

## A contribution to the knowledge of jumping spiders from Thailand (Aranei: Salticidae)

### К познанию пауков-скакунчиков Таиланда (Aranei: Salticidae)

R.R. Seyfulina<sup>1</sup>, G.N. Azarkina<sup>2\*</sup>, V.M. Kartsev<sup>3</sup>  
Р.Р. Сейфулина<sup>1</sup>, Г.Н. Азаркина<sup>2\*</sup>, В.М. Карцев<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Prioksko-Terrasnyi State Biosphere Reserve, Danki, Moscow Area 142200, Russia. E-mail: r-seyfulina@yandex.ru

Приокско-Террасный государственный природный биосферный заповедник, Московская область, м. Данки 142200, Россия.

<sup>2</sup> Laboratory of Systematics of Invertebrate Animals, Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Frunze street 11, Novosibirsk 630091, Russia.

Лаборатория систематики беспозвоночных животных, Институт систематики и экологии животных СО РАН, ул. Фрунзе, 11, Новосибирск 630091, Россия.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Entomology, Faculty of Biology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Leninskie Gory, Moscow 119234, Russia.

Кафедра энтомологии Биологического факультета Московского государственного университета имени М.В. Ломоносова, Ленинские Горы, Москва 119234, Россия.

\* Corresponding author

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Araneae, Arachnida, фауна, Ориентальная область, Национальный парк Тарутао.

**ABSTRACT.** Jumping spiders of 10 species collected from Satun, Sukhotai and Kanchanaburi Provinces of Thailand are studied. Six species are reported from the country for the first time: *Evarcha bulbosa* Zabka, 1985, *Phintella vittata* (C.L. Koch, 1846), *Phintelloides versicolor* (C.L. Koch, 1846), and *Portia labiata* (Thorell, 1887). Two of them are new to the fauna of Indo-China (*Holoplatys digitatus* Zhou, Irfan et Peng, 2017 and *Menemerus nigli* Wesolowska et Freudenschuss, 2012). Three species — *M. brachygnathus* (Thorell, 1887), *Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826) and *P. setipes* Karsch, 1879 — have the southernmost records of their distribution in Thailand. One species — *Stenaelurillus abramovi* Logunov, 2008 — has a southernmost limit of its range. Photos of living specimens for eight species, as well as drawings of the copulatory organs for *H. digitatus* and *M. nigli* are provided.

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**РЕЗЮМЕ.** Изучены пауки-скакунчики 10 видов, собранных в Таиланде в провинциях Сатун, Сукхотай, Канчанабури. Шесть видов отмечены впервые в стране: *Evarcha bulbosa* Zabka, 1985, *P. vittata* (C.L. Koch, 1846), *Phintelloides versicolor* (C.L. Koch, 1846) и *Portia labiata* (Thorell, 1887). Два из них новые для фауны Индокитая: *Holoplatys digitatus* Zhou, Irfan et Peng, 2017 и *Menemerus nigli* Wesolowska et Freudenschuss, 2012. Для трёх видов — *M.*

*brachygnathus* (Thorell, 1887), *Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826) и *P. setipes* Karsch, 1879 — отмечены самые южные точки распространения в Таиланде, для *Stenaelurillus abramovi* Logunov, 2008 — самая южная точка ареала. Приводятся фотографии живых особей для восьми видов, для *H. digitatus* и *M. nigli* приводятся рисунки копулятивных органов.

### Introduction

Salticidae represent the most speciose and genus reach spider family, with more than 6000 species and around 650 genera being described from all over the world [WSC, 2020]. The world knowledge of jumping spiders is hardly exhaustive as far as their faunal inventory concerns. Many countries of the Oriental Region still have short lists of the recorded salticids, far from a completion. Thus, 48 species of the jumping spiders have been reported from Thailand, which is a surprisingly low number compared to neighbouring Vietnam (126 sp.) or Malaysia (278 sp.) [Metzner, 2020].

The first data about Thai representatives of the family were published by Giebel [1863], with all the species described by him being considered *nomina dubia* by Roewer in 1955 [Azarkina, 2019]. Simon [1886] reported on two species from Thailand: *Telamonia hasselti* (Thorell, 1878) (described as *Viciria scoparia*) from Chantaboun [=Chanthaburi] and *Hylus diardi* (Walckenaer, 1837) from Tung Yai (Turgai in Simon [1886]) located on the seashore near Chantaboun. Almost a century later, few new species and findings were made by Wanless [1980, 1984] and



Figs 1–4. Sampling sites. 1 — Sukhotai Historical Park; 2 — Sai Yok Noi Waterfall surroundings; 3–4 — Tarutao National Park.

