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**Salticidae (Araneae) of Oriental,  
Australian and Pacific Regions, IV.  
Genus *Ocrisiona* Simon, 1901**

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ABSTRACT. The spider genus *Ocrisiona* Simon is revised. Eight species are diagnosed, described and illustrated, five new ones are established: *O. eucalypti*, *O. koahi*, *O. parmeliae*, *O. victoriae* and *O. yakatunyahae*. Four species, *O. aerata* (L. Koch), *O. elegans* (L. Koch), *O. frenata* Simon and *O. parallelistriata* (L. Koch), are excluded as not related, three additional ones, *O. complanata* (L. Koch), *O. fusca* (Karasch) and *O. invenusta* (L. Koch), are transferred to *Holoplatys*. The genus is redefined and its relationships are discussed. Remarks on biology are presented, maps of distribution and key to the species are given. Geographical distribution of *Ocrisiona* is limited to Australia and adjacent areas; *O. leucocomis* (L. Koch) and *O. melanopyga* Simon are mainland species also recorded from Tasmania, and *O. melancholica* (L. Koch) is also known from Lord Howe Island.

ZABKA, M., 1990. Salticidae (Araneae) of Oriental, Australian and Pacific Regions, IV. Genus *Ocrisiona* Simon, 1901. Records of the Australian Museum 42(1): 27–43.

Since its original description the taxonomy of *Ocrisiona* has not been studied. One species was illustrated by Prószyński (1984) but without any further comments. The synonymisation of the genus with *Holoplatys* (Prószyński, 1987) was premature. Simon (1901a) provided the first clear diagnosis of the genus based upon morphological criteria, but even his taxonomic decisions were partly wrong. From among 12 species of *Ocrisiona* listed by Bonnet (1958) three of Koch's species — *O. aerata*, *O. elegans* and *O. parallelistriata* — and *O. frenata* Simon (1901b) should be excluded as they represent other taxa. The type specimens

of *O. cinerea* and *O. liturata* cannot be found but their original descriptions suggest that both should be transferred to *Holoplatys*, as well as *O. complanata*, *O. fusca* and *O. invenusta*.

#### Material and Methods

The work is based on type specimens listed by Prószyński (1971) and on new material deposited in the

museums listed below. For *O. melancholica* and *O. melanopyga* type specimens have not been found. For each species five specimens of each sex from different localities were measured (in mm), if available. Measurements are given as a range and mean (in brackets). The details on terminology and measurements are illustrated in Fig. 1. Spination of tibia and metatarsus I and II are given as useful taxonomic characters both at specific and generic level; the format of their description follows Platnick & Shadab (1975). The specific names of new species (except *O. eucalypti*) are derived from the type localities.

Collections studied are: AMS — Australian Museum,

Sydney; QMB — Queensland Museum, Brisbane; TMH — Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart; WAMP — Western Australian Museum, Perth; MNHN — Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; ZMH — Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum Universität, Hamburg.

Abbreviations used are: AEW — anterior eyes width; ag — accessory gland; AL — abdomen length; ALE — anterior lateral eyes; CL — cephalothorax length; CW — cephalothorax width; dh — distal haematodocha; e — embolus, EFL — eye field length; fd — fertilisation duct; id — insemination duct; PEW — posterior eyes width; PLE — posterior lateral eyes; s — spermatheca; sr — seminal reservoir; t — tegulum; ta — tibial apophysis.

### Key to the Species of *Ocrisiona*

#### Males

1. Abdomen with large pale patches posteriorly. Tibia I with single distal prolateral spine ..... *O. melancholica*
- Abdominal pattern and leg spination not as above ..... 2
2. Abdomen with 2 or 3 pairs of yellow spots alongside a pale median stripe. Anterior abdominal scutum indistinct but present ..... *O. leucocomis*
- Abdominal pattern not as above, scutum absent ..... 3
3. Embolus longer than tegulum, distal haematodocha reduced ..... *O. yakatunyae* n.sp.
- Embolus shorter than tegulum, distal haematodocha large ..... 4
4. Palpal tibia short and wide, tibial apophysis large, bent laterally. Cephalothorax with longitudinal median stripe of white hairs, no spines on tibia II ..... *O. parmelliae* n.sp.
- Palpal tibia longer than wide, tibial apophysis smaller, medial stripe only on thoracic part of cephalothorax, tibia II with one distal prolateral spine ..... *O. victoriae* n.sp.

#### Females

1. Robust spiders, 3 pairs of spines on tibia I, insemination ducts of epigyne broad, in the shape of reversed "U" ..... *O. melanopyga*
- Body form more slender, at most 2 pairs of spines on tibia I ..... 2
2. Abdomen with large vast light patches posteriorly. Tibia II with single distal prolateral spine ..... *O. melancholica*
- Abdominal pattern and leg spination different ..... 3

3. Abdomen with 2 or 3 pairs of yellow spots alongside a pale mid-dorsal stripe.....*O. leucomis*  
 — Abdomen not as above ..... 4
4. Cephalothorax with longitudinal median stripe, abdominal pattern as in Fig. 10A ..... *O. koahi* n.sp.  
 — No median stripe on cephalothorax. Small clusters of white hairs around fovea and behind PLE ..... *O. eucalypti* n.sp.

### Taxonomic Survey

#### *Ocrisiona* Simon, 1901

*Marptusa* [part] L. Koch, 1879 : 1100.

*Ocrisiona* Simon, 1901a: 595, 602, 604, 608.

**Diagnosis.** Flat, 'unident', generally dark spiders. Thoracic part of cephalothorax elongated, rather wide. Compared to *Holoplatys* no cephalic depressions between PLE. Legs usually heavily haired, especially in males. Legs I the strongest, legs IV the longest, legs III the shortest or as long as legs II. Tibial spines on legs I and II always present. Male palpal organs with long, thin embolus. Lateral tibial apophysis often with small protuberance, no dorsal apophysis. The epigynal pattern is an inverted heart shape.

**Description** (Fig.1). Medium to large spiders, body length 6–15 mm. Cephalothorax robust, flat and wide, much wider than the distance between posterior lateral eyes, black, often with median or marginal belts of white hairs. Compared to *Holoplatys* no cephalic depressions between PLE. Abdomen black or brown with pattern of white hairs or light patches characteristic for each species. Spinnerets brown to black. Clypeus narrow, sometimes heavily haired but without distinctive fringe. Chelicerae restrainedly strong, with 2 promarginal teeth and 1 retromarginal tooth. Maxillae, labium and sternum elongated. Legs strong and long, usually heavily haired, especially in males. Legs I the strongest, legs III the shortest or as long as legs II. Tibial spines on legs I and II present. The number and size of the tibial spines tend to be reduced. In *O. melanopyga*, 3 pairs of spines on tibia I, whereas in other species 2 or fewer pairs are present. Palpal organs simple, similar in structure to some *Holoplatys* species (Zabka, in preparation) but dorsal apophysis on tibia never present. Lateral apophysis shows specific variability. Tegulum rather oval, embolus long, based on soft, membranous distal haematodocha. Epigyne in the form of inverted hearth divided by central bridge. Internal structures translucent, insemination ducts of the shape of reversed "U" or "V". Spermathecae pear-shaped, accessory glands long. Female body usually longer, especially abdomen. Male first legs longer and more haired than those in females.

**Relationships.** General similarities to some species of *Holoplatys* (Zabka, in preparation): body shape, genitalia and legs structure shows both genera to be closely allied. The morphology of particular species, especially their cephalothorax proportions and leg spination suggest that the genus probably derived from large, robust spiders showing a tendency to live under bark — at least as facultative inhabitants. A process of specialisation effected a gradual body flattening and reduction of spines on tibiae I and II. Apart from representatives of the related genus *Holoplatys* there are some other species known as "*Breda jovialis* (L.K.)" and "*Menemerus bracteatus* (L.K.)" (both described under wrong generic names) which present some similarities in body shape and epigyne structure; their palpal organs, however, are quite different. As far as I can determine none of the described Australian, South American and African genera of jumping spiders can be regarded as ancestors of *Ocrisiona*. Thus *Ocrisiona* probably originated on the Australian continent and represents one of its many endemic genera.

Similarities of genitalia between many, even unrelated, groups of Salticidae are a good example of convergence. Probably very sophisticated behavioural and also ecological and geographical mechanisms were adequate to provide effective isolation and, in such cases, natural selection did not prefer any large variability of genitalic structure. Such a situation makes identification rather difficult, especially for those who treat genitalia as the only taxonomic character. Therefore other taxonomic characters such as armament of first and second legs, body size and ratios, and colouration are highly recommended.

**Biology.** *Ocrisiona* species can be found mostly under bark of *Eucalyptus*. Single specimens of *O. melancholica* have also been found under *Araucaria* bark (North Queensland) and under lichen on rock surfaces (Lord Howe Island). There is one report from Queensland about *O. leucomis* being implicated in human envenomation. Local swelling and erythema occurred without any further consequences. Being moderately large spiders some species are probably able to penetrate human skin. The symptoms mentioned could be an individual allergic reaction. In fact, no detailed data about the venom of jumping spiders is available.

