BRIN
BADAN RISET
DAN INOVASI NASIONAL

Spiders of Jambi

A Guide to The EFForTS Collection

Naufal U. Dhiya'ulhaq et al.



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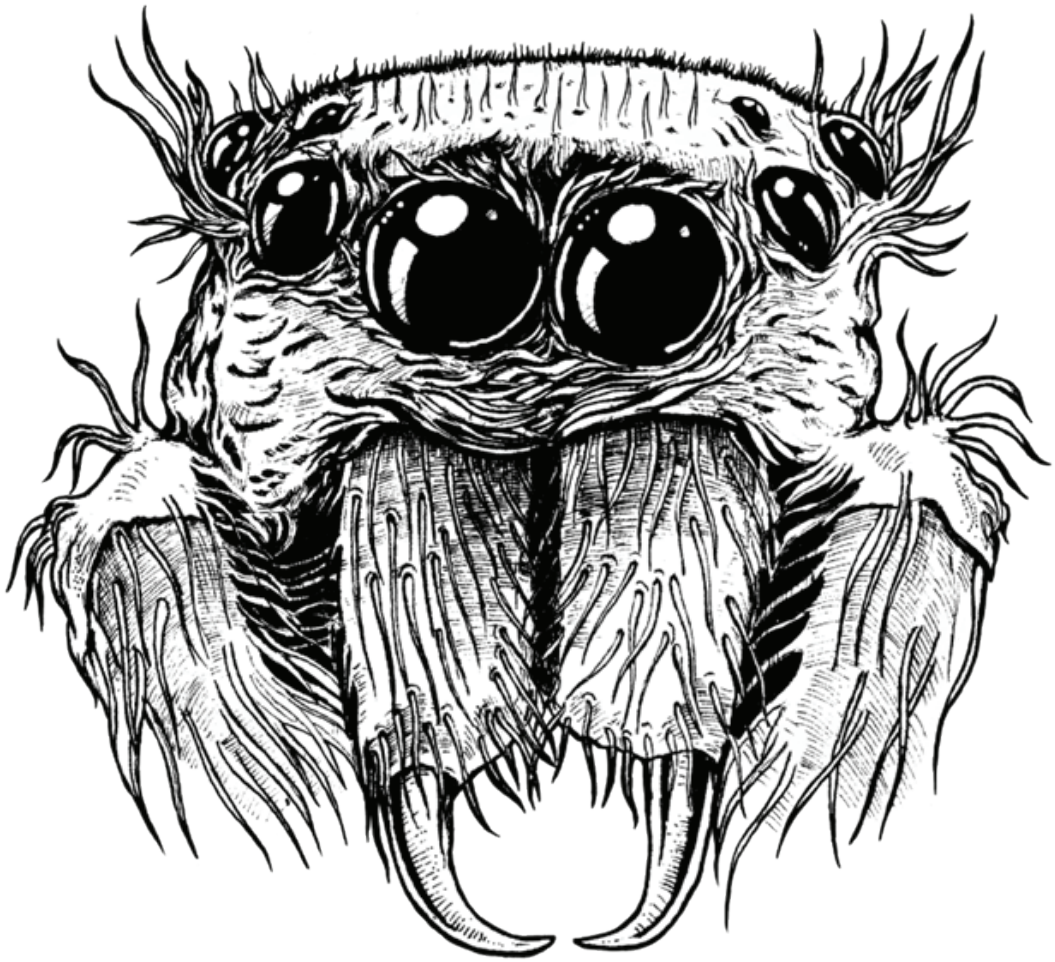

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

As a scientific publisher, BRIN Publishing holds on high responsibility to provide only the finest quality of publications. It is the epitome of our enduring efforts to participate in educating the life of the nation, as stated in The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Spiders are excellent predators of considerable ecological importance, consuming roughly half a billion tons of animal prey annually worldwide. Some are also great architects, constructing elaborate capture webs dozens of times their size.

Despite that, research about biodiversity, biology, and behavior of spiders is still lagging behind, especially compared to the jaw-dropping speed of habitat destruction and the associated extinctions of species worldwide. This is particularly true in tropical Southeast Asia, home to several biodiversity hotspots. The likely number of Indonesian spiders is at least twice that of the currently recorded number of species, if not even higher.

This book aims to showcase part of the immense diversity of Indonesian spiders. We hope this book will be more than just a report of what we found, but also will serve as basis for future spider research in Indonesia. We hope this book can motivate citizens interested in spiders and study the immense diversity of spiders.

We surely hope this book could give new insights and invaluable information for our readers. As a final note, we would like to deliver our heartfelt gratitude to everyone taking part in the publishing process of this book.

BRIN Publishing

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Head of the two-striped jumping spider *Portia* sp. (Araneae: Salticidae)

FOREWORD

Spiders are amongst the most common and diverse arthropod predators in virtually all terrestrial habitats, including polar regions and the most arid deserts. With some 50,000 described species and many more to be discovered, spiders occupy a variety of ecological niches that range from leaf litter habitats and caves, to rocky outcrops, tree bark and canopies, the seashore, sand dunes, or even human dwellings. Since their origin in the Carboniferous, spiders have diversified into some 130 extant families and more than 4200 genera, alongside additional fossil lineages that add to their overall diversity through time. Biologically, spiders are more diverse than many other arthropod lineages and range from free hunters and ambush predators to web-builders and orb-weavers that use a variety of silk to hunt for prey and build retreats. The ecological importance of spiders is unparalleled because they are amongst the most significant predators of insects. Changes in spider communities will inevitably affect any given ecosystem. Hence spider communities and traits derived from single species are frequently studied by ecologists. Spider silk and venom properties also offer enormous potential for applied research beyond evolutionary biology and ecology.

"Spiders of Jambi" addresses the spider fauna of rainforest and cash crop canopies in Sumatra, Indonesia, and closes a critical gap in the literature. Up to now, there has been no guide to one of the most diverse but understudied tropical spider communities that comprise many new species and genera that await discovery and scientific description. Professional arachnologists in Indonesia are rare and spider identification is hampered because most of the available literature is old, scattered across obscure academic journals, and often incomprehensive. Since the rainforests of Sumatra are under immense anthropogenic pressure, it is safe to assume that many species might be lost before they can be documented. It is, therefore, significant that through recent field surveys in Jambi, more than 10,000 canopy spiders could be collected. These specimens were sorted into almost 400 morphospecies in more than 160 genera from 35 families, which is a very high number for such a specialized habitat and the size of the area. This guide's authors showcase this community's morphological diversity through taxonomic keys, family descriptions, and detailed illustrations. As such this is an "easy to use" guide for naturalists and biologists alike which stresses the urgent need for a more comprehensive treatment of Indonesian spiders and serves as a stepping stone towards this goal.

Dr. Danilo Harms
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Leibniz Institute for the Analysis of Biodiversity Change

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Teutamus sp., ♀ (Araneae:Liocranidae)

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PREFACE

Spiders are some of the most fascinating and misunderstood organisms on the planet. They are found virtually everywhere, in all kinds of shapes and colors. Yet the public perception of them has been for the most part negative, treating spiders as objects of fear even though the vast majority of spiders aren't dangerous to humans. Even within the world of academia, spiders aren't as popular as other charismatic groups such as birds, large mammals, or among invertebrates, butterflies, and dragonflies. Thus, less research has been done on spiders, especially in a country like Indonesia, despite the fact that there is an enormous amount of undiscovered potential when it comes to the biodiversity of these creatures. That is why we dedicated ourselves to understanding and documenting these misunderstood and largely ignored little creatures.

This guidebook is a product of a long-standing collaboration between the Department of Plant Protection at IPB University and the Department of Animal Ecology at the University of Göttingen in the framework of the CRC990-EFForTS project. Since 2012, EFForTS has investigated the ecological and socio-economic consequences of land-use change from rainforest to oil palm and rubber plantations in Jambi Province, Sumatra, Indonesia (Drescher et al., 2016). Focusing on smallholder plantations near Harapan Rainforest and Bukit Duabelas National Park, a wide range of research is conducted in EFForTS, including the taxonomic dimensions of spider biodiversity. The spiders presented here were collected by canopy fogging (see Ramos et al., 2022), and thus all spiders in this guide can be characterized as arboreal. Considering that Sumatra, and the canopy of rainforests and plantation systems there, still is a largely unstudied realm regarding spider biodiversity, we expected to encounter many species unknown to science. We were certainly not disappointed, as even after more than five years of taxonomic work on our samples, more than 200 (about ½) of the spider species in our collection are likely not formally described.

The aim of this book is to provide an overview of our spider collection from Jambi rather than being a comprehensive field guide. The sheer amount of undescribed species means that a lot of taxonomic work still needs to be done before there is a complete view of the spider fauna of Jambi (which is also an ongoing process on our part). That being said, we do aim to garner attention from spider experts worldwide and direct their focus towards Indonesia, as this country is still in its infancy when it comes to arachnology. At the same time, we also aspire to engage young individuals from Indonesia to join us in studying these eight-legged wonders.

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Orsinome vethi ♀ (Araneae: Tetragnathidae)

SPIDERS OF JAMBI: A GUIDE TO THE EFFORTS COLLECTION

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CONTRIBUTIONS

All spider morphospecies images were taken by Daniel Ramos and Mayanda Lia under the supervision of Stefan Scheu and Jochen Drescher. Identification key and taxonomic revision were compiled by Naufal U. Dhiya'ulhaq under the supervision of Jochen Drescher and Damayanti Buchori. Spider scientific illustration by Bonauli Pakpahan. Spider photographs were taken by Naufal U. Dhiya'ulhaq, and Jochen Drescher. The sampling and EFForTS project was designed by Jochen Drescher, Damayanti Buchori, and Stefan Scheu. Text, layout, and compilation by Rizky Nazarreta and Jochen Drescher.

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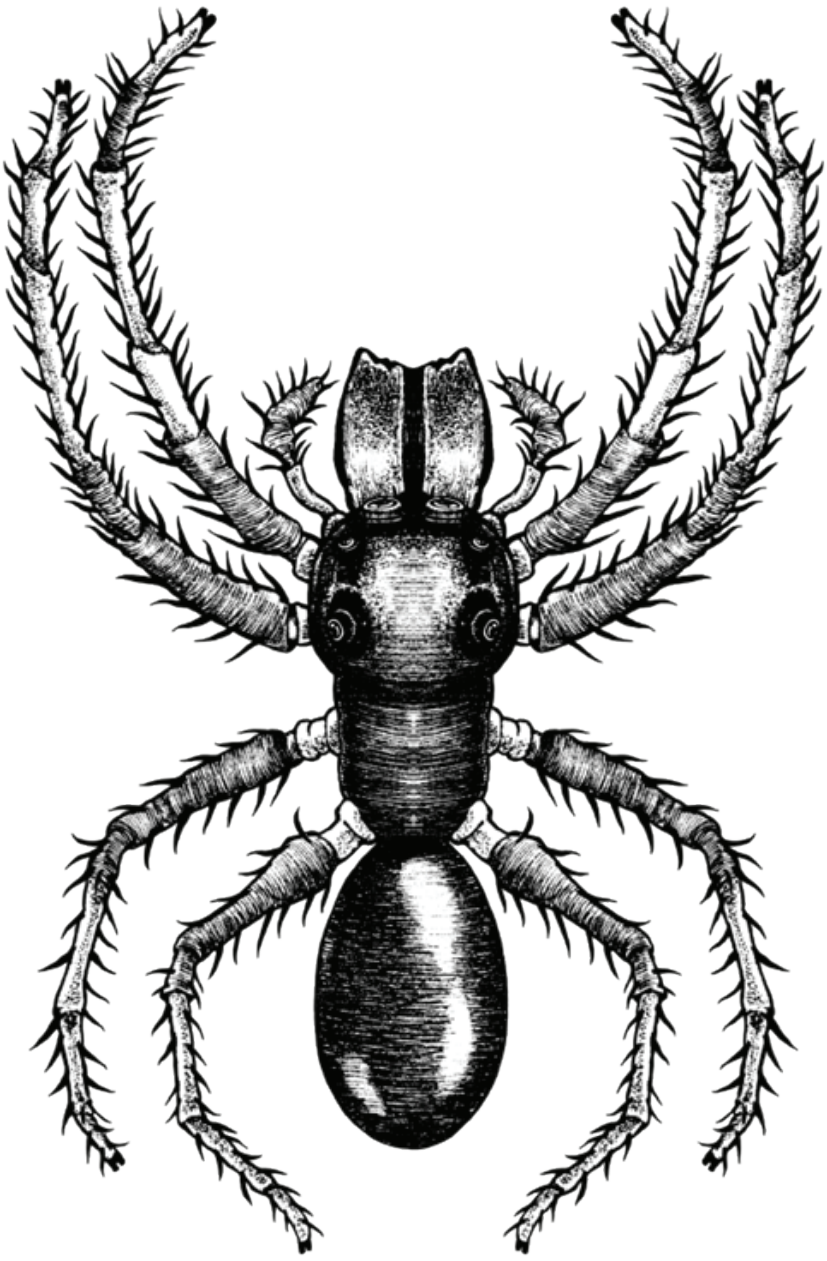

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Spiders, classified under Arachnida: Araneae, are fascinating land-based arthropods with unique features. With eight legs, fanged mouthparts (chelicerae) that can inject venom and digestive fluids, as well as silk-producing spinnerets on their opisthosoma, they are distinguished from other arthropods. Spiders have no antennae, and with all their ganglia fused into one mass (except in the primitive group Mesothelae), they have the most centralized nervous system among arthropods. Instead of extensor muscles, spiders move their legs by hydraulic pressure generated in the prosoma, and they use book lungs or a tracheal system to breathe. The World Spider Catalog (2023) recognizes more than 51,000 spider species worldwide, and the number continues to grow, especially for tropical taxa. Approximately 2,500 species have been documented in Indonesia, with 500 of them found in Sumatra (Gutierrez, 2020). With very few exceptions (e.g., *Bagheera kiplingi*; Meehan et al., 2009) spiders are predators, devouring an estimated 400–800 million tons of prey annually worldwide (Nyffeler & Birkhofer, 2017). With roughly 25 million tonnes of live global biomass, equivalent to about 500 Titanics, spiders also serve as an important food source for other arthropods and a range of vertebrates (Foelix, 2011). Studying spiders is thus of prime importance if one wishes to understand how terrestrial ecosystems work, and understanding the taxonomic diversity of spiders is a first step in that direction.

The spiders we present here were collected from the canopy of four land-use systems in Jambi Province, Sumatra, Indonesia, in the framework of the EFForTS project (Drescher et al., 2016): Old-growth secondary lowland rainforest, jungle rubber (extensive rubber cultivation), and monoculture plantations of rubber and oil palm (Figure 1.1). Early analyses suggested an extremely high diversity of several hundred species found across 32 research plots (Figure 1.2) in these four land-use systems (Ramos et al., 2022). This guide represents our status quo of spider identification from Jambi, Sumatra, as of mid-2024, after having identified spiders to families and genera, further down to morphospecies, and several rounds of internal and external revisions.

This book consists of mainly two parts. First, we present an identification-based part where we constructed a dichotomous identification key for the spiders encountered in Jambi Province based on standard literature (Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001; Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman, 2007; Murphy & Roberts, 2015). Second, we show digital images of close to 400 morphospecies of canopy spiders we encountered in Jambi Province, complete with EFForTS-internal codes and some sampling information. Please note that this book is merely a snapshot in time with regard to our spider identification. Future

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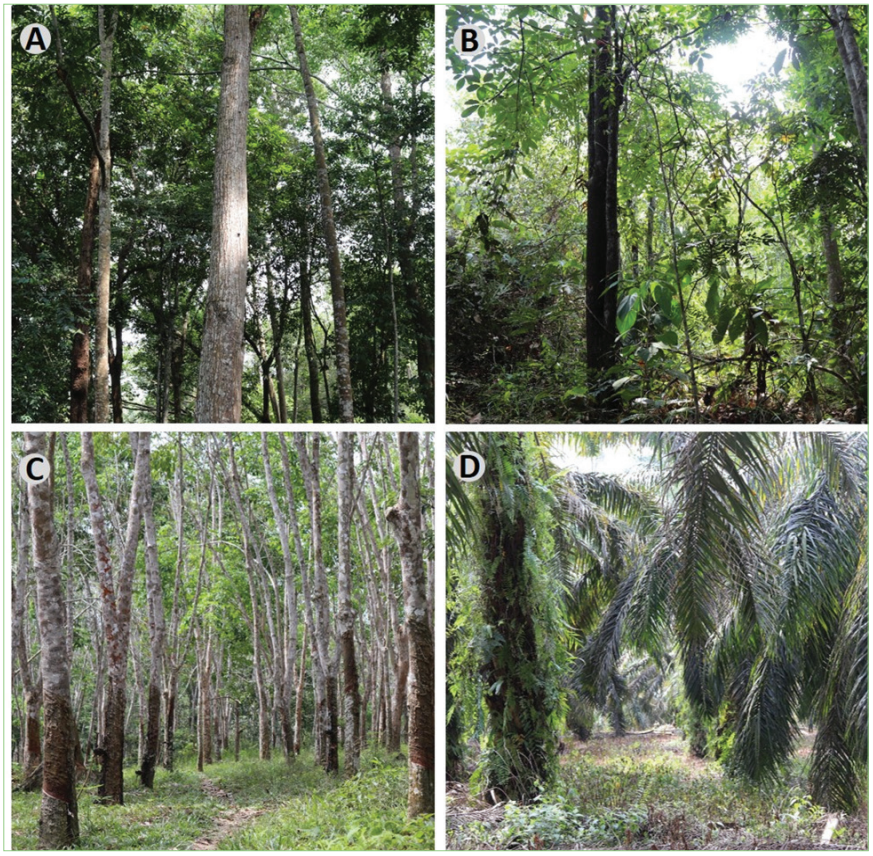
revisions within our collection will be visible on the Ecotaxonomy database at http://ecotaxonomy.org/ (Potapov et al., 2019).



Note: (A) Primary degraded lowland rainforest; (B) jungle rubber (extensively used rubber agroforestry); (C) smallholder monocultures of rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*); and (D) oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*).

Photo: Jochen Drescher (2017)

Figure 1.1 The four land-use systems investigated in *EFForTS*.

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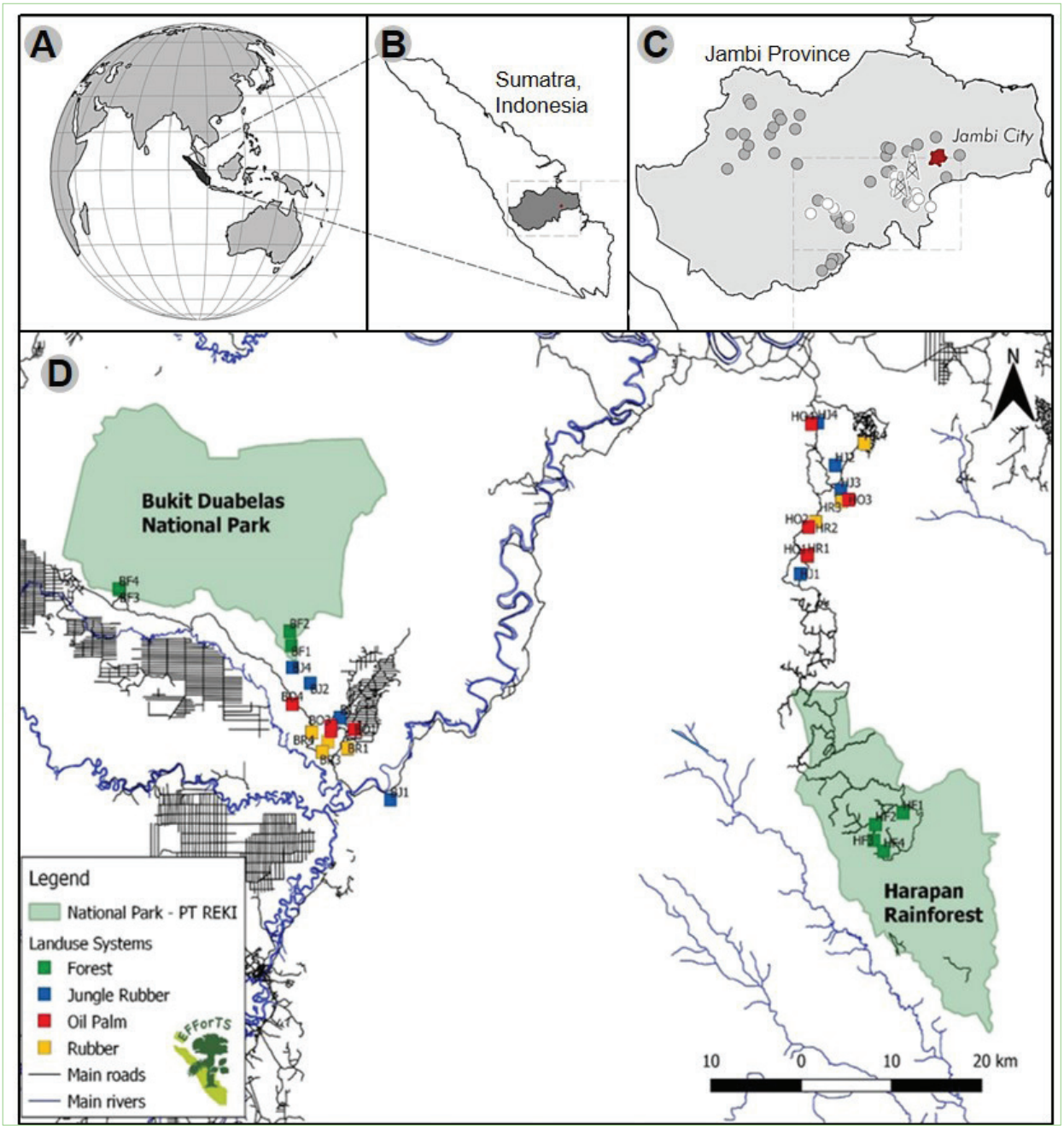

Note: (A), (B), (C) Jambi Province, Sumatra, Indonesia; and (D) Two landscapes near reference sites, i.e., Bukit Duabelas National Park and Harapan Rainforest. Land use systems are coded by color (green = old-growth secondary lowland rainforest, blue = jungle rubber, yellow = rubber, red = oil palm).

Source: Modified from Drescher et al. (2016); Junggebauer et al. (2021)

Figure 1.2 Location of the 32 Study Plots

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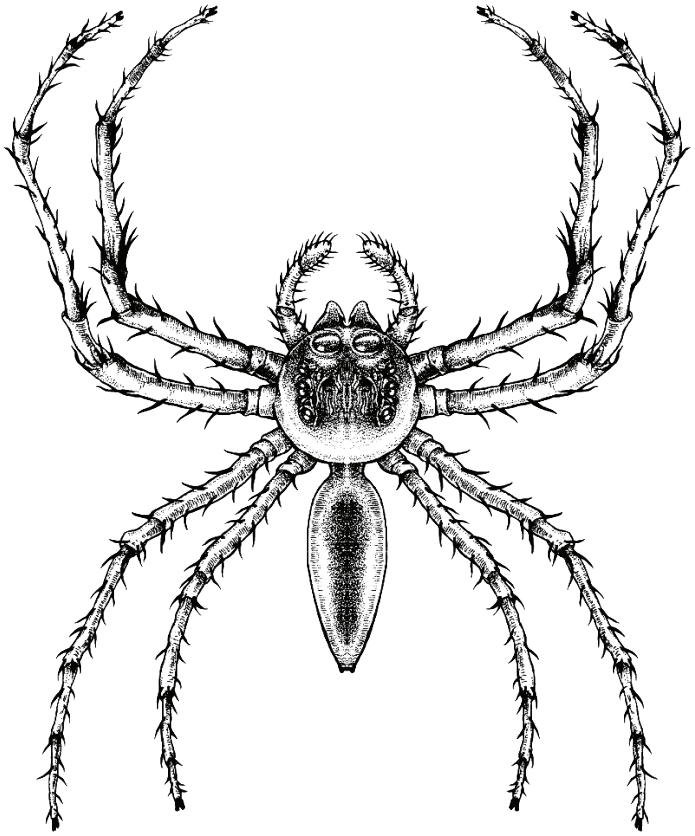
SPIDER MORPHOLOGY

Spiders are arthropods and thus have segmented bodies covered in chitinous exoskeletons as well as jointed legs. Their bodies consist of two main segments: the cephalothorax (or prosoma) as the frontal segment and the abdomen (or opisthosoma) as the hind (Figure 1.3). Most of the appendages are connected to the cephalothorax, which houses most muscles and the nervous system connected to locomotion. Spiders have four pairs of legs, each containing seven segments (tarsus, metatarsus, tibia, patella, femur, trochanter, and coxa). In front of the legs are a pair of pedipalps, which are used similar to hands. In mature males, these also serve as copulatory organs, storing sperm and transferring them to the female epigyne. The chelicerae are a pair of mouthparts unique to chelicerates. In spiders, these are shaped like folding knives which inject venom and digestive fluids into prey. The eyes of spiders are also located on the cephalothorax. Most spiders have eight eyes (Figure 1.5), but some have less or are even completely blind. Between the cephalothorax and abdomen is a narrow tube called pedicel which connects these two body parts. It restricts the spider from eating only liquidated food but in turn allows spiders to move their abdomen relatively freely. On the ventral side of the abdomen, most spiders have one or two pairs of book lungs, as well as the epigyne which is the copulatory organ in mature females (Figure 1.4). Finally, three pairs of spinnerets (silk-producing organs unique to spiders) are located at the posterior end of the abdomen (Figure 1.6). Illustrations below (Figure 1.3, Figure 1.4, Figure 1.5, and Figure 1.6) are help to understand the morphology of spiders.



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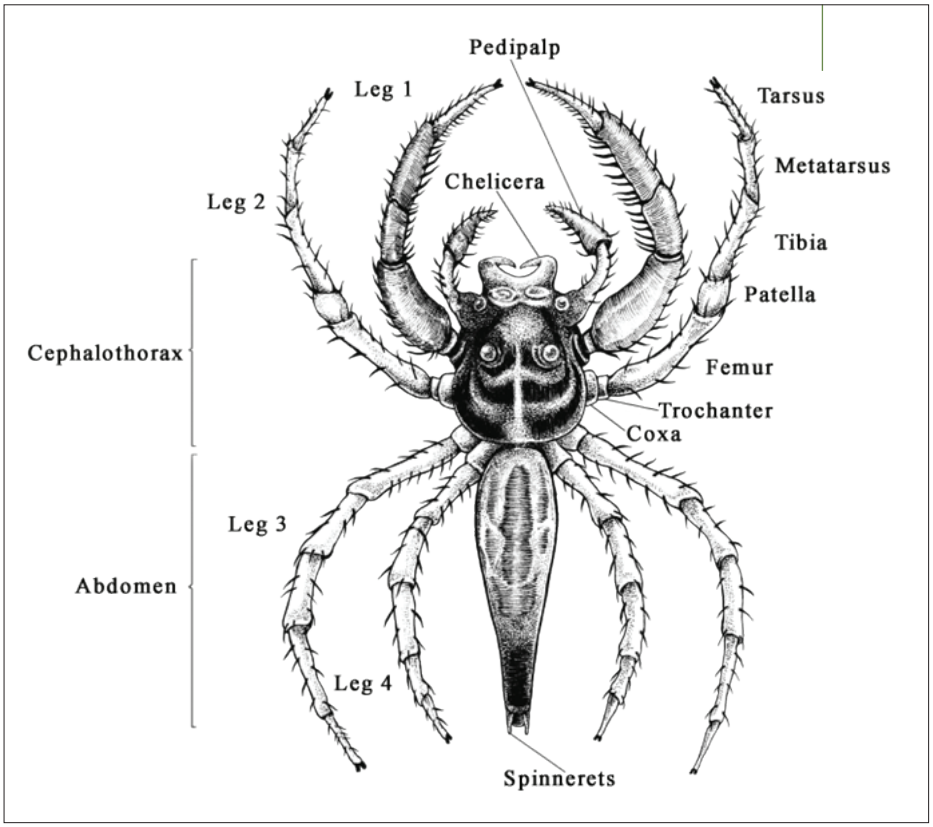

Figure 1.3 Dorsal view of *Bavia* sp. (Araneae: Salticidae)

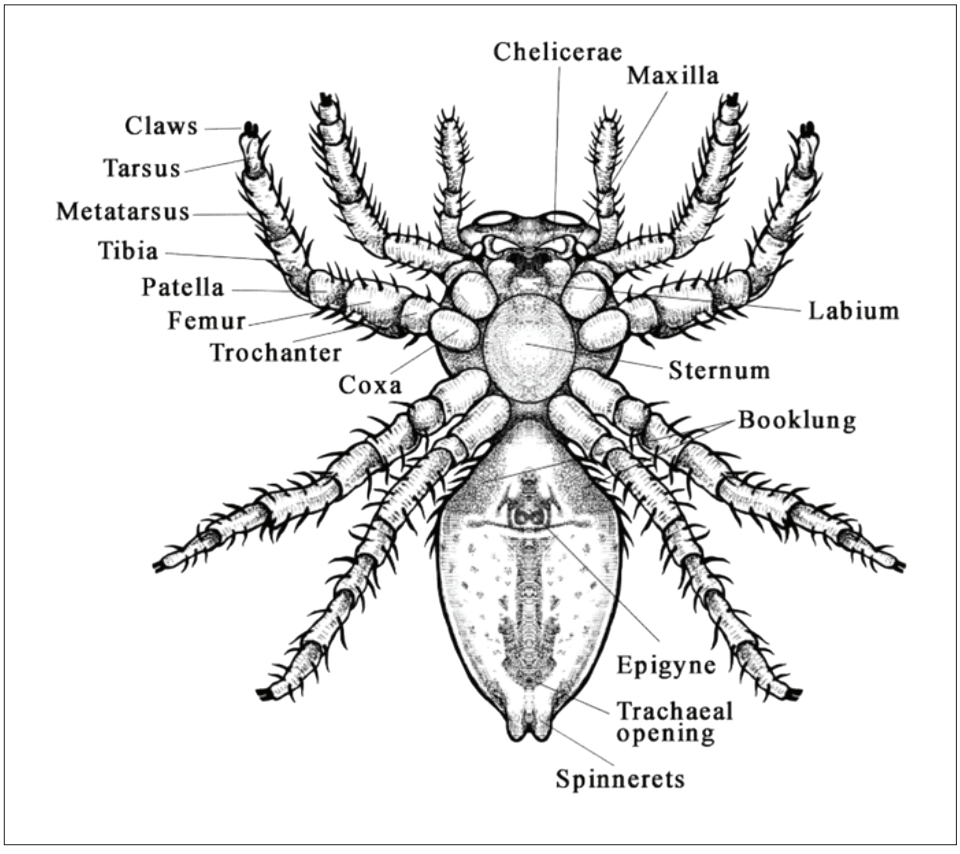

Figure 1.4 Ventral view of *Anarrhotus sp. (Araneae:* Salticidae*)*

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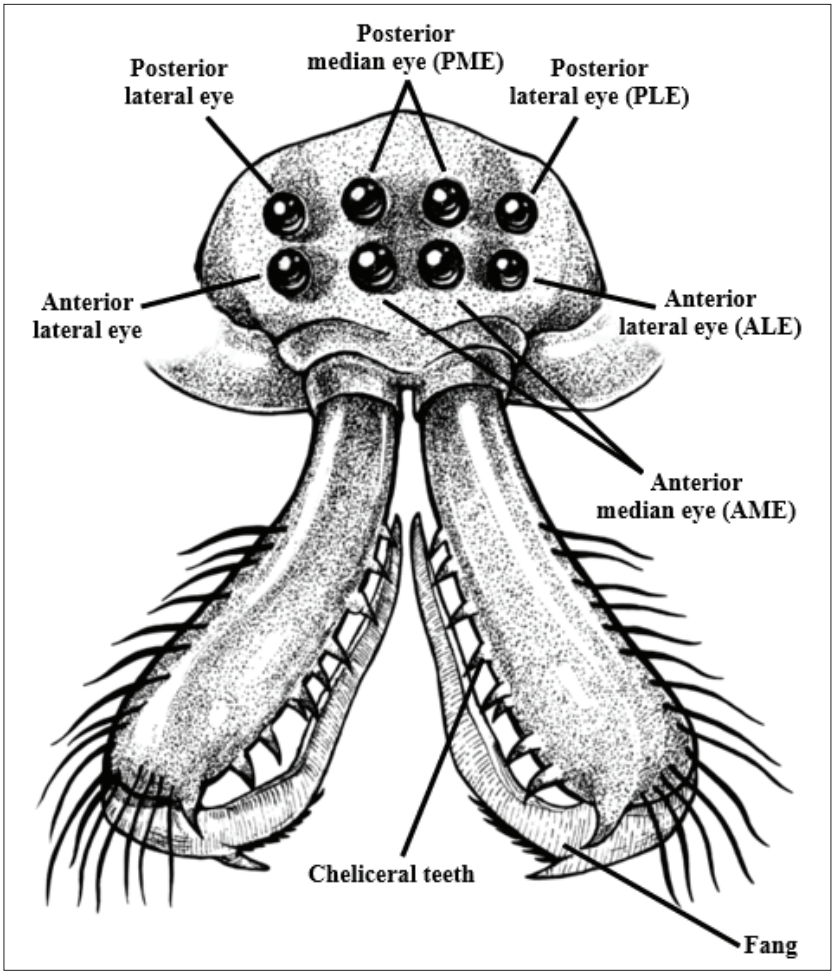

Figure 1.5 Frontal view of the head of the family Tetragnathidae

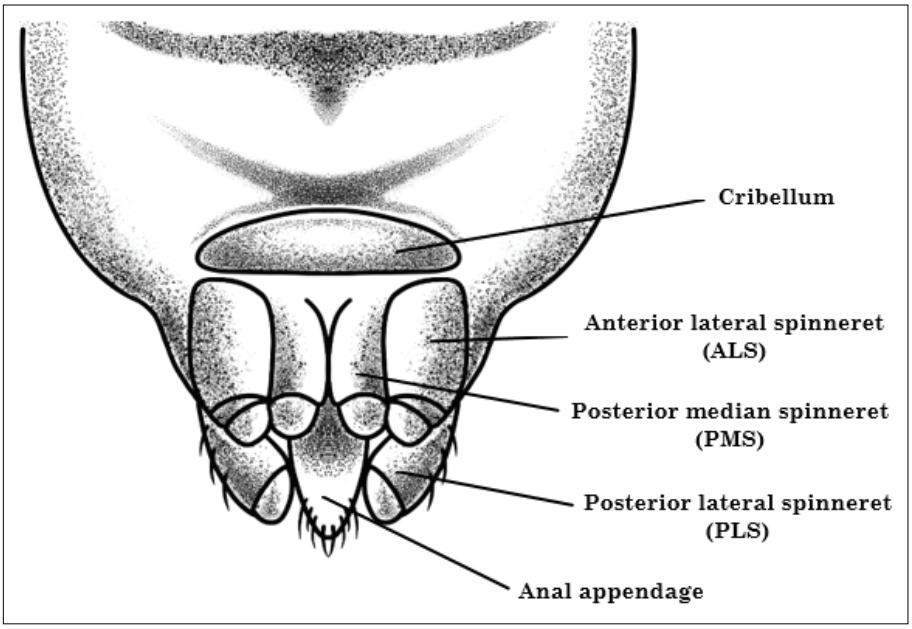

Figure 1.6 Ventral view of cribellate spider spinneret

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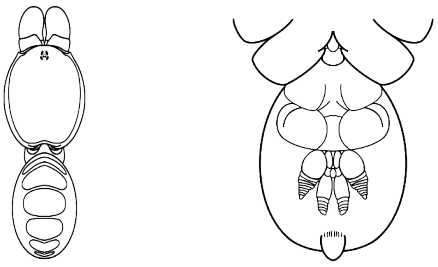
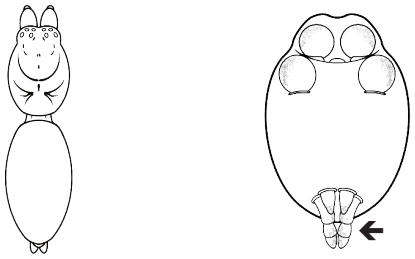
CHAPTER 2

IDENTIFICATION KEY TO SPIDER FAMILIES

The following key is adapted and modified from Deeleman-Reinhold (2001), Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman (2006), and Murphy & Roberts (2015). The key matches the current taxonomic consensus, and only families found in the EFForTS collection are included in the key (suborders Mesothelae and Mygalomorphae were not encountered at all). The majority of the key illustrations are original, with some being redrawn from the aforementioned references. For a complete key to all spider families, we refer to the original publications.

Table 2.1 Identification Key to the Spider Families

No.	Characteristics	Go To
1.	A. The abdomen is with tergites (dorsal external segmentation) (a). 7–8 spinnerets are located in the middle of the abdomen (b).	Suborder Mesothelae
	(a) (b) 	
	B. The abdomen is without tergites (sometimes with dorsal scutes) (a). Spinnerets are located posteriorly on the abdomen (b).	**2**
	(a) (b) 	

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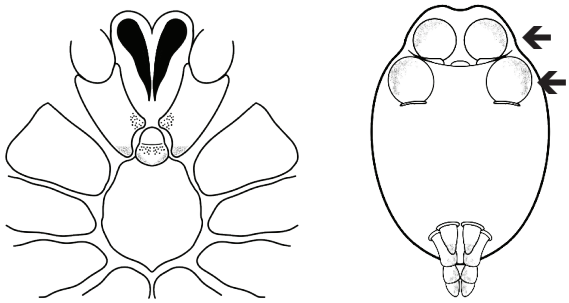
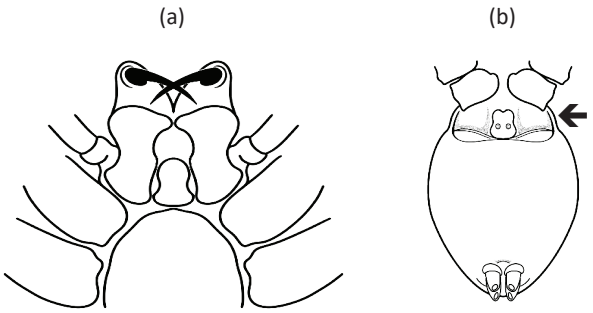
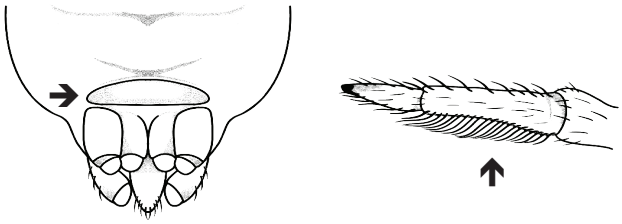
No.	Characteristics	Go To
2.	A. The chelicerae fangs are positioned more or less parallel to each other (a). The booklungs are in 2 pairs (b). (a) (b) 	**Suborder Mygalomorphae**
	B. The chelicaerae fangs are positioned more or less facing each other (a). The booklungs are in 1 pair or reduced/absent (b). (a) (b) 	**Suborder Araneomorphae**
3.	A. Cribellate spiders: the cribellum (a) and calamistrum are present (sometimes they are reduced or absent in mature males) (b). (a) (b) 	**4**
	B. Ecribellate spiders: the cribellum (a) and calamistrum are absent (b). (a) (b) 	**7**

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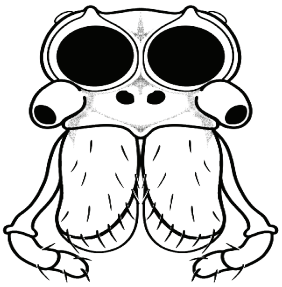
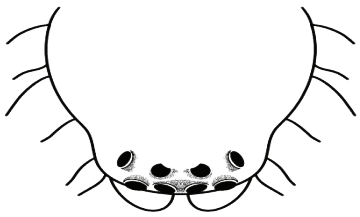
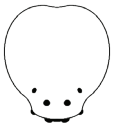
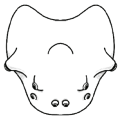
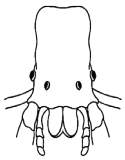
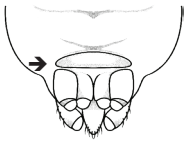
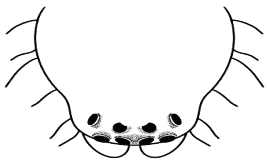
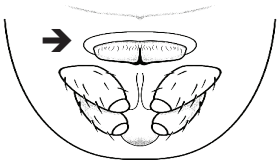
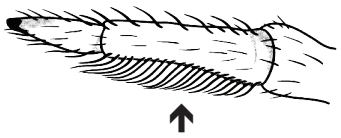
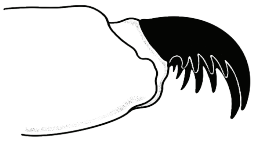
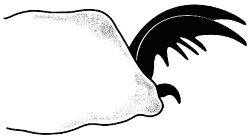
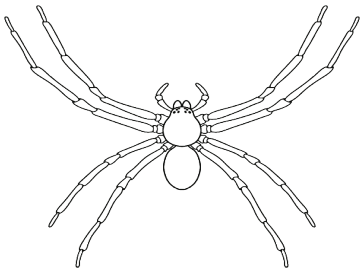
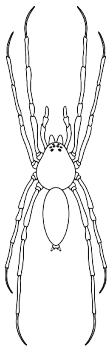
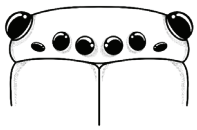
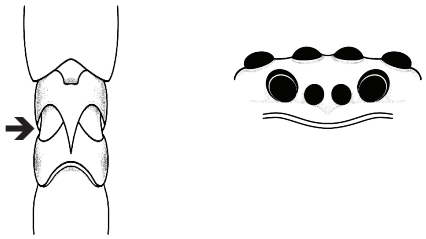
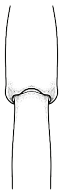
No.	Characteristics	Go To
4.	A. The posterior median eyes are very large in comparison to other eyes (a). The legs are long and slender, the front legs are longer than the back legs. (a) 	**Deinopidae**
	B. The posterior median eyes are not enlarged; the eyes are more or less equal in size. 	**5**
5.	A. Long feathery trichobothria present on femora III and IV (a). There are eight eyes in 2 recurved rows (b, c) or 4 eyes in a single row (*Miagrammopes*) (d). Undivided cribellum (e). (a) (b)   (c) (d) (e)   	**Uloboridae**
	B. The femora are without rows of long trichobothria (a). Eight eyes in 2 rows (b). Divided cribellum (c). (a)  (b) (c)  	**6**

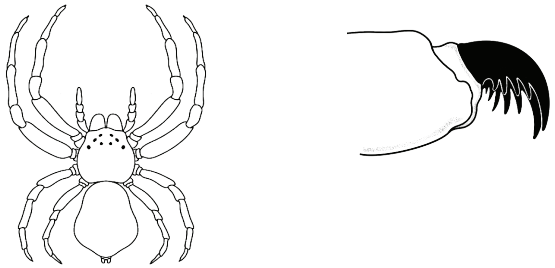
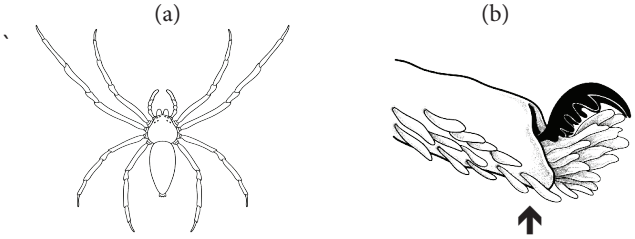
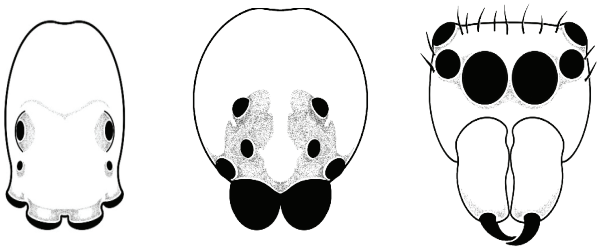
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
6.	A. Small spiders (body length <5mm). The calamistrum is in 1 row (a). (a) 	**Dictynidae**
	B. Large spiders (body length >10mm). The calamistrum is in 3 or 4 rows (a). (a) 	**Psechridae**
7.	A. Tarsi with 2 claws. 	**8**
	B. Tarsi with 3 claws. 	**20**
8.	A. The legs are directed and rotated sideways (laterigrade). 	**9**
	B. The legs are not rotated sideways, directed to the front and back (prograde). 	**12**

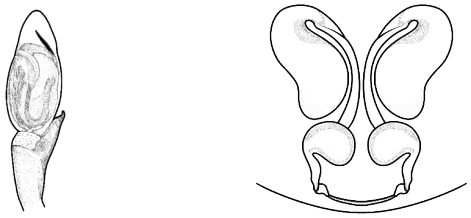
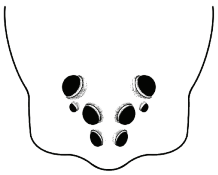
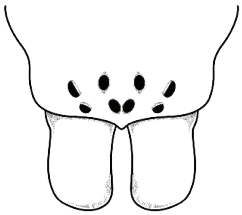
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
9.	A. Flat body. The eyes are in 2 rows (6-2) (a). (a) 	**Selenopidae**
	B. Variable body. The eyes are arranged otherwise (a). (a) 	**10**
10.	A. The trilobate membrane is present on distal of metatarsi (a). The eyes are arranged in 2 rows (4-4) (b). (a) (b) 	**Sparassidae**
	B. The trilobate membrane is absent (a). The eye arrangement is variable. (a) 	**11**

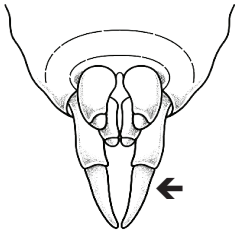
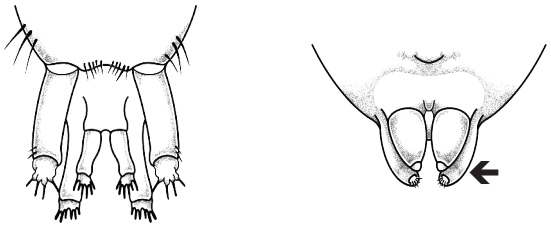
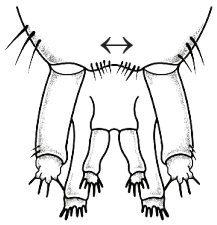
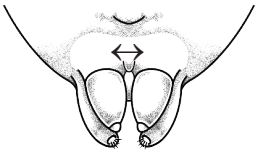
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
11.	A. Legs I and II are usually much longer than legs III and IV, legs II are shorter or barely longer than legs I (a). The tarsi are usually without scopulae (b). (a) (b) 	**Thomisidae**
	B. All legs are long and slender; legs II are noticeably longer than leg I (a). Tarsi I and II are with scopulae (b). (a) (b) 	**Philodromidae**
12.	A. The eyes are arranged in 3 rows (4-2-2) (a) or sometimes in 4 rows (2-2-2-2) (b). The anterior eyes are directed forward; the anterior median eyes are very large with anterior lateral eyes slightly smaller (c). The eye region of carapace is usually square-shaped. (a) (b) (c) 	**Salticidae**
	B. The eye arrangement is different.	

