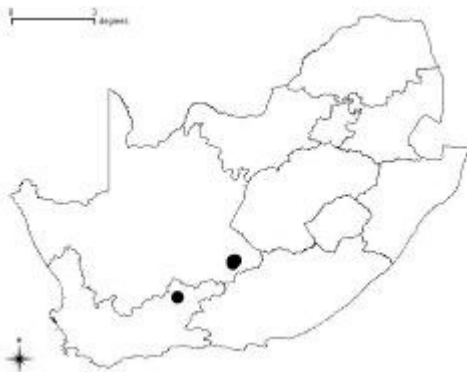
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 4; *abundance:* 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus tricalcaratus (Purcell, 1903)

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: St. Helena Bay: Steenberg's Cove (-34.-8, 18.37), Stompneus (-32.77, 18.03)*; Soldaten Post (-32.78, 18.03)*; Malmesbury (-33.46, 18.74).

Habitat (biome): FB.

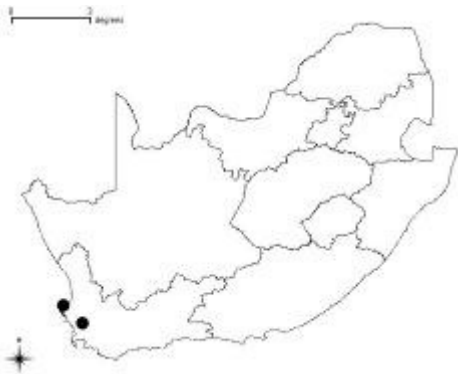
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spiroctenus validus (Purcell, 1902)

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Ashton, Bonnie Vale farm near Bushman's Drift on Breede Rivier (-33.83, 20.06)*; Swellendam (-34.02, 20.42).

Habitat (biome): FB.

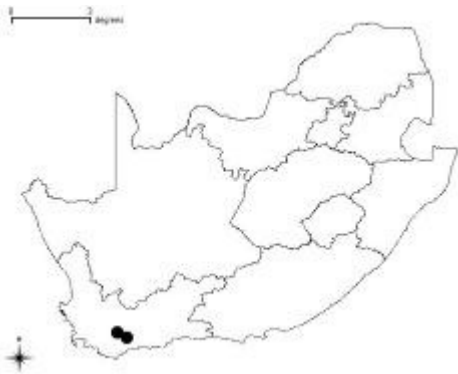
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 1.





The family Nephilidae occurs worldwide throughout the warmer tropical regions. From South Africa 3 genera represented by 6 species are known, none of them endemic.

- **Common names:** *Clitaetra* (bark orb-web spider); *Nephila* (golden orb-web spiders); *Nephila senegalensis* (banded-legged nephila); *Nephila pilipes* (black-legged nephila); *Nephila inaurata madagascariensis* (red-legged nephila); *Nephilengys* (hermit spider).
- **Life style:** web dwellers (orb-web): large webs made between vegetation.
- **Body size:** 30-40 mm (males very much smaller, sexual dimorphism).
- **Diagnostic characters: colour:** each species is recognizable by its colour pattern, which is bright and vary from yellow with blue or black markings or cream yellow with legs banded or with a red hue; **carapace:** longer than wide; **eyes:** 8 in 2 evenly spaced rows; **abdomen:** large, elongate and cylindrical; **legs:** legs long and slender, two species (*Nephila pilipes* and *N. madagascariensis*) with conspicuous tufts of setae on femora and tibiae of legs I, II and III.
- **Web and retreat: web:** large complete orb-webs in adults *Nephila* females the top part of web is reduced; **retreat:** absent in *Nephila* but *Nephilengys* makes a funnel-shaped retreat to one side of web.
- **Habitat:** They are more common in the warmer humid regions and are found in the grassland, savanna, open forest and frequently encountered in gardens.
- **Behaviour:** *Nephila* species build large (1-1,5m) orb-webs. The viscid spiral of the web is yellowish and the radii are pulled out of their direct course to give it a notched appearance. The supporting lines are very strong and some resistance is felt when one wanders into them. The spiders make use of the same web over a long period of time, replacing only the viscid lines. In the older spiders the web is only half a circle while in the young ones the orb is more complete. *Nephilengys cruentata* spins a white, orb-like web with a funnel retreat near the top. The web is frequently made on the outside of the houses under the overhang of roofs. *Clitaetra* makes a flat orb-web constructed close to the bark of trees. Nothing is known about the *Diphya* sp.
- **Taxonomic notes:** the family has recently been revised by Kuntner.
- **References:**
KUNTNER, M. A. 2007. A monograph of *Nephilengys*, the pantropical 'hermit spider' (Araneae, Nephilinae). *Systematic Entomology* 32: 95–135.
KUNTNER, M., HADDAD, C.R., ALJANCIC, G. & BLEJEC, A. 2008. Ecology and web allometry of the arboricolous nephilid orb-weaving spider *Clitaetra irenae* in Maputaland. *Journal of Arachnology* 36: 583–594.
KUNTNER, M. & CODDINGTON, J.A. 2009. Discovery of the largest orbweaving spider species: the evolution of gigantism in *Nephila*. *PLoS ONE* 4: e7516. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0007516.
KUNTNER, M., J. A. CODDINGTON & J. M. SCHNEIDER. 2009. Intersexual arms race? Genital coevolution in nephilid spiders (Araneae, Nephilidae). *Evolution* 63: 1451-1463.

Clitaetra irenae Kuntner, 2006

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Fanie's Gate (-28.1, 32.45)*, Fanies Camp (-27.58, 32.67), Sodwana Bay National Park, Mgoboseleni Trial (-27.4, 32.76); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Phinda Game Reserve (Ntabankosi Mountains) (-27.72, 32.38); Tembe Elephant Park (Ngobozana sand forest) (-26.94, 32.47).

Habitat (biome): SB.

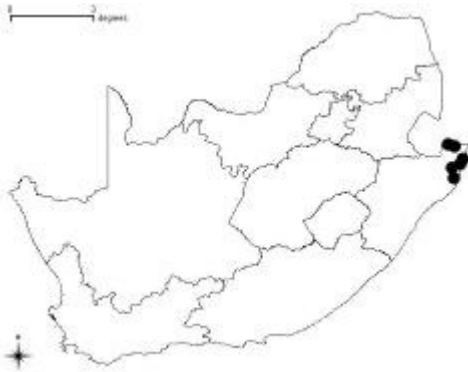
Records from protected areas: 6.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Malawi, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Nephila fenestrata Thorell, 1859

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Bathurst (-33.5, 26.84); Baviaanskloof Nature Reserve (-33.76, 24.81); Brakkloof (-33.53, 26.5); Fort Beaufort (-32.78, 26.62); Grahamstown (Tea Fountain) (-33.3, 26.52); Hogsback (-32.59, 26.92); Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91); Keurkloof, Farm Ferndale (Baviaanskloof) (-33.68, 24.83); King William's Town (-32.88, 27.39); Kirkwood (-33.39, 25.43); Kwandwe Private Game Reserve (-33.09, 26.57); Middelburg (-31.49, 24.99); Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43); East London (Pineapple Research Station) (-33.01, 27.9); Port Elizabeth (-33.95, 25.61); Queenstown (Farm Rookwood) (-32.08, 26.59); Wilgerskloof Farm, Bamboesberg, Sterkstroom (-31.6, 26.37). **Free State:** Deneysville (-26.87, 28.09); Drakensberg Mountain Range (-24.62, 30.88); Edenville (Farm Lusthof) (-27.55, 27.66); Hoopstad (-27.85, 25.93); Kestell (-28.35, 28.72); Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.8, 27.65); Vrede (-27.43, 29.13). **Gauteng:** Centurion (-25.85, 28.16); Hekpoort (-25.9, 27.61); Kemptonpark (Esther Park) (-26.1, 28.2); Krugersdorp/Mogale (-26.09, 27.78); Magaliesburg (-25.99, 27.54); Onderstepoort (-25.74, 28.19); Pretoria National Botanical Garden (-25.74, 28.19); Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19); Pyramid (-25.35, 28.37); Roodeplaatsdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36); Roodeplaats Research Station (-25.66, 28.35); Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve (-27.59, 27.53); Wagon Drift (-33.52, 24.54). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Creighton (-30.03, 29.83); Durban (-29.85, 31.01); Estcourt (-29, 29.87); Giant's Cup Wilderness Res., Farm Goschen (-29.97, 29.46); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Hell's Gate (-28, 32.48), Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25), Lake Sibaya (-27.35, 32.7), Sodwana Bay National Park (-27.4, 32.76); Loteni Nature Reserve (-29.47, 29.52); Nkandla Forest (-28.61, 31.09); Pongola (-27.35, 31.61); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47); Umgeni Valley Nature Reserve (-29.47, 30.2). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Bosbokrand Nature Reserve (-24.84, 31.05); Entabeni Nature Reserve (-22.99, 30.26); Kampersrus (-24.48, 30.83); Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Kruger National Park (Pafuri) (-22.46, 31.3); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Lekgalameetsi Nature Reserve (-23.82, 30.16); Levubu (-23.08, 30.28); Leydsdorp (-23.98, 30.53); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Louis Trichardt (-23.04, 29.91); Nylsvley Nature Reserve

Continued on next page

Nephila fenestrata (continued)

(-24.65, 28.67); Ratombo Forest (-23.06, 30.17); Roodewal Forest (-23.02, 30.03); Soutpansberg (-31.04, 20.04); Tshulu (Venda) (-22.58, 30.81); Vivo (-23.04, 29.27); Warmbath Dam (-24.87, 28.26); Warmbaths/Bela-Bela (-24.88, 28.29); Waterpoort (-22.54, 29.37); Wolkberg Nature Reserve (-23.94, 29.95). **Mpumalanga:** Burgersfort (-24.68, 30.31); Loskop Dam Nature Reserve (-25.46, 29.23); Lydenburg (-25.09, 30.46); Middelburg (-25.76, 29.46); Nelspruit (-25.47, 30.96); Ohrigstad (-24.74, 30.58); Sabie (-25.1, 30.78); Volksrust (-27.36, 29.88); Wakkerstroom (-27.33, 30.14); Waterval Boven (-25.63, 30.32). **North West:** Barberspan (-26.62, 25.58); Hartbeespoortdam (-25.73, 27.85); Kroondal (-25.75, 27.32); Magaliesberg (-20.97, 31.65); Potchefstroom (-26.7, 27.09); Rustenburg (-25.65, 27.22); Skeerpoort (-25.81, 27.75); Zeerust (-25.53, 26.08). **Western Cape:** Albertinia (-34.2, 21.59); Bergvliet (-34.03, 18.63); Betty's Bay (-34.34, 18.94); Caledon (-34.24, 19.43); Constantia (-34.01, 18.44); De Hoop Nature Reserve (-34.45, 20.44); Fransmanshoek Conservancy (-34.3, 21.92); Gouritsmond (-34.34, 21.87); Heidelberg (-34.08, 20.95); Hermanus (-34.4, 19.25); Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden (-33.99, 18.43); Noordhoek (-34.1, 18.37); Onrus (-34.41, 19.19).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, NKB, SB, SKB, TB.

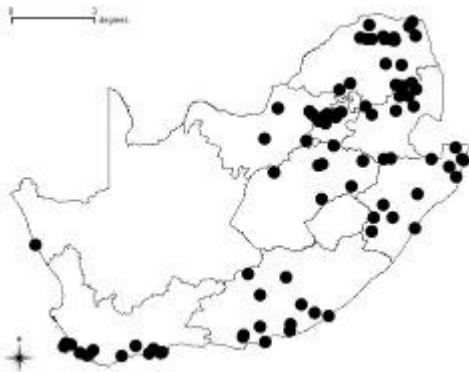
Records from protected areas: 27.

Records from agro-ecosystems: citrus (2).

Known distribution: South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Nephila inaurata madagascariensis (Vinson, 1863)

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Baviaanskloof Nature Reserve (-33.76, 24.81); Port Elizabeth (-33.95, 25.61). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Durban (-29.85, 31.01); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Cape Vidal (-28.16, 32.56); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (-26.93, 32.87); Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25); Sodwana Bay National Park (-27.4, 32.76); (-28.3, 31.76); Melmoth (-28.57, 31.39); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38); Pongola (Farm Vergeval) (-27.35, 31.61); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1); Umfolozi Nature Reserve (-28.3, 31.76). **Mpumalanga:** Komatipoort, Farm Sommerreg (17 km SE) (-25.53, 31.82); Lydenburg (-25.09, 30.46). **Northern Cape:** Hotazel (-27.22, 22.96) (*id doubtful*)

Habitat (biome): FB, SB, TB.

Records from protected areas: 6.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

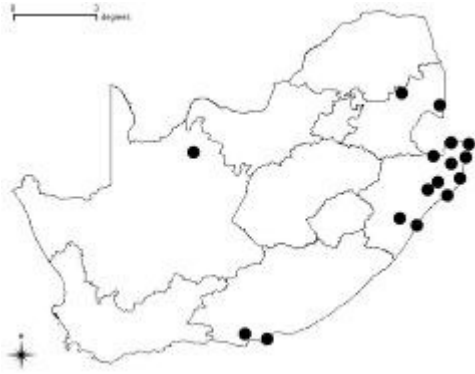
Known distribution: South Africa to Seychelles.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 3.

Continued on next page

Nephila inaurata madagascariensis (continued)



Nephila komaci Kuntner & Coddington, 2009

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Sodwana Bay (-27.56, 32.08); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47).

Habitat (biome): SB.

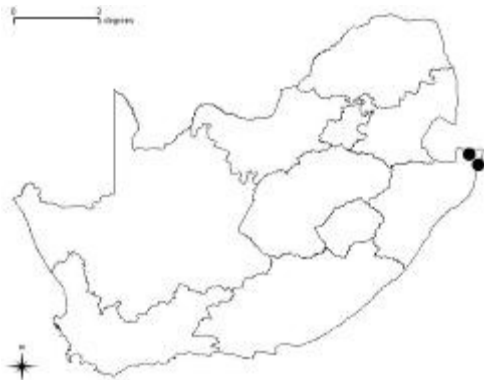
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*, Madagascar.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Nephila senegalensis (Walckenaer, 1842)

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52); Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91); Klipplaat (-33.01, 24.33); Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43); Pearston (-32.59, 25.15). **Free State:** Bloemfontein (-29.11, 26.22); Heilbron (-27.29, 27.97); Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.8, 27.65); Vredefort (-27, 27.37); Welkom (-27.97, 26.74). **Gauteng:** Bon Accord (-25.62, 28.2); Onderstepoort (-25.74, 28.19); Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19); Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36); Roodeplaat Research Station (-25.66, 28.35); Tswaing Crater (-25.42, 28.08). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Estcourt (-29, 29.87); Hluhluwe Nature Reserve (-28.09; 32.1); Jozini (-27.42, 32.07); Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25); Pongola (-27.35, 31.61). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Dendron (-23.37, 29.32); Diphuti (-24.38, 30.66); Farm Elandsberg, between Warmbath/Thabazimbi (-24.73, 27.72); Gravelotte (-23.95, 30.57); Kampersrus (Farm Madrid) (-24.48, 30.9); Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Leopard Creek Reserve (Farm Caledonia) (-23.83, 27.95); Levubu (-23.08, 30.28); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Louis Trichardt (-23.04, 29.91); Mussina (-22.33, 30.03); Naboomspruit (-24.52, 28.7); Ngala Game Reserve (-24.47, 31.35); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Phalaborwa, Grietjie Nature Reserve (-24.18, 31.65); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Potgietersrus/Mokopane (-24.17, 29); Rust de Winter (-25.19, 28.63); Settlers (-24.95, 28.52); Thabazimbi (-24.6, 27.38); Timbavati Game Reserve (-24.42, 31.33); Tshulu (Venda) (-22.58, 30.81); Venetia, Limpopo Valley Reserve (-22.32, 29.32); Warmbaths/Bela-Bela (-24.88, 28.29). **Mpumalanga:** Barberton (-25.79, 31.04); Louw's Creek (-25.79, 31.04). **Northern Cape:** Gemsbok Pan (-29.47, 23.58). **North West:** Barberspan (-26.62, 25.58); Borakalalo Game Reserve (-25.14, 27.82); Hartbeespoortdam (-25.73, 27.85); Pilanesberg Nature Reserve (-25.25, 27.08); Rustenburg (-25.65, 27.22); Utopia Nature Reserve (-29.82, 27.48); Vryburg (-26.95, 24.73). **Western Cape:** Beaufort West (-33.28, 23.22); Buffelsdrift (-33.69, 22.79); Cape Town (-33.91, 18.42); Grootvadersbos (-26.5, 28.36); Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46); Swartberg Nature Reserve (-33.36, 21.69); Swartklip (-34.19, 18.42).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, NKB, SKB, SB, TB.

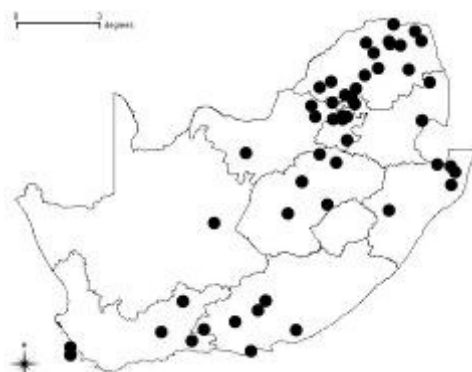
Records from protected areas: 18.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: wide throughout Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Nephilengys cruentata (Fabricius, 1775)

Distribution in South Africa: **Gauteng:** Kempton Park (-26.09, 28.23). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ballito (-29.53, 31.21); Durban (-29.85, 31.01); Greytown (-29.05, 30.6); Hluhluwe (-28.02, 32.28); Kloof (-29.78, 30.83); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (-26.93, 32.87); Lake Sibaya (-27.35, 32.7); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Nyala Game Reserve (-28.72, 31.88); Ophathe Game Reserve (-28.52, 31.66); Pongola (-27.35, 31.61); Port Shepstone (-30.74, 30.44); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1); Sodwana Bay National Park (-27.4, 32.76); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47); Umhlanga Rocks (-29.73, 31.07); Umkomaas (-30.2, 30.8); Uvongo (-30.82, 30.39). **Limpopo:** Dendron (Farm Amsterdam)(-23.37, 29.32); Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Meetsa-A-Bophelo Mission Station (-24.25, 30.45). **Mpumalanga:** Bergvliet Forest Station (-25.1, 30.78); Klingbiel Nature Reserve (-25.09, 30.46); Malelane (-25.49, 31.5); Mariepskop (-24.58, 30.87).

Habitat (biome): SB, FoB, GB.

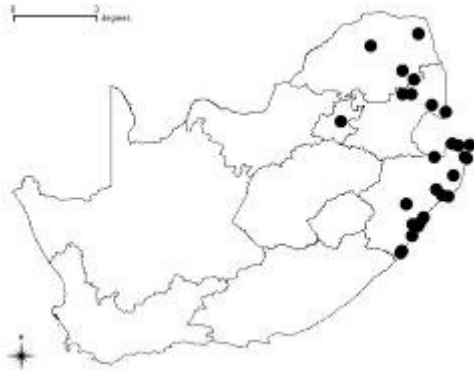
Records from protected areas: 10.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: wide throughout Africa.

Conservation status: *endemcity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.



The Nesticidae are a small family represented by 7 genera of which only 2 in the tribe Nesticellini are known from the Afrotropical Region. Nesticids resemble and are closely related to the Theridiidae. Only one species is so far known from South Africa.

- **Common name:** cave cobweb spiders.
- **Life style:** they are web-living spiders, often inhabiting dark places.
- **Body size:** very small to medium-sized (2-6 mm)
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** abdomen decorated with pale symmetrical spots or stripes on a darker back-ground; white guanine and silvery spots lacking; **carapace:** short, pear-shaped; fovea a wide depression.; sternum scutiform; **eyes:** eight; in two rows (4:4); anterior median eyes; eyes reduced in cavernicolus species; **chelicerae:** with 2-3 strong teeth on promargin of cheliceral furrow; an irregular group of numerous small denticles behind teeth; labium wider than long, rebordered; **legs:** three claws; metatarsal trichobothria on basal half of segment; legs without strong spines but with long dorsal setae on tibiae and patellae; tarsi IV with ventral row of serrated bristles; erect sensory setae on all tarsi and metatarsi; **abdomen:** globular; spinnerets: unmodified; colulus well developed; **genitalia:** entelegyne; epigyne plate variable; protruding or with a scapus; vulval structure clearly discernible through integument; male palp without tibial apophysis; paracymbium compact with two branches; conductor simple, tapering distally; embolus semicircular.
- **Behaviour:** their gumfoot-webs are three dimensional, but are not as regular as in the Theridiidae. In South Africa they have been collected from plants.
- **Taxonomic notes:** very little known about this family in South Africa

- **References:**

DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. & JOCQUÉ, R. 1997. *African spiders, an identification manual*. Biosystematics Division, ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria. Handbook 9, 392 pp.

JOCQUÉ R. 1991. Nesticidae, a new family for the South African fauna. *Newsletter of the Research Group for the study of African arachnids* 5: 18-19.



FAMILY NESTICIDAE (CONTINUED)

556

Nesticella benoiti (Hubert, 1970)

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Soutpansberg (-31.04, 20.04).

Habitat (biome): SB.

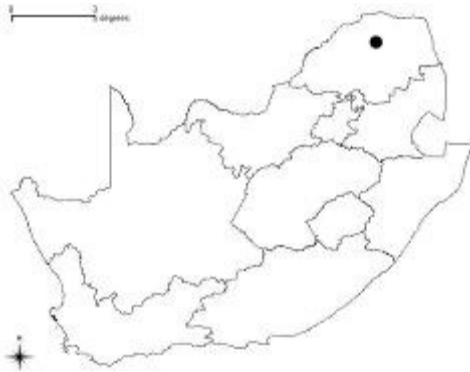
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa, Zimbabwe*.

Conservation status: *endemism*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 2.



The Oecobiidae is a small family of spiders found throughout the world and represented by 7 genera. From South Africa 4 genera and 5 species are known of which 4 are endemic.

- **Common names:** Oecobiidae (flat-mesh weavers or ant-eaters); *Oecobius* (dwarf round-headed spiders); *Oecobius navus* (house ant-eater); *Paroecobius* (rock ant-eaters); *Uroctea* (desert round-headed spiders).
- **Life style:** web dwellers (signal-web): small flat sheets are made over different types of substances or multi-layered signal-webs are made under stones (*Uroctea*); abundance: common (some species) to rare.
- **Body size:** 3-5 mm (males slightly smaller); *Uroctea* (6-14 mm).
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** pale spiders with faint variable darker patterns and white subcutaneous pigment granules except in *Uroctea* that is yellow, orange to dark with pale spots (5-7) on the dorsum; **carapace:** sub-circular, wider than long without a fovea, clypeal snout distinct in *Uroctea*; **eyes:** 6-8, arranged in 2 rows in a compact group near center of carapace, with posterior median eyes variable being either circular or sub-circular (*Uroctea* and *Oecobius*) or reduced (*Uroecobius*); **abdomen:** more or less flattened and oval to round, slightly overlapping the carapace, with large two-jointed anal-tubercle with double row of fringed setae; **legs:** short and subequal in length, arranged around body in a star-like fashion.
- **Web and retreat:** **web:** true web absent; **retreat:** live under a star-shaped retreat attached with trip-lines to substrate, made over cracks, crevices and in corners of rocks or walls. In *Uroctea*, the retreat consist of a multi-layered sheet made under stones and consists of a flat web facing the stone.
- **Habitat:** oecobiids are commonly found on rocks and bark of trees in grassland and savanna regions with *Uroctea* more common in the drier desert regions.
- **Behaviour:** the members of the subfamily Oecobiinae construct irregular star-shaped sheets as retreats which is anchored with threads that serve as trip lines to the substrate.



This retreats are made over small crevices, indentations in rocks and corners of man made structures like window sills. The spider sits beneath the sheet on the substrate with its back to the sheet. When prey touches a thread the spider rushes out and rapidly circle it in an anti-clock wise direction. The egg cocoon contains only a few eggs (3-10) is usually attached to the substratum close to or under the sheet.

- **Taxonomic note:** the family is in need of a revision.

REFERENCES:

DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. & JOCQUÉ, R. 1997. *African spiders: an identification manual*. Plant Protection Research Institute Handbook no. 9, ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria 392 pp.

KULLMANN, E. & ZIMMERMANN, W. 1976. Ein neuer Beitrag zum Cribellaten-Ecribellaten-Problem: Beschreibung von *Uroecobius ecribellatus* n. gen. n. sp. und Diskussion seiner phylogenetischen Stellung (Arachnida: Araneae: Oecobiidae). *Ent. Germ.* 3: 29-40

LAMORAL, B.H. 1981. *Paroecobius wilmotae*, a new genus and species from the Okavango Delta, Botswana (Araneae: Oecobiidae: Oecobiinae). *Annals of the Natal Museum* 24: 507-512.

WUNDERLICH, J. 1995. Beschreibung der zweiten Art der Gattung *Paroecobius* Lamoral 1981 aus Süd-Afrika (Arachnida: Araneae: Oecobiidae). *Beitrage Araneologie* 4: 581-584.

Oecobius putus O. P.-Cambridge, 1876

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Sandveld Nature Reserve

Habitat (biome): GB

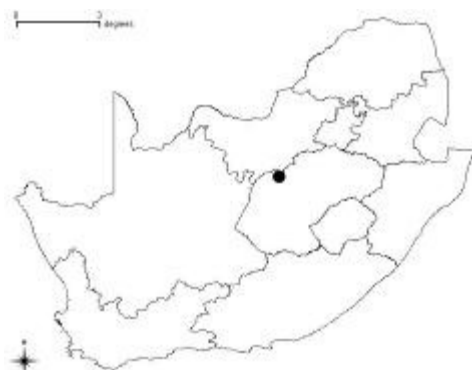
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Egypt, Sudan to Azerbaijan, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 0; *abundance:* 3 [3].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oecobius navus Blackwall, 1859

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Bedford (-32.68, 26.08); East London (-33.01, 27.9); Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52); Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91); Mazeppa Bay (-32.47, 28.64). **Free State:** Oranjeville (-26.99, 28.2). **Gauteng:** Centurion (-25.85, 28.16); Johannesburg (-26.2, 28.04); Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Kamberg Nature Reserve (-29.39, 29.67); Matatiele (-30.33, 28.8); Ophathe Game Reserve (-28.52, 31.66); Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1). **Limpopo:** Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Letsitele (-23.88, 30.37); Louis Trichardt (-23.04, 29.91); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67). **Mpumalanga:** Lydenburg (-25.09, 30.46).

North West: Rustenburg (-25.65, 27.22). **Northern Cape:** Augrabies National Park (-28.53, 20.29).

Western Cape: Bellville (-33.9, 18.63); De Hoop Nature Reserve (-34.45, 20.44); Fish Hoek, Peer Hill (residential) (-34.05, 18.35); Hermanus (Fisherhaven) (-34.47, 19.27); Gamkaberg Nature Reserve (-33.31, 21.71); Gouritsmond (Borrelfontein) (-34.34, 21.87); Grootvadersbos (-26.5, 28.36); Hermanus (-34.4, 19.25); Jonkershoek Nature Reserve (-33.98, 18.98); Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46); Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve (-34.32, 18.96); Macassar (-34.08, 18.78); Strand (-34.1, 18.82); Swartberg Nature Reserve (Gamkaskloof) (-33.35, 21.67).

Habitat (biome): FB, NKB, SB, TG.

Records from protected areas: 12.

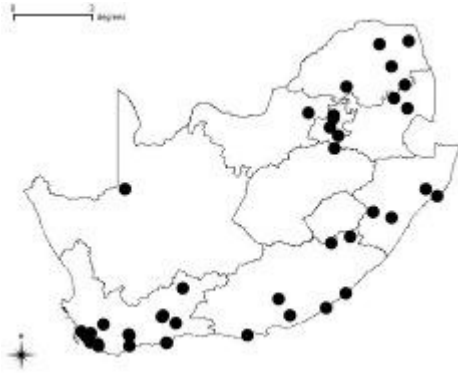
Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Cosmopolitan, wide throughout Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 0; *abundance:* 1 [1].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Oecobius navus (continued)



Paroecobius nicolai Wunderlich, 1995

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Nylstroom/Modimolle (-24.69, 28.4)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

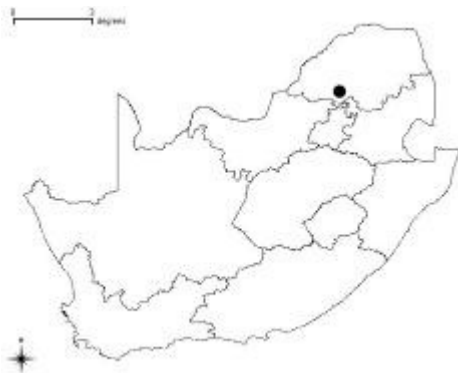
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Uroctea quinquenotata Simon, 1910

Distribution in South Africa: *Northern Cape*: Augrabies National Park (-28.53, 20.29); Kamaggas (-29.75, 17.4); Steinkopf (-29.25, 17.73)*; Richtersveld Transfrontier National Park (-28.25, 17.17).

Western Cape: Clanwilliam (-32.16, 18.89)*; Swartberg Nature Reserve, Gamkaskloof (-33.35, 21.67); Cederberg Wilderness Area (-32.51, 19.29).

Habitat (biome): FB, NKB, SKB.

Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

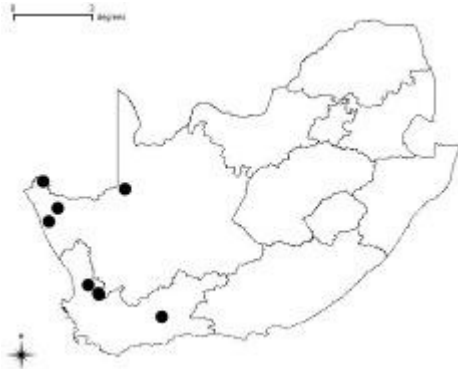
Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 2.

Continued on next page

Uroctea quinquenotata (continued)



Uroctea schinzi Simon, 1887

Distribution in South Africa: **Northern Cape:** Henkries (-28.95, 18.12); Jakkalsputs (-28.67, 16.95)*; Naroep (-28.98, 18.58).

Habitat (biome): NKB, SKB.