**Distribution.** *Ocrisiona* seems to be an endemic

Australian genus. Only single species have expanded their ranges to adjacent areas, possibly introduced by man or dispersed in other ways. *Ocrisiona leucomis* and *O. melancholica* are mainland species which also occur in Tasmania and Lord Howe Island respectively. *Ocrisiona melanopyga* is reported from Tasmania only. The localities of some species in North Queensland and, especially, in Torres Strait, suggest that representatives of the genus can

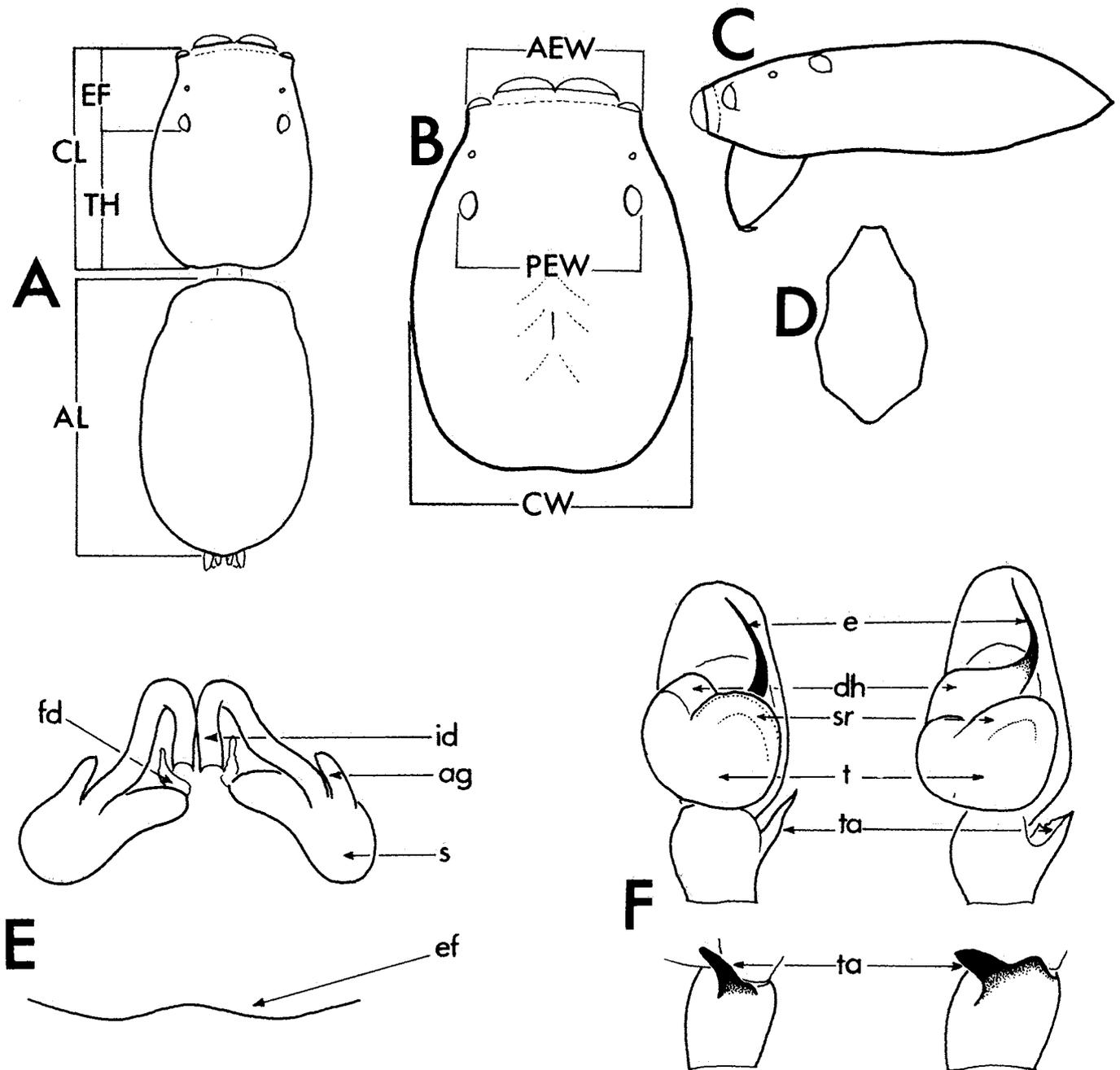
be expected in New Guinea.

*Ocrisiona leucomis* (L. Koch, 1879)

Figs 2A–C, 3A–E, Map 1

*Marptusa leucomis* L. Koch, 1879: 1096.

*Ocrisiona leucomis*.—Simon, 1901a: 596, 602, 608, 609.



**Fig.1.** General characters of *Ocrisiona*. A: dorsal view: CL — cephalothorax length; AL — abdomen length; EFL — eye field length; TH — thorax. B: cephalothorax: AEW — width of ALE; PEW — width of PLE; CW — cephalothorax width. C: lateral view of cephalothorax. D: sternum. E: internal structures of epigyne: id — insemination duct; fd — fertilisation duct; s — spermatheca; ag — accessory gland. F: palpal organs: e — embolus; dh — distal haematodocha; sr — seminal reservoir; t — tegulum; ta — tibial apophysis.

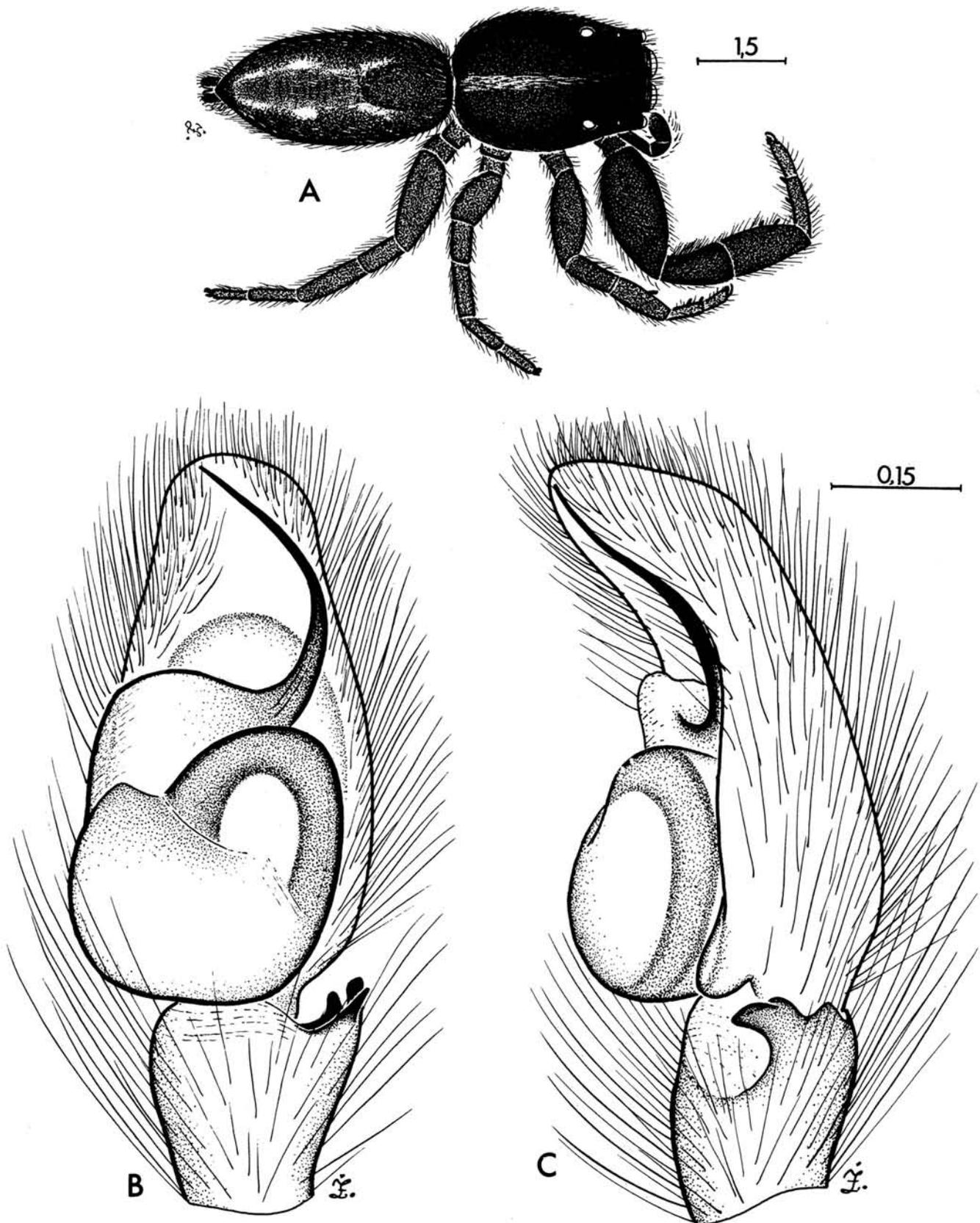
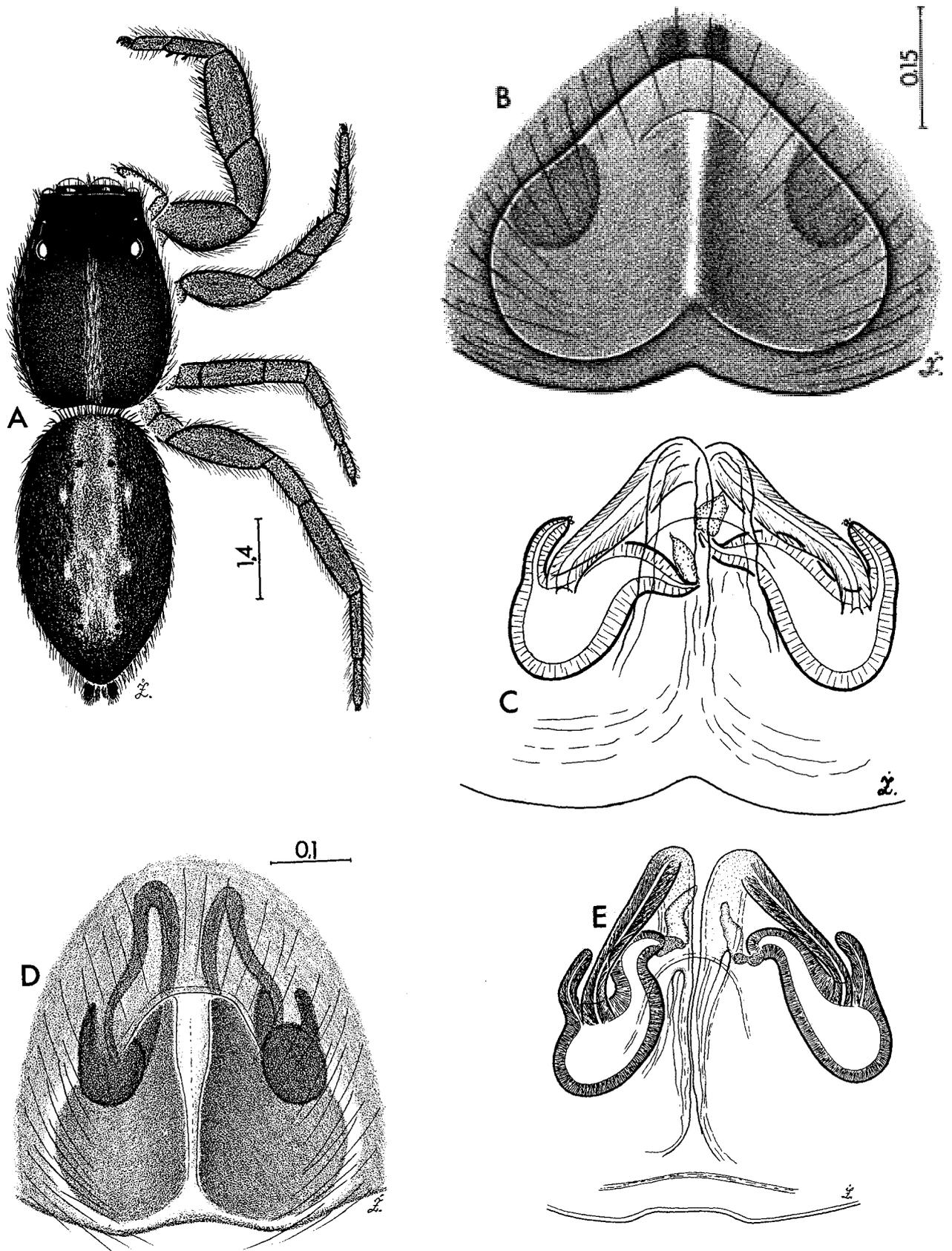