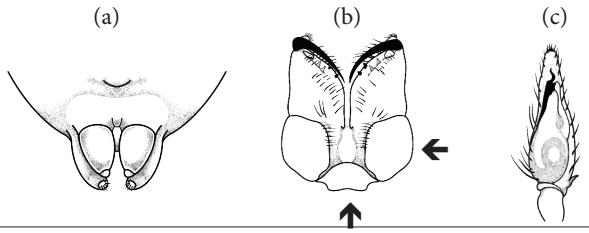
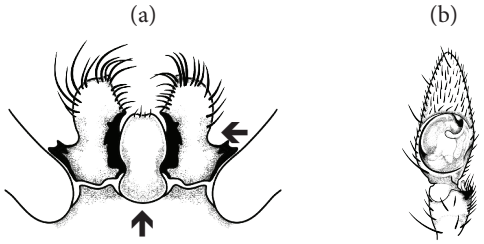
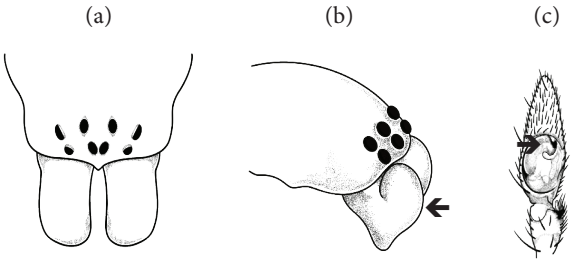
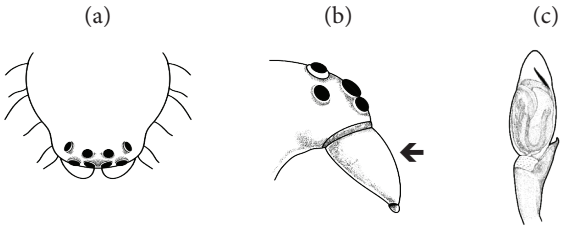
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
13.	A. Very small size. Genitalia haplogynous with simple palp (a) and epigyne structure (b). Six eyes are grouped close together (c), some species are eyeless. The abdomen is often with scutes (d), sometimes without (*Orchestina*), the coloration is mostly reddish/orange to pale. (a) (b)  (c) (d) 	**Oonopidae**
	B. The size is not very small. Genitalia entelegynous with more complex palp (a) and epigyne structure (b). Eight eyes are not grouped close together. The abdomen is with or without scutes, the coloration is variable. (a) (b) 	**14**
14.	A. The eyes are in three rows (2-4-2); the anterior lateral eyes are small and positioned adjacent to posterior median eyes. 	**Ctenidae**
	B. The eyes are in two rows (4-4). 	**15**

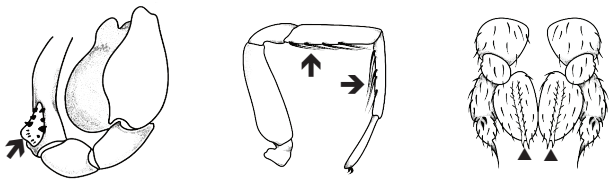
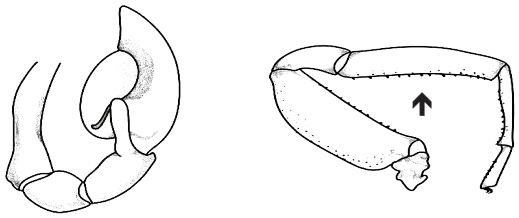
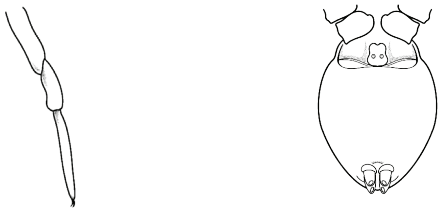
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
15.	A. The posterior spinnerets are clearly two-segmented with the distal segment conical (a), the coloration is pale or yellowish to orange. The legs are long and slender. (a) 	**Cheiracanthiidae**
	B. The posterior spinnerets are one-segmented, or if they are two-segmented then the distal segment is short and rounded (a, b). (a) (b) 	**16**
16.	A. The anterior spinnerets are long and cylindrical, separated from each other by their diameter or more apart. 	**Gnaphosidae**
	B. The anterior spinnerets are conical, or if cylindrical then they are short and separated from each other by less than their diameter apart. 	**17**

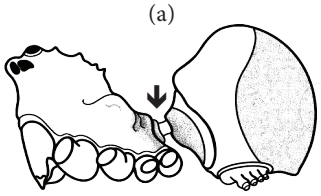
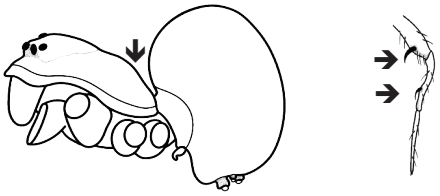
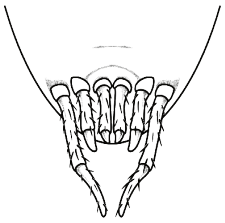
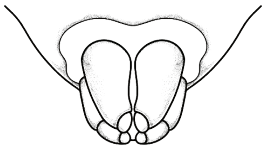
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
17.	A. The protruding chitinous ridge is present in front of spinnerets, covering tracheal opening (a); endites are at most 2 times longer than wide, labium is distinctly wider than long (b). The male palp is with pear-shaped bulb and apical embolus, without conductor (c). 	**Corinnidae**
	B. The protruding chitinous ridge is absent in front of spinnerets; endites are 2–3 times longer than their wide, labium is not distinctly wider than its long (a). The male palp is different (b). 	**18**
18.	A. The posterior eye row is slightly procurved (a). The basal segment of chelicerae is distinctly swollen (b). The male palp is with conductor (c). 	**Liocranidae (*Oedignatha*)**
	B. The posterior eye row is straight or recurved (a). The basal segment of chelicerae is not swollen (b). The male palp is without conductor (c). 	**19**

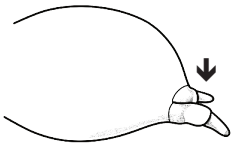
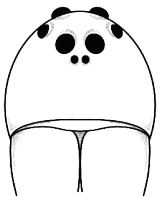
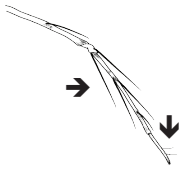
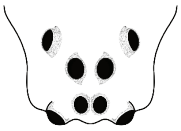
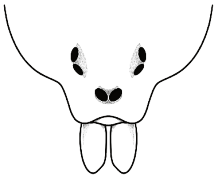
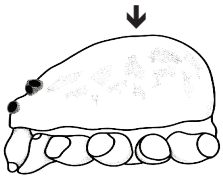
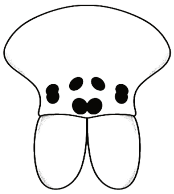
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
19.	A. The males have ventral modifications on palpal femur (a). The ventral spines are present on anterior tibiae (b). The median spinnerets are laterally compressed in females (c). Leg cuspules is absent; legs IV are usually longer than legs I. (a) (b) (c) 	**Phrurolithidae**
	B. The ventral tibial spines are absent and the males are without ventral modifications on palpal femur (a). The leg cuspules are present; legs IV are usually shorter than legs I (b). (a) (b) 	**Trachelidae (except *Orthobula*)**
20.	A. Very small body size (length < 2 mm). The metatarsi are shorter than or same length as tarsi (a). The booklungs are reduced or absent (b). (a) (b) 	**21**
	B. Large body size, or if it is small, metatarsi are noticeably longer than tarsi. 	**22**

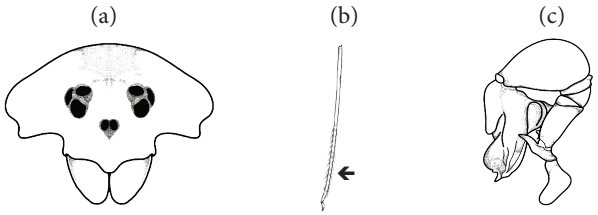
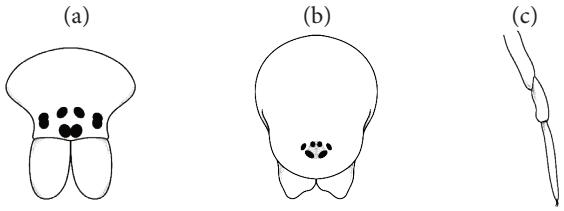
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
21.	A. The pedicel is arising from a circular, rimmed cavity is on posterior declivity of carapace; abdomen is often with scutes or numerous sclerotised areas (especially in males) (a). The female palp is often reduced or absent. (a) 	**Anapidae**
	B. The pedicel is arising from below carapace (a). The abdomen is rarely with scutes. The female palp is not reduced. The males have a mating spine on metatarsus or tibia I (b). (a) (b) 	**Mysmenidae**
22.	A. Tarsi with trichobothria. 	**23**
	B. Tarsi without trichobothria. 	**26**
23.	A. The spinnerets are arranged more-or-less in one transverse row; posterior spinnerets are two-segmented and long. 	**Hahniidae**
	B. The spinnerets are arranged not in one transverse row. 	**24**

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
24.	A. The median and posterior spinnerets are reduced or at least much shorter than the anterior spinnerets. 	**Zodariidae**
	B. The median and posterior spinnerets are not reduced, if they are shorter than the anterior spinnerets then it is not by a large margin. 	**25**
25.	A. The eyes are arranged in 4 rows (2-2-2-2); the anterior median eyes are very small, the rest of the eyes are arranged in a hexagonal shape (a). The clypeus is wide. The legs are covered by long spines (b). (a)  (b) 	**Oxyopidae**
	B. The eyes are arranged in two (4-4), three (4-2-2) (a) or four (2-2-2-2) rows (b), but they are never in a hexagonal shape. The leg spines, if present, are rather short (c). (a)  (b)  (c) 	**Pisauridae**
26.	A. Six eyes are arranged in three groups of two (a); the carapace is domed towards thoracic region such that the highest point is located posteriorly (b). The legs are long and slender. (a)  (b) 	**Scytodidae**
	B. The eyes are arranged otherwise. 	**27**

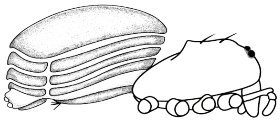
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
27.	A. Each anterior lateral eyes grouped with each posterior median eyes and posterior lateral eyes forming two groups of three (a), sometimes each group is placed on a tubercle (especially males); anterior median eyes, if present, are small and placed close together. The legs are proportionally very long and slender; the tarsi are with false segments (b). The genitalia is haplogynous, but the male palp is unusually large and rather complex (c). 	**Pholcidae**
	B. The eyes are arranged otherwise (a, b). The tarsi are without false segments (c). 	**28**

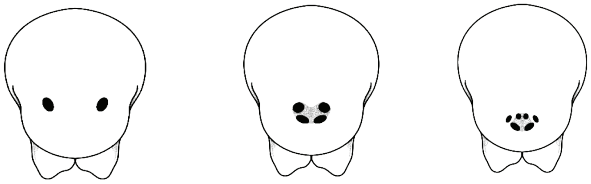
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
28.	A. The abdomen is heavily armored (a), if it is armored then it must be with dorsal and/or ventral scutes only (b), with spines/tubercles (c), or with a rather even cuticle thickening instead (d). The eyes are usually 8, rarely less (e). Entelegynous genitalia.	**Tetrablemmidae**
	B. The abdomen is typically not heavily armored (a), if it is armored then it must be with dorsal and/or ventral scutes only (b), with spines/tubercles (c), with spines/tubercles (d), or with a rather even cuticle thickening instead (e). The eyes are usually 8, rarely less. Entelegynous genitalia.	**29**

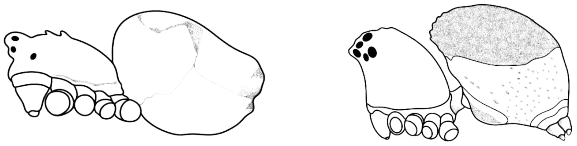
(a)



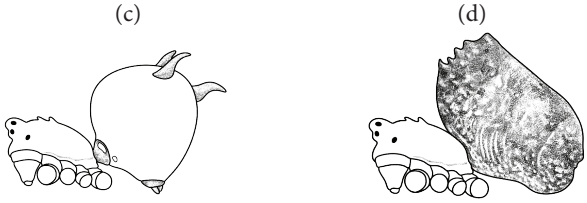
(b) (c) (d)



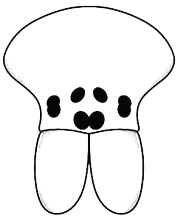
(a) (b)



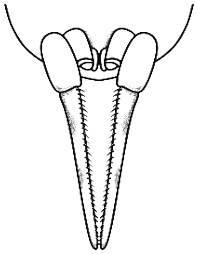
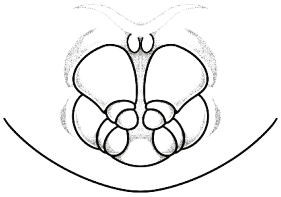
(c) (d)



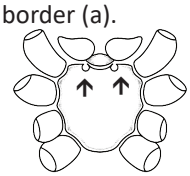
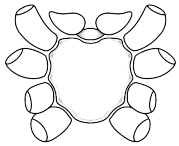
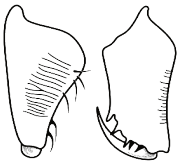
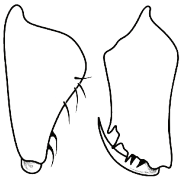
(e)



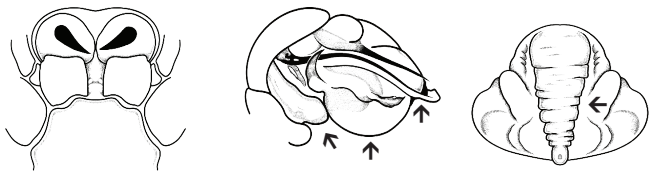
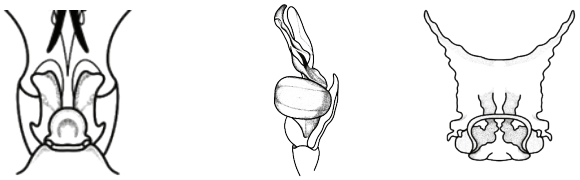
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
29.	A. Posterior spinnerets with a very long distal segment and a row of tubules on the inner surface. 	**Hersiliidae**
	B. Not very long posterior spinnerets. 	**30**
30.	A. Tibia and metatarsi of legs I and II with a row of alternating long and shorter, curved spines. 	**Mimetidae**
	B. Leg spines, if present, are not arranged as such. 	**31**
31.	A. Tarsi IV ventrally with a row of curved, serrated bristles. 	**Theridiidae**
	B. Tarsi IV without such bristles (sometimes present in Synotaxidae). 	**32**

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
32.	A. Very small spiders (<2.6 mm). Sternum with a pair of pit organs on the anterior border (a). 	**Theridiosomatidae**
	B. The sternal pit organs are absent. 	**33**
33.	A. Male palp with a wide incision on the retrolateral margin of cymbium. 	**Synotaxidae**
	B. The male palp is different. 	**34**
34.	A. The leg spines are relatively few, they are often limited to dorsal of patella and tibia. The chelicerae are usually with a stridulating file (a). 	**Linyphiidae**
	B. The leg spines are relatively abundant and conspicuous. The chelicerae are never with a stridulating file (a). 	**35**

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

No.	Characteristics	Go To
35.	A. The endites are not longer than their wide (a). The male palp is complex, median apophysis and radix are present, conductor never wraps the embolus (b). Epigyne is usually with a scape or median lobe (c). (a) (b) (c) 	**Araneidae**
	B. The endites are longer than their wide; male palp is simple, median apophysis and radix are absent, conductor is located distally and often wraps the embolus (a, b). The epigyne is simple, scape is absent (c). (a) (b) (c) 	**36**
36.	A. The paracymbium is usually flat or rectangular, rather inconspicuous (a). Sexual dimorphism is pronounced, often extreme with males being significantly smaller. 	**Araneidae (subfamily Nephilinae)**
	B. The paracymbium is conspicuous (a). The chelicerae are often long and swollen (*Tetragnatha*) (b). Sexual dimorphism is sometimes pronounced, but not extreme. (a) (b) 	**Tetranagthidae**

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SPIDER CHECKLIST OF EFFORTS (MORPHO-)SPECIES

The EFForTS spider collection consists of well over 50,000 specimens, roughly 10,000 of which have been sorted into families, as well as genera and species if possible (Ramos et al., 2022). Those ca. 10,000 specimens exist largely as morphospecies, i.e., groups of specimens which are likely of the same species but for which no full Linnéan name could be obtained. We estimate that more than half of the almost 400 species in the EFForTS collection are not formally described by science.

Note:
Forest  ; Jungle rubber  ; Oil palm  ; Rubber 

Family Anapidae			
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Borneanapis sp.01	AraAnap001		3.1
Anapidae sp.01	AraAnap002		3.2
Family Araneidae			
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Anepsion maritatum	AraAran005a		3.3
Anepsion sp.01	AraAran005b		3.4
Bijoaraneus mitificus	AraAran035		3.5
Chorizopes sp.01	AraAran012a		3.6
Chorizopesoides sp.01	AraAran058		3.7
Cyclosa sp.01	AraAran014		3.8
Cyclosa sp.02	AraAran024		3.9
Cyclosa sp.03	AraAran027		3.10
Cyclosa sp.04	AraAran028		3.11
Cyclosa sp.05	AraAran044a		3.12
Cyclosa sp.06	AraAran044b		3.13
Cyclosa sp.07	AraAran045		3.14
Cyrtarachne sp.01	AraAran051		3.15
Cyrtarachne sp.02	AraAran060		3.16
Deione sp.01	AraAran012b		3.17

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

Eriovixia pseudocentrodes	AraAran046		3.18
Eriovixia sp.01	AraAran008		3.19
Eriovixia sp.02	AraAran025		3.20
Gasteracantha doriae	AraAran041		3.21
Gasteracantha kuhli	AraAran020		3.22
Gasteracantha sp.01	AraAran038		3.23
Gasteracantha sp.02	AraAran053		3.24
Gasteracantha sp.03	AraAran055		3.25
Glyptogona sp.01	AraAran001		3.26
Macracantha sp.01	AraAran031		3.27
Mangora sp.01	AraAran039a		3.28
Mangora sp.02	AraAran039b		3.29
Neoscona sp.01	AraAran015		3.30
Neoscona sp.02	AraAran056		3.31
Nephila pilipes	AraNeph001		3.32
Parawixia dehaani	AraAran042		3.33
Pasilobus sp.01	AraAran049		3.34
Perilla teres	AraAran030		3.35
Poltys sp.01	AraAran023		3.36
Prasonica sp.01	AraAran003		3.37
Singa perpolita	AraAran002		3.38
Taltybhia sp.01	AraAran040		3.39
Araneidae sp.01	AraAran004		3.40
Araneidae sp.02	AraAran006		3.41

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

Araneidae sp.03	AraAran021		3.42
Araneidae sp.04	AraAran034		3.43
Araneidae sp.05	AraAran054		3.44
Araneidae sp.06	AraAran061		3.45
Family Cheiracanthiidae			
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Calamopus sp.01	AraChei001		3.46
Cheiracanthium sp.01	AraChei002		3.47
Cheiracanthium sp.02	AraChei003		3.48
Cheiracanthium sp.03	AraChei004a		3.49
Cheiracanthium sp.04	AraChei004b		3.50
Cheiracanthium sp.05	AraChei005		3.51
Family Clubionidae			
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Clubiona sp.01	AraClub003		3.52
Clubiona sp.02	AraClub016		3.53
Clubiona sp.03	AraClub006		3.54
Clubiona sp.04	AraClub009		3.55
Clubiona sp.05	AraClub011		3.56
Clubiona sp.06	AraClub012		3.57
Clubiona sp.07	AraClub013		3.58
Clubiona sp.08	AraClub014		3.59
Clubiona sp.09	AraClub015		3.60
Clubiona sp.10	AraClub017		3.61
Clubiona sp.11	AraClub018		3.62
Clubiona sp.12	AraClub021		3.63

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

Clubiona sp.13	AraClub022		3.64
Clubiona sp.14	AraClub025		3.65
Malamatidia sp.01	AraClub024		3.66
Matidia sp.01	AraClub019		3.67
Nusatidia sp.01	AraClub001		3.68
Nusatidia sp.02	AraClub010		3.69
Pristidia sp.01	AraClub007		3.70
Pteroneta sp.01	AraClub005		3.71
Xantharia sp.01	AraMitu001		3.72
Clubionidae sp.01	AraClub023		3.73

Family Corinnidae

Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Aetius sp.01	AraCori005		3.74
Aetius sp.02	AraCori025		3.75
Castoponera sp.01	AraCori015		3.76
Corinnomma rapax	AraCori016		3.77
Corinnomma sp.01	AraCori021		3.78
Corinnomma sp.02	AraCori017		3.79
Echinax oxyopoides	AraCori003		3.80
Medmassa sp.01	AraCori010		3.81
Serendib sp.01	AraCori004		3.82
Serendib sp.02	AraCori018		3.83
Sphecotypus sp.01	AraCori009		3.84

Family Ctenidae

Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Acantheis sp.01	AraCten001		3.85

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

Anahita sp.01	AraCten003		3.86
Bowie sp.01	AraCten002		3.87
		Family Deinopidae	
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Asianopis sp.01	AraDein001		3.88
		Family Dictynidae	
Dictynidae sp.01	AraDict001		3.89
		Family Gnaphosidae	
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Micythus sp.01	AraGnap002		3.90
Gnaphosidae sp.01	AraGnap001		3.91
Gnaphosidae sp.02	AraGnap003		3.92
Gnaphosidae sp.03	AraGnap004		3.93
Gnaphosidae sp.04	AraGnap005		3.94
Gnaphosidae sp.05	AraGnap006		3.95
Gnaphosidae sp.06	AraGnap007		3.96
Gnaphosidae sp.07	AaraLamp001		3.97
		Family Hahniidae	
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Hahniidae sp.01	AraHahn001		3.98
Hahniidae sp.02	AraHahn003		3.99
Hahniidae sp.03	AraHahn004		3.100
		Family Hersiliidae	
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Hersiliidae sp.01	AraHers001		3.101
Hersiliidae sp.02	AraHers002		3.102
		Family Scytodidae	
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Dictis striatipes	AraScyt002		3.231

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

Scytodes pallida	AraScyt001		3.232
	Family Selenopidae		
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Selenopidae sp.01	AraSele001		3.233
	Family Sparassidae		
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Gnathopalystes sp.01	AraSpar011		3.234
Heteropoda boiei	AraSpar015		3.235
Pandercetes sp.01	AraSpar013		3.236
Pandercetes sp.02	AraSpar014		3.237
Rhitymna sp.01	AraSpar016		3.238
Thelcticopis sp.01	AraSpar001		3.239
Thelcticopis sp.02	AraSpar003		3.240
Thelcticopis sp.03	AraSpar019		3.241
Sparassidae sp.011	AraSpar017		3.242
Sparassidae sp.02	AraSpar018		3.243
Sparassidae sp.03	AraSpar023		3.244
	Family Synotaxidae		
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Tekellina sp.01	AraTrid004		3.245
	Family Tetrablemmidae		
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Tetrablemmidae sp.01	AraTble001		3.246
	Family Tetragnathidae		
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Dolichognatha sp.01	AraTtra004		3.247
Dolichognatha sp.02	AraAran062		3.248
Leucauge fastigata	AraTtra001		3.249

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

Mesida sp.01	AraTtra011		3.250
Tetragnatha sp.01	AraTtra005		3.251
Tylorida sp.01	AraTtra003		3.252
Tylorida ventralis	AraTtra009		3.253
	Family Theridiidae		
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Allothymoites sp.01	AraTrid011		3.254
Allothymoites sp.02	AraTrid043		3.255
Allothymoites sp.03	AraTrid055		3.256
Allothymoites sp.04	AraTrid084		3.257
Argyrodes sp.01	AraTrid047		3.258
Argyrodes sp.02	AraTrid058		3.259
Argyrodes sp.03	AraTrid091		3.260
Argyrodes sp.04	AraTrid092		3.261
Ariamnes sp.01	AraTrid072		3.262
Brunepisinus selirong	AraTrid053		3.263
Brunepisinus sp.01	AraTrid099		3.264
Campanicola sp.01	AraTrid021		3.265
Cephalobares sp.01	AraTrid038		3.266
Chrysso sp.01	AraTrid039		3.267
Chrysso sp.02	AraLiny009		3.268
Deelemanella sp.01	AraTrid007		3.269
Dipoena sp.01	AraTrid030		3.270
Dipoenura sp.01	AraTrid024		3.271
Emertonella sp.01	AraTrid045		3.272

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

Faiditus sp.01	AraTrid002		3.273
Janula bruneiensi	AraTrid059		3.274
Janula sp.01	AraTrid023		3.275
Janula sp.02	AraTrid027		3.276
Janula sp.03	AraTrid061		3.277
Janula sp.04	AraTrid086		3.278
Janula sp.05	AraTrid089		3.279
Janula sp.06	AraTrid094		3.280
Janula sp.07	AraTrid086		3.281
Janula triocellata	AraTrid033		3.282
Meotipa sp.01	AraTrid062		3.283
Meotipa sp.02	AraTrid068		3.284
Molione triacantha	AraTrid069a		3.285
Molione unicantha	AraTrid069b		3.286
Parasteatoda sp.01	AraTrid081		3.287
Parasteatoda sp.02	AraTrid082		3.288
Phoroncidia testudo	AraTrid010		3.289
Phycosoma hana	AraTrid048		3.290
Phycosoma sp.01	AraTrid001		3.291
Phycosoma sp.02	AraTrid026a		3.292
Phycosoma sp.03	AraTrid026b		3.293
Phycosoma sp.04	AraTrid035		3.294
Phycosoma sp.05	AraTrid070		3.295
Phycosoma sp.06	AraTrid076		3.296

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

Platnickina sp.01	AraTrid020		3.297
Propostira quadrangulata	AraTrid075		3.298
Rhomphaea sp.01	AraTrid006		3.299
Rhomphaea sp.02	AraTrid083		3.300
Rhomphaea sp.03	AraTrid096		3.301
Rhomphaea sp.04	AraTrid097		3.302
Stemmops sp.01	AraTrid003		3.303
Takayus sp.01	AraTrid050		3.304
Theridion sp.01	AraTrid052		3.305
Thwaitesia margaritifera	AraTrid051		3.306
Yaginumena sp.01	AraTrid012		3.307
Yaginumena sp.02	AraTrid028a		3.308
Yaginumena sp.03	AraTrid028b		3.309
Theridiidae sp.01	AraTrid005		3.310
Theridiidae sp.02	AraTrid015		3.311
Theridiidae sp.03	AraTrid034		3.312
Theridiidae sp.04	AraTrid044		3.313
Theridiidae sp.05	AraTrid049		3.314
Theridiidae sp.06	AraTrid056		3.315
Theridiidae sp.07	AraTrid064		3.316
Theridiidae sp.08	AraTrid065		3.317
Theridiidae sp.09	AraTrid067		3.318
Theridiidae sp.10	AraTrid074		3.319
Theridiidae sp.11	AraTrid077		3.320
Theridiidae sp.12	AraTrid078		3.321

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Theridiidae sp.13	AraTrid079		3.322
Theridiidae sp.14	AraTrid090		3.323
Theridiidae sp.15	AraCori027		3.324
Family Theridiosomatidae			
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Theridiosomatidae sp.01	AraTsom001		3.325
Family Thomisidae			
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Amyciaea forticeps	AraThom009		3.326
Angaeus sp.01	AraThom038		3.327
Boliscus sp.01	AraThom046		3.328
Cebrenninus sp.01	AraThom007		3.329
Cebrenninus sp.02	AraThom033		3.330
Indosmodicinus benghalensis	AraThom029		3.331
Lycopus sp.01	AraThom019		3.332
Lycopus sp.02	AraThom026a		3.333
Mastira sp.01	AraThom034		3.334
Mastira sp.02	AraThom041		3.335
Oxytate sp.01	AraThom015		3.336
Oxytate sp.02	AraThom030		3.337
Pharta sp.01	AraThom025		3.338
Phrynarachne sp.01	AraThom032		3.339
Pistius sp.01	AraThom006		3.340
Platythomisus sp.01	AraThom016		3.341
Pycnaxis sp.01	AraThom018		3.342
Spilosynema sp.01	AraThom021		3.343

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

Strigoplus sp.01	AraThom042		3.344
Talaus sp.01	AraThom028		3.345
Talaus sp.02	AraThom036		3.346
Talaus sp.03	AraThom037		3.347
Tarrocanus sp.01	AraThom008a		3.348
Thomisus sp.01	AraThom027		3.349
Tmarus sp.01	AraThom002		3.350
Zametopina sp.01	AraThom010		3.351
Thomisidae sp.01	AraThom004		3.352
Thomisidae sp.02	AraThom005a		3.353
Thomisidae sp.03	AraThom005b		3.354
Thomisidae sp.04	AraThom008b		3.355
Thomisidae sp.05	AraThom011		3.356
Thomisidae sp.06	AraThom006		3.357
Thomisidae sp.07	AraThom017		3.358
Thomisidae sp.08	AraThom026b		3.359
Thomisidae sp.09	AraThom031		3.360
Thomisidae sp.10	AraThom035		3.361
Thomisidae sp.11	AraThom043		3.362
Thomisidae sp.12	AraThom044		3.363
Thomisidae sp.13	AraThom045		3.364
Thomisidae sp.14	AraThom001		3.365
		Family Trachelidae	
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Orthobula sp.01	AraCori024		3.366

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

Utivarachna sp.01	AraTrac001		3.367
Utivarachna sp.02	AraTrac002		3.368
Utivarachna sp.03	AraTrac003		3.369
	Family Uloboridae		
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Hyptiotes sp.01	AraUlob001		3.370
Miagrammopes sp.01	AraUlob002		3.371
Miagrammopes sp.02	AraUlob009		3.372
Uloboridae sp.01	AraUlob003		3.373
Uloboridae sp.02	AraUlob007		3.374
Uloboridae sp.03	AraUlob008		3.375
Uloboridae sp.04	AraUlob010		3.376
Uloboridae sp.05	AraUlob013		3.377
	Family Zodariidae		
Genus + species	MSp ID	Land Use	Figure
Asceua sp.01	AraZoda001		3.378

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Phintella sp. ♂ (Araneae: Salticidae)

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

CHAPTER 3

IMAGES OF SPIDERS FROM JAMBI

The images below are of a subset of the species collected by EFForTS. Under each set of images, the species name is provided accompanied by the morphospecies code which we use in our database (MSp ID), written in the format "Species name - Msp ID". Each species is shown in ventral and dorsal view. Some species have clearly assigned females and males, usually distinguished by their genitalia. Further images are available in the Ecotaxonomy database (Potapov et al., 2019) at http://ecotaxonomy.org/taxa/424669. The collection is sorted by family alphabetically. Most of our systematic and taxonomic information stems from the World Spider Catalog.

1. ANAPIDAE (GROUND ORB-WEB WEAVERS)

The Anapidae are tiny spiders (usually below 2 mm long) often found with a small tent-like web in leaf litter, under loose bark, in caves, or under overhanging rock walls. More than 230 species from more than 58 genera are currently recognized (World Spider Catalog, 2023), but many more species await formal description, especially in the tropics. Virtually nothing is known about their biology, mostly due to their rather cryptic lifestyle.

The body shows strong sclerotization. The Abdomen is often covered with either large plate-like scutes or numerous small ones, each ending in a bristle. The head area of the carapace is higher than the thoracic area with a sharp demarcation between the two. The pedicel arises from the posterior slope of the carapace rather than ventrally. The fangs and associated structures may also be bizarre in shape.



Borneanapis sp. (Araneae: Anapidae)

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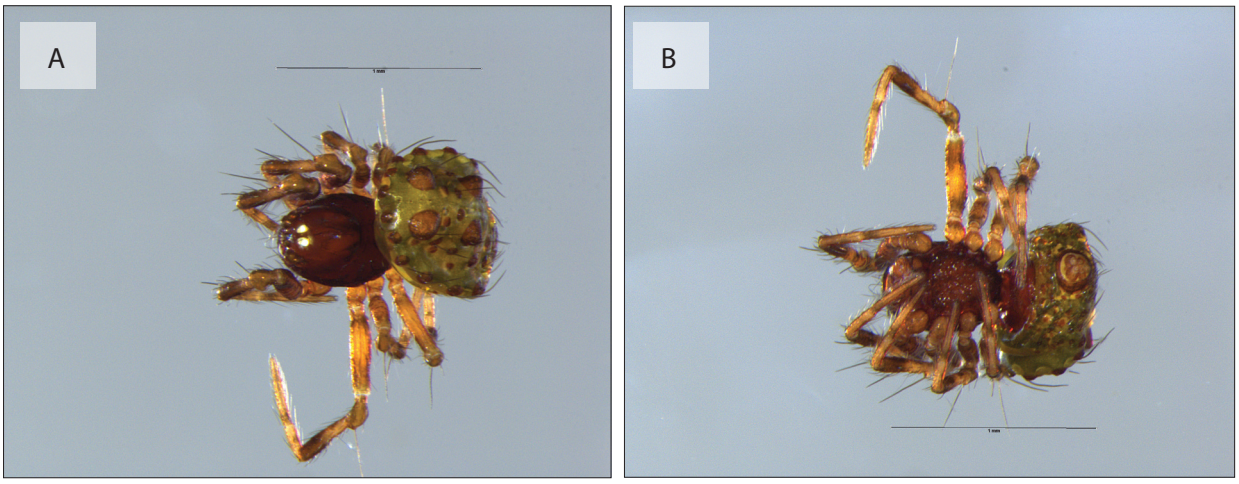
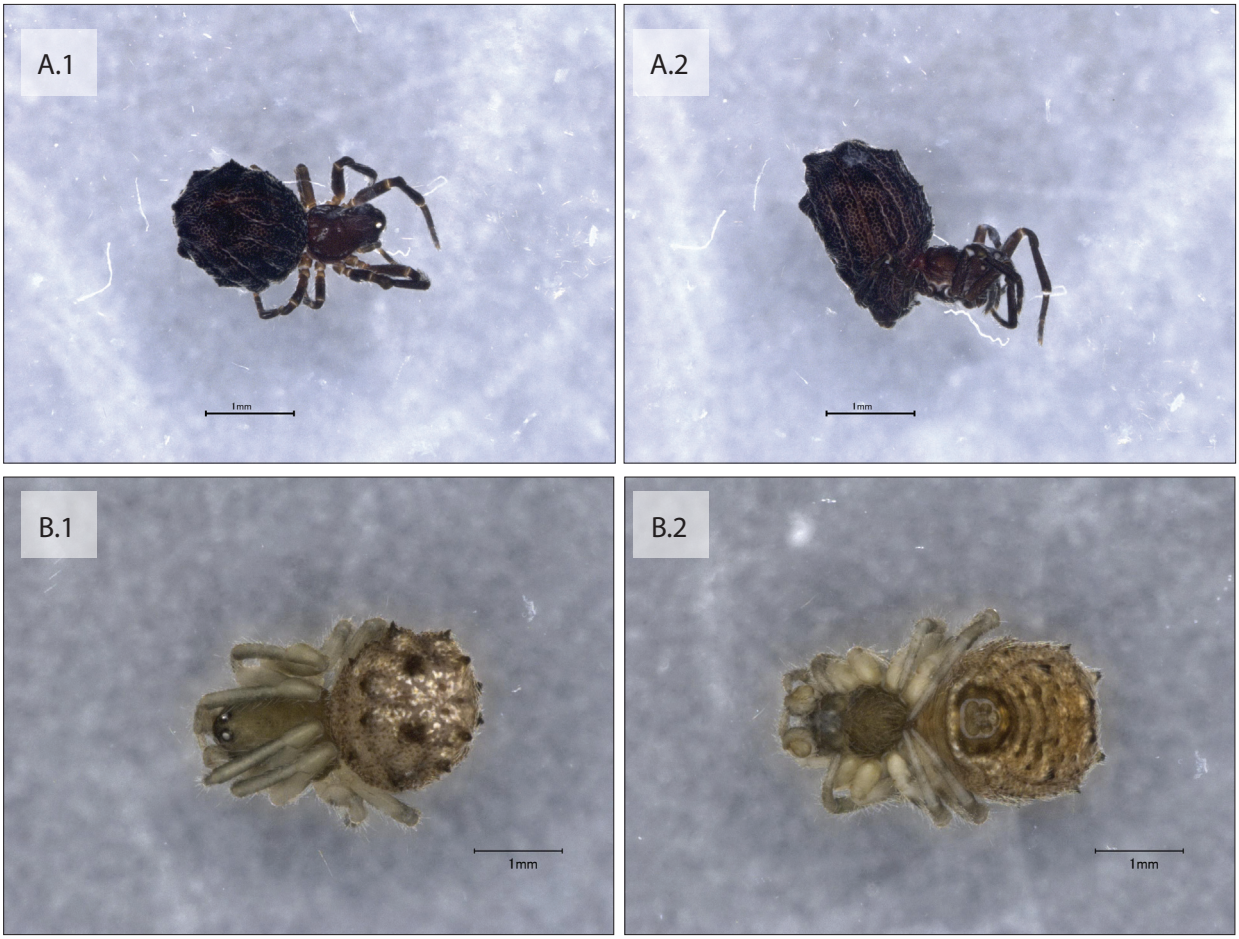


Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.1 *Borneanapis* sp.01 - AraAnap001



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.1) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.2 Anapidae sp.01 - AraAnap002

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2. ARANEIDAE (ORB-WEAVING SPIDERS)

The Araneidae is one of the most speciose spider family, with more than 3100 species from 188 genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023). They occur around the globe, except for Antarctica. Most, but not all, araneid spiders build intricate orb webs, which, in many cases, are rebuilt daily in a highly similar way. There might be a retreat attached to the corner of the web, under leaves or bark, where the spider rests if it is not on the web building, repairing, or handling prey. Araneidae can be pretty large, with females of the genus *Nephila* reaching up to 5 cm in length, leg span not included. Also, sexual dimorphism is very pronounced in many genera, with the males being much smaller than the females and with a very different appearance.

The araneid spider's abdomen is highly variable, with many genera showing bizarre shapes that often serve as a camouflage (e.g., tree-stump shaped in *Poltys* and bird-dropping shaped in *Cyrtarachne*). The lateral pairs of eyes tend to sit close together, away from the median eyes, sometimes on short stalks. When the spider rests, the legs are likely to be drawn up tightly against the carapace, which may be almost completely obscured.



Macracantha sp. (Araneae: Araneidae)

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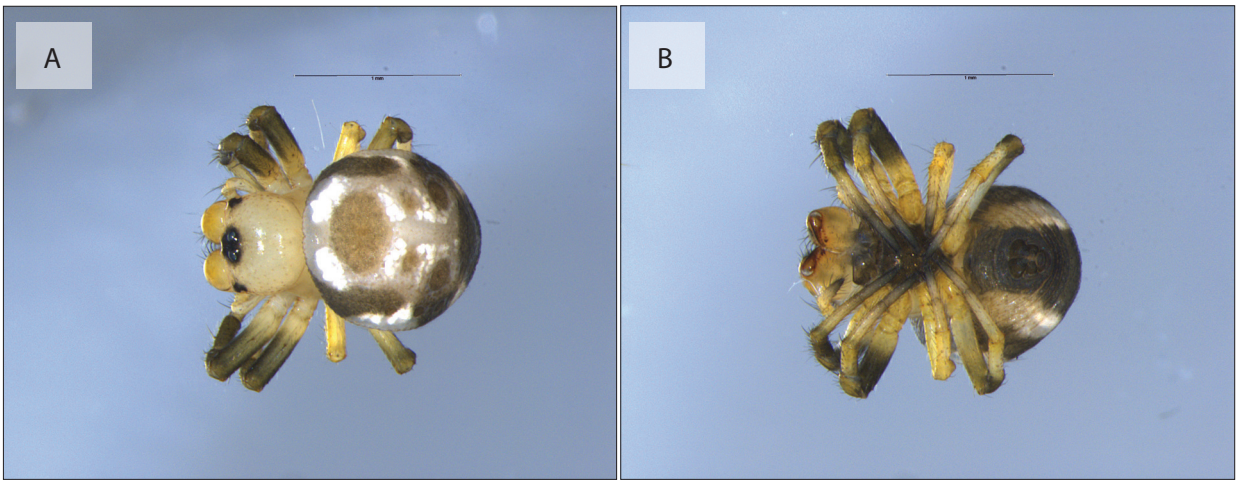

Note: Subadult Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.3 *Anepsion maritatum* - AraAran005a



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Subadult Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.4 *Anepsion* sp.01 - AraAran005b

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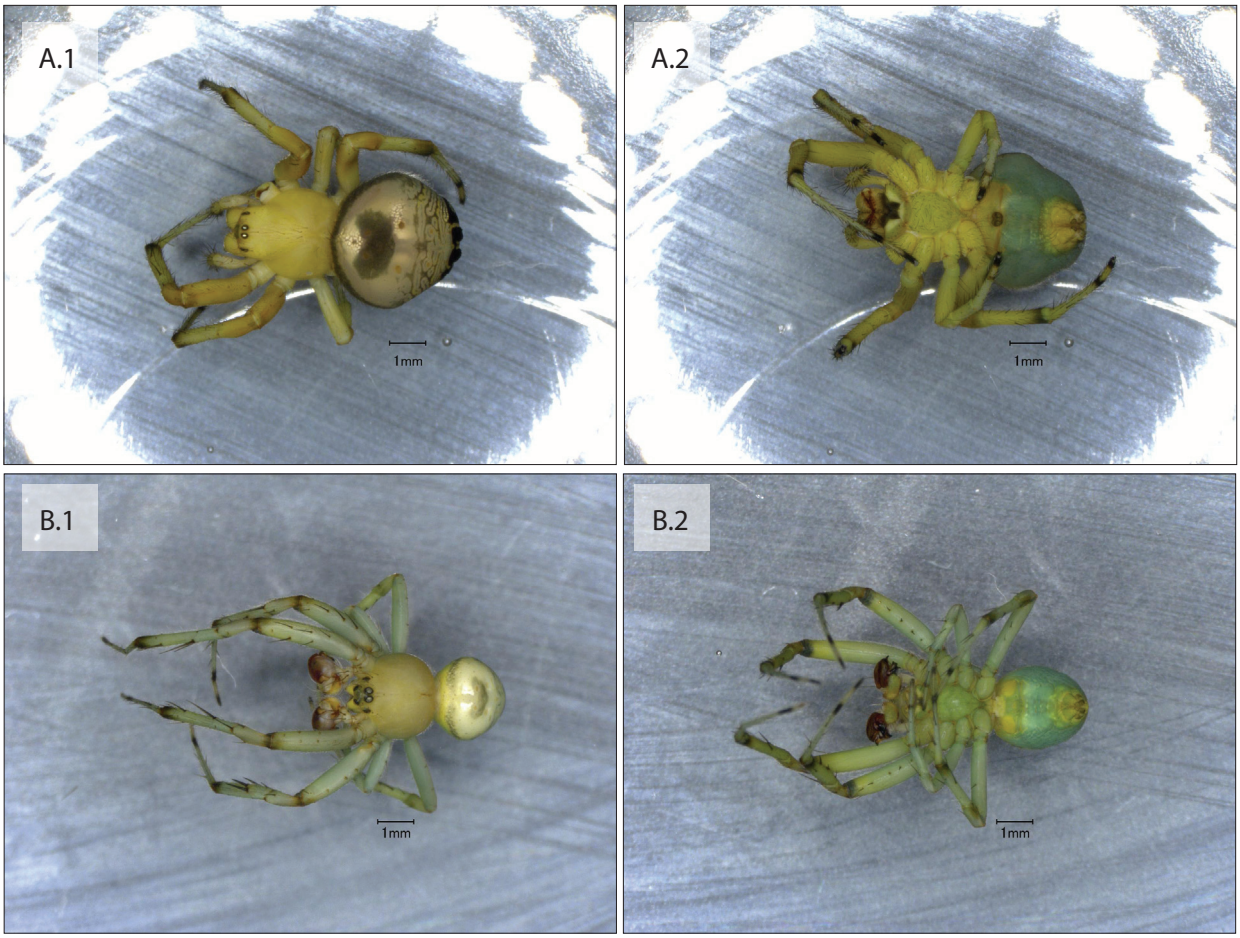
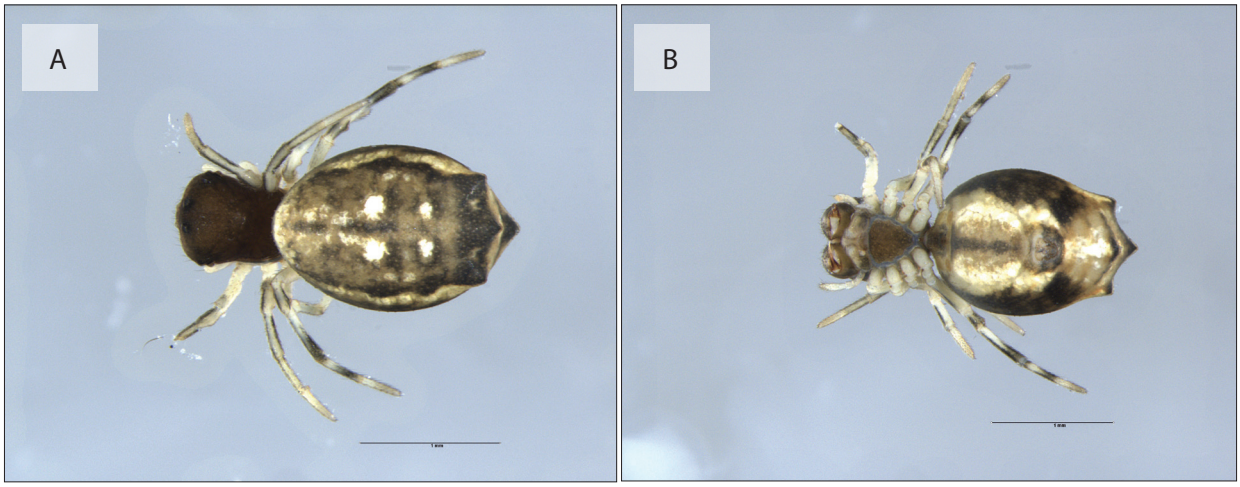


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

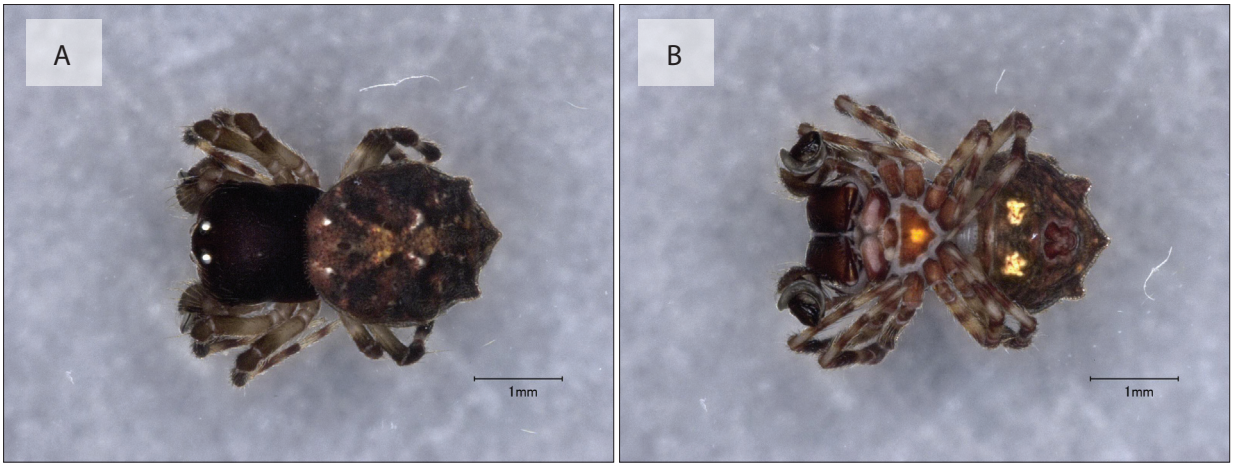
Figure 3.5 *Bijoaraneus mitificus* - AraAran035



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

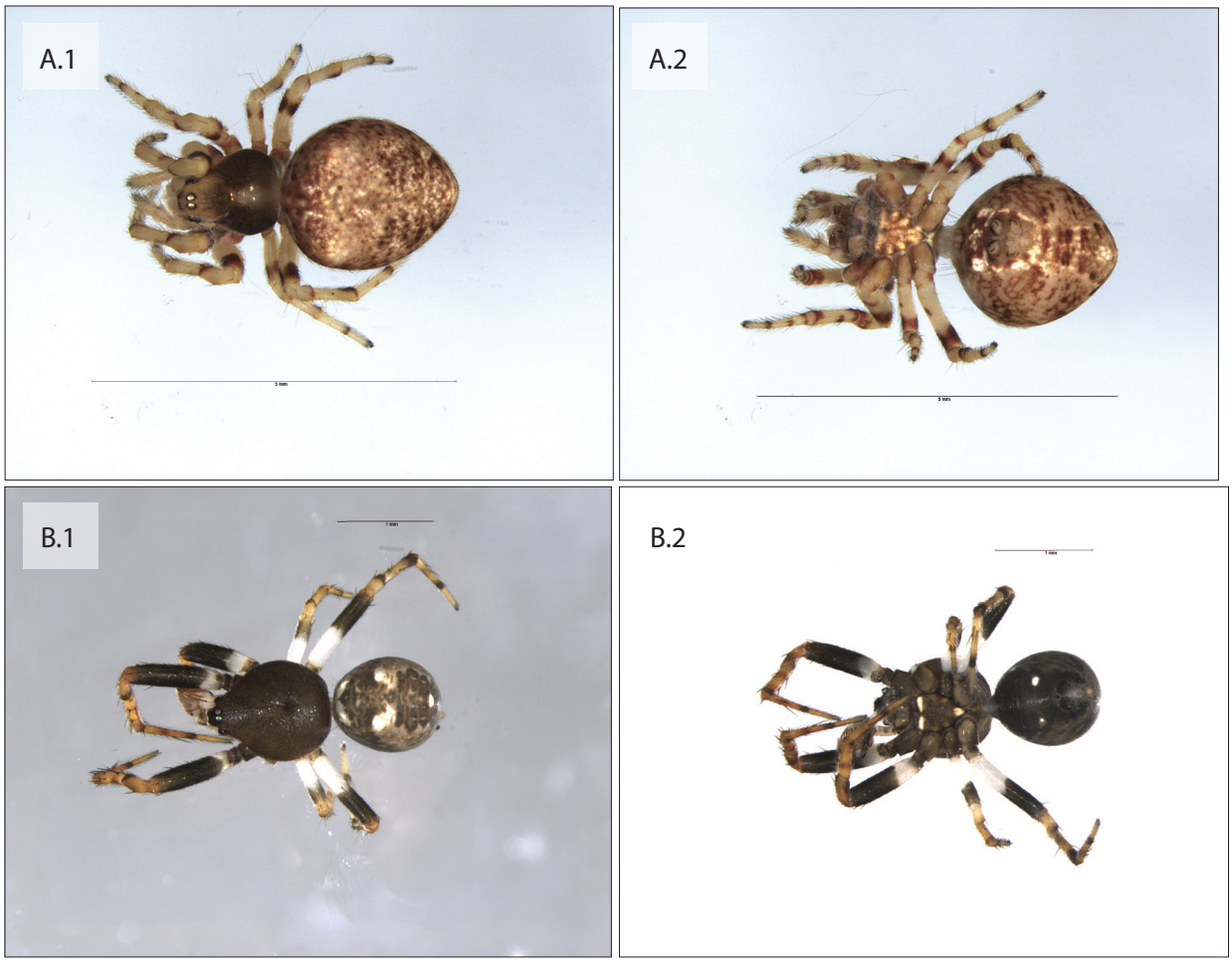
Figure 3.6 *Chorizopes* sp.01 - AraAran012a

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

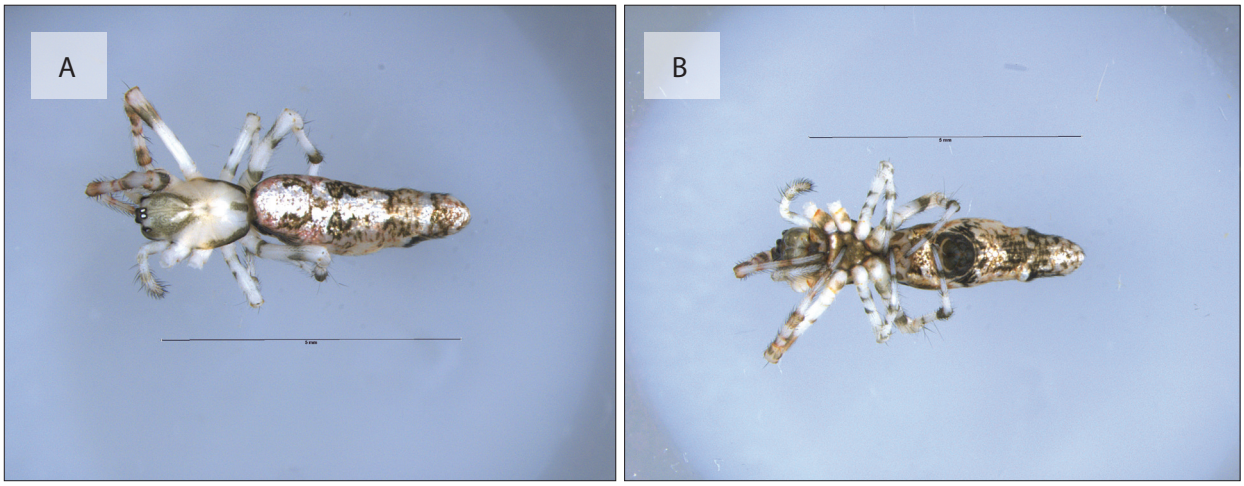
Figure 3.7 *Chorizopesoides* sp.01 - AraAran058



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

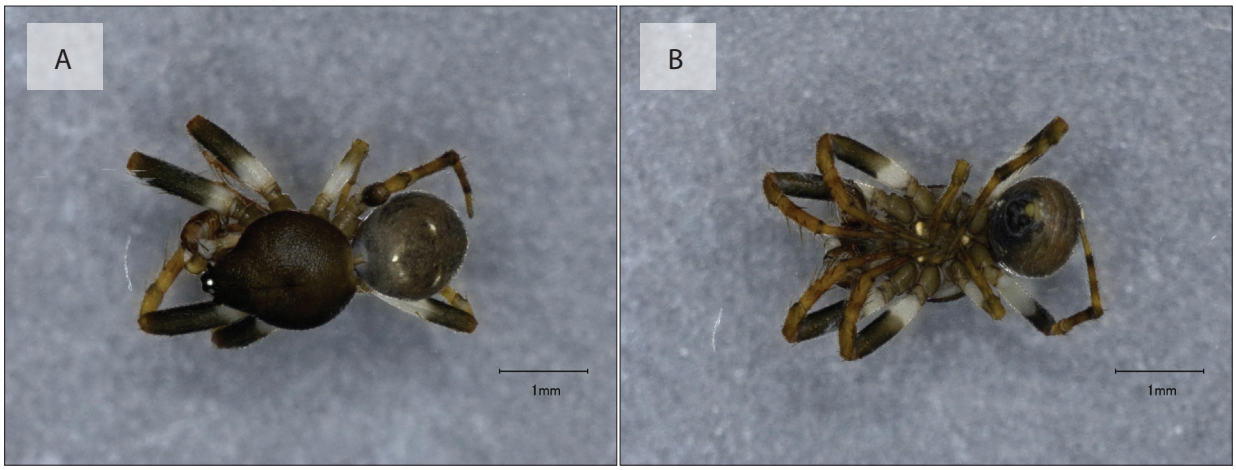
Figure 3.8 *Cyclosa* sp.01 - AraAran014

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.9 *Cyclosa* sp.02 - AraAran024