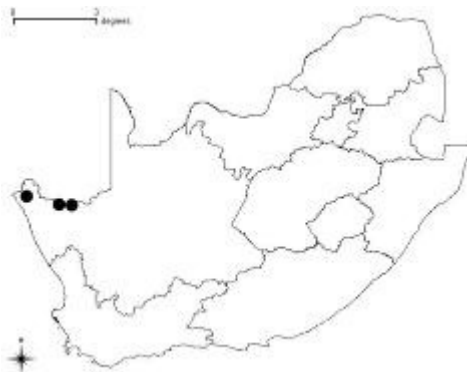
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Botswana, Namibia, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 2.



Uroecobius ecribellatus Kullmann & Zimmermann, 1976

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Rochdale Prieska (-22.54, 29.41); Kruger National Park (Pafuri) (-22.46, 31.3). **Mpumalanga:** type collected between Lydenburg and Tzaneen*; Lowveld National Botanical Gardens (-25.47, 31.00); Nelspruit (-25.47, 30.96); Olifants River (-24.08, 31.07). **North West:** Broederstroom (-25.78, 27.87); Rustenburg Nature Reserve (-25.65, 27.22).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB.

Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

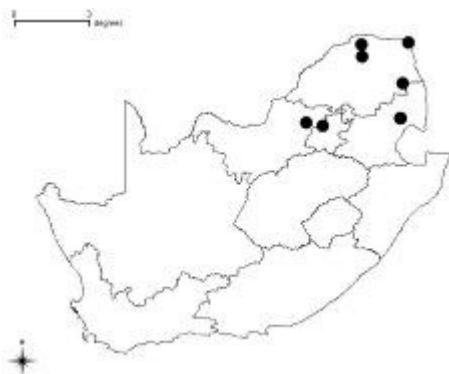
Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 2.

Continued on next page

Uroecobius ecribellatus (continued)



43. FAMILY OONOPIDAE



The family Oonopidae occurs worldwide throughout the tropics and is represented by 54 genera and about 267 species. From South Africa 12 genera and 15 species are known of which 11 are endemics.

- **Common names:** Oonopidae (dwarf hunting spiders); **Gamasomorpha** (shield-bodied spiders); *Sulsula parvimona* (sand-dune oonopids).
- **Life style:** wanderers (ground dwellers): free-running ground spiders; abundance: rare.
- **Body size:** < 3 mm.
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** often brightly coloured orange, yellow, green or pink, species without scuta paler in colour; **carapace:** convex to flat with no fovea or impressions and markedly narrowed anteriorly, integument often smooth and shiny; **eyes:** 6, grouped in compact group with median eyes large and contiguous with anterior lateral eyes; **abdomen:** oval and enclosed in a dorsal and ventral shield (Gamasomorphae) or soft bodied (Oonopinae); **legs:** short.
- **Web and retreat:** **web:** absent; **retreat:** hide beneath ground debris when not active.
- **Habitat:** they are found in a variety of habitats ranging from dry sand dunes, forest areas to grassland and savanna. They have also been collected from buildings, bird and termite nests, dry insect collections and the webs of other spiders.
- **Behaviour:** oonopids are nocturnal ground-living hunters that actively run or move about in a series of jumps in search of prey. They hide during the day under stones and amongst dry plant debris, humus and leaf litter. The egg cocoon is simple and consist of an irregular mass of fluffy silk covering the eggs. Some oonopids are found in association with dry material, they are common in sheds where cut grass is kept. In South Africa *Opopaea speciosa* has been collected from a thatch roofs, where they were found in high numbers. Several genera are found in the termite nests of *Cubitermes*, *Pericapritermes* and *Termitoonops* living in close association with the termites in certain parts of Africa. One of the consequences of living permanently in termite's nests is the loss of all eyes. A *Xyphinus* sp. has been found associated with termites in the Free State while *Sulsula parvimona* is a species found in the sandy dunes from the desert areas in Namibia.

- **Taxonomic notes:** Only *Australoonops* (Platnick & Duperre, 2010) and *Opopaea* (Saaristo & Marusik, 2008) has been revised.

- **References:**
DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. & JOCQUÉ, R. 1997. African spiders: an identification manual. Plant Protection Research Institute Handbook 9, Agricultural Research Council, Pretoria, 392 pp.

PLATNICK, N.I. & DUPERRÉ, N. 2010. The goblin spider genera *Stenoonops* and *Australoonops* (Araneae, Oonopidae), with notes on related taxa. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 340: 1-111.

SAARISTO, M. I. & Y. M. MARUSIK. 2008. A survey of African *Opopaea* Simon, 1891 (Arachnida, Aranei, Oonopidae). *Arthropoda Selecta* 17: 17-53.

Australoonops granulatus Hewitt, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52)*; Hogsback (-32.59, 26.92); Maitlands dunes, 35 km W Port Elizabeth (-33.95, 25.61). **Free State:** Bloemfontein (Farm Deelhoek) (-29.11, 26.22). **Western Cape:** Constantia, Vlakkenberg (-34.01, 18.44); Dunes N of Muizenberg (-34.1, 18.47); Jacobsbaai (-33.15, 18.03); Cederberg Wilderness Area (-32.4, 19.09).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, TB.

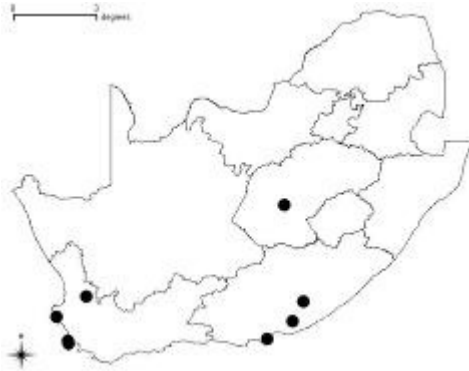
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Australoonops haddadi Platnick & Dupérré, 2010

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ophathe Game Reserve, 4x4 trail near Imfolozi River (-28.52, 31.66).

Habitat (biome): SB.

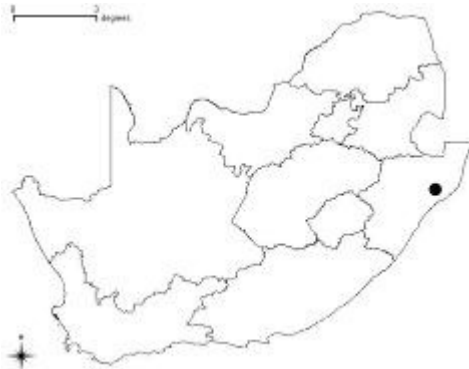
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Mozambique*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Australoonops skaife Platnick & Dupérré, 2010

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Amatola Mountains, Hogsback (-32.59, 26.92). **Western Cape:** Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve: Olifantsbos near Skaife Centre (34.25, 18.38)*, Teeberg (-34.23, 18.42).

Habitat (biome): FB, TB.

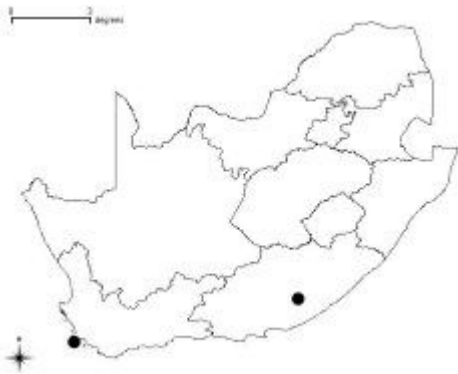
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 3 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Calculus bicolor Purcell, 1910

Distribution in South Africa: type no exact locality*

Habitat (biome): ?

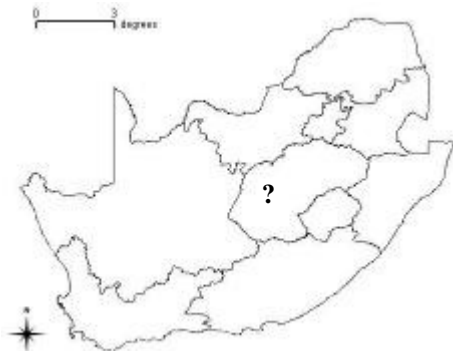
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Dysderina capensis Simon, 1907

Distribution in South Africa: no exact locality?

Habitat (biome): ?

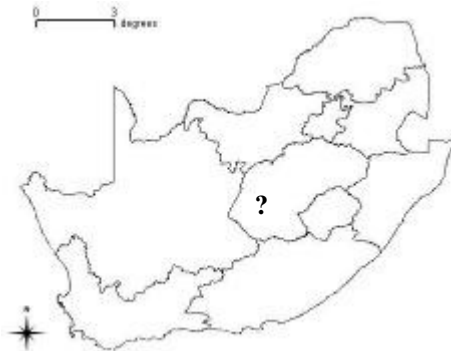
Records from protected areas:

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3[9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Dysderina speculifera Simon, 1907

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as South Africa*. **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ndumo Game Reserve, Nyamiti Pan (-26.87, 32.24); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Mpumalanga:** Nelspruit, Agricultural College (-25.47, 30.96).

Habitat (biome): SB.

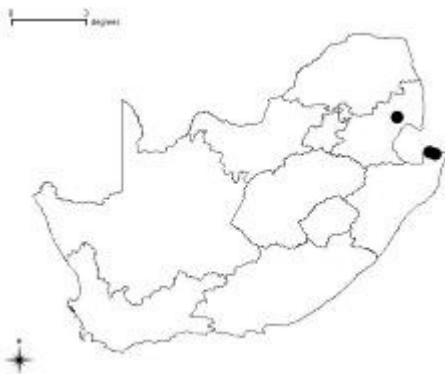
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: citrus (1).

Known distribution: Mozambique, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Gamasomorpha australis Hewitt, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Kowie's Kloof, Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52)*. **Limpopo:** Rust de Winter (-25.19, 28.63). **Mpumalanga:** Bergvliet Forest Station, on Sabie to Nelspruit Road (-25.1, 30.78); Oudestad Experimental Farm (-25.2, 29.2).

Habitat (biome): FoB, SB, TB.

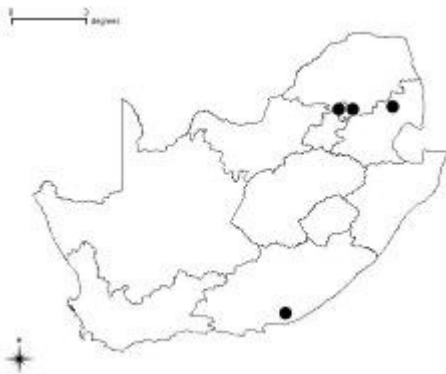
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Gamasomorpha humicola Lawrence, 1947

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Zululand, Umfolosi River (-28.33, 31.08)*; Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Tembe Elephant Park(-26.94, 32.47). **Limpopo:** Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Springbok Flats: Tuinplaas (-24.56, 28.46). **Western Cape:** De Hoop Nature Reserve, Lekkerwater Road (-34.45, 20.44).

Habitat (biome): FB, SB.

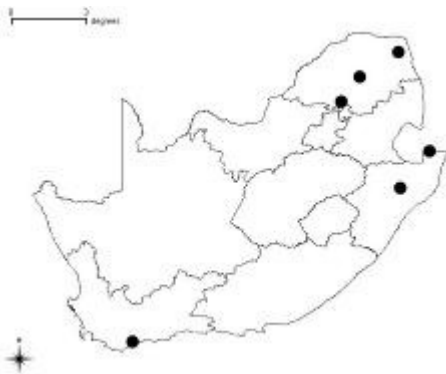
Records from protected areas: 5.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Gamasomorpha longisetosa Lawrence, 1952

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Ingwavuma (-27.12, 32.01)*; Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47).

Habitat (biome): SB.

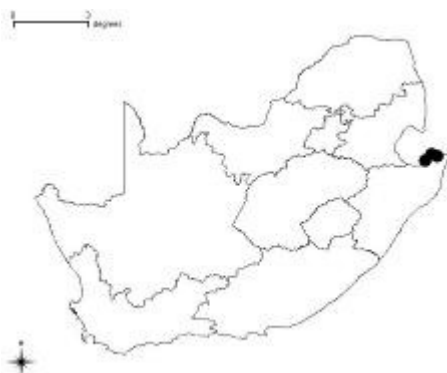
Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5.; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Oonops caecus Benoit, 1975

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Karoo National Park, Lammetjiesleepte (-32.28, 22.46).

Habitat (biome): NKB.

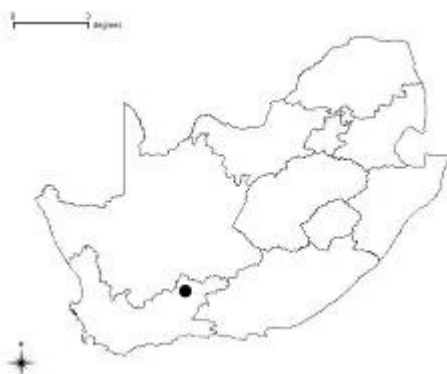
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Lesotho*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Opopaea mattica Simon, 1893

Distribution in South Africa: **Western Cape:** Cape Town (-33.91, 18.42)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

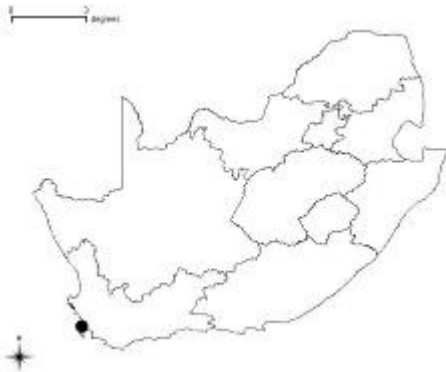
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Opopaea speciosa (Lawrence, 1952)

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Coffee Bay (-31.97, 29.15); Cwebbe Nature Reserve, The Haven (-32.28, 28.9); Hogsback, Amatola Mountains (-32.59, 26.92); Kei River Mouth (-32.68, 28.37); Mazeppa Bay (-32.47, 28.64). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Champagne Castle (-29.08, 29.35)*; Drakensberg Mountain Range, Champagne Castle (-24.62, 30.88); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Ngome State Forest (-27.78, 31.45); Ophathe Game Reserve (-28.52, 31.66). **Limpopo:** Kruger National Park, 5 km. E of Letaba Camp (-22.93, 31.02). **Mpumalanga:** Bergvliet Forest Station (-25.1, 30.78). **North West:** Buffelspoort Research Station (-25.62, 27.77). **Western Cape:** De Hoop Nature Reserve: De Hoop Vlei, S shore (-33.25, 20.65), Koppie Alleen (-34.29, 20.31); Potberg (-34.23, 20.32); Fernkloof Nature Reserve (-34.86, 19.34); Marloth Nature Reserve, Swellendam District (-34.25, 20.57).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB, SKB, TB.

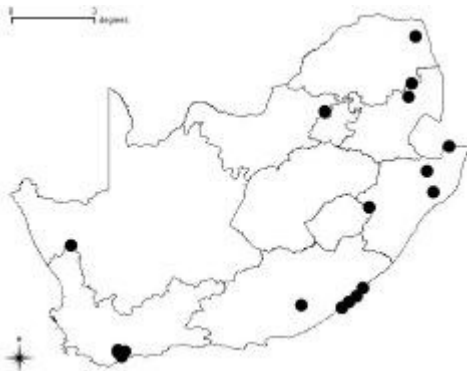
Records from protected areas: 11.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*, Yemen.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 1 [2].

Taxonomic status:



Orchestina cincta Simon, 1893

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as South Africa*. **Western Cape:** Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46).

Habitat (biome): NKB.

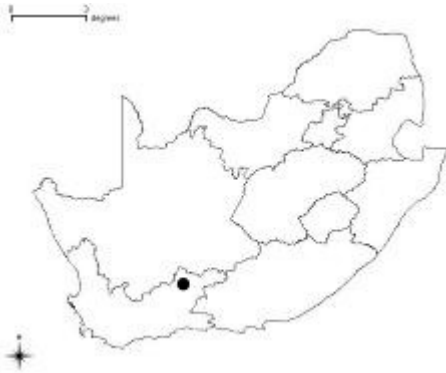
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Pseudoscaphiella parasita Simon, 1907

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only Cape*.

Habitat (biome): ?

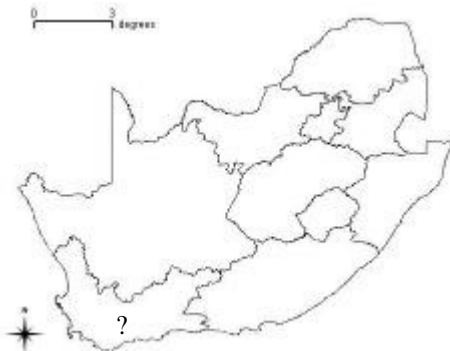
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Telchius transvaalicus Simon, 1907

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as Transvaal*

Habitat (biome): ?

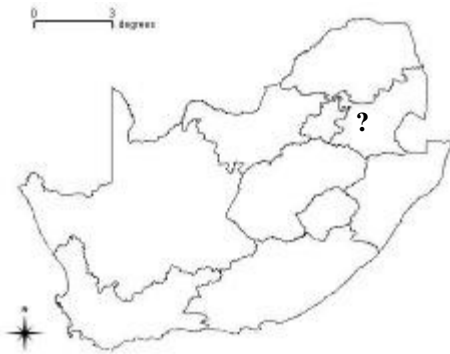
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9]

Taxonomic status: 1.



44. FAMILY ORSOLOBIDAE

The first orsolobids have been described from Africa. It is a family containing 27 genera that occur only in the Southern Hemisphere. From South Africa 2 genera represented by 3 endemic species are known.

- **Common name:**
- **Life style:** soil dwellers.
- **Body size:** small spiders (2-5 mm).
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** body is pale yellow to white with purplish pigmentation; **carapace:** broadly oval; **eyes:** six eyes with anterior row with four (4:2); **abdomen** oval sometimes with chevron markings; **legs** slender with two tarsal claws, onychium and spatulate claw tufts.
- **Web/retreat:** wanderers (soil dwellers): free-running on the soil.
- **Habitat:**
- **Behaviour:** Orsolobids are ground dwellers, wandering around in low vegetation, in humus, leaf litter and moss usually in Afromontane forests. However, one species *Afrilobus capensis* has been collected from fynbos.
- **Taxonomic note:** the family was revised by Griswold & Platnick (1987).
- **References:**
DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. & JOCQUÉ, R. 1997. *African spiders, an identification manual*. Bio-systematics Division, ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria. Handbook 9, 392 pp.

GRISWOLD C.E. & PLATNICK N.I. 1987. On the first African spiders of the family Orsolobidae (Araneae, Dysderoidea). *American Museum Novitates* 2892: 1-14.



Afrilobus australis Griswold & Platnick, 1987

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Knysna Forest (-34.03, 23.03)*; Diepwalle Forest Station (-34.03, 23.03); De Hoop Nature Reserve (-34.45, 20.44).

Habitat (biome): FoB, FB.

Records from protected areas: 2.

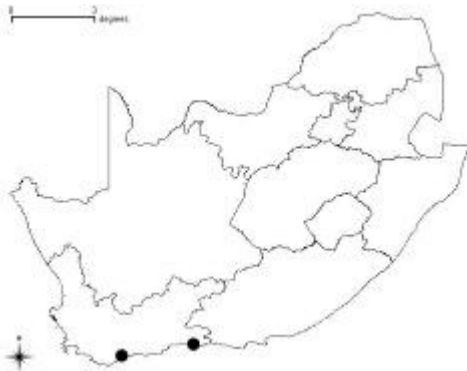
Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.

Suspected to be under threat: no.



Afrilobus capensis Griswold & Platnick, 1987

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Cederberg Wilderness Area (-32.16, 18.89)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

Records from protected areas: 1.

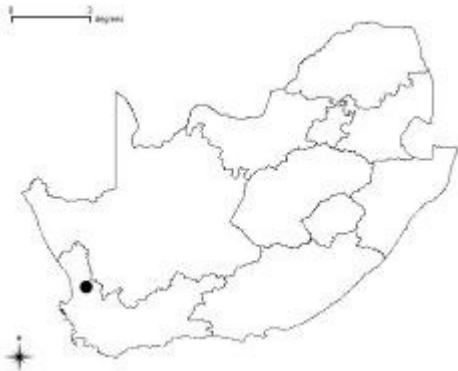
Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.

Suspected to be under threat: no.



Azania lobus lawrencei Griswold & Platnick, 1987 TYPE

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Ngome State Forest (-27.78, 31.45); Drakensberg (-24.62, 30.88). *Limpopo*: New Agatha Forest (-24.03, 30.08). *Mpumalanga*: Mariepskop (-24.58, 30.87)*.

Habitat (biome): FoB, SB.

Records from protected areas: 2.

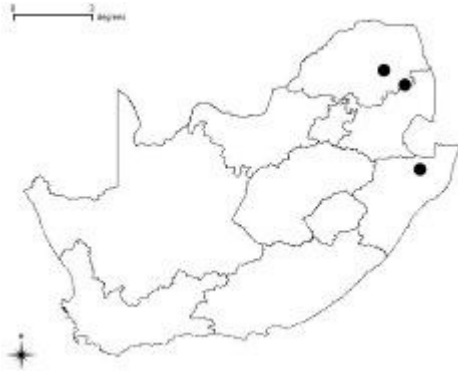
Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Suspected to be under threat: no.





The Oxyopidae is a small family of spiders with a worldwide distribution represented by nine genera. From South Africa 3 genera represented by 41 species are known of which 6 are endemics.

- **Common names:** *Oxyopes* (grass lynx spiders); *Peucetia* (green lynx spiders); *Hamataliwa* (decorated lynx spiders).
- **Life styles:** wanderers (plant dwellers): free-running on the plants.
- **Body size:** 5-23 mm.
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** varies from bright green (*Peucetia*) to yellowish brown to dark brown in other 2 genera; **carapace:** longer than wide, high and convex anteriorly, sloping posteriorly with the clypeus wide, usually with conspicuous stripes and spots, integument clothed with thin setae and sometimes with iridescent scales; **eyes:** 8, occupy small area on edge of carapace in form of a hexagon with posterior row slightly procurved and anterior row strongly recurved; *Hamataliwa* frequently with tufts of hair between front eyes; **abdomen:** tapers to a point posteriorly; **legs:** long and slender with prominent spines.
- **Web and retreat:** **web:** absent; **retreat:** some species rest at night hanging from a dragline attached to the underside of a leaf.
- **Habitat:** the oxyopids are very common on plants. They occur in high numbers on trees and grasses in the grassland, savanna and Nama-Karoo biomes. They are also commonly found in agro-ecosystems.
- **Behaviour:** the oxyopids are known as lynx spiders because of the way in which they hunt their prey. They are diurnal or nocturnal hunters with good vision, which enables them to detect prey. They move around on plants leaping from leaf to leaf. They catch prey with their legs and often do so by jumping a few centimeters or more into the air to seize a passing insect in full flight; others execute short jumps in pursuit of prey over the plants. Observations also indicate that they will stretch themselves out on the surface of a leaf to drop on moths and wasps flying beneath the leaf. The egg cocoon are not carried about but fastened to a twig or leaf, or suspended in a small irregular web. The eggs are guarded and defended by the female.

Some *Peucetia* species are generally found on glandular plants and sometimes they are limited to a single plant species. *Hamataliwa* and *Oxyopes* are frequently cream, yellow to brown and found on foliage as well as grass. Some *Oxyopes* species have long setae on their legs assisting them to blend in with spiky grasses.

- **Taxonomic notes:** only one genus *Peucetia* has been revised by Van Niekerk & Dippenaar-Schoeman (1994)

- **References:**
VAN NIEKERK, P. & DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. 1994. A revision of the Afrotropical species of *Peucetia* (Araneae: Oxyopidae). *Entomology Memoir, Department of Agriculture, South Africa* 89, 50 pp.

Hamataliwa fronticornis (Lessert, 1927)

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Limpopo:** Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47).

Habitat (biome): SB.

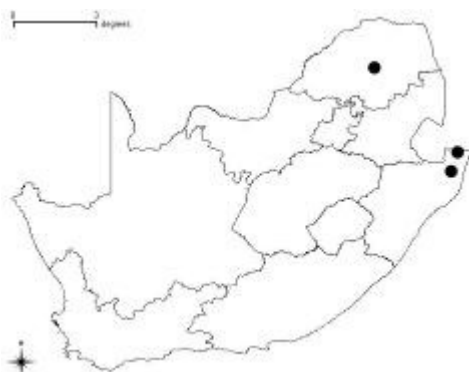
Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Congo Republic*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hamataliwa kulczynskii (Lessert, 1915)

Distribution in South Africa: **Gauteng:** Centurion (-25.85, 28.16); Irene (-25.89, 28.23). **KwaZulu-Natal:** iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Hell's Gate (-28, 32.48), Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Entabeni Forest (-23, 30.23); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Makalali Nature Reserve (-24.34, 30.93); Nylstroom/Modimolle (-24.69, 28.4); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Westphalia (-23.3, 29.18). **Mpumalanga:** Kruger National Park (Skukuza Camp) (-25.00, 31.59). **Western Cape:** Rondebosch (-33.91, 18.42); De Hoop Nature Reserve (-34.45, 20.44).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, SB.

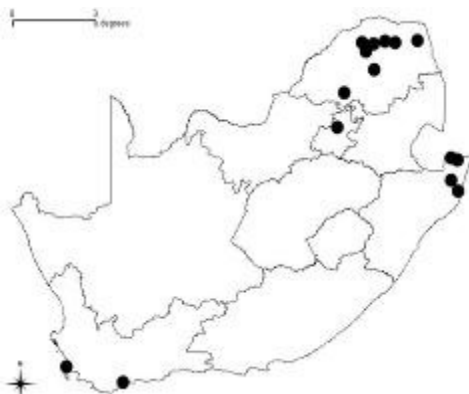
Records from protected areas: 11.

Records from agro-ecosystems: citrus (1).

Known distribution: Ethiopia*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hamataliwa rostrifrons (Lawrence, 1928)

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91). **KwaZulu-Natal:** iSimangaliso Wetland Park: False Bay Park (-27.92, 32.27); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Phinda Game Reserve (-27.72, 32.38); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Limpopo:** Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Tshulu (Venda) (-22.58, 30.81).

Habitat (biome): SB, TB.

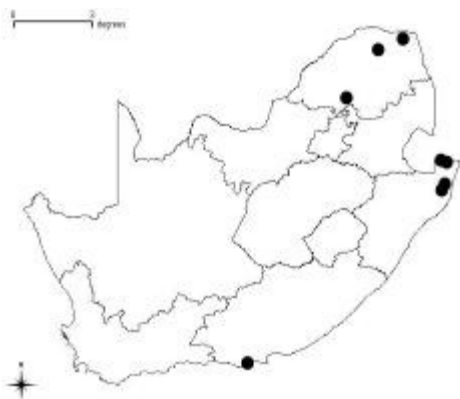
Records from protected areas: 5.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 2 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hamataliwa rufocaligata Simon, 1898

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Pafuri (Waller's Camp) (-22.46, 31.3); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87).

Habitat (biome): SB.

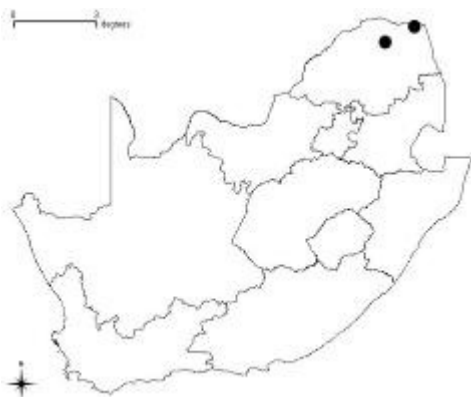
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Djibouti*, Ethiopia, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hamataliwa strandi (Lessert, 1923)

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as Transvaal*. **Eastern Cape:** Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91). **Limpopo:** Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47).

Habitat (biome): SB, TB.

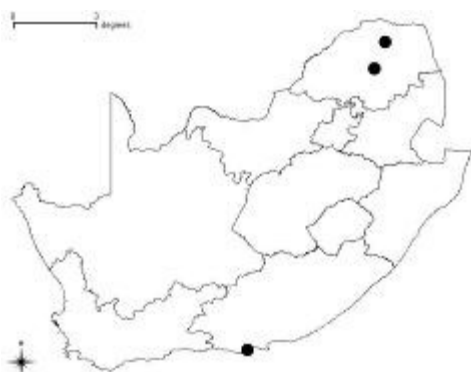
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes affinis Lessert, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Baviaanskloof Nature Reserve (-33.76, 24.81); Keurkloof, Farm Ferndale (Baviaanskloof) (-33.68, 24.83). **Free State:** Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.92, 27.58); Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve (-28.5, 26.8). **Gauteng:** Maanhaarrand, Grootkloof (-25.91, 27.47). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1). **Limpopo:** Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47). **North West:** Rustenburg Nature Reserve (-25.72, 27.18). **Western Cape:** Swartberg Nature Reserve (-33.36, 21.69).

Habitat (biome): GB, NKB, SB.

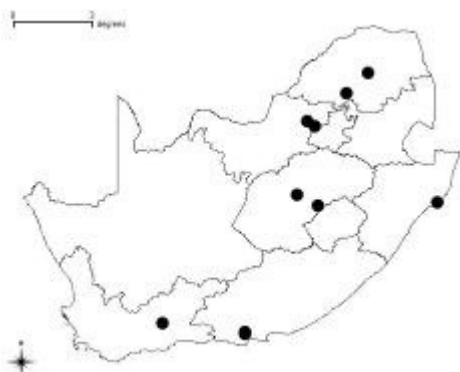
Records from protected areas: 7.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: DRC, South Africa, Tanzania*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes angulitarsus Lessert, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). *Mpumalanga*: Kruger National Park (Skukuza) (-24.95, 31.67).

Habitat (biome): SB.

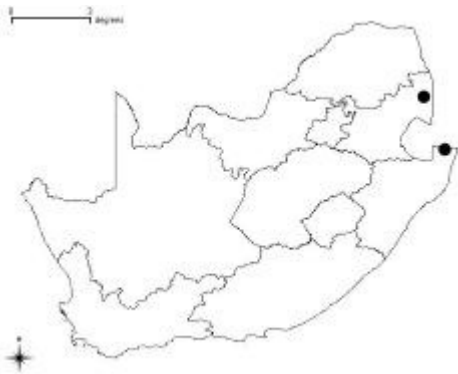
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes bedoti Lessert, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47).

Habitat (biome): SB.