Рис. 1–4. Места сборов. 1 — Исторический парк Сукхотай; 2 — окрестности водопада Сай Йок Ной; 3–4 — Национальный парк Тарутао.

Prószyński [1992a]. Twelve new salticids were recently described from Thailand [Benjamin, 2004, 2010; Logunov, Hereward, 2006; Logunov, Azarkina, 2008; Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012; Yamasaki, Ahmad, 2013; Logunov, Marusik, 2014; Azarkina, 2019], as well as new faunistic and/or behavioral information was provided [Chotwong, Tanikawa, 2013; Grob, 2015; Logunov, 2019].

A critical survey of Salticidae from Thailand was published by Żabka & Gardzińska [2017]. They provided the latest checklist of Salticidae from Thailand subdivided into two parts: ‘Confirmed species’ (part 1) with 33 species, and ‘Species to be confirmed’ (part 2) with 13 species. Both parts provide data on a general distribution and regional records from Thailand for each listed species.

The aims of the present paper are: (1) to provide new records for the species collected during the 2014 field trip to Thailand; (2) to illustrate *Holoplatys digitatus* and *Menemerus nigli*, the species that display an unusual distribution and are recorded far from their known ranges; (3) to provide photographs of live specimens for eight species; and (4) to compose an updated and revised checklist of the Thai jumping spiders.

## Material and Methods

A total of 13 specimens of Salticidae belonging to 10 species of eight genera has been studied. Specimens have been deposited in the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals SB RAS (ISEA, curator G.N. Azarkina). Each species listed below is provided with the information about its general distribution and habitat preferences. Each species

recorded from Thailand for the first time is marked with an asterisk (\*). For known species, only references to their original descriptions and records from Thailand are listed; full reference lists for each species can be found in WSC [2020].

Specimens were collected by the first author during a short fieldtrip to Thailand in November 2014. The specimens were photographed in the sampling plots and/or were taken alive to the laboratory and then photographed with the aid of digital camera Nikon D810. Then specimens were preserved with 75% alcohol. Two preserved species were photographed using digital camera Canon EOS 550D attached to Zeiss Stemi 2000-C at the ISEA. Focal planes of a single image stack were combined by using the Helicon Focus 6.3 software. All drawings were edited and assembled in Adobe Photoshop CS5. Distributional map was produced by using the online mapping software SimpleMappr [Short-house, 2010].

List of the surveyed localities in Thailand (Map) is as follows: 1 — Kanchanaburi Province, Sai Yok District, near Sai Yok Noi Waterfall (14°14'20.5"N, 99°03'29.0"E), 8.11.2014; 2 — Sukhothai Province, Mueang Sukhothai District, Mueang Kao, Sukhothai Historical Park (17°01'N, 99°42'E), 20.11.2014; 3a — Satun Province, Mueang Satun District, Kho Tarutao Island, Tarutao National Park (6°41'39.5"N, 99°38'41.5"E), 25.11.2014; 3b — Satun Province, Mueang Satun District, Kho Tarutao Island, Tarutao National Park (6°41'38.6"N, 99°38'41.7"E), 25.11.2014; 3c — Satun Province, Mueang Satun District, Kho Tarutao Island, Tarutao National Park (6°40'55"N, 99°38'43"E), 25–26.11.2014. The site-3 is mapped as one dot (Map: 3) because all three sites are very close to each other: 3a and 3b are separated by 0.15 km, 3b and 3c by about 1.35 km. Yet, in the following species survey, a precise reference to 3a, 3b or 3c, as well as to site-1 and 2, is provided in square brackets for each species.



Map. Collecting localities: 1 — Sai Yok Noi Waterfall surroundings; 2 — Sukhothai Historical Park; 3 — Tarutao National Park.

Карта. Точки сборов: 1 — окрестности водопада Сай Йок Ной; 2 — Исторический парк Сукхотай; 3 — Национальный парк Тарутао.

The site in Kanchanaburi Province (Fig. 1, Map: 1) is located in the immediate proximity to the Sai Yok Noi Waterfall. It is covered primarily by *Ficus* spp., and the grass undergrowth was visually examined in search for spiders.

The site in Sukhothai Province (Fig. 2, Map: 2) is situated in the Sukhothai Historical Park (Mueang Kao), which covers some 70 square kilometers. Spiders were collected mostly from trunks of the trees forming park alleys (*Ficus* spp., *Cassia bakeriana* Craib, *Cocos nucifera* L., etc.).