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.10 *Cyclosa* sp.03 - AraAran027

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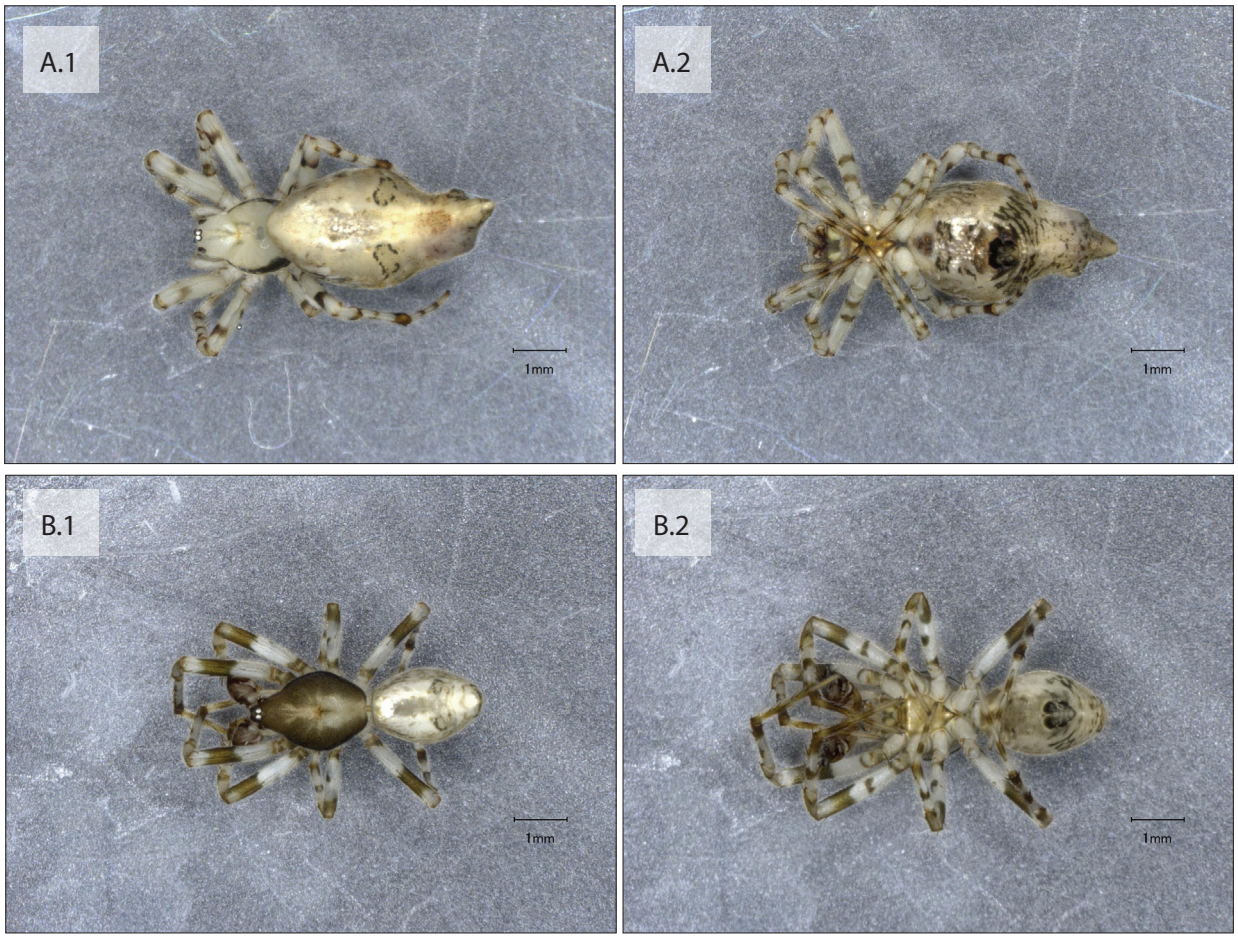

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.11 *Cyclosa* sp.04 - AraAran028



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.12 *Cyclosa* sp.05 - AraAran044a

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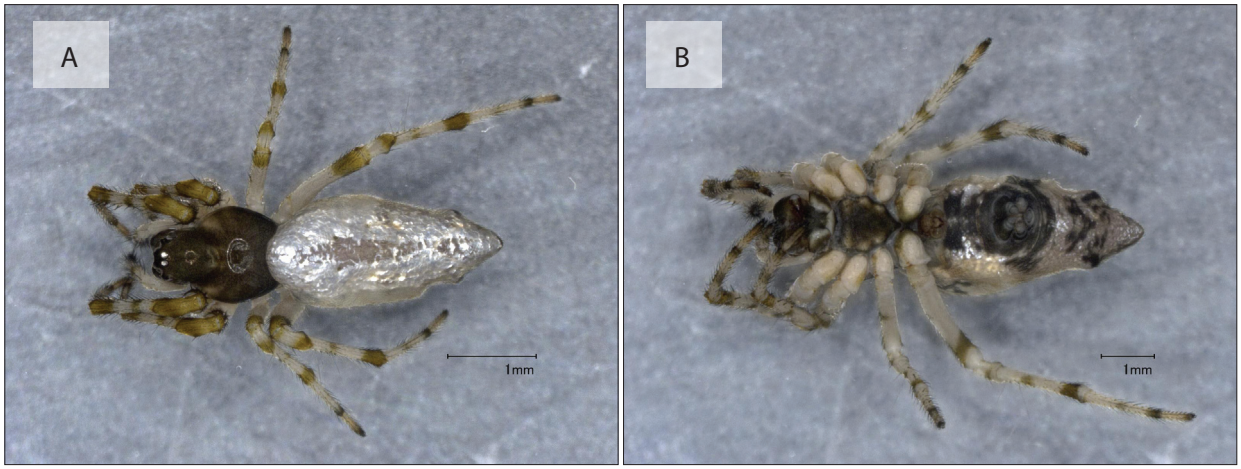
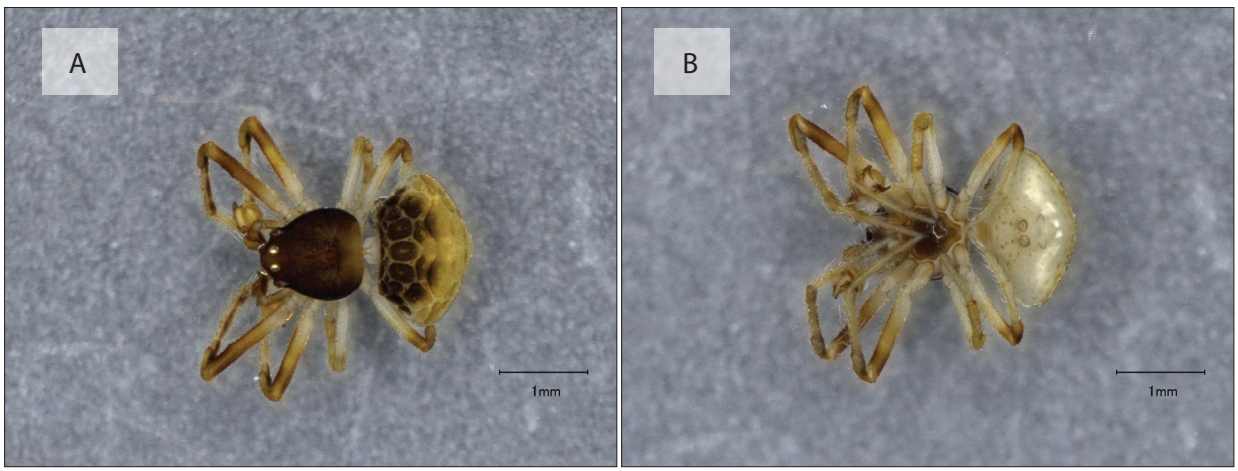
Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.13 *Cyclosa* sp.06 - AraAran044b



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.14 *Cyclosa* sp.07 - AraAran045



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.15 *Cyrtarachne* sp.01 - AraAran051

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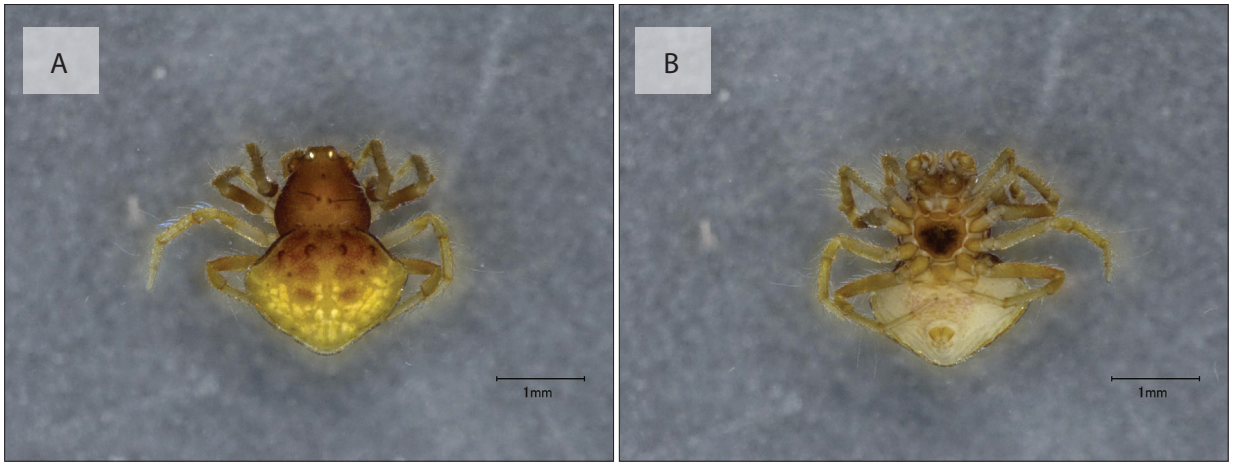
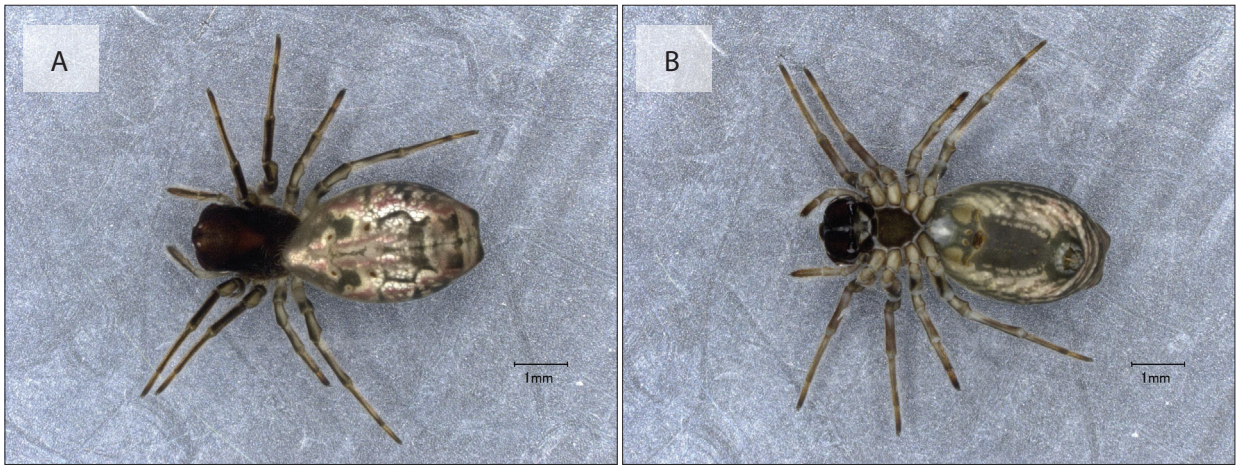


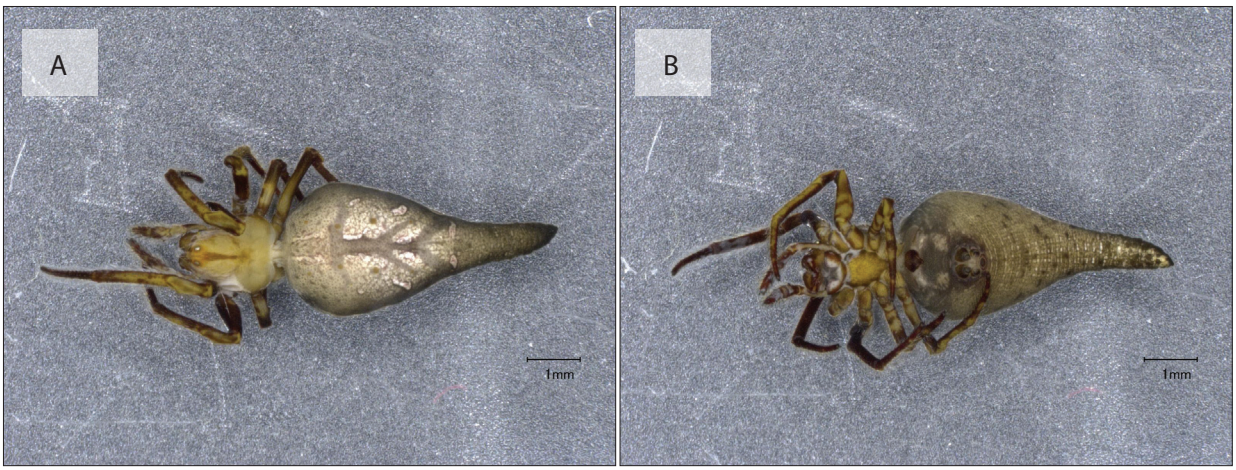
Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.16 *Cyrtarachne* sp.02 - AraAran060



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.17 *Deione* sp.01 - AraAran012b



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.18 *Eriovixia pseudocentrodes* - AraAran046

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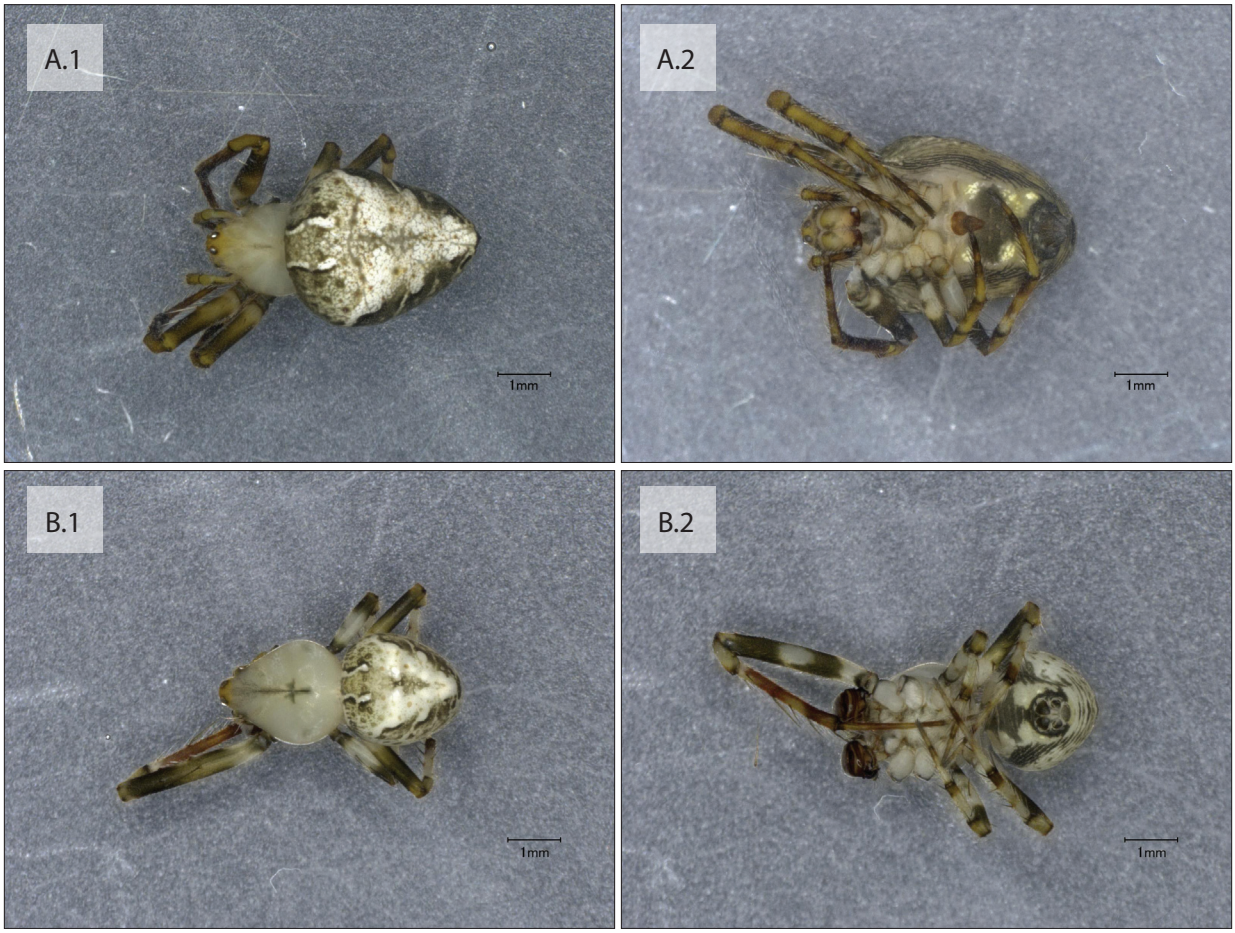

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.19 *Eriovixia* sp.01 - AraAran008

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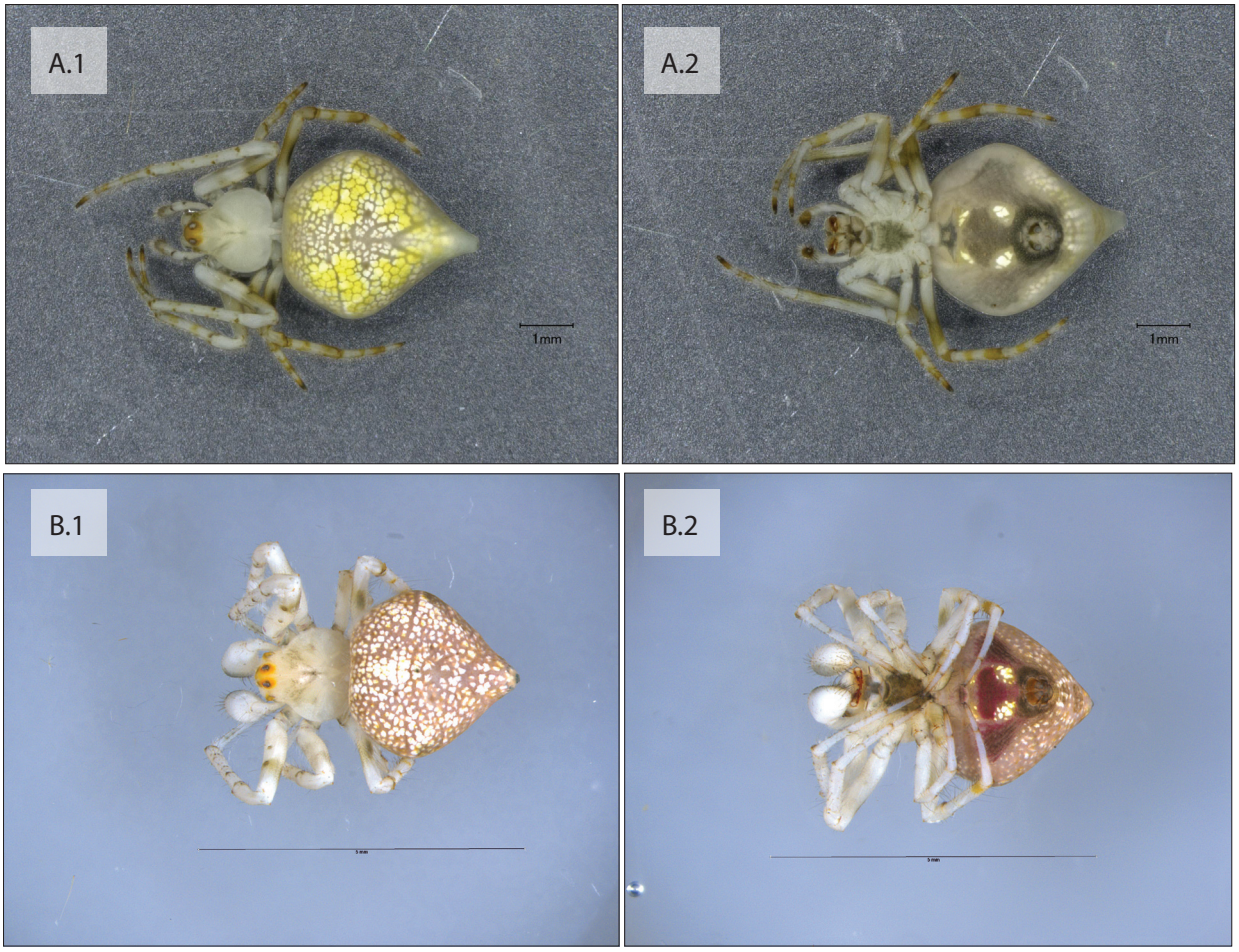
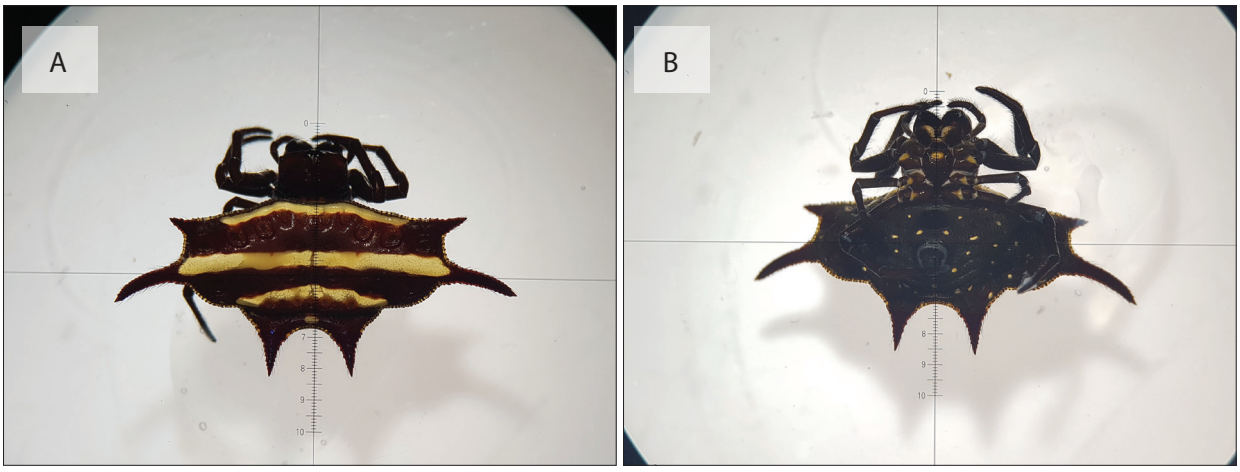


Note: Subadult Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Subadult Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.20 *Eriovixia* sp.02 - AraAran025



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.21 *Gasteracantha doriae* - AraAran041

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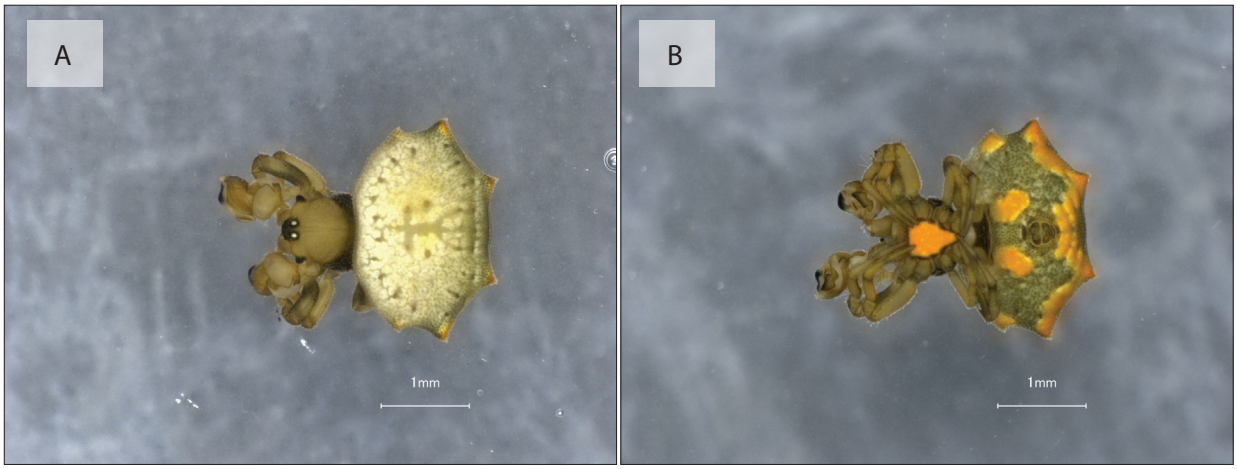
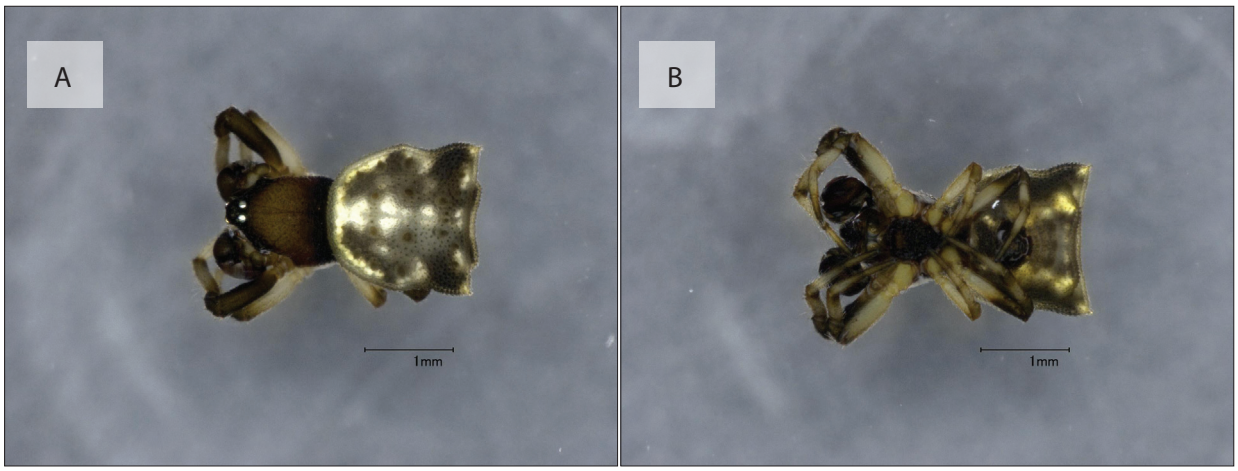
Note: Subadult Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.22 *Gasteracantha kuhli* - AraAran020



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.23 *Gasteracantha* sp.01 - AraAran038



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.24 *Gasteracantha* sp.02 - AraAran053

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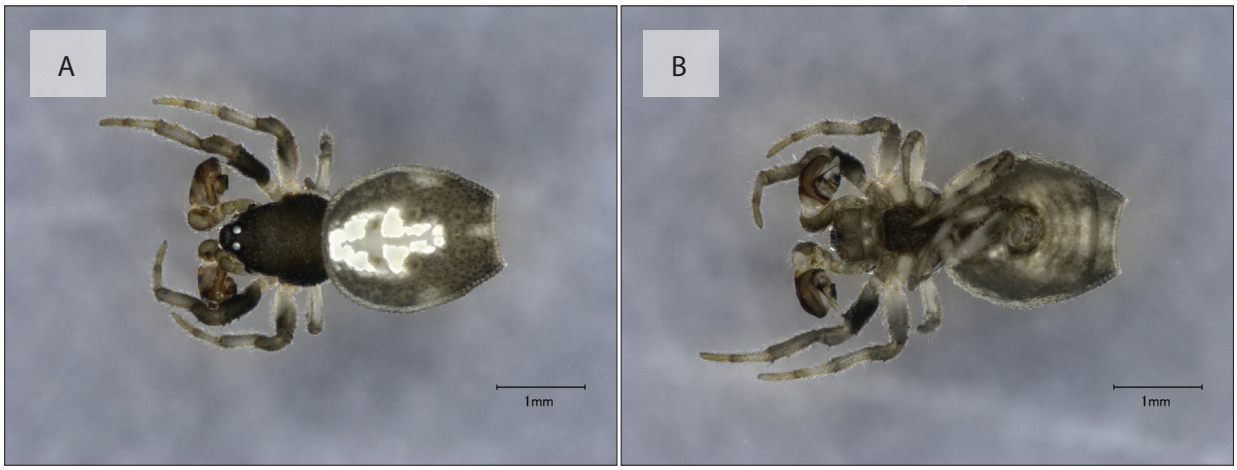
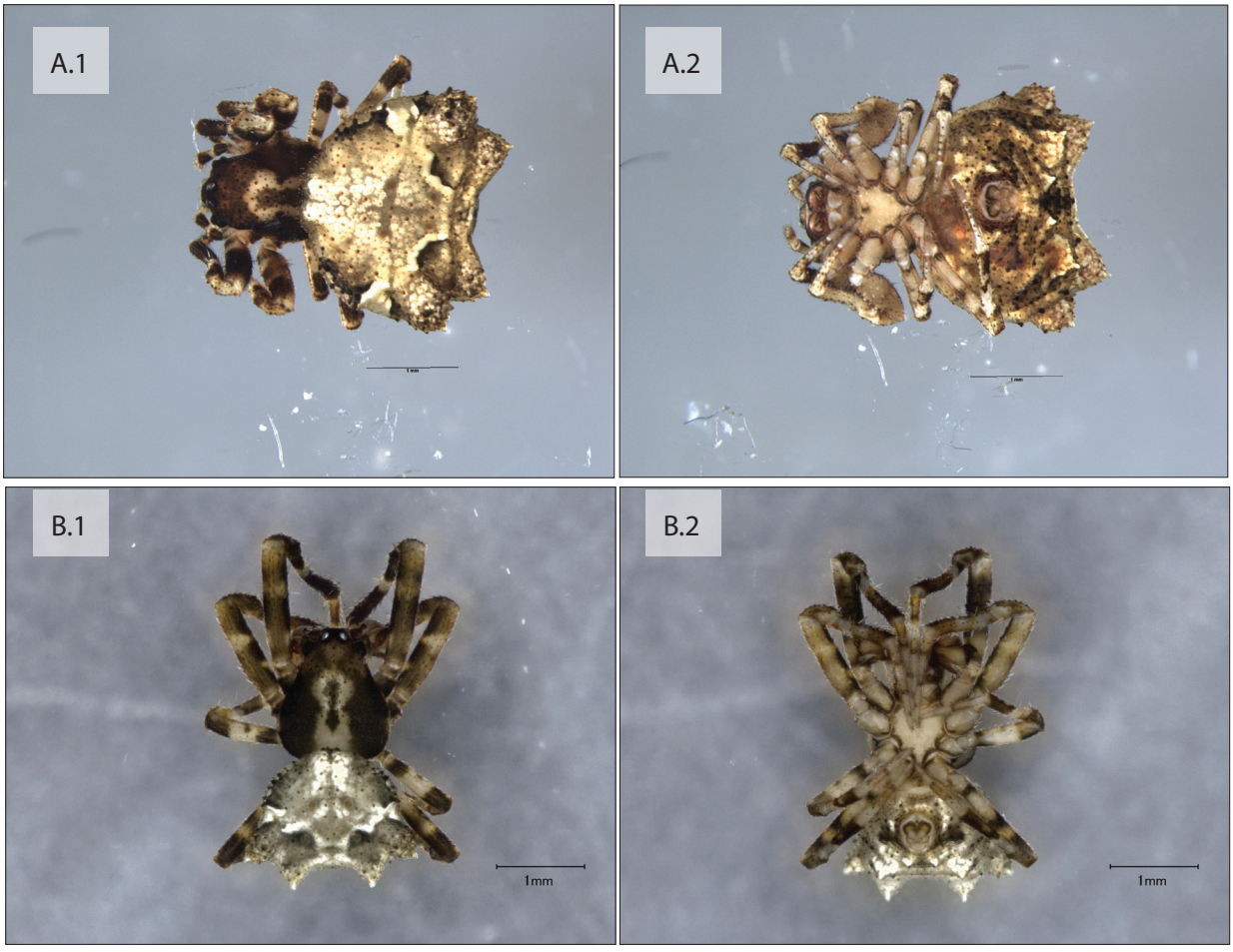


Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.25 *Gasteracantha* sp.03 - AraAran055



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.26 *Glyptogona* sp.01 - AraAran001

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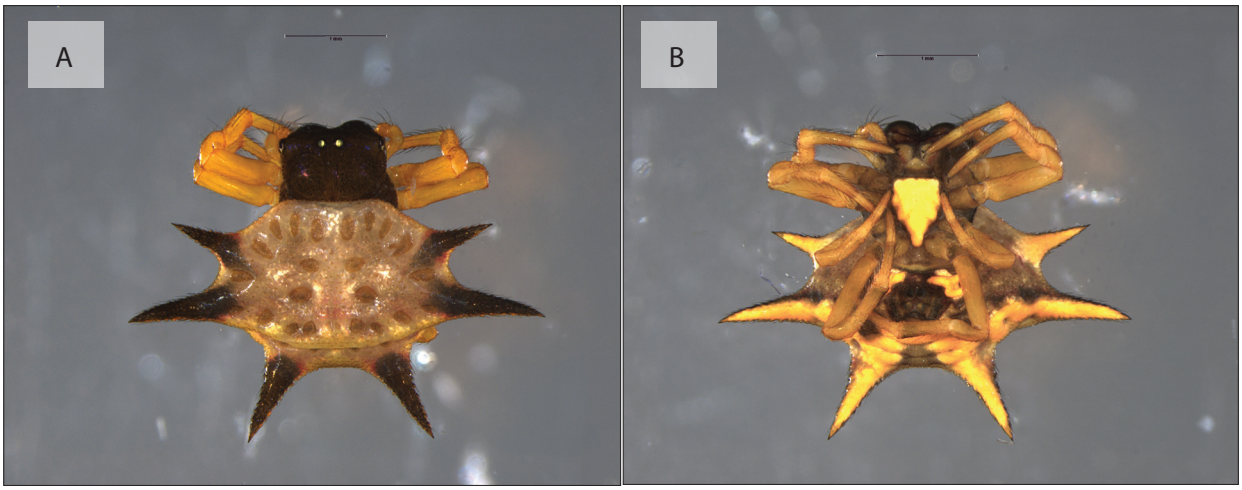
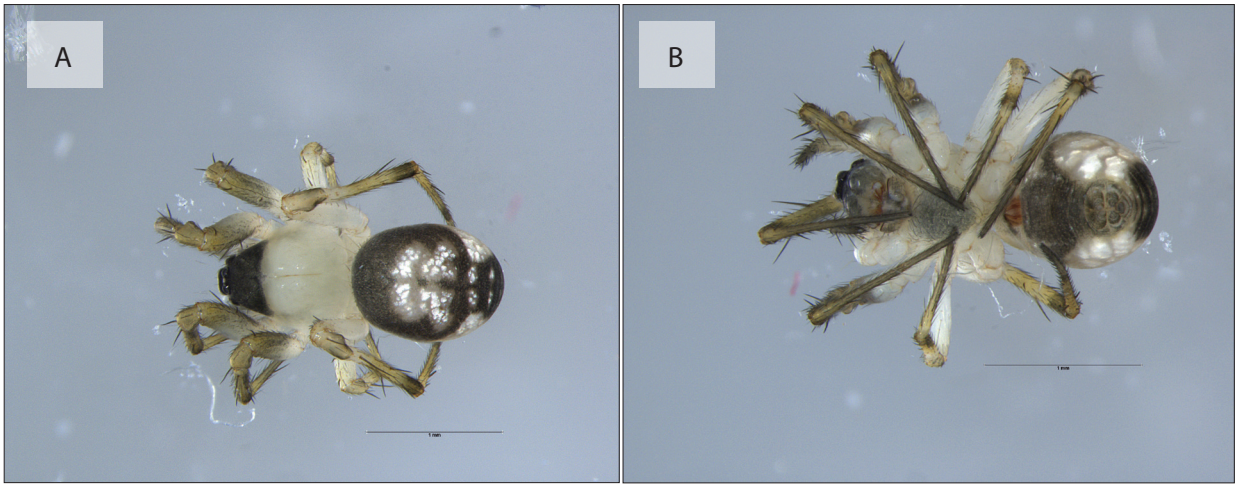


Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.27 *Macracantha* sp.01 - AraAran031



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.28 *Mangora* sp.01 - AraAran039a

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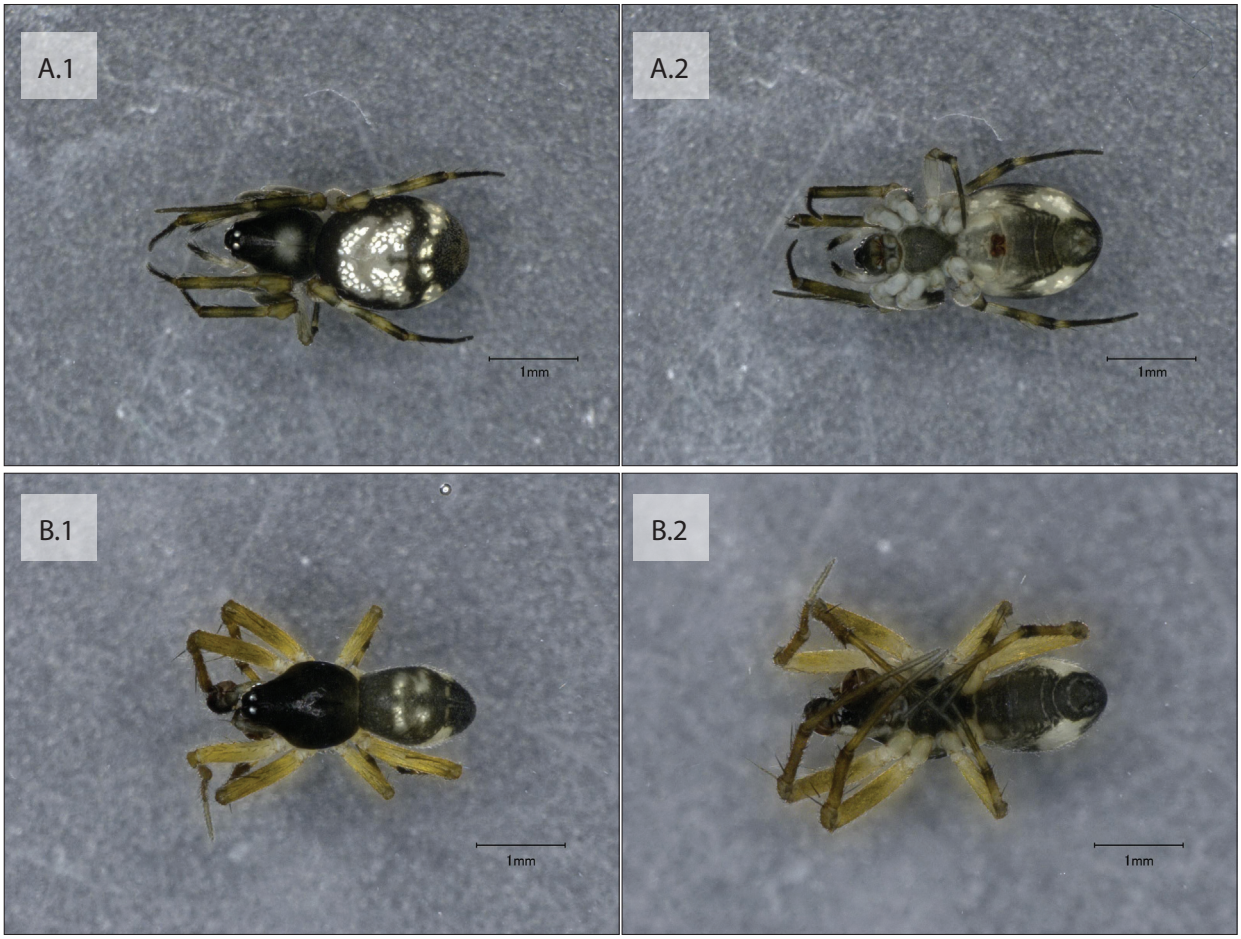
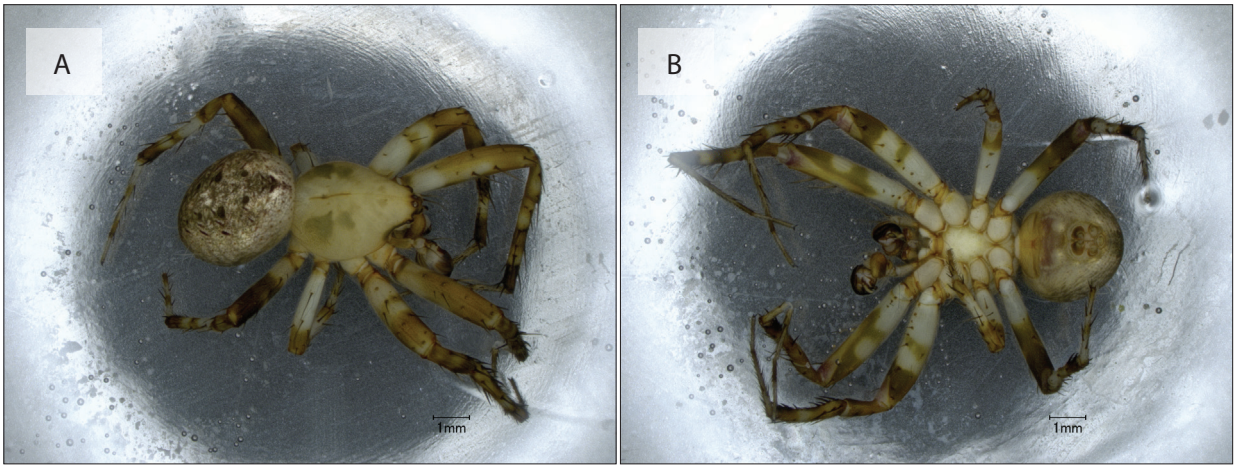


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.29 *Mangora* sp.02 - AraAran039b



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.30 *Neoscona* sp.01 - AraAran015

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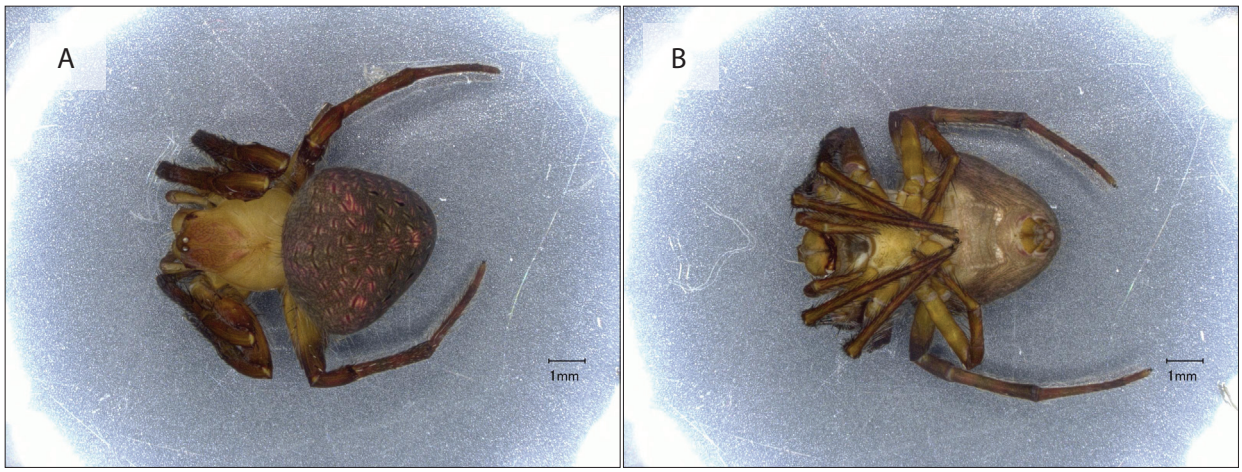
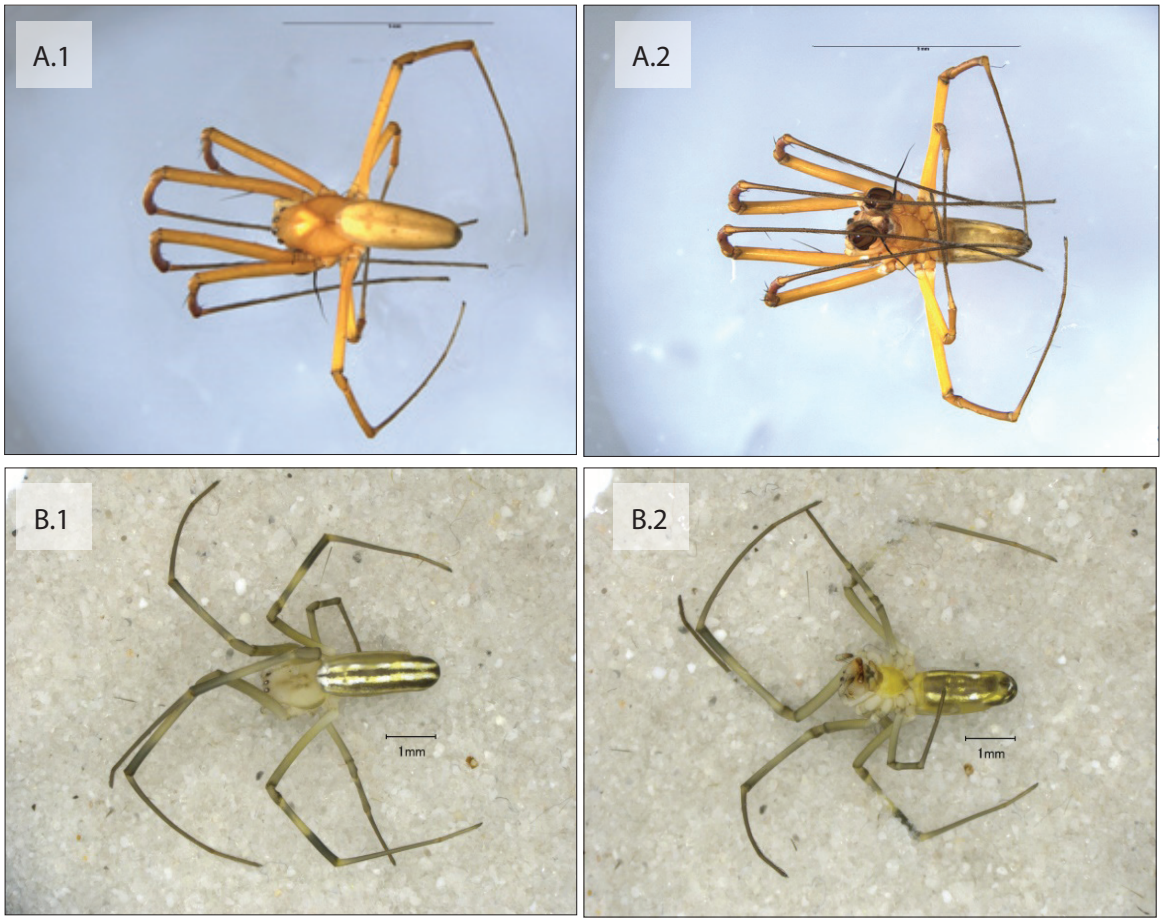


Note: Subadult Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.31 *Neoscona* sp.02 - AraAran056



Note: Male (A.1) Dorsal and (A.1) Ventral;
Juvenile (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

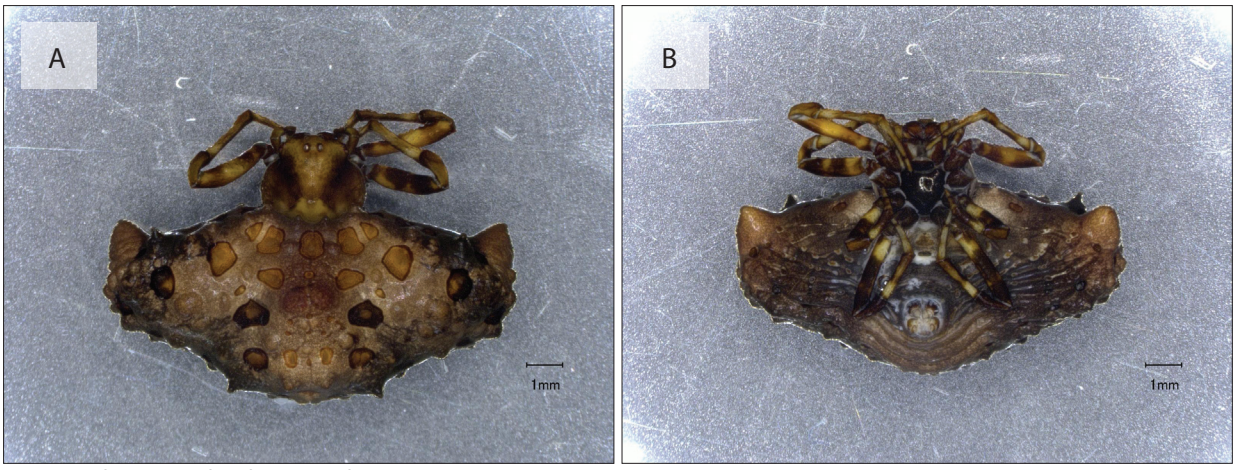
Figure 3.32 *Nephila pilipes* - AraNeph001

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.33 *Parawixia dehaani* - AraAran042



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.34 *Pasilobus* sp.01 - AraAran049

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Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.35 *Perilla teres* - AraAran030