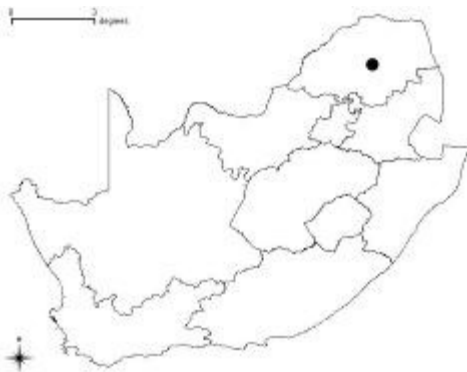
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa, Tanzania*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes bonneti Lessert, 1933

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87).

Habitat (biome): SB.

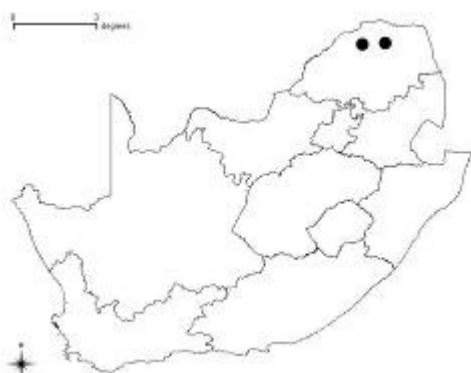
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Angola*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes bothai Lessert, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91); Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43). **Free State:** Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.92, 27.58). **Gauteng:** Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19); Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36); Tswaing Crater (-25.42, 28.08). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Makatini Flats (-27.25, 32.22); Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1). **Limpopo:** Pafuri (Waller's Camp) (-22.46, 31.3); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Rochdale Farm, Waterpoort (-22.54, 29.41); Rust de Winter (-25.19, 28.63); Springbok Flats (Tuinplaas) (-24.56, 28.46). **Mpumalanga:** Loskop Dam Nature Reserve (-25.46, 29.23); Loskop Research Station (-25.17, 29.4). **North West:** Hartebeespoort Experimental Farm (-25.6, 27.82); Rustenburg Nature Reserve (-25.72, 27.18). **Northern Cape:** Prieska (Green Valley Nuts Estate) (-29.68, 22.74); Prieska (Farm Remhoogte) (-29.52, 23). **Western Cape:** Kommetjie (-34.16, 18.34); Swartberg Nature Reserve, Die Hel, Gamkaskloof (-33.36, 21.69).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, NKB, SB, TB.

Records from protected areas: 10.

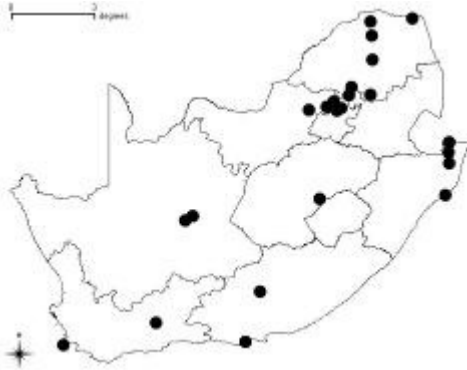
Records from agro-ecosystems: pistachio (2).

Known distribution: Ethiopia, South Africa, Tanzania*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Oxyopes bothai (continued)



Oxyopes castaneus Lawrence, 1927

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal:* Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24).

Habitat (biome): SB.

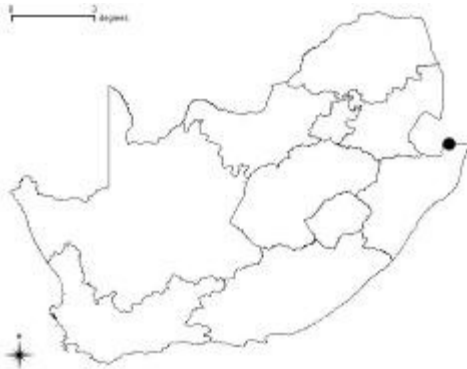
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes chapini Lessert, 1927

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal:* Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25).

Habitat (biome): SB.

Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

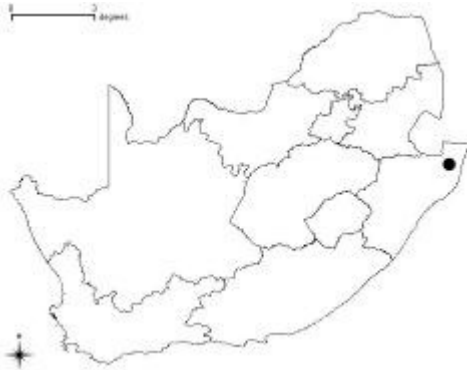
Known distribution: Namibia, South Africa, DRC*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1

Continued on next page

Oxyopes chapini (continued)



Oxyopes cornifrons (Thorell, 1899)

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Kei River Mouth (-32.68, 28.37).

Habitat (biome): SB.

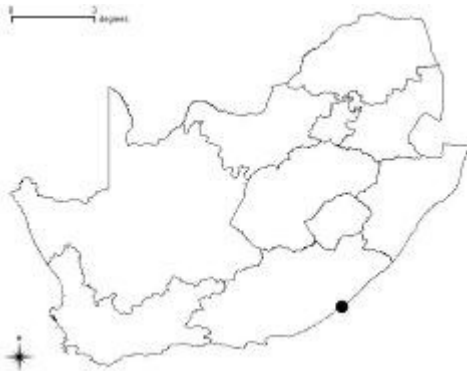
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Cameroon, DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes dumonti Vinson, 1863

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Venetia, Limpopo Valley Reserve (-22.32, 29.32).

Habitat (biome): SB, TB.

Records from protected areas: 2.

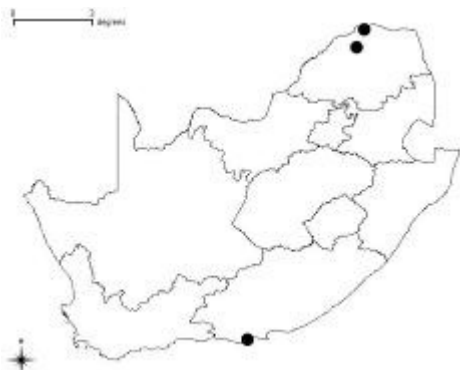
Records from agro-ecosystems: 0

Known distribution: Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rodriguez, Réunion, Seychelles*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Oxyopes dumonti (continued)



Oxyopes falconeri Lessert, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87). **Mpumalanga:** Kruger National Park (-24.98, 31.58).

Habitat (biome): SB.

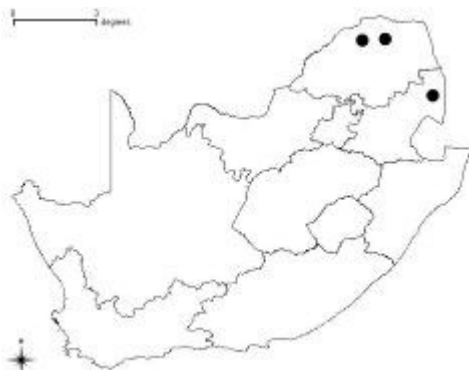
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes flavipalpis (Lucas, 1858)

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Kei River Mouth (-32.68, 28.37). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Umgeni Valley Nature Reserve (-29.47, 30.2). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Pafuri (Waller's Camp) (-22.46, 31.3); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Tshulu (Venda) (-22.58, 30.81). **Mpumalanga:** Komatipoort (Farm Sommerreg, 17 km SE) (-25.53; 31.82). **North West:** Rustenburg Nature Reserve (-25.72; 27.18). **Western Cape:** Mossel Bay (-34.18, 22.12).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, SB, TB.

Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

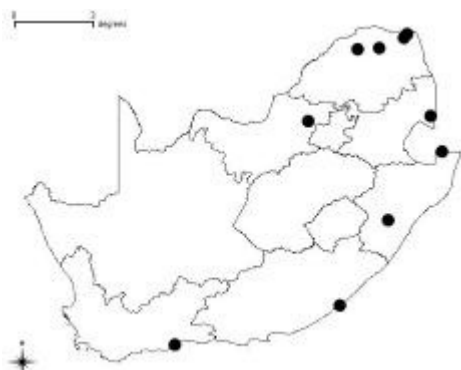
Known distribution: Cameroon, DRC*, Ethiopia, Guinea, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Continued on next page

Oxyopes flavipalpis (continued)



Oxyopes galla Caporiacco, 1941

Distribution in South Africa: *Mpumalanga*: Lowveld National Botanical Gardens (-25.47, 31).

Habitat (biome): SB.

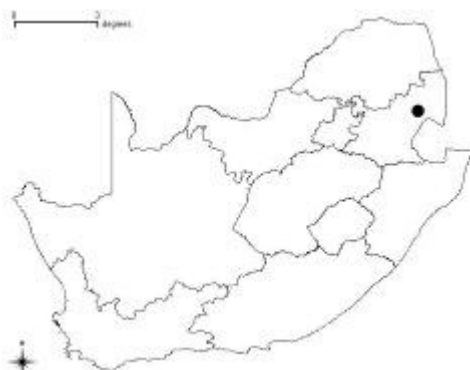
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia, South Africa, Ethiopia*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1.; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes hoggi Lessert, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: *Free State*: Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.92, 27.58). *Gauteng*: Randburg (-26.07, 27.92). *KwaZulu-Natal*: Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Phinda Game Reserve (-27.7, 32.38); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). *Limpopo*: Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Nylstroom/Modimolle (-24.69, 28.4); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47). *Northern Cape*: Prieska (Green Valley Nuts Estate) (-29.68, 22.74). *Western Cape*: Witsand Nature Reserve (-34.39, 20.85).

Habitat (biome): GB, FB, NKB, SB.

Records from protected areas: 9.

Records from agro-ecosystems: pistachio (1).

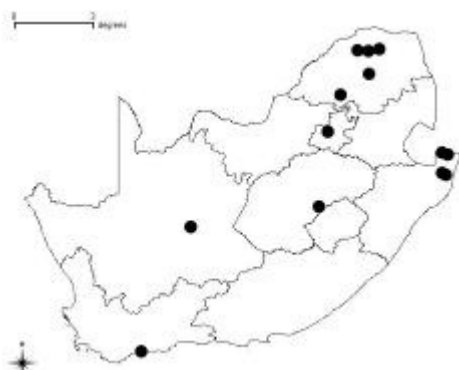
Known distribution: Angola, South Africa, Tanzania*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Continued on next page

Oxyopes hoggi (continued)



Oxyopes jacksoni Lessert, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve (-28.5, 26.8). **Gauteng:** Krugersdorp/Mogale (-26.09, 27.78); Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19); Pretoria/Tshwane (Rietondale Research Station) (-25.73, 28.23); Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36); Tswaing Nature Reserve (-25.41, 28.08); Wallmannsthal (-25.52, 28.3). **KwaZulu-Natal:** iSimangaliso Wetland Park: False Bay Park (-27.92, 32.27); Hell's Gate (-28, 32.48); Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Ophathe Game Reserve (-28.52, 31.66); Pongola (Farm Vergeval) (-27.35, 31.61); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Kruger National Park: near Rietbokpan, Pafuri (-22.93, 31.02), Shingwedzi 20 km N (-22.9, 31.37); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Nylstroom/Modimolle (-24.69, 28.4); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Bushbuckridge (Pullen Farm) (-25.61, 31.21); Rochdale Farm, Waterpoort (-22.54, 29.41); Roedtan (-24.6, 29.08); Springbok Flats: Bekendevelei (-24.52, 28.51), Tuinplaas (-24.56, 28.46); Makalali Nature Reserve (-24.34, 30.93). **Mpumalanga:** Hectorspruit (-25.43, 31.68); Kruger National Park (-24.98, 31.58); Loskop Research Station (-25.17, 29.4); Marble Hall (-24.96, 29.29). **Nelspruit** (-25.47, 30.96). **North West:** Hartebeespoort Experimental Farm (-25.6, 27.82). **Western Cape:** Cape Town (-33.91, 18.42); Table Mountain National Park (Newlands Forest) (-33.91, 18.42).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, SB.

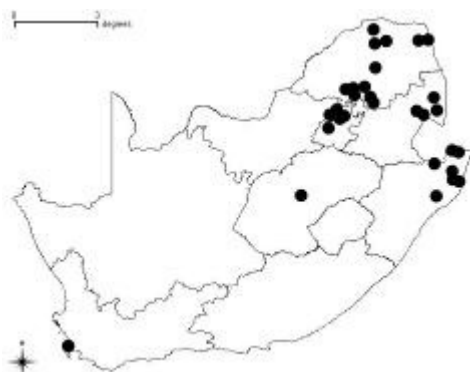
Records from protected areas: 15.

Records from agro-ecosystems: citrus (1), cotton (1).

Known distribution: South Africa, Tanzania*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes lenzi Strand, 1907

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as Kapland*.

Habitat (biome): FB?

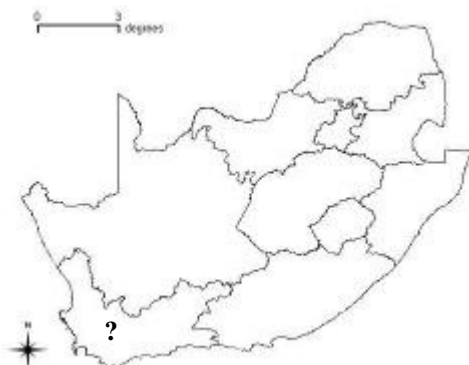
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes longispinosus Lawrence, 1938

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91). **Gauteng:** Pretoria/Tshwane (Rietondale Research Station) (-25.73, 28.23); Roodeplaat Research Station (-25.66, 28.35). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Bluff (-29.88, 31.02)*; Stamford Hill (-29.84, 31.02); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: False Bay Park (-27.92, 32.27), Hellsgate (-28, 32.48), Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Pongola (-27.35, 31.61); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Entabeni Nature Reserve (-22.99, 30.26); Klein Kariba (-24.88, 28.29); Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Bushbuckridge (Pullen Farm) (-25.61, 31.21); Rust de Winter (-25.19, 28.63); Makalali Nature Reserve (-24.34, 30.93). **Mpumalanga:** Glenwood (Schormann) 7 km. N W (-29.87, 30.98); Loskop Research Station (-25.17, 29.4); Marble Hall (-24.96, 29.29). **North West:** Hartebeespoort Experimental Farm (-25.6, 27.82); Rustenburg Nature Reserve (-25.72, 27.18). **Western Cape:** Swartberg Nature Reserve, Die Hel, Gamkaskloof (-33.36, 21.69).

Habitat (biome): FB, SB, TB.

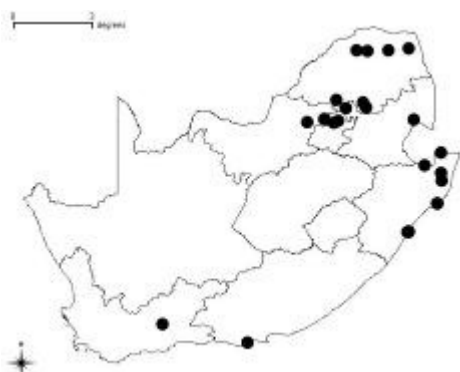
Records from protected areas: 12.

Records from agro-ecosystems: cotton (3).

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 1 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes pallidecoloratus Strand, 1906

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Prentjiesberg (-31.18, 28.28). **Gauteng:** Pretoria/Tshwane (Rietondale Research Station) (-25.73, 28.23); Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36); Wonderboom (-25.68, 28.2). **KwaZulu-Natal:** iSimangaliso Wetland Park: False Bay Park (-27.92, 32.27), Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25); Hluhluwe Nature Reserve (-28.09, 32.1); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Ophathe Game Reserve (-28.52, 31.66); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Farm Elandsberg, between Warmbath/Thabazimbi (-24.73, 27.72); Kruger National Park, N of Letaba Camp (-22.93, 31.02); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Nylstroom/Modimolle (-24.69, 28.4); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Springbok Flats: Bekendevelei (-24.52, 28.51), Tuinplaas (-24.56, 28.46); Venetia Limpopo Valley Reserve (-22.32, 29.32). **Mpumalanga:** Hectorspruit (-25.43, 31.68); Komatiport (-25.43, 31.94). **Western Cape:** Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46).

Habitat (biome): GB, NKB, SB.

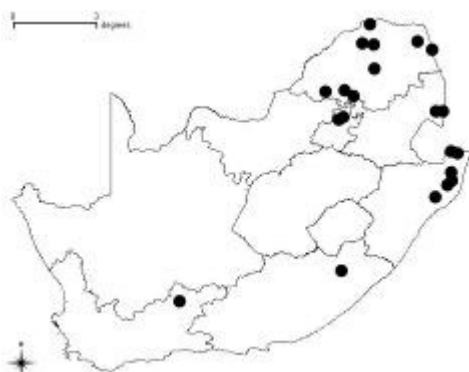
Records from protected areas: 13.

Records from agro-ecosystems: citrus (1).

Known distribution: DRC, Ethiopia*, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda.

Conservation status: *endemism*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes personatus Simon, 1896

Distribution in South Africa: type only as South Africa*

Habitat (biome): ?

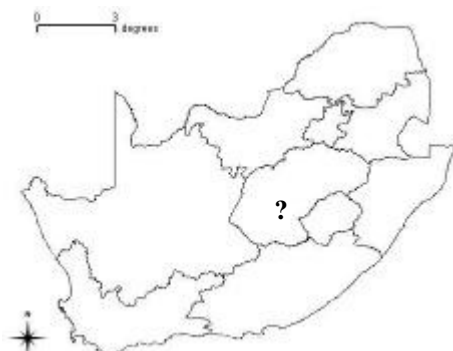
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemism*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes russoi Caporiacco, 1940

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve (-28.5, 26.8). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Springbok Flats: Tuinplaas (-24.56, 28.46), Springbok Flats (-24.9, 28.73).

Western Cape: Brackenfeld Nature Reserve (-33.9, 18.72); De Hoop Nature Reserve (-34.45, 20.44); Swartberg Nature Reserve (-33.36, 21.69).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, SB.

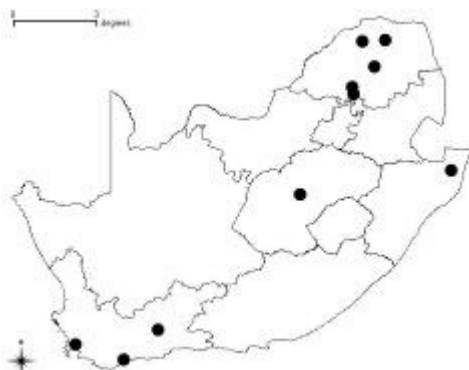
Records from protected areas: 8.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Somalia*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes schenkeli Lessert, 1927

Distribution in South Africa: **Gauteng:** Barnardsvlei (-25.48, 27.32); Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19); Roodeplaat, farm Leeufontein (-25.63, 28.34); Wallmannsthal (-25.52, 28.3); Wonderboom (-25.68, 28.2). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Kamberg Nature Reserve (-29.39, 29.67); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47).

Limpopo: Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Entabeni Forest (-23.30, 29.23); Entabeni Nature Reserve (-22.99, 30.26); Hoedspruit (-24.34, 30.93); Hoedspruit/Hans Hohersen Wildlife Research Station (-24.65, 31.46); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Potgietersrus/Mokopane (-24.17, 29.00); Sovenga Hill, University of Limpopo (-23.88, 29.73); Makalali Nature Reserve (-24.34, 30.93). **Mpumalanga:** Brondal (-25.35, 30.84); Nelspruit (-25.47, 30.96); Schagen (-25.43, 30.8). **North West:** Magaliesberg (-20.97, 31.65). **Northern Cape:** 4 km W Hopetown (-29.62, 24.06).

Habitat (biome): GB, NKB, SB.

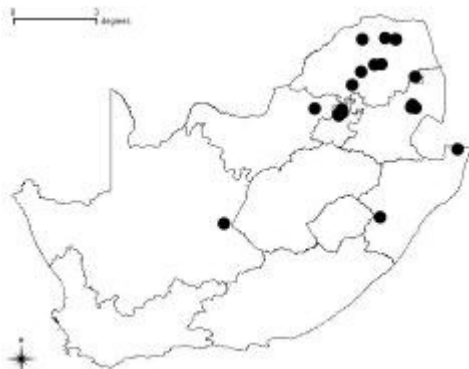
Records from protected areas: 7.

Records from agro-ecosystem: avocado (2), citrus (1).

Known distribution: Congo Republic, DRC*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes sjostedti Lessert, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24).

Habitat (biome): SB.

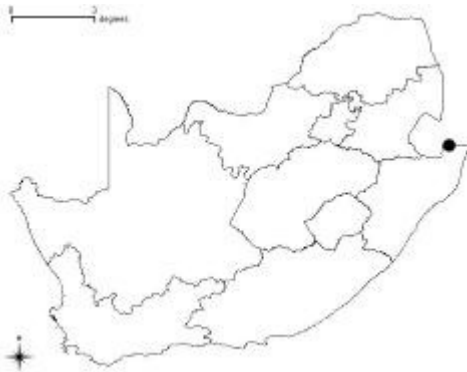
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Ethiopia, South Africa, Tanzania*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes singularis Lessert, 1927

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24).

Habitat (biome): SB.

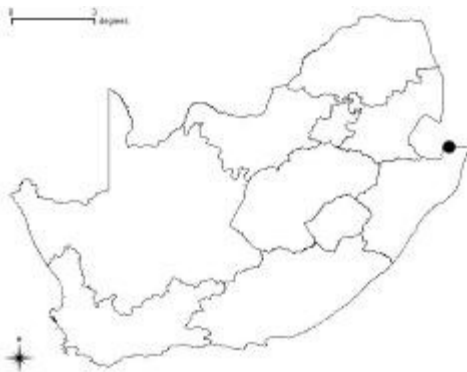
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia, South Africa, DRC*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes sternimaculatus Strand, 1907

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as Cape*.

Habitat (biome): FB?

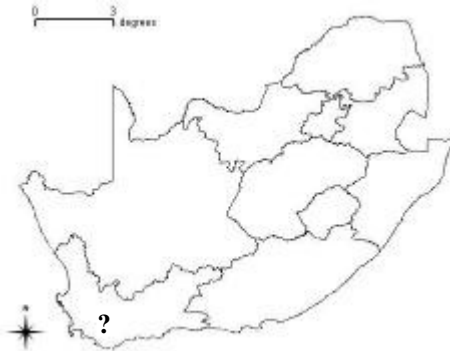
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes tuberculatus Lessert, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Limpopo:** Mphahduli Cycad Reserve (-22.42, 30.49); Naboomspruit (-24.52, 28.7); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47). **Mpumalanga:** Malolotja Nature Reserve (-25.97, 31.13).

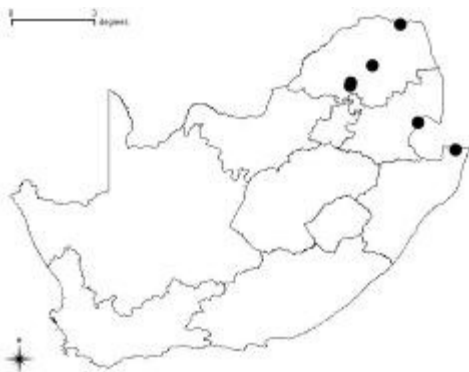
Habitat (biome): SB.

Records from protected areas: 4.

Known distribution: South Africa, Tanzania*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes uncinatus Lessert, 1915

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Kruger National Park, Pafuri (-22.93, 31.02).

Habitat (biome): SB.

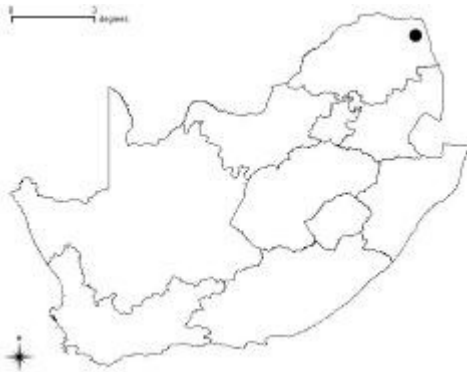
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: East Africa,* South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes vanderysti Lessert, 1946

Distribution in South Africa: *Gauteng*: Pretoria/Tshwane (Rietondale Research Station) (-25.74, 28.19).

Habitat (biome): GB.

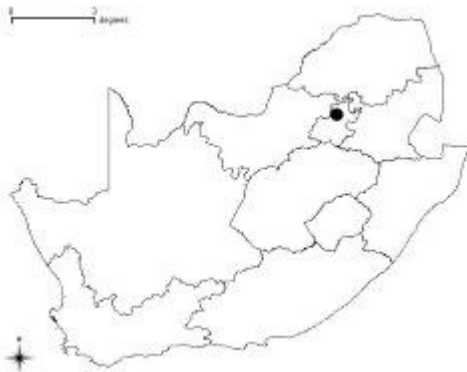
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: DRC*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Oxyopes vogelsangeri Lessert, 1946

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Bloemfontein (Farm Hopefield) (-29.11, 26.22); Bloemfontein (Farm Deelhoek, 38 km NW) (-29.11, 26.22). **Gauteng:** Pretoria National Botanical Garden (-25.74, 28.19); Randburg (-26.07, 27.92). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1). **Limpopo:** Kruger National Park (Letaba Rest Camp) (-23.84, 31.57); Nylstroom /Modimolle (-24.69, 28.4); Potgietersrus/Mokopane (-24.17, 29). **Western Cape:** Swartberg Nature Reserve (Die Hel, Gamkaskloof) (-33.36, 21.69).

Habitat (biome): GB, NKB, SB.

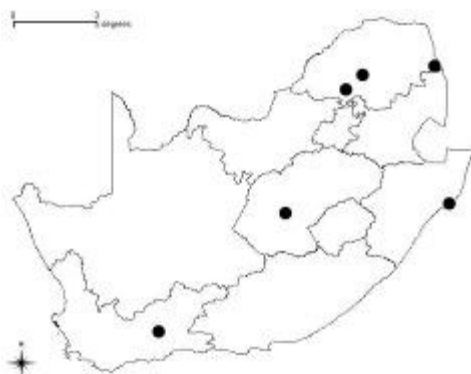
Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: DRC*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Peucetia crucifera Lawrence, 1927

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Venetia, Limpopo Valley Reserve (-22.32, 29.32). **Northern Cape:** Augrabies National Park (-28.53, 20.29). **Western Cape:** Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46).

Habitat (biome): NKB, SB.

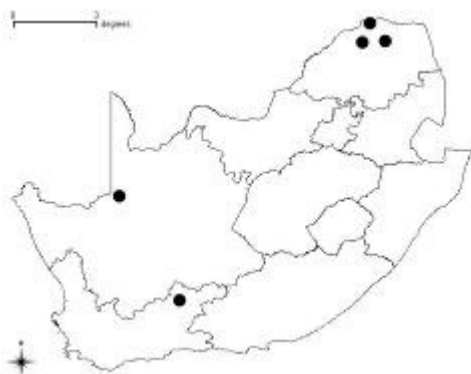
Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 2 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Peucetia lucasi (Vinson, 1863)

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Welgevonden Nature Reserve (-24.39, 27.78).

Habitat (biome): SB.

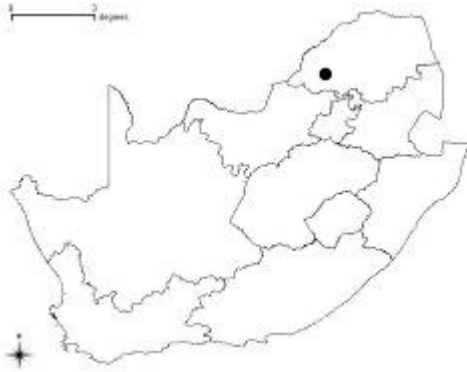
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Madagascar*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Peucetia maculifera Pocock, 1900

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52); Great Fish River Wetland Park (Farm Bucklands) (-33.48, 27.13); King William's Town (-32.88, 27.39)*; Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43); Pirie Forest (-32.72, 27.24). *KwaZulu-Natal*: Champagne Castle Hotel (-29.08, 29.35); Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38); Richmond (-29.86, 30.26). *Northern Cape*: Eselsfontein (-29.69, 17.74); Oorlogskloof Nature Reserve (-31.45, 19.1). *Western Cape*: Hermanus, Voelgat (-34.4, 19.25); Meiringspoort (-33.4, 22.55); Swartberg Nature Reserve (Die Hel, Gamkaskloof) (-33.36, 21.69); Tradouw Pass (-33.95, 20.7).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, NKB, SB, SKB, TB.

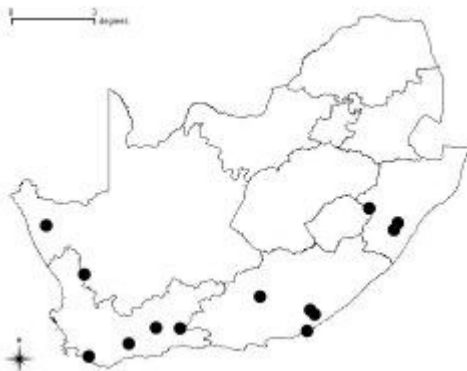
Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Lesotho, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 1 [3].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Peucetia madalena Van Niekerk & Dippenaar-Schoeman, 1994

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Lake Sibaya (-27.35, 32.7); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Limpopo:** Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Kruger National Park (Punda Maria) (-22.68, 31.01).

Habitat (biome): SB.

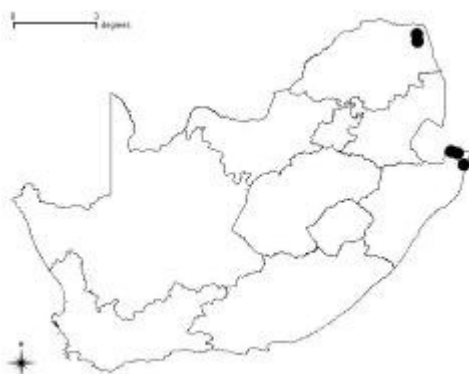
Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Mozambique*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 2 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Peucetia nicolae Van Niekerk & Dippenaar-Schoeman, 1994

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43). **Western Cape:** Ceres (40 km NE on Touwsriver Road) (-33.36, 19.31); Cape Town (-33.91, 18.42); Clanwilliam, Pakhuispas (-32.16, 18.89); Gordon's Bay (-34.16, 18.87); Goudini (-34.6, 19.32); Grootvadersbos (-26.5, 28.36)*; Heidelberg (-34.08, 20.95); Hout Bay, Leeukop (-34.04, 18.32); Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden (-33.99, 18.43); Simonstown (-34.19, 18.42); Table Mountain National Park: Newlands Forest (-33.91, 18.42), Wynberg Caves (-34.05, 18.45); Tradouw Pass (-33.95, 20.7).