Fig.2. Male *Ocrisiona leucomis*. A — general appearance; B-C — palpal organ (syntype from type locality).



**Fig.3.** Female *Ocrisiona leucomis*. A — general appearance; B-E — epigyne and its internal structures (A, D-E — syntype from type locality).

**Material examined.** QUEENSLAND: 1 female, Kuranda, Black Mountain, 396 m, edge of wet sclerophyll and rainforest, 19 June 1974, N.C. Coleman, det. M. Gray, AMS KS18868; 1 female, Kuranda area, 1951, J.G. Brooks, AMS KS17741; 2 males, 3 females, 1 juvenile, syntypes, Peak Downs, Sydney, Bowen (Mus. Godeffroy 16523), ZMH; 1 female, Blackdown Tableland, south-west of Rockhampton, 5-6 Oct. 1982, A. Rozefelds, QMB S4608; 1 female, Blackdown Tableland via Dingo, 1-6 Feb. 1981, R. Raven, QMB S458; 1 female, Mount Garnet, 24 Feb. 1972, N.C. Coleman, QMB S4577; 1 male, Kroombit Tops (Upper Dry Creek), 45 km south-west of Calliope, open forest, 9-19 Dec. 1983, V. Davies, J. Gallon, QMB S4569; 2 males, 1 female, 2 juveniles, Muncoonie via Birdsville, campsite, 14 Nov. 1976, QMB S4615; 2 females, 1 juvenile, desert sand plain, R. Raven, QMB S4604; 1 female, Miles, 14 Dec. 1984, J. Gillet, QMB S4562; 2 females, Oakey, Feb. 1979, T. Adams, QMB S4561; 1 male, 1 female, Brisbane, Lake Broadwater, buildings, 1-15 Nov. 1984, V. Wood, QMB S4614, 1 female under bark, 24 Aug. 1984, M. Bennie, QMB S3635; 1 female, Brisbane, Rochedale S.F., beating, 7 Dec. 1979, V. Davies, R. Raven, QMB S4586; 1 female, 10 km south-east of Stanthorpe, 8 May, 1983, A. Rozefelds, QMB S4576. NEW SOUTH WALES: 1 male, Armidale, 1 Jan. 1982, R. Mascord, AMS KS10425; 1 female, Yarramundi, 19 Sept. 1966, R. Mascord, AMS KS18867; 1 female, Tarana, 23 Apr. 1966, R. Mascord, AMS KS18870; 1 male, 1 female, Blue Mountains, Shaw's Creek, 7 Aug. 1968, R. Mascord, AMS KS18869; 1 female, Lindfield, May 1976, A. Doubleday, det. M. Gray, AMS KS18873; 1 male, Botany, 7 Jan. 1975, R. Mascord, AMS KS18874; 1 female, Pambula, "Fernbank", H. Forde, AMS KS18865. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 1 male, Perth, Museum building, 16 Jan. 1980, K. McNamara, WAMP 88/32; 1 female, Horseshoe Cave near Madura, floor, 13 Feb.-1 Mar. 1970, M. Archer group, WAMP 74/117; 1 female, Madura, Roaches Rest Cave, surface, 27 Dec. 1967, M. Gray, AMS KS18866. TASMANIA: 1 female, Snowy Mountains Range, 457 m, Feb. 1939, C.D. King, TMH J2754. NO LOCALITIES: 2 females, Jan. 1908, Harris, AMS KS17861; 1 female, AMS

KS18252.

**Diagnosis.** The species can be recognised by the following combination of characters: abdomen with 2 or 3 pairs of light spots along pale mid-dorsal stripe, central stripe of white setae along cephalothorax, length of male embolus and shape of tibial apophysis, curved accessory glands of female epigyne.

**Male** (Fig.2A): cephalothorax almost black with median thoracic stripe of white hairs, less numerous marginal white hairs also present. Abdomen dark grey to black, its anterior part with a poorly visible scutum. Medium longitudinal light stripe with more or less distinct 2 or 3 pairs of lighter spots. Clypeus dark-brown to black with whitish hairs, chelicerae of the same colour with similar hairs basally. Maxillae and labium dark brown to black with lighter tips, sternum brown to black, venter and spinnerets grey brown to black. Legs I of the same colour as body, haired, legs II-IV slightly lighter. Palpal organ (Fig.2B-C) with relatively long embolus, distal haematodocha distinct, tibial apophysis with characteristic protuberances.

**Leg spination:** tl: p1-1, r0-0; ml: p1-1, r1-1; tII: p0-1, r0-0; mII: p1-1, r1-1.

**Dimensions:** CL—2.57-4.29(3.28); CW—1.84-3.16(2.32); ratio CW:CL—0.67-0.73(0.70); EFL—0.85-1.32(1.05); ratio EFL:CL—0.31-0.33(0.32); AEW—1.36-1.98(1.59); PEW—1.37-2.11(1.66); AL—2.57-5.41(3.71).

**Female** (Fig. 3A): the body coloured as in male, but specimens usually larger, more robust, legs I relatively shorter. Epigyne (Fig.3B-E) typical in the form, insemination ducts long, accessory glands curved.

**Leg spination:** tl: p1-1, r0-0; ml: p1-1, r1-1; tII: p0-1, r0-0; mII: p1-1, r1-1.

**Dimensions:** CL—4.09-5.41(4.60); CW—2.87-3.89(3.23); ratio CW:CL—0.68-0.72(0.69); EFL—1.25-1.58(1.38); ratio EFL:CL—0.29-0.31(0.30); AEW—1.91-2.31(2.09); PEW—1.98-2.51(2.19); AL—5.28-9.43(6.54).

In the original description no holotype specimen was designated. The localities "Sydney, Bowen and Peak Downs" were given but the origin of each individual in the syntype series (see above) is unknown.

**Distribution** (Map 1). Widespread species from North Queensland through New South Wales and Tasmania to Western Australia.

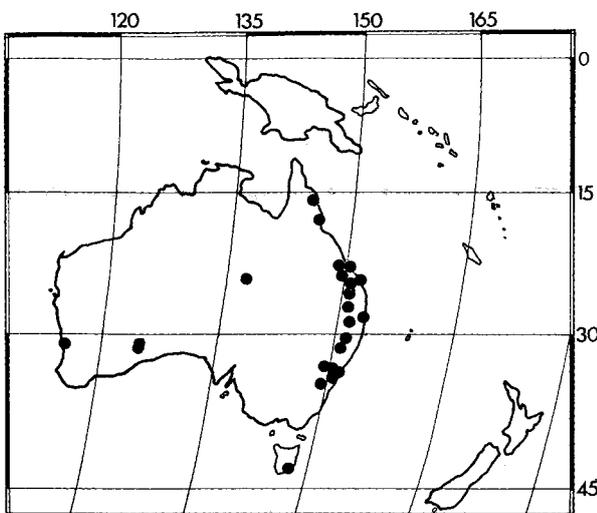
*Ocrisiona melanopyga* Simon, 1901

Fig.4A-C, Map2

*Ocrisiona melanopyga* Simon, 1901b: 160.