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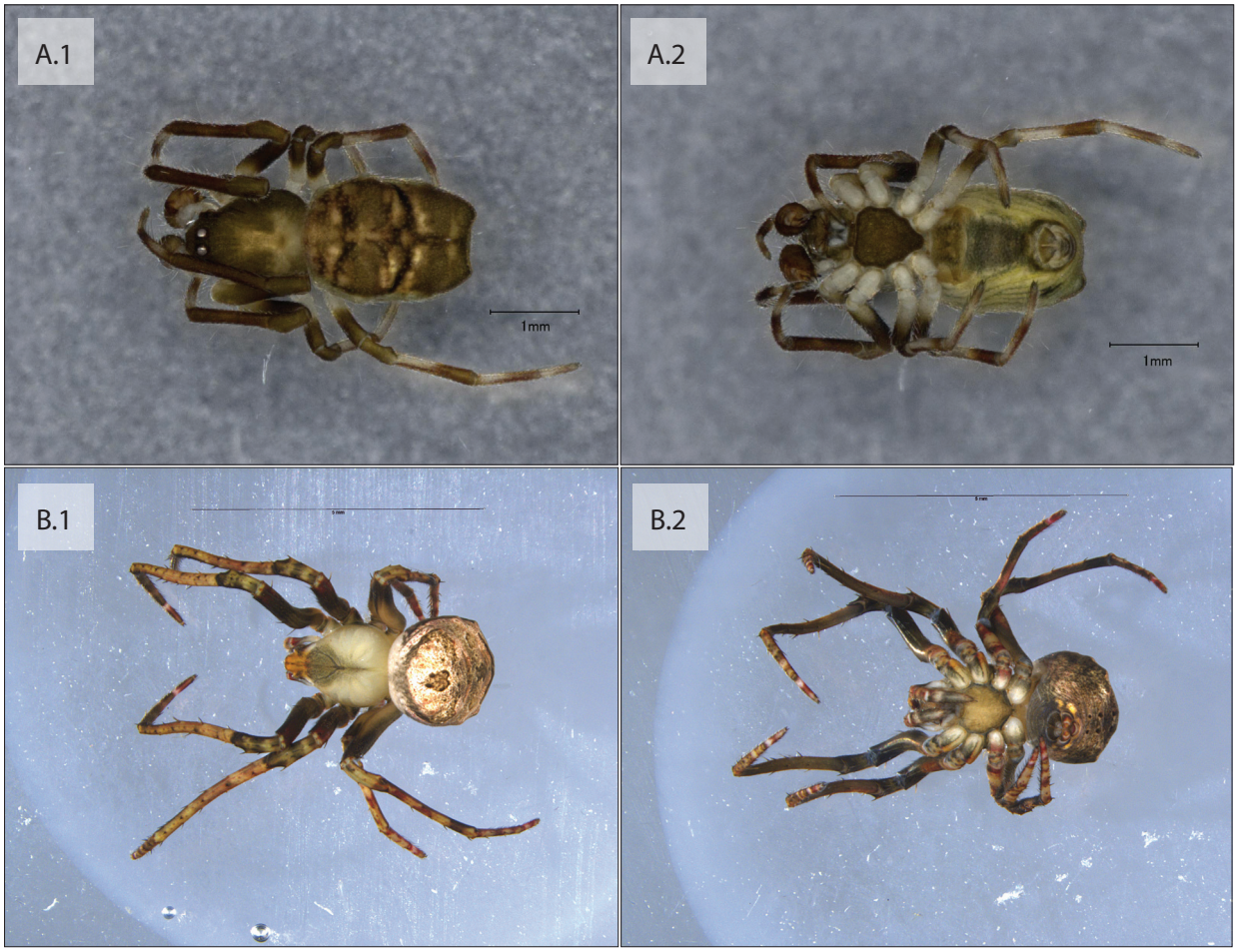

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (B.1) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.36 *Poltys* sp.01 - AraAran023

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.37 *Prasonica* sp.01 - AraAran003

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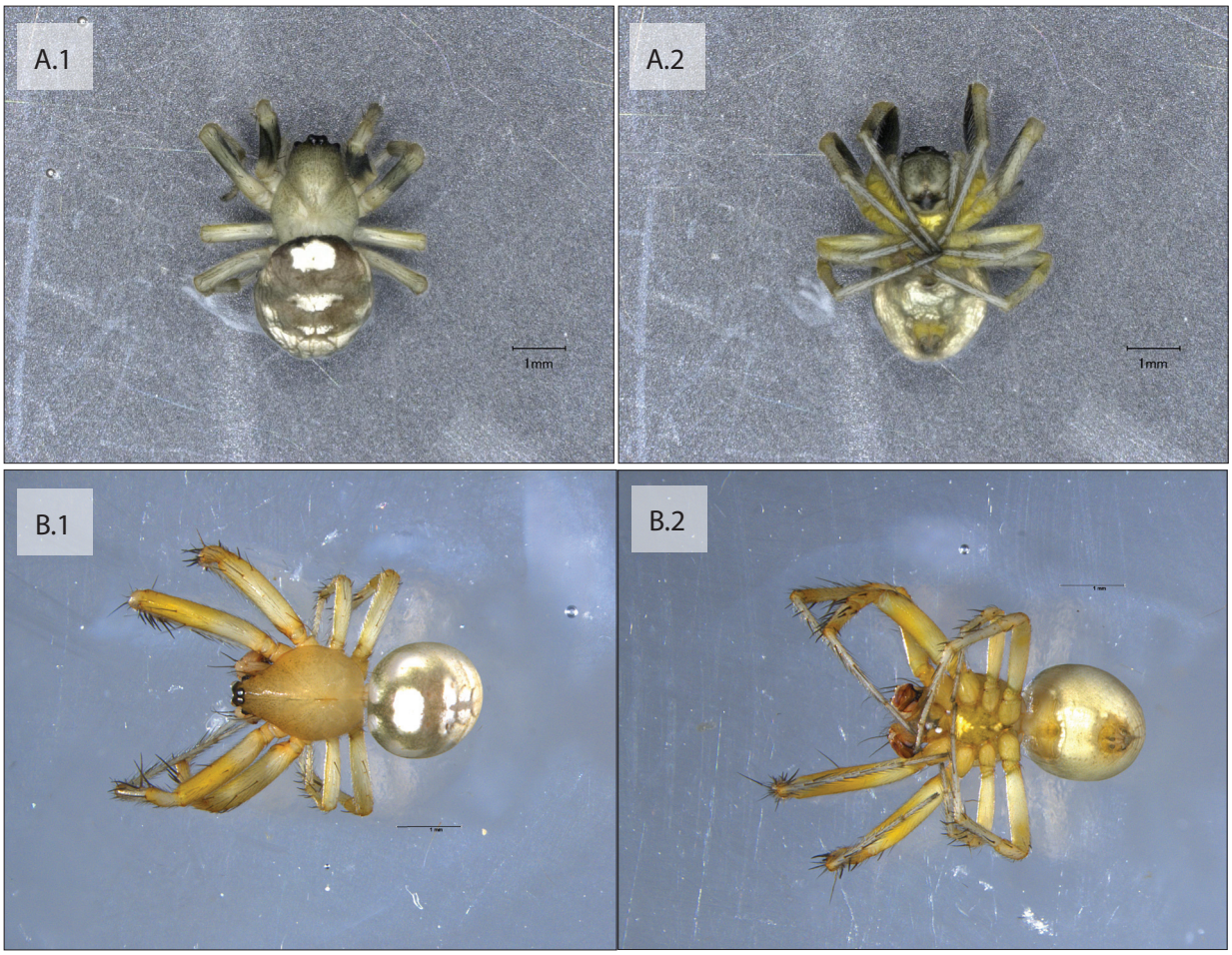


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.38 *Singa perpolita* - AraAran002



Note: Subadult Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

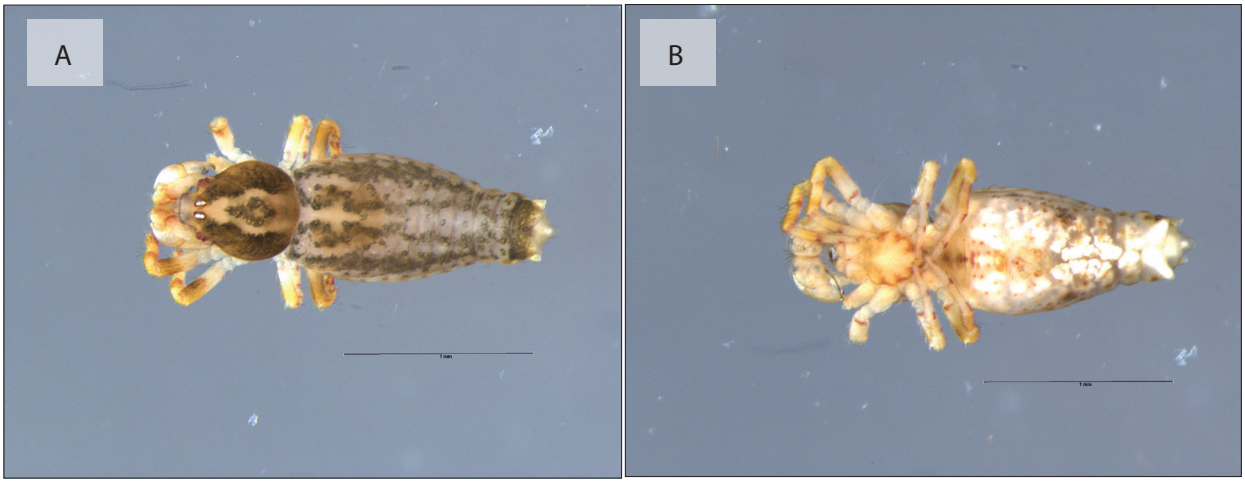
Figure 3.39 *Talthybia* sp.01 - AraAran040

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Subadult Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.40 Araneidae sp.01 - AraAran004



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.41 Araneidae sp.02 - AraAran006

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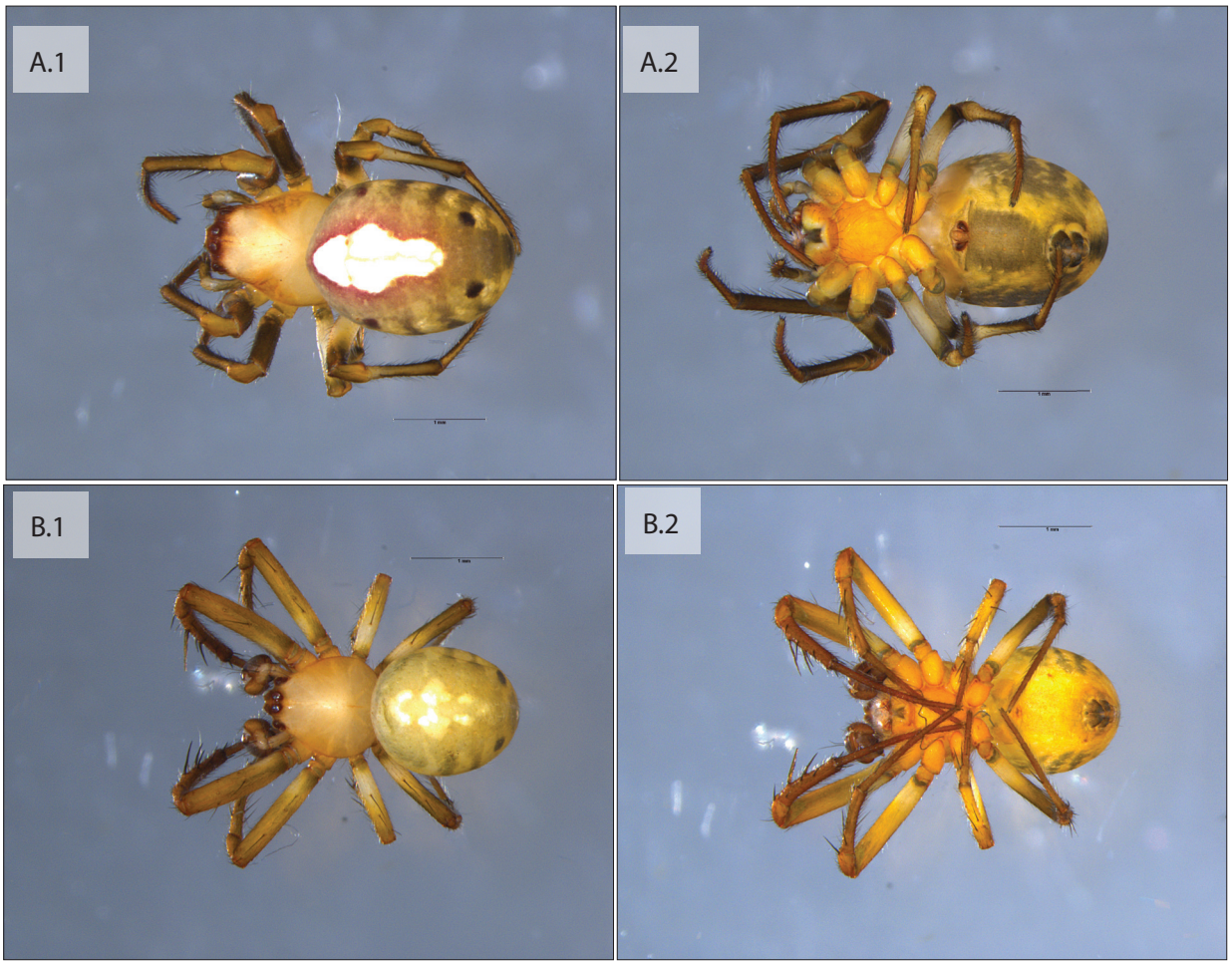
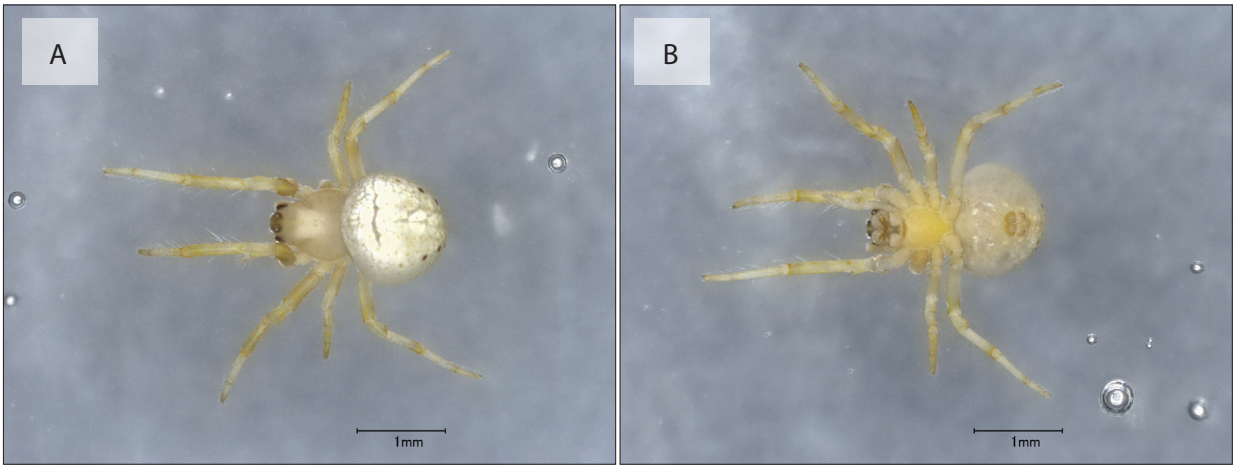


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.42 Araneidae sp.03 - AraAran021



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.43 Araneidae sp.04 - AraAran034

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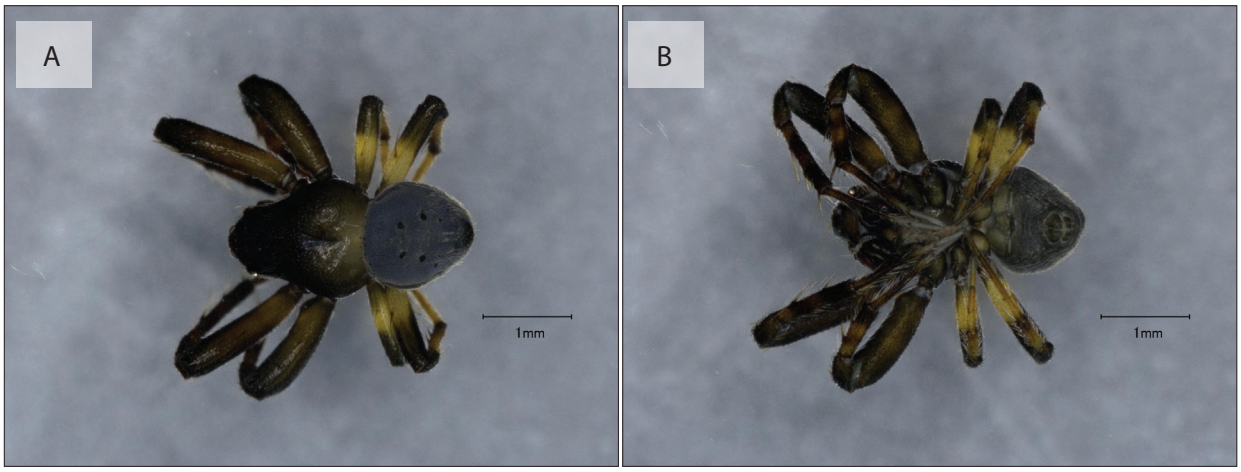
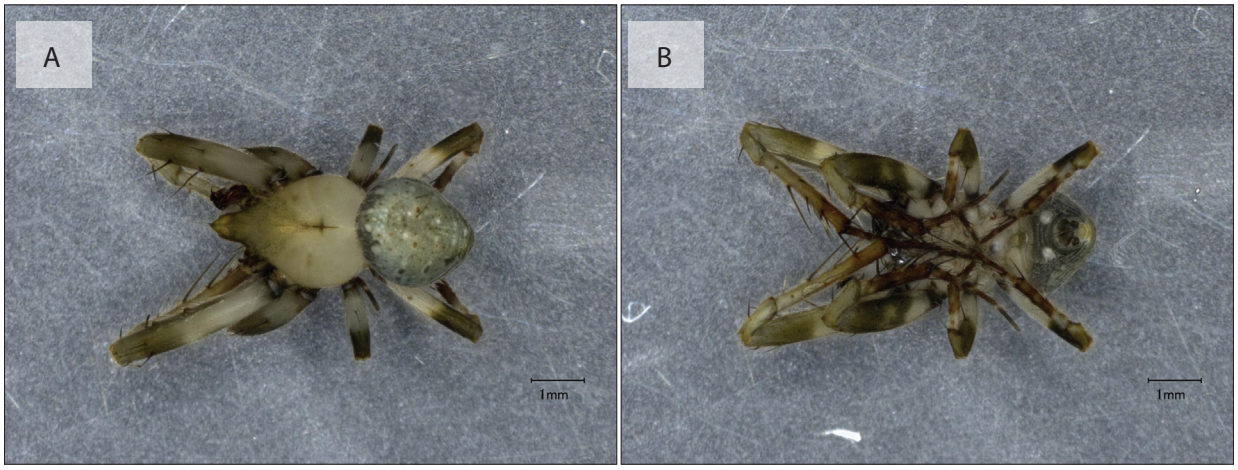


Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.44 Araneidae sp.05 - AraAran054



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.45 Araneidae sp.06 - AraAran061

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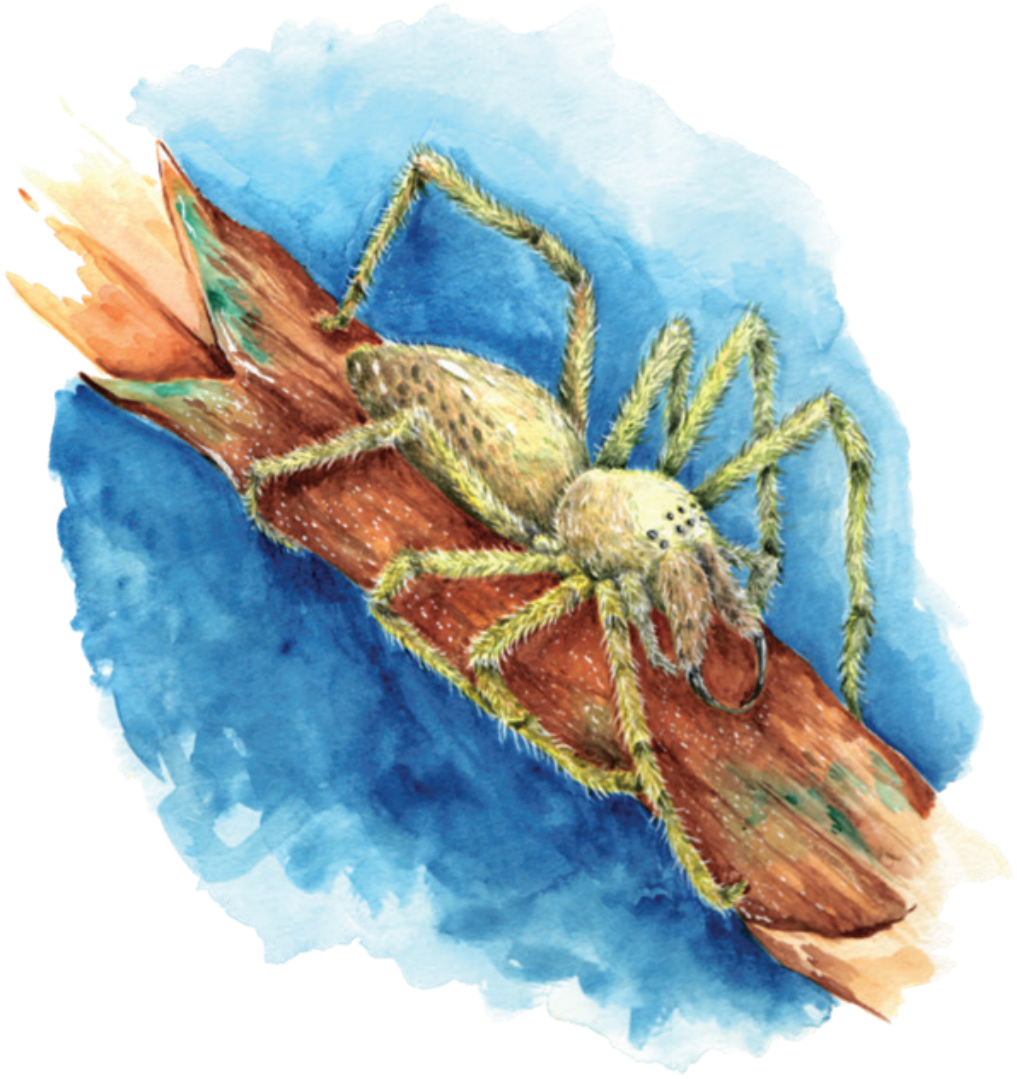
3. CHEIRACANTHIIDAE (LONG-LEGGED SAC SPIDERS)

The Cheiracanthiidae are spiders from the understorey with a global distribution, like their type genus *Cheiracanthium* (Yellow Sac Spiders) (Platnick, 2020). Cheiracanthiid spiders are often encountered in silken retreats in grass or leaves. Most of the 350-plus species diversity of the Cheiracanthiidae is found in their namesake genus, *Cheiracanthium*, which contains more than 200 described species (World Spider Catalog, 2023).

Cheiracanthiid spiders tend to have elongated bodies colored in various shades of yellow or orange, though some species might appear greenish or brownish. The legs are incredibly long and slender, sometimes reflecting a blueish color, especially when immature. The abdomen is cylindrical or oval-shaped, usually with a dagger-shaped mark present at the front. The posterior spinneret is 2-segmented, with the distal segment being cone-shaped and often elongated, which serves as a differentiating character from similar-looking species of the family Clubionidae.



Cheiracanthium sp. (Araneae: Cheiracanthiidae)

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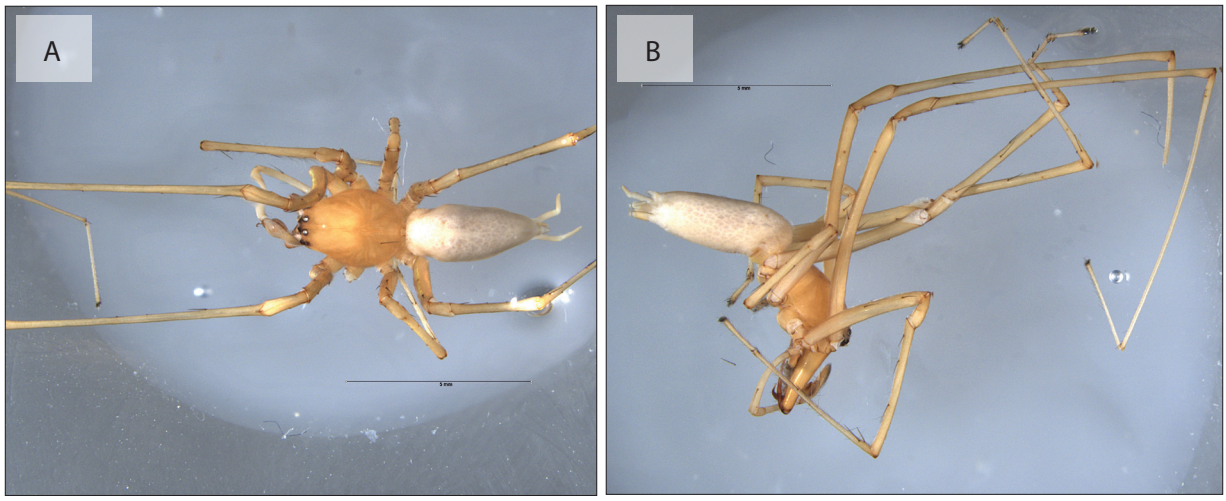

Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.46 Calamopus sp.01 - AraChei001



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.47 *Cheiracanthium* sp.01 - AraChei002

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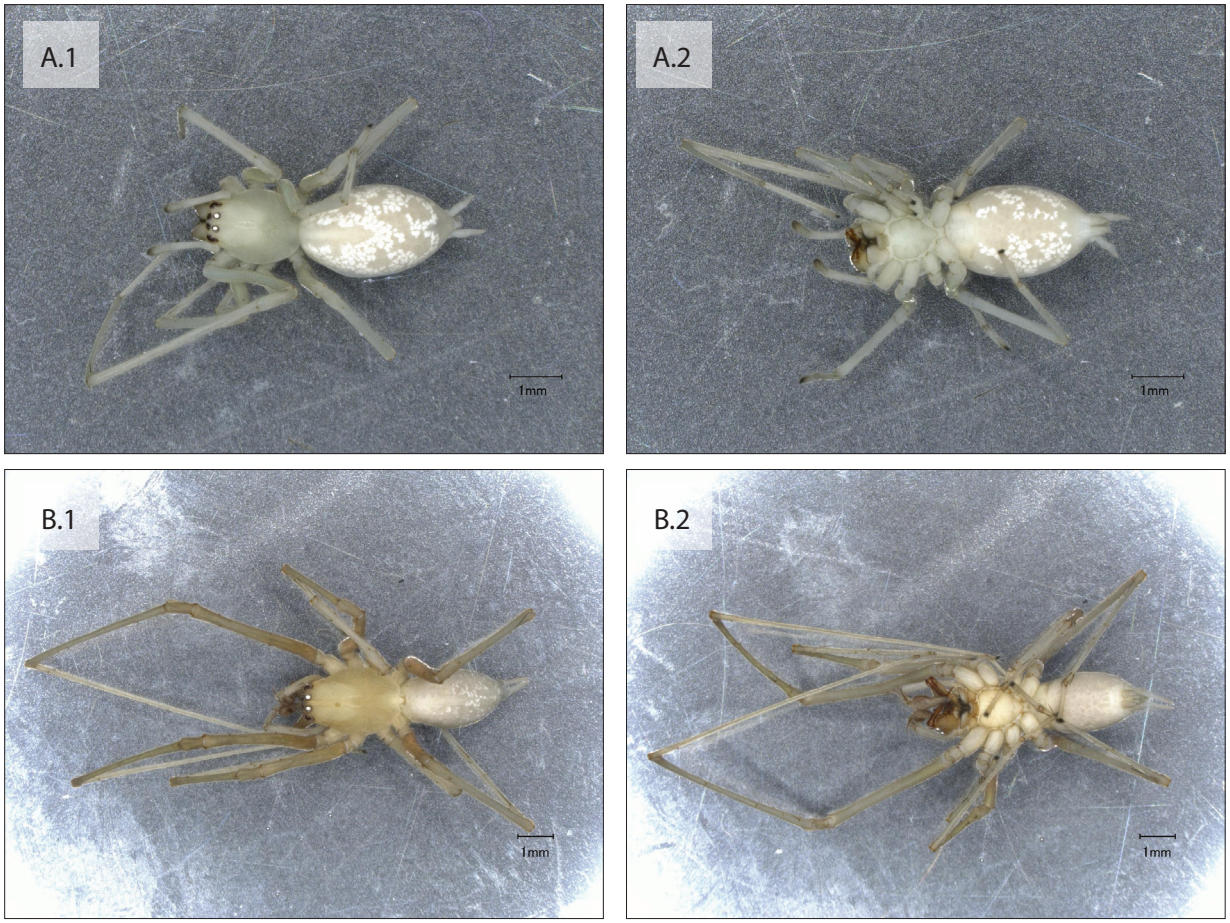
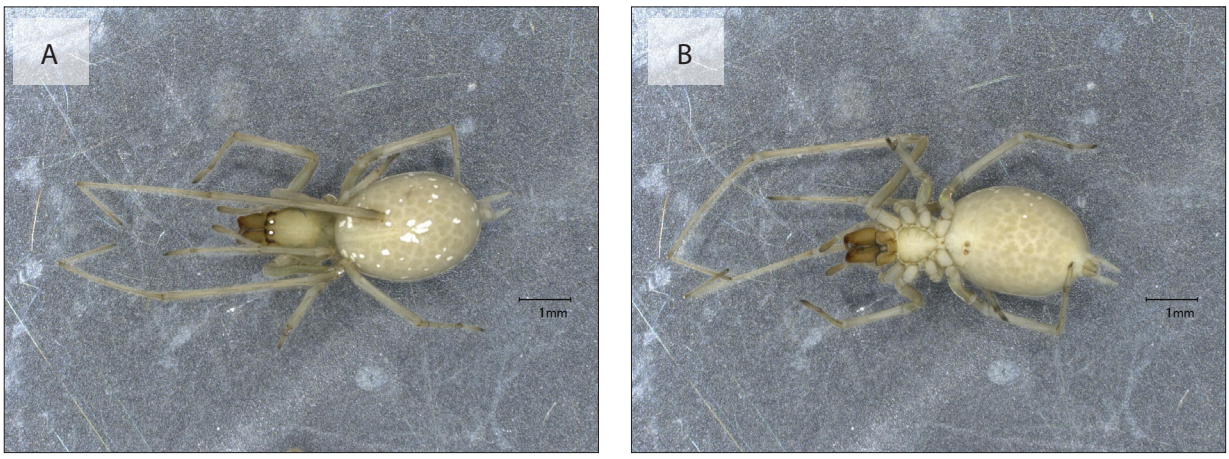


Note: Subadult Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.48 *Cheiracanthium* sp.02 - AraChei003



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.49 *Cheiracanthium* sp.03 - AraChei004a

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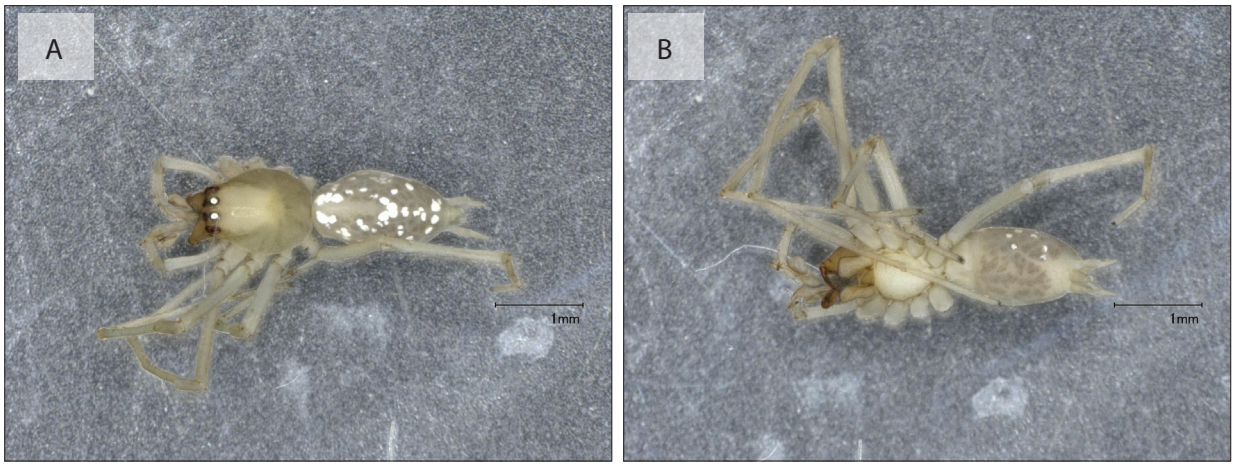
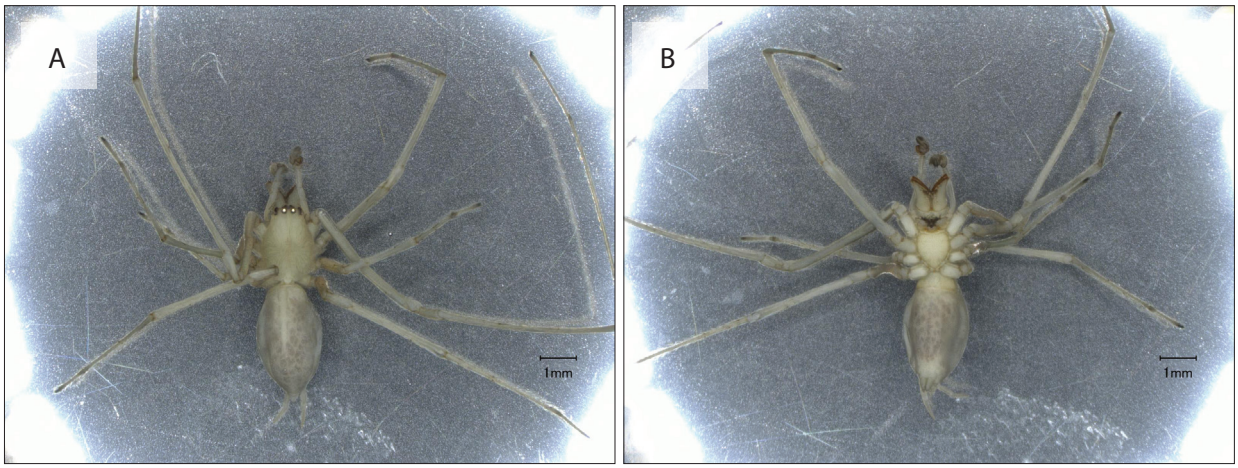


Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.50 *Cheiracanthium* sp.04 - AraChei004b



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.51 *Cheiracanthium* sp.05 - AraChei005

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4. CLUBIONIDAE (SAC SPIDERS)

The Clubionidae is a globally distributed spider family of almost 500 species (World Spider Catalog, 2023; Platnick, 2020). Their name stems from their habit to retreat into a tubular, silken shelter during the day, often under bark or rolled-up leaves. Living in the understorey and low trees, some clubionids have been observed to feed on lepidopteran caterpillars, making them potentially interesting for biological pest management.

The clubionids of Southeast Asia tend to be either colored brownish-yellow (e.g. *Clubiona*) or green (e.g., *Nusatidia*, *Pristidia*). The green-colored ones are more adapted to living on leaf surfaces and they tend to build their retreat webs over the leaf surface rather than rolling up the leaf. Some species of *Clubiona* might appear superficially similar to cheiracanthiids. However, they can be distinguished by the generally shorter legs as well as the short and rounded distal segment of a posterior spinneret.

Notes: In this guide, the genus *Xantharia* is included in Clubionidae following Deeleman-Reinhold (2001) as opposed to the Miturgidae placement of the World Spider Catalog.



Clubiona sp. (Araneae: Clubionidae)

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Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Subadult Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.52 *Clubiona* sp.01 - AraClub003

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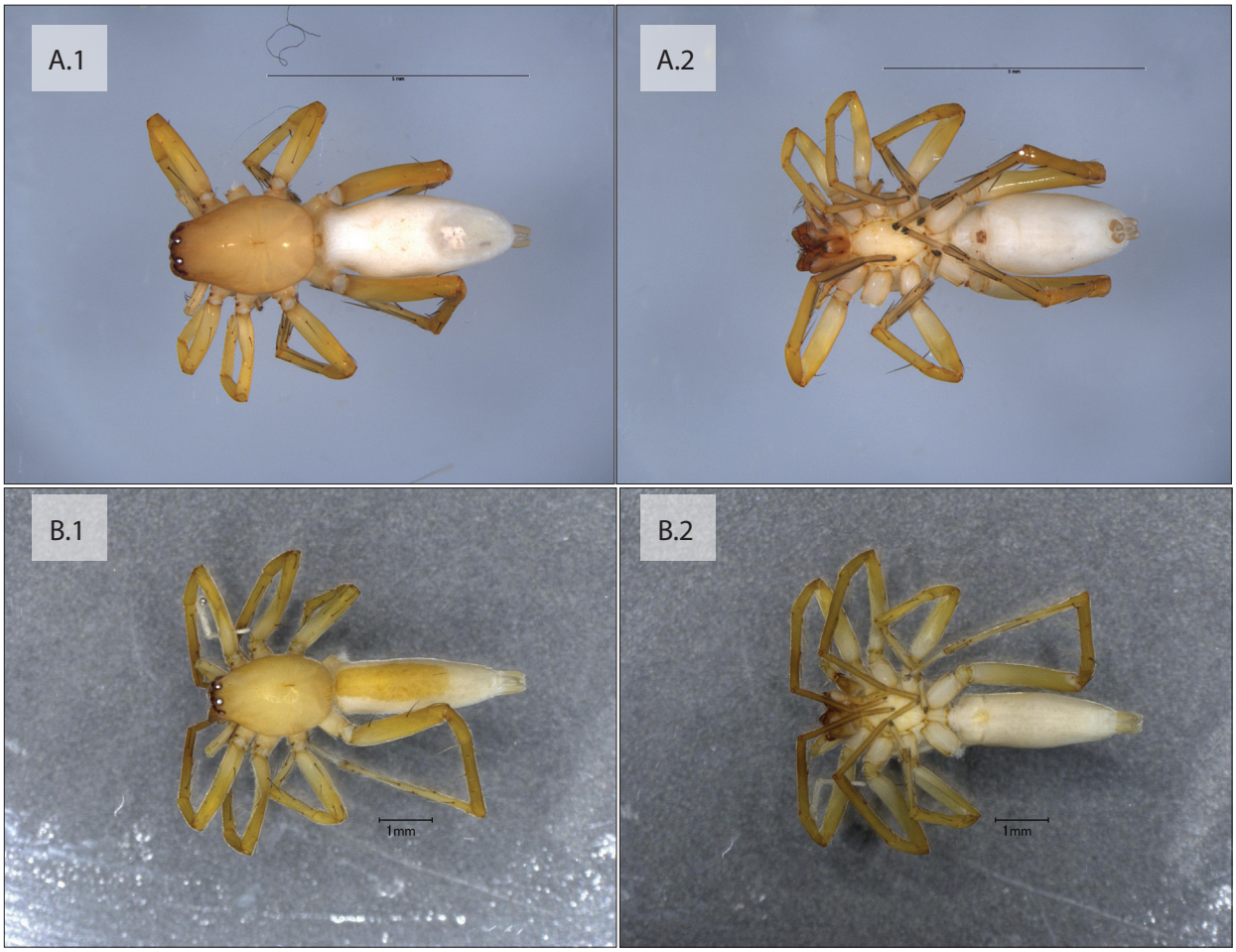
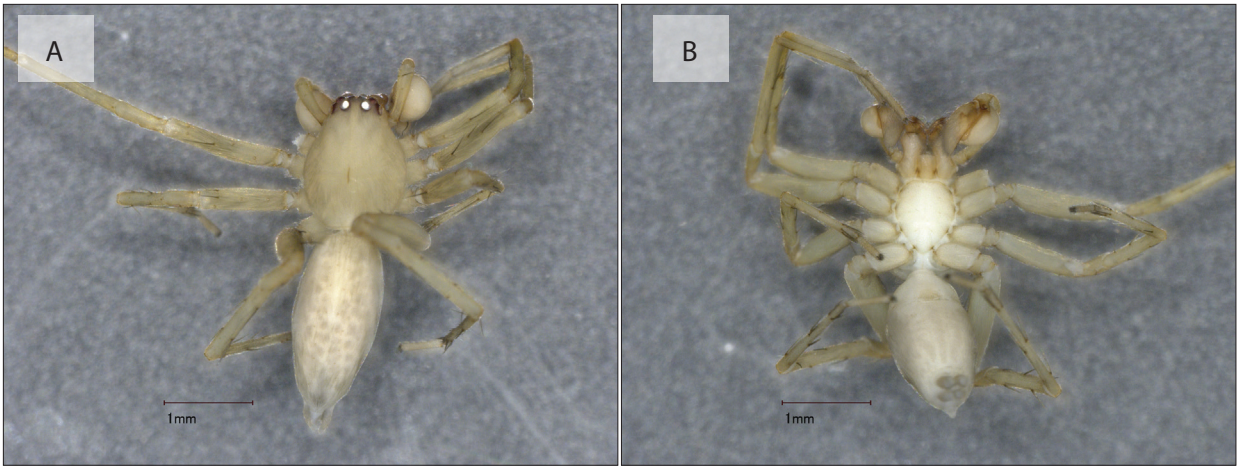


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.53 *Clubiona* sp.02 - AraClub016



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.54 *Clubiona* sp.03 - AraClub006

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.55 *Clubiona* sp.04 - AraClub009

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Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

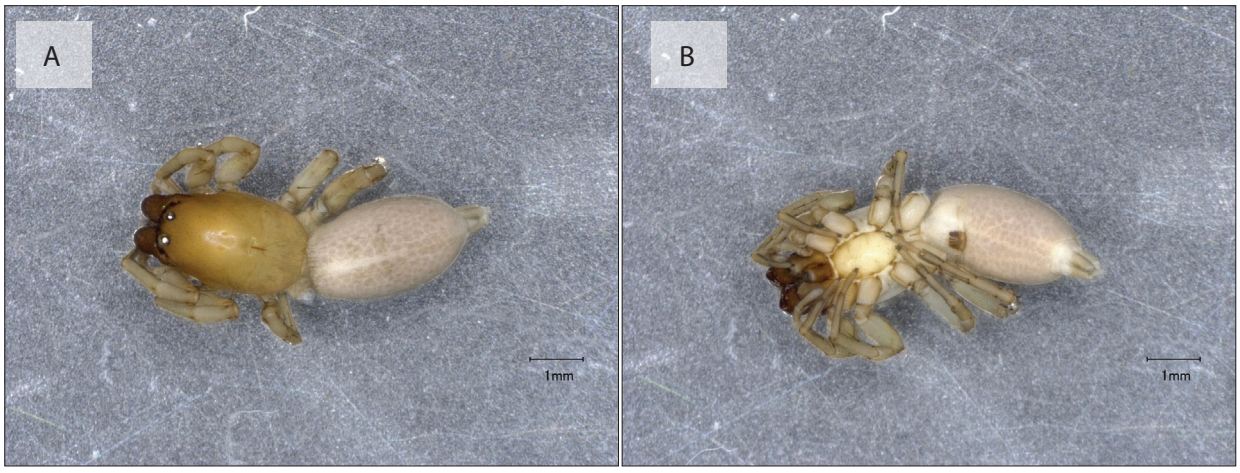
Figure 3.56 *Clubiona* sp.05 - AraClub011

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.57 *Clubiona* sp.06 - AraClub012



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

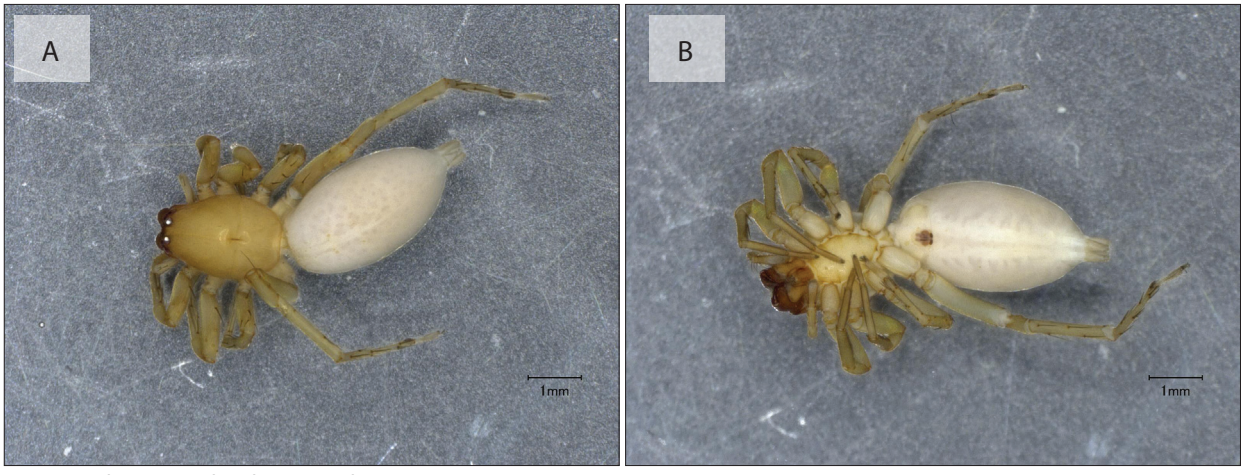
Figure 3.58 *Clubiona* sp.07 - AraClub013

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.59 *Clubiona* sp.08 - AraClub014



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.60 *Clubiona* sp.09 - AraClub015

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.61 *Clubiona* sp.10 - AraClub017



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.62 *Clubiona* sp.11 - AraClub020

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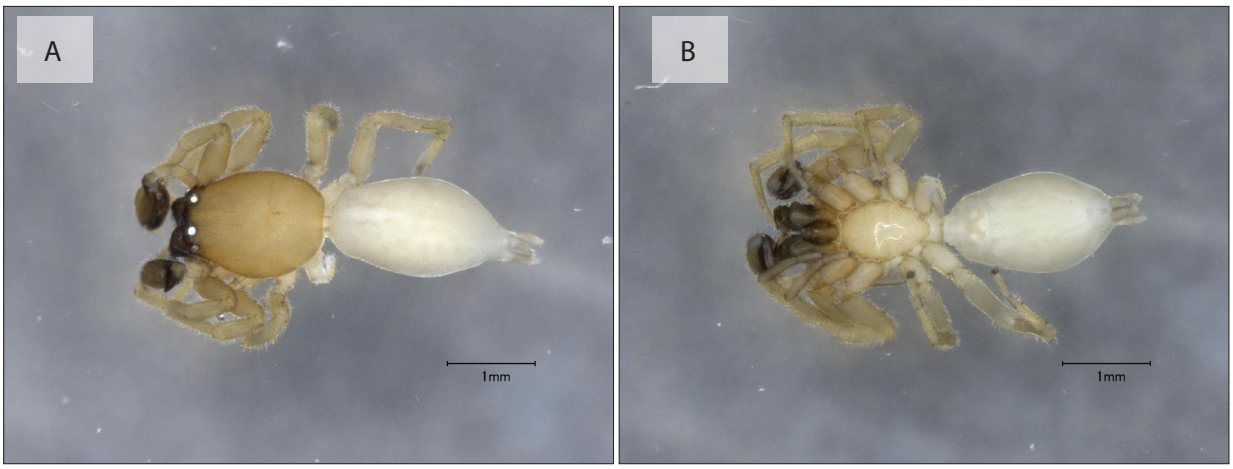
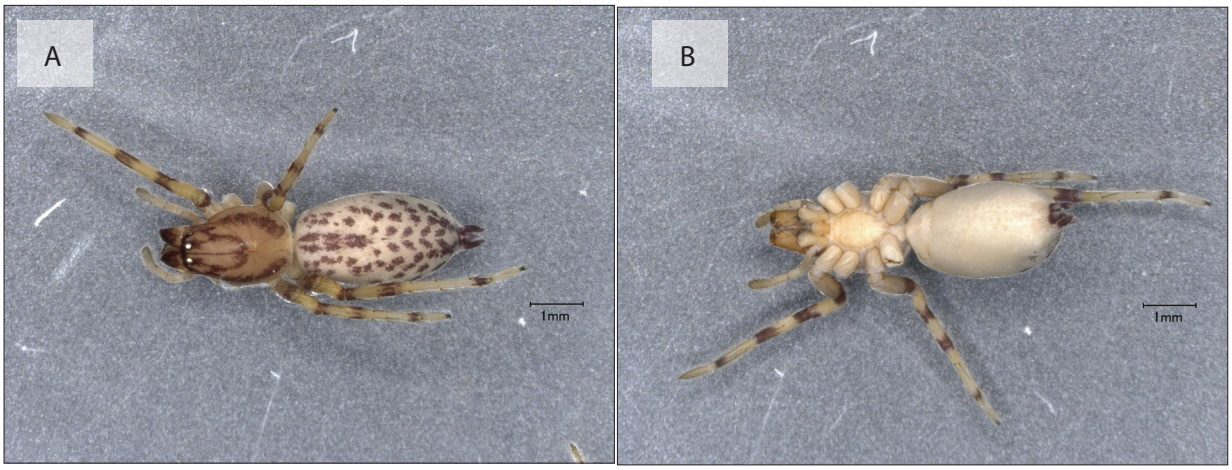


Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.63 *Clubiona* sp.12 - AraClub021



Note: Subadult Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

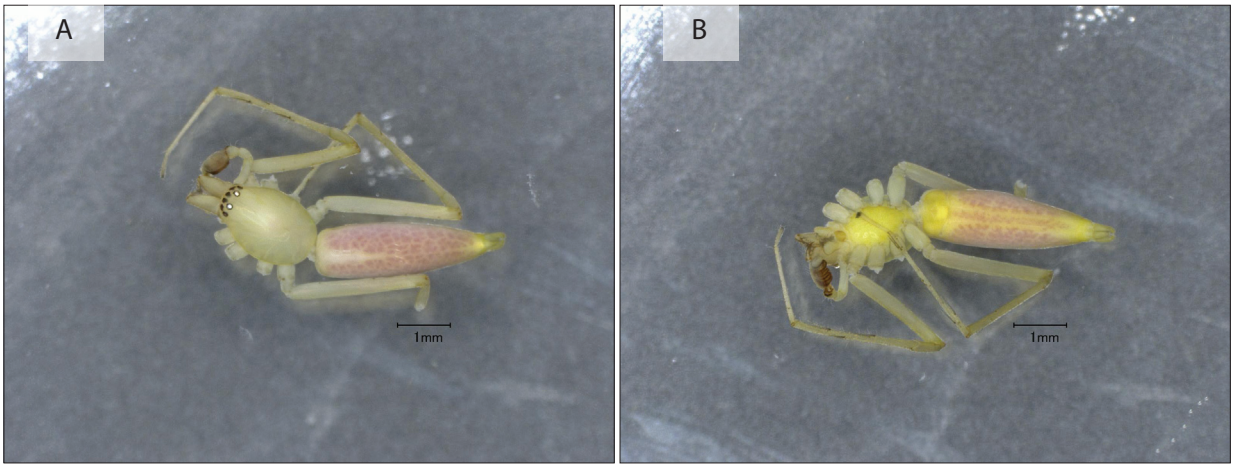
Figure 3.64 *Clubiona* sp.13 - AraClub022

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Subadult Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.65 *Clubiona* sp.14 - AraClub025



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.66 *Malamatidia* sp.01 - AraClub024