Habitat (biome): FB, FoB, NKB.

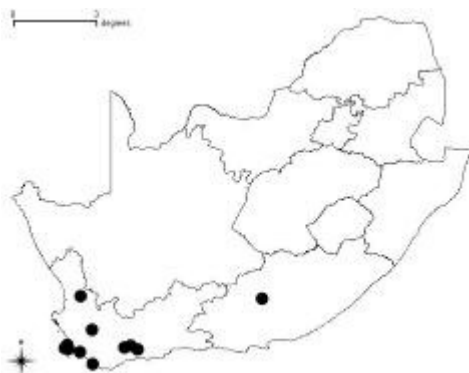
Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 1[5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Peuceitia pulchra (Blackwall, 1865)

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Manguzi Forest, 5 km NW Lake Nhlange) (-26.93, 32.87); Kranzkloof (-29.55, 30.91); Manguzi (-27.58, 32.45); Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25); Pinetown, Kranskloof (-29.81, 30.85); Ntuli river hillside (-28.33, 31.08). **Mpumalanga:** Louw's Creek (-25.79, 31.04); Sabie (Klipbankspruit Plantation) (-25.1, 30.78); Kruger National Park (Skukuza Camp) (-25.00, 31.97).

Habitat (biome): SB.

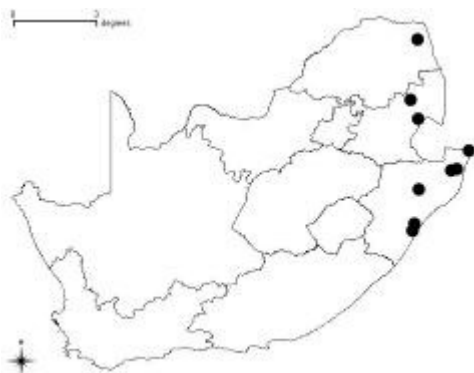
Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe (Zambezi)*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Peuceitia striata Karsch, 1878

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Bloemfontein (Farm Deelhoek) (-29.11, 26.22); Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.92, 27.58). **Gauteng:** Spieskloof Nature Reserve (-26.42, 28.46); Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19); Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36); Roodepoort (-26.14, 27.86); Pretoria/Tshwane: Wonderboom (-25.68, 28.2), Wonderboom Nature Reserve (-25.69, 28.19). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Hilton (-29.56, 30.3); Ingwavuma (-27.12, 32.01); Lewombo Mission Station (-28, 32). **Limpopo:** Acacia Lodge Game Reserve (-24.56, 27.37); Dendron (Farm Amsterdam) (-23.37, 29.32); Hoedspruit/Hans Hohersen Wildlife Res Sta (-24.65, 31.46); Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Kruger National Park (Skukuza) (-25.00, 31.97); Limpopo Valley Nature Reserve (-22.22, 29.13); Phalaborwa, Grietjie Nature Reserve (-24.18, 31.65); Rochdale Farm (-22.54, 29.41); Shewasaula, Mt Sibasa (-23.5, 30.37); Soekmekaar, Welgevonden Road (-23.49, 29.94); Venetia Limpopo Valley Reserve (-22.32, 29.32). **Mpumalanga:** Barberton (-25.79, 31.04); Lydenburg (-25.09, 30.46); Nelspruit (-25.47, 30.96). **North West:** Broederstroom (Farm Brooklands) (-25.78, 27.87); Rustenburg Nature Reserve (-25.72, 27.18). **Northern Cape:** Askham (-26.98, 20.79); Prieska (Green Valley Nuts Estate) (-29.68, 22.74); Springbok, Messelpoort Pass (-29.66, 17.88); Deelfontein (-30.98, 23.81). **Western Cape:** Table Mountain National Park (Table Mountain) (-33.91, 18.42).

Continued on next page

Peucetia striata (continued)

Habitat (biome): GB, NKB, SB, SKB.

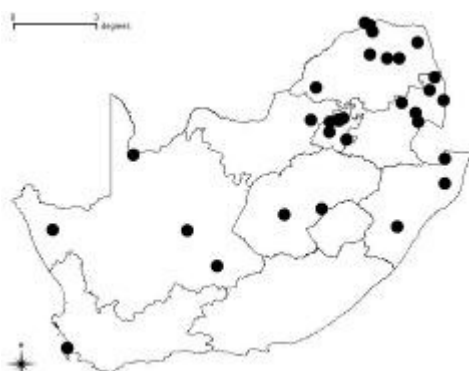
Records from protected areas: 10.

Records from agro-ecosystems: pistachio (1).

Known distribution: wide throughout Africa, Zanzibar*.

Conservation status: *endemcity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Peucetia transvaalica Simon, 1896

Distribution in South Africa: type as Matabele, Transvaal*. **Eastern Cape:** Middelburg (-31.49, 24.99). **Gauteng:** Pretoria/Tshwane, Agricultural Building (-25.74, 28.19). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ingwavuma (-27.12, 32.01); Mhlopheni Nature Reserve (-28.96, 30.39); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Limpo-**

po: Dendron (Farm Amsterdam) (-23.37, 29.32); Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Leydsdorp, Griffin Mine (-23.98, 30.53); Makalali Nature Reserve (-24.34, 30.93); Mussina S of Mutambo (-22.33, 30.03); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Thohoyandou (-22.95, 30.46); Phalaborwa, Letaba District (-23.94, 31.14). **Mpumalanga:** Lydenburg (-25.09, 30.46); Marble Hall (-24.96, 29.29). **North West:** Rustenburg Nature Reserve (-25.72; 27.18). **Northern Cape:** Hopetown (-29.62, 24.06); Riemvasmaak (-28.45, 20.3). **Western Cape:** Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46).

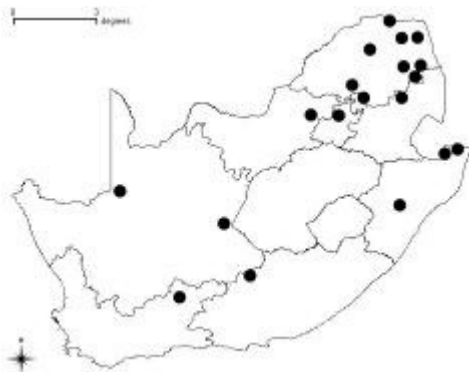
Habitat (biome): GB, NKB, SB.

Records from protected areas: 7.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa*, Swaziland, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemcity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].



Peucetia viridis (Blackwall, 1858)

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Kromrant (-29.37, 25.05). **Gauteng:** Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25). **Limpopo:** Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Venetia, Limpopo Valley Reserve (-22.32, 29.32); Waterpoort (-22.54, 29.37). **Northern Cape:** Augrabies National Park (-28.53, 20.29); Alexander Bay (-28.6, 16.49); Britstown (-30.58, 23.5); Dibeng (-27.59, 22.87); Kalahari Gemsbok National Park (-29.48, 25.24); Kimberley on road to Vryburg (-28.73, 24.76); Prieska (Green Valley Nuts Estate) (-29.68, 22.74); Prieska (Farm Remhoogte) (-29.52, 23); Vryburg (-26.95, 24.73). **Western Cape:** Cederberg Wilderness Area (-32.16, 18.89); Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46); Prince Albert (-33.22, 22.03); Tierberg (-33.85, 22.05); Witsand Nature Reserve, Postmasburg (-34.39, 20.85).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, NKB, SB, SKB.

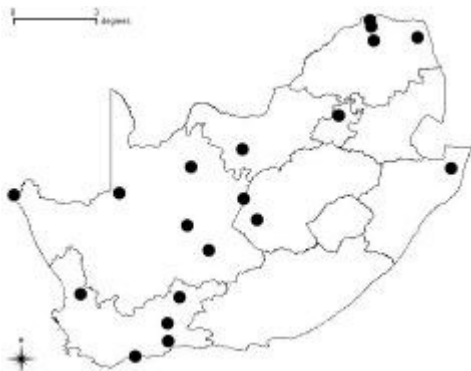
Records from protected areas: 9.

Records from agro-ecosystems: pistachio (2).

Known distribution: Algeria*, Botswana, Cape Verdi, Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, South Africa, Yemen.

Conservation status: *endemism*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.



The Palpimanidae is a small family with a wide distribution throughout most of the tropical and subtropical regions of the world but are absent from Australia. In South Africa they are represented by 2 genera and 17 species of which 12 are endemics.

- **Common names:** palpimanidae (palp-footed spiders); *Diaphorocellus biplagiata* (two-spotted palpimanid).
- **Life style:** wanderers (ground dwellers): free-running.
- **Body size:** 3-11 mm.
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** carapace often dark to bright red or bright orange while the abdomen is fawn, grey to purplish, with two oval spots in *Diaphorocellus*; **carapace:** suboval in outline with cephalic region evenly rounded sloping gently towards thoracic region with the fovea usually distinct, epidermis hard and granular; **eyes:** 8 in 2 rows that varies in position between genera with lateral eyes either close together or widely separated and posterior median eyes small or large and irregularly-shaped; **abdomen:** ovate with epigastric region heavily sclerotized forming a ring-like scutum which extends dorsally to encircle pedicel while the rest of the abdomen is covered with a light cover of short hair; **legs:** anterior pair of legs enlarged and much stronger than other three pairs with femur I greatly expanded dorsally and with thick scopula present distally on prolateral surface of tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi.
- **Web and retreat:** **web:** absent; **retreat:** found during the day in small irregular sac-like retreats made under stones.
- **Habitat:** in Southern Africa palpimanids occupy a wide habitat range from very dry arid regions in Namibia to dense forest areas in South Africa. However they seem to be more common in the drier regions even found in the desert.
- **Behaviour:** little is known about the behaviour of palpimanids. They are slow moving spiders that walk with their strong front legs kept up in the air. The tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi bear thick prolateral scopulae composed of spade-shaped setae that may be receptors of some kind. Some species have well-developed stridulatory organs. The chelicerae are provided on the lateral surface with a smooth hairless strip, which are cov-



ered with extremely minute transverse striae, when seen under high magnification. The reciprocating organ of stridulation is composed of three round papillae each bearing a black setiform seta situated basally on the inner surface of the femur. The sounds are audible from a short distance and apparently serve two purposes: it functions as a potential defense mechanism and as an important cue for mating recognition used by males and females.

- **Taxonomic notes:** family not yet revised.

- **References:**

DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. & JOCQUÉ, R. 1997. *African spiders, an identification manual*. Biosystematics Division, ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria. Handbook 9, 392 pp.

PLATNICK, N.I. 1975. A revision of the palpimanid spiders of the new subfamily Otiiothopinae (Araneae, Palpimanidae). *American Museum Novitates* 2562: 1-32.

Diaphorocellus biplagiatus Simon, 1893

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as South Africa*. **Free State:** Bloemfontein (Farm Deelhoek) (-29.11, 26.22). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Dendron (Farm Amsterdam) (-23.37, 29.32); Kruger National Park 5 km. N of Letaba Camp (-22.93, 31.02); Lajuma mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Springbok Flats: Tuinplaas (-24.9, 28.73); Waterpoort (-22.54, 29.37). **Northern Cape:** Benfontein Nature Reserve (-28.82, 24.82); Groblershoop (various locations: Farm Blackridge, E of Langberge; Farm Koedoesnek, E of Langberge) (-28.88, 21.98); Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, Twee Rivieren (-29.48, 25.24); Kamaggas (-29.75, 17.4); Kimberley (-28.73, 24.76); Prieska (various locations: Farm Goodhope, 30 km SW; Green Valley Nuts Estate) (-29.68, 22.74); Richtersveld Transfrontier National Park, Helfskloof, Noumieskloof (-28.25, 17.17); Hopetown (Farm Suffolk) (-29.58, 24.24); Steinkopf (-29.25, 17.73). **Western Cape:** Beaufort West: Farm 151b (-32.32, 23.44), Farm 394 (-32.96, 23.67), Farm Bokvlei (-32.73, 23.59), Farm Eerste Water (-32.69, 22.96), Farm Katdoornkuil (-33.19, 23.26), Farm Kantkraal (-33.28, 23.22), Farm Vaalkuil (-33.28, 23.22); Karoo National Park (various locations: Lammerjiesleegte; Mid Plateau) (-32.28, 22.46).

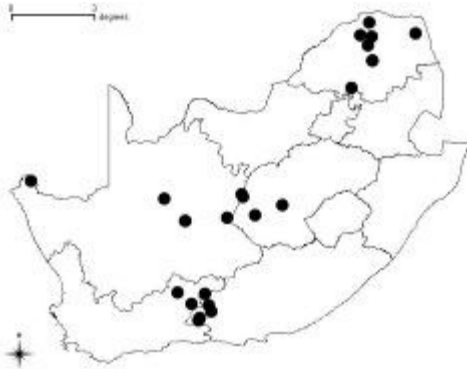
Habitat (biome): GB, NKB, SB, SKB.

Records from protected areas: 8.

Records from agro-ecosystems: pistachio (1).

Known distribution: Botswana, Namibia, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 1[3].



Palpimanus armatus Pocock, 1898

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Durban (-29.85, 31.01)*; Estcourt (-29, 29.87). **Limpopo:** Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47). **Mpumalanga:** Kruger National Park (Lwakahle) (-25.43, 31.75).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB.

Records from protected areas: 2.

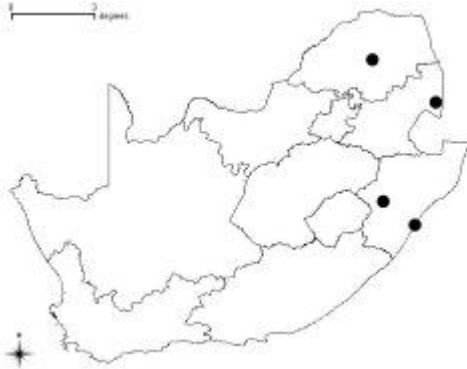
Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Palpimanus armatus (continued)



Palpimanus aureus Lawrence, 1927

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Limpopo Valley Nature Reserve (-22.22, 29.13).

Habitat (biome): SB.

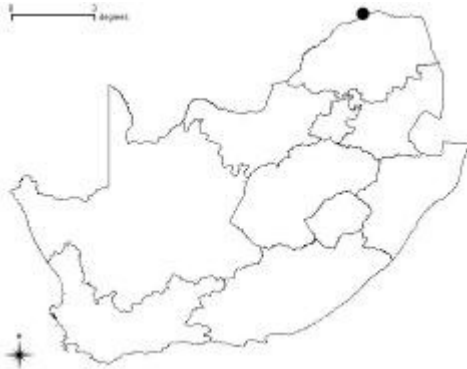
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Palpimanus capensis Simon, 1893

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Port Alfred (-33.58, 26.89); Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43); Port Elizabeth(-33.95, 25.61)*. **Northern Cape:** Koiingnaas (-30.19, 17.29). **Western Cape:** Cape Town (-33.91, 18.42); Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46); Orange Kloof (-34.00, 18.24); Table Mountain National Park: Table Mountain (-33.82, 18.48).

Habitat (biome): FB, NKB, SKB, TB.

Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

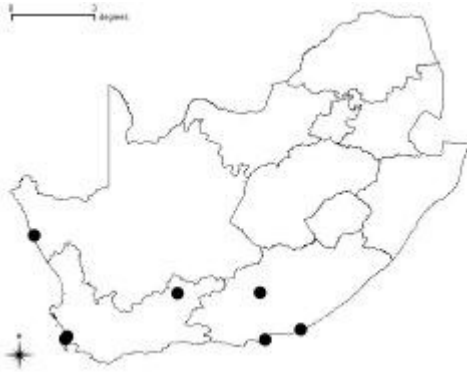
Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5]

Taxonomic status: 1.

Continued on next page

Palpimanus capensis (continued)



Palpimanus crudeni Lessert, 1936

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Alicedale (-33.31, 26.08)*; Kei River Mouth (-32.68, 28.37). **Western Cape:** Swartberg Nature Reserve Die Hel, Gamkaskloof (-33.36, 21.69).

Habitat (biome): NKB, TB.

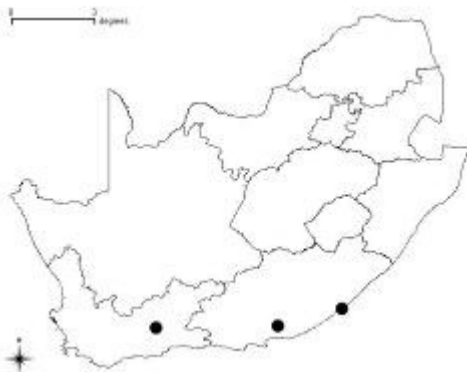
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Mozambique, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity: 2; abundance: 3* [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Palpimanus giltrayi Lessert, 1936

Distribution in South Africa: **Northern Cape:** Augrabies National Park (-28.53, 20.29).

Habitat (biome): NKB.

Records from protected areas: 1.

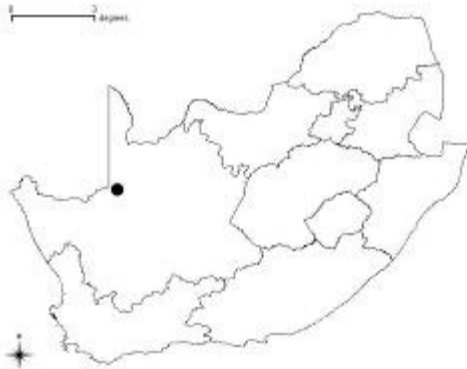
Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Mozambique*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity: 2; abundance: 3* [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Palpimanus giltrayi (continued)



Palpimanus globulifer Simon, 1893

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Springbok Flats: Tuinplaas (-24.9, 28.73). **Eastern Cape:** Port Elizabeth (-33.95, 25.61); Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52)*.

Habitat (biome): SB, TB.

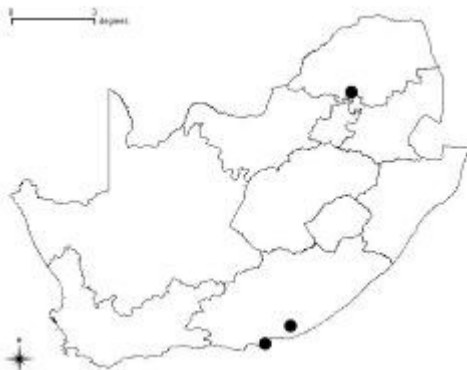
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 3 [6].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Palpimanus leppanae Pocock, 1902

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Jansenville (-32.93, 24.67)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Palpimanus leppanae (continued)



Palpimanus namaquensis Simon, 1910

Distribution in South Africa: **Northern Cape:** Riemvasmaak (-28.53, 20.29); Kamaggas (-29.75, 17.4)*.

Habitat (biome): SB, SKB.

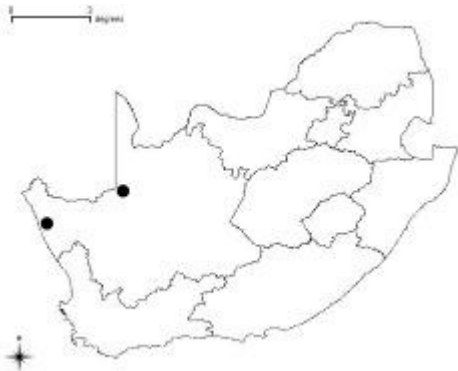
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Palpimanus paroculus Simon, 1910

Distribution in South Africa: **Northern Cape:** Kamaggas (-29.75, 17.4)*.

Habitat (biome): SKB.

Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

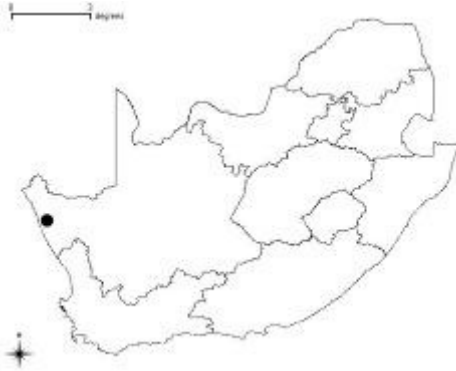
Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Continued on next page

Palpimanus paroculus (continued)



Palpimanus potteri Lawrence, 1937

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Hluhluwe (-28.09, 32.1)*; Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Ngome State Forest (-27.78, 31.45); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47).

Habitat (biome): FoB, SB.

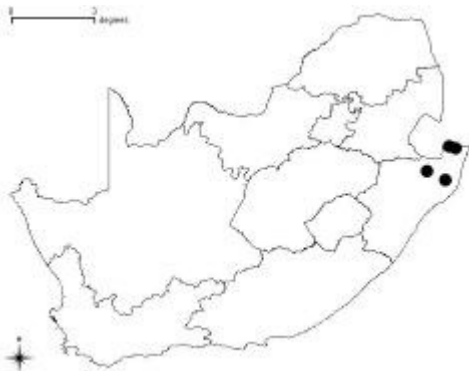
Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Palpimanus pseudarmatus Lawrence, 1952

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38)*; Ophathe Game Reserve (-28.52, 31.66). *Limpopo*: Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04).

Habitat (biome): SB.

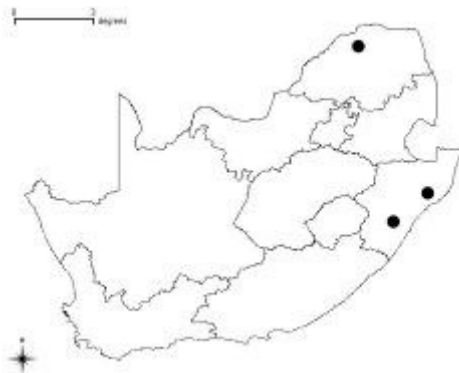
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 3 [6].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Palpimanus sanguineus Strand, 1907

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: type only as Kapland*.

Habitat (biome): FB?

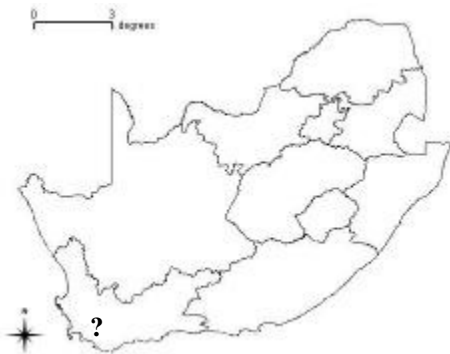
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Palpimanus subarmatus Lawrence, 1947

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: type only as Natal*; Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24).

Habitat (biome): SB.

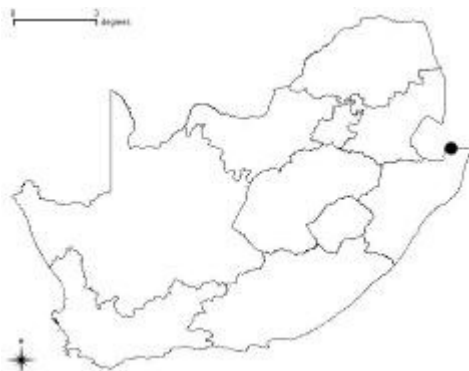
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Palpimanus transvaalicus Simon, 1893

Distribution in South Africa: type only as Transvaal*. **Eastern Cape:** Kirkwood (-33.39, 25.43). **Free State:** Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.8, 27.65). **Gauteng:** Bronkhorstspuit (Farm Onverwacht) (-25.8, 28.74); Pretoria National Botanical Garden (-25.74, 28.19); Pretoria/Tshwane: Nooitgedacht (-25.74, 28.19), Rietondale Research Station (-25.73, 28.23); Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve (-27.59, 27.53). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25); Ndumo Game Reserve, S W shore of Banzi Pan (-26.87, 32.24). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Dendron (Farm Amsterdam) (-23.37, 29.32); Kruger National Park (various locations: Engelhard Dam, Letaba Camp (-23.83, 31.58), Olifants Camp (-24.02, 31.75), Shingwedzi Camp (-22.93, 31.02); Kruger Park Lodge (-25.23, 31); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Potgietersrus/Mokopane (-24.17, 29); Waterpoort (Rochdale Farm) (-22.54, 29.41); Springbok Flats: Roedtan (-24.6, 29.08), Tuinplaas (-24.565, 28.46), Bekendevelei (-24.50, 29.09), Lodge (-24.53, 28.51), Wildskamp (-24.9, 28.73); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Potgietersrus/Mokopane Sovenga Hill, University of Limpopo (-24.17, 29). **Mpumalanga:** Kruger National Park: Lwakahle (-25.43, 31.75), Makhuthwanini (-25.38, 31.6), Napi (-25.37, 31.51), Satara (-25.38, 32.13), Skukuza (-25, 31.97), Kruger National Park 06 (-25.24, 32.08); Steenkampsberg (Groblers Farm) (-25.5, 30.1); Verloren Vallei Nature Reserve (-25.53, 30.13). **North West:** Pilanesberg Nature Reserve (-25.25, 27.08).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB, TB.

Records from protected areas: 13.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

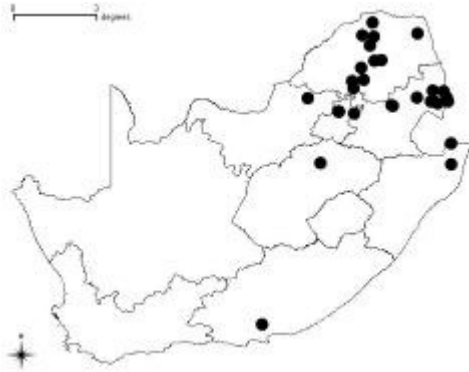
Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 1 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Continued on next page

Palpimanus transvaalicus (continued)



Palpimanus tuberculatus Lawrence, 1952

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Estcourt (-29, 29.87)*.

Habitat (biome): GB.

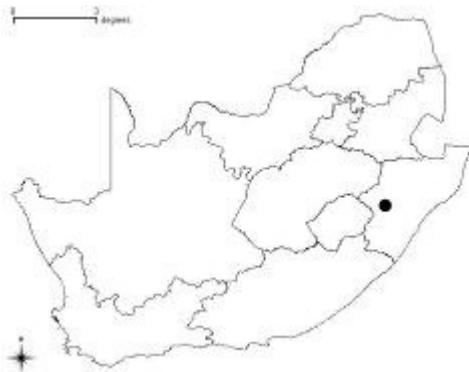
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemism*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



The family Penestomidae is known only from the South Africa and Lesotho from 1 genus and 9 species of which 8 are endemics.

- **Common names:** flat velvet spiders.
- **Life style:** found on the soil in burrows, under stones, under bark
- **Body size:** 7-20 mm.
- **Diagnostic characters:** **Colour:** various hues of dark-brown, yellowish brown to grey, abdomen sometimes with distinct patterns formed by white setae; **carapace:** rectangular, flattened, usually thickly clothed with hair, fovea circular but variable in depth; **eyes:** 8, median eyes close together, with lateral eyes wide apart and posterior lateral eyes usually positioned far back on the carapace; **abdomen:** rounded to oval and thickly clothed with hairs, frequently with patterns; **legs:** short and stout and thickly clothed with hairs, the tarsi are usually united to metatarsi by almost rigid joints.
- **Web and retreat:** **web:** absent; **retreat:** made silk tunnels under stones.
- **Habitat:** *Penestomus* and *Wajane* are usually found in silk retreats in dark sheltered places e.g. under stones or rocks,.
- **Behaviour:** Little is know about *Penestomus* and *Wajane* except that they live in silk retreats in tunnels in boulders and under debris on the ground.
- **Taxonomic notes:** the family was previously placed as a subfamily in the Eresidae and only recently it was elevated to family level.

- **References:**

DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. 1989. The African species of the sub-family Penestominae (Araneae: Eresidae): with description of two new species. *Phytotactica* 21: 131-134.

MILLER, J.A., GRISWOLD, C.E. & HADDAD, C.R. 2010. Taxonomic Revision of the Spider Family Penestomidae (Araneae, Entelegynae). *Zootaxa* 2534: 1-36.

MILLER, J.A., CARMICHAEL, A., RAMIREZ, M.J., HADDAD, C.R., ŘEZÁČ, M., JOHANNESSEN, J., KRÁL, J., WANG, X.P., SPAGNA, J.C. & GRIS-



WOLD, C.E. 2010. Phylogeny of entelegyne Spiders: affinities of the family Penestomidae (NEW RANK), generic phylogeny of Eresidae, and asymmetric rates of change in spinning organ evolution (Araneae, Araneoidea, Entelegynae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 55: 786–804.

Penestomus armata (Lehtinen, 1967)

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape:* Alicedale (-33.31, 26.08)*. *Western Cape:* Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46).

Habitat (biome): NKB, TB.

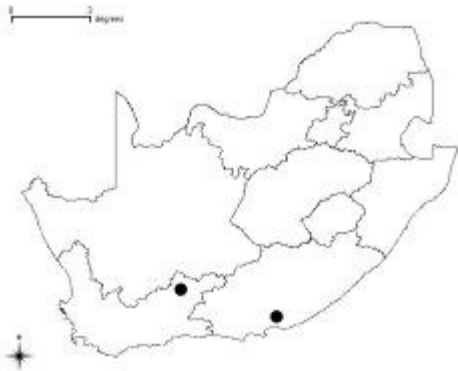
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 4; *abundance:* 3 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Penestomus croeseri (Dippenaar-Schoeman, 1989)

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape:* Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

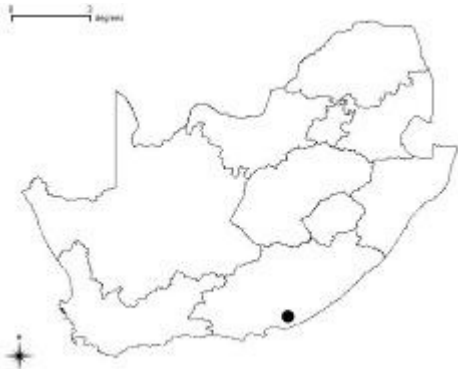
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Penestomus egazini Miller, Griswold, Haddad 2010

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52)*; Alicedale (-33.31, 26.08).

Habitat (biome): TB.