The site in Satun Province (Figs 3–4, Map: 3) is located in the Tarutao National Park on Kho Tarutao Island in the Straits of Malacca in the Andaman Sea, ca. 40 km west of the Thai shore and only 4.8 km from Ko Langkawi, which is part of Malaysia. About 90% of the island occupying 230 square kilometers is covered with the virgin evergreen rainforest. Main tree species are Lumpo or Malacca Teak (*Intsia palembanica* Miq.), Khiam (*Cotylelobium melanoylon* (Hook. f.) Pierre ex F. Heim), Yang Pai (*Dipterocarpus costatus* G. Don), Yang Sian (*Dipterocarpus gracilis* Blume), Daeng Kha (*Eugenia* spp.) and Takhian Hin (*Hopea ferrea* Laness.).

### Species survey

#### *Evarcha bulbosa* Żabka, 1985\*

*Evarcha bulbosa* Żabka, 1985: 222, f. 173–175.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂ (ISEA 001.8304) — [3c], sweeping over bushes and low vegetation.

HABITAT. Seems to be a tamnobiote: the holotype was collected from bush [Żabka, 1985], while our specimen was collected either from grass or bush.

DISTRIBUTION. An east Oriental species known from China (Hunan), Vietnam and Indonesia (Java) [Żabka, 1985; Peng, 1989; Yin *et al.*, 2012]. Originally was described from Vietnam (the holotype) and Java (the paratype) (see Żabka [1985]); still remains known from the males only. The first record from Thailand.

#### *Holoplatys digitatus* Zhou, Irfan et Peng, 2017\* Figs 5–12.

*Holoplatys digitatus* Zhou *et al.*, 2017: 2, f. 1–10.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂ (ISEA 001.8305) — [3c], under bark.

HABITAT. The species is with a flattened body, adapted to life under tree bark (Figs 5–6, 11–12).

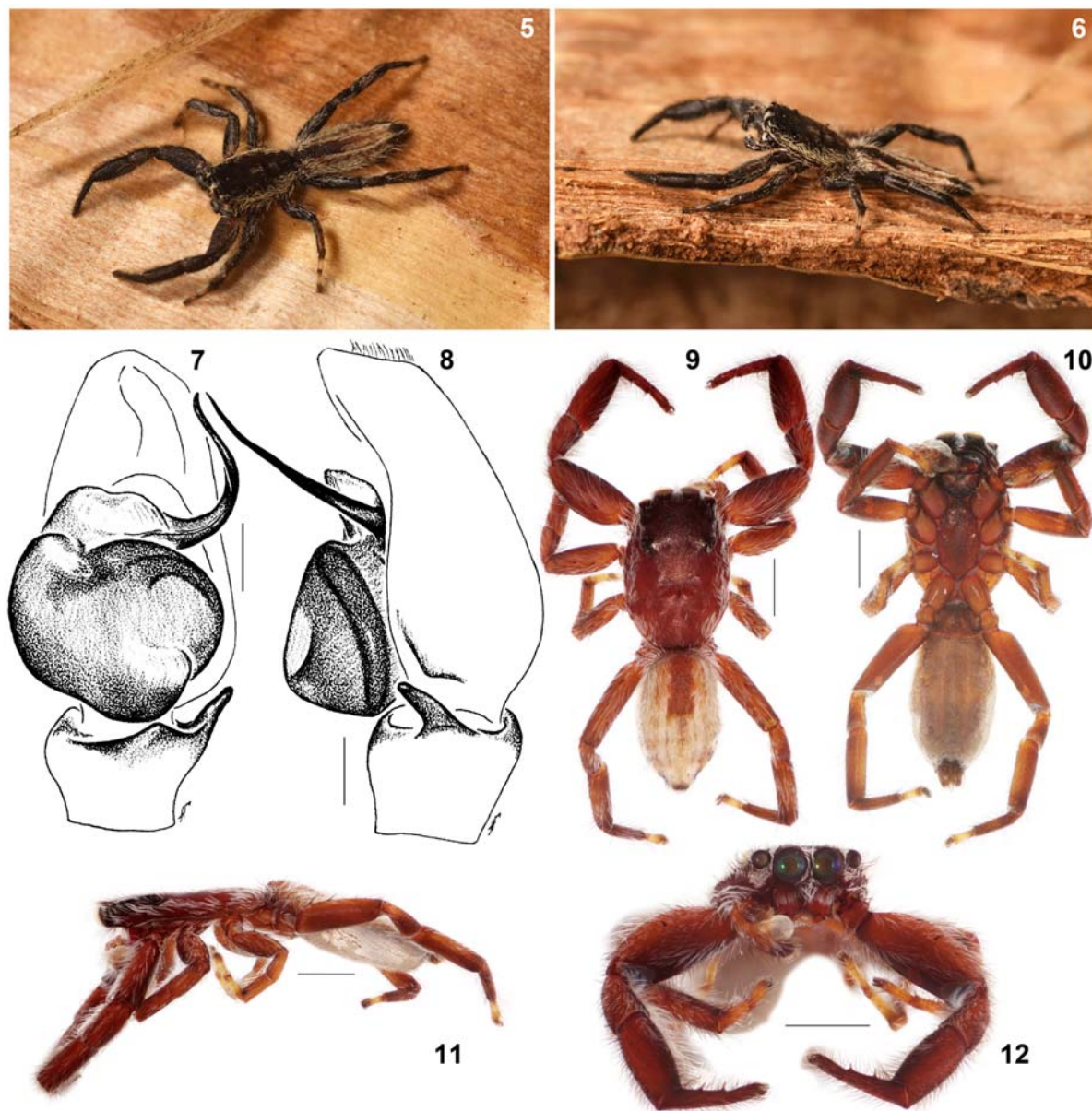
DISTRIBUTION. Known from China (Jiangxi, Guangdong) [Zhou *et al.*, 2017; WSC, 2020]. The first record from Thailand and Indo-China, and outside of the type locality.