**Material examined.** TASMANIA: 1 female, Launceston, MNHN 4.736.

**Diagnosis.** Robust spider, cephalothorax and abdomen much wider than in other species, legs I with 3 pairs of tibial spines, dorsal stripe of white hairs on pedipalps, insemination ducts of epigyne broad, especially



Map 1. Distribution of *O. leucomis* (L.K.).

proximally.

*Female* (Fig. 4A): cephalothorax robust. Eye field black, thorax brown with white hairs along its median and marginal part. Abdomen dark brown, centrally slightly paler with transverse stripes posteriorly. Whitish hairs present, especially anteriorly and laterally. Spinnerets blackish. Clypeus and chelicerae black brown, the last with single white hairs. Pedipalps orange brown with dorsal longitudinal stripe of white hairs and long lateral fringes. Maxillae and labium black brown with yellow tips, sternum red orange, venter beige. Legs I strong, black brown, others slightly paler. Epigyne (Fig. 4B-C) in the form of triangular depression, insemination ducts broad proximally, distally gradually narrower.

*Leg spination*: tI: p1-1-1, r1-1-1; mI: p1-1, r1-1; tII: p1-1,

r1-1; mII: p1-1, r1-1.

*Dimensions*: CL - 5.30; CW - 4.09; ratio CW:CL - 0.81; EFL - 1.58; ratio EFL:CL - 0.30; AEW - 2.44; PEW - 2.57; AL - 5.94.

The original description (Simon, 1901) is based on a male specimen only. A female from the Paris collection has never been described but it has been identified by Simon himself and also its locality suggests it represents *O. melanopyga*. The robust body and spination of tibia I suggest that this species can be the closest to the ancestors of the genus.

**Distribution** (Map 2). The species is known only from Launceston in Tasmania.

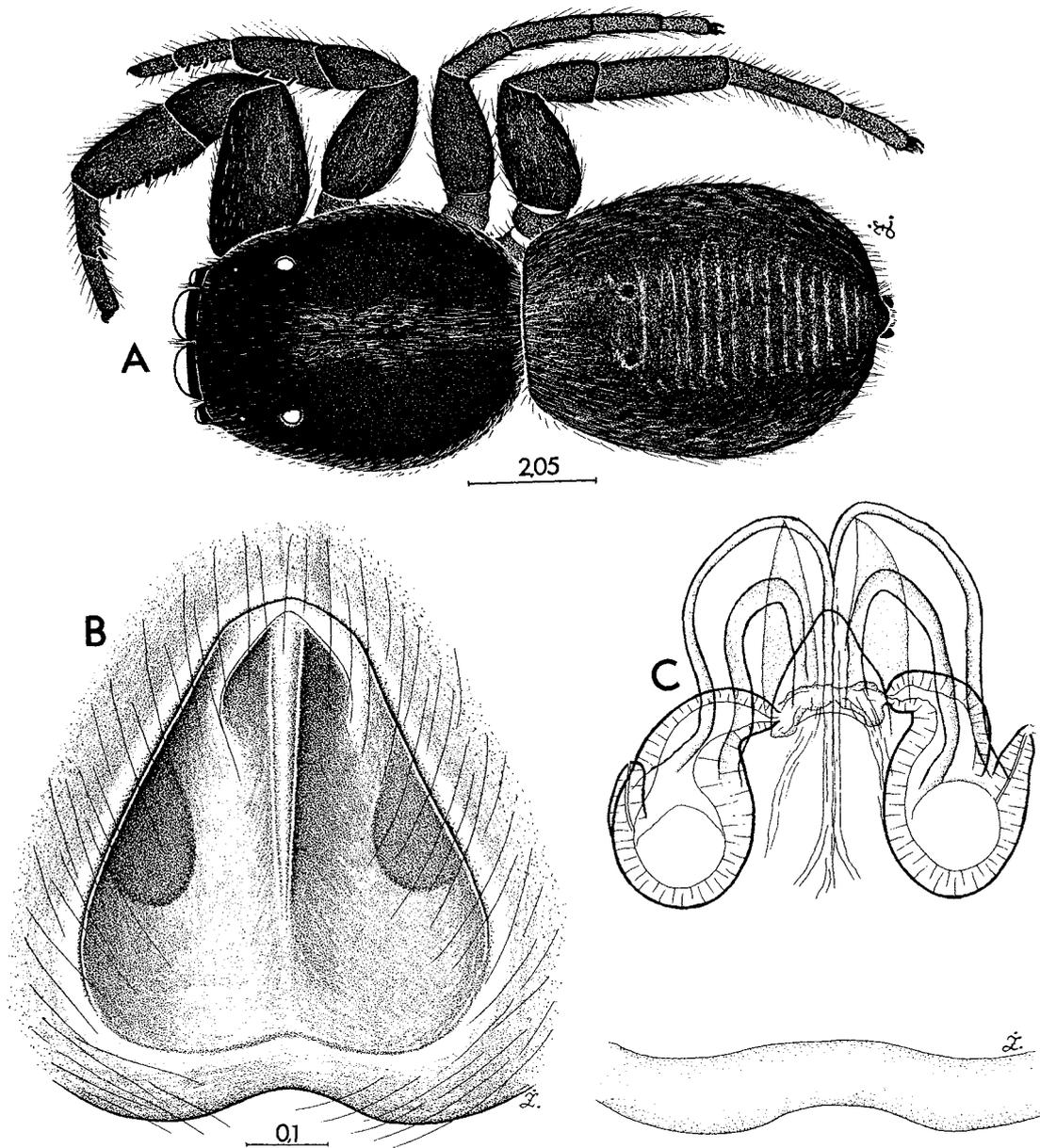


Fig.4. Female *Ocrisiona melanopyga*. A — general appearance; B-C — epigyne and its internal structures (specimen from Launceston).

*Ocrisiona victoriae* n.sp.

Fig. 5A-C, Map 2

**Material examined.** VICTORIA: Holotype, 1 male, Melbourne, Mar. 1981, D. Hill, QMB S4584.

**Diagnosis.** Abdomen with wide light dorsal stripe, palpal embolus shorter than in other species, accompanied by large distal haematodicha, tibial apophysis with characteristic cusps.

*Male* (Fig. 5A): robust spider. Cephalothorax dark brown with white hairs medially and single ones marginally.

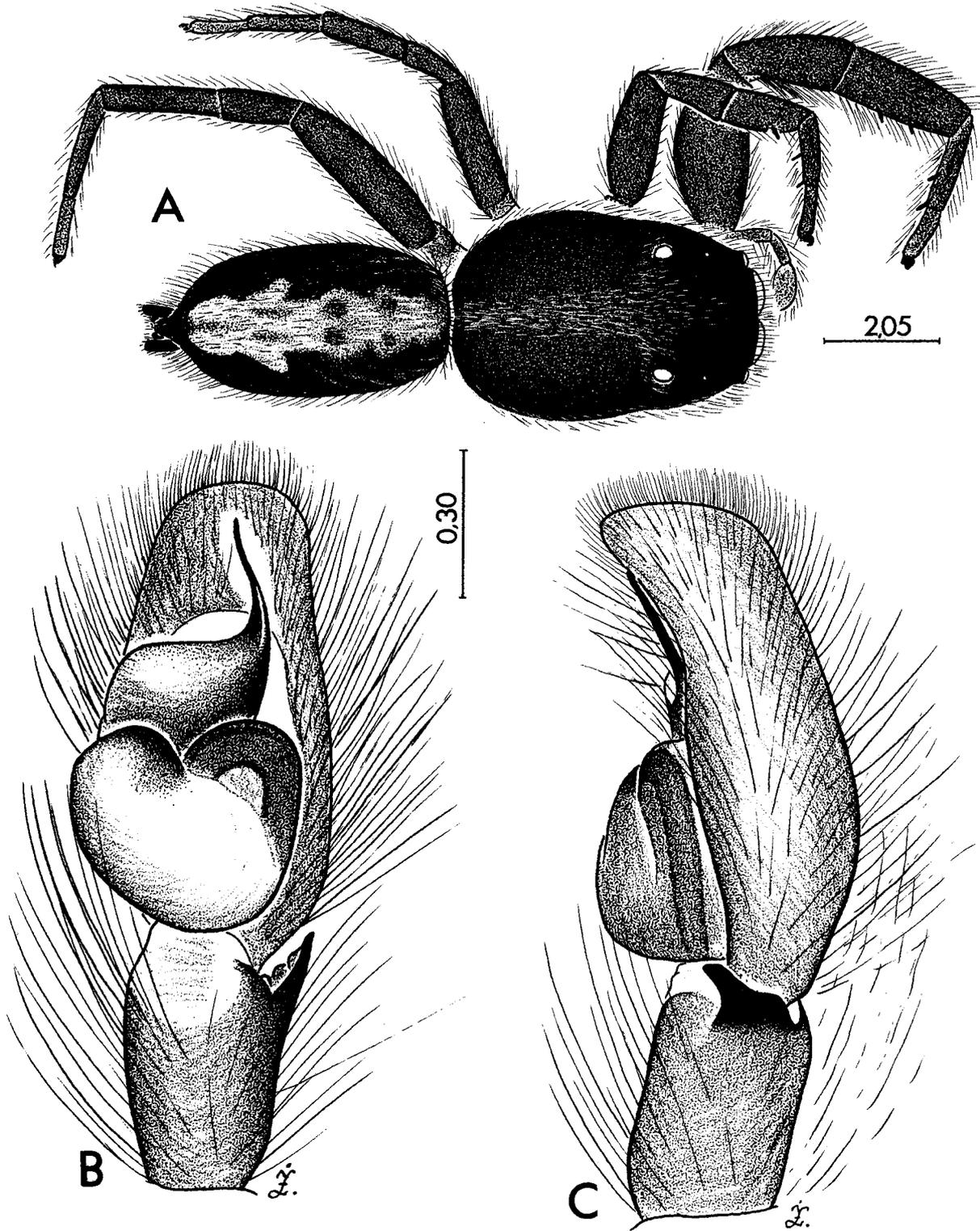


Fig. 5. Male *Ocrisiona victoriae* n.sp. A — general appearance; B-C — palpal organ.