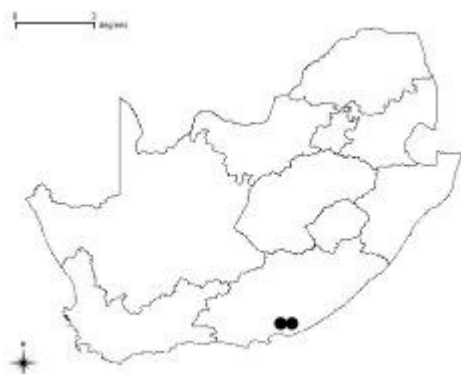
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Penestomus montanus Miller, Griswold, Haddad 2010

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Qacha's Nek (-30.25, 28.7); Prentjiesberg (-31.18, 28.28).

Habitat (biome): GB.

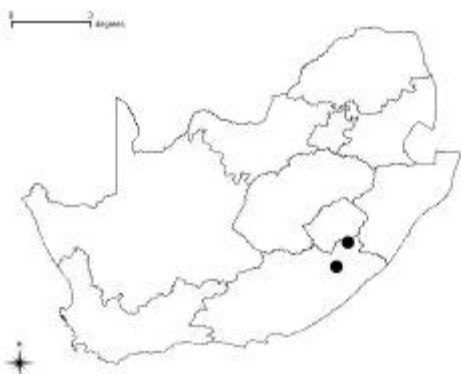
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Lesotho*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Penestomus prendinii Miller, Griswold, Haddad 2010

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Farm Spitskop, 37.4 km NE Beaufort West* (-32.07, 22.75).

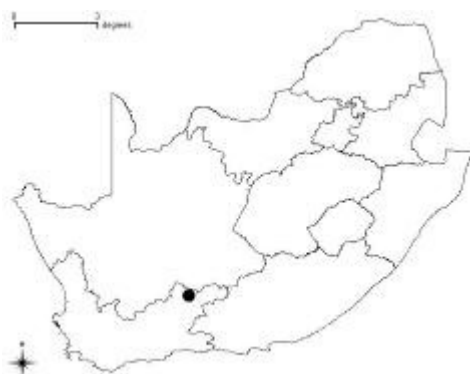
Habitat (biome): NKB.

Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].



Penestomus planus Simon, 1902

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Willowmore (-33.3, 23.5)*; Dunbrody (-33.47, 25.55).

***Western Cape*:** Mossel Bay (-34.18, 22.12).

Habitat (biome): FB, TB.

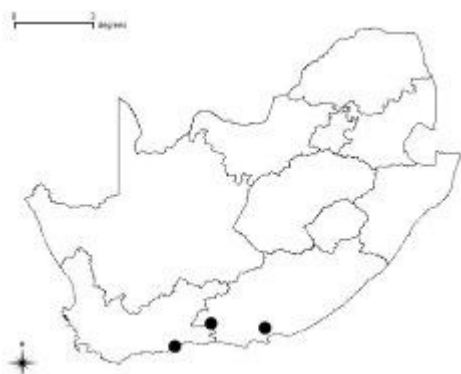
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 3 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Penestomus kruger Miller, Griswold, Haddad 2010

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

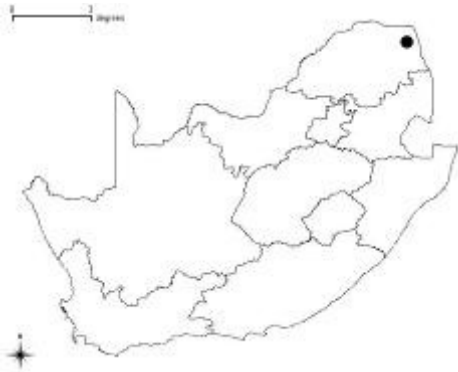
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Penestomus stilleri (Dippenaar-Schoeman, 1989)

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Paarl, Du Toit's Kloof (-33.71, 18.98)*; Karoo National Park (-32.28; 22.46).

Habitat (biome): FB, NKB.

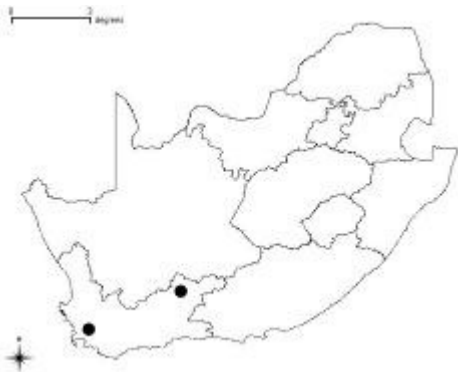
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



FAMILY PENESTOMIDAE (CONTINUED)

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Penestomus zulu Miller, Griswold, Haddad 2010

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Mfongosi (-27.28, 32.15)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

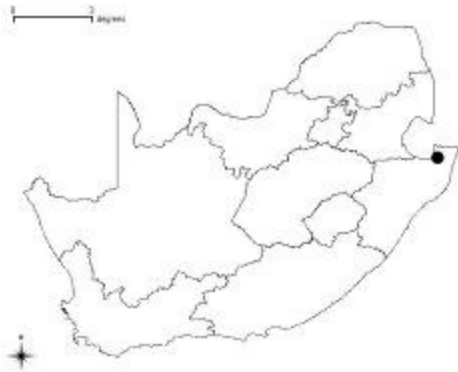
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemism*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



48. FAMILY PHILODROMIDAE

The family Philodromidae occur worldwide and are known from South African from 6 genera and 37 species.

- **Common name:** small running spiders. *Hirriusa* (ground philodromids); *Suemus punctatus* (spotted philodromid); *Tibellus* (long bodied grass philodromids).
- **Life style:** wanderers (plant and ground dwellers): free-running spiders.
- **Body size:** 3-16 mm.
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** varies from white to pale cream and reddish brown to greyish brown, frequently with a mottled appearance or longitudinal bands or chevrons on the abdomen; **carapace:** slightly flattened and clothed with soft recumbent setae, the shape varies from as long as wide to elongated; **eyes:** 8 in 2 rows (4:4), usually equal in size, except *Hirriusa* with anterior eyes larger than posterior eyes both eye rows recurved with the posterior row very strongly recurved in *Tibellus*; **abdomen:** shape varies from heart-shaped to oval (*Thanatus*) to elongate (*Tibellus*) and covered with soft recumbent setae and usually a dark heart mark present dorsally; **legs:** directed sideways with legs I, III and IV almost same length and leg II usually longer.
- **Web and retreat:** **web:** absent; **retreat:** free-living hunters that hide beneath leaves or in narrow crevices when at rest.
- **Habitat:** The philodromids occupy a wide habitat range. They are commonly found in grassland, savanna, Nama-Karoo and Succulent Karoo and open forest.
- **Behaviour:** Philodromids are free-living hunters they capture their prey lying in ambush with extended legs. Their movements are erratic and with their claw tufts and scopulae they are able to move swiftly around on the substrate. They usually run fast and pursue their prey with agility. They usually have cryptic colouration blending in with their surroundings. *Hirriusa* lives on the soil surface and with their reddish brown colour they blend in with the sand colour and are usually found in the more arid regions. *Thanatus* has a mottled appearance is a cursorial ground spiders found on bare ground or low vegetation. *Tibellus* with their elongated straw-coloured bodies with the dark longitudinal lines, render them inconspicuous in dry grass. They are commonly found on bushes and tall grass throughout the savanna regions of Africa. *Gephyrota*, *Philodromus* and *Suemus* are found on the trunks of trees, low bushes and herbage.
- **Taxonomic notes:** only one genus *Tibellus* has been revised (Van den Berg & Dippenaar-Schoeman, 1994).



- **References:**
DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. & JOCQUÉ, R. 1997. *African spiders, an identification manual.* Biosystematics Division, ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria. Handbook 9, 392 pp.

- **VAN DEN BERG, A. & DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. 1994.** A revision of the Afrotropical species of the genus *Tibellus* Simon (Araneae: Philodromidae). *Koedoe* 37: 67-114.

Gephyrota sp.[first record from South Africa]

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Addo Elephant National Park (-33.32, 25.72); East London (-33.01, 27.9); Ongeluksnek (-30.55, 28.57); East London (Pineapple Research Station) (-33.01, 27.9). **Free State:** Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve (-28.5, 26.8). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Cathedral Peak (-28.94, 29.19); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Hell's Gate (-28, 32.48); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24). **Mpumalanga:** Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve (-24.58, 30.82). **Northern Cape:** Nieuwoudtville (-31.37, 19.11); Prieska (-29.68, 22.74). **Western Cape:** Bloubergstrand (-33.77, 18.45); Cape Agulhas (-34.81, 19.81); Cederberg Wilderness Area (-32.16, 18.89); Fisherhaven, Hermanus District (-34.47, 19.27); Paarl (-33.71, 18.98); Swartberg Nature Reserve (-33.36, 21.69); Yzerfontein (-33.34, 18.16).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, NKB, SB, TB.

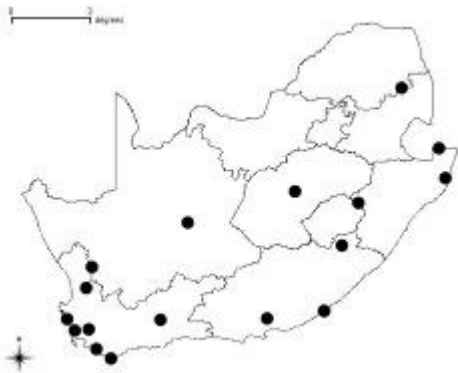
Records from protected areas: 7.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Cameroon, Ivory Coast, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemism:* 1; *abundance:* 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: undescribed.



Hirriusa arenacea (Lawrence, 1927)

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Middelburg (-31.49, 24.99); Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Hlabisa, Mondumysa (-28.15, 31.87). **North West:** Stella (30.5 km N) (-26.29, 24.78). **Northern Cape:** Riemvasmaak (-28.53, 20.29); 4 km W of Hopetown (-29.62, 24.06); Klein Papkuil farm (-28.48, 23.72); Kimberley (-28.73, 24.76); Prieska, Green Valley Nuts Estate (-29.68, 22.74); Prieska (Farm Remhoogte) (-29.52, 23); Richtersveld Transfrontier National Park (-28.25, 17.17); Strydenburg, between Britstown and Hopetown (-29.95, 23.68). **Western Cape:** Beaufort West: Farm 151b (-32.32, 22.44), Farm Alexanderskraal (-32.58, 22.71), Farm Bokvlei (-32.43, 22.35), Farm De Pannen (-32.61, 23.10), Farm Eerste Water (-32.61; 23.10), Farm Groot Kraanvogelfontein (-32.92, 22.64), Farm Juriesfontein (-32.53, 23.43), Farm Kantkraal (-33.28, 23.22); Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46).

Habitat (biome): NKB, SB, SKB, TB.

Records from protected areas: 3.

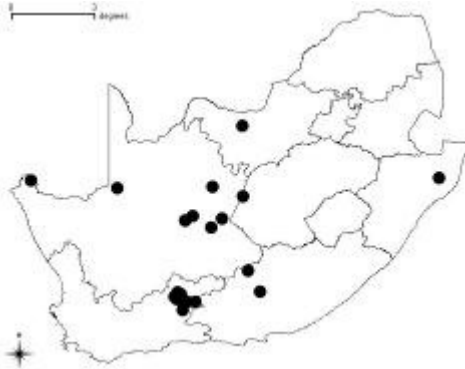
Records from agro-ecosystems: pistachio (2).

Known distribution: Namibia*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemism:* 2; *abundance:* 1 [3].

Taxonomic status: 1.

Hirriusa arenacea (continued)



Hirriusa bidentata (Lawrence, 1927)

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Makgabeng area, W of Senwabawana (Bochum) (-23.24, 28.85). **Northern Cape:** 4 km W of Hopetown (-29.62, 24.06). **Western Cape:** Gamkaberg Nature Reserve (-33.31, 21.71); Mamre (-33.5, 18.45).

Habitat (biome): FB, NKB, SB.

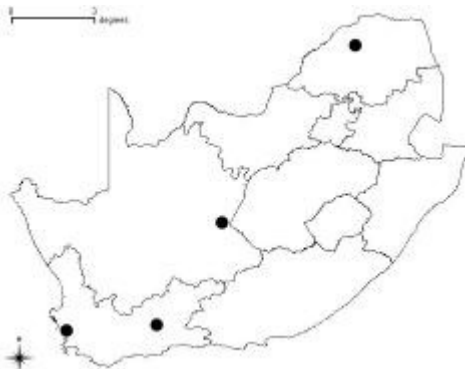
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 2 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Hirriusa variegata (Simon, 1895)

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Hoedspruit (-24.34, 30.93); Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Waterpoort, N slopes of Soutpansberg (-22.54, 29.37). **Mpumalanga:** Kruger National Park (-24.98, 31.58); Kruger National Park (Skukuza) (-25, 31.97). **Northern Cape:** Klein Papkuil Farm (-28.48, 23.72); Suffolk Farm nr Hopetown (-29.58, 24.24). **Western Cape:** Swartberg Nature Reserve (-33.36, 21.69).

Habitat (biome): NKB, SB.

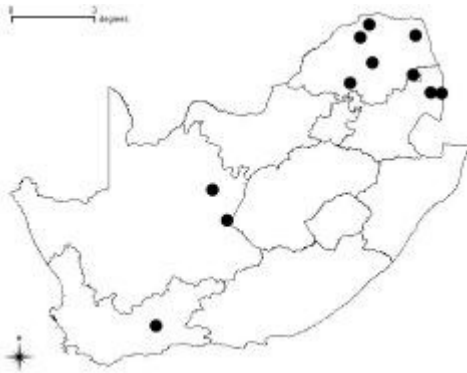
Records from protected areas: 5.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemism*: 3; *abundance*: 1 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Philodromus bigibbus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1876)

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Alexandria (-33.65, 26.4). **Gauteng:** Kempton Park (-26.09, 28.23); Roodeplaat (Farm Leeufontein) (-25.63, 28.34). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB, TB.

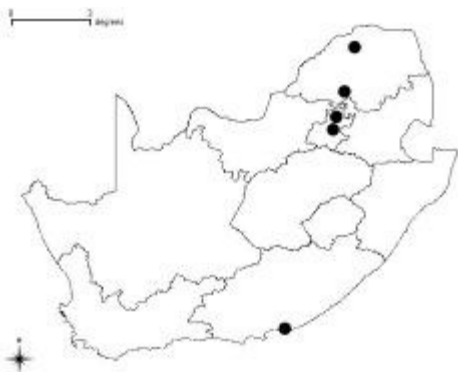
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Egypt*, Namibia, South Africa, Sudan.

Conservation status: *endemism*: 1; *abundance*: 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Philodromus brachycephalus Lawrence, 1952

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Fort Brown Kudu Reserve (-33.13, 26.62); Great Fish River Wetland Park, at boundary of Farm Bucklands (-33.48, 27.13). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38)*. **Limpopo:** University of Limpopo, Sovenga Hill (-23.88, 29.73). **Mpumalanga:** Nelspruit, ARC-ITSC (-25.47, 30.96); 15 km NW of Schagen (-25.43, 30.8).

Habitat (biome): SB, TB.

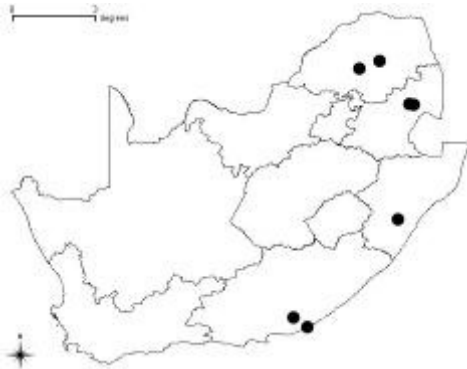
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystem: avocado (1), citrus (1).

Known distribution: South Africa*, Tanzania.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Philodromus browningi Lawrence, 1952

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Mazeppa Bay (-32.47, 28.64); Middelburg (-31.49, 24.99).

Free State: Amanzi Private Game Reserve (-28.62, 26.68); Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve (-28.5, 26.8).

KwaZulu-Natal: Pongola (Farm Vergeval) (-27.35, 31.61); Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38)*; Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Dendron (Farm Amsterdam) (-23.37, 29.32); Entabeni Forest (-23.00, 30.23); Kruger National Park (Shingwedzi, 20km SE) (-23.22, 31.56); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47).

Northern Cape: Schmidtsdrif (-28.7, 24.05). **Western Cape:** Fernkloof Nature Reserve (-34.86, 19.34); Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46); Worcester (-33.64, 19.47).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, NKB, SB, TB.

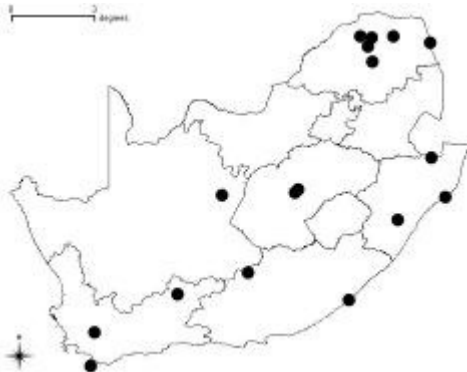
Records from protected areas: 9.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 1 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Philodromus caffer Strand, 1907

Distribution in South Africa: type only as Kapland*.

Habitat (biome): FB?

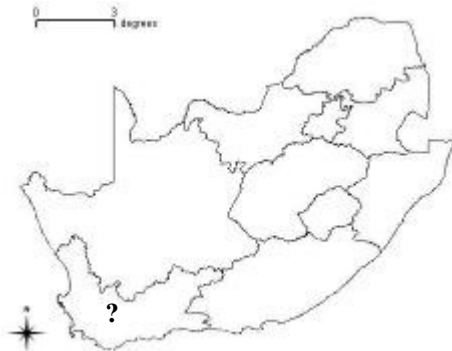
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Philodromus epigynatus Strand, 1909

Distribution in South Africa: **Western Cape:** Simonstown (Millers point) (-34.19, 18.42)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

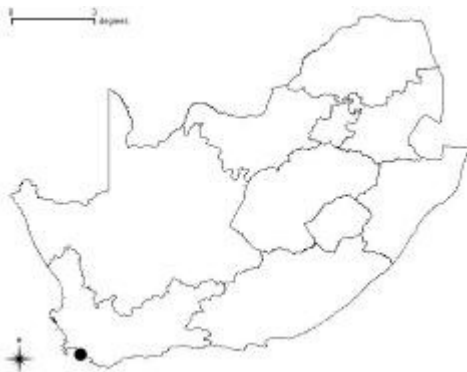
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Philodromus grosi Lessert, 1943

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Clocolan, Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.92, 27.58). **Limpopo:** Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); University of Limpopo, Sovenga Hill (-23.88, 29.73). **Western Cape:** Bontebok National Park (-34.07, 20.45); Swartberg Nature Reserve (-33.36, 21.69).

Habitat (biome): GB, FB, SB.

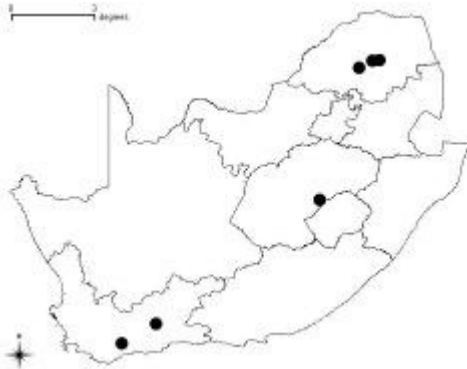
Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Congo Republic*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Philodromus guineensis Millot, 1941

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Clocolan, Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.92; 27.58).

KwaZulu-Natal: iSimangaliso Wetland Park: False Bay Park (-27.92, 32.27), Hell's Gate (-28, 32.48).

Limpopo: Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47). **Mpumalanga:** Brondal, De Villiers 20 km NE (-25.35, 30.84); Burgers Hall (-25.02, 31.08); Glenwood, 7 km NW (-25.48, 30.92); Nelspruit (-25.47; 30.96); Nelspruit, Hall & Sons, 10 km NE (-25.47, 30.96). **Western Cape:** De Hoop Nature Reserve (-34.45, 20.44).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, SB.

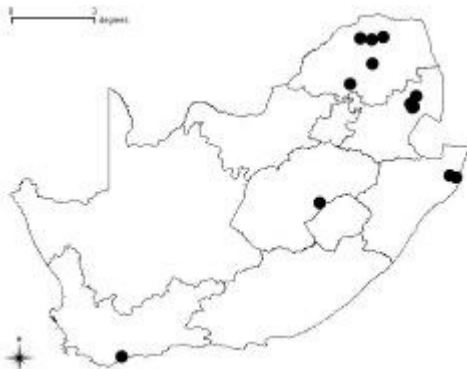
Records from protected areas: 8.

Records from agro-ecosystem: avocado (2), citrus (2).

Known distribution: Guinea*, Ivory Coast, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Philodromus partitus Lessert, 1919

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape:* Coffee Bay (-31.97, 29.14); Cwebbe Nature Reserve (-32.28, 28.9); Kei River Mouth (-32.68, 28.37). *KwaZulu-Natal:* Ndumo Game Reserve, Crocodile Farm (-26.87, 32.24). *Limpopo:* University of Limpopo, Sovenga Hill (-23.88, 29.73).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB, TB.

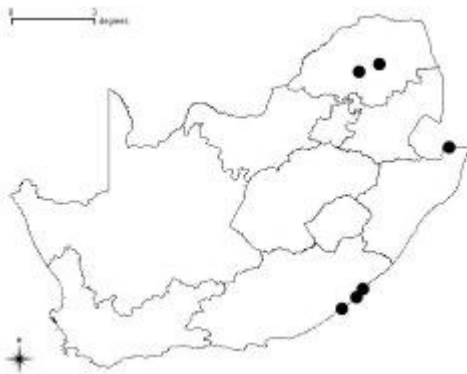
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Tanzania*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Philodromus thanatellus Strand, 1909

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape:* Simonstown (Shooting range)(-34.19, 18.42)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

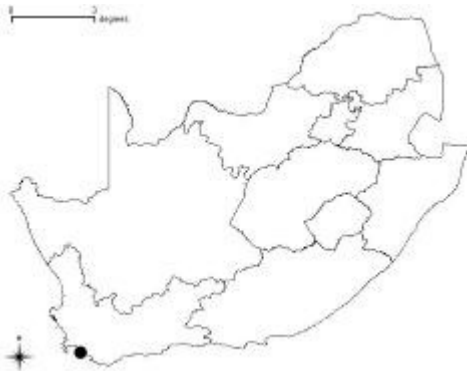
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Philodromus vulpio Simon, 1910

Distribution in South Africa: **Northern Cape:** type only as Little Namakwaland*

Habitat (biome): ?

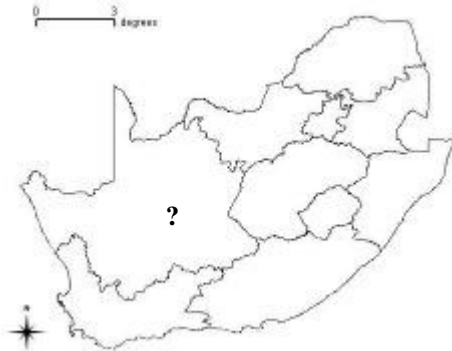
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Suemus punctatus Lawrence, 1938

Distribution in South Africa: **Gauteng:** Bronkhorstspuit (Farm Onverwacht) (-25.8, 28.74). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Dukuduku Forest Station (-28.37; 32.23); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47); Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38)*; Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1); Umhlali (-29.47, 31.22). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Kruger National Park: Shingwedzi (20km SE) (-22.93, 31.02), Pafuri (-22.46, 31.3); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Pafuri (Waller's Camp) (-22.42, 30.91); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); University of Limpopo, Sovenga Hill, (-24.17, 29); Roedtan (-24.6, 29.08); Springbok Flats (Tuinplaas) (-24.9, 28.73). **Mpumalanga:** Burgers Hall (-25.02, 31.08); Graskop, 30 km N (-24.93, 30.84); Kruger National Park (-24.98, 31.58); Kruger National Park (Skukuza) (-25, 31.97). **Northern Cape:** Eselsfontein Farm, S of Grootdrink (-28.62, 21.68); Hopetown (Suffolk Farm) (-29.58, 24.24). **Western Cape:** De Hoop Nature Reserve (-34.45, 20.44); Gouritsmond (Borrefontein) (-34.34, 21.87).

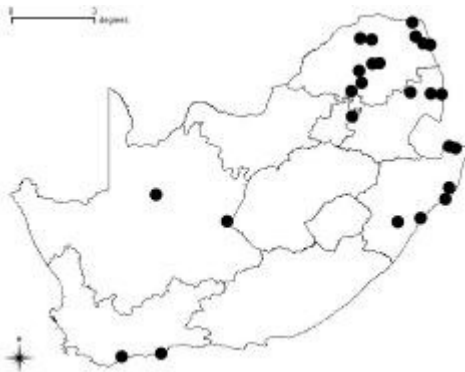
Habitat (biome): FB, FoB, NKB, SB, TB.

Records from protected areas: 8.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 1 [4].



Thanatus africanus Karsch, 1878

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67).

Habitat (biome): SB.

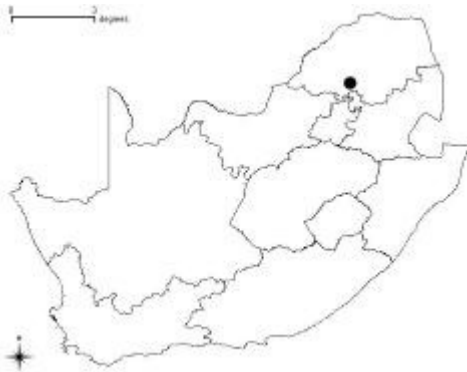
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa, Zanzibar*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Thanatus atlanticus Berland, 1936.

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Kruger National Park, Pafuri (-22.93, 31.02).

Habitat (biome): SB.

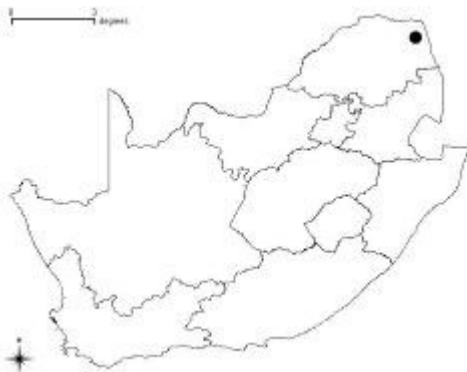
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Cape Verde Island*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Thanatus dorsilineatus Jézéquel, 1964

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Mkambati Nature Reserve (-31.32, 29.97). **Free State:** Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve (-28.5, 26.8); Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.8, 27.65). **Gauteng:** Pretoria/Tshwane (Rietondale Research Station) (-25.73, 28.23). **KwaZulu-Natal:** iSimangaliso Wetland park: Hellsgate (-28, 32.48); Hluhluwe Nature Reserve (-28.09, 32.1). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Roedtan (-24.6, 29.08); Springbok Flats: Tuinplaas (-24.9, 28.73). **Mpumalanga:** Delmas (Farm Rietvallei) (-26.08, 28.57); Verloren Vallei Nature Reserve (-25.53, 30.13); Wakkerstroom (-27.33, 30.14).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB.

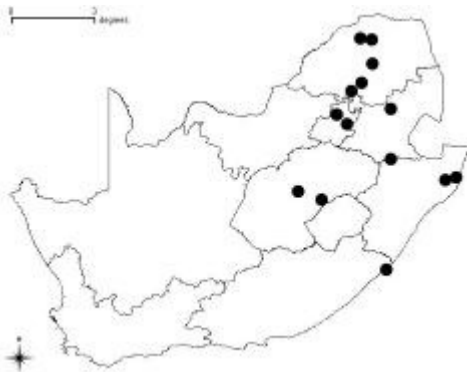
Records from protected areas: 9.

Records from agro-ecosystems: maize (1).

Known distribution: Ivory Coast*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Thanatus fabricii (Audouin, 1826)

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Mkhomazi State Forest, Ibaya Camp (-29.62, 29.75).

Habitat (biome): FoB.

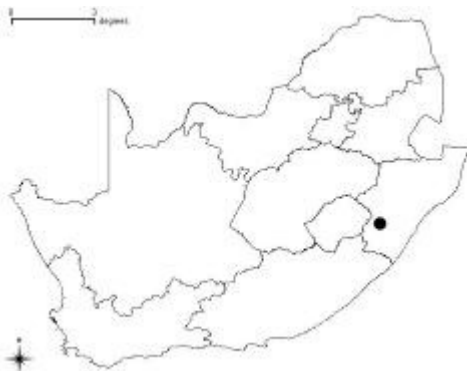
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Canary Island* to Central Asia, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Thanatus lamottei Jézéquel, 1964

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve (-34.32, 18.96).

Habitat (biome): FB.

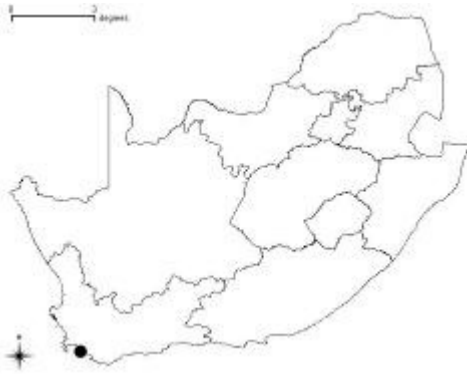
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Ivory Coast*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Thanatus namaquensis Simon, 1910

Distribution in South Africa: *Northern Cape*: Kamaggas (-29.75, 17.4)*.

Habitat (biome): SKB.

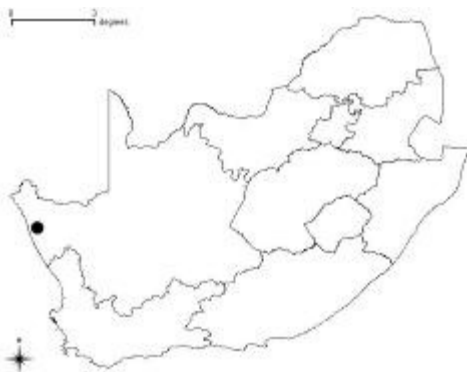
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Thanatus purcelli Simon, 1910

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Cape Flats (-34.02, 18.6)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

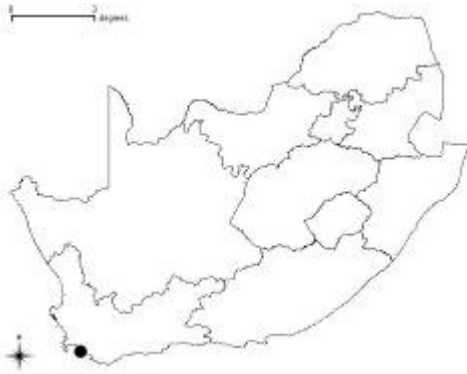
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Thanatus simplicipalpis Simon, 1882

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Witsand Nature Reserve (-34.39, 20.85).