#### *Menemerus brachygnathus* (Thorell, 1887) Fig. 13.

*Menemerus brachygnathus*: Żabka, 1985: 241, f. 293–305; Żabka, Gardzińska, 2017: 230.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂ (ISEA 001.8306) — [2], on tree trunk; 1 ♂ (ISEA 001.8307) — [3b], on tree trunk.

HABITAT. Prefers vegetation and open surfaces such as tree trunks.



Figs 5–12. *Holoplatys digitatus* Zhou, Irfan et Peng, 2017: 5–6 — general appearance of living specimens, ♂; 7 — left palp, ventral view; 8 — ditto, retrolateral view; 9–12 — general appearance in alcohol, ♂, 9 — dorsal view; 10 — ventral view; 11 — lateral view; 12 — frontal view. Scale bars: 7–8 — 0.1 mm; 9–12 — 1 mm.

Рис. 5–12. *Holoplatys digitatus* Zhou, Irfan et Peng, 2017: 5–6 — внешний вид живого экземпляра, ♂; 7 — левая пальпа, вентрально; 8 — то же, ретролатерально; 9–12 — внешний вид в спирте, ♂, 9 — дорсально, 10 — вентрально; 11 — латерально; 12 — фронтально. Масштаб: 7–8 — 0,1 мм; 9–12 — 1 мм.

**DISTRIBUTION.** India throughout China (Beijing) to Japan, southward to Malaysia; reported also from Argentina [Metzner, 2020; WSC, 2020]. The southernmost locality in Thailand; previously was known from Bangkok only [Zabka, Gardzińska, 2017].