Abdomen black with light dorsal stripe. Spinnerets black brown. Clypeus and chelicerae black, maxillae dark brown with whitish tips, labium dark brown. Sternum brown, venter beige with 2 longitudinal darker streaks. Legs I dark brown, the others slightly larger. All, but especially first legs, covered with dark and whitish hairs. Palpal organ (Fig. 5B-C) more elongated than in other species, embolus shorter, distal haematodicha larger, tibial apophysis with internal cusps.

*Leg spination*: tI: p1-1, r0-0; mI: p1-1, r1-1; tII: p0-1, r0-0; mII: p1-1, r1-1.

*Dimensions*: CL—4.95; CW—3.49; ratio CW:CL—0.70; EFL—1.52; ratio EFL:CL—0.30; AEW—2.24; PEW—2.37;

AL—4.75.

**Distribution** (Map 2). This species is known only from the single Melbourne locality.

*Ocrisiona parmelliae* n.sp.

Fig. 6A-C, Map 2

**Material examined.** WESTERN AUSTRALIA: HOLOTYPE male, Parmelia, 2 Nov. 1986, A.E. de Jong, WAMP 88/46.

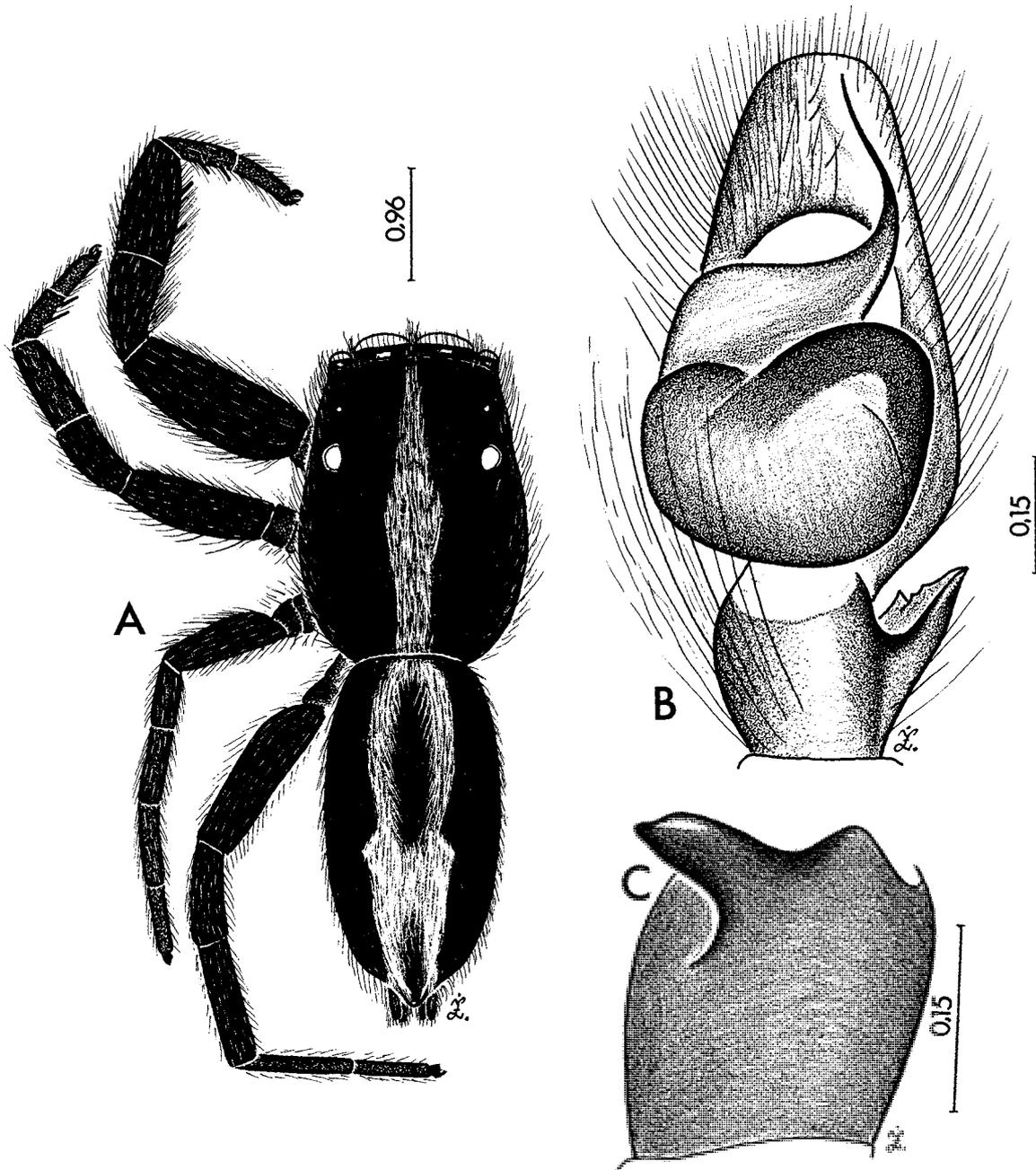


Fig. 6. Male *Ocrisiona parmelliae* n.sp. A — general appearance; B-C — palpal organ.

**Diagnosis.** The species can be recognised by the following combination of characters: wide mid-dorsal stripe of white hairs along the body. Tibia of palpal organ shorter and wider than in other species, with dorsolateral protrusion, notched on internal edge. Body size relatively small (6mm).

**Male** (Fig. 6A): black spider with characteristic pattern of white hairs. Clypeus with long black hairs. Chelicerae with single whitish scale-like setae, maxillae with lighter tips. Legs I with black hairs, especially on ventral patella and tibia. Other legs less haired. All legs also with white hairs. Palpal organ (Fig. 6B–C) similar to in *O. leucomis* but tibia shorter and wider and its apophysis of different shape.

**Legspination:** tI: p1–1, r0–0; mI: p1–1, r1–1; tII: p0–0, r0–0; mII: p1–1, r0–1.

**Dimensions:** CL—2.90; CW—2.04; ratio CW:CL—0.70; EFL—1.05; ratio EFL:CL—0.36; AEW—1.48; PEW—1.55; AL—3.04.

**Distribution** (Map 2). This species is known only from the single *Parmelia* locality.

***Ocrisiona melancholica*** (L. Koch, 1879)  
Figs 7A–E, 8A–C, Map 3

*Marptusa melancholica* L. Koch, 1879: 1113.  
*Ocrisiona melancholica*.—Rainbow, 1911: 292.

**Material examined.** QUEENSLAND: 1 female, Leo Creek, under bark of *Araucaria cunninghami*, 15 Aug. 1972, B. Gray, AMS KS13074; 1 female, Kroombit Tops (Upper Kroombit Creek), 45 km south-west of Calliope, open forest, 9–19 Dec. 1983, V. Davies, J. Gallon, QMB S4589; 1 juvenile, rainforest, QMB S4592; 2 females, Gympie, W.W. Frogatt, AMS KS13315; 1 female,

Brisbane, Victoria Park, 3 Aug. 1979, N. Cotsell, R. Raven, QMB S4602; 1 female, Lamington National Park, 25 Feb. 1937, H.A. Longman, QMB W702; 1 female, Girraween National Park, 7 Sept. 1983, R.R. Jackson, QMB S4575. NEW SOUTH WALES: 1 juvenile, Brooklana, East Dingo, June 1929, W. Heron, AMS KS18238; 1 female, Yarramundi, 19 Sept. 1965, AMS KS18853; 1 female, Pitt Town, 23 July 1967, C.E. Chadwick, AMS KS18854; 1 female, Mount Coolongatta, 8 Aug. 1966, R. Mascord, AMS KS18852. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: 1 female, Wongawilli, 13 Aug. 1966, R. Mascord, AMS KS18855. LORD HOWE ISLAND: 2 females, AMS KS18856, 1 female Dec. 1923, A. Musgrave, G. Whitby, AMS KS18858, 1 male under lichen on wet rock wall, Feb. 1971, M. Gray; AMS KS18859. The female holotype together with syntypes of *O. leucomis* from their type locality (ZMH 16523) were examined.

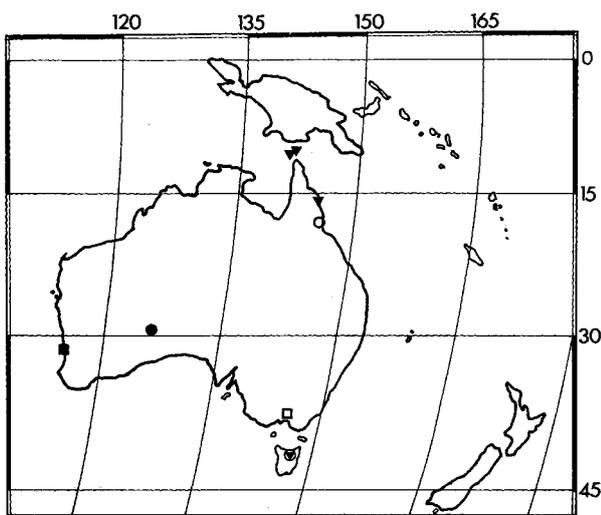
**Diagnosis.** The species can be distinguished by the following characters: large pale abdominal patches in both sexes, spination of tibiae I and II and genitalia structure.