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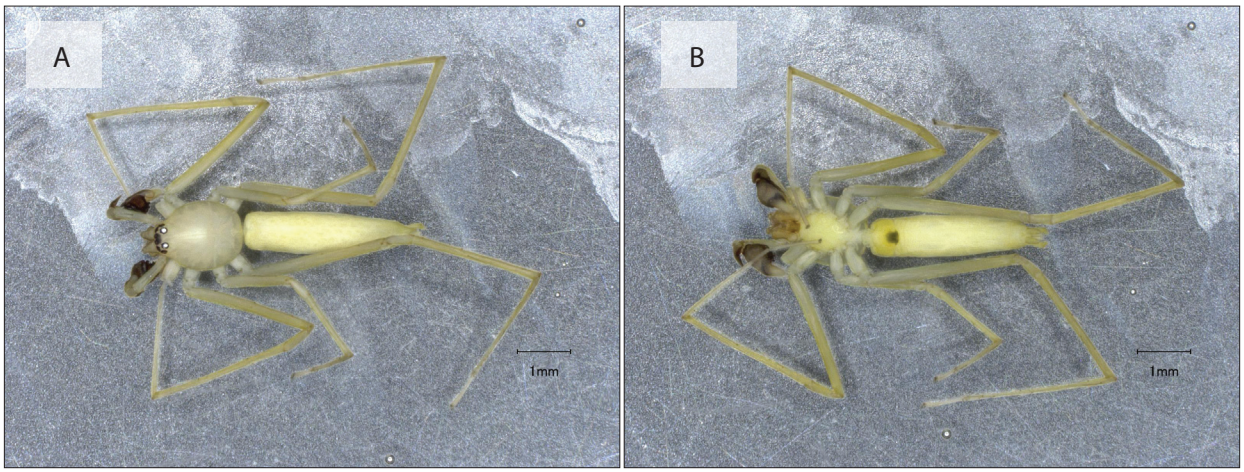
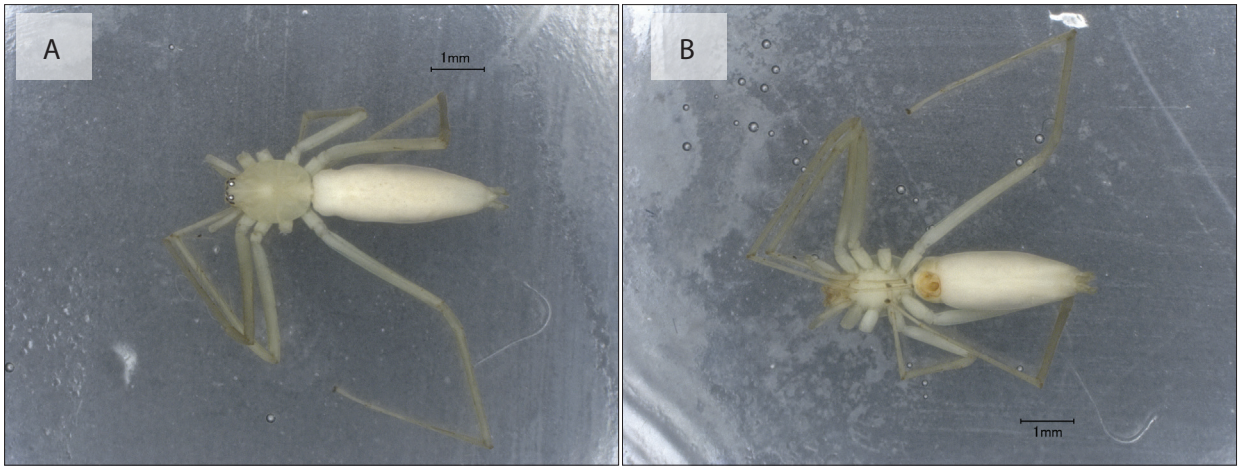


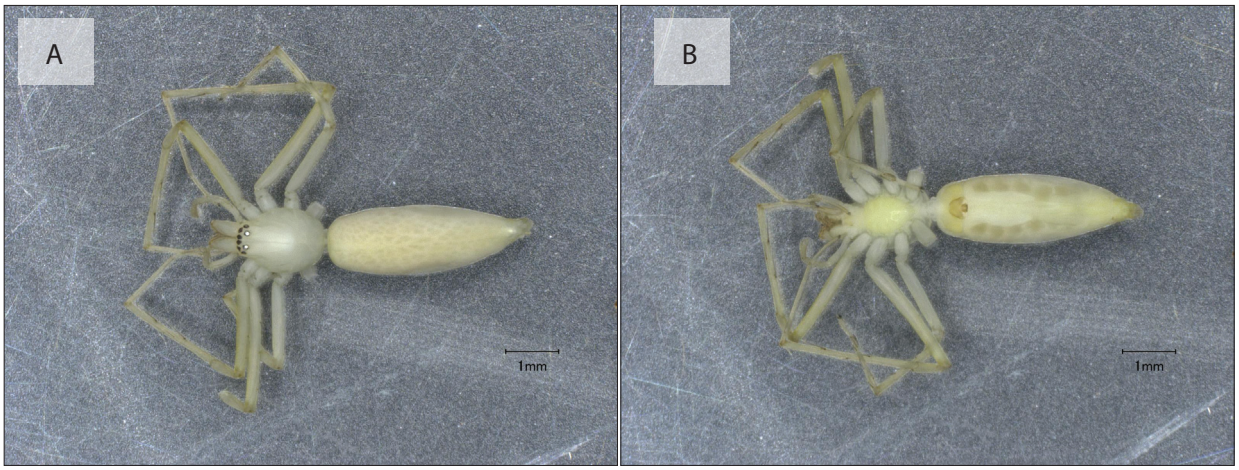
Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.67 *Matidia* sp.01 - AraClub019



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.68 *Nusatidia* sp.01 - AraClub008



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.69 *Nusatidia* sp.02 - AraClub010

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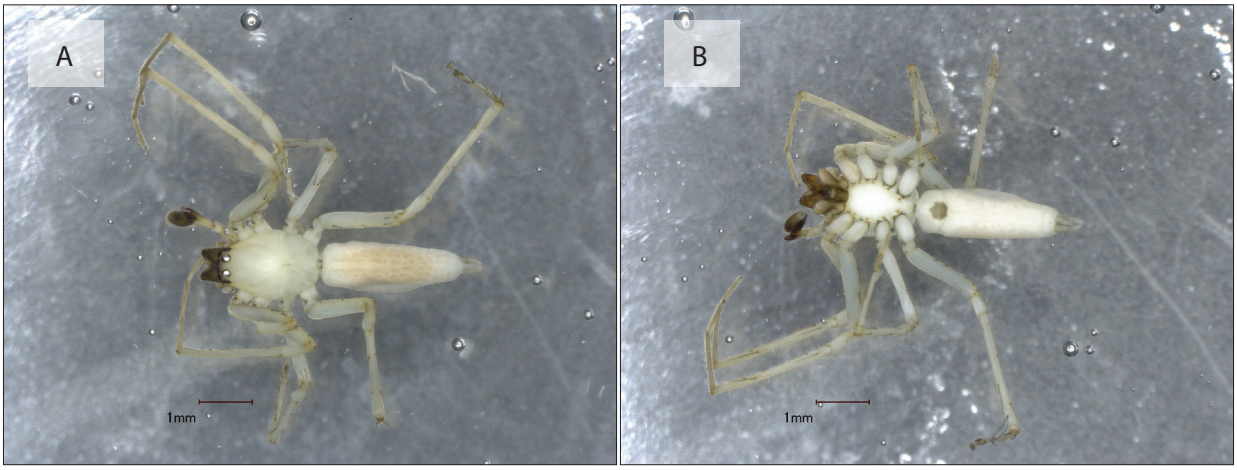

Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.70 *Pristidia* sp.01 - AraClub007



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.71 *Pteroneta* sp.01 - AraClub005

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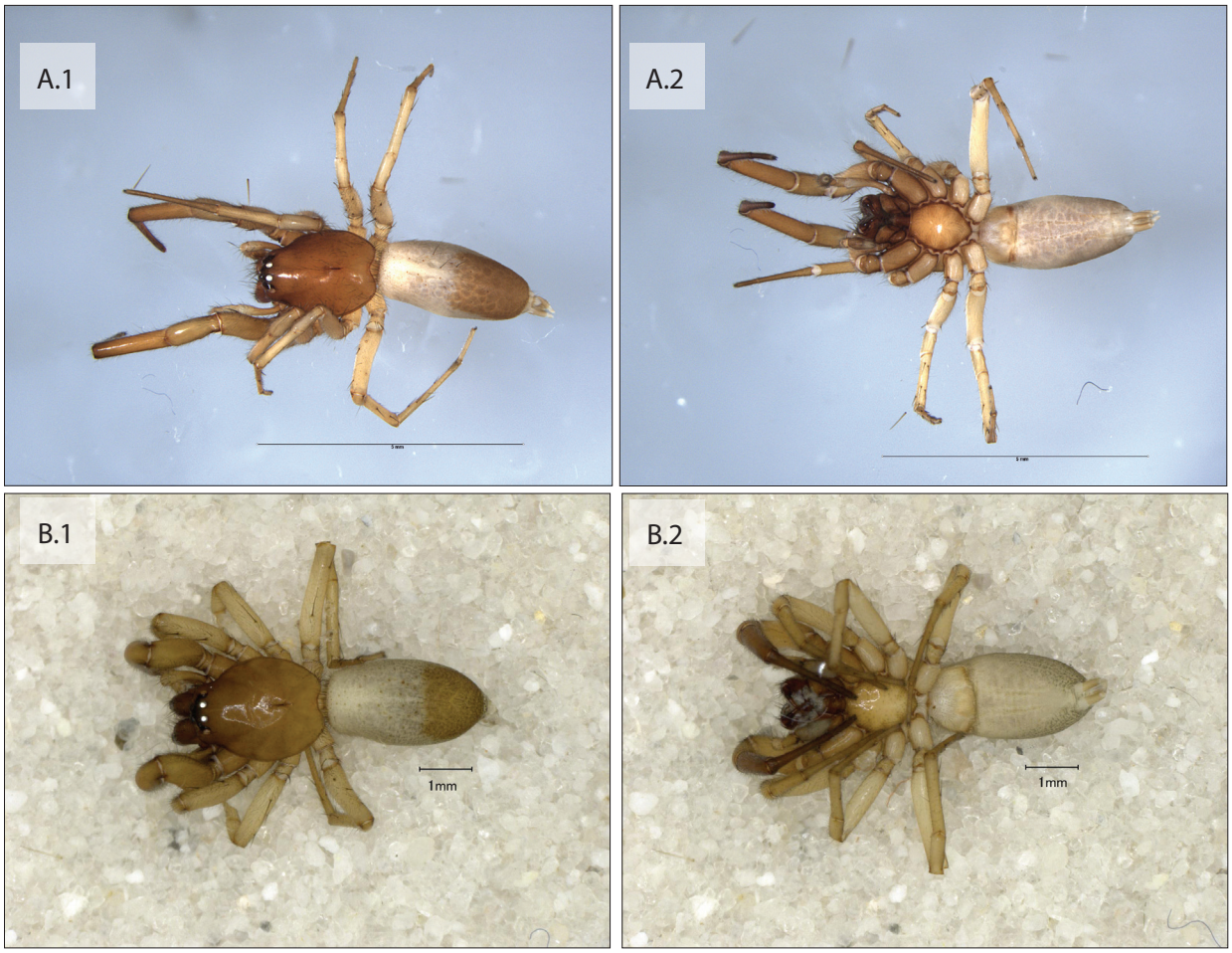

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.72 *Xantharia* sp.01 – AraMitu001

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.73 Clubionidae sp.01 – AraClub023

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Corinnomma severum (Araneae: Corinnidae)

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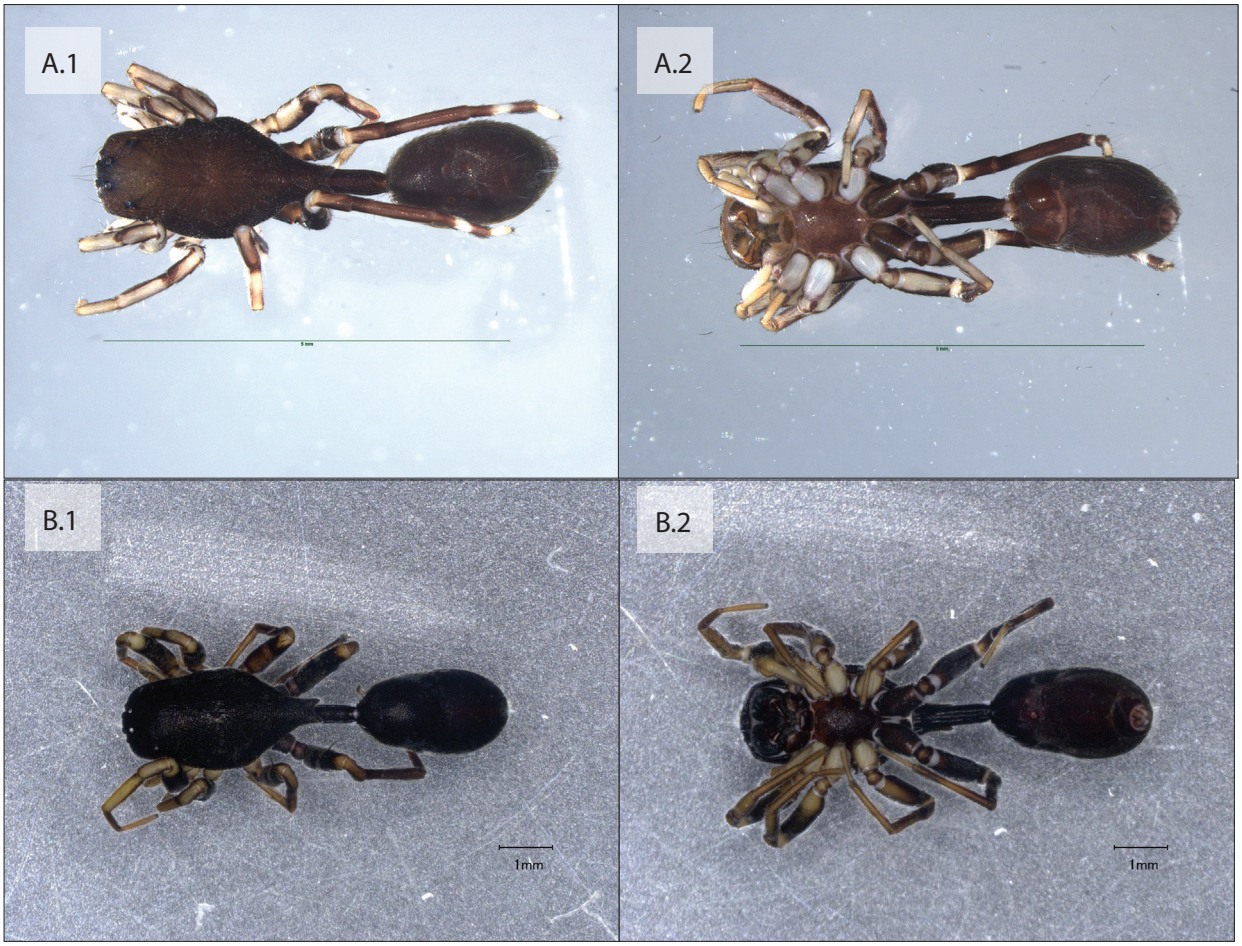
5. CORINNIDAE (ANT-MIMICKING SAC SPIDERS)

Similar to the Clubionidae and the Cheiracanthiidae, the Corinnidae are active hunters who build shelters, often under the bark of trees and rocks on the ground. Having a confusing taxonomic history with previously being placed in the Clubionidae, the Corinnidae now contain more than 800 described species in at least 70 genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023). Being mostly medium-sized, swift runners, some genera, such as *Corinnomma* and *Sphecotypus*, mimic ants, and velvet ants. While Platnick et al. (2020) describes the Corinnidae with a mainly African and Australian distribution, the World Spider Catalog shows many records from North and South America, as well as South and Southeast Asia (World Spider Catalog, 2023).

Corinnids, especially those from the subfamily Castianeirinae, typically have dark-colored bodies. Many members possess sclerotized dorsal scutes on their abdomen, especially males. Eyes are typically laid out in 2 rows, but the exact arrangement differs according to genera. The level of ant-mimicking varies. While some genera do not resemble ants at all (e.g., *Echinax*), others have a rough shape and form of ants (e.g., *Corinnomma*). Yet, others are exceptional mimics of certain ants, like *Sphecotypus* spp. imitating the ant genus *Polyrhachis*.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.74 *Aetius* sp.01 - AraCori005

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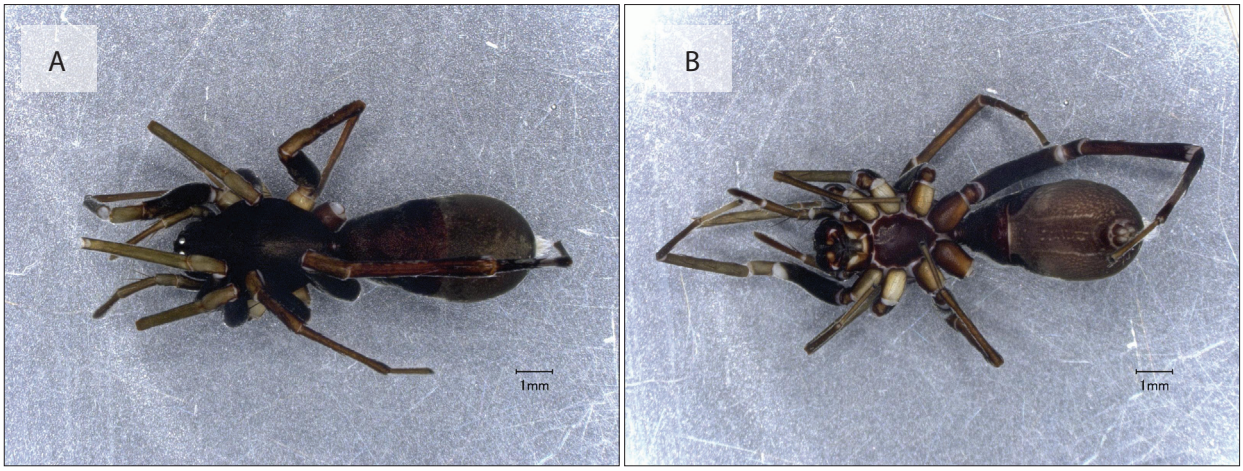
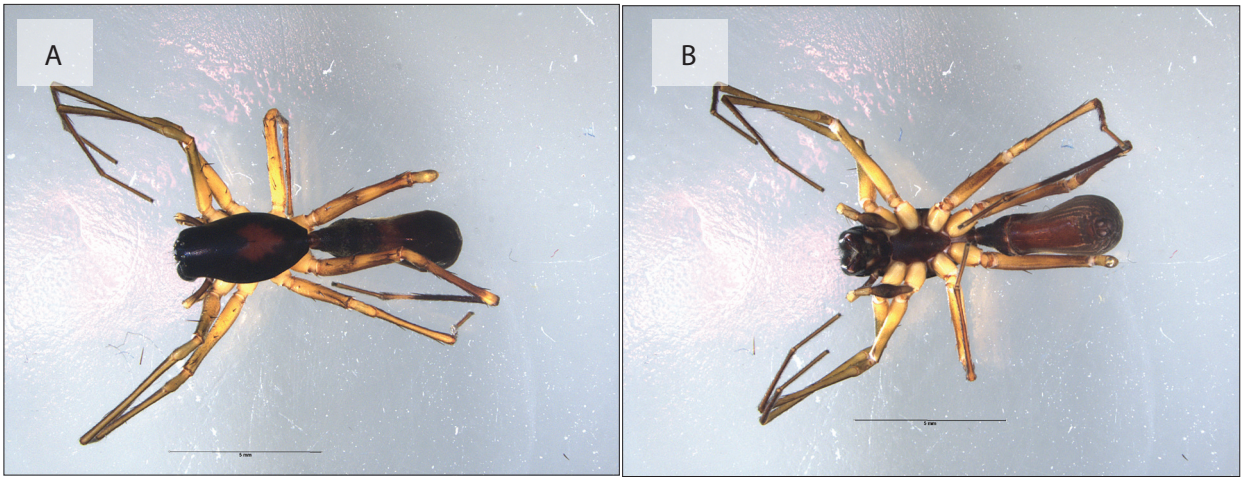
Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.75 *Aetius* sp.02 - AraCori025



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.76 *Castoponera* sp.01 - AraCori015



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.77 *Corinnomma rapax* - AraCori016

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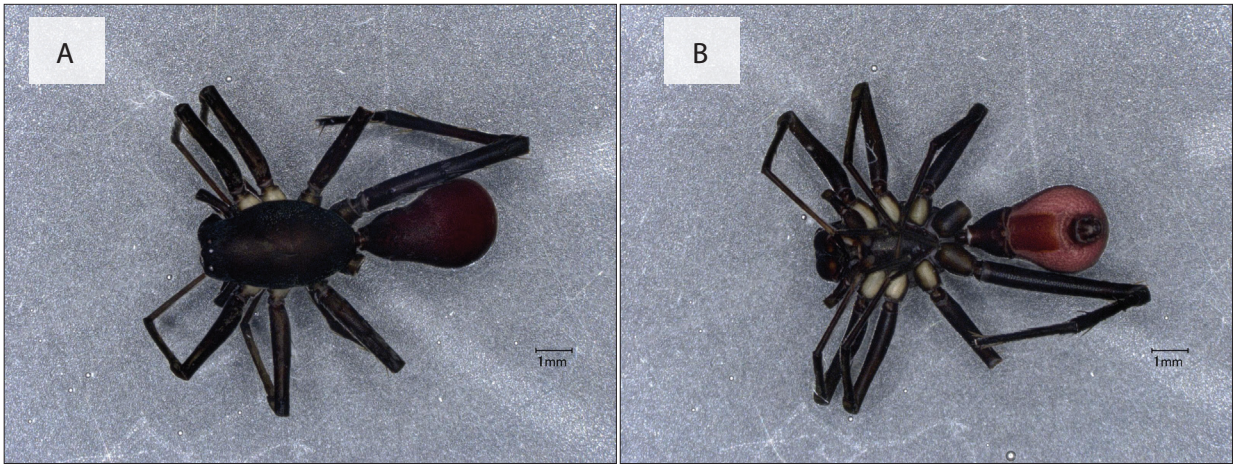
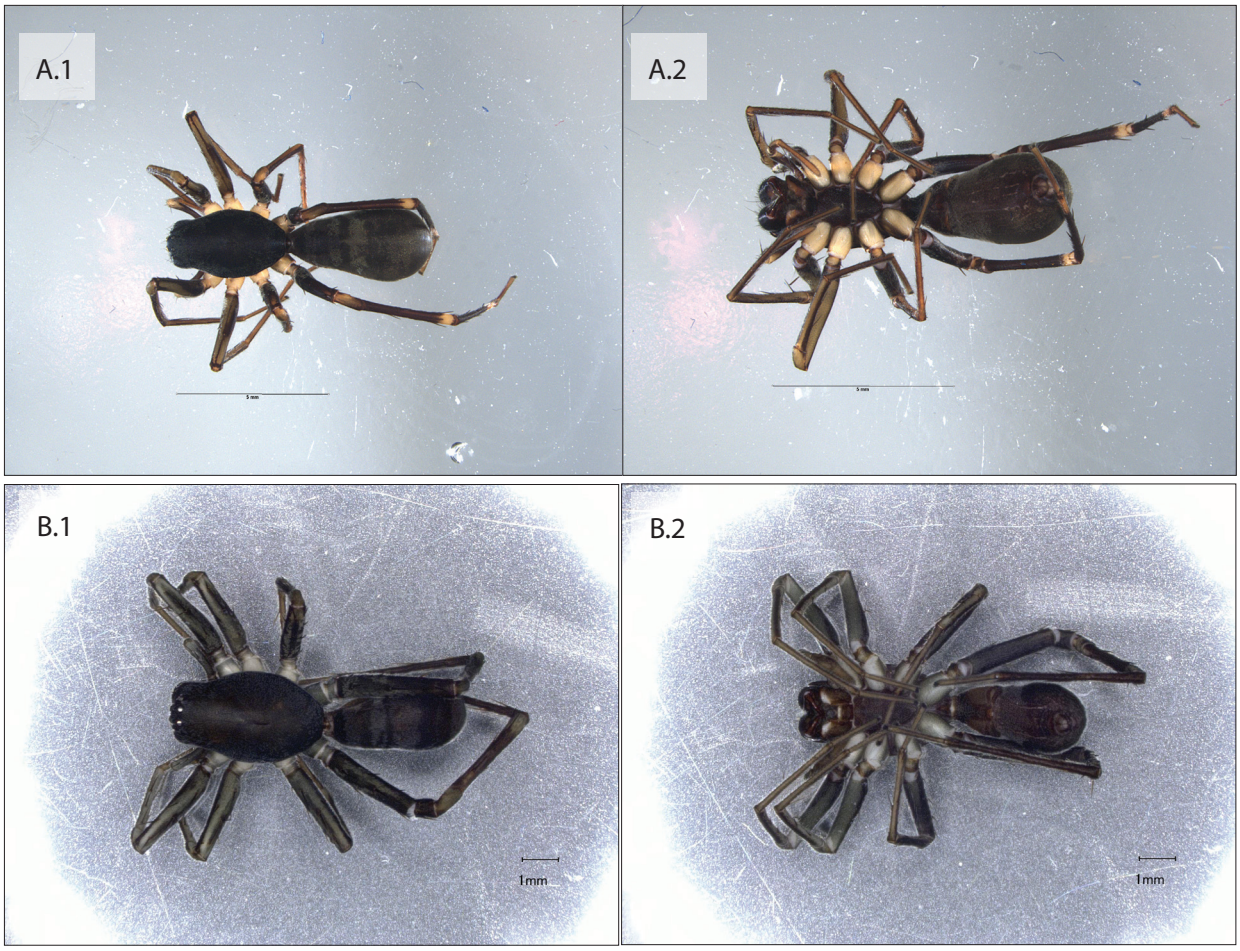


Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.78 *Corinnomma* sp.01 - AraCori021



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.79 *Corinnomma* sp.02 - AraCori017

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.80 *Echinax oxyopoides* - AraCori003



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.81 *Medmassa* sp.01 - AraCori010

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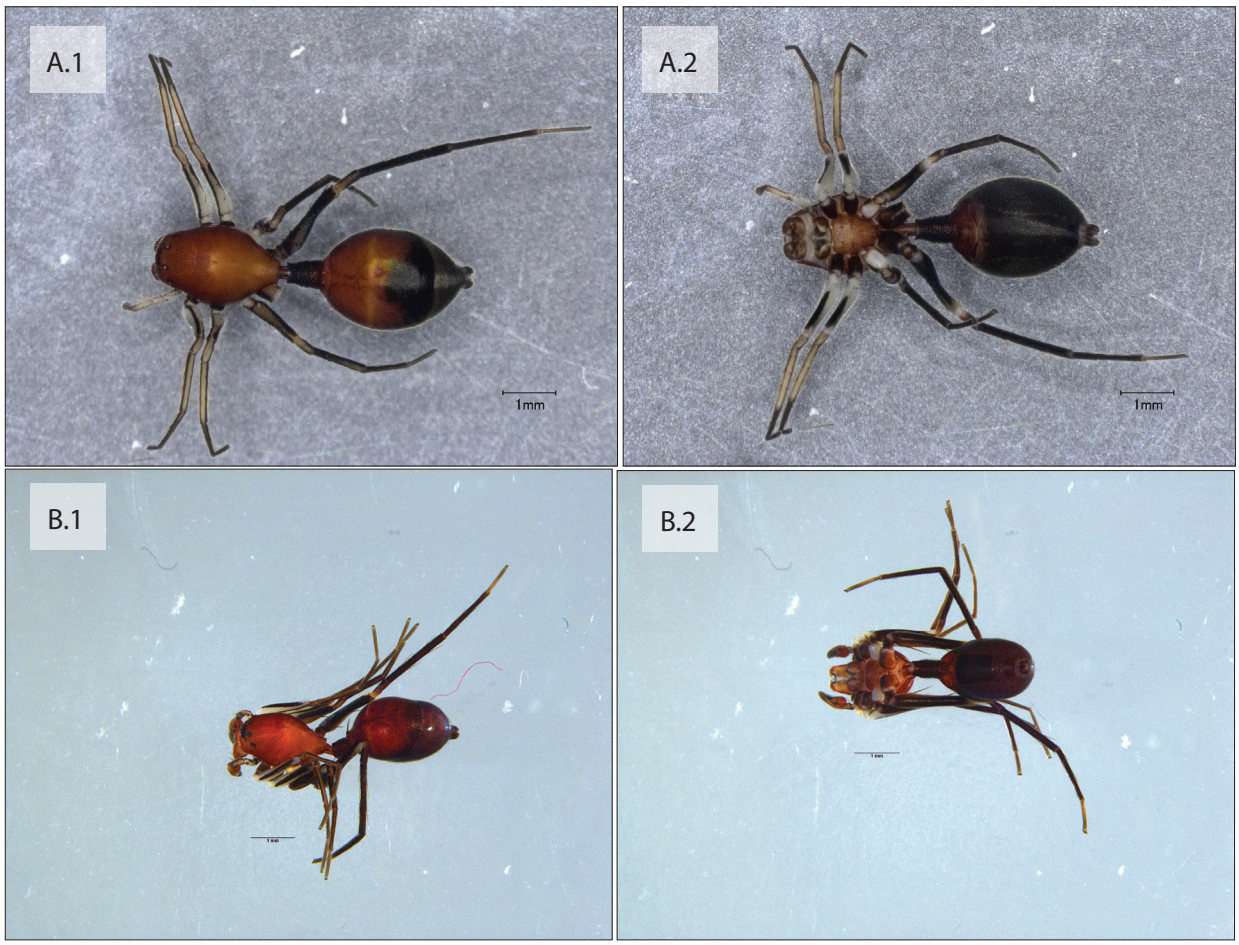

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.82 *Serendib* sp.01 - AraCori004

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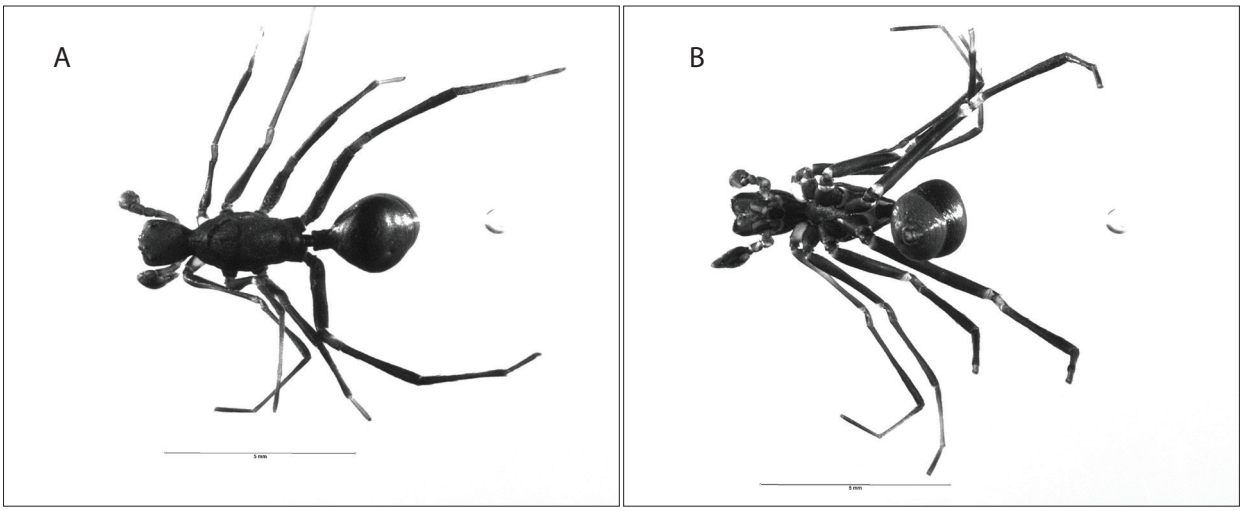
Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.83 *Serendib* sp.02 - AraCori018



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.84 *Sphecotypus* sp.01 - AraCori009

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6. CTENIDAE (WANDERING SPIDERS)

The Ctenidae, with their type genus *Ctenus* (Tropical Wolf Spider) (Platnick et al., 2020) are of primarily South American distribution but are recorded from Southern Africa and Australasia (GBIF.org). Ctenid spiders are a common characteristic of tropical rainforests but are often overlooked due to being mainly nocturnal sit-and-wait hunters. The family Ctenidae contains more than 500 species from at least 48 genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023).

The Ctenidae, especially the common genus *Bowie*, may appear similar to wolf spiders (Lycosidae), which they are closely related to. However, they can be easily distinguished by their eye arrangement. The anterior median eyes (AME) are prominent and located just in front of the posterior median eye (PME), giving the appearance of a tetrad of median eyes. Meanwhile, the anterior lateral eyes (ALE) are small and inconspicuous. The legs are usually robust but can also be long and slender as in *Acantheis*. The body is almost always covered in hairs, forming patterns that can differentiate the genera.



Bowie sp. (Araneae: Ctenidae)

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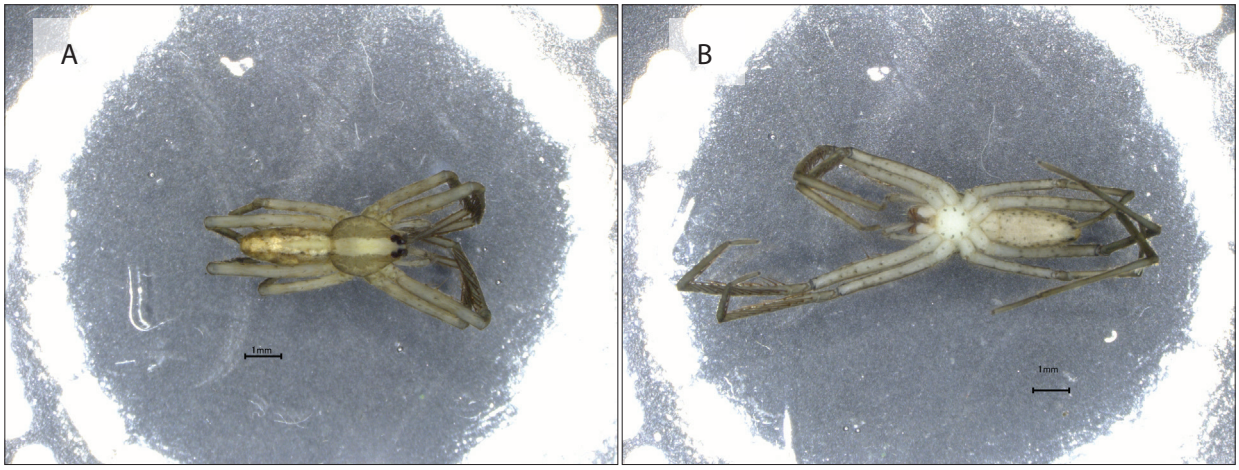
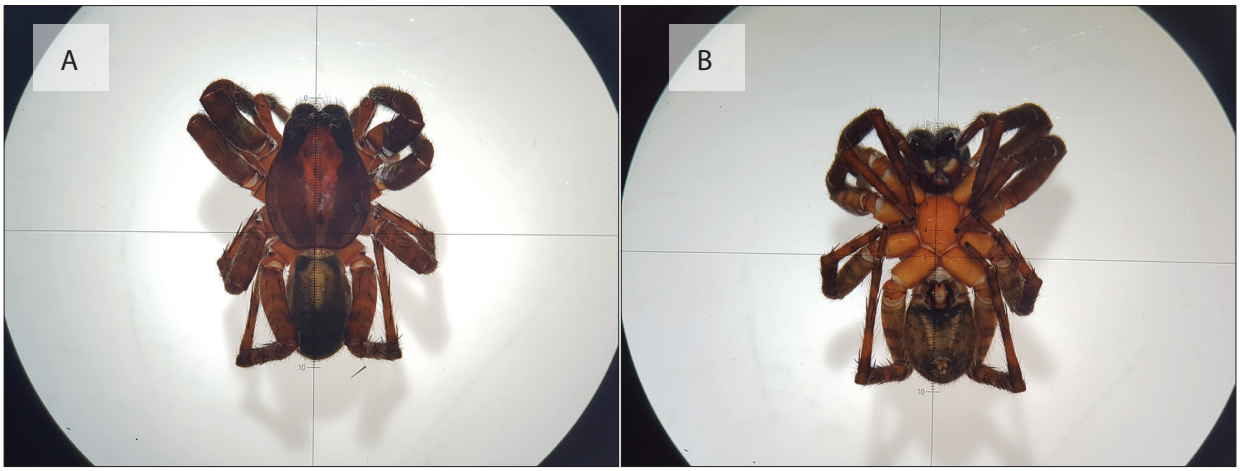
Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.85 *Acantheis* sp.01 - AraCten001



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.86 *Anahita* sp.01 - AraCten003



Note: Female(A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.87 *Bowie* sp.01 - AraCten002

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7. DEINOPIDAE (NET CASTING SPIDERS)

Deinopidae are a spider family known for their greatly enlarged posterior median eyes, giving them the "ogre-faced spider"- like appearance of their namesake genus, *Deinopis*. Their large eyes capture 2,000 times lighter than the human eye, and their photosensitive retina has to be resynthesized every day at dusk (Platnick, 2020). Deinopid spiders capture prey by hanging from a few strands of silk and a rectangle of web between their four front legs, which they strike against passing prey. Two other genera are recognized: The well-established *Menneus* and a rather recent addition, *Asianopis* (Lin et al., 2020) with records mainly from Madagascar, India, and Australia.



Asianopsis sp. (Araneae: Deinopidae)

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Juvenile (A) Frontal, (B) Dorsal, and (C) Ventral

Figure 3.88 *Asianopsis* sp.01 - AraDein001

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

8. DICTYNIDAE (MESHWEAVERS)

Dictynidae are cribellate spiders that produce an irregular web of the finest silk on vegetation or near the ground. Over 500 species in over 50 genera are recognized, with a global distribution of which records appear somewhat in Europe and North America (www.GBIF.org). Dictynid species from Southeast Asia are usually below 3 mm. Their abdomen is oval or elliptic, usually covered in soft hairs. The only spider known to live in freshwater is found in the Dictynidae, with *Argyroneta aquatica* or diving bell spider (Platnick et al., 2020).



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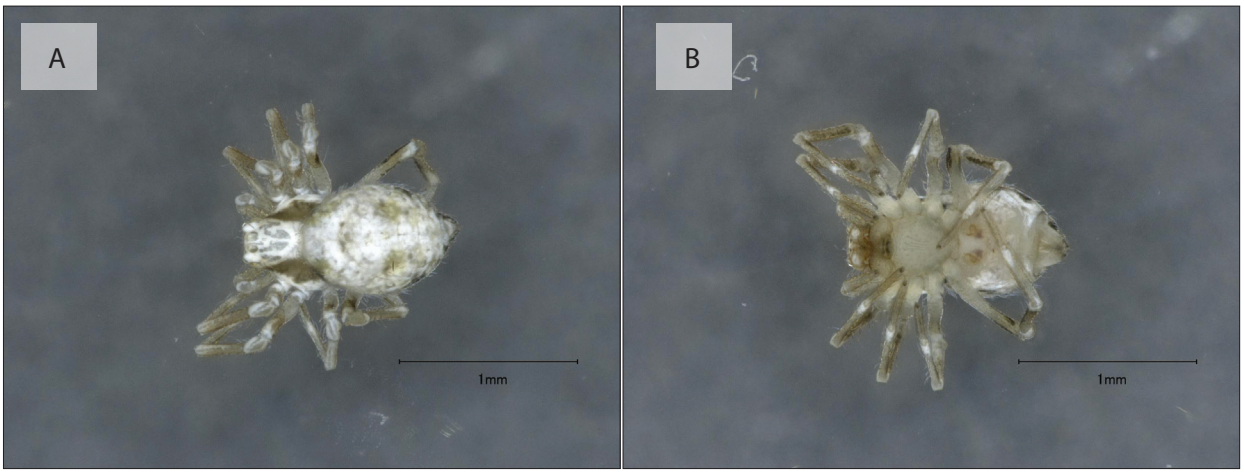

Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.89 Dictynidae sp.01 - AraDict001

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

9. GNAPHOSIDAE (GROUND SPIDERS)

Gnaphosidae is one of the most speciose spider family on Earth. With almost 2,500 species from 250 genera; World Spider Catalog, 2023), they are distributed globally and closely related to the Clubionidae. Gnaphosids are active hunters who overwhelm their often much larger prey with gluey silk from their barrel-shaped spinnerets, aiming at their prey's legs and mouth(parts) to immobilize and disarm it.

Gnaphosid spiders can be recognized by their spinnerets, which are long and cylindrical, with the anterior lateral pairs well separated from each other. They typically have an oval or slightly elongated abdomen, usually covered in soft hairs. In some species, the male also has a dorsal scutum. Coloration is mostly a drab brown or black, often, this makes it difficult to differentiate between genera. The chelicerae might possess modifications such as a serrated keel or translucent lobes, which are useful characters for identification.



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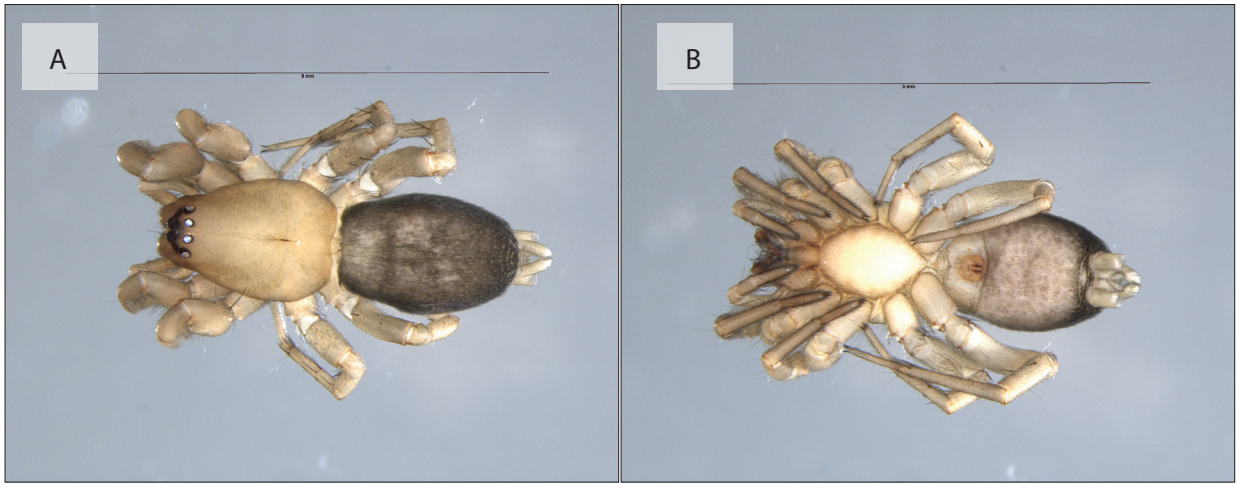
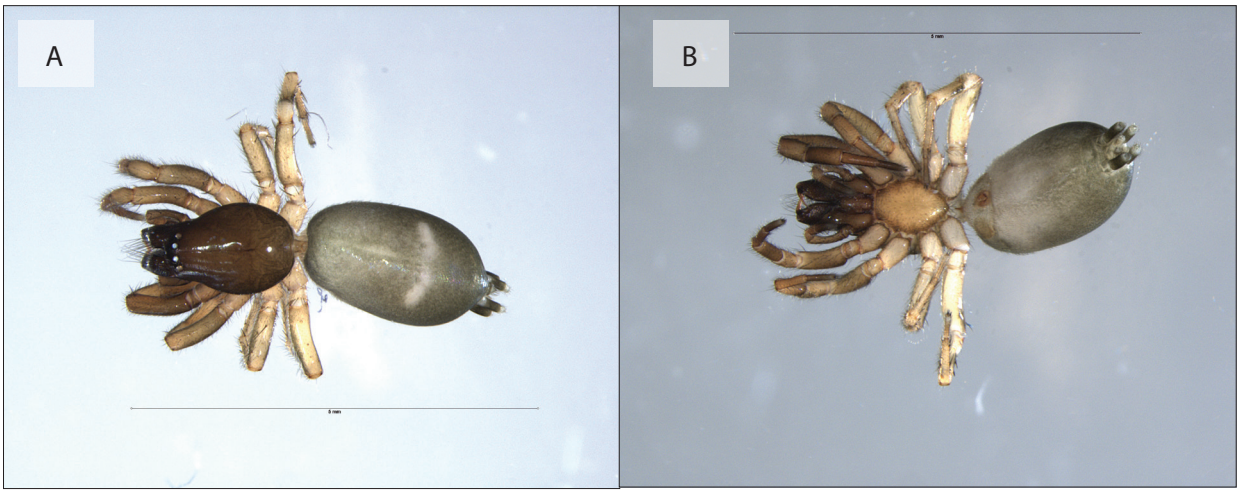


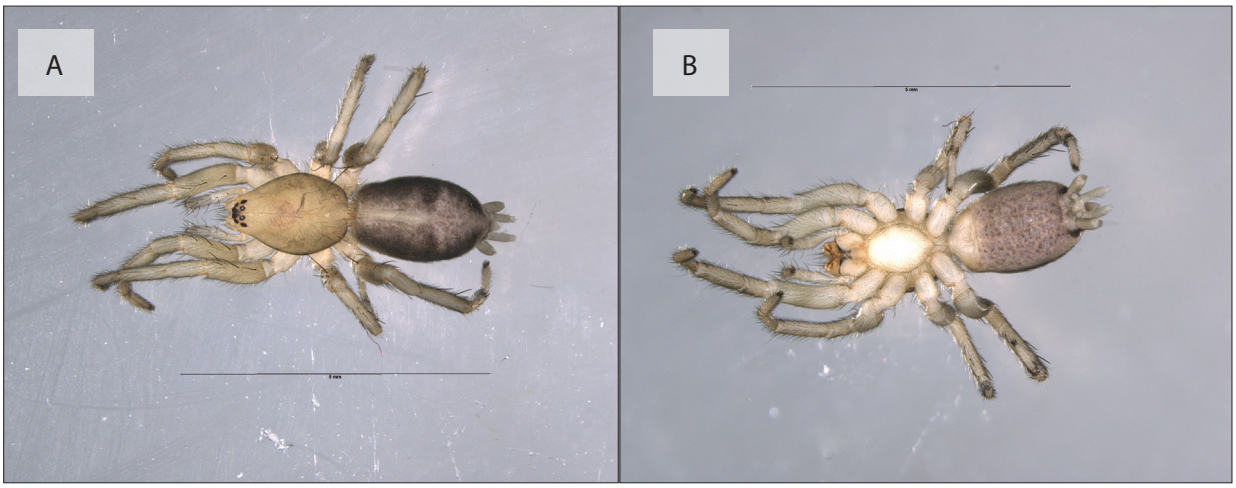
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.90 *Micythus* sp.01 - AraGnap002



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.91 Gnaphosidae sp.01 - AraGnap001



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.92 Gnaphosidae sp.02 - AraGnap003

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



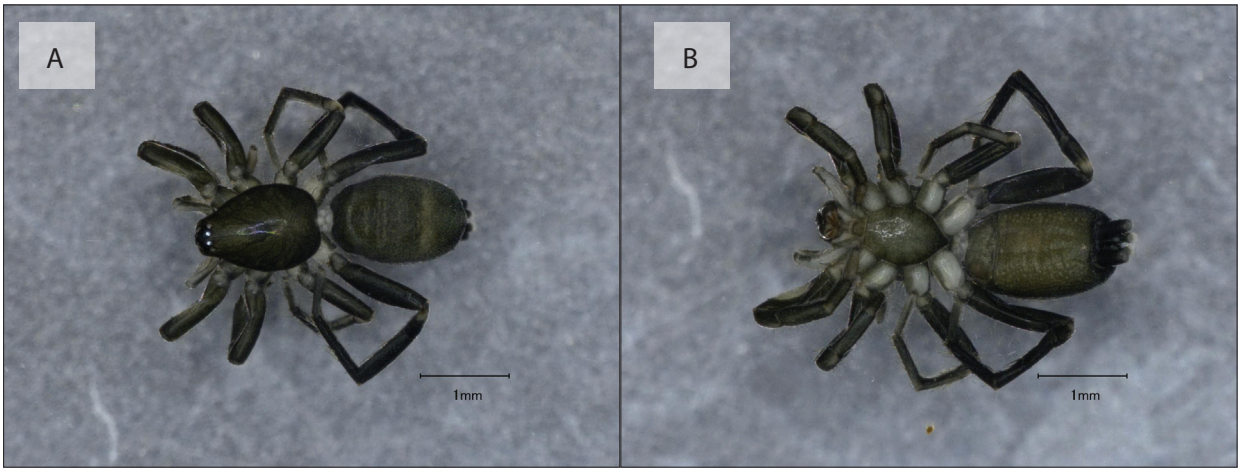
Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.93 Gnaphosidae sp.03 - AraGnap004



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.94 Gnaphosidae sp.04 - AraGnap005



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

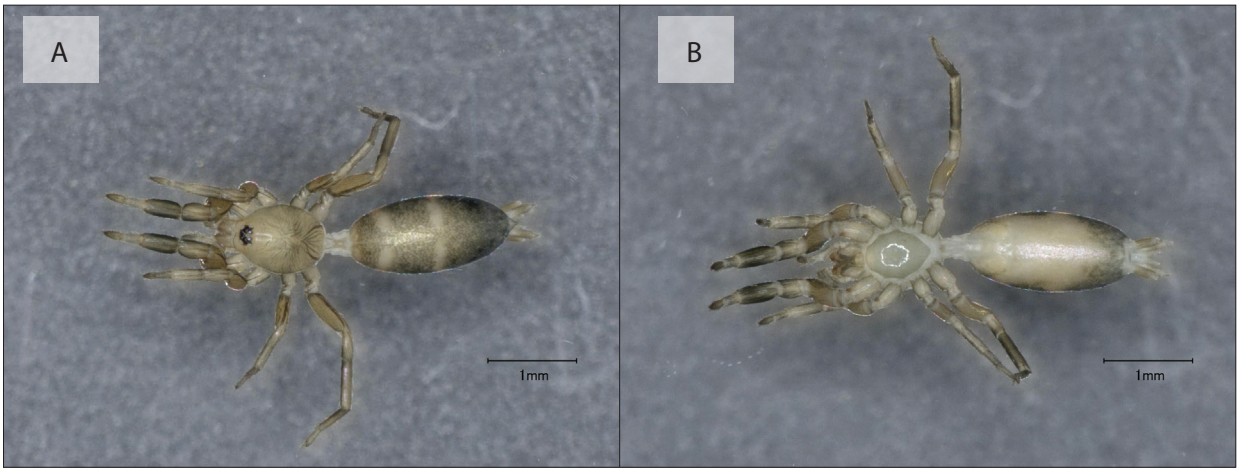
Figure 3.95 Gnaphosidae sp.05 - AraGnap006

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.96 Gnaphosidae sp.06 - AraGnap007



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.97 Gnaphosidae sp.07 – AraLamp001

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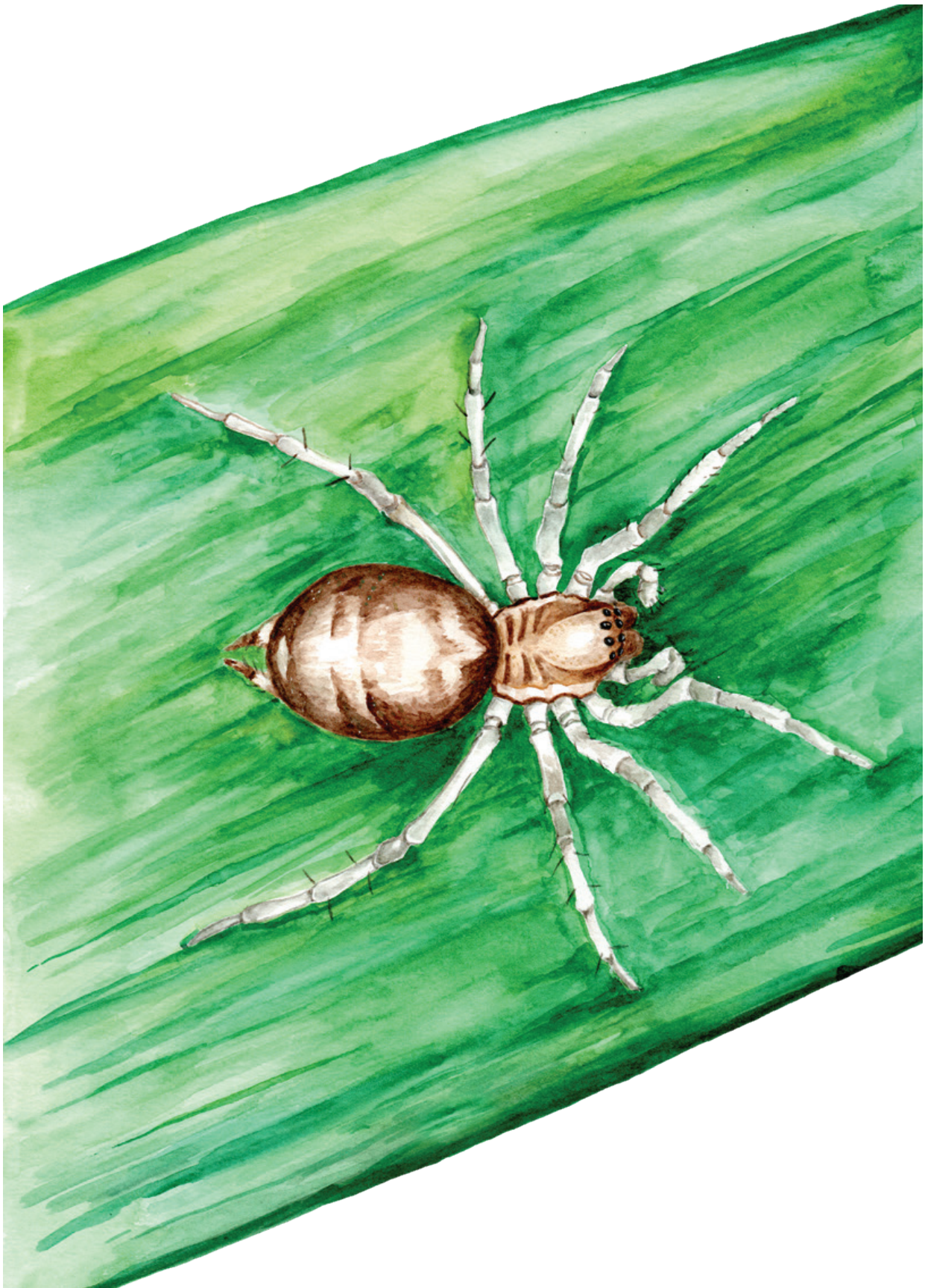
10. HAHNIIDAE (DWARF SHEET SPIDERS)

The Hahniidae are minute spiders often found on vegetation or in litter, detritus, and soil, where they build small, delicate webs just above the surface. This family contains over 350 species in 24 genera, with very few species described from Southeast Asia (World Spider Catalog, 2023). Many hahniids are adapted to life in deeper layers of the soil or even caves, even having lost some or all of their eyes (Platnick et al., 2020). Morphologically, hahniids are very similar to Dictynidae, but their spinnerets are arranged in one transverse row and the outermost pair is elongated.