Habitat (biome): FB.

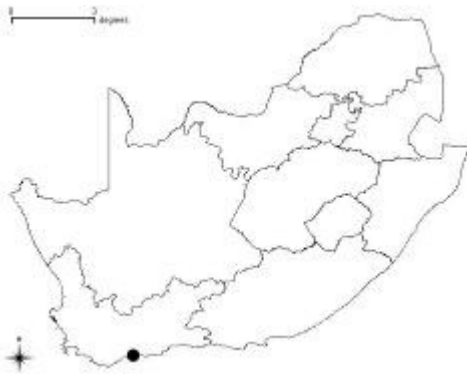
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Yemen*, India, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Thanatus vulgaris Simon, 1870

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Addo Elephant National Park (-33.32, 25.72); Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91). **Free State:** Bothaville, Kromvlei, Rusthoek (-27.38, 26.62); Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve (-28.5, 26.8); Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.8, 27.65); Vrede (-27.43, 29.13); Wesselsbron (Kaalplaas) (-27.84, 26.38). **Limpopo:** Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45). **Mpumalanga:** Delmas (Farm Rietvallei) (26.08, 28.57); Marble Hall (-24.96, 29.29); Wakkerstroom (-27.33, 30.14). **North West:** Potchefstroom (ARC exp. Farm) (-26.7, 27.09). **Northern Cape:** Loxton (-31.47, 22.35). **Western Cape:** Cape Town (-33.91, 18.42); Karoo National Park (-32.28, 22.46); Swartberg Nature Reserve (-33.36, 21.69).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, NKB, SB, TB.

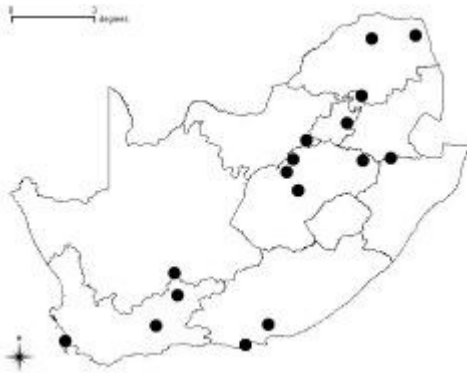
Records from protected areas: 7.

Records from agro-ecosystems: cotton (4).

Known distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 0; *abundance:* 1 [1].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Tibellus armatus Lessert, 1928

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Empangeni (-28.72, 31.88); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1).

Habitat (biome): SB.

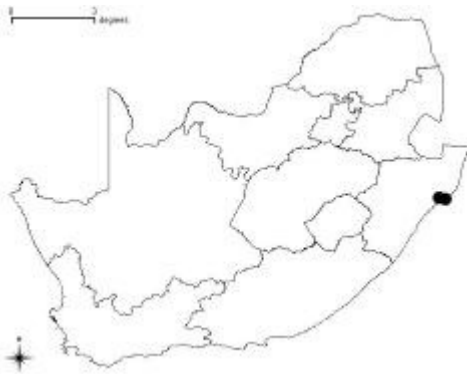
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Botswana, DRC*, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Tibellus australis (Simon, 1910)

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87).

Habitat (biome): SB.

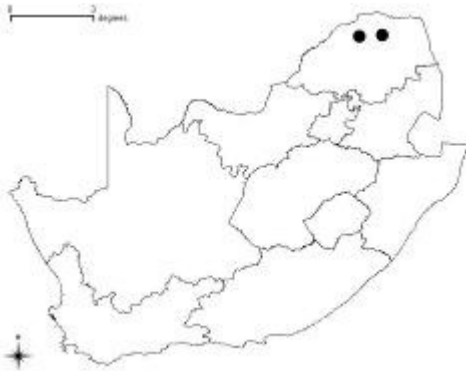
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Botswana*, South Africa, Zimbabwe

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Tibellus bruneitarsis Lawrence, 1952

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Mtunzini Twin Streams Farm (-28.96, 31.76); Umhlali (-29.47, 31.22)*. *Limpopo*: Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47).

Habitat (biome): SB.

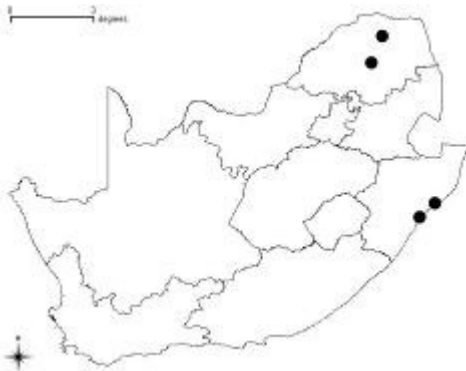
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2.; *abundance*: 2 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Tibellus cobusi Van den Berg & Dippenaar-Schoeman, 1994

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Malebogo Nature Reserve, nr. Blouberg (-23.07, 28.88); Potgietersrus/Mokopane, Sterk River Dam (-24.17, 29)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

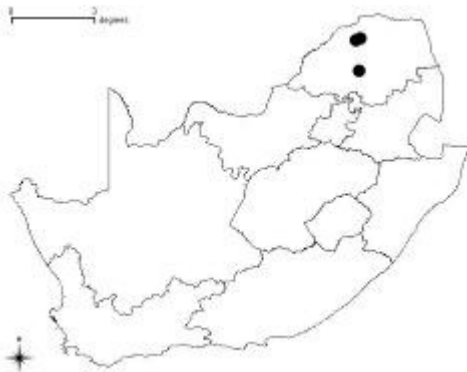
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Tibellus demangei Jézéquel, 1964

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Empangeni (-28.72, 31.88).

Habitat (biome): SB.

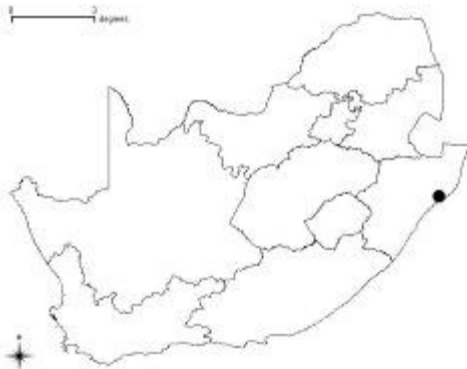
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Ivory Coast*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Tibellus flavipes Caporiacco, 1939

Distribution in South Africa: KwaZulu-Natal: Empangeni (-28.72, 31.88); Enseleni Nature Reserve (-28.68, 32.05); Hluhluwe Nature Reserve (-28.09, 32.1); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25), Mkuzi between Mkuze and Jozini (through Lebombo Mountain) (-27.6, 32.02), Mkuzi, 20 km S (-27.6, 32.02), Sodwana Bay National Park (-27.4, 32.76); Jozini, between Jozini and Ndumu (-27.42, 32.07); Jozini between Jozini, Mkuzi and Lebombo Mnts. (-27.42, 32.07); Mtubatuba, 20 km N on Nongoma Road (-28.4, 32.18); Mtunzini (-28.96, 31.76); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Nyala Game Reserve (-28.72, 31.88).

Habitat (biome): SB.

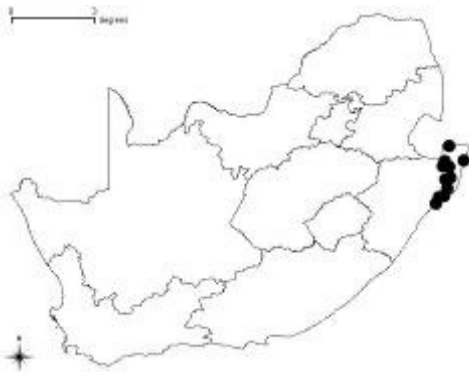
Records from protected areas: 6.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Kenya*, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Tibellus gerhardi Van den Berg & Dippenaar-Schoeman, 1994

Distribution in South Africa: Gauteng: Pretoria/Tshwane (Rietondale Research Station) (-25.73, 28.23); Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Limpopo:** Acornhoek (-24.58, 31.1); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47). **Mpumalanga:** Groblersdal (-25.16, 29.39); Kaapmuiden (-25.54, 31.33); Loskop Dam (-25.46, 29.23)*. **North West:** Rustenburg Nature Reserve (-25.72, 27.18).

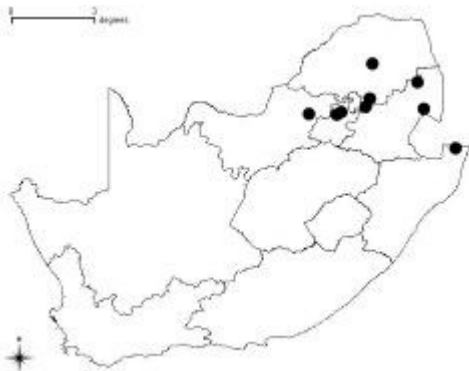
Records from protected areas: 5.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Botswana, DRC, East Africa, Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Tibellus hollidayi Lawrence, 1952

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** 32 km from Aliwal North on Lady Grey road (-30.69, 26.71); Lady Grey (-30.71, 27.2). **Free State:** Aasvoelberg (-30.3, 27.05); Bainsvlei Tempe Research Farm (-29.02, 26.17); Farm Hopefield (-28.9, 26.23); Farm Deelhoek (-30.98, 23.81); Rosthof (-29.11, 26.22); Clarens (Farm Adullum) (-28.51, 28.43); Clocolan, Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.92, 27.58); Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve (-28.5, 26.8); Ficksburg, Sentra-Oos Nature Reserve (-28.86, 27.86); Kestell (-28.35, 28.72); Oranjeville (-26.99, 28.2); Rustfontein (-29.82, 26.43); Tussen die Riviere Nature Reserve (-30.47, 25.19); Winburg (-28.49, 27); Wurasoord (-44.6, 26). **Gauteng:** Bronkhorstspuit (Farm Onverwacht) (-25.8, 28.74); Centurion (-25.85, 28.16); Irene (Smuts House) (-25.89, 28.23); Johannesburg, Four Ways Golf Course (-26.2, 28.04); Johannesburg, Naturena (-26.2, 28.04); Kemptonpark (Esther Park) (-26.1, 28.2); Lochvaal, North Shore (-26.73, 27.68); Melville Koppies (-26.17, 27.99); Midrand (-25.95, 28.14); Nigel (-26.42, 28.46); Norscott Nature Reserve (-26.2, 28.04); Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19); Roodeplaat Research Station (-25.66, 28.35); Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36); Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve (-27.59, 27.53); Van Riebeeck Nature Reserve (-25.85, 28.16). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38)*; Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24). **Limpopo:** Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Potgietersrus/Mokopane (-24.17, 29); Rust de Winter (-25.19, 28.63). **Mpumalanga:** Bourke's Luck (-25.09, 30.46). **North West:** Broederstroom (Farm Brooklands) (-25.78, 27.87); Klerksdorp, Rd. between Klerksdorp and Wolmaranstad (-26.84, 26.67); Pilanesberg Nature Reserve (-25.25, 27.08); Potchefstroom Experiment Station (-26.68, 27.12); (-26.7, 27.09); Skeerpoort (-25.81, 27.75). **Western Cape:** Hopefield (-33.06, 18.36); Swartklip (-34.19, 18.42).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, NKB, SB.

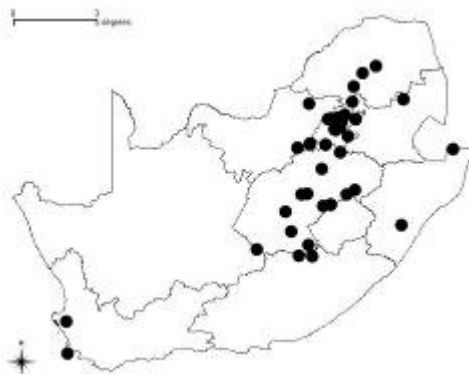
Records from protected areas: 13.

Records from agro-ecosystems: cotton (1), maize (1).

Known distribution: DRC, East Africa, Ethiopia, Rwanda, South Africa*, Tanzania, Zimbabwe

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 1[2].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Tibellus kibonotensis Lessert, 1919

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Klipfontein (-33.16, 25.46). **Gauteng:** Ezemvelo Nature Reserve (-25.8, 28.77); Krugersdorp/Mogale, Elandsplaagte (-26.09, 27.78); between Pretoria and Bronkhortspruit (-25.74, 28.19). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Mtunzini (-28.96, 31.76). **Mpumalanga:** Kendal (Farm Heuwelfontein) (26.07, 28.99).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB, TB.

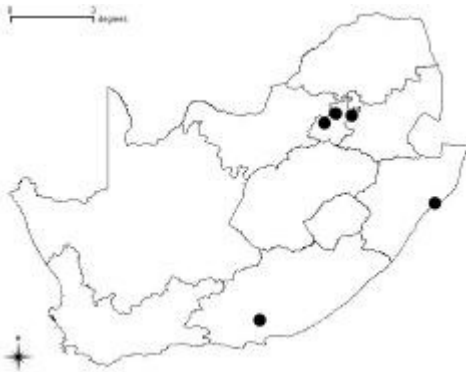
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Burkina Faso, East Africa, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania*, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 3



Tibellus minor Lessert, 1919

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Addo Elephant National Park (-33.32, 25.72); Baroe (-33.21, 24.58); East London (-33.01, 27.9); Grahamstown (-33.3, 26.52); Mpofu Nature Reserve (32.61, 26.60); Patensie, Otterford Forest Station (-33.76, 24.81); Port Alfred Road between Port Alfred and East London (-33.58, 26.89). **Free State:** Amanzi Private Game Reserve (-28.62, 26.68); Bloemfontein (Farm Deelhoek) (-29.11, 26.22); Clocolan, Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.92, 27.58); Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve (-28.5, 26.8); Ficksburg (-28.86, 27.86); Florisbad Research Station (-28.77, 26.07); Golden Gate Nature Reserve (-28.5, 28.62); Tussen die Riviere Nature Reserve (-30.47, 25.19); Vrede (-27.43, 29.13). **Gauteng:** Centurion (-25.85, 28.16); Ezemvelo Nature Reserve (-25.8, 28.77); Johannesburg, Leondale (-26.2, 28.04); Krugersdorp/Mogale, Elandsplaagte (-26.09, 27.78); Melville Koppies (-26.17, 27.99); Norscott Nature Reserve (-26.2, 28.04); Pretoria/Tshwane (Rietondale Research Station) (-25.73, 28.23); Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36); Roodepoort, Lindhaven (-26.14, 27.86); Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve (-27.59, 27.53); Wonderboom Nature Reserve (-25.69, 28.19). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Empangeni (-28.72, 31.88); Hluhluwe Nature Reserve (-28.09, 32.1); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25), Sodwana Bay National Park (-27.4, 32.76); Makatini Flats on the road to Sodwana. (-27.25, 32.22); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47); Thanda Private Game Reserve, 23 km N of Hluhluwe (-27.87, 32.13); Westville (-29.82, 30.92). **Limpopo:** Bandelierkop (-23.31, 29.79); Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Kruger National Park (Shingwedzi Camp) (-22.93, 31.02); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Limpopo Valley Nature Reserve (-22.22, 29.13); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Springbok Flats: Tuinplaas (-24.9, 28.73); Strydom Tunnel (-24.4, 30.61); Vaalwater (-24.29, 28.11).

Continued on next page

Tibellus minor (continued)

Mpumalanga: Loskop Dam Nature Reserve (-25.46, 29.23); Marble Hall (-24.96, 29.29); Ohrigstad (-24.74, 30.58); Oudestad Research Station (-25.16, 29.39). **North West:** Barberspan (-26.62, 25.58); Borakalalo Game Reserve (-25.14, 27.82); Brits (-25.62, 27.77); Pilanesberg Nature Reserve (-25.25, 27.08); Potchefstroom, ARC Exp. Farm (-26.7, 27.09); Rustenburg Nature Reserve (-25.72, 27.18). **Northern Cape:** Rooielsberg (-34.25, 18.58). **Western Cape:** Cape Town, Goodwood (-33.91, 18.42); Table Mountain National Park (Lions Head) (-33.91, 18.42); Ceres, 40 km NE on Touws River Road (-33.36, 19.31); Clanwilliam (-32.16, 18.89); De Hoop Nature Reserve (-34.45, 20.44); Jacobsbaai, Saldanha Bay district (-33.15, 18.03); Kommetjie (-34.16, 18.34); Malmesbury, Rondeberg 567 (-33.46, 18.74); Swartberg Nature Reserve (-33.36, 21.69); Swartklip (-34.19, 18.42).

Habitat (biome): GB, FB, NKB, SKB, SB, TB.

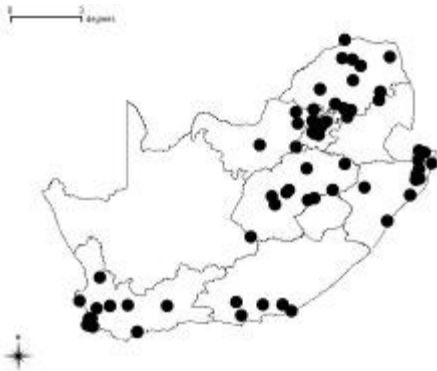
Records from protected areas: 30.

Records from agro-ecosystems: cotton (3).

Known distribution: wide throughout Africa, Tanzania*.

Conservation status: *endemcity*: 1; *abundance*: 1 [2].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Tibellus seriepunctatus Simon, 1907

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Mkambati Nature Reserve (-31.32, 29.97). **Mpumalanga:** Lydenburg (-25.09, 30.46).

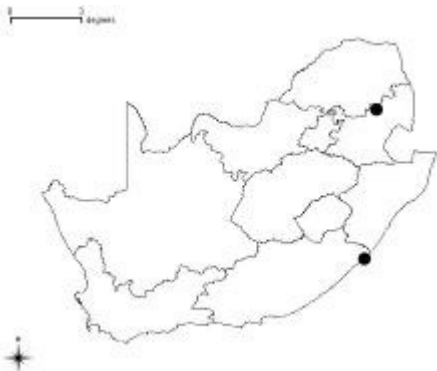
Habitat (biome): GB, SB.

Records from protected areas: 1.

Known distribution: wide throughout Africa, Sierra Leone*.

Conservation status: *endemcity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Tibellus sunetae Van den Berg & Dippenaar-Schoeman, 1994 TYPE

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24)*; Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47). **Limpopo:** Kruger National Park (Skukuza Camp 6 km S)(-22.93, 31.03); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45).

Habitat (biome): SB, TB.

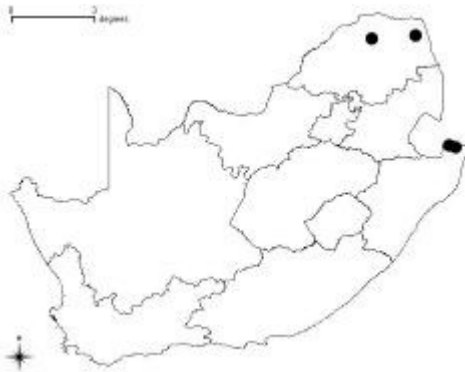
Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Mozambique, South Africa*, Zimbabwe

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Tibellus vossioni Simon, 1884

Distribution in South Africa: **Gauteng:** Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36). **Western Cape:** Cape Town (-33.91, 18.42).

Habitat (biome): FB, SB.

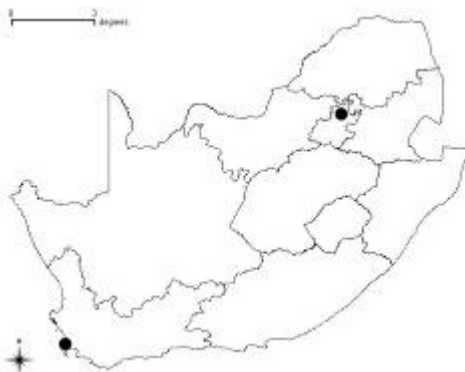
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: DRC, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, South Africa, Sudan*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



49. FAMILY PHOLCIDAE

The family Pholcidae has a worldwide distribution and is represented by 6 genera and 36 species from South Africa of which 25 are endemics.

- **Common name:** Pholcidae (Daddy-long-legs spiders).
- **Life styles:** Web dwellers (space-web): webs are frequently found in dark habitats such as caves, under stones and fallen log.
- **Body size:** 2-10 mm (males same size as females).
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** cream with a few dark markings to greyish brown with dark chevrons; **carapace:** short, broad and almost circular, sometimes reniform with cephalic region usually triangular, raised and edged by deep striae, thoracic region sometimes with deep, longitudinal fovea, clypeus high, sometimes concave beneath eyes; **eyes:** 6-8, occupying entire width of carapace with anterior median eyes smallest or absent, lateral eyes arranged in group of 3; **abdomen:** triangular highest above spinnerets; globose; **legs:** extremely long with flexible tarsi.
- **Web and retreat:** **web:** space-web; **retreat:** spiders hang in web without any distinct retreat.
- **Habitat:** Found in a variety of habitats that are usually shady and dark. Several pholcid species have been collected from caves while some species of *Spermophora*, *Leptopholcus* and *Micromerys* are cryptic forest dwellers found in leaf litter, under stones and in rock fissures.
- **Behaviour:** pholcids built space-webs consisting of irregular long threads crisscrossing in irregular fashion, or the center of the web consists of a large sheet more compactly woven, with a network of irregular threads above and below it with the spider hanging inverted, more or less in the middle. A characteristic reaction of the pholcids is that they have a defense mechanism known as whirling the web by moving their bodies rapidly around in circles with the legs remaining on the web while the third and fourth pair of legs throws silk over the victim. The prey is then held with the third pair of legs, while the fourth pair continues to pull silk from the spinnerets and wind it around the prey. The prey is then held by the chelicerae while feeding takes place.



- **Taxonomic notes:** some of the genera has been revised. Kraus (1957) revised *Smeringopus* and Huber (2003) revised *Quamtana* and *Spermophora*.

• **References:**
DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. & JOCQUÉ, R. 1997. *African spiders. An identification manual.* Plant Protection Research Institute Handbook no. 9. Agricultural Research Council, Pretoria.

HUBER, B. A. 2003. Southern African pholcid spiders: revision and cladistic analysis of *Quamtana* gen. nov. and *Spermophora* Hentz (Araneae: Pholcidae), with notes on male-female covariation. *Zool. J. Linn. Soc.* 139: 477-527.

KRAUS, O. 1957. Araneenstudien 1. Pholcidae (Smeringopodinae, Ninetinae). *Senckenberg. biol.* 38: 217-243.

Artema atlanta Walckenaer, 1837

Distribution in South Africa: **Northern Cape:** Augrabies National Park (-28.53, 20.29); Richtersveld Transfrontier National Park (-28.25, 17.17); Upington (-28.45, 21.24).

Habitat (biome): NKB, SKB.

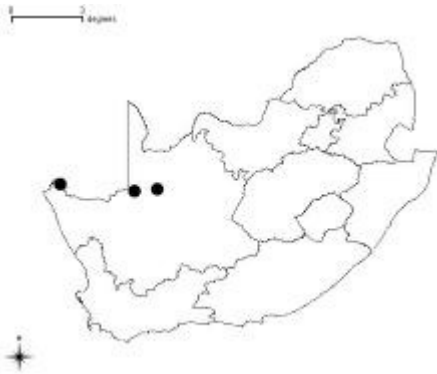
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Madagascar, Mozambique, St Helena, Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania. [Pantropical].

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 0; *abundance:* 3 [3].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Crossopriza lyoni (Blackwall, 1867).

Distribution in South Africa: **Gauteng:** Pretoria/Tshwane (market) (-25.74, 28.32).

Habitat (biome): synantropic.

Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Cosmopolitan (introduced).

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 0; *abundance:* 3 [3].

Taxonomic status: 3.

Pholcus leptopholicus Strand, 1909

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape:* Simonstown (-34.19, 18.42)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

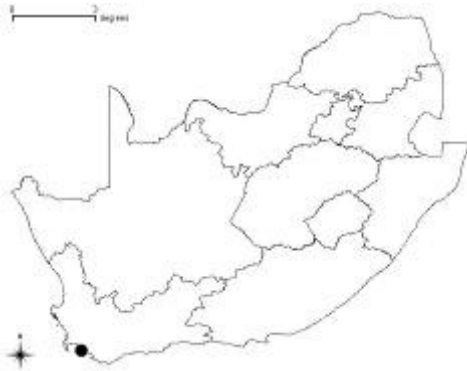
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin, 1775)

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape:* Kenton-on-Sea (-33.68, 26.67); East London (Pineapple Research Station) (-33.01, 27.9). *Gauteng:* Roodeplaatdam Nature Reserve (-25.64, 28.36).

Habitat (biome): SB, TB.

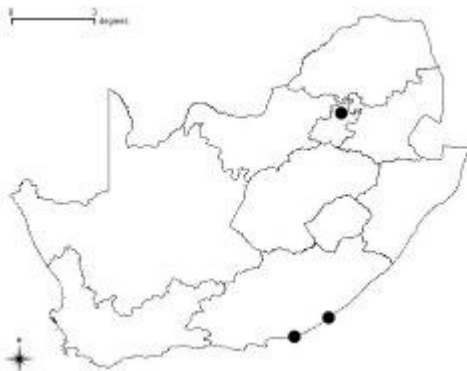
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 0; *abundance:* 3 [3].

Taxonomic status: 1



Quamtana bonamanzi Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Port Elizabeth, Maitland Dunes (-33.95, 25.61). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Enseleni Nature Reserve (-28.68, 32.05); Bonamanzi Nature Reserve (-28.02, 32.28)*; Ithala Nature Reserve (-27.51, 31.23); Ophathe Game Reserve (-28.52, 31.66). **Limpopo:** Hanglip Forest (-23.04, 29.91); Lajuma Mountain Retreat Farm (-31.04, 20.04). **Mpumalanga:** Nelspruit, Agricultural College (-25.47, 30.96).

Habitat (biomes): FoB, SB, SKB, TB.

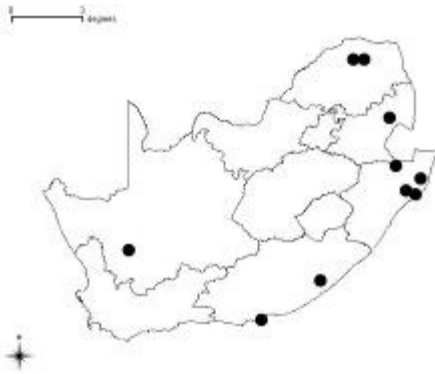
Records from protected areas: 5.

Records from agro-ecosystems: citrus (1).

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana ciliata (Lawrence, 1938)

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** East London (-33.01, 27.9). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ngome State Forest (-27.78, 31.45); Nkandla Forest (-28.61, 31.09)*. **Limpopo:** Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45). **Mpumalanga:** Burgers Hall (-25.02, 31.08). **Western Cape:** Muizenberg (-34.1, 18.47).

Habitat (biome): FB, FoB, SB, TB.

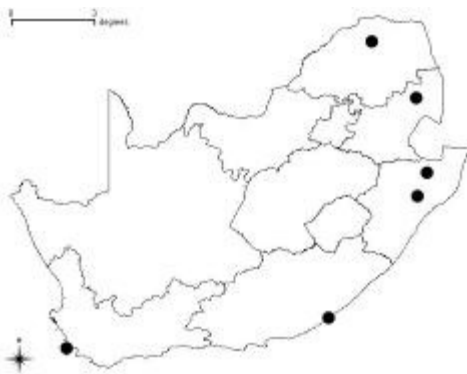
Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: citrus (1).

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana embuleni Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *Mpumalanga*: Embuleni Nature Reserve (-25.93, 30.55)*; Nelspruit, Agricultural College (-25.47, 30.96). *North West*: Kroondal (-25.75, 27.32).

Habitat (biomes): SB.

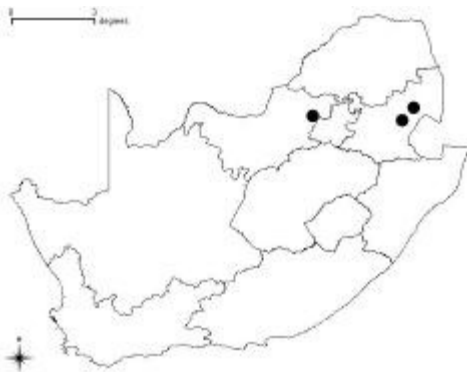
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: citrus (1).

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 3 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana entabeni Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Entabeni Forest (-23, 30.23)*; Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Tzaneen, Magoebaskloof Hotel (-23.82, 30.16).

Habitat (biomes): FoB, SB.

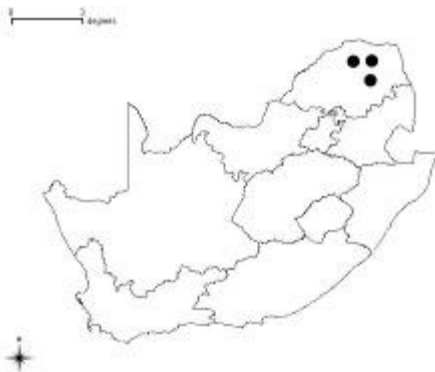
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana filmeri Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Ficksburg (-28.86, 27.86)*. **KwaZulu-Natal:** Champagne Castle, Drakensberg Mountain Range (-29.08, 29.35); Royal Natal National Park (-28.73, 28.92).

Habitat (biomes): GB.

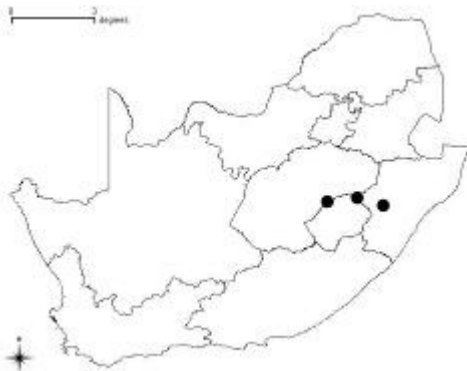
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Lesotho, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana hectori Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: **Gauteng:** Magaliesburg, Kroondal (-25.75, 27.32); Roodepoort, Witpoortjie Falls (-26.14, 27.86). **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Klaserie Game Reserve, Guernsy Farm (-24.55, 31.02); Makalali Nature Reserve (-24.34, 30.93). **North West:** Pilanesberg Nature Reserve (-25.25, 27.08); Rustenburg Nature Reserve (-25.72, 27.18); Rustenburgkloof (-25.65, 27.22).