**Male** (Fig. 7A): cephalothorax brown to black, eye field black, thoracic part with stripe of white hairs, the same hairs also scattered on eye field and marginally. Abdomen grey brown to brown with large light patches. Clypeus brown to black with single long grey hairs. Chelicerae black brown, lighter distally with long white hairs. Maxillae and labium black brown, their tips lighter. Sternum dirty brown, darker marginally, venter grey. Legs black brown proximally, distally lighter. Legs I heavily haired. Palpal organ (Fig. 7B–C) similar to *O. leucomis* but embolus much shorter, less curved, tibial apophysis of different shape.

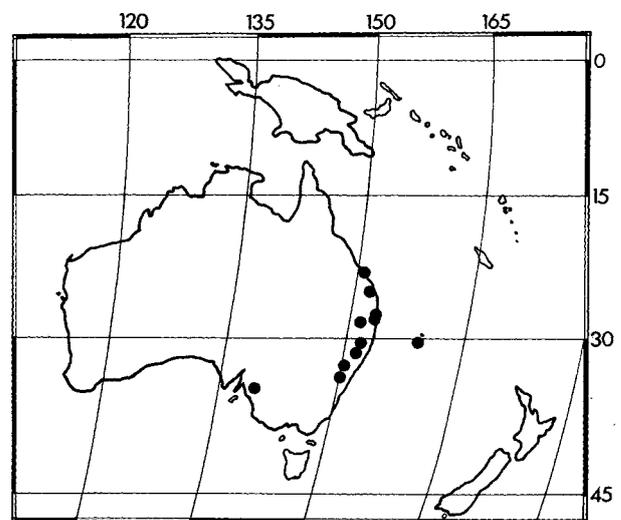
**Legspination:** tI: p0–1, r0–0; mI: p1–1, r1–1; tII: p0–1, r0–0; mII: p1–1, r1–1.

**Dimensions:** CL—4.22; CW—3.03; ratio CW:CL—0.71; EFL—1.26; ratio EFL:CL—0.29; AEW—1.95; PEW—1.98; AL—4.88.

**Female** (Fig. 8A): very similar to male, legs I slightly shorter, abdomen longer. Epigyne (Fig. 9B–E) very similar to that of *O. koahi* n.sp.



Map 2. Distribution of six species of *Ocrisiona*: *O. eucalypti* (open circle); *O. koahi* (inverted triangle); *O. melanopyga* (inverted triangle in circle); *O. parmeliae* (closed square); *O. victoriae* (open square); *O. yakatunya* (closed circle).



Map 3. Distribution of *O. melancholica*.

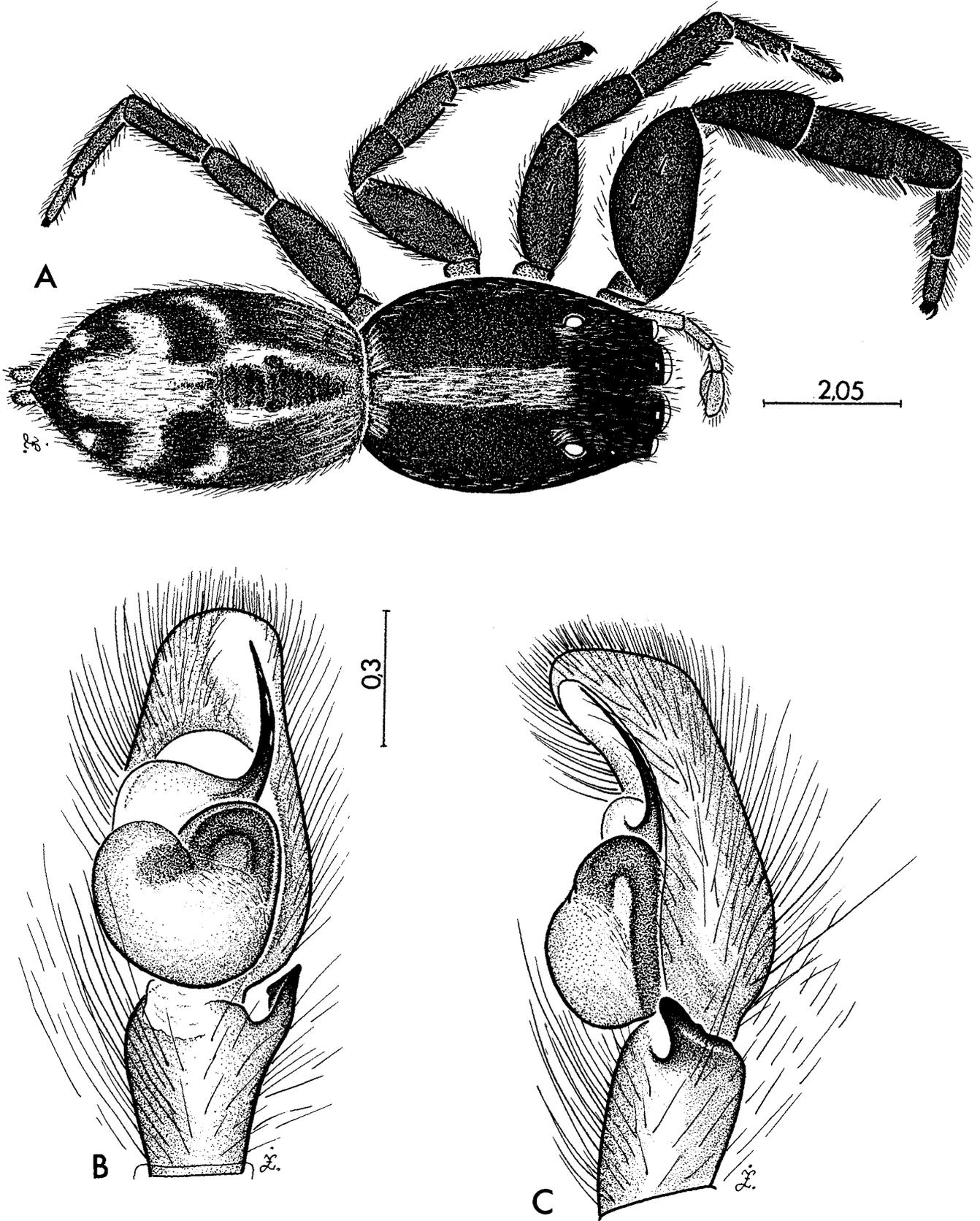
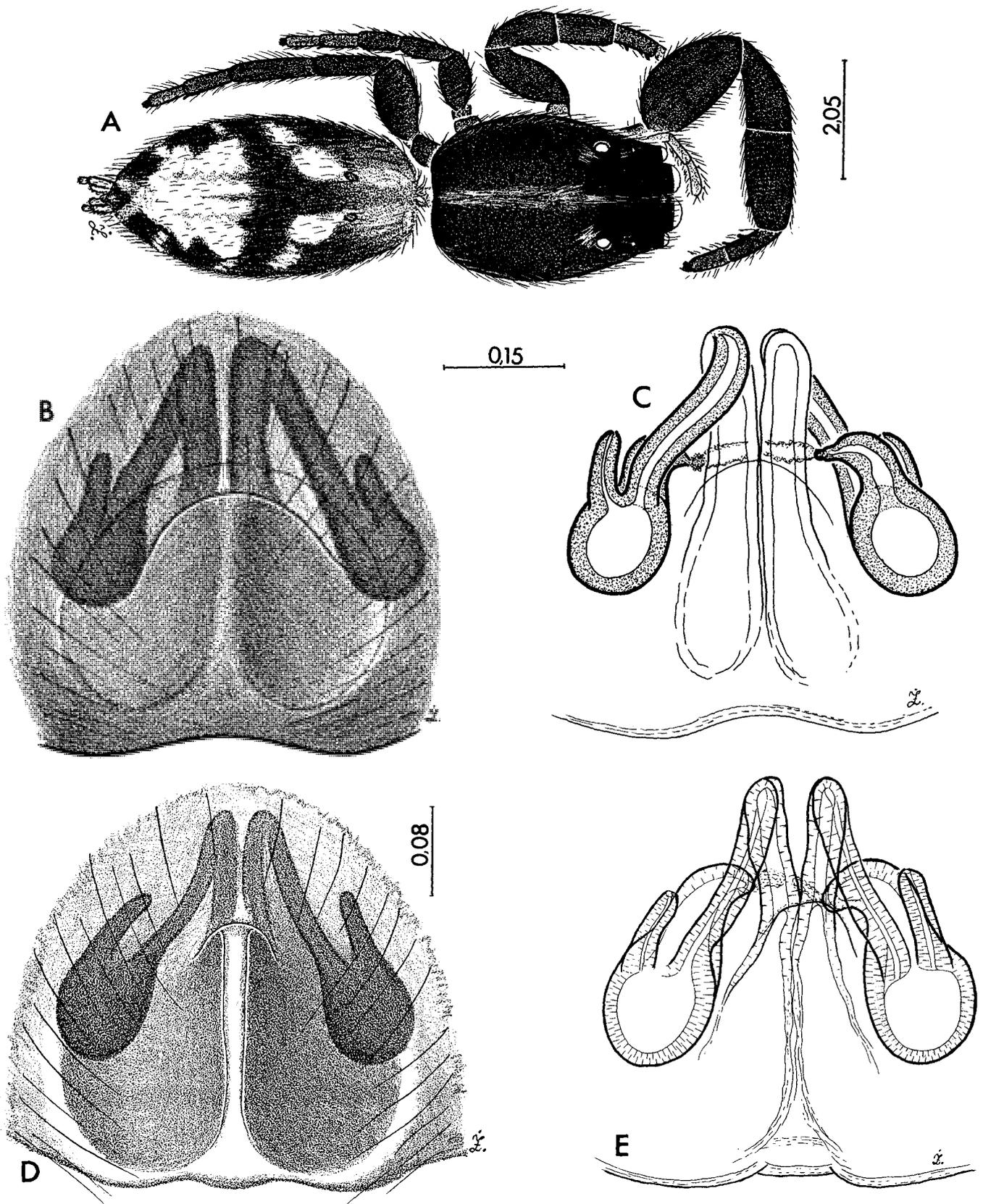


Fig.7. Male *Ocrisiona melancholica*. A — general appearance; B-C — palpal organ (specimen from Lord Howe Island).