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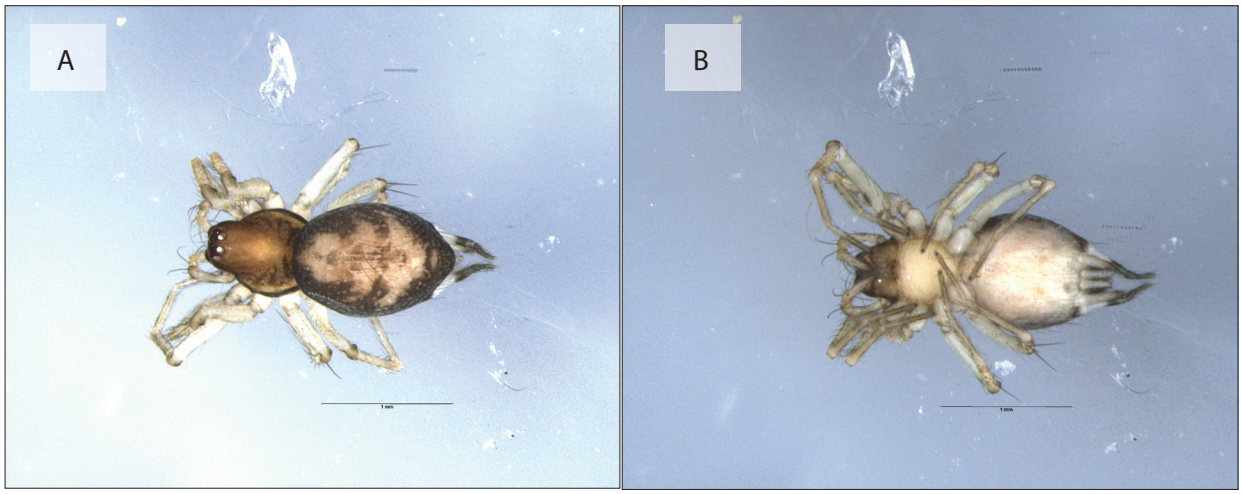
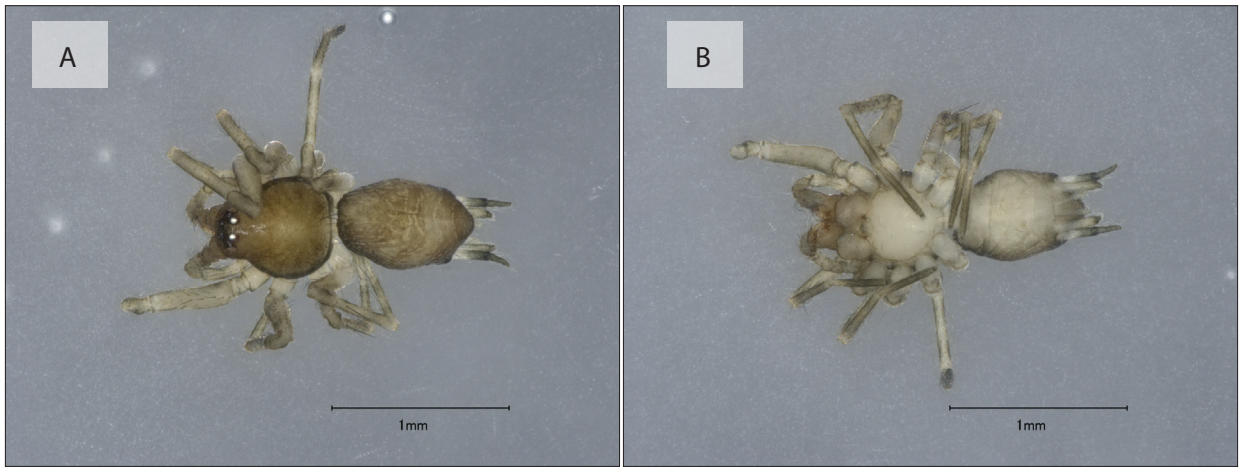


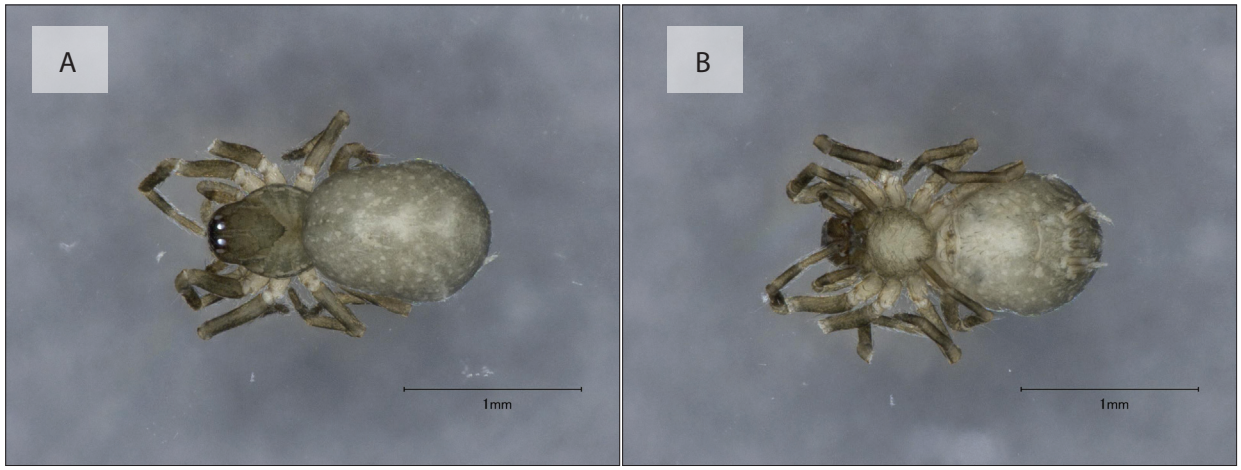
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.98 Hahniidae sp.01 - AraHahn001



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.99 Hahniidae sp.02 - AraHahn003



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.100 Hahniidae sp.02 - AraHahn004

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11. HERSILIIDAE (TREE TRUNK SPIDERS)

Spiders of the Hersilidae family are medium-sized, well camouflaged hunters that are active day and night. They sometimes produce signal threads along tree trunks or large rocks that help detect prey. This family contains over 188 species in 16 genera, distributed mostly on tropical and subtropical zones of the world (World Spider Catalog, 2023). Hersiliids are flat-bodied with long slender legs. They are easily recognizable by the long posterior spinnerets, giving the false impression of an extra pair of legs and earning them their other nickname: two-tailed spiders. They are cryptically colored, ranging from white to green and brown, matching with the substrate they are attached to.



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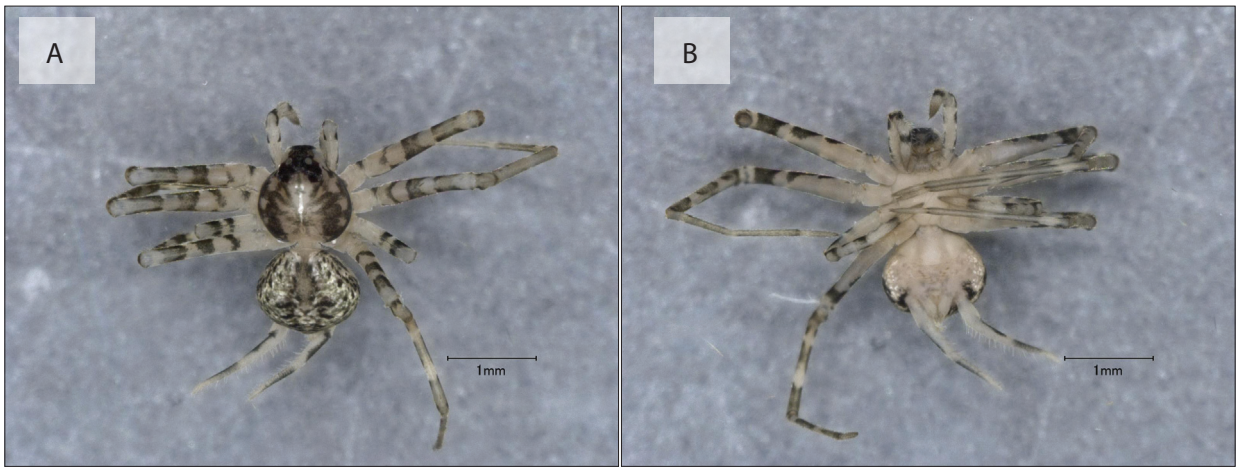
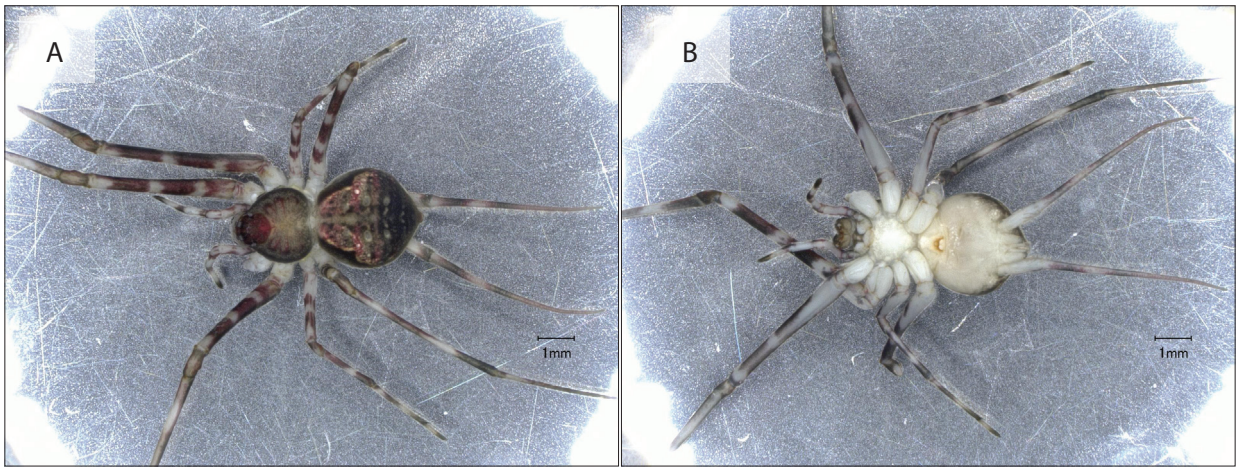


Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.101 Hersiliidae sp.01 - AraHers001



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.102 Hersiliidae sp.02 - AraHers002

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12. LINYPHIIDAE (SHEET-WEB WEAVERS)

With well over 600 genera and almost 5000 accepted species (World Spider Catalog, 2023), the Linyphiidae is the second most speciose spider family overall and the most speciose of the Araneoidea superfamily. They are most abundant and diverse in the north temperate regions of the globe, but many tropical and subtropical species exist. Due to their small body size and worldwide distribution, linyphiid taxonomy is under constant revision, including revisions and new descriptions of genera (i.e., the latest: *Himalafurca* from Nepal; Tanasevitch, 2021). Feeding on springtails and aphids, many linyphiids are regarded as biological control agents in agriculture. Many linyphiids also disperse through the air by hanging from a silken strand, in a technique called "ballooning". Linyphiids are tiny spiders and are characterized by the presence of a stridulating file on the chelicerae. They are mostly web-builders, the web being a fine sheetweb on vegetation or leaf litter, with the spider often hanging upside-down on the web.



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Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.103 *Cirrosus* sp.01 - AraLiny006

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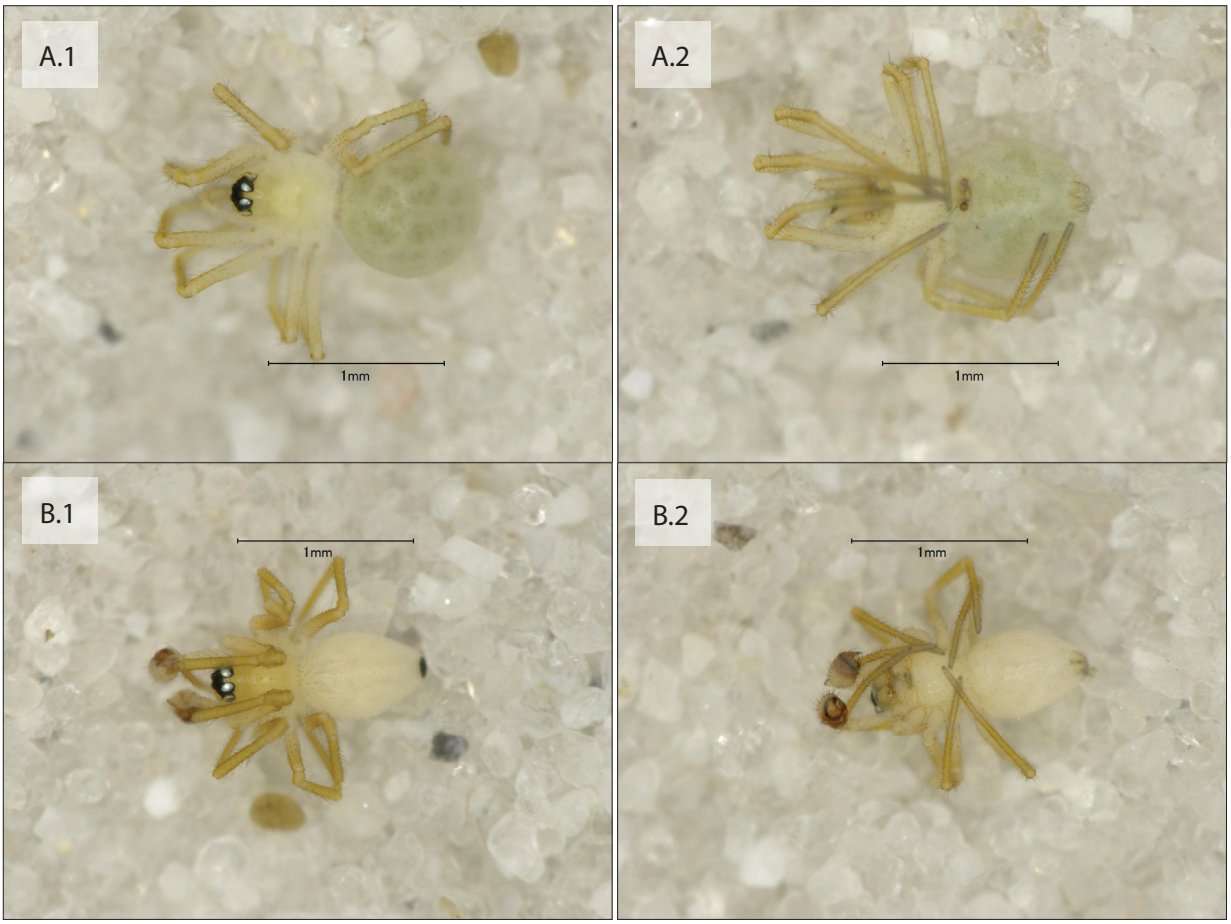
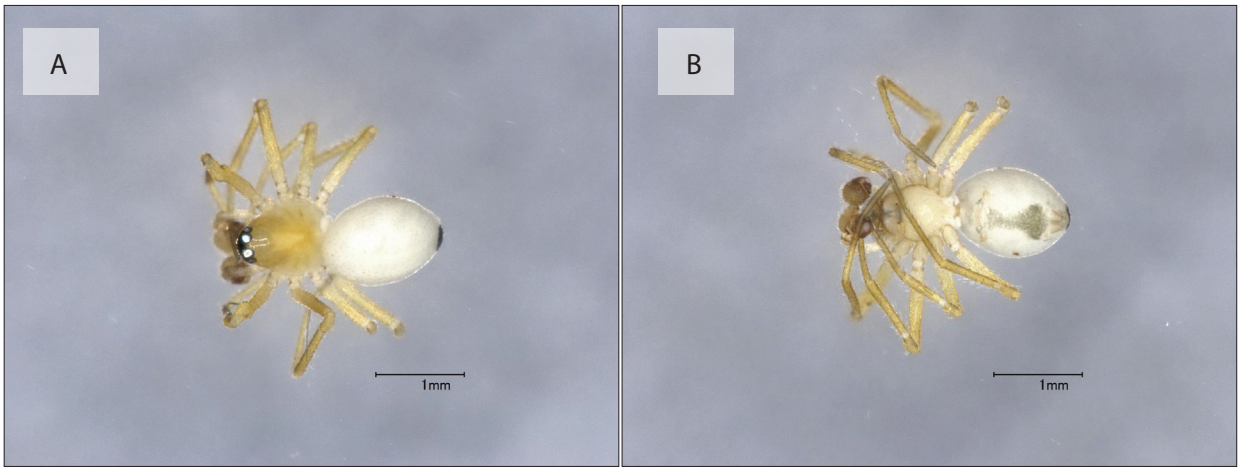


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.104 *Cirrosus* sp.02 - AraLiny007



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.105 *Cirrosus* sp.03 - AraLiny010

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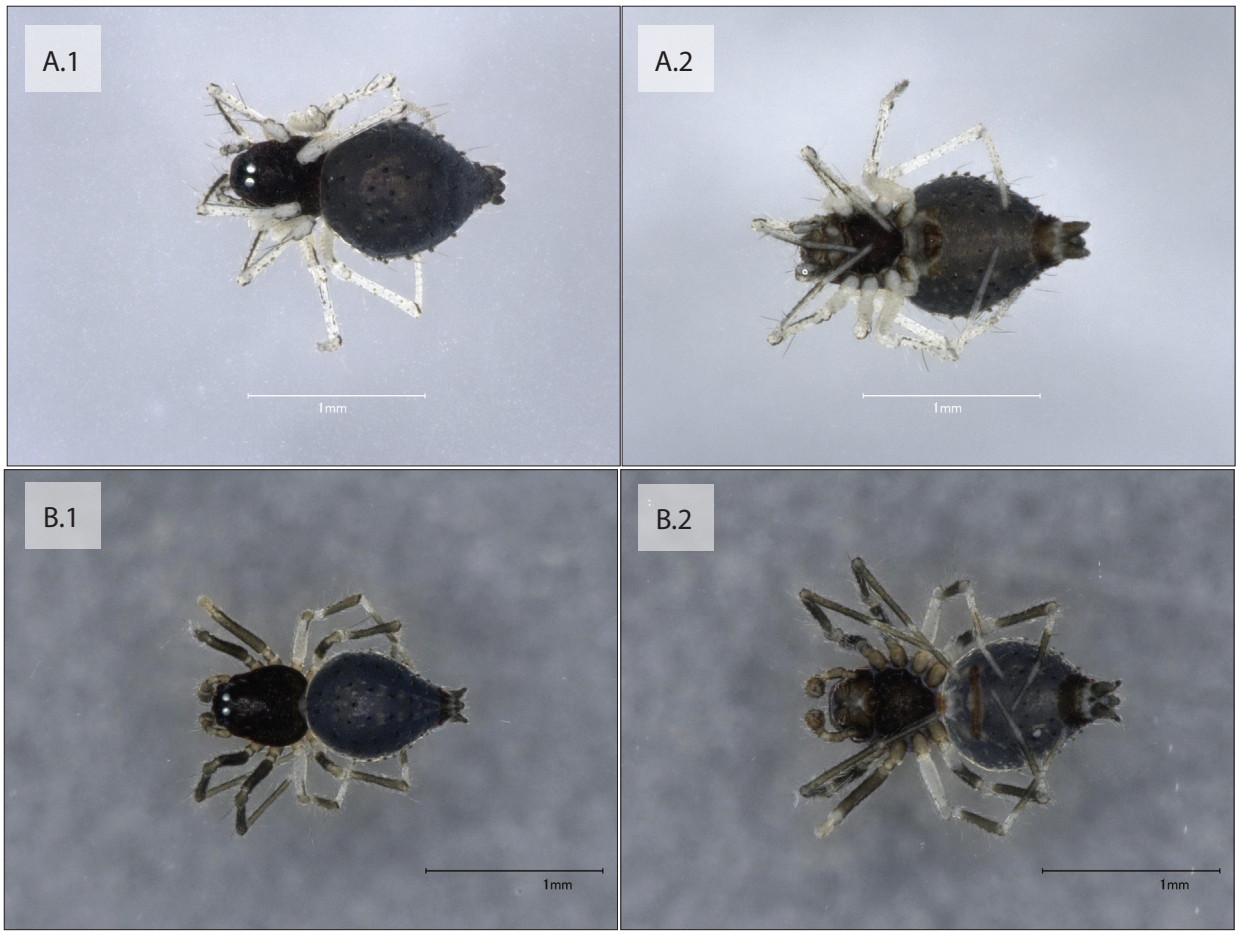


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

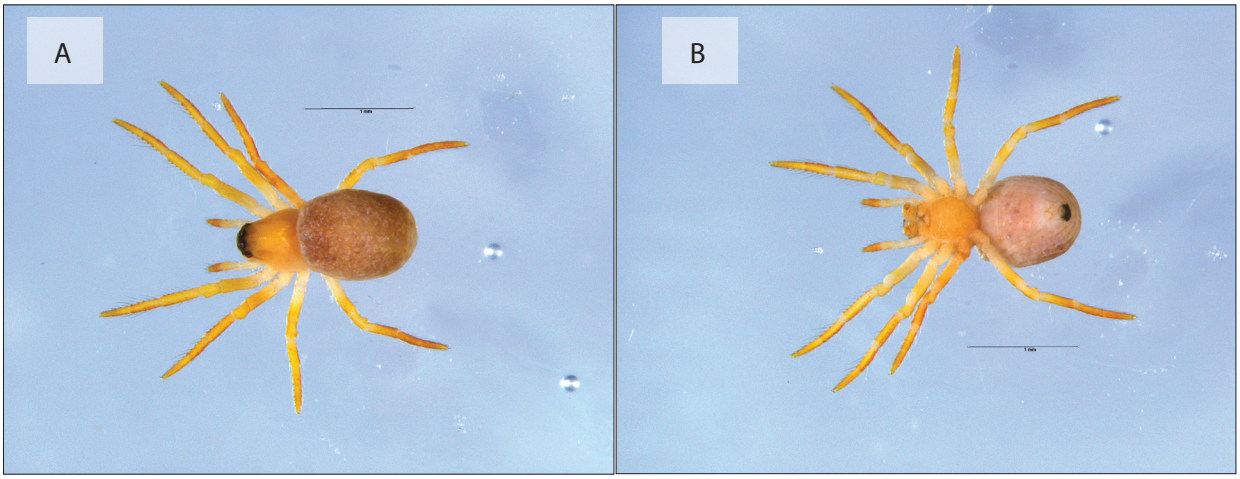
Figure 3.106 *Knischatiria* sp.01 - AraLiny005

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

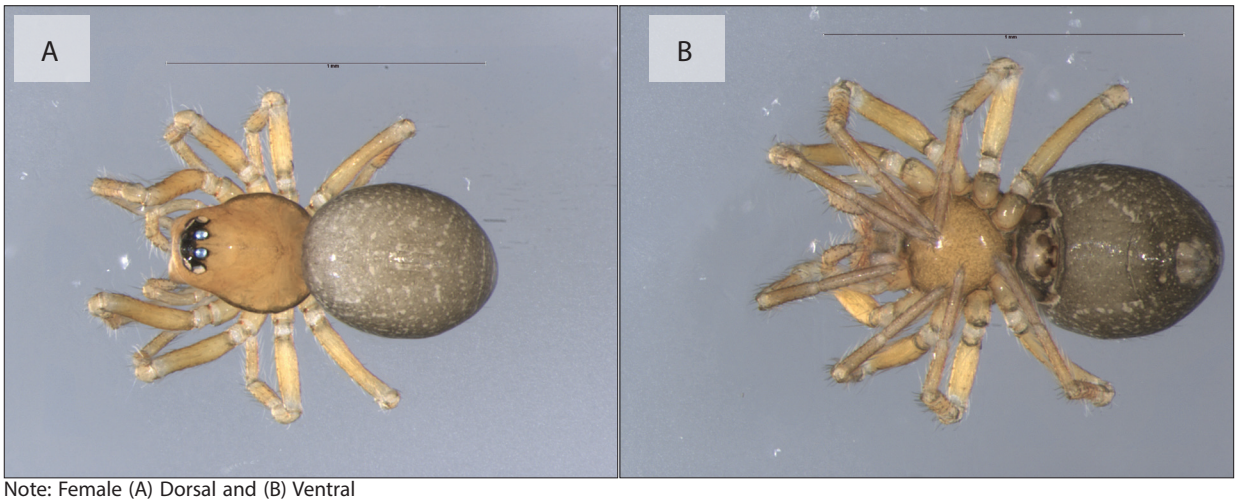
Figure 3.107 Linyphiidae sp.01 - AraLiny001



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.108 Linyphiidae sp.02 - AraLiny002

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.109 Linyphiidae sp.03 - AraLiny003



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.110 Linyphiidae sp.04 - AraLiny004

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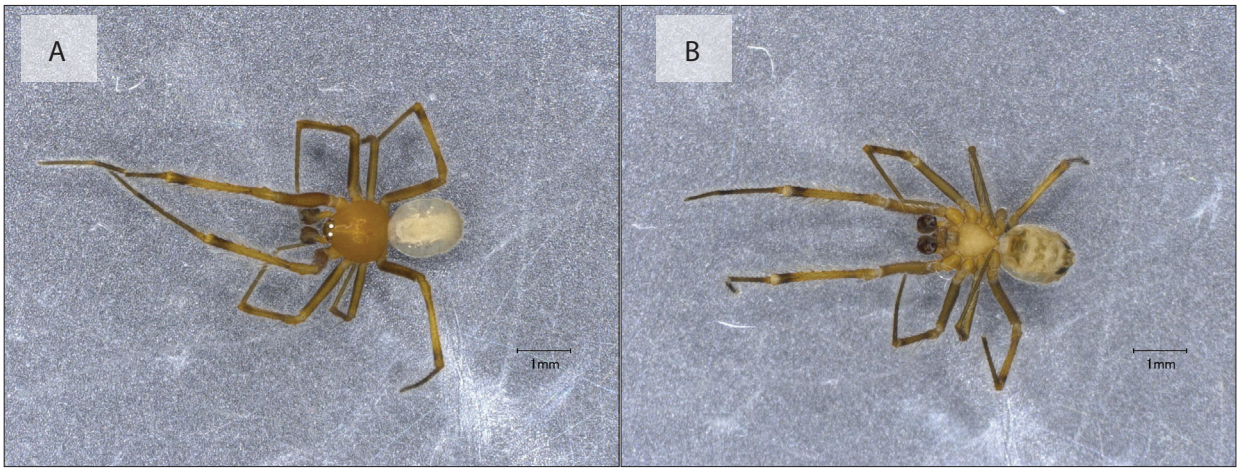

Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.111 Linyphiidae sp.05 - AraLiny008



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.112 Linyphiidae sp.06 - AraLiny011a

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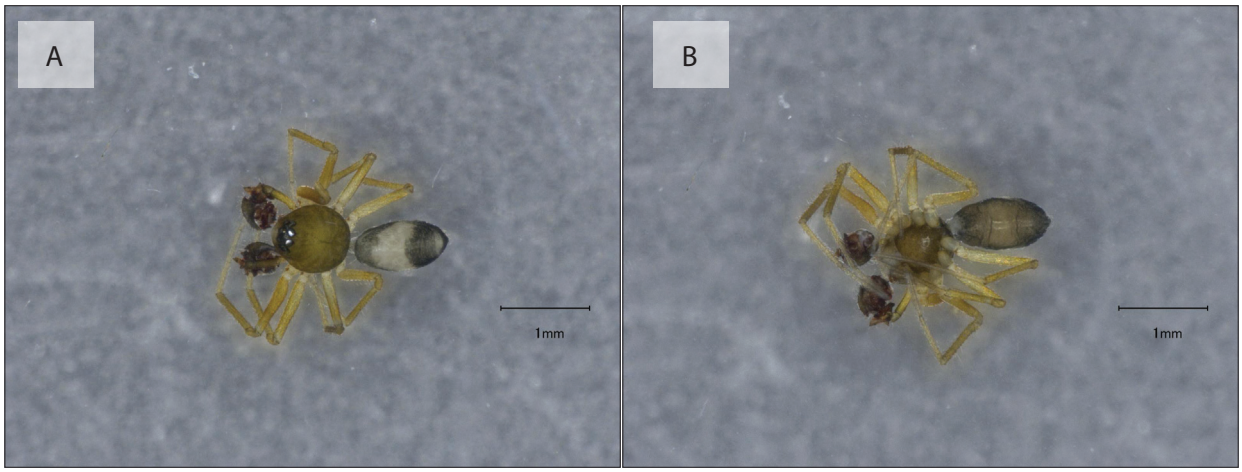
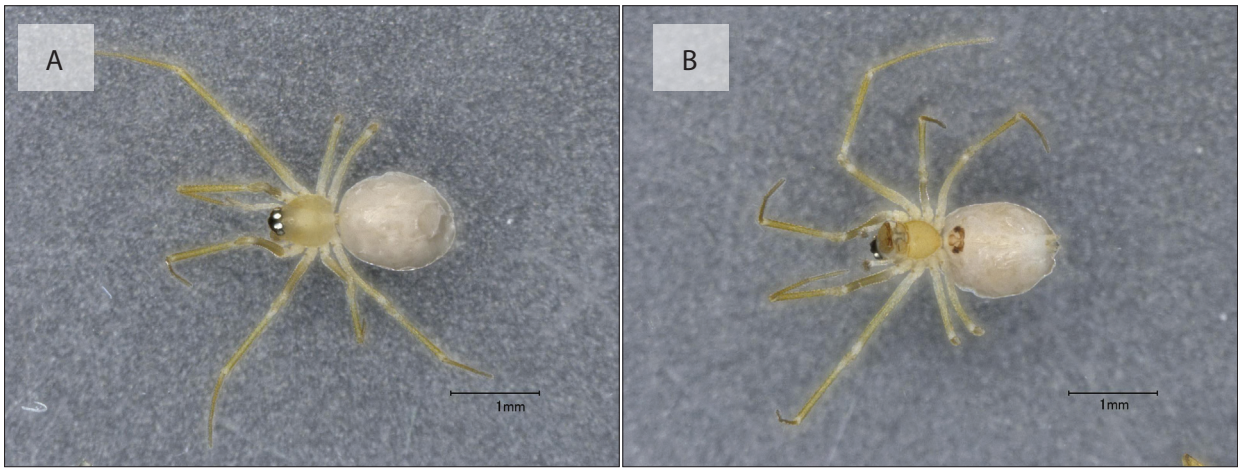


Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.113 Linyphiidae sp.07 – AraTher063



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.114 Linyphiidae sp.08 - AraLiny012

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

13. LIOCRANIDAE (SPINY-LEGGED SAC SPIDERS)

The liocranids are a family of comparatively low diversity, with "only" about 35 genera and 330-plus species (World Spider Catalog, 2023). The majority of records of this family are from Europe and North America, but records from Southeast Asia are on the rise (GBIF.org). However, the Southeast Asian members of this family are morphologically divergent from the rest and are only provisionally kept in this family (Ramirez, 2014). These spiders will likely be subject to a different familial placement pending further research.

Southeast Asian liocranids are typically small to medium-sized and hunt on the leaf litter. The abdomen is usually clad with a dorsal scutum, while the carapace is also similarly hardened, sometimes with a granulated or pitted texture. The legs are robust, with 2 rows of spines on the ventral side of the front legs. Coloration is typically dark or earth-colored.



Oedignatha sp. (Araneae: Liocranidae)

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Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.115 *Oedignatha* sp.01 - AraLioc001

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

14. MIMETIDAE (PIRATE SPIDERS)

Mimetidae is a tiny spider family with less than 10 genera and about 150 species (World Spider Catalog, 2023). The Mimetidae are almost exclusively spider-hunters, hence their vernacular name. Plucking at the strands of their prey's web, they simulate captured insects and overwhelm the prey once it comes to investigate. Mimetid spiders can be easily recognized by the proportionally long front legs covered in long, curved spines with several short ones in between. The coloration of the Southeast Asian species is predominantly pale with reddish or dark-brown specks. The abdomen often has pronounced "shoulder horns" which makes it rather triangular-shaped, though those without are simply oval-shaped.



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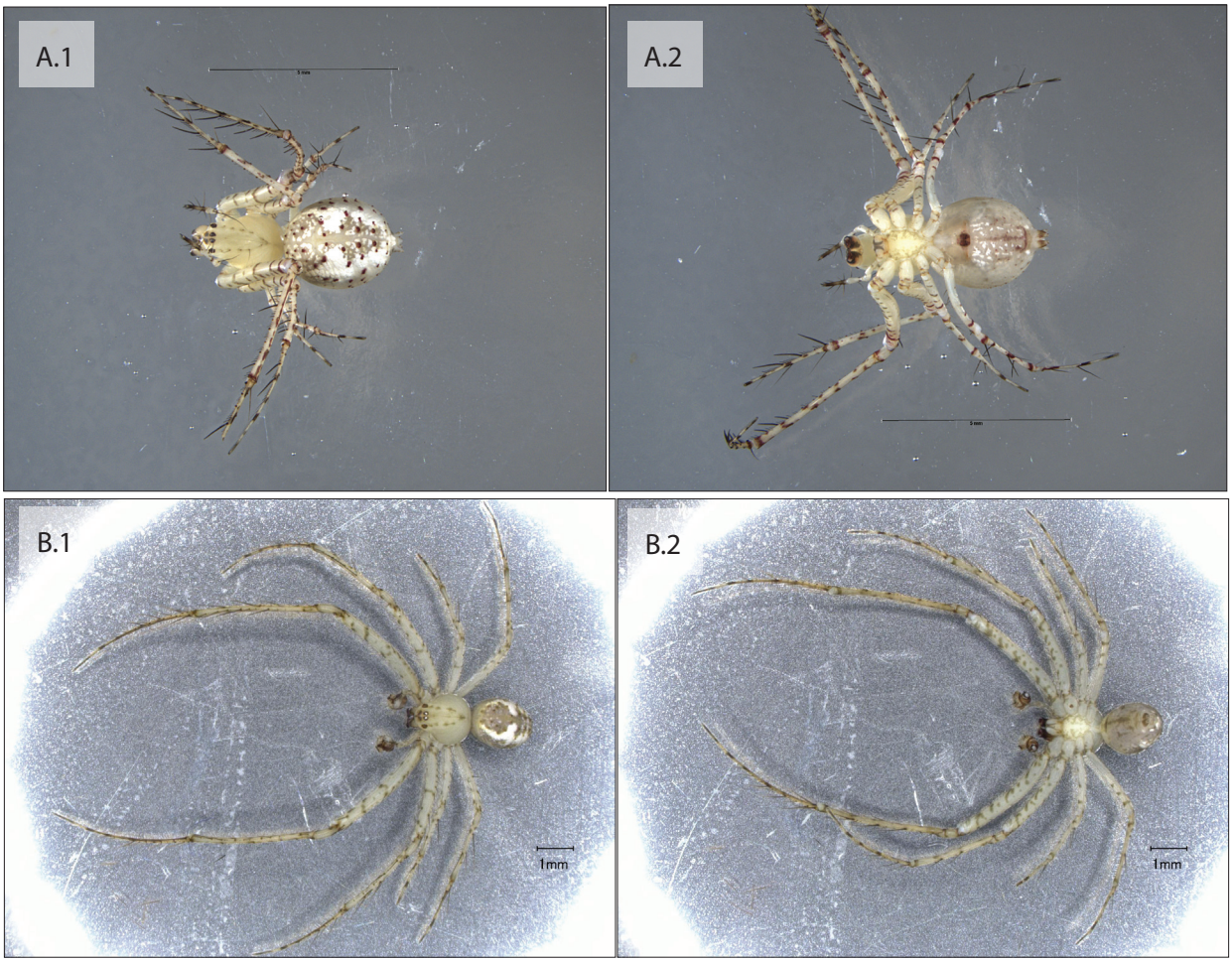

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.116 Mimetidae sp.01 - AraMime001

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.117 Mimetidae sp.02 - AraMime002

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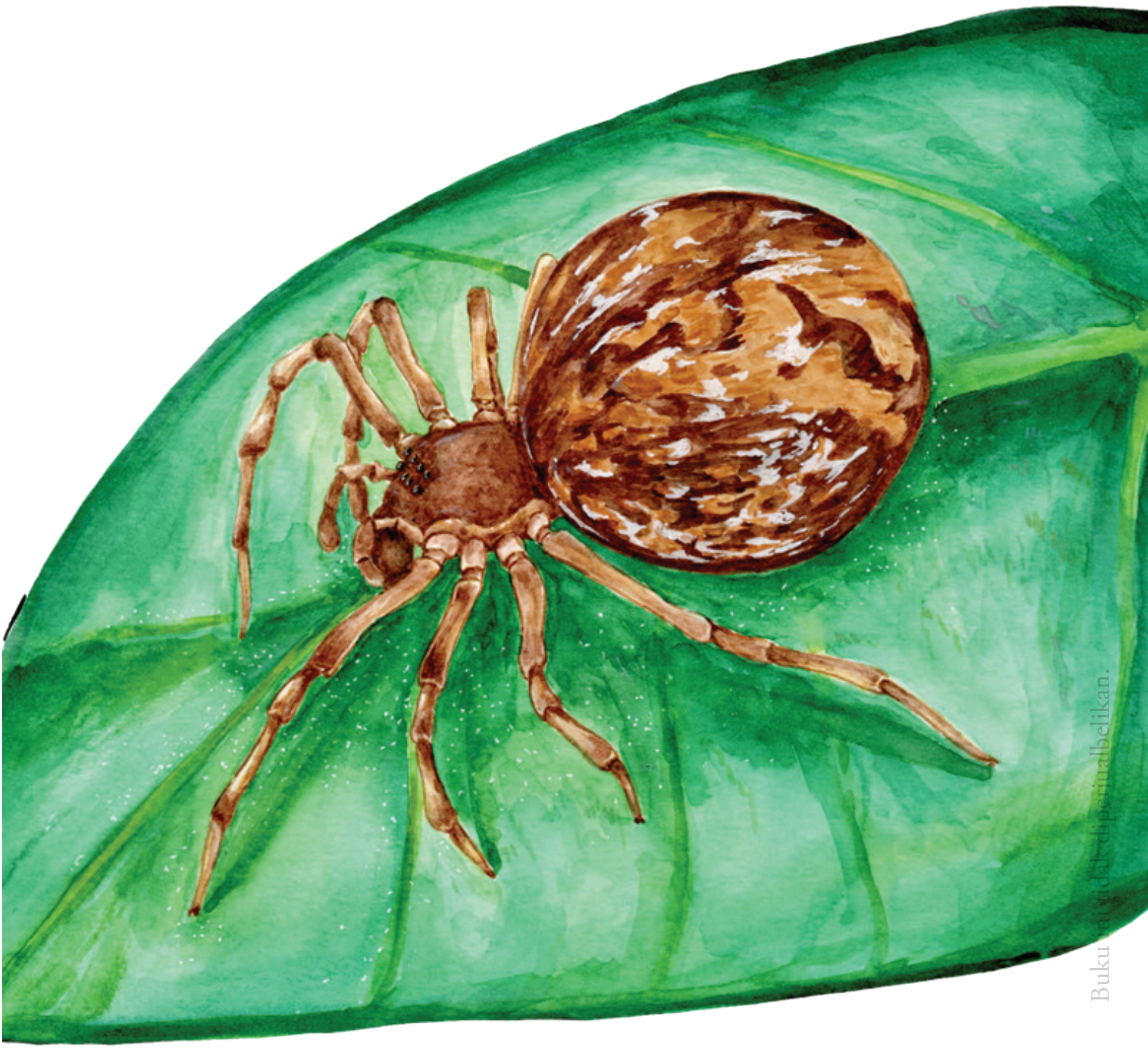
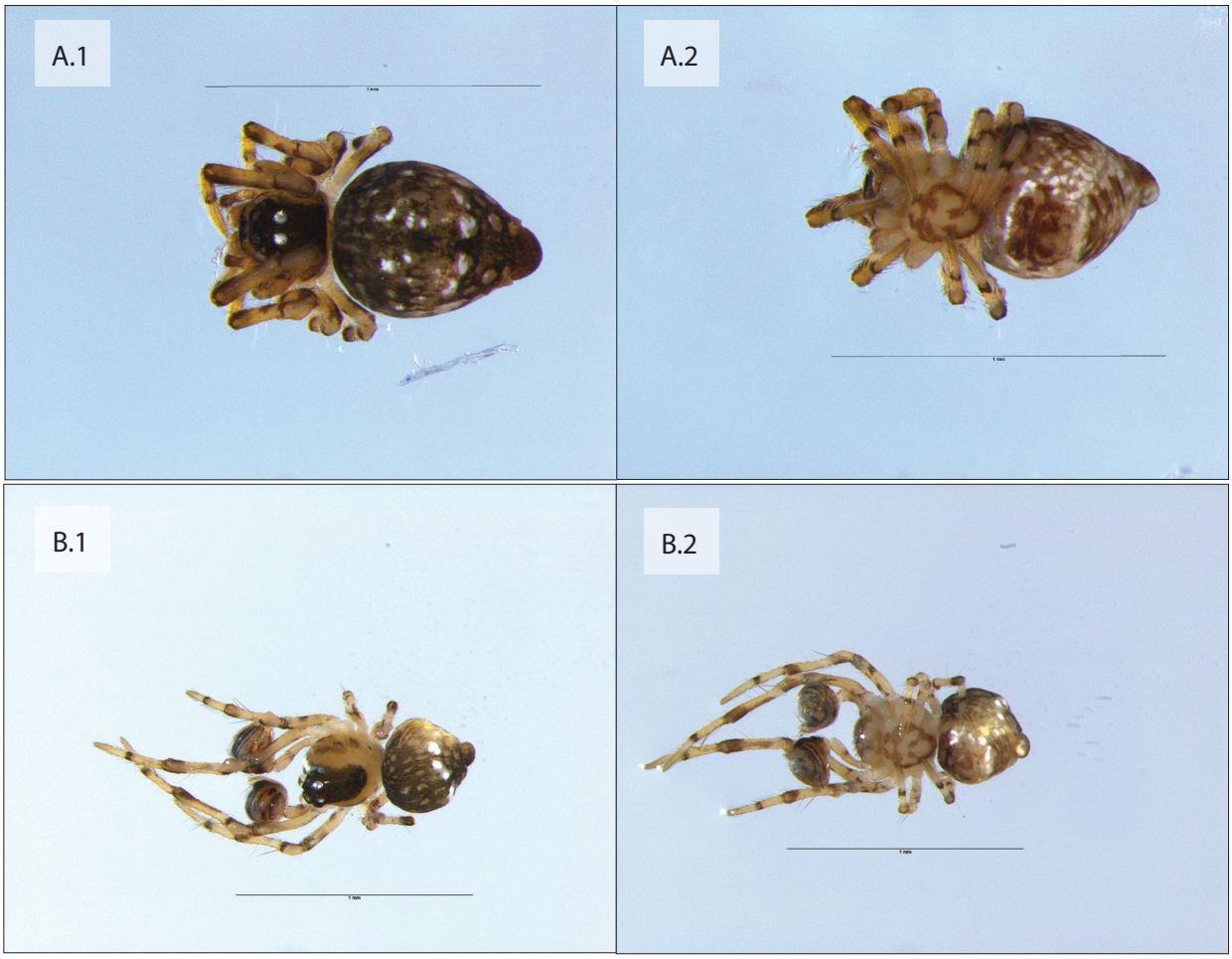


Mosu sp. (Araneae: Mysmenidae)

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

15. MYSMENIDAE (MINUTE CLASPING WEAVERS)

One of the smallest and least-known families of the orb-weaving spiders, with currently 165 spp. in 16 genera, mainly from Eastern Australia, Central America, Europe, and Madagascar. Usually less than 3mm long, and often found near humid habitats such as leaf litter and small caves. Aside from orb webs, they also build various other web types, including sheet webs and spherical webs. Some species are also known to be kleptoparasitic on other's spider webs (Lopardo et al., 2011). Mysmenids typically have a spherical abdomen, sometimes adorned with tubercles. Males tend to have spurs on the metatarsus and sometimes on the tibia of the first leg, which aids in copulation. Coloration is mostly dark, with lighter spots covering the abdomen.



Note: Juvenile (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.118 *Mosu* sp.01 - AraMysm001

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.119 Mysmenidae sp.01 - AraMysm002

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16. OONOPIDAE (GOBLIN SPIDERS)

Oonopidae is a rather large spider family with more than 100 genera and almost 2000 species currently described (World Spider Catalog, 2023). They are between 1–3 mm in size, numerous in leaf litter and in the soil (Potapov et al., 2020), but also abundant in the rainforest canopy (Ramos et al., 2022). This group is morphologically peculiar in having only six eyes (anterior median eyes usually lost) and hardened scutes on their abdomens, possibly aiding in desiccation resistance (missing in some genera such as *Orchestina*).