Habitat (biomes): GB, SB.

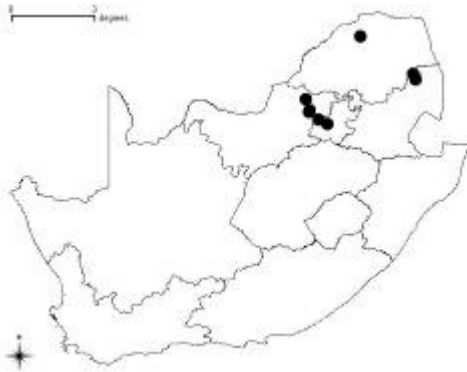
Records from protected areas: 5.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana knysna Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Knysna (-34.03, 23.03)*; Knysna Kranshoek (-34.05, 23.14); Knysna Gouda State Forest (-33.63, 19.45); Lily Vlei Nature Reserve(-33.64, 19.47).

Habitat (biome): FoB.

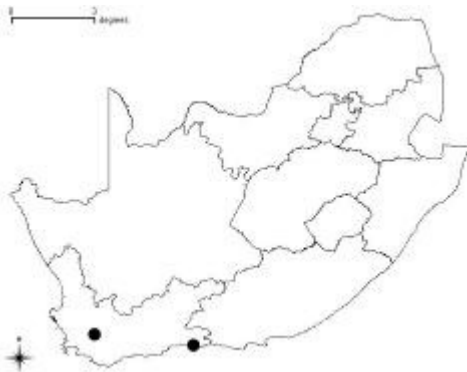
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana lajuma Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

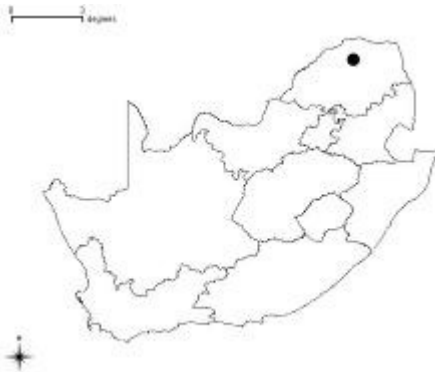
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana leleupi Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Port Shepstone (-30.74, 30.44)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

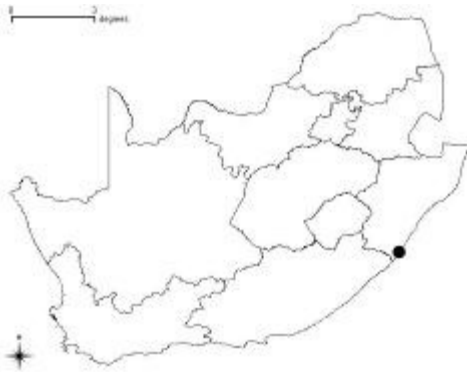
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana leptopholcica (Strand, 1909)

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Kruger National Park (-22.93, 31.02). *Western Cape*: Constantia Vlakkenberg (-34.01, 18.44); Table Mountain National Park (Table Mountain) (-33.82, 18.48).

Habitat (biome): FB, SB.

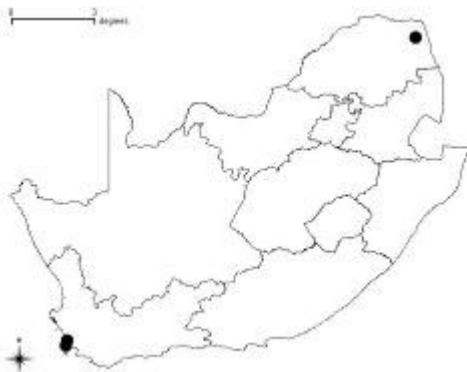
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 3 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana lotzi Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Clocolan, Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.92, 27.58); Koppiesdam Nature Reserve (-27.24, 27.55)*.

Habitat (biome): GB.

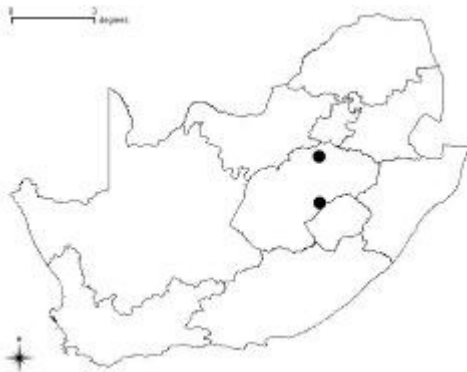
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana mabusai Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Klaserie Game Reserve (-24.55, 31.02); Trichardtsdal (-24.16, 30.39). **Mpumalanga:** Nelspruit (14 km E) (-25.47, 30.96); Nelspruit, Pama Motel (-25.25, 31.00); Pilgrims Rest (-24.89, 30.75)*; Sabie, Ceylon Forest (-25.1, 30.78).

Habitat (biome): FoB, SB.

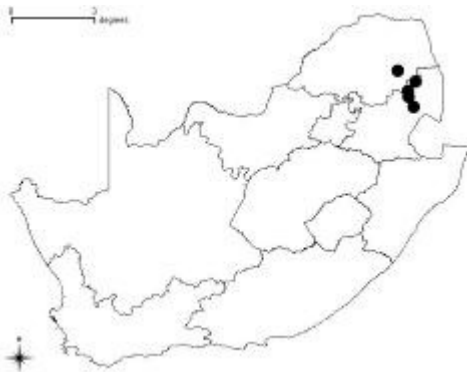
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*, Swaziland.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana mbaba Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: KwaZulu-Natal: Mhlatuzana River, Jackson's Falls (-29.8, 30.75)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

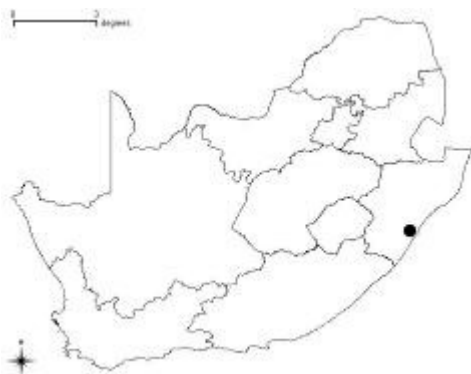
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana merwei Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: KwaZulu-Natal: Ngome State Forest (-27.78, 31.45)*.

Habitat (biome): FoB.

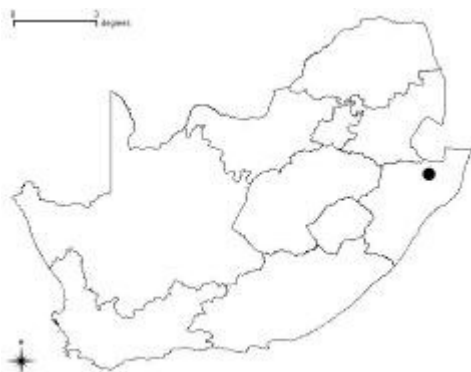
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana meyeri Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Giant's Castle Nature Reserve (-29.23, 29.48)*.

Habitat (biome): GB.

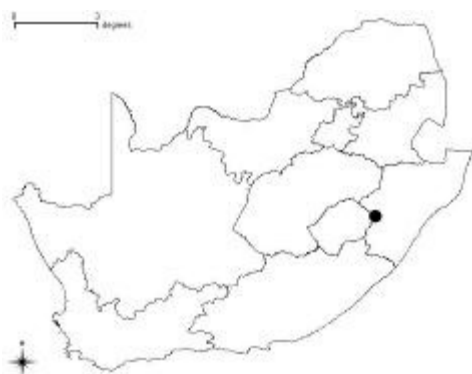
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana nandi Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Durban, Botanical Gardens (-29.85, 31.01)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

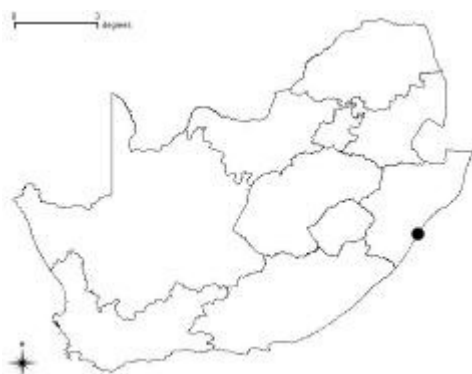
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana nylsvley Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

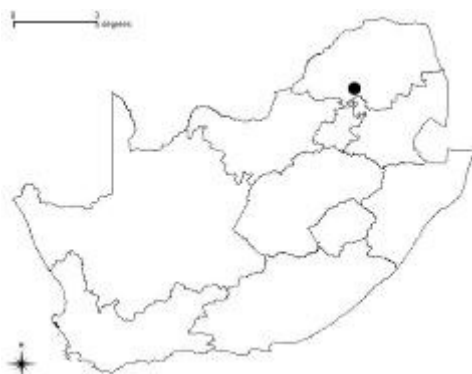
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana tsui Huber, 2003 TYPE

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Dwesa Nature Reserve (-32.27, 28.87). *KwaZulu-Natal*: Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve (-30.27, 30.57).

Habitat (biome): SB, TB.

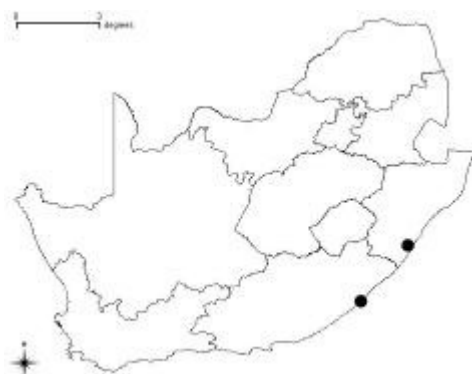
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 3 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana umzinto Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve (-30.27, 30.57)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

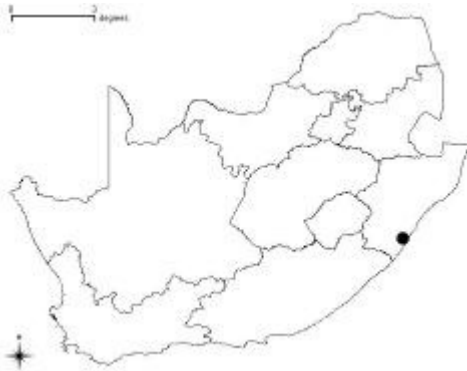
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Quamtana vidal Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Kei River Mouth (-32.68, 28.37). *KwaZulu-Natal*: Durban Botanical Garden (-29.85, 31.01); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Cape Vidal, Casuarina Forest (-28.16, 32.56)*, St Lucia (-28.00, 32.30). *Western Cape*: Kleinmond (-34.33, 19.02).

Habitat (biome): FB, FoB, SB, TB.

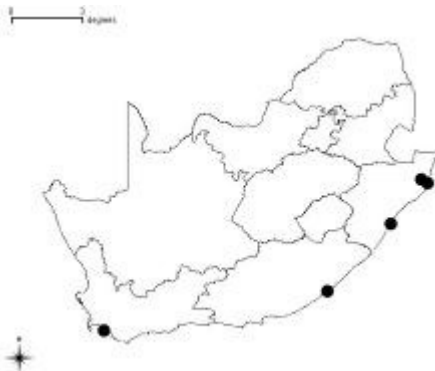
Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Smeringopus atomarius Simon, 1910

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Springbok Flats: Tuinplaas (-24.9, 28.73), Lodge (-24.53, 28.51).

Habitat (biome): SB.

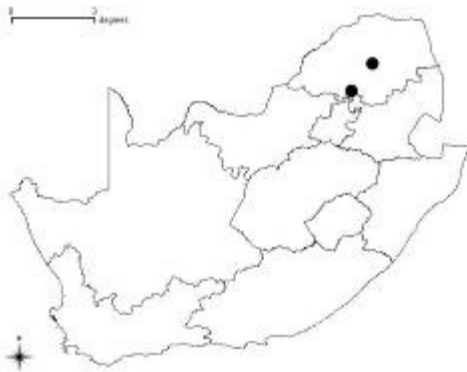
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 2; *abundance*: 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Smeringopus lesnei Lessert, 1936

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24).

Habitat (biome): SB.

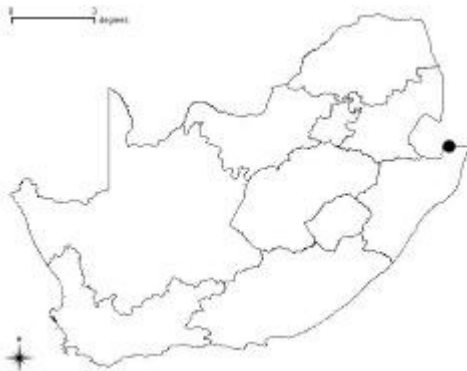
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: East Africa*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 1; *abundance*: 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Smeringopus hypocrite Simon, 1910

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Klipfontein (-33.16, 25.46). **Northern Cape:** Kamaggas (-29.75, 17.4); Steinkopf (-29.25, 17.73)*.

Habitat (biome): SKB, TB.

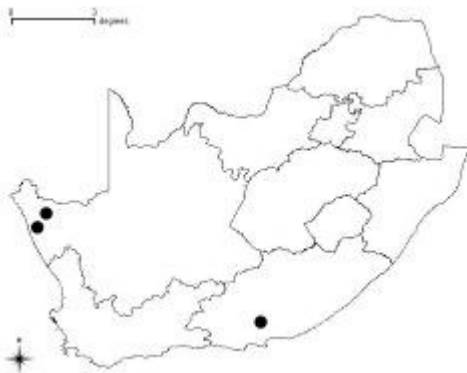
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 3 [5].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Smeringopus natalensis Lawrence, 1947

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Bathurst (-33.5, 26.84); East London (-33.01, 27.9); Graaff-Reinet (-32.24, 24.53); Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91); Kwandwe Private Game Reserve (-33.09, 26.57); Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43); Port Alfred (-33.58, 26.89). **Free State:** Clocolan, Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.92, 27.58); Edenville (Farm Lusthof) (-27.55, 27.66); Oranjeville (-26.99, 28.2). **Gauteng:** Bronkhorstspuit (Farm Onverwacht) (-25.8, 28.74); Johannesburg, Parktown North (-26.2, 28.04); Kempton Park (-26.09, 28.23); Kemptonpark (Esther Park) (-26.1, 28.2); Melville Koppies (-26.17, 27.99); Pretoria/Tshwane: University of Pretoria (-25.74, 28.19), Brooklyn (-25.77, 28.24), Eldoraigne (-25.84, 28.15), Hatfield (-25.75, 28.24), Les Marais (-25.74, 28.19), Meyerspark (-25.74, 28.31), Monument Park (-25.80, 28.24), New Muckleneuk (-25.77, 28.23), Ninapark (-25.74, 28.17), Rietondale Research Station (-25.73, 28.23), Sinoville (-25.67, 28.23), Sunnyside (-25.75, 28.21), Villieria (-25.71, 28.23), Waverley (-25.70, 28.26), Welgegund (-25.74, 28.19), Willow Glen (-25.76, 28.31), Wonderboom (-25.68, 28.20), Wonderboom South (-25.70, 28.20); Randfontein (-26.17, 27.7); Roodeplaat Research Station (-25.66, 28.35); Roodepoort (-26.14, 27.86). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Banana Beach (-30.67, 30.52); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (-26.93, 32.87), Lake St. Lucia (-28, 32.48), Mkuzi Game Reserve (-27.63, 32.25); Mtunzini (-28.96, 31.76); Ophathe Game Reserve (-28.52, 31.66); Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38); Pongola (Farm Vergeval) (-27.35, 31.61); Tembe Elephant Park (-26.94, 32.47); Verulam (-29.62, 31.06)*. **Limpopo:** Blouberg Nature Reserve (-22.99, 29.04); Dendron (Farm Amsterdam) (-23.37, 29.32); Entabeni Nature Reserve (-22.99, 30.26); Klaserie Game Reserve (-24.55, 31.02); Kruger National Park: Pafuri (-22.46, 31.3); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Leopard Creek Reserve, Farm Caledonia (-23.83, 27.95); Levubu (-23.08, 30.28); Little Leigh (Western Soutpansberg) (-22.95, 29.87); Maasstroom, Farm Al-te-ver (-22.75, 28.43); Makapansgat (-24.15, 29.18); Mussina (-22.33, 30.03); Nylstroom/Modimolle (-24.69, 28.4); Nylsvley Nature Reserve (-24.65, 28.67); Pafuri (Waller's Camp) (-22.42, 30.91); Polokwane Nature Reserve (-23.9, 29.47); Potgietersrus/Mokopane, Sterkriver Dam (-24.17, 29); Thabazimbi (-24.6, 27.38); Venetia, Limpopo Valley Reserve (-22.32, 29.32); Vivo (-23.04, 29.27).

Continued on next page

Smeringopus natalensis (continued)

Mpumalanga: Groblersdal (-25.16, 29.39); Kruger National Park; Makhuthwanini (-25.38, 31.6), Sabiepoort 11 (-25.19, 32.2), Satara Camp (-24.38, 31.78), Skukuza Camp (-25.00, 31.97), Vutome 06 (-25.24, 32.08); Lowveld National Botanical Gardens (-25.47, 31); Lydenburg (-25.09, 30.46); Oudestad Research Station (-25.16, 29.39). **North West:** Barberspan (-26.62, 25.58); Hartebeespoort Experimental Farm (-25.6, 27.82); Vryburg (Farm Weltevrede) (-27.41, 24.51). **Northern Cape:** Kimberley (Hillcrest) (-28.76, 24.74); Upington, Boegoeberg (-28.45, 21.24). **Western Cape:** Fish Hoek, Peer Hill (-34.05, 18.35); Hermanus (-34.4, 19.25); Muizenberg (Marine Estate) (-34.08, 18.47).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, NKB, SB, TB.

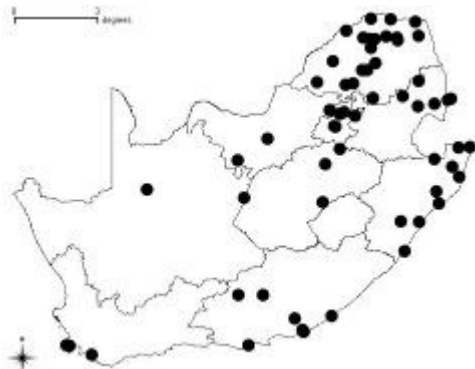
Records from protected areas: 17.

Records from agro-ecosystems: cotton (1).

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 3; *abundance:* 1[4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Smeringopus pallidus (Blackwall, 1858)

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Mpetsane Conservation Estate (-28.92, 27.58). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1). **Western Cape:** Cape Town (-33.91, 18.42); Oudtshoorn, Skeleton Cave (-33.59, 22.21); Swartberg Nature Reserve (-33.36; 21.69).

Habitat (biome): FB, GB, SB.

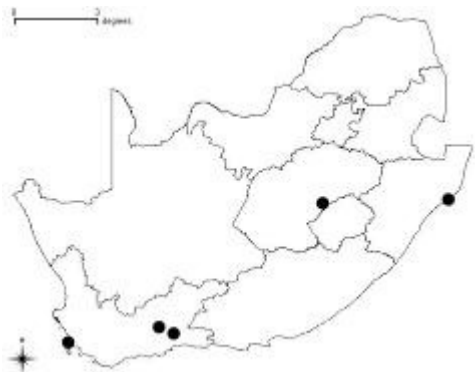
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 0; *abundance:* 2 [2].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Smeringopus sambesicus Kraus, 1957

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Bloemfontein (Farm Deelhoek) (-29.11, 26.22); Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve (-28.5, 26.8). **Limpopo:** Waterpoort (Rochdale Farm) (-22.54, 29.41). **Mpumalanga:** Crocodile Valley Estate (-25.47, 31.03). **Western Cape:** Karoo National Park (Lammetjiesleegte) (-32.28, 22.46).

Habitat (biome): GB, NKB, SB.

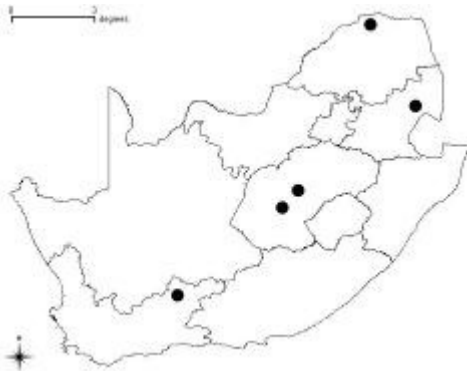
Records from protected areas: 2.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 2 [3].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Smeringopus similis Kraus, 1957

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43).

Habitat (biome): NKB.

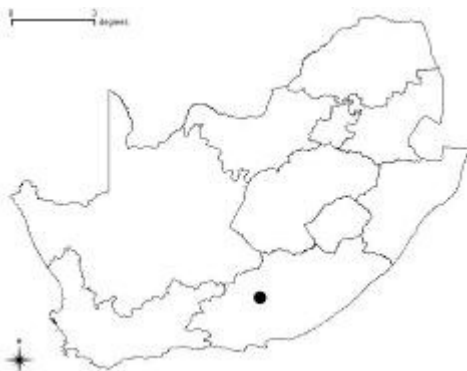
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: Namibia*, South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 1; *abundance:* 3 [4].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Spermophora gordimerae Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Constantia (-34.01, 18.44); Cape Town (-33.91, 18.42); Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden (-33.99, 18.43)*; Table Mountain National Park: Table Mountain (-33.82, 18.48), Newlands Forest (-33.82, 18.48).

Habitat (biome): FB.

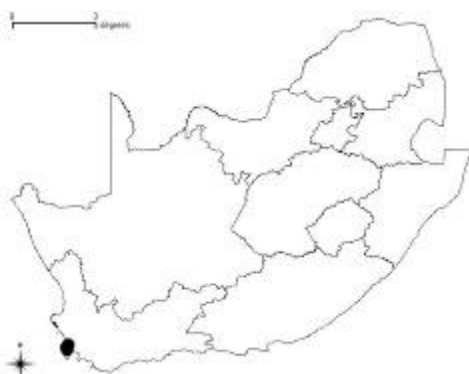
Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Spermophora pembai Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Great Fish River Wetland Park At Boundary of Farm Ulster (-33.48, 27.13)*.

Habitat (biome): TB.

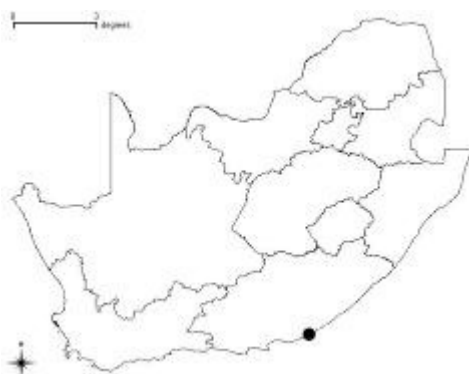
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Spermophora peninsulae Lawrence, 1964

Distribution in South Africa: **Limpopo:** Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Louis Trichardt between Waterpoort, N slopes of Soutpansberg (-23.04, 29.91). **Western Cape:** Kalk Bay Caves (-34.15, 18.30)*; Table Mountain National Park: Table Mountain, Bats Cave (-33.82, 18.48), Fernwood Gully (-33.58S; 18.27E), Newlands Ravine (-33.58, 18.27), Wynberg Caves, entrance (-34.00, 18.30), Wynberg Caves, Oread Hall (-34.07, 18.27), Wynberg Caves, Powder Room Cave (-33.58, 18.25).

Habitat (biome): FB, SB.

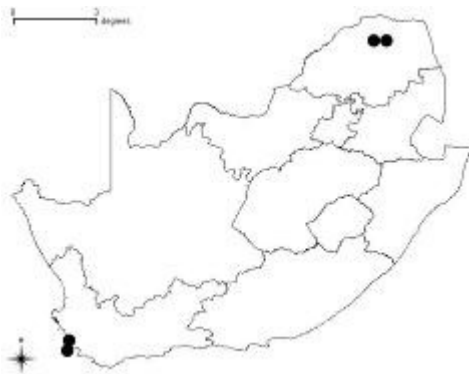
Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Spermophora schoemanae Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: **Western Cape:** Grootvadersbos 20 km WNW of Heidelberg (-34.02, 20.46)*.

Habitat (biome): FoB.

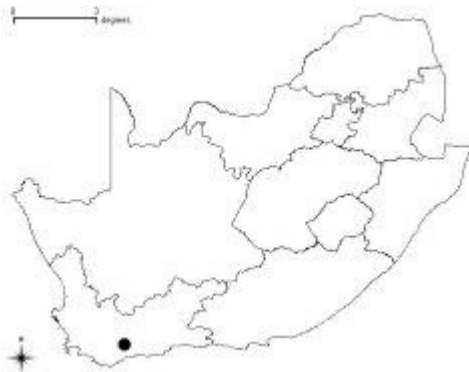
Records from protected areas: ??

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Spermophora suurbraak Huber, 2003

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape:* Suurbraak (-34.01, 20.61)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

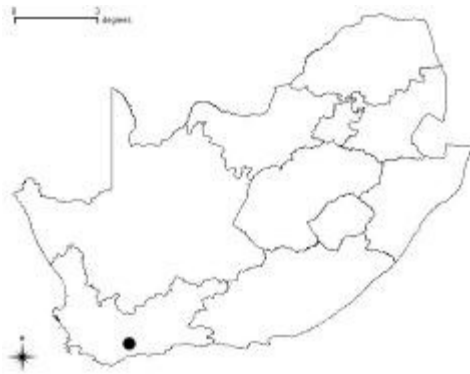
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemism:* 6; *abundance:* 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



50. FAMILY PHYXELIDIDAE

The family Phyxelididae occurs worldwide. From South Africa 9 genera and 30 species are known, of which 28 species are endemics.

- **Common name:** hackled-meshweb weavers.
- **Life style:** web dwellers (cribellated funnel-like signal-web); webs are made in dark shady places close to the soil surface.
- **Body size:** 3-16 mm (males slightly smaller in size and legs more slender).
- **Diagnostic characters:** **colour:** drab brown or grey spiders, abdomen sometimes with ill-defined pattern and legs in some species with dark annulations; **carapace:** longer than wide, narrower in eye region, with longitudinal fovea; **eyes:** 8 in 2 rows (4:4), usually all pale in colour; **abdomen:** oval usually with dense layer of fine setae; **spinnerets:** short; cribellum present; **legs:** fairly long, especially in males who also may have a mating spur on metatarsi I.
- **Web and retreat:** **Web:** a framework of plain threads supports an irregular network of cribellated silk threads that radiate on to the substrate from the retreat; **retreat:** funnel-shaped and situated on one side of the web.
- **Habitat:** the amaurobiids are ground-living, cryptic spiders which live in damp and dark places. Many species are confined to forests or closed canopy bush while a few species are found in caves.
- **Behaviour:** they are nocturnal hunters and when prey come in contact with the signal trip lines of the web, the spider rushes out to overpower it. Webs are made beneath logs and stones or holes in trees or under stones in caves. The presence of modified setae on the palp and spinules and striae on the chelicerae of males suggest that stridulation might play a role in communication in this group of spiders. Females make spherical or oval egg cocoons with bits of dirt and debris incorporated into the covering. The egg cocoon is attached to the substrate and the female remains with it.
- **Taxonomic notes:** the family was revised by Griswold (1990).



- **References:**
DIPPENAAR-SCHOEMAN, A.S. & JOCQUÉ, R. 1997. *African spiders: an identification manual.* Plant Protection Research Institute Handbook no. 9, ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria 392 pp.

- **GRISWOLD, C.E. 1990.** A revision and phylogenetic analysis of the spider subfamily Phyxelidinae (Araneae, Amaurobiidae). *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 196: 206 pp.

Lamaika distincta Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Ruigtevlei, Sedgfield (-34.02, 22.81)*

Habitat (biome): TB.

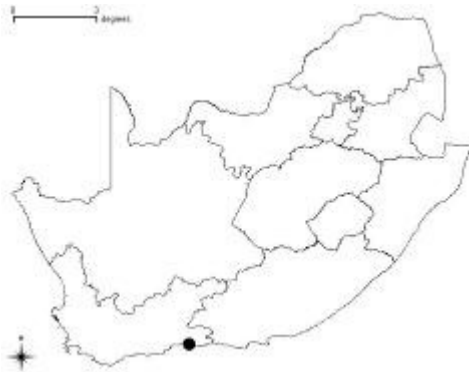
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Malaika delicatula Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Sir Lowry's Pass (-34.13, 18.94); Stellenbosch, Lourensford (-33.93, 18.85)*.

Habitat (biome): FB.

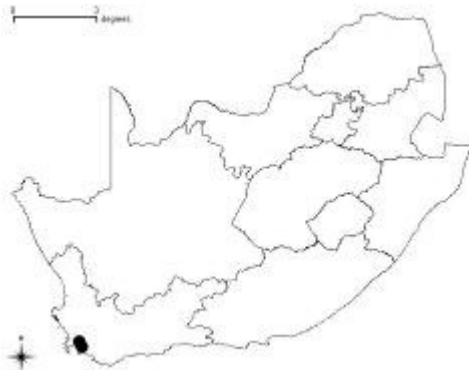
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Malaika longipes (Purcell, 1904)

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Constantia (-34.01, 8.44); Kalkbay Caves (-34.19, 18.42); Muizenberg (-34.1, 18.47); Simonstown (-34.19, 18.42); Table Mountain National Park: Bats Caves (-33.8, 18.41), Constantia Berg Caves (-34.00, 18.41), Devils Peak (-33.91, 18.42), Skeleton Gorge (-34.58, 18.98), Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden (-33.99, 18.43), Newlands Forest (-33.91, 18.42), Wynberg Caves (-33.82; 18.48)*.

Habitat (biome): FoB, FB.

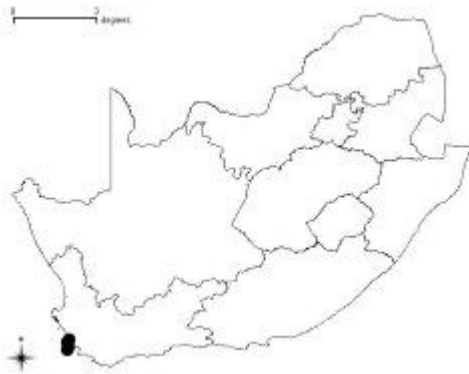
Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Matundia silvatica (Purcell, 1904)

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Knysna (-34.03, 23.03)*; Diepwalle Forest Station, 22 km NE Knysna (-34.03, 23.03).