**Fig.8.** Female *Ocrisiona melancholica*. A — general appearance; B-E — epigyne and its internal structures (A-C — specimen from Lord Howe Island; D-E — specimen from Hamburg collection, precise locality unknown, see material studied).

*Leg spination*: tI: p0-1, r0-0; mI: p1-1, r1-1; tII: p0-0, r0-0; mII: p1-1, r1-1.

*Dimensions*: CL—3.50-4.68 (3.96); CW—2.44-3.30 (2.70); ratio CW:CL—0.65-0.70 (0.68); EFL—1.05-1.38 (1.19); ratio EFL:CL—0.28-0.32 (0.30); AEW—1.65-2.05 (1.79); PEW—1.75-2.18 (1.88); AL—4.16-5.48 (5.13).

The type specimen (female), originally described from Bellevue Hill, was not available. One female identified as *O. leucomis* is found in the Hamburg collection. All specimens used here have been identified on the basis of the original description by Koch.

**Distribution** (Map 3). Widely distributed species, mainly along the coastal part of eastern Australia, including Lord Howe Island.

***Ocrisiona koahi* n.sp.**

Fig. 9A-C, Map 2

**Material examined.** QUEENSLAND: HOLOTYPE female, Koah, 15 Dec. 1971, R. Mascord, AMS KS18837; PARATYPE female, Torres Strait, Horn Island, 23 July 1975, H. Heatwole, E. Cameron, QMB S4571; PARATYPE 1 juvenile, Prince of Wales Island, savannah woodland, under logs, 8 Feb. 1975, QMB S4579.

**Diagnosis.** The species can be recognised by the abdominal pattern and contrasting yellow pedipalps.

*Female* (Fig. 9A): cephalothorax relatively broad, brown, with mid-dorsal stripe of white hairs, cephalic part darker. Abdomen black, covered with numerous black hairs, with characteristic pattern of white setae. Spinnerets

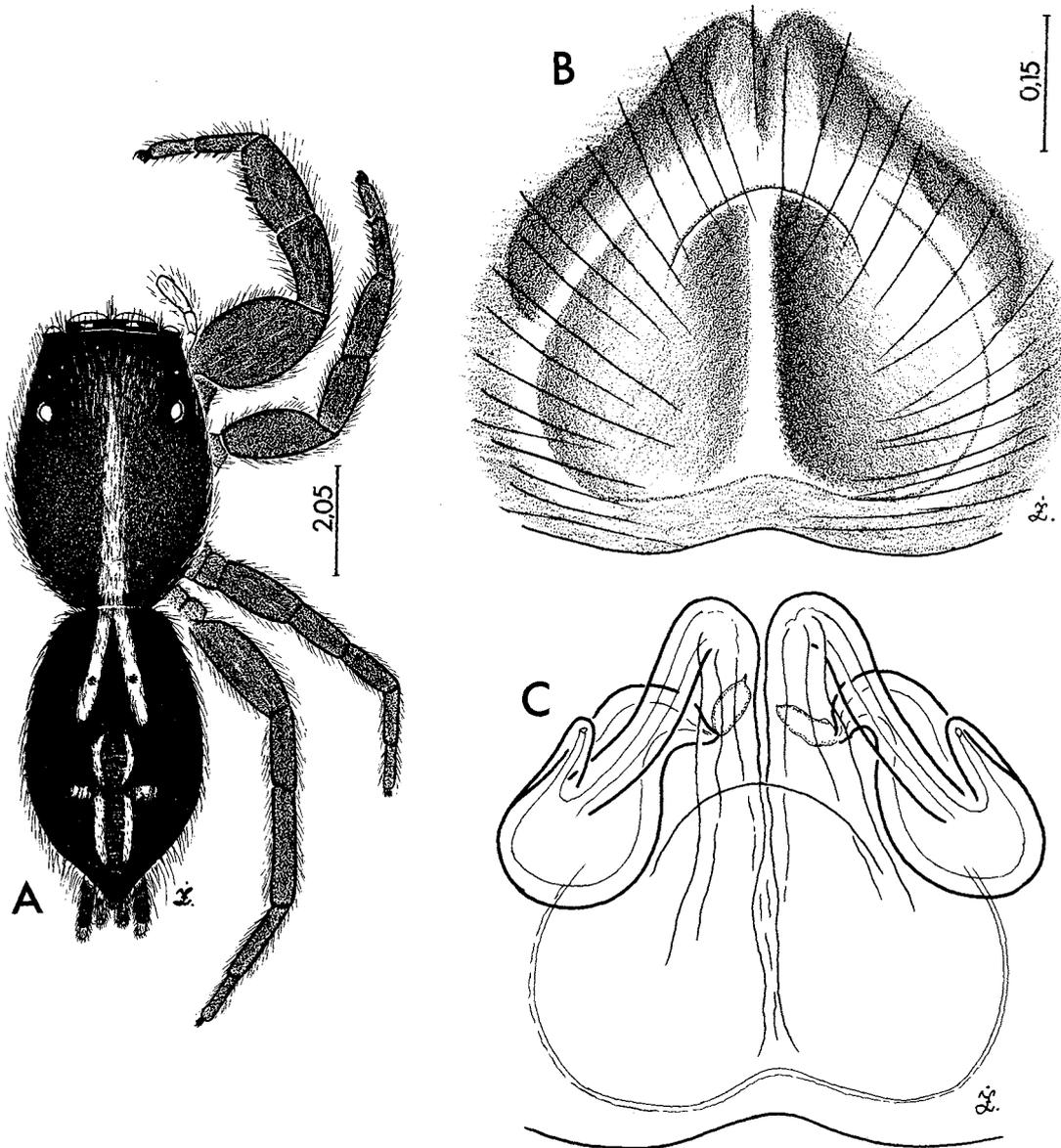


Fig.9. Female *Ocrisiona koahi* n.sp. A — general appearance; B-C — epigyne and its internal structures.

dark brown, rather long. Clypeus black brown with single black hairs. Chelicerae relatively massive, brown. Pedipalps contrasting yellow with long white hairs. Maxillae brown with yellow tips, labium and sternum brown, venter dark grey. Legs brown, lighter distally with brown and shorter scattered white hairs. Epigyne (Fig. 9B-C) similar in structure to *O. leucomis* and *O. melancholica* but accessory glands shorter and not curved.

*Leg spination*: tI: p1-1, r0-0; mI: p1-1, r1-1; tII: p0-0, r0-0 or p0-1, r0-0; mII: p1-1, r1-1.

*Dimensions*: CL—5.41-5.68(5.54); CW—3.76-4.29(4.02); ratio CW:CL—0.69-0.75(0.72); EFL—1.58-1.84(1.71); ratio EFL:CL—0.28-0.32(0.30); AEW—2.57-2.64(2.60); PEW—2.64-2.74(2.69); AL—5.47-7.45(6.46).