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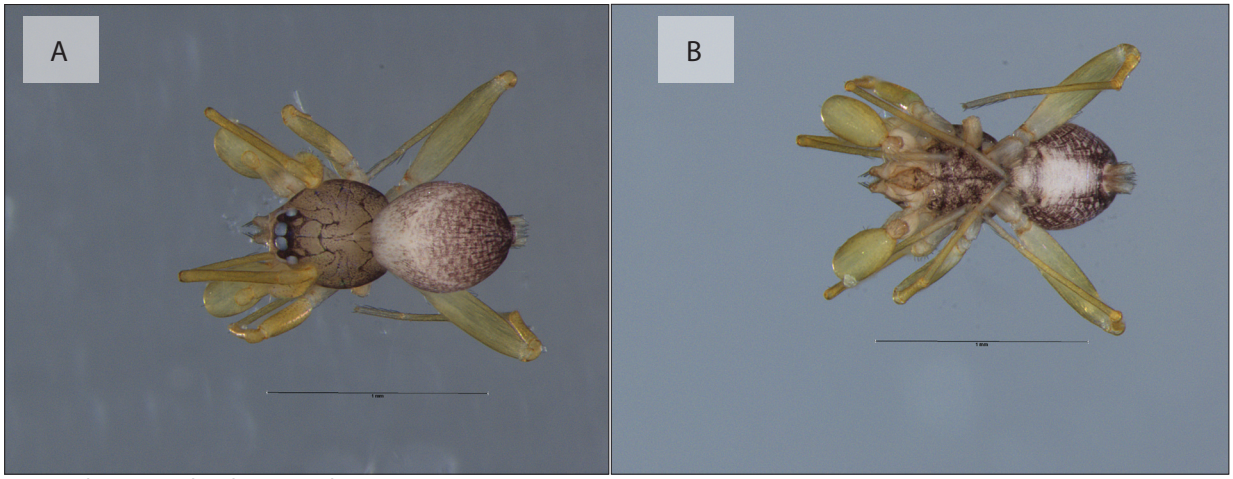
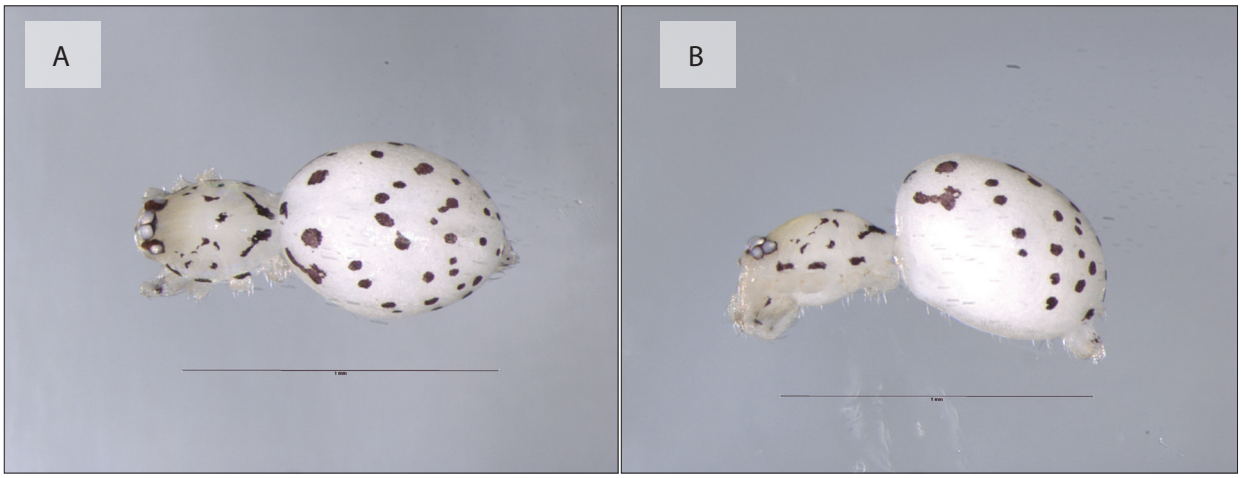


Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.120 *Orchestina* sp.01 - AraOono003



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.121 *Orchestina* sp.02 - AraOono005

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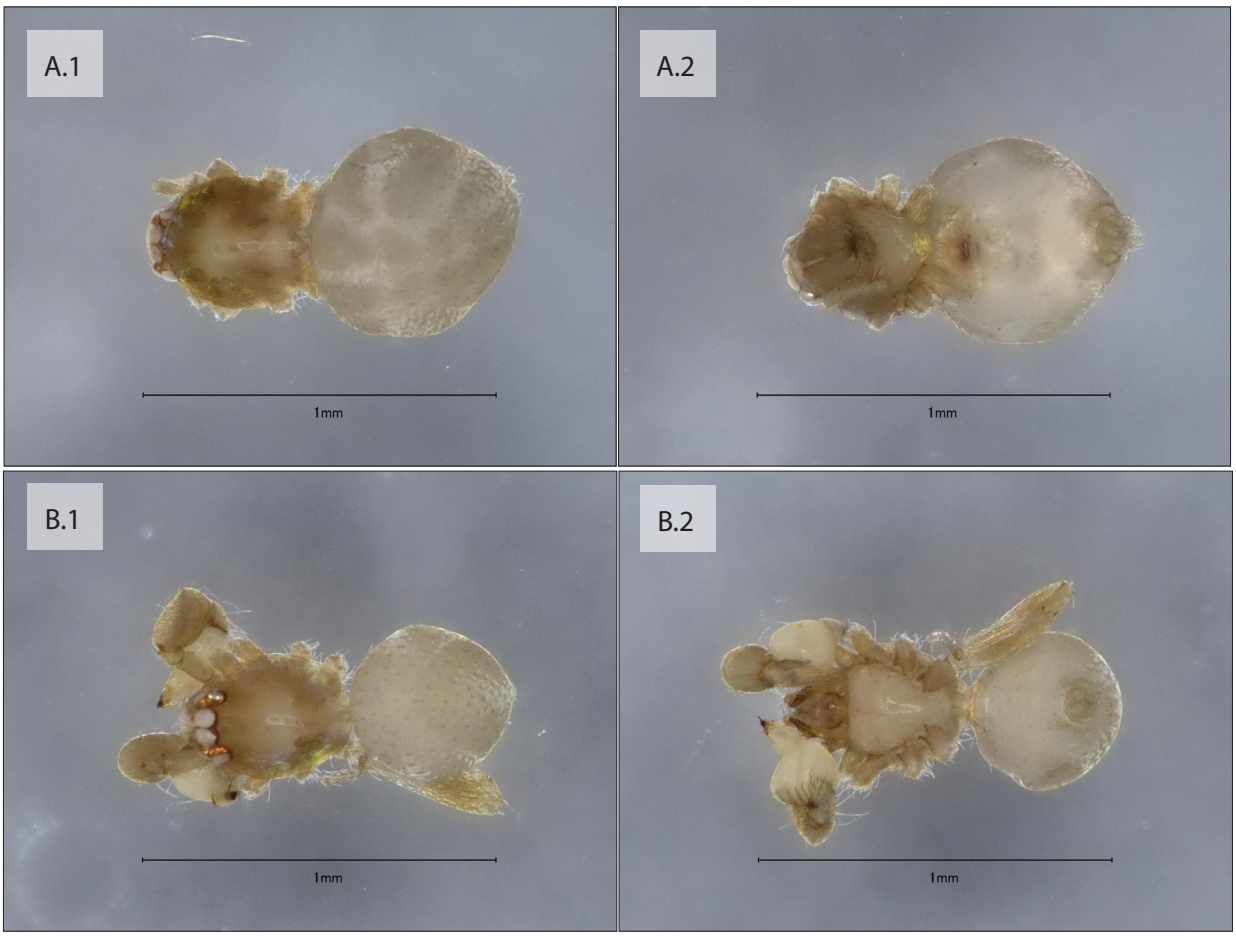
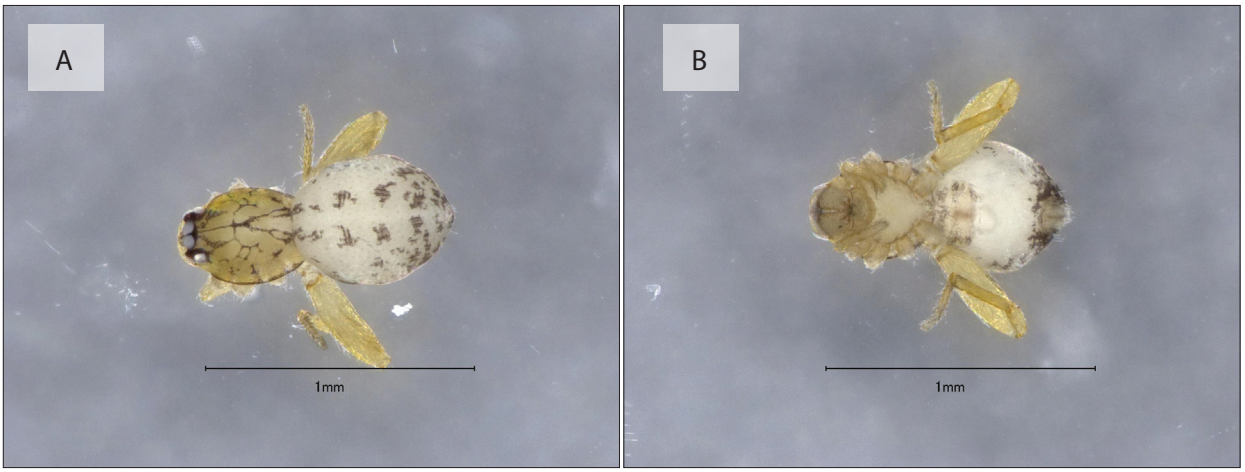


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Lateral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Lateral

Figure 3.122 *Orchestina* sp.03 - AraOono007



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.123 *Orchestina* sp.04 - AraOono008

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.124 Oonopidae sp.01 - AraOono001

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.125 Oonopidae sp.02 - AraOono002

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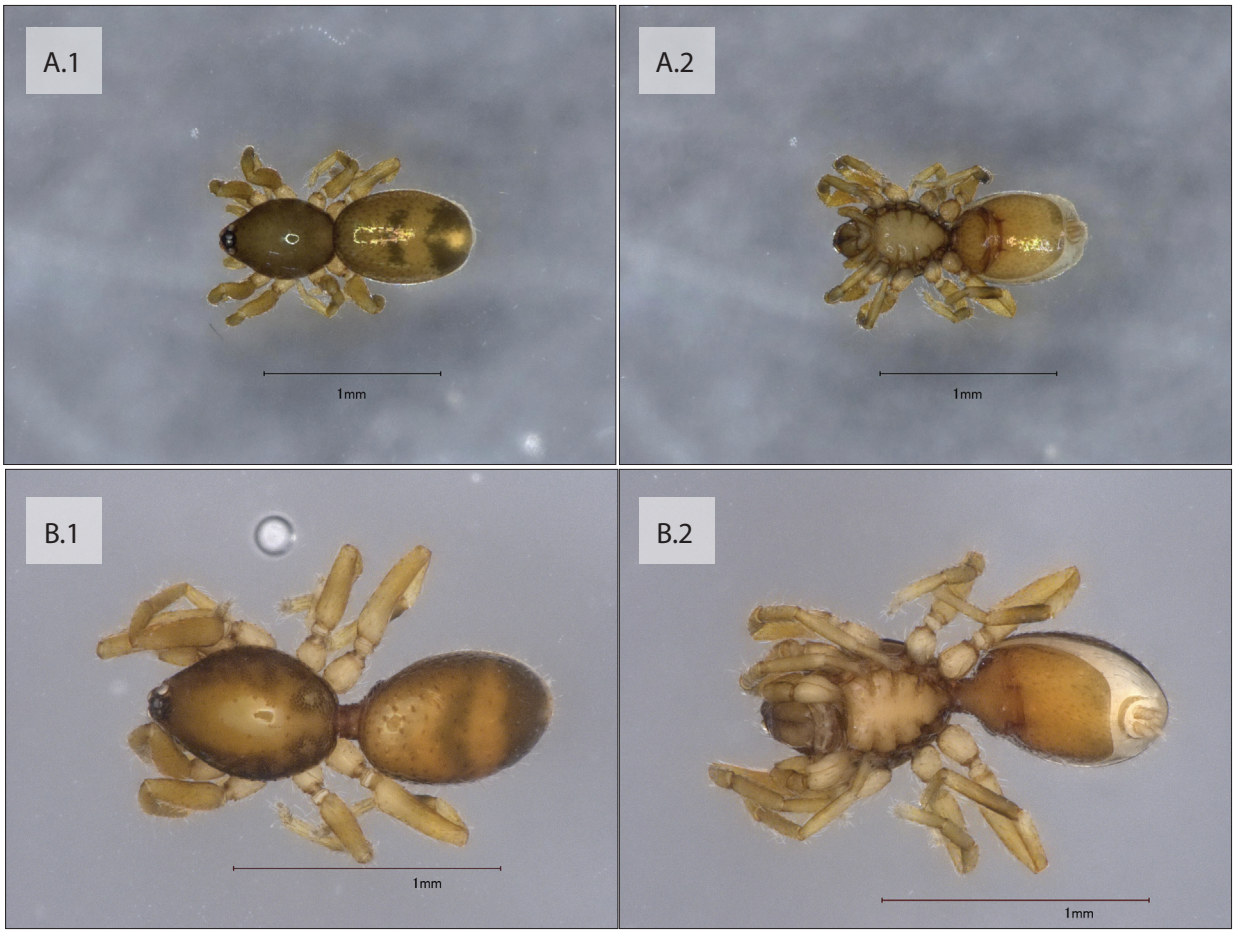

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Lateral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Lateral

Figure 3.126 Oonopidae sp.03 - AraOono006

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

17. OXYOPIDAE (LYNX SPIDERS)

Oxyopidae is a globally distributed family of araneomorph spiders, with 446 described species in 9 genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023). Many oxyopids make little use of webs but rather hunt openly on the foliage, especially in agricultural fields. In contrast to many other spiders, oxyopids can be observed congregating with conspecifics, and at least one member of the genus *Tapillinius* is—in fact—a social spider with communal feeding, cooperative brood care, and generational overlap (Avilés, 1994). Oxyopids are easily recognized by the spiny legs as well as the unique eye arrangement: a pair of small anterior median eyes (AME) at the front and behind it, the rest of the eyes form a whirl around the cephalic/head area. Their abdomen is typically elongated or short tapering, the coloration ranging from drab brown in *Hamataliwa* to brightly patterned in *Hamadruas*.



Hamadruas sp. (Araneae: Oxyopidae)

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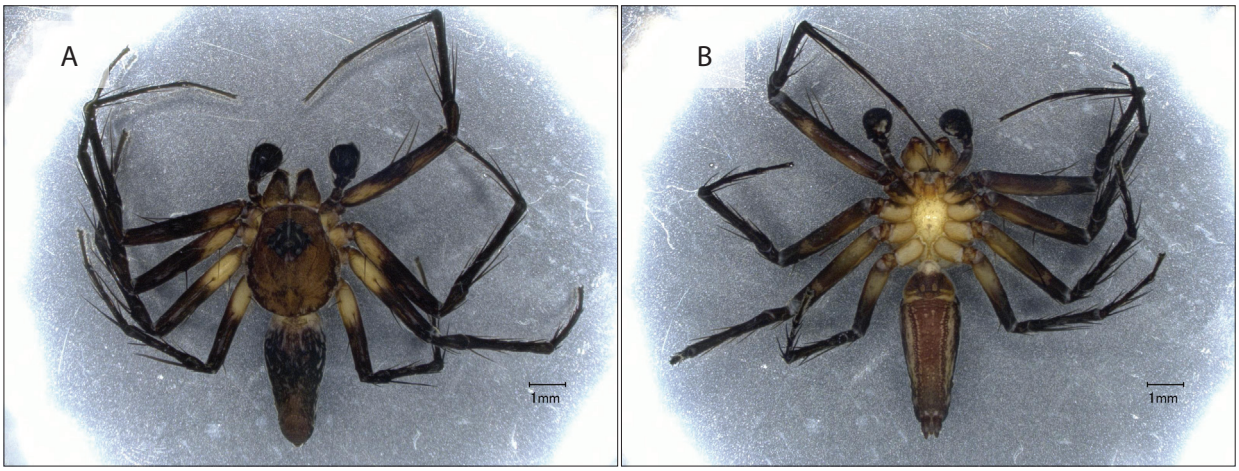
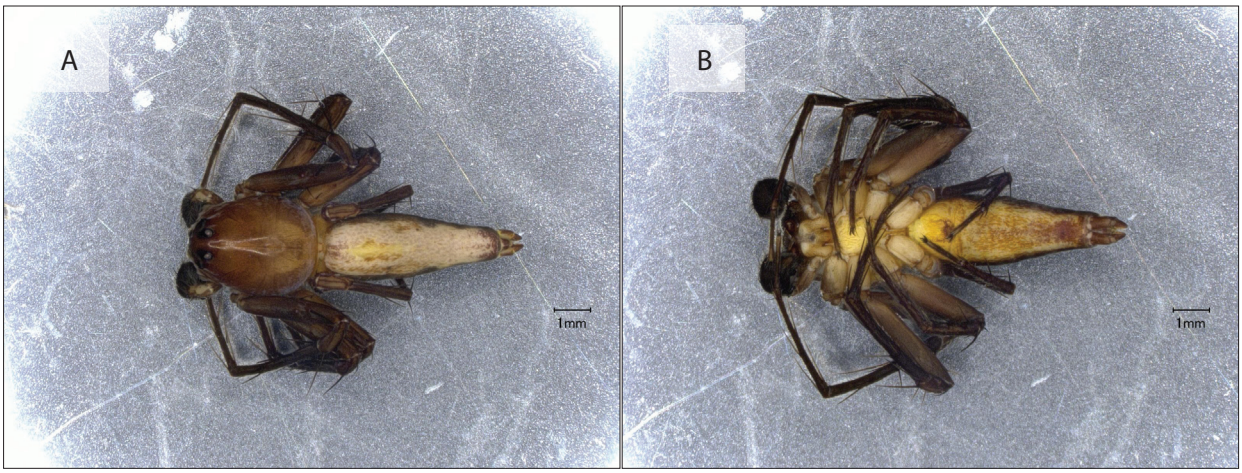


Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.127 *Hamadruas* sp.01 - AraOxyo008



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.128 *Hamadruas* sp.02 - AraOxyo013

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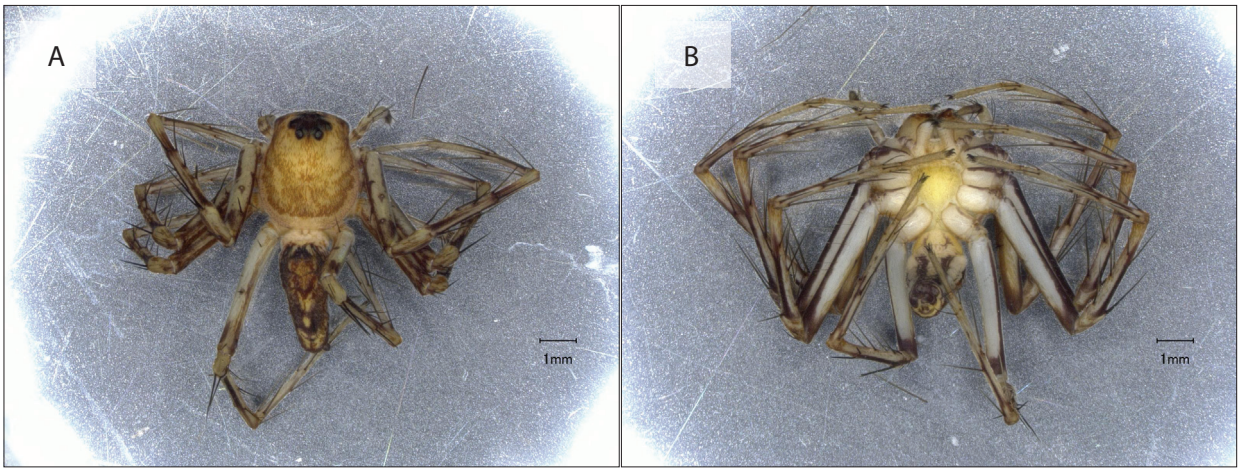
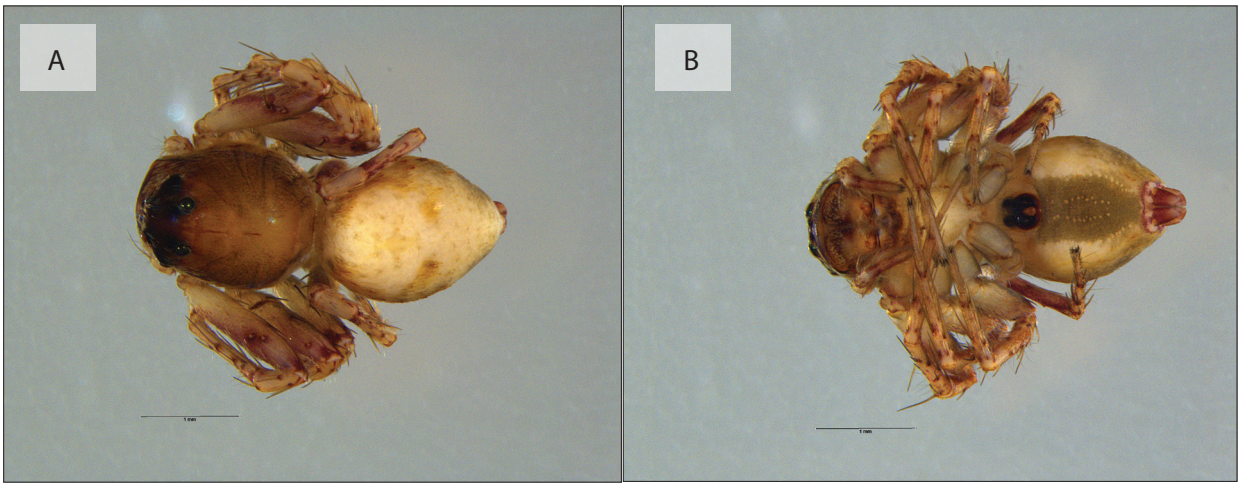


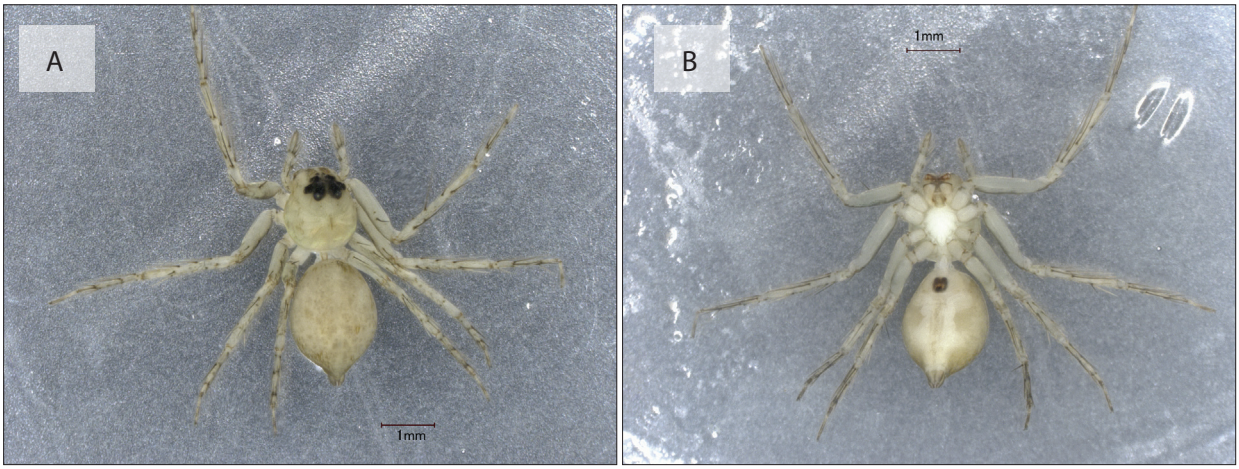
Note: Subadult Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.129 *Hamadruas* sp.03 - AraOxyo016



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.130 *Hamataliwa* sp.01 - AraOxyo001



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.131 *Hamataliwa* sp.02 - AraOxyo007

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Subadult Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.132 *Hamataliwa* sp.03 - AraOxyo010

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.133 *Hamataliwa* sp.04 - AraOxyo011

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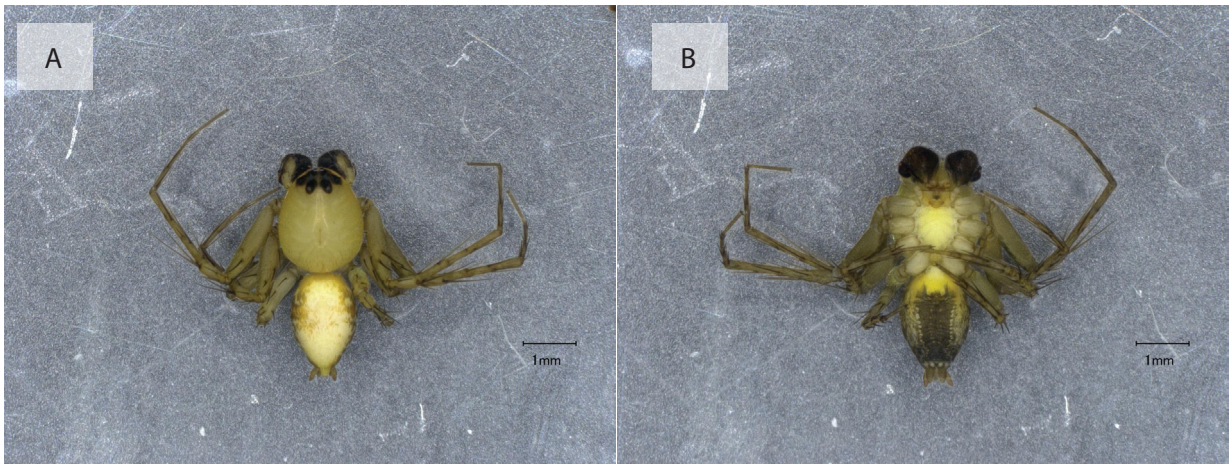
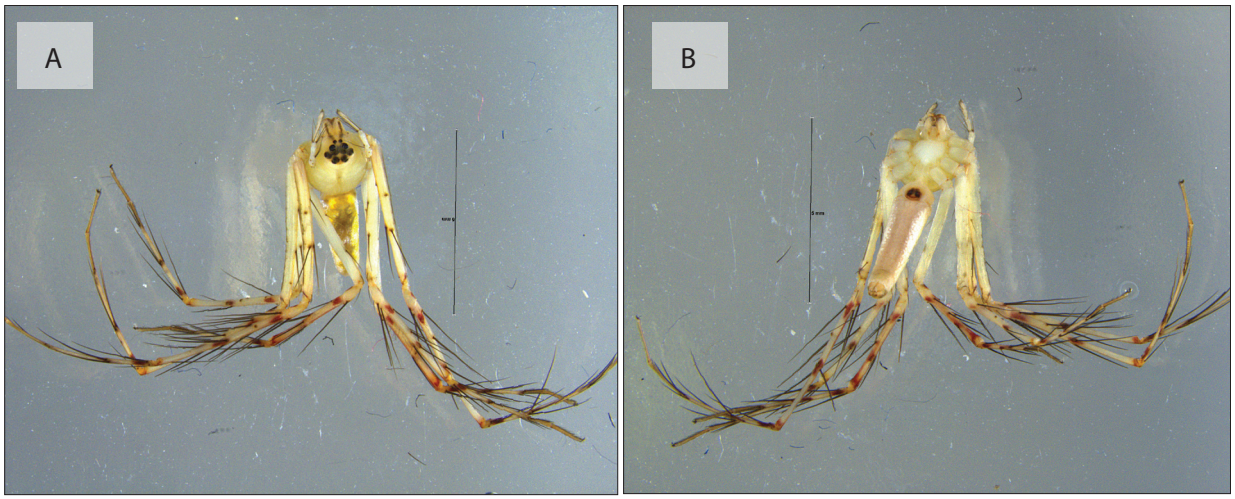


Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.134 *Hamataliwa* sp.05 - AraOxyo014



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.135 *Oxyopes* sp.01 - AraOxyo006

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18. PHILODROMIDAE (RUNNING CRAB SPIDERS)

Until 1975 belonging to the Thomisidae (crab spiders), the Philodromidae is a family of more than 500 species in almost 30 genera, though only a few species occur in Southeast Asia (World Spider Catalog, 2023). Superficially similar to the thomisids, the sparassids, and the solenopids are the two frontal leg pairs oriented sideways ("laterigrade"), but unlike them, the philodromids' second leg pair is usually longer than the first. Much like Thomisids, again, the philodromid spiders' eyes tend to be rather spread out over the frontal carapace and tend to aim in different directions. This is likely due to their very similar hunting strategy, which does not rely on web construction but ambush hunting on the vegetation.



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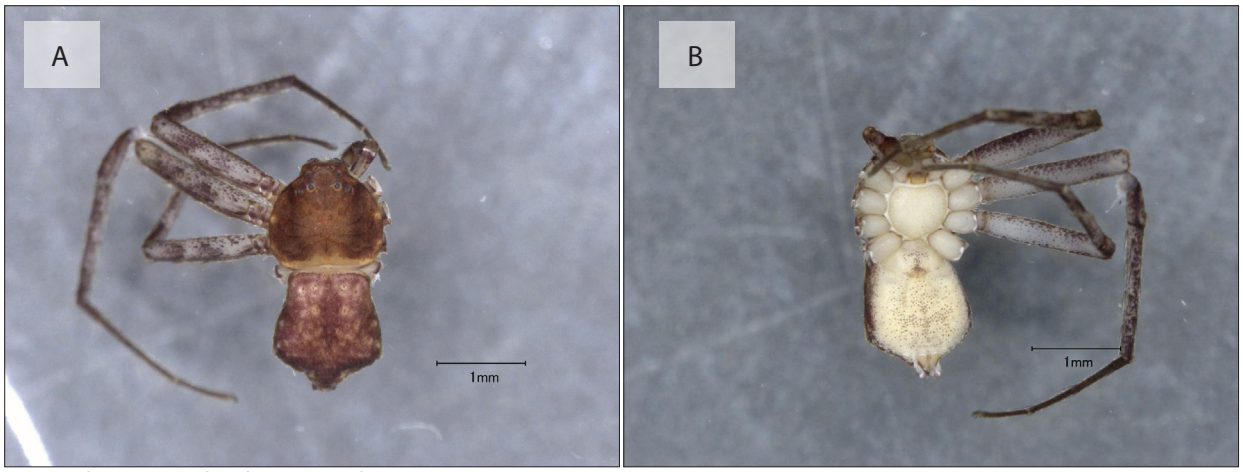
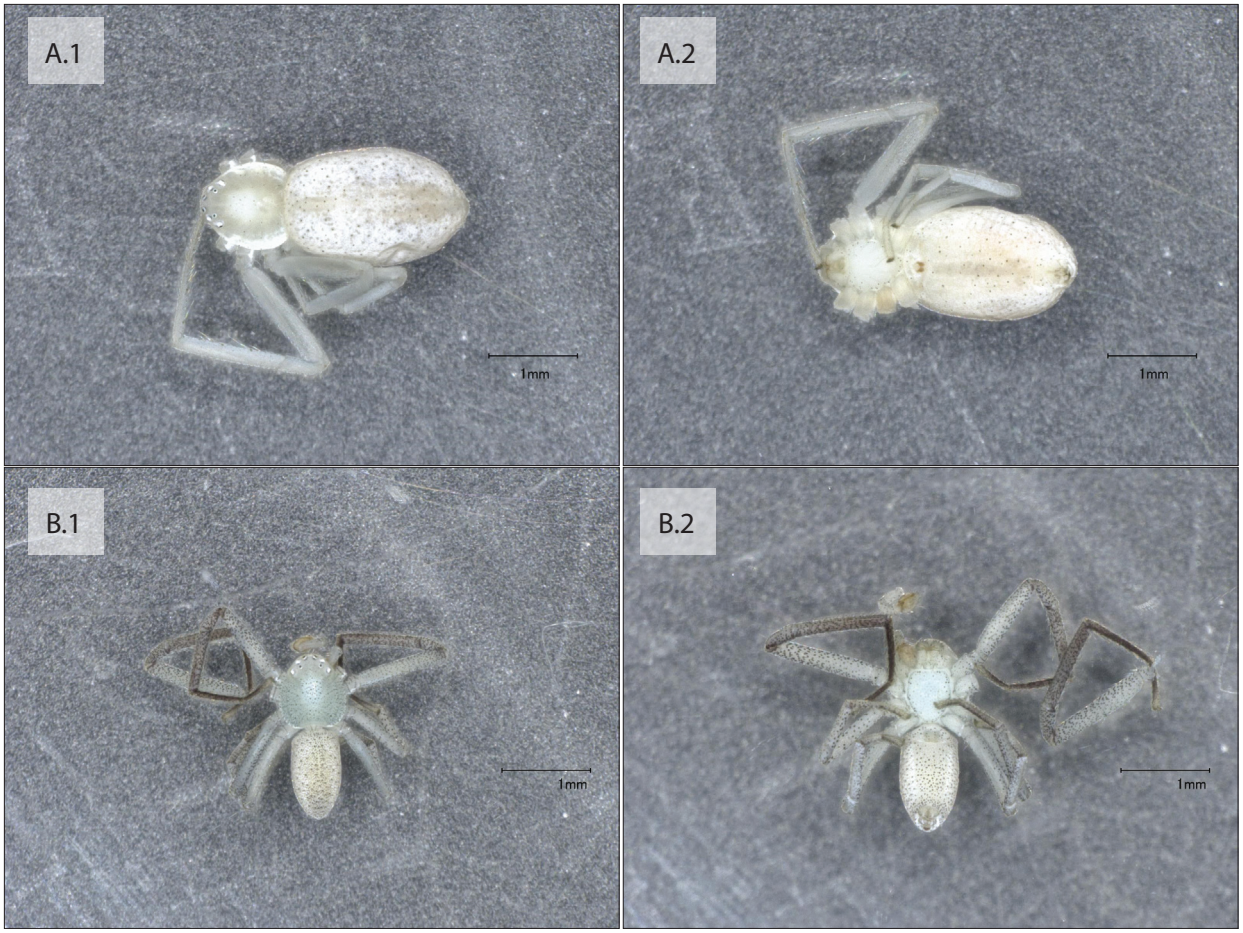


Note: Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.136 Philodromidae sp.01 - AraPhil001



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.137 Philodromidae sp.02 - AraPhil002

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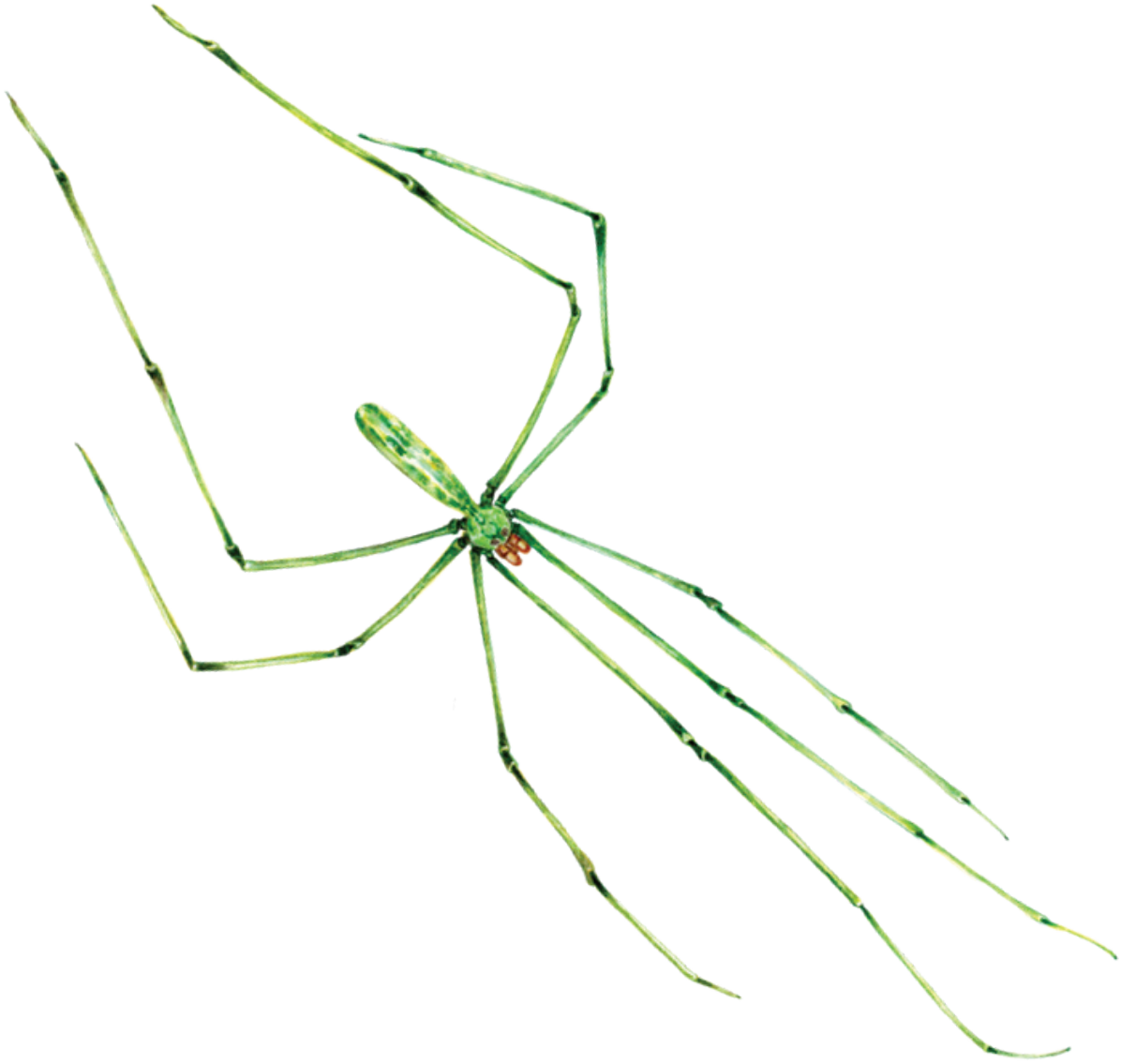
19. PHOLCIDAE (CELLAR SPIDERS OR VIBRATING SPIDERS)

Due to their legs being about four times as long as their bodies, pholcid spiders are sometimes confused with "daddy longlegs" from the order Opiliones. Pholcids are, however, spiders with segmented bodies and the ability to produce silk and build webs. They build irregular cobwebs in dark and damp habitats, in both natural and anthropogenic habitats such as mammal burrows, tree holes, but also cellars and attics. Due to their long legs, they are formidable predators that entangle their prey with sticky silk from a safe distance. When disturbed, they "whirl", i.e. shaking their web so rapidly that they become a blur to the human eye (Platnick et al., 2020). Currently, there are almost 200 species from close to 100 genera.

Pholcids typically have a circular carapace with 6 or 8 eyes, aggregating in 2 or 3 groups. In males, each lateral eye group is often stalked. The abdomen is usually elongated cylindrical, sometimes oval or globular, often with elaborate markings. Despite being haplogynous, the males often have an oversized and complex palpal bulb, starkly contrasting to the simple female epigyne.



Meraha sp. (Araneae: Pholcidae)

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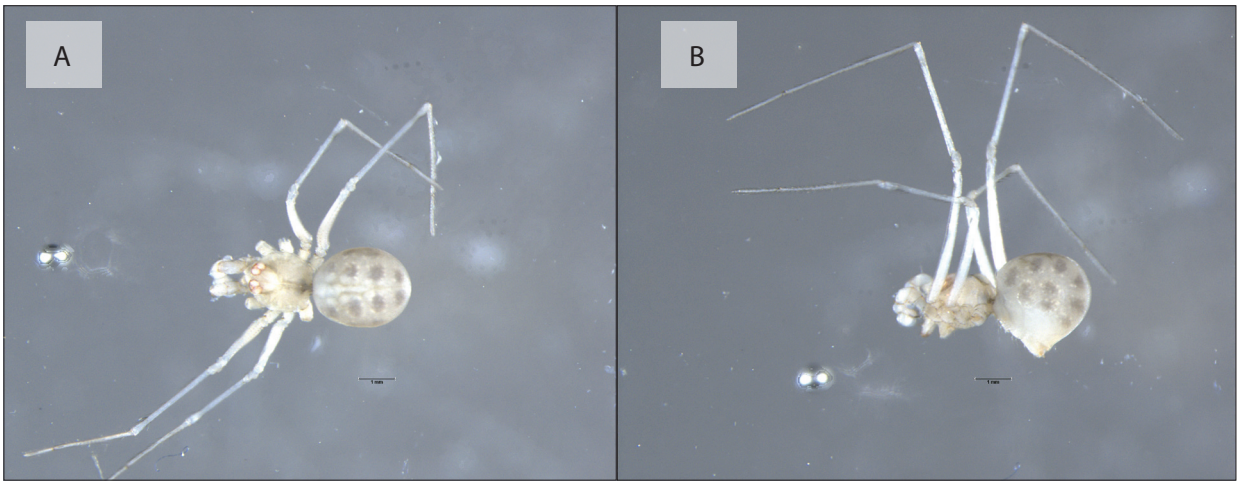
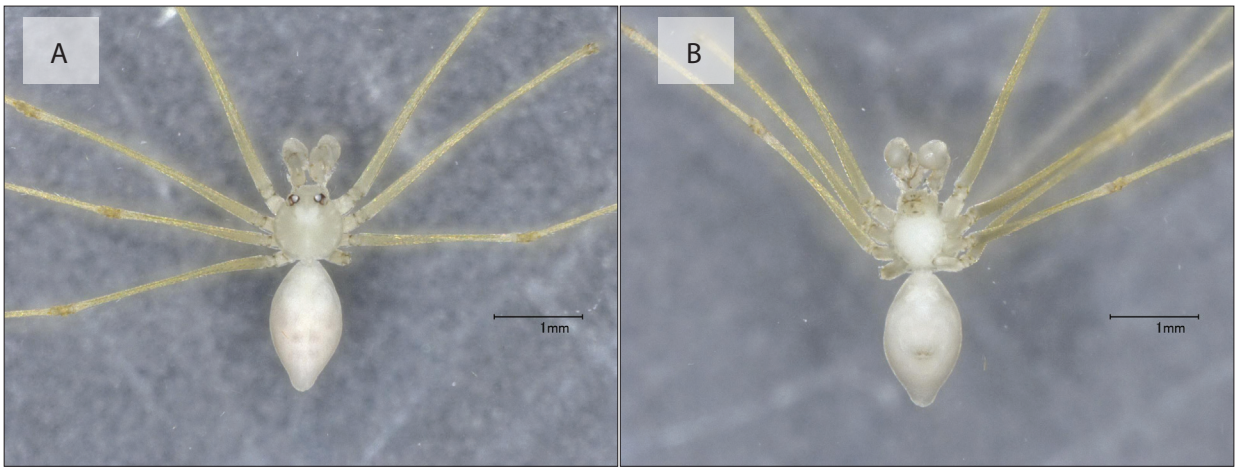


Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.138 *Belisana* sp.01 - AraPhol004



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.139 *Belisana* sp.02 - AraPhol005

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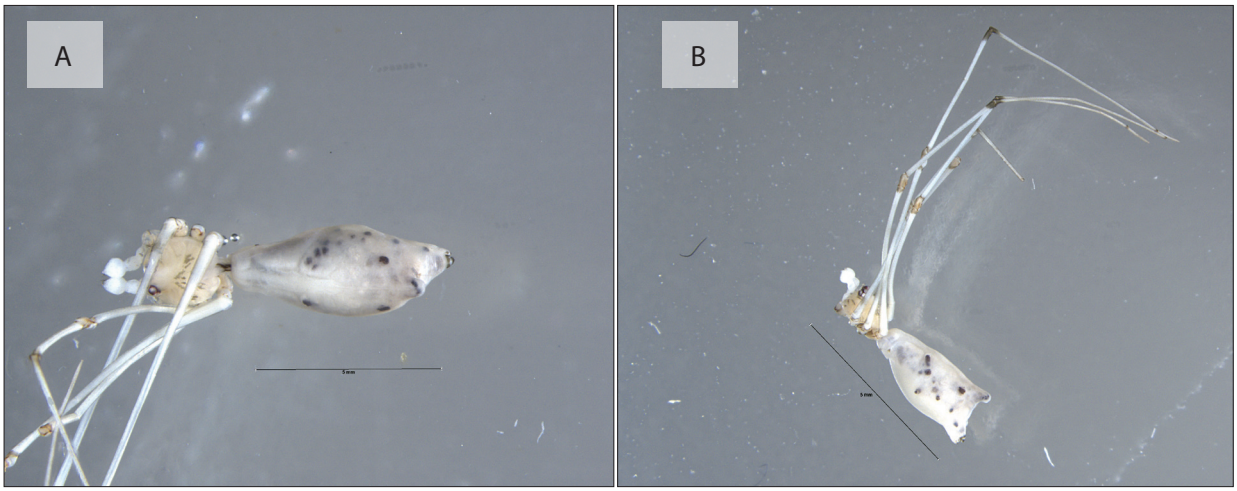
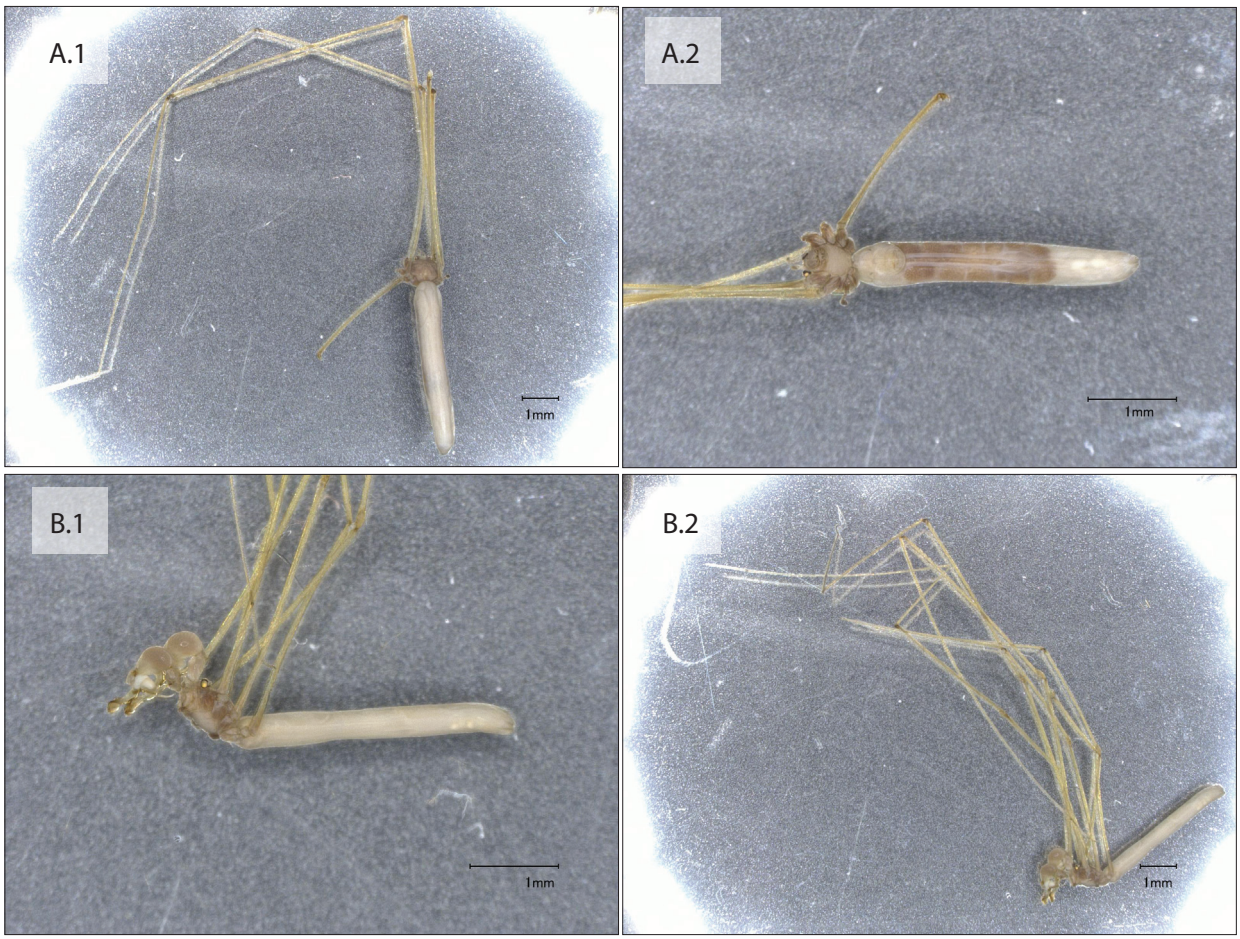


Note: Subadult Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.140 *Cantikus* sp.01 - AraPhol001



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1 and B.2) Lateral

Figure 3.141 *Kelabita* sp.01 - AraPhol007

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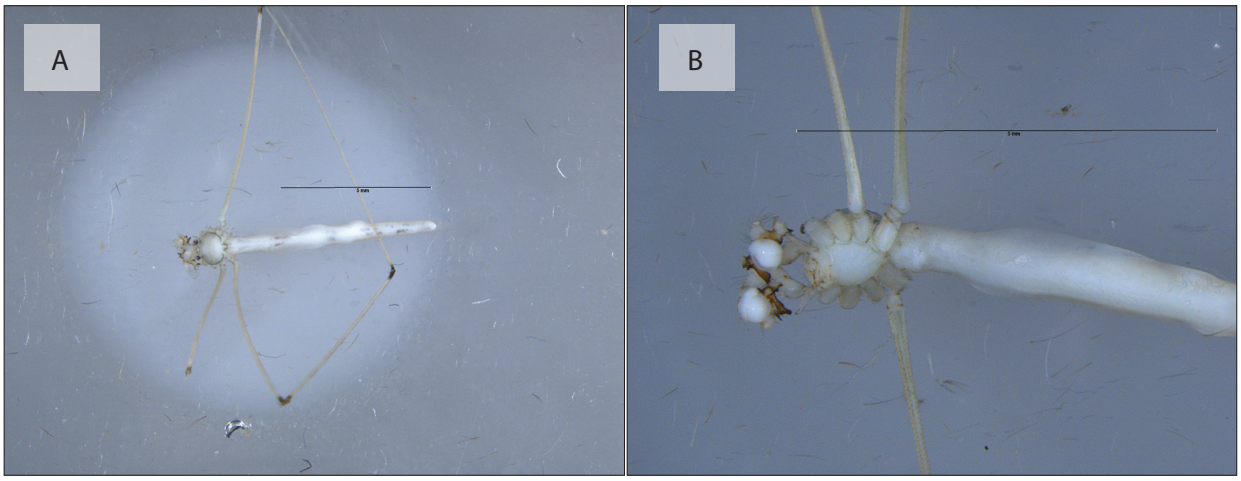


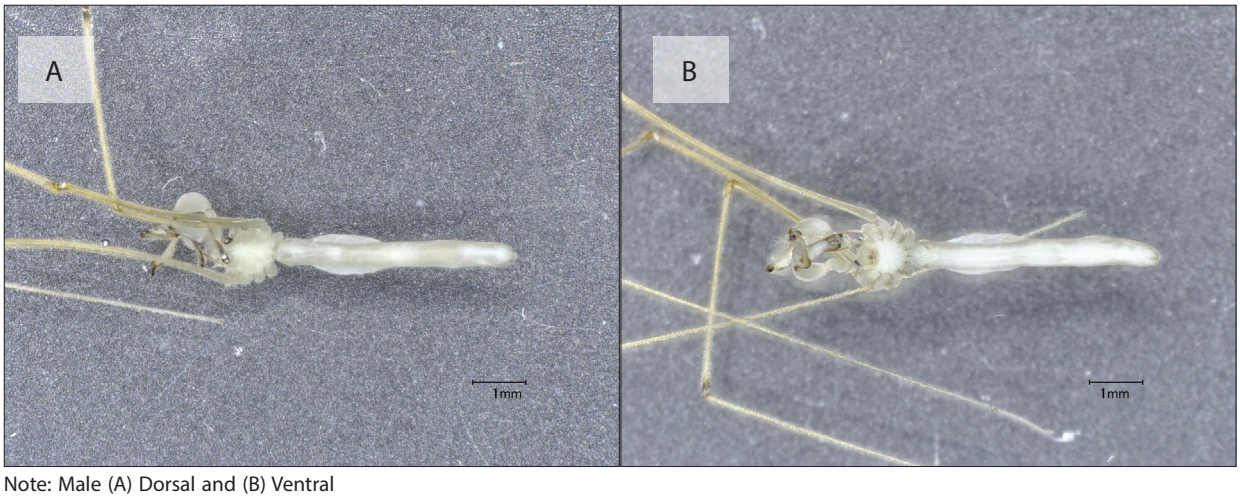
Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.142 *Leptopholcus borneensis* - AraPhol006



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.143 *Meraha* sp.01 - AraPhol003



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.144 *Nipisa* sp.01 - AraPhol011

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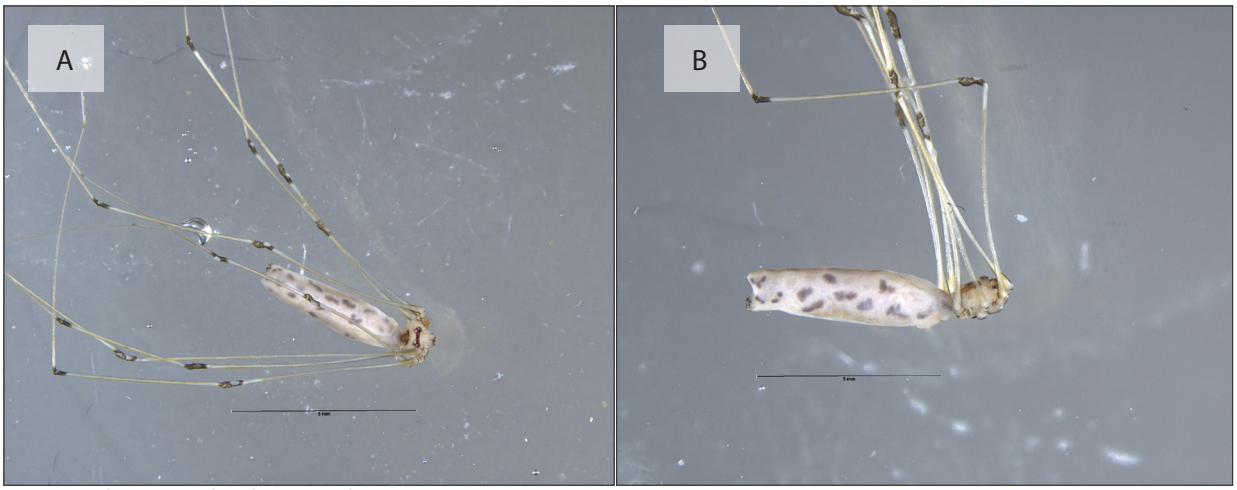
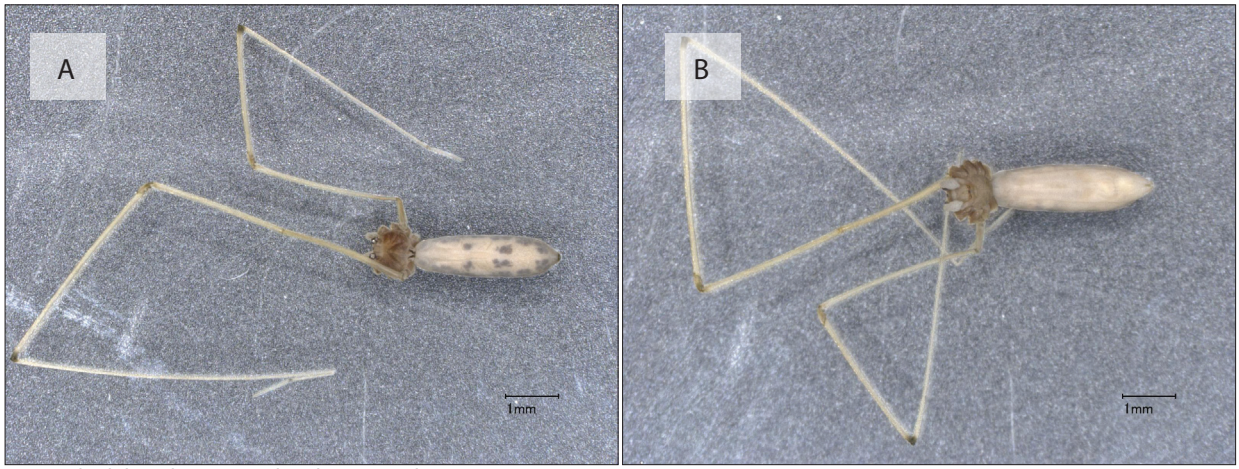
Note: Male (A) Lateral and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.145 *Pribumia* sp.01 - AraPhol008a



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.146 *Teranga* sp.01 - AraPhol002



Note: Subadult Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.147 Pholcidae sp.01 - AraPhol008b

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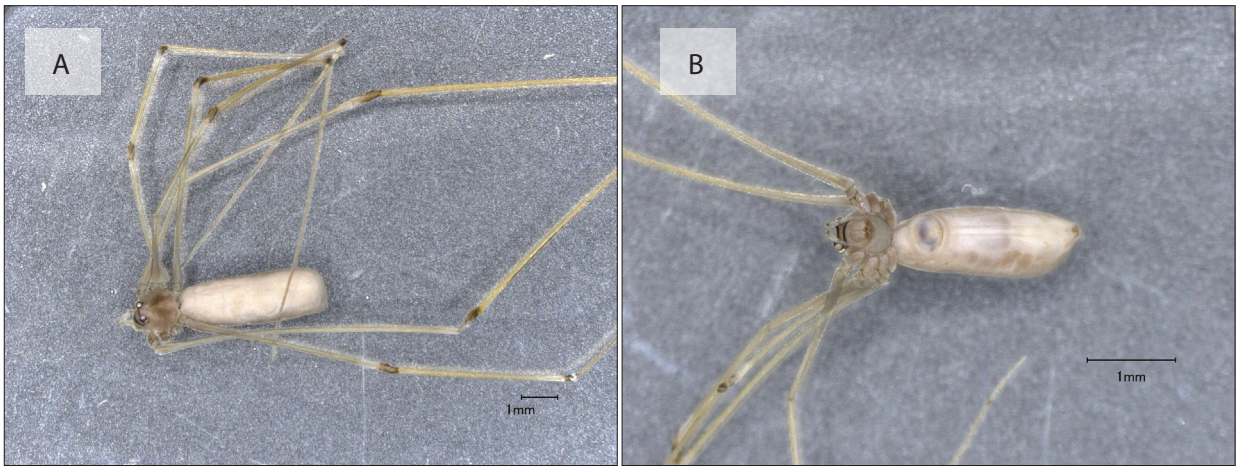
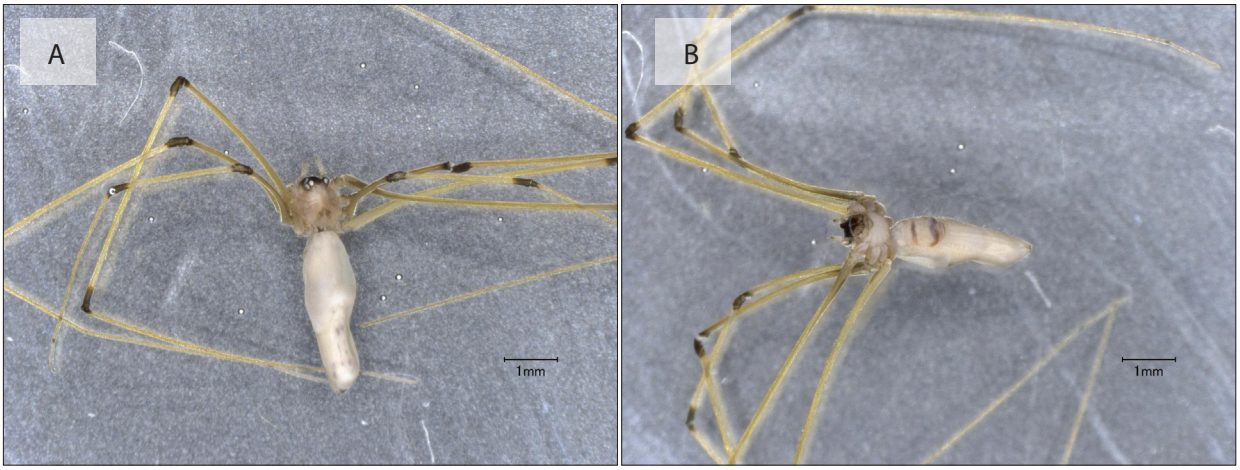


Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.148 Pholcidae sp.02 - AraPhol009



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.149 Pholcidae sp.03 - AraPhol010

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20. PHRUROLITHIDAE (GUARDSTONE SPIDERS)

The Phrurolithidae was previously regarded as a subfamily under Corinnidae until it was elevated to family rank (Ramirez, 2014). This family now includes around 360 species in 24 genera, distributed mainly in North America and Eurasia (including Southeast Asia; World Spider Catalog, 2023). Members are ground dwellers, inhabiting the soil and leaf litter, though some species are also found in caves. The common name "guardian spiders" refers to how the type genus *Phrurolithus* is commonly found under stones. Phrurolithids are small hunters (<4 mm) with a hardened and sculptured carapace. They can appear similar to members of the family Trachelidae, which they seem to be closely related to. Males usually have ventral modifications on the palpal femur and lack the leg cuspules typical for trachelids. Leg spines are usually reduced: dorsal spines are absent on all legs and ventrally only present in the anterior legs.



Plynnon sp. (Araneae: Phrurolithidae)

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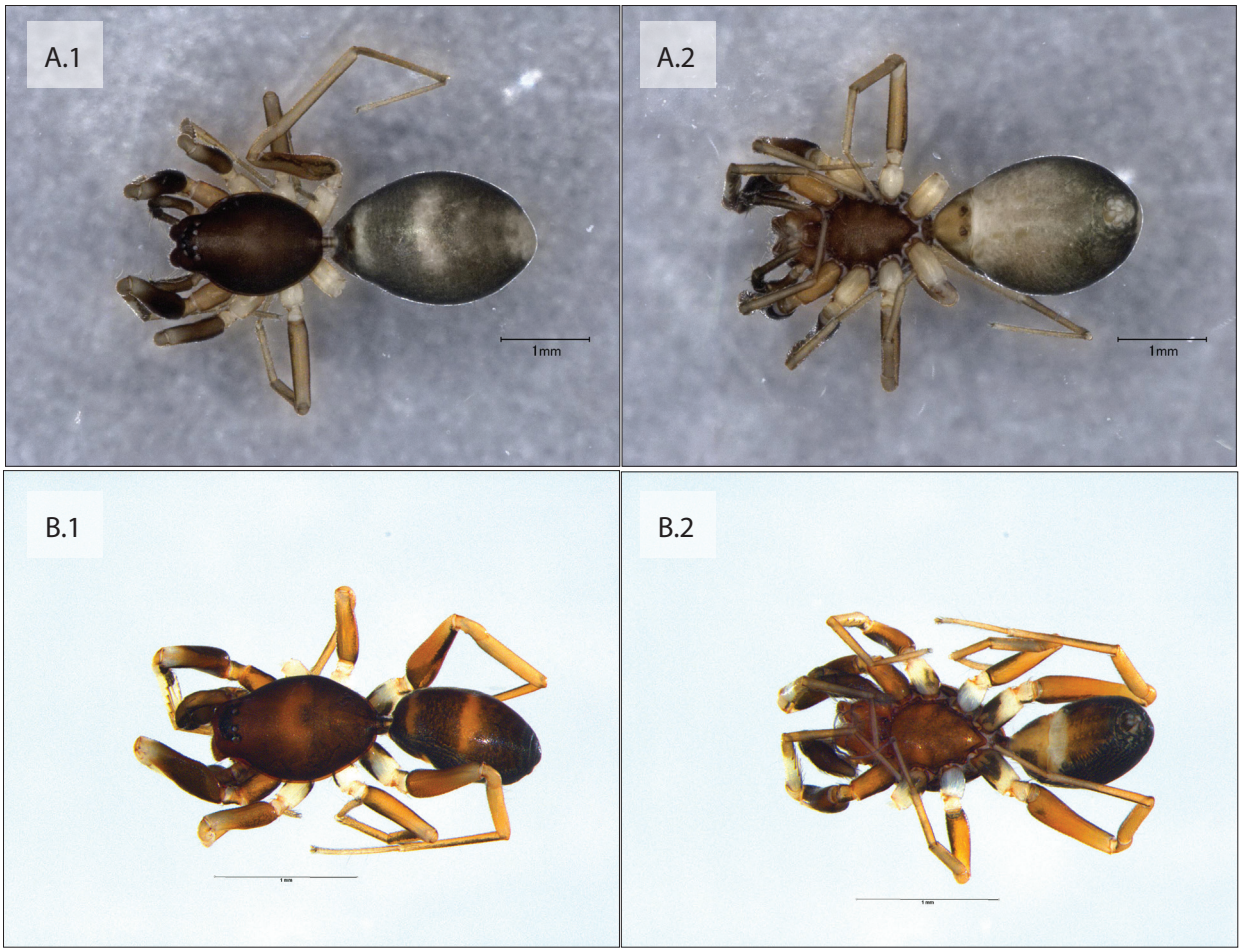

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (B.1) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.150 *Plynnon* sp.01 – AraCori026

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21. PISAURIDAE (FISHING SPIDERS OR NURSERY WEB SPIDERS)

Pisaurids are medium to quite large hunters, though some genera build capture webs which tend to be 3-dimensional (e.g., *Dendrolycosa*, *Sphedanus*). The Pisauridae are famously known for featuring genera like *Dolomedes* or *Hygropoda*, which can detect vibrations carried through the water surface and even run on water towards their prey or to escape danger. These genera also hunt on the water surface, preferring aquatic prey such as small fish or aquatic arthropods. When their egg sacs are about to hatch, many pisaurids build a tent-like structure, place the egg sacs inside, and stand watch outside those "nursery webs". There are about 350 species from more than 50 genera currently accepted (World Spider Catalog, 2023).

Pisaurids typically have a 4-2-2 eye arrangement, which is rather similar to lycosids but with a proportionally smaller PME, though other arrangements occur (e.g., *Nilus*). The abdomen tends to be elongated and tapering towards the back, usually with a streamlined pattern. In semi-aquatic species, the body is also covered in water-repelling hairs, which trap air bubbles when the spider submerges into the water. The legs are typically long and slender, often with prominent spines.



Hygropoda sp. (Araneae: Pisauridae)

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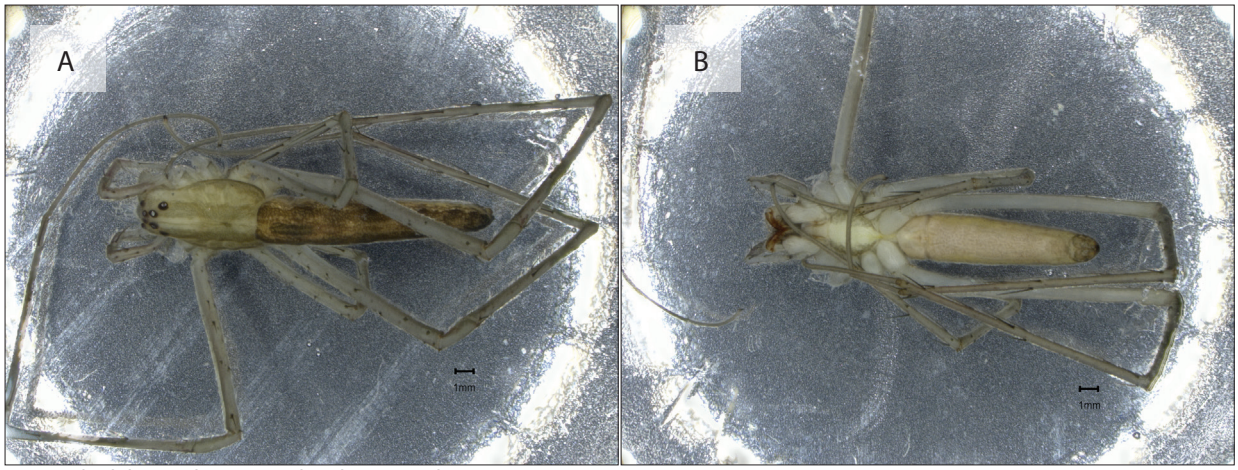

Note: Subadult Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.151 *Hygropoda* sp.01 - AraPisa004

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22. PSECHRIDAE (LACE-SHEET WEAVERS)

A mainly tropical Asian-Australian family comprising medium-fairly large cribellate web-builders. There are two genera, i.e., *Psechrus* and *Fecenia*, with more than 60 species among them (World Spider Catalog, 2023). *Psechrus* builds large, dome-shaped webs on soil cavities, between large rocks, or under low vegetation. In contrast, *Fecenia* builds a two-dimensional, cribellate pseudo-orb web in the vegetation of rainforests, with a piece of curled-up leaf in the centre to serve as a retreat (Platnick et al., 2020). Psechrids have cylindrical abdomen and long slender legs, both covered in dense hairs. As a cribellate, psechrids possess a divided cribellum (modified anterior median spinnerets that are absent in non-cribellate spiders) and three to four rows of calamistrum (special combing bristles located on metatarsus IV).



Fecenia sp. (Araneae: Psechridae)

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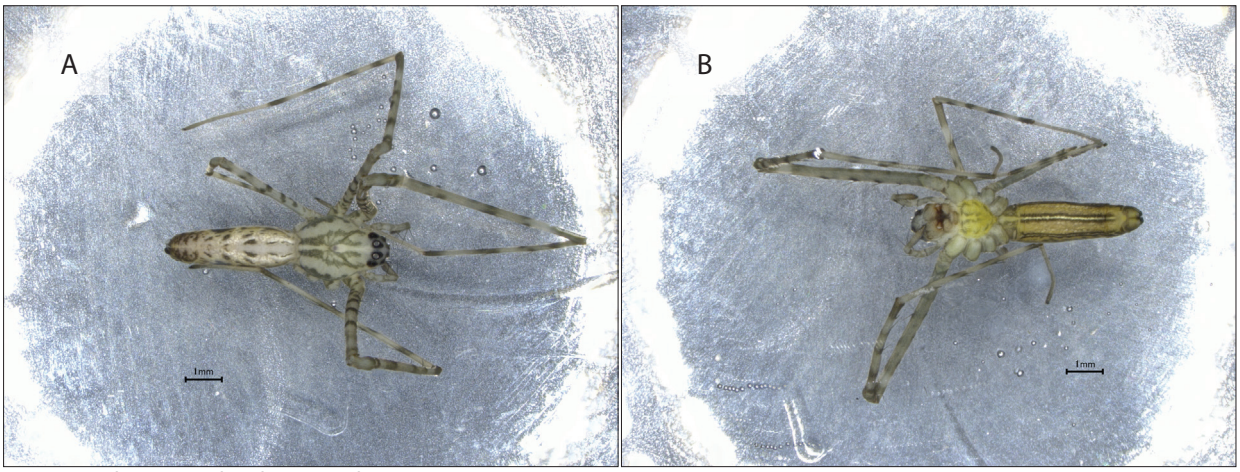

Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.152 *Fecenia* sp.01 - AraPsec001



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.153 *Psechrus* sp.01 - AraPsec002

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

23. SALTICIDAE (JUMPING SPIDERS)

The family Salticidae is also known as "jumping spiders" because they can jump using their rear legs. It is the most diverse family of spiders, with around 6,500 species in 670 genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023). Compared to other families, salticid spider taxonomy is well established, with widely accepted subfamilies and tribes. Salticids are globally distributed, except for Antarctica and the Arctic's extreme north, with the highest diversity found in tropical regions. They inhabit diverse habitats, including natural and anthropogenic ones. As active hunters, salticids rely on their exceptional vision and hunt during the day. They do not build capture webs but stalk and pounce on their prey. Salticids have a complex mating ritual, including the male "dancing" to attract females.

Salticids are very easily identified by their unique eye arrangement: The eyes are positioned around a roughly rectangular head with conspicuously enlarged anterior median eyes (AME). Often the bodies display colorful ornamentation, especially the males. Some species mimic other organisms, primarily as a means to avoid predators. For example, spiders in the tribe Myrmarachnini are shaped similarly to ants, moving their elongated first leg pair similar to the antennae of ants, and even walking similarly.



Ptocasius weyersi (Araneae: Salticidae)

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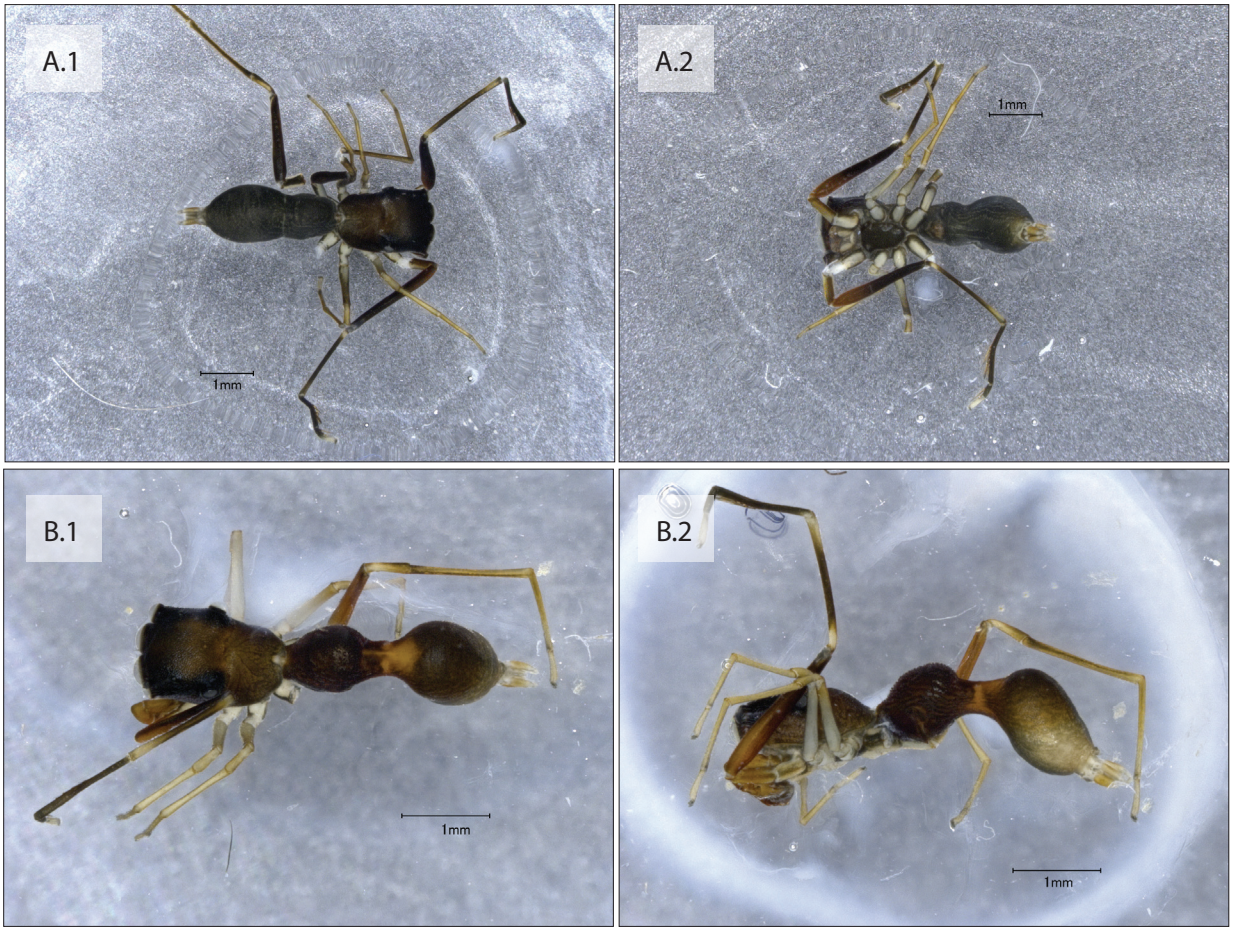

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Lateral

Figure 3.154 *Agorius* sp.01 - AraSalt098



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.155 *Artabrus erythrocephalus* - AraSalt078

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Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.156 *Bavia* sp.01 - AraSalt002

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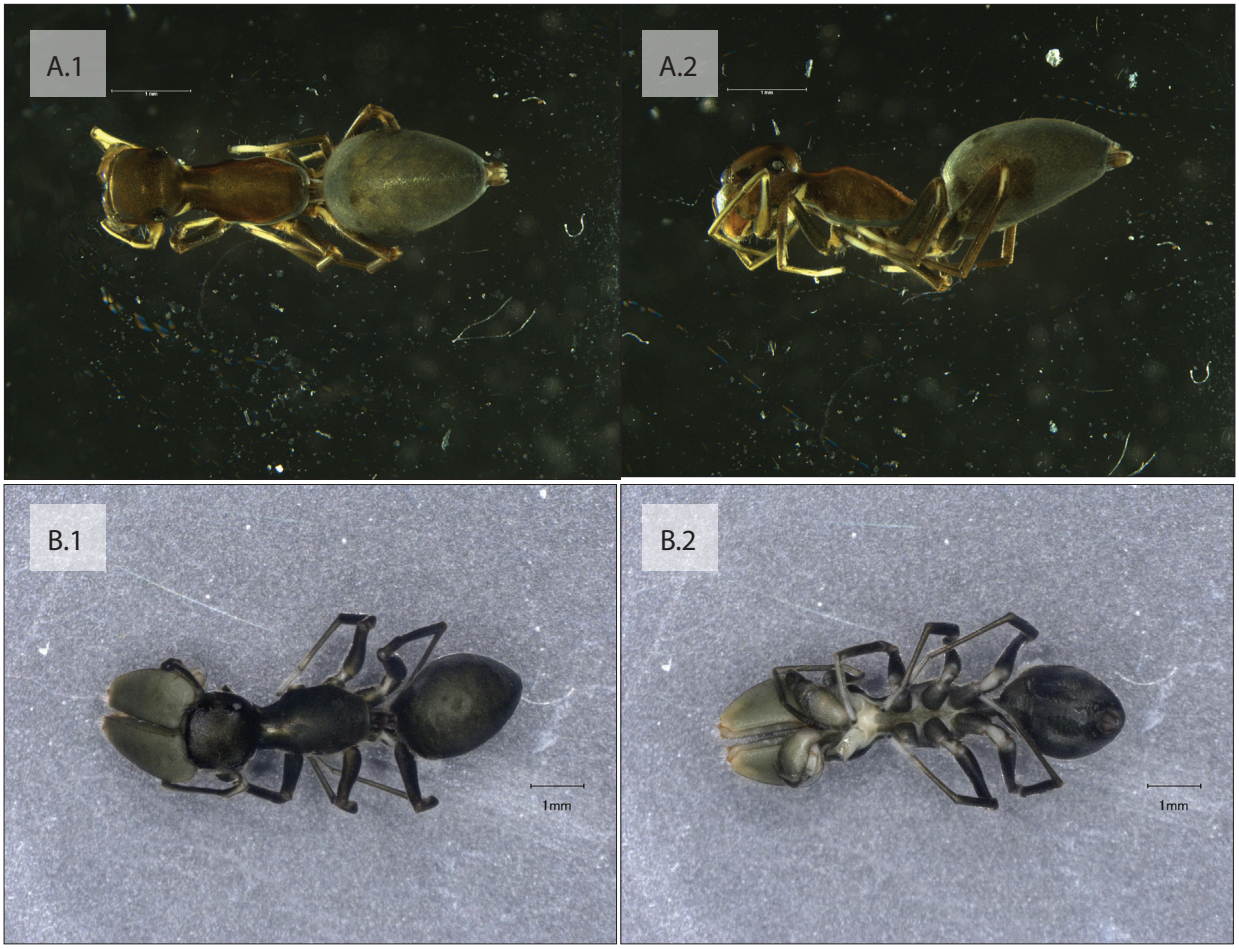
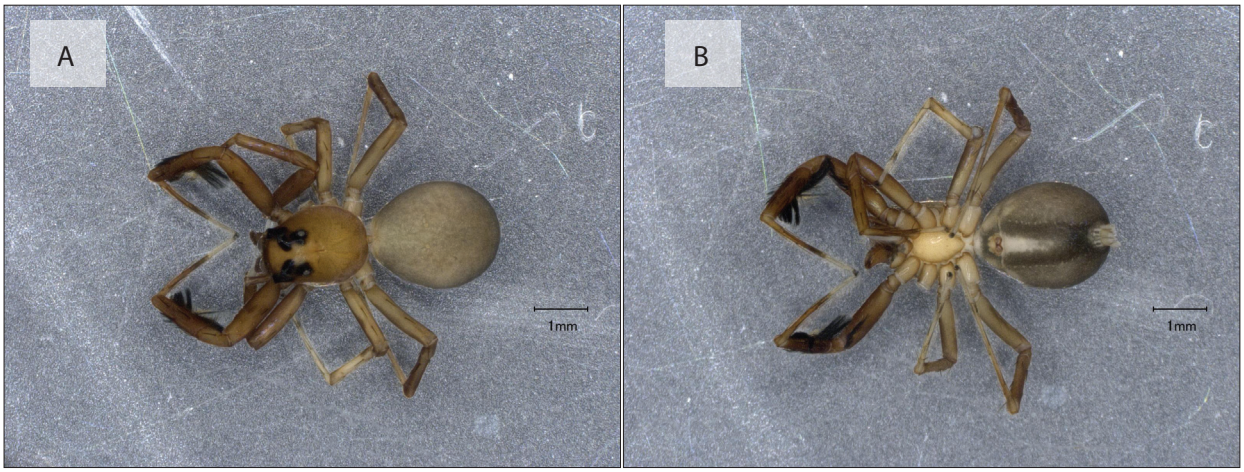


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Lateral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.157 *Bocus angusticollis* - AraSalt021



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.158 *Brettus* sp.01 - AraSalt089

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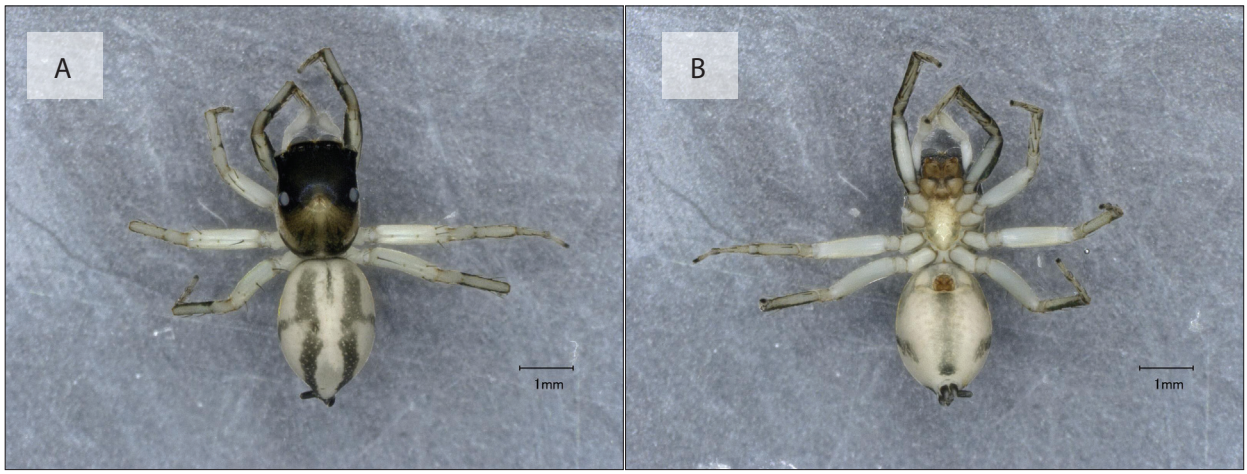
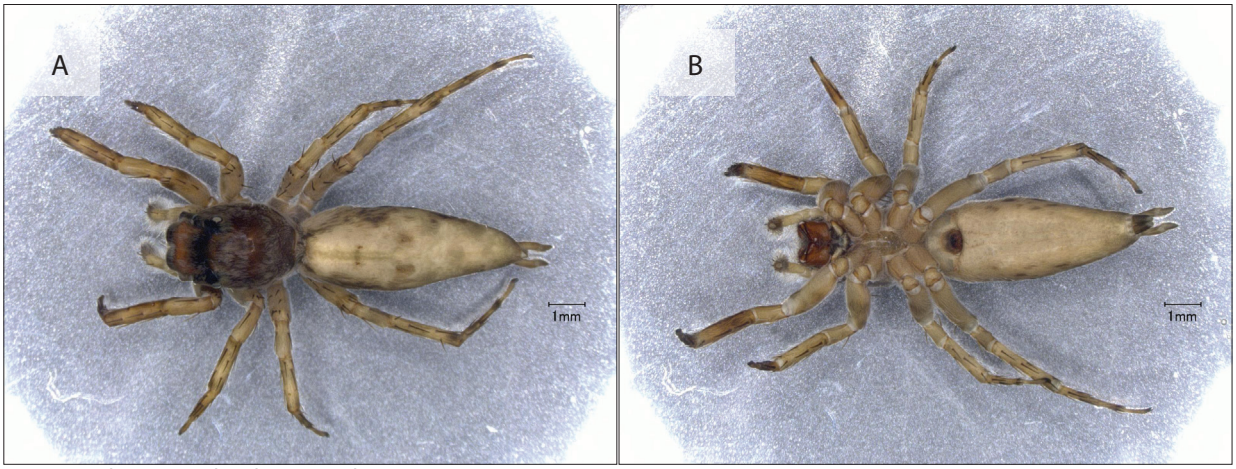


Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.159 *Chrysilla delicata* - AraSalt087



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.160 *Cocalus* sp.01 - AraSalt063



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.161 *Colyttus* sp.01 - AraSalt088

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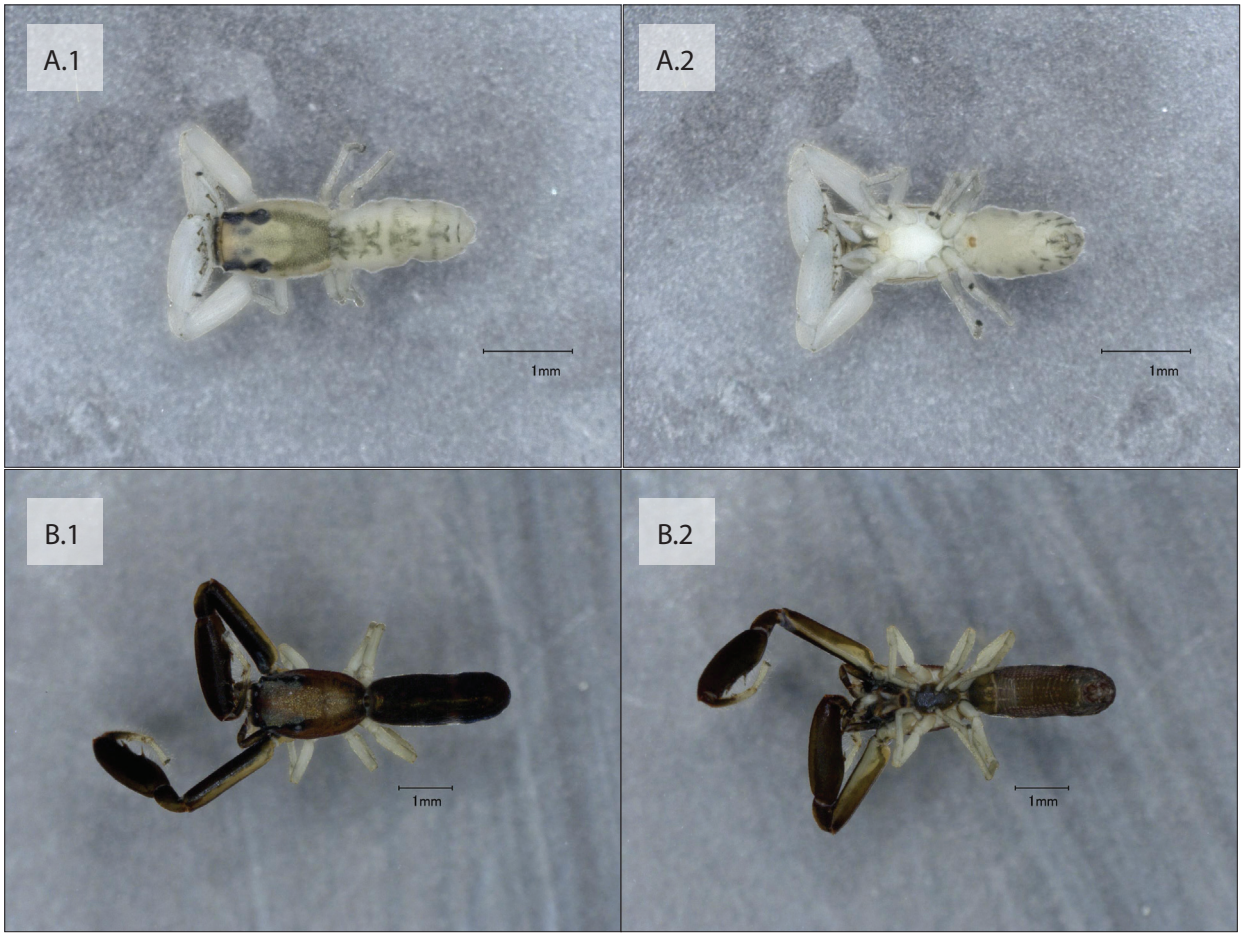

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.162 *Copocrossa* sp.01 - AraSalt046

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.163 *Cosmophasis* sp.01 - AraSalt042

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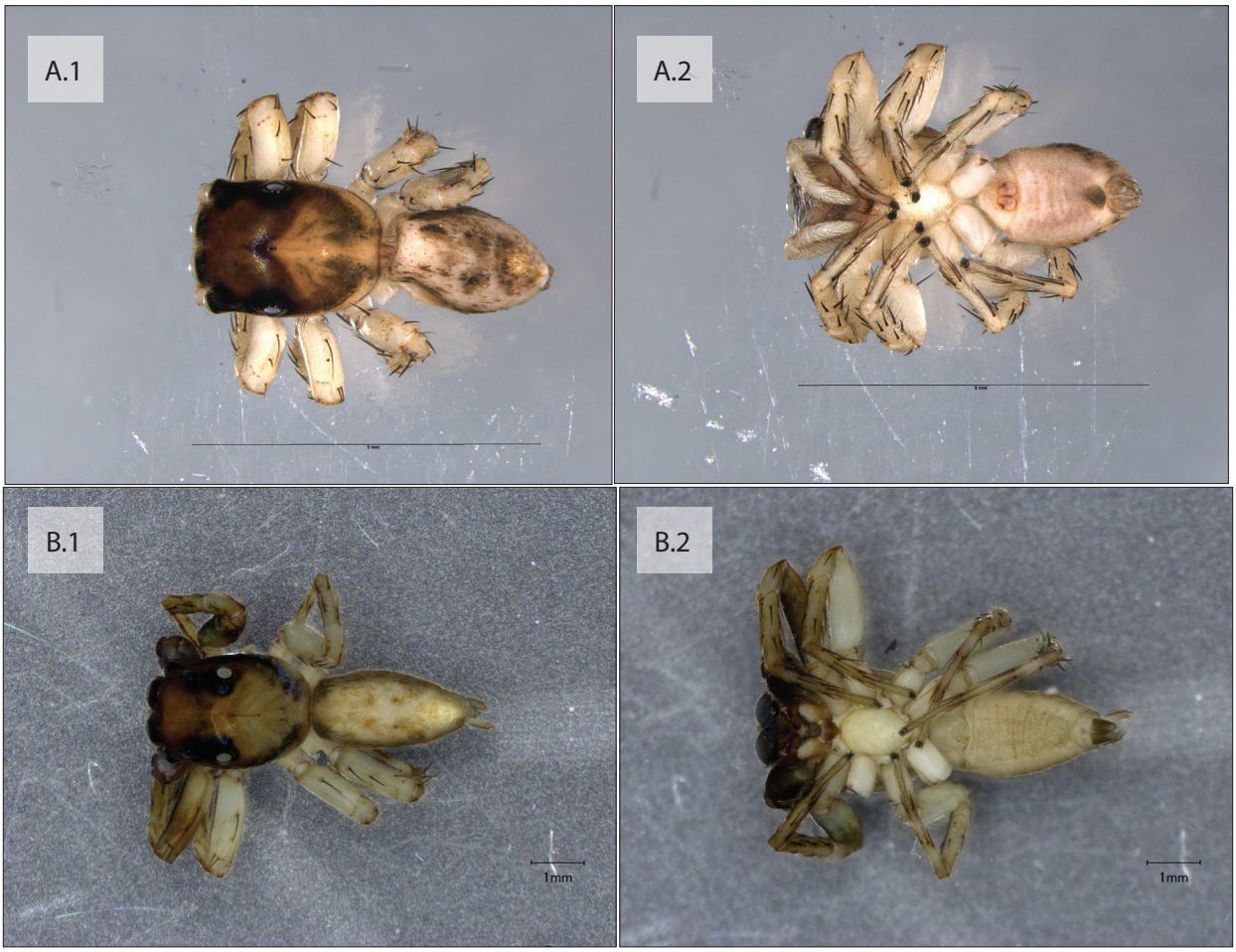

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.164 *Cytaea oreophila* - AraSalt039

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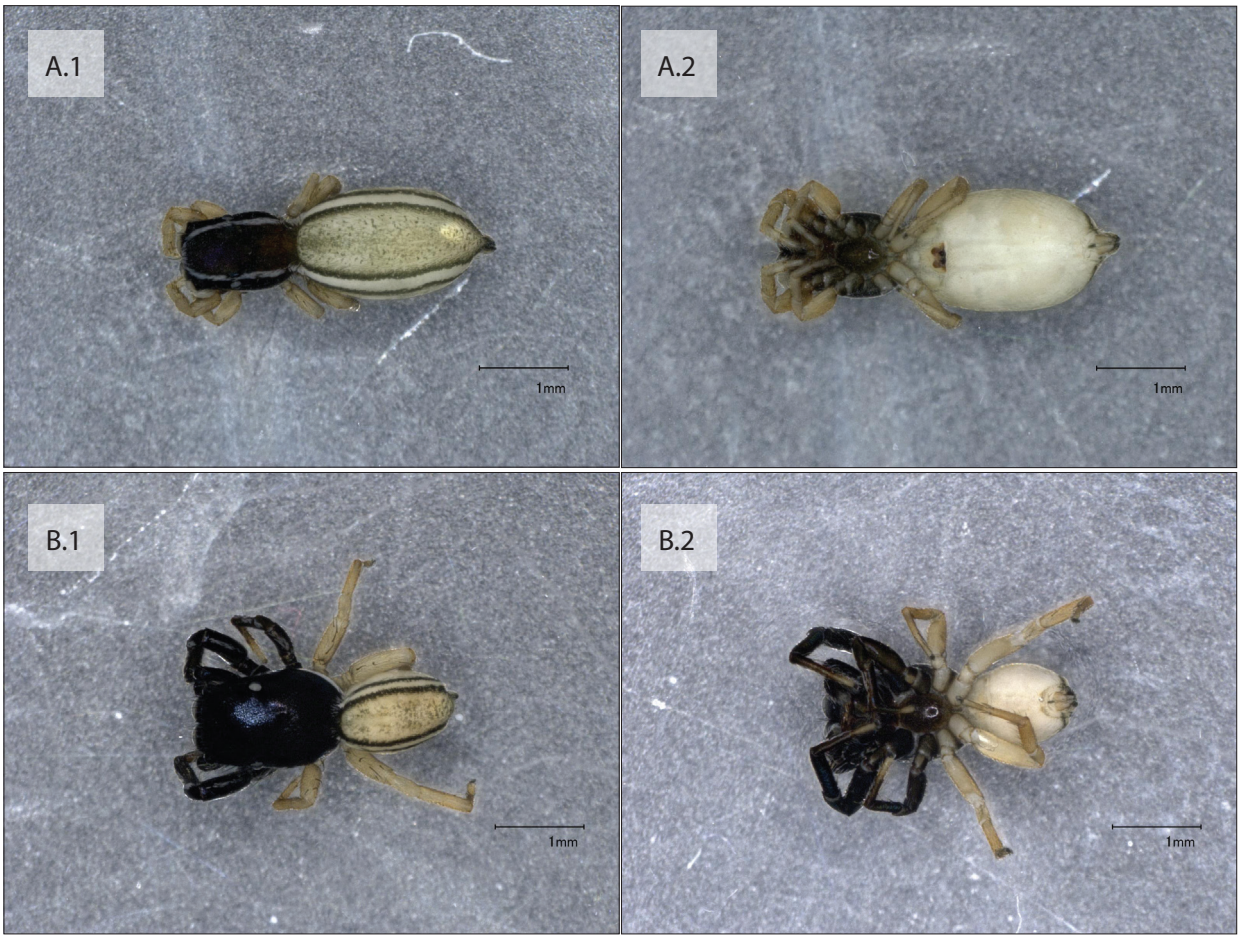


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

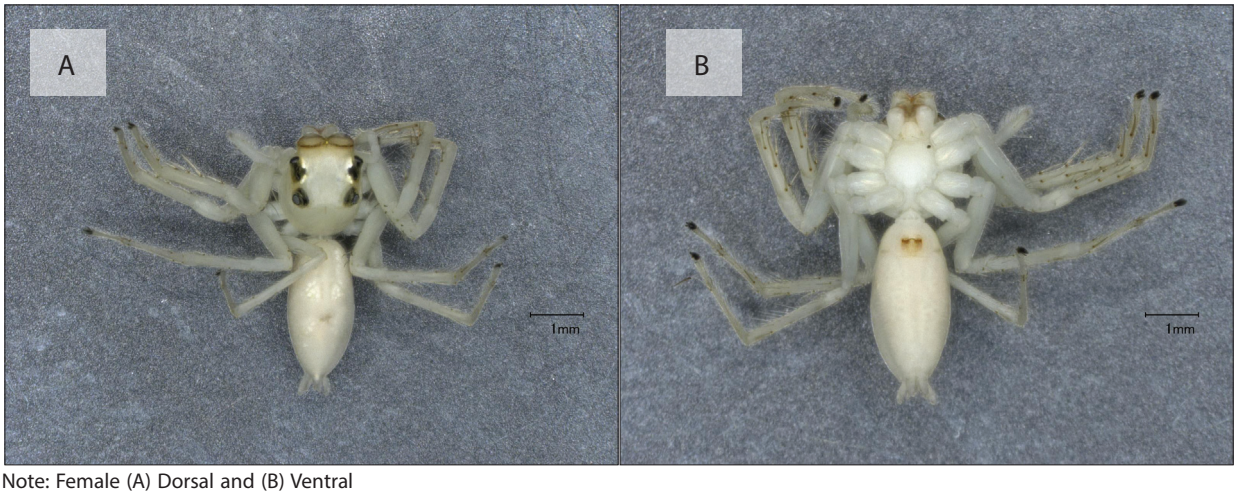
Figure 3.165 *Dendroicius* sp.01 - AraSalt008

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

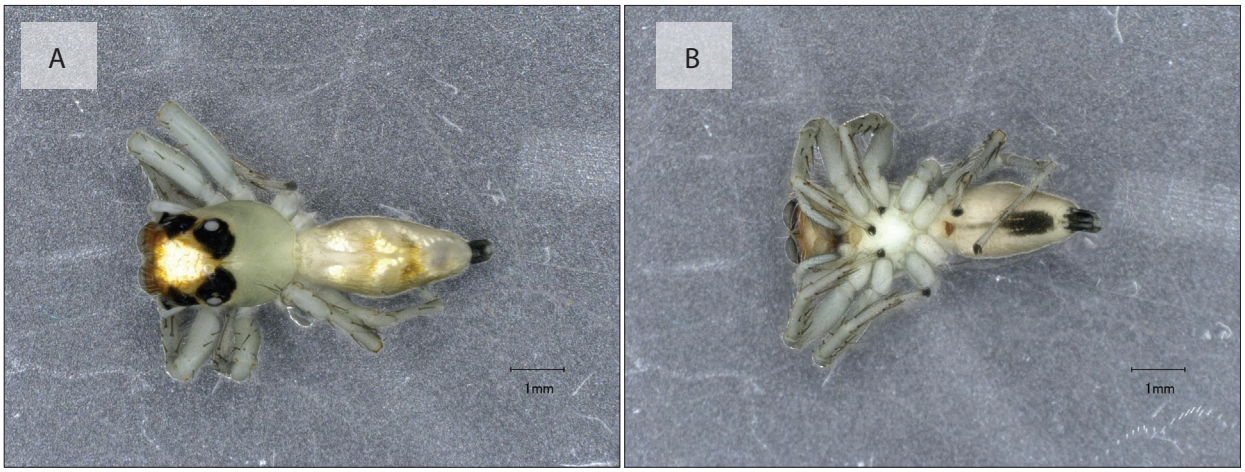
Figure 3.166 *Epeus* sp.01 - AraSalt010



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

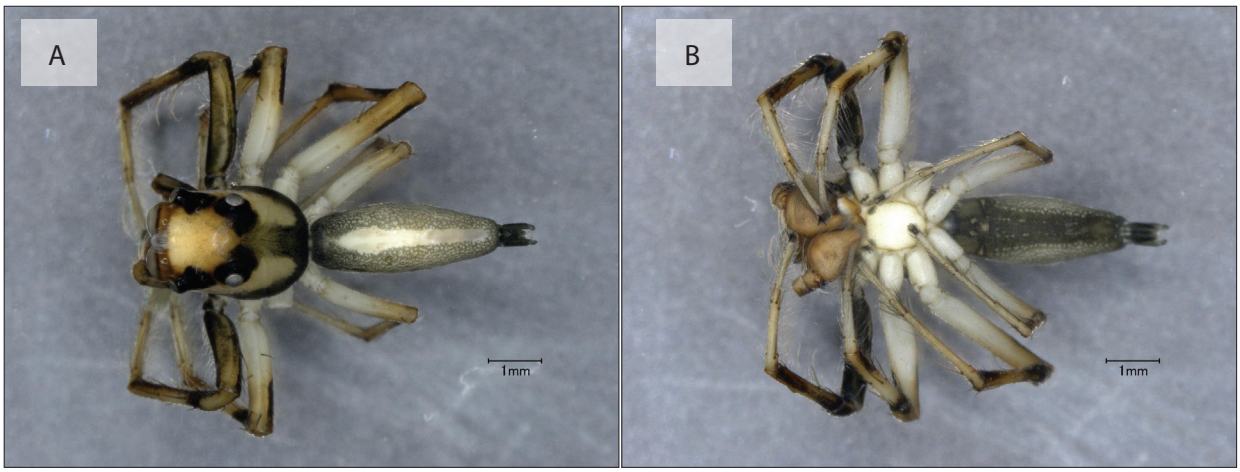
Figure 3.167 *Epeus* sp.02 - AraSalt071

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.168 *Epeus* sp.03 - AraSalt080



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.169 *Epeus* sp.04 - AraSalt026b



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.170 *Epocilla* sp.01 - AraSalt015

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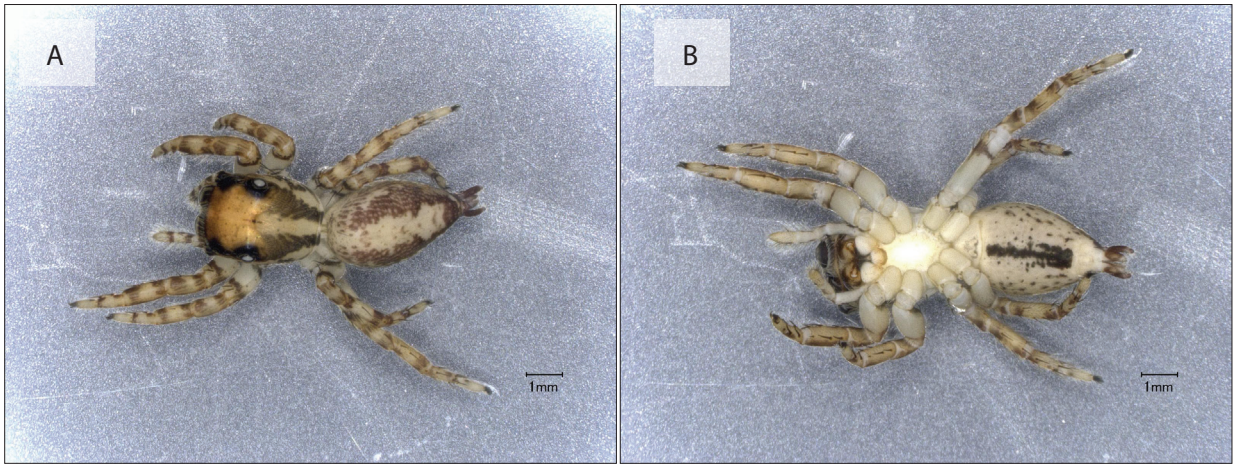