Habitat (biome): FoB.

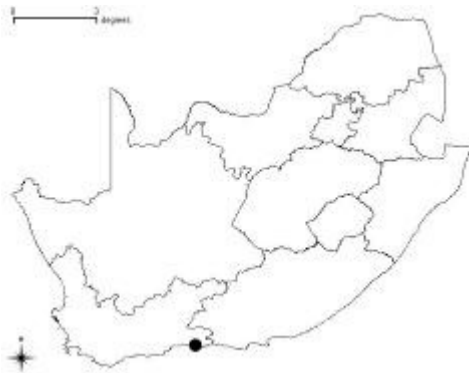
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Namaquarachne angulata Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: *Northern Cape*: Kamaggas (-29.75, 17.4)*.

Habitat (biome): SKB.

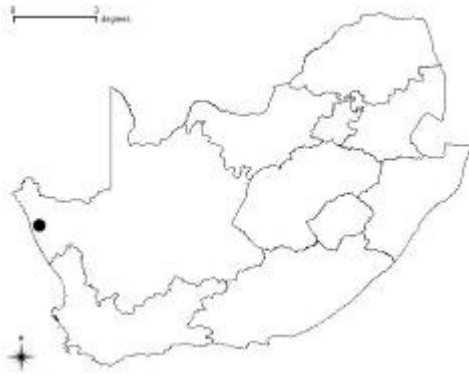
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Namaquarachne hottentotta (Pocock, 1900)

Distribution in South Africa: *Northern Cape*: Garies (-30.56, 17.97)*.

Habitat (biome): SKB.

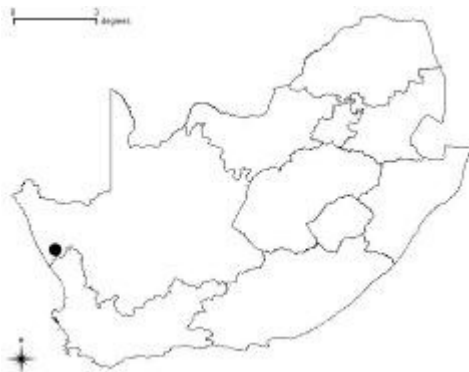
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Namaquarachne khoikhoiana Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: *Northern Cape*: Kamieskroon (Kamies Mountains) (-30.2, 17.93)*.

Habitat (biome): SKB.

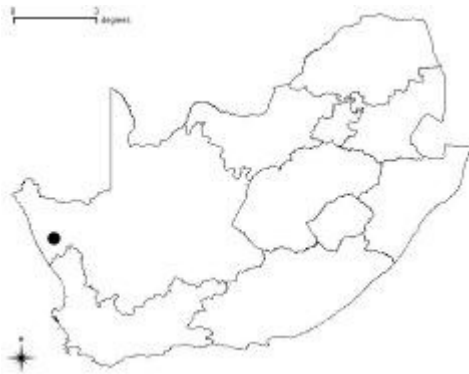
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Namaquarachne thaumatula Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: *Northern Cape*: Steinkopf (-29.25, 17.73)*.

Habitat (biome): SKB.

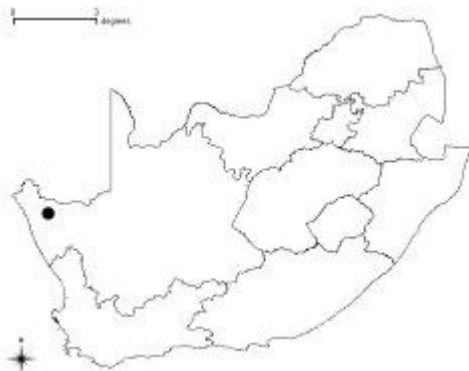
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Namaquarachne tropata Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: *Western Cape*: Lily Vlei Nature Reserve (-33.64, 19.47); Marloth Nature Reserve, Swellendam District (-34.25, 20.57); Riviersonderend (-34.15, 19.93); Tsitsikamma National Park, Stormrivers Mouth (-33.98, 23.52); Grootvadersbos (-34.02, 20.46)*.

Habitat (biome): FB, FoB, GB.

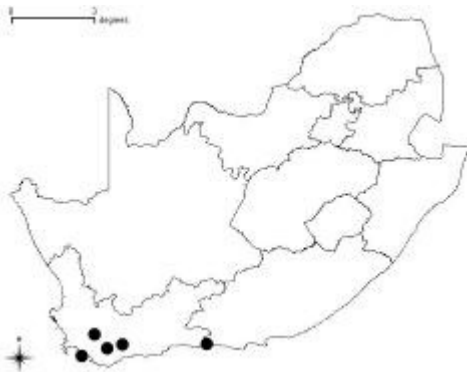
Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Phyxelida makapanensis Simon, 1894

Distribution in South Africa: *Limopo*: Ficus cave (Makapansgat Valley) (-24.07, 29.25); Makapansgat (-24.15, 29.18)*; Tshulu Camp (Venda) (-22.58, 30.81); Wolkberg cave (-24.02, 29.8). ***Mpumalanga*:** Badplaas (-25.95, 30.56); Ohrigstad, Echo Caves (-24.74, 30.58).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB.

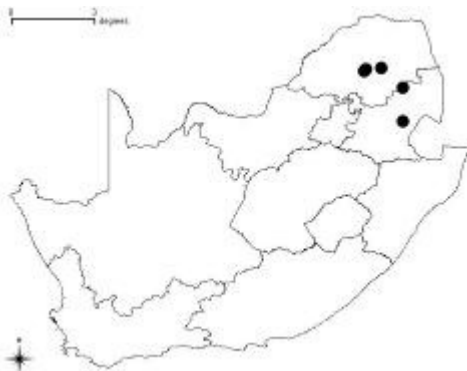
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Pongolania chrysonaria Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: **Gauteng:** Heidelberg, Farm Modderfontein (-26.65, 28.38); Johannesburg (-26.2, 28.04)*; Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve (-26, 28). **Mpumalanga:** Belfast (-25.69, 30.04); Delmas, Farm Rietvallei (-26.08, 28.57).

Habitat (biome): GB.

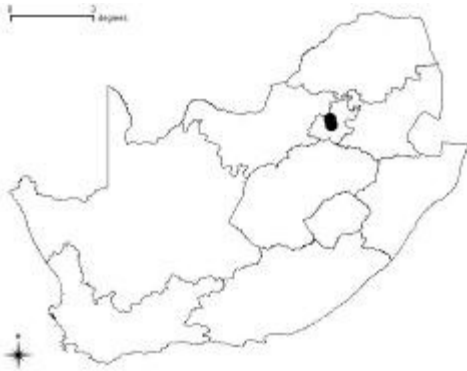
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Pongolania pongola Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Pongola (Farm Vergeval) (-27.35, 31.61)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

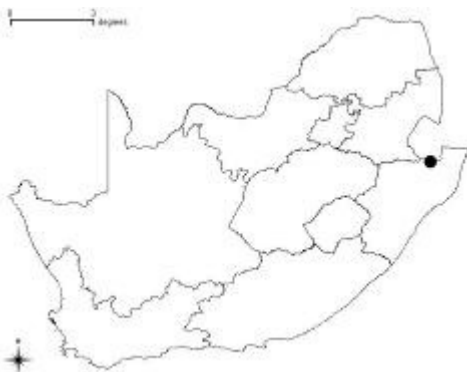
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 6; *abundance*: 3 [9].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Themacrys cavernicola (Lawrence, 1939)

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Kranskop near Lilane (-28.97, 30.86); Noodsberg Caves (-29.37, 30.73)*; Pietermaritzburg, Shooters Hill (-29.6, 30.38). **Mpumalanga:** Wakkerstroom, Farm Skurwekoppie (-27.33, 30.14).

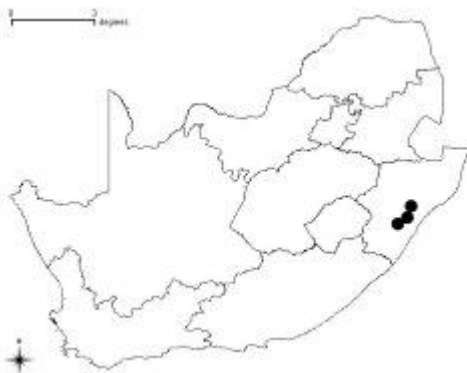
Habitat (biome): SB.

Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 5; *abundance:* 3 [8].



Themacrys irrorata Simon, 1906

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Lusikisiki, Mzimhlava Mouth (-31.37, 29.57). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Durban (-29.85, 31.01); Enseleni Nature Reserve (-28.68, 32.05); Eshowe, Dlinza Forest (-28.89, 31.47); Hluhluwe Nature Reserve (-28.09, 32.1)*; Kranskop (-28.97, 30.86); Mtunzini, Twin Stream Farm (-28.96, 31.76); Ngotsche Forest (-28.89, 31.47); Umhlali (-29.47, 31.22). **Mpumalanga:** Pilgrims Rest (-24.89, 30.75); Wakkerstroom, Farm Skurwekoppie (-27.33, 30.14).

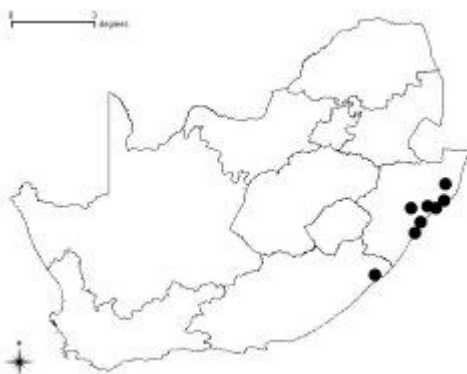
Habitat (biome): FoB, GB, SB.

Records from protected areas: 4.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 4; *abundance:* 2 [6].



Themacrys monticola (Lawrence, 1939)

Distribution in South Africa: Eastern Cape: Swartkops (-33.85; 25.59). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Cathedral Peak (Ndumeni Forest) (-28.94, 29.19); Cathedral Peak (Ukhahlamba Forest Research Station) (-28.94, 29.19); Cathkin Peak (-29.03, 29.4)*; Champagne Castle (-29.08, 29.35); Eshowe (Dlinza Forest) (-28.89, 31.47); Estcourt (-29, 29.87); Injasuti (-29.12, 29.22); Pietermaritzburg (-29.6, 30.38); Royal Natal National Park (-28.73, 28.92).

Habitat (biome): FoB, GB, SB, TB.

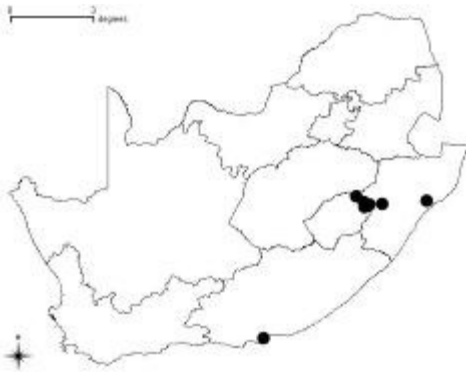
Records from protected areas: 3.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Themacrys silvicola (Lawrence, 1938)

Distribution in South Africa: Eastern Cape: Lusikisiki (-31.37, 29.57). **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ashburton (-29.68, 30.45); Dargle (-29.54, 29.97); Estcourt (-29, 29.87); Pietermaritzburg (-29.6; 30.38)*; Mid-Ilovo (-30.12, 30.85); Ashburton (-29.68, 30.45); Shooters Hill (-29.43, 30.32); Pietermaritzburg, Town Bush Forest (-29.57, 30.33).

Habitat (biome): FoB, GB, SB.

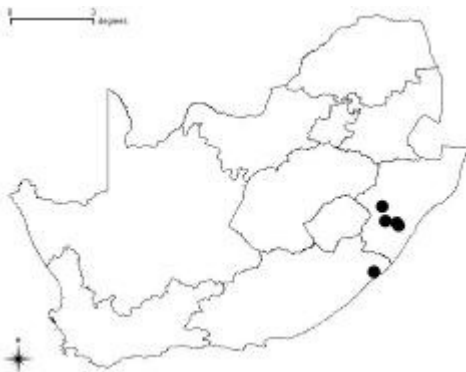
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Themacrys ukhahlamba Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Little Switzerland (-28.72, 29.25); Mont-Aux-Sources (Phofung) (-28.78, 28.92)*.

Habitat (biome): GB.

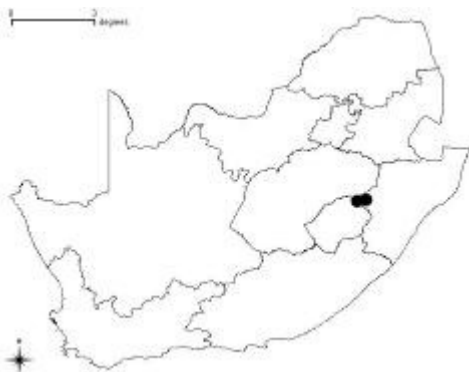
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Vidole capensis (Pocock, 1900)

Distribution in South Africa: *Eastern Cape*: Addo Citrus Research Station (-33.55, 25.69); Alexandria Coastal Forest (-33.65, 26.41); Bathurst (-33.5, 26.84); Baviaanskloof Nature Reserve (-33.76, 24.81); Colchester (-33.68, 25.82); East London (-33.01, 27.9); Engcobo (-31.67, 28); Grahamstown, Tea Forest (-33.3, 26.52); Humansdorp, Cold stream (-34.04, 24.78); Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06; 24.91); Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43); Nxaxo River Mouth (-32.57, 28.5); Port Elizabeth, Sunday River Mouth (-33.95, 25.61); Queenstown (-31.89, 26.85); Skoenmakerskop (-34.03, 25.54); Sundays River Valley (-33.39, 25.43); Stutterheim (-32.54, 27.43); Grahamstown (Table Farm) (-33.29, 26.43). *Limpopo*: Warmbaths/Bela-Bela, Rooberg(-24.88, 28.29). *Northern Cape*: Garies (-30.56, 17.97). *Western Cape*: Arniston (-34.64, 20.22); Bellville (-33.9, 18.63); Borrelfontein (8 km W of Gouritz Mouth) (-34.33, 21.85); Brackenfeld Nature Reserve (-33.9, 18.72); Bredasdorp, Onmeetbare Diepgat (-34.53, 20.04)*; Caledon (-34.24, 19.43); Camps Bay (-33.95, 18.37); Cape Flats (-34.02, 18.6); Buffelsbay (-34.19, 18.26); Ceres, Hex River Mountains (-33.36, 19.31); Dassen Island (-33.4, 18.08); De Hoop Nature Reserve (Potberg) (-34.45, 20.44); Dyers Island (-34.68, 19.41); Fernkloof Nature Reserve (-34.86, 19.34); Fishervan (-34.38, 26.23); Gamkaberg Nature Reserve (-33.31, 21.71); Gouritsmond (-34.34, 21.87); Hermanus, Voëlklip(-34.4, 19.25); Hemon, Klein River Mouth (-33.42, 18.96); Hout Bay (-34.04, 18.32); Jacobsbaai, Saldanha Bay district (-33.15, 18.03); Knysna (-34.03, 23.03); Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve (-34.32, 18.96); Montagu (-33.79, 20.13); Mowbray (-33.94, 18.48); Iziko Museum grounds (-33.91, 18.42); Oudtshoorn (-33.59, 22.21); Paternoster (-32.81, 17.89); Plettenberg Bay (-34.06, 23.36); Saldanha (-33.01, 17.93); Scarborough (-34.19, 18.38); Simonstown, Miller's point (-34.23, 18.47); Simonstown (-34.19, 18.42); St. Helena Bay (-32.77, 18.03); Swartberg Nature Reserve, Gamkaskloof (-33.36; 21.69); Swellendam (-34.02, 20.42); Table Mountain National Park: Cape Point (-34.41, 18.32), Platteklip (-33.95, 18.42), Signal Hill (-33.9, 18.38), Table Mountain (-33.82, 18.48); Tsitsikamma National Park (-33.98, 23.52); Waenhuiskrans (-34.66, 20.23).

Habitat (biome): FB, FoB, GB, NKB, SB, SKB, TB.

Records from protected areas: 14.

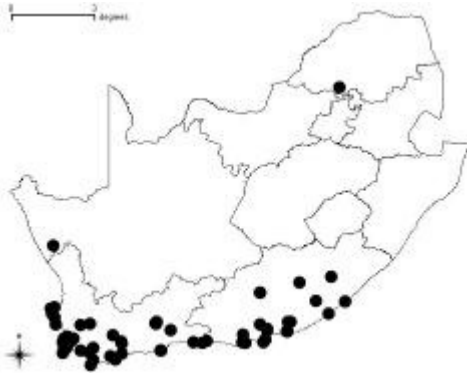
Records from agro-ecosystems: citrus (1).

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 1 [4].

Continued on next page

Vidole capensis (continued)



Vidole helicigyna Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Howick (-29.47, 30.2); Pietermaritzburg, Ottos Bluff (-29.6, 30.38)*

Habitat (biome): SB.

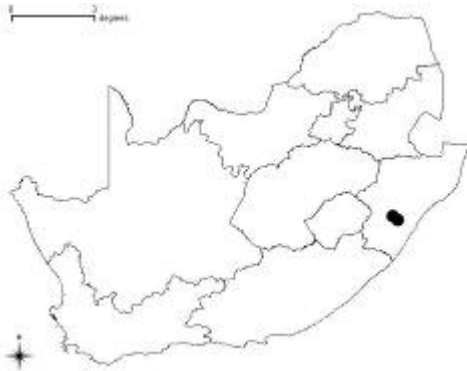
Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Vidole Iyra Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Coffee Bay (-31.97, 29.14); Jeffrey's Bay (-34.06, 24.91); Lusikisiki, Mzimhlava Mouth (-31.37, 29.57)*. **Gauteng:** Heidelberg (-26.5, 28.36); Kloofendal Nature Reserve (-26.14, 27.86).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB, TB.

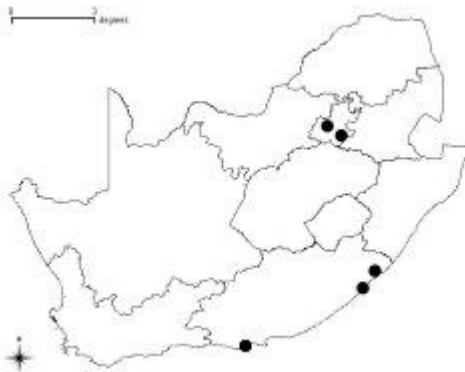
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Vidole schreineri (Purcell, 1904)

Distribution in South Africa: **Eastern Cape:** Jansenville (-32.93, 24.67); Middelburg (-31.49, 24.99); Mountain Zebra National Park (-32.24, 25.43); Willowmore (-33.3, 23.5). **Northern Cape:** Hanover (-30.94, 24.53)*; Victoria West, Midlands (-31.4, 23.12).

Habitat (biome): GB, NKB, TB.

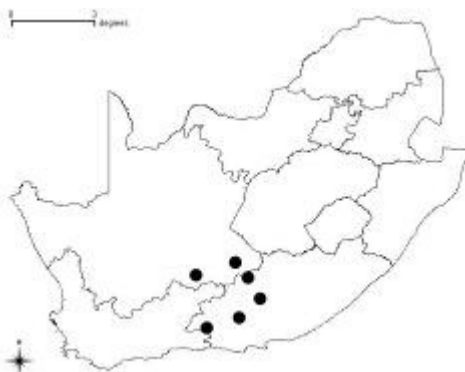
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 1.



Vidole sothoana Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: **Free State:** Bloemfontein (-29.11, 26.22); Clarens (-28.51, 28.43); Clocolan, Mpetsane Estate (-28.92, 27.58); Edenville (Farm Lusthof) (-27.55, 27.66); Edenville (27.55, 27.67); Lindley (-27.89, 27.91); Parys, Waterfall (-26.9, 27.45); Platberg Nature Reserve (-28.27, 29.2); Smithfield (-30.21, 26.53); Soetdoring Nature Reserve (-29.05, 26.21). **Gauteng:** Abe Bailey Nature Reserve (-26.36, 27.4); Carletonville Caves (-26.36, 27.4); Hekpoort (-25.9, 27.61); Irene Estate (-25.74, 28.19); Johannesburg (-26.2, 28.04); Kloofendal Nature Reserve (-26.14, 27.86); Melville Koppies (-26.17, 27.99); Modderfontein (-26.08, 28.17); Onderstepoort, Farm Kaalplaas (-25.74, 28.19); Pretoria/Tshwane (-25.74, 28.19); Pretoria/Tshwane (Rietondale Research Station) (-25.73, 28.23); Rietveldam Nature Reserve (-25.85, 28.16); Spieskloof Nature Reserve (-26.42, 28.46); Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden (-26.14, 27.86); Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens (-26.2, 28.04); Wonderboom Nature Reserve (-25.69, 28.19). **Limpopo:** Dwaalboom (-24.72, 26.79); Lajuma Mountain Retreat (-23.03, 29.45); Rust de Winter (-25.19, 28.63). **Northern Cape:** Britstown (-30.58, 23.5). **North West:** Borakalalo Game Reserve (-25.14, 27.82); Buffelspoort Research Station (-25.62, 27.77); Groot Marico (-25.6, 26.43); Kroondal (-25.75, 27.32)*; Louis Trichardt (-23.04, 29.91); Magaliesberg (-20.97, 31.65); Rustenburg (-25.65, 27.22); Skeerpoort, (Strauss Farm) (-25.81, 27.75); Venterskroon (-26.83, 27.31); Vryburg (-26.95, 24.73); Zeerust (-25.53, 26.08). **Western Cape:** Hartbeeshoek, Beaufort Wes (-32.07, 23.07).

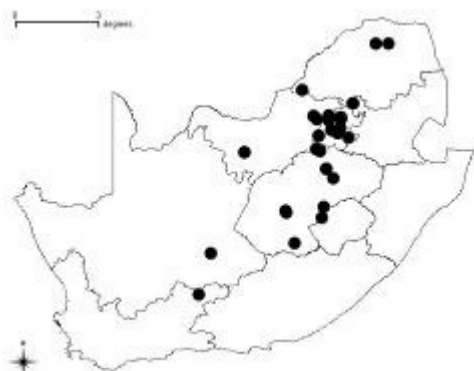
Habitat (biome): GB, NKB, SB.

Records from protected areas: 9.

Records from agro-ecosystems: cotton (1).

Known distribution: Lesotho, South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemcity*: 2; *abundance*: 1 [3].



Xevioso amica Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Empangeni (-28.72, 31.88); Enseleni Nature Reserve (-28.68, 32.05); iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Cape Vidal (-28.16, 32.56), Hellsgate (-28, 32.48), Fanie's Gate (-28.1, 32.45), Lake St. Lucia, Charters Creek (-28, 32.48)*; Hluhluwe Nature Reserve (-28.09, 32.1); Ithala Nature Reserve (-27.51, 31.23); Louwsburg (-27.54, 31.32); Ndumo Game Reserve (-26.87, 32.24); Ngome State Forest (-27.78, 31.45); Ophathe Game Reserve (-28.52, 31.66); Richards Bay (15 km N) (-28.78, 32.1); False Bay, Mpophomeni Trail (-28, 32.48); Vryheid (-27.77, 30.79).

Habitat (biome): SB.

Records from protected areas: 8.

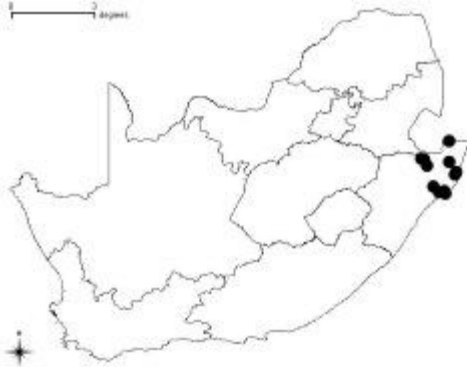
Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemcity*: 5; *abundance*: 2 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.

Xevioso amica (continued)



Xevioso aululata Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: *Mpumalanga*: Bergvliet Forest Station (-25.1, 30.78)*; Ohrigstad (-24.74, 30.58); Crocodile Bridge (-25.36, 31.9).

Habitat (biome): FoB, SB.

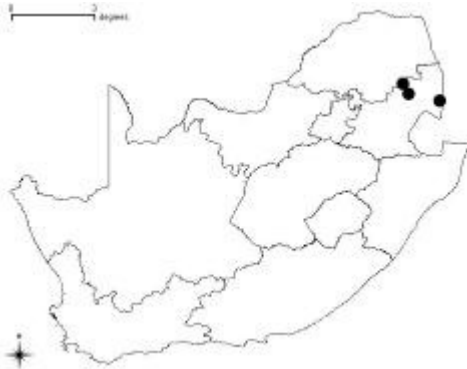
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Xevioso colobata Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Klaserie Game Reserve (-24.55, 31.02). *Mpumalanga*: Crocodile Valley Estate (-25.47, 31.03); Mariepskop (-24.58, 30.87)*.

Habitat (biome): SB.

Records from protected areas: 1.

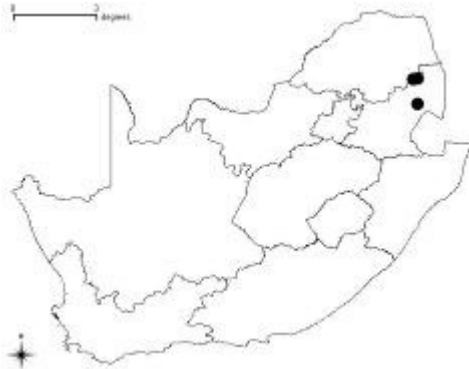
Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 4; *abundance*: 3 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.

Xevioso colobata (continued)



Xevioso kulufa Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: *KwaZulu-Natal*: Empangeni (-28.72, 31.88). *Limpopo*: Hanglip Forest (-23.04, 29.91)*; Tzaneen (-23.82, 30.16). *Mpumalanga*: Nelspruit (-25.47; 30.96).

Habitat (biome): FoB, SB.

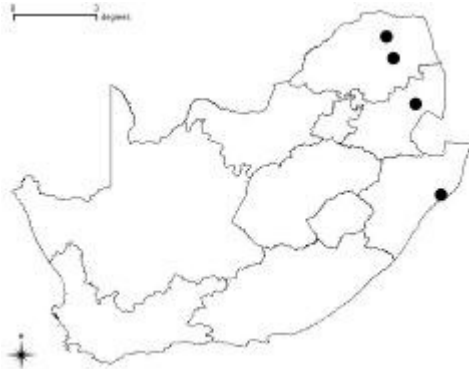
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 3; *abundance*: 2 [5].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Xevioso lichmadina Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: *Limpopo*: Haenertsburg (-23.94, 29.95)*; Swartbos Forest (-23.53, 29.59); Trichardtsdal (-24.16, 30.39); Wolkberg Nature Reserve (-23.94, 29.95).

Habitat (biome): FoB, SB.

Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

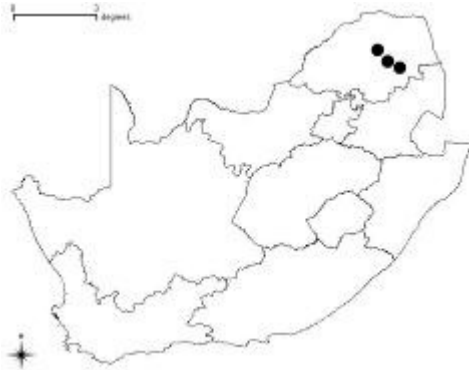
Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity*: 5; *abundance*: 3 [8].

Taxonomic status: 3.

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Xevioso lichmadina (continued)



Xevioso orthomeles Griswold, 1990

Distribution in South Africa: **Gauteng:** Bronkhorstspuit (Farm Onverwacht) (-25.8, 28.74). **Limpopo:** Kruger National Park (Skukuza Camp) (-22.93, 31.03)*. **Mpumalanga:** Barberton (-25.79, 31.04); Lochiel (-26.15, 30.78).

Habitat (biome): GB, SB.

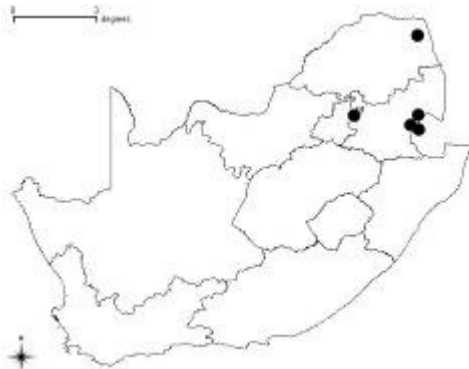
Records from protected areas: 1.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 2; *abundance:* 2 [4].

Taxonomic status: 3.



Xevioso tuberculata (Lawrence, 1939)

Distribution in South Africa: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Ingwavuma (-27.12, 32.01)*. **Mpumalanga:** Crocodile Valley Estate (-25.47; 31.03).

Habitat (biome): SB.

Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

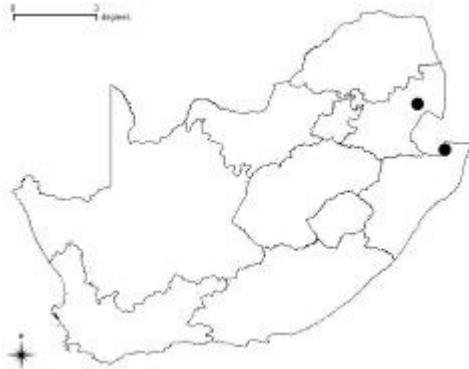
Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 4; *abundance:* 3 [7].

Taxonomic status: 3.

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Xevioso tuberculata (continued)



Xevioso zuluana (Lawrence, 1939)

Distribution in South Africa: type locality only as Zululand*. **Eastern Cape:** Middledrift (-32.82, 26.98).

KwaZulu-Natal: Kranskop, Emakabeleni (-28.97, 30.86); Mfongosi (-27.28, 32.15).

Habitat (biome): SB.

Records from protected areas: 0.

Records from agro-ecosystems: 0.

Known distribution: South Africa*.

Conservation status: *endemicity:* 4; *abundance:* 2 [6].

Taxonomic status: 3.