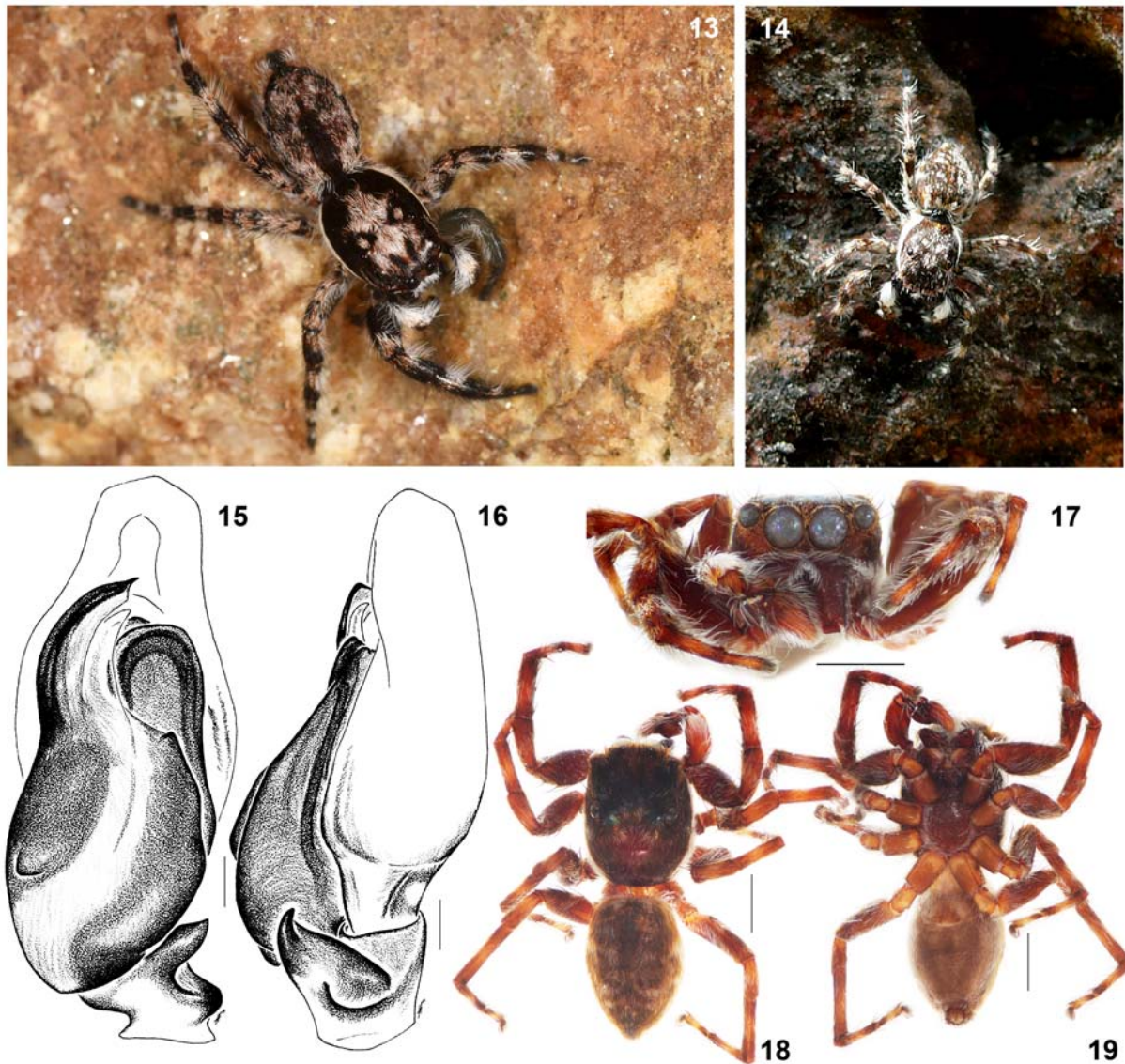
*Menemerus nigli* Wesolowska  
et Freudenschuss, 2012\*  
Figs 14–19.

*Menemerus nigli* Wesolowska, Freudenschuss, 2012: 449, f. 1–6.

**MATERIAL.** 1 ♂ (ISEA 001.8308) — [2], among ruins.

**HABITAT.** Found under/on stones [Wesolowska, Freudenschuss, 2012; present data], as well as on an indoor wall [Chatterjee *et al.*, 2017]. Life coloration of the male (Fig. 14) is given herein for the first time.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Pakistan, India [WSC, 2020] and Thailand [present data]. The easternmost record of the species; the first record from Indo-China and Indo-Malayan sub-region. To date, the species has been unknown outside the Hindustan area: viz., India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka [WSC, 2020; Metzner, 2020]. The new locality lies about 2200 km south-eastward of the nearest known south-Asian locality



Figs 13–19. *Menemerus brachygnathus* (Thorell, 1887) (13) and *Menemerus nigli* Wesolowska et Freudenschuss, 2012 (14–19): 13–14 — general appearances of living specimens, ♂♂; 15 — left palp, ventral view; 16 — ditto, retrolateral view; 17–19 — general appearance in alcohol, 17 — frontal view; 18 — dorsal view; 19 — ventral view. Scale bars: 15–16 — 0.1 mm; 17–19 — 1 mm.

Рис. 13–19. *Menemerus brachygnathus* (Thorell, 1887) (13) и *Menemerus nigli* Wesolowska et Freudenschuss, 2012 (14–19): 13–14 — внешний вид живых экземпляров, ♂♂; 15 — левая пальпа, вентрально; 16 — то же, ретролатерально; 17–19 — внешний вид в спирте, 17 — фронтально; 18 — дорсально; 19 — вентрально. Масштаб: 15–16 — 0,1 мм; 17–19 — 1 мм.

(Behala, West Bengal) [Chatterjee *et al.*, 2017], and 4200–4500 km from the type locality in Pakistan (Balochistan, Turbat) [Wesolowska, Freudenschuss, 2012], belonging to the bordering line of the Palaearctic Region. The species seems to have a wide range, which extends further eastward.

*Phintella vittata* (C. L. Koch, 1846)\*

*Plexippus vittatus* C. L. Koch, 1846: 125, f. 1185.  
 MATERIAL. 2 ♂♂ (ISEA 001.8310) — [3c].  
 HABITAT. Occurs on bushes and low vegetation [Roy *et al.*, 2016]. We observed specimens in grass and once on a silk thread suspending down from upper vegetation.  
 DISTRIBUTION. India to the Philippines and Indonesia

[Metzner, 2020; WSC, 2020]. The first record from Thailand.