**Distribution** (Map 2). Tropical Queensland and Torres Strait.

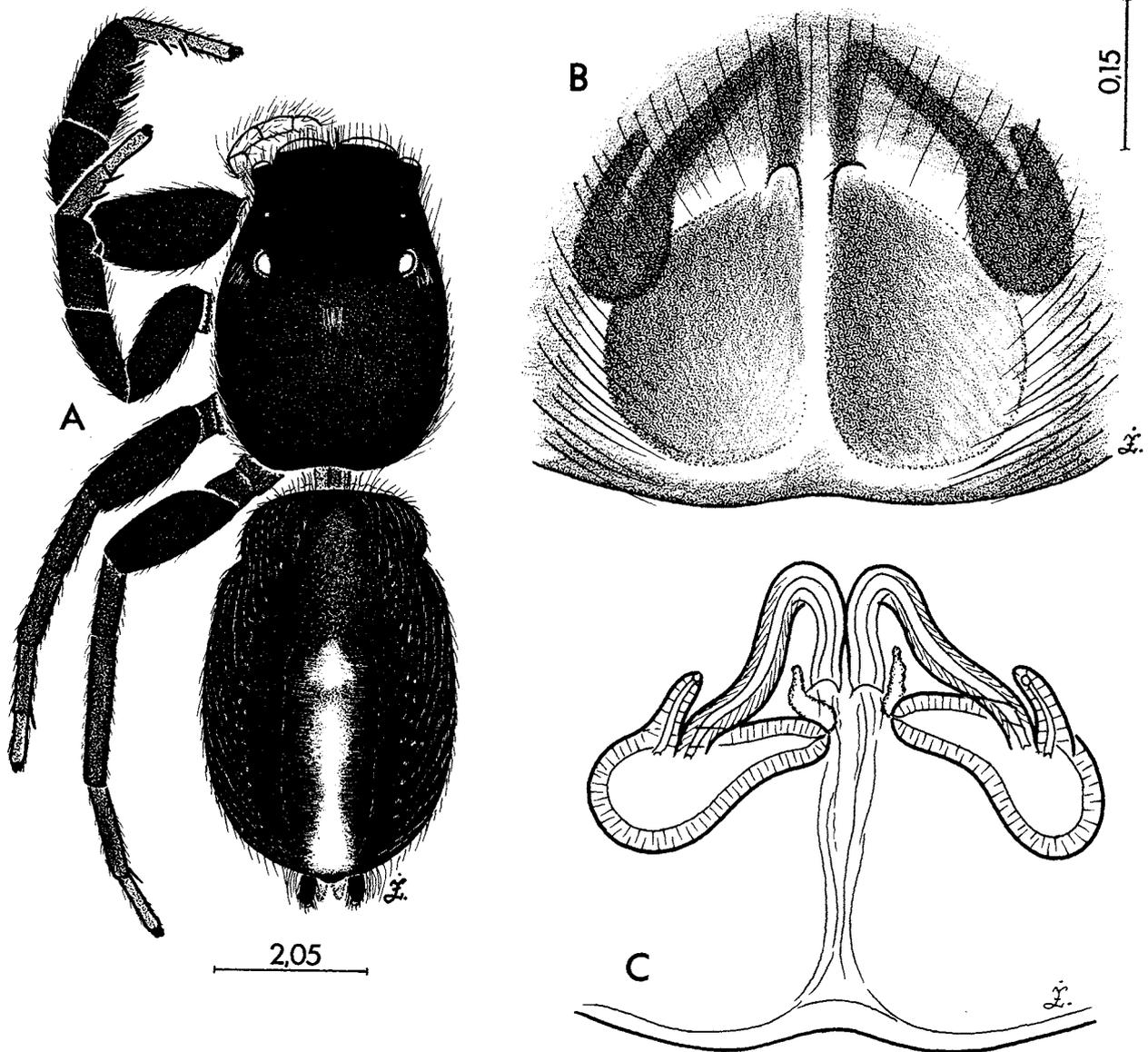
*Ocrisiona eucalypti* n.sp.

Fig. 10A-C, Map 2

**Material examined.** QUEENSLAND: HOLOTYPE female, Rosella Plains, 100 Mile Swamp, 7 Nov. 1979, K. McDonald, QMB S3571.

**Diagnosis.** The species can be recognised by the following characters: cephalothorax without light median stripe, with small clusters of white hairs around fovea and behind PLE, spermathecae of epigyne almost parallel to epigastric furrow, insemination ducts slightly shorter than in other species.

*Female* (Fig. 10A): eye field black, thorax dark brown. Around fovea and behind PLE small clusters of white hairs. Abdomen ivory black with pale dorsal stripe, yellowish



**Fig.10.** Female *Ocrisiona eucalypti* n.sp. A — general appearance; B-C — epigyne and its internal structures.

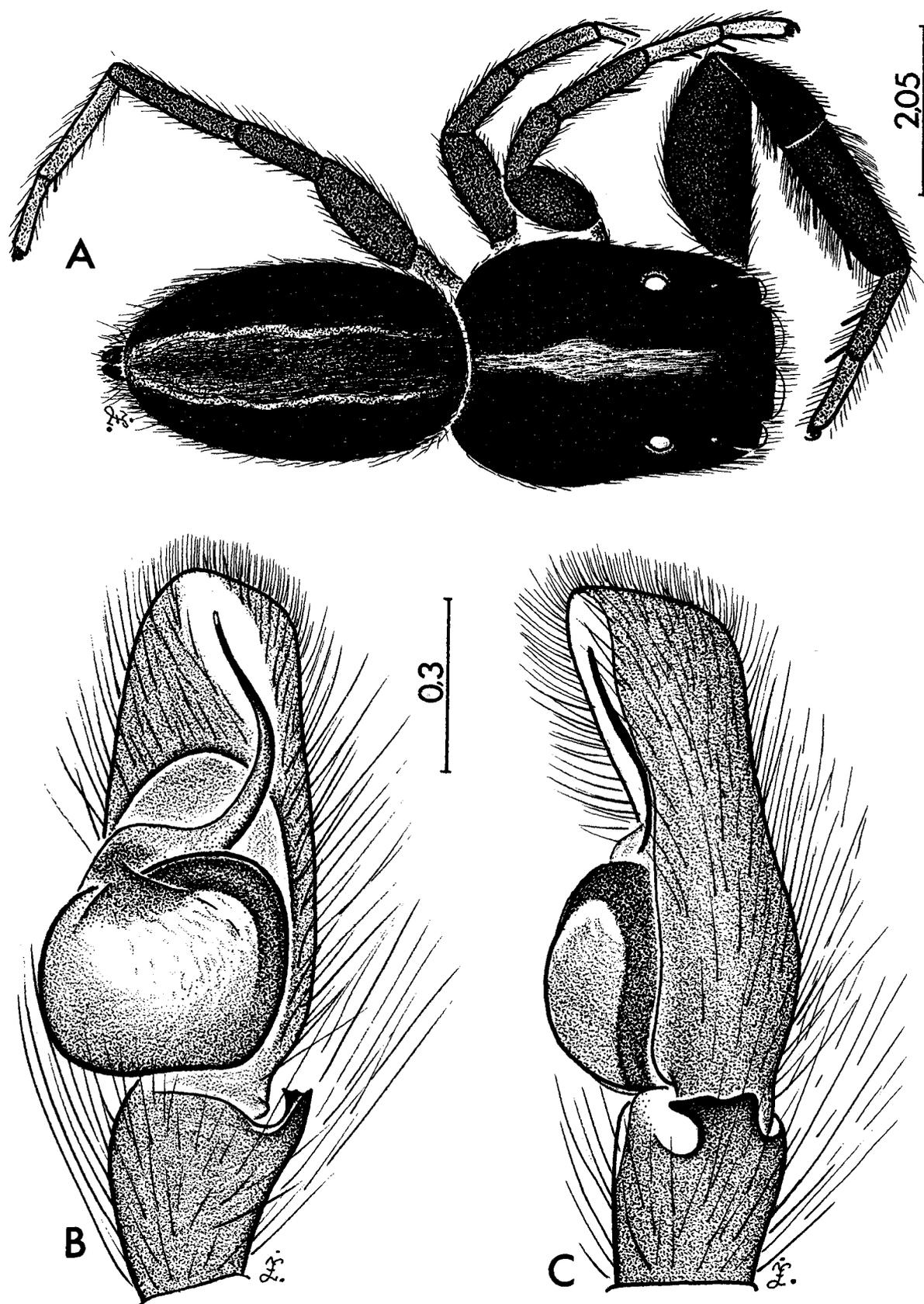


Fig.11. Male *Ocrisiona yakatunye* n.sp. A — general appearance; B-C — palpal organ.

posteriorly. Spinnerets grey and black. Clypeus black with single black hairs, chelicerae black brown with long dark hairs. Pedipalps brown proximally, 3 distal segments contrasting light with yellowish hairs, similar to *O. koahi* n.sp. Maxillae and labium dark brown with light tips, sternum grey brown with darker margin, venter dark grey. Proximal segments of legs black brown, distal ones gradually lightening posteriorly to orange on tarsi. Legs I heavily haired on ventral patella and tibia. Epigyne (Fig. 10B–C) similar to other species but spermathecae twisted horizontally and insemination ducts shorter.

*Leg spination*: tI: p1–1, r1–0; mI: p1–1, r1–1; tII: p0–1, r0–0; mII: p1–1, r1–1.

*Dimensions*: CL—4.09; CW—2.90; ratio CW:CL—0.70; EFL—1.32; ratio EFL:CL—0.32; AEW—2.11; PEW—2.04; AL—4.95.

**Distribution** (Map 2). This species is only known from the type locality at Rosella Plains, Qld.

*Ocrisiona yakatunya* n.sp.

Fig. 11A–C, Map 2

**Material examined.** WESTERN AUSTRALIA: HOLOTYPE male, Yakatunya, 13 Oct. 1987, J. Lark, WAMP 88/40.

**Diagnosis.** The species can be recognised by the following combination of characters: wide cephalothorax, abdominal pattern, the shape of palpal tibial apophysis, relatively small tegulum and long embolus.

*Male* (Fig. 11A): cephalothorax almost black covered with numerous black hairs, with median stripe of white hairs. Abdomen black, hairy, with orange median pattern. Spinnerets black. Clypeus black with similar hairs. Chelicerae black. Maxillae and labium proximally dark brown, distally lighter. Sternum dark brown. Venter brownish grey with 2 longitudinal rows of dirty orange dots. Legs I black brown with metatarsi and tarsi lighter, heavily haired. Other legs slightly lighter with brown and scattered whitish hairs. Palpal organ (Fig. 11B–C) with relatively small tegulum and long embolus. Tibial apophysis with dorsolateral protuberance.

*Leg spination*: tI: p1–1, r0–0; mI: p1–1, r1–1; tII: p0–1, r0–0; mII: p1–1, r1–1.

*Dimensions*: CL—3.70, CW—3.16; ratio CW:CL—0.85; EFL—1.25; ratio EFL:CL—0.33; AEW—1.91; PEW—1.88; AL—3.96.

**Distribution** (Map 2). This species is only known from the type locality at Yakatunya, W.A.

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