*Phintelloides versicolor* (C. L. Koch, 1846)\*  
 Figs 20–21.

*Plexippus versicolor* C.L. Koch, 1846: 103, f. 1165.  
 MATERIAL. 1 ♀ (ISEA 001.8309) — [2], on tree trunk.  
 HABITAT. A dendrobiont, occurring mostly on tree branches and leaves [Kim, Lee, 2014]. Found on a tree trunk (Fig. 20).  
 DISTRIBUTION. Distributed throughout the Oriental Region and Eastern Palaearctics, from India to Japan and Indonesia. Introduced to USA (Hawaii) [Metzner, 2020; WSC, 2020]. The first record from Thailand.



Figs 20–29. General appearances of living specimens: 20–21 — *Phintelloides versicolor* (C. L. Koch, 1846), ♀; 22–23 — *Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826), ♂ and ♀; 24 — *Plexippus setipes* Karsch, 1879, ♀; 25–26 — *Portia labiata* (Thorell, 1887), immature; 27–29 — *Stenaelurillus abramovi* Logunov, 2008, ♂.

Рис. 20–29. Внешний вид живых экземпляров: 20–21 — *Phintelloides versicolor* (C. L. Koch, 1846), ♀; 22–23 — *Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826), ♂ и ♀; 24 — *Plexippus setipes* Karsch, 1879, ♀; 25–26 — *Portia labiata* (Thorell, 1887), неполовозрелый; 27–29 — *Stenaelurillus abramovi* Logunov, 2008, ♂.

*Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826)  
Figs 22–23.

*Attus paykullii* Audouin, 1826: 409, pl. 7, f. 22.

*Plexippus paykulli*: Żabka, Gardzińska, 2017: 232, f. 1–2, 9A.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂ (ISEA 001.8312) — [2], on tree trunk; 1 ♀ (ISEA 001.8311) — [3b], on tree trunk.

HABITAT. A plant dweller, also occurs on walls and other man-made constructions.

DISTRIBUTION. A widespread species of African origin tending to cosmopolitan status in the tropics, introduced to both Americas [Metzner, 2020; Nentwig *et al.*, 2020; WSC, 2020]. In Thailand, it has been reported from many areas (see Żabka & Gardzińska [2017]): viz., Provinces Kanchanaburi, Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Nong Khai, Udon Thani, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Sawan, including Bangkok lying approximately 800 km away from our locality. The southernmost record from Thailand.

*Plexippus setipes* Karsch, 1879  
Fig. 24.

*Plexippus setipes* Karsch, 1879: 89.

*Plexippus setipes*: Żabka, Gardzińska, 2017: 233, f. 5–6, 9C.

MATERIAL. 1 ♀ (ISEA 001.8313) — [2], on tree trunk.

HABITAT. A plant dweller, found on a tree trunk.

DISTRIBUTION. Distributed from South Korea to Japan, southward to Vietnam and Thailand [Logunov, Marusik, 2000; present data]. In Thailand, the species is known from the northernmost territory: Chiang Rai Province [Żabka, Gardzińska, 2017]. Our records is the second and southernmost one in Thailand.

*Portia labiata* (Thorell, 1887)  
Figs 25–26.

MATERIAL. 1 juvenile, (ISEA) — [1], on grass.

REMARKS. The not fully formed spermathecae of the collected subadult female does not allow a reliable species identification. The habitual characters, such as the white haired clypeus, allow us to consider four *Portia* species which could occur in the region: *P. albimana* (Simon, 1900), *P. assamensis* Wanless, 1978, *P. labiata* (Thorell, 1887) and *P. zhaoi* Peng, Li et Chen, 2003. The following characters are evidence that the collected specimen is likely to belong to *P. labiata*: four retromarginal teeth, while other species have three teeth; palps completely fringed with long white hairs (whitish and light brown in *P. assamensis* and long white ventral hairs in *P. zhaoi*); tufts of dark hairs behind anterior median and outside anterior lateral eyes (light brown in *P. albimana*, whitish in *P. assamensis* and absent in *P. zhaoi*) (cf. Hill, 2010: f. 7–8; Murphy, Murphy, 1983: 40; Peng *et al.*, 2003: 50–51, f. 4; Wanless, 1978: 103–107; Wanless, 1987: f. 3). Yet, the record of this species is to be considered provisional until adults have been collected from the territory of Thailand.

HABITAT. A plant dweller, also uses stone surfaces as a hunting ground. Found in the rare grass tuft.

DISTRIBUTION. From Sri Lanka to South China, Vietnam to Phillipines [WSC, 2020]. The first confirmed record for Thailand.

*Stenaelurillus abramovi* Logunov, 2008  
Figs 27–29.

*Stenaelurillus abramovi* Logunov, 2008: 43, f. 1–7.

*Stenaelurillus abramovi*: Logunov, Azarkina, 2018: 15, f. 34–39.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂ (ISEA 001.8314) — [3c], on stony detritus.

HABITAT. A ground dweller, as are all other representatives of the subtribe Aelurillina. Found on soil surface (Fig. 27). A live male colouration is illustrated for the first time (Figs 27–29).

DISTRIBUTION. Thailand and Vietnam [WSC, 2020]. It is the second record from Thailand and outside the type locality. Originally described from southern Vietnam (Province Ba Ria-Vung Tau) [Logunov, 2008], later found in eastern Thailand (Trat Province) [Logunov, Azarkina, 2018]. The new locality is situated some 700 km south-westward of the latter. The southernmost record of the known species range.

## Discussion

In total, 13 specimens belonging to 10 species and eight genera have been identified. Six of them were collected from Satun Province, five and one species were recorded from Sukhotai and Kanchanaburi Province, respectively. Six species are new to the spider fauna of Thailand (*E. bulbosa*, *P. versicolor*, *P. vittata*, *P. labiata*) or Indo-China (*H. digitatus*, *M. nigli*). Four species have the southernmost limits of their distribution either in Thailand (*M. brachygnathus*, *P. paykulli*, *P. setipes*), or of the entire range (*S. abramovi*).

Żabka & Gardzińska [2017] published a checklist of the Thai Salticidae with 33 confirmed species and 13 species that needed confirmation. Unfortunately, their list contains some mistaken data. For instance, *Myrmarachne paviei* (Simon, 1886) was reported for Thailand, while it was actually collected from Tepong [=Thepong] situated on the territory of Cambodia, close to the modern Châmnar, Koh Kong Province. For *Epeus tener* Simon, 1887 it was said that “the species was originally described as *Viciria cristata* Thorell, 1887 (p. 393) from Chantaboun”. However, Thorell [1887] described *V. cristata* from Myanmar, not from Thailand. Furthermore, Thorell compared this species with *Viciria scoparia*, a junior synonym of *Telamonia hasselti* (Thorell, 1878), which was described by Simon [1886] indeed from Chantaboun [=Chanthaburi], Siam (cf. Simon [1886: 139] and Thorell [1887: 397]). Thus, the findings of *M. paviei* and *E. tener* in Thailand are incorrect and are to be removed from the current species list.

Further in the same work [Żabka, Gardzińska, 2017: 231] there are two records with the same species names but different authorships: *Telamonia scoparia* (Simon, 1886) and *T. scoparia* Thorell, 1887. Based on the given distribution “from Myanmar to Sulawesi” (see Żabka & Gardzińska [2017] and WSC [2020]), in the first case the authors apparently meant *Telamonia hasselti*. Under the second name, the authors seemed to mean *Thiania bhamaensis* Thorell, 1887, which was described from Myanmar and first recorded from Thailand by Chotwong & Tanikawa [2013].

Metzner [2020] lists 48 species for the territory of Thailand, of which *E. tener* recorded by Żabka & Gardz-

ínska [2017] is not included. This species list includes not only published data but also identified materials from various European museum collections, for which information is in free online access (e.g., many German and Swedish museums, etc.). We have found a few species erroneously placed in the latter checklist of Thai Salticidae. *Euriattus pumilio* Keyserling, 1881 (sub *Hasarius pumilio*) was described and is known from Queensland, Australia only. *Pancorius dabanis* (Hogg, 1922) was described and is known from South Annam only (part of the Vietnamese territory), while it is mistakenly reported as occurring in Thailand by WSC [2020] and Metzner [2020], and also included in the list of Indian spiders [Siliwal *et al.*, 2005]. *Portia*

*labiata* is included in the Thai list following Song *et al.* [2002]. Yet, in the latter paper, the authors mentioned Thailand in 'Distribution', but gave no reference to the source of this information. Thus, our record is the first confirmed finding of the genus *Portia* in Thailand. Two species from Metzner's list [2020], as well as two species listed by Žabka & Gardzińska [2017], should be excluded from the current checklist of Thai Salticidae until confirmation by reference to collected specimens.

Thus, with the aforementioned exceptions and newly recorded species, a verified list of Thai Salticidae currently contains 50 species from 34 genera (Table). Eleven genera are endemic to Thailand. Twenty seven

Table. A checklist and distribution of the Salticidae from Thailand.  
Таблица. Список видов и распространение Salticidae Таиланда.

Species	Zoogeographic Regions ( <i>sensu</i> Kryzhanovsky [2002])
<i>Aelurillus thailandicus</i> Azarkina, 2019	Endemic of Thailand
<i>Asemonea tenuipes</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Bianor angulosus</i> (Karsch, 1879)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Bianor balius</i> Thorell, 1890	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Carrhotus coronatus</i> (Simon, 1885)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Chrysilla lauta</i> Thorell, 1887	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Cyrba ocellata</i> (Kroneberg, 1875)	Palaeotropical
<i>Evarcha bulbosa</i> Žabka, 1985	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Eupoa lehtineni</i> Logunov et Marusik, 2014	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Eupoa pappi</i> Logunov et Marusik, 2014	Endemic of Thailand
<i>Eupoa pulchella</i> Logunov et Marusik, 2014	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Eupoa schwendingeri</i> Logunov et Marusik, 2014	Endemic of Thailand
<i>Eupoa thailandica</i> Logunov et Marusik, 2014	Endemic of Thailand
<i>Harmochirus brachiatus</i> (Thorell, 1877)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Hasarius adansoni</i> (Audouin, 1826)	Cosmopolitan
<i>Holoplatys digitatus</i> Zhou, Irfan et Peng, 2017	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Hyllus diardi</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Hyllus pudicus</i> Thorell, 1895	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Marengo deelemanae</i> Benjamin, 2004	Endemic of Thailand
<i>Menemerus bivittatus</i> (Dufour, 1831)	Pantropical
<i>Menemerus brachygnathus</i> (Thorell, 1887)	East Palaearctic – Indo-Malay Region
<i>Menemerus nigli</i> Wesolowska et Freudenschuss, 2012	East Afrotropics – Indo-Malay Region
<i>Mintonia ignota</i> Logunov et Azarkina, 2008	Endemic of Thailand
<i>Myrmaplata plataloides</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Myrmaplata turiformis</i> (Badcock, 1917)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Myrmarachne acromegalis</i> Yamasaki et Ahmad, 2013	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Myrmarachne melanocephala</i> MacLeay, 1839	South-East Palaearctic – Indo-Malay Region
<i>Nigorella petrae</i> Prószyński, 1992	Endemic of Thailand



Table (continued).  
Таблица (продолжение).

Species	Zoogeographic Regions ( <i>sensu</i> Kryzhanovsky [2002])
<i>Onomastus kaharian</i> Benjamin, 2010	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Onomastus nigrimaculatus</i> Zhang et Li, 2005	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Orcevia keyserlingi</i> Thorell, 1890	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Phintella vittata</i> (C.L. Koch, 1846)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Phintelloides versicolor</i> (C.L. Koch, 1846)	East Palaearctic – Indo-Malay Region
<i>Plexippus paykulli</i> (Audouin, 1826)	Cosmopolitan
<i>Plexippus petersi</i> (Karsch, 1878)	Pantropical
<i>Plexippus setipes</i> (Karsch, 1878)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Portia labiata</i> (Thorell, 1887)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Rhene flavicomans</i> Simon, 1902	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Siler semiglaucus</i> (Simon, 1901)	Indo-Malay – Papua Region
<i>Spartaeus spinimanus</i> (Thorell, 1878)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Spartaeus thailandicus</i> Wanless, 1984	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Stenaelurillus abramovi</i> Logunov, 2008	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Synagelides doisuthep</i> Logunov et Hereward, 2006	Endemic of Thailand
<i>Synagelides haoyai</i> Logunov, 2017	Endemic of Thailand
<i>Synagelides kochang</i> Logunov, 2017	Endemic of Thailand
<i>Telamonia hasselti</i> (Thorell, 1878)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Thiania bhamoensis</i> (Thorell, 1887)	Indo-Malay Region
<i>Thianitara thailandica</i> Prószyński et Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012	Endemic of Thailand
<i>Thyene imperialis</i> (Rossi, 1846)	South-East Palaearctic – Indo-Malay Region
<i>Toxeus maxillosus</i> C.L. Koch, 1846	Indo-Malay – Papua Region

species are known from Indo-Malay Region (*sensu* Kryzhanovsky [2002]). Two species are cosmopolitan and two species are pantropical. One species is Palaeo-tropical. Two species are known from the south-east part of the Palaearctics to Indo-Malay Region. Two species are known from the East Palaearctics to Indo-Malay Region. Two species are known from the Indo-Malay to the north of Papuan Regions, one species — from the East Afrotropics to Indo-Malay Region.

It is likely that with more collecting efforts many salticid species recorded from other countries of Indo-China, southern China and Indonesia will be found in Thailand, whereas the species that are currently treated as Thai endemics (Table) are likely to be found in the neighbouring countries. Yet, the current species list of Thai Salticidae should be increased at least by five times.

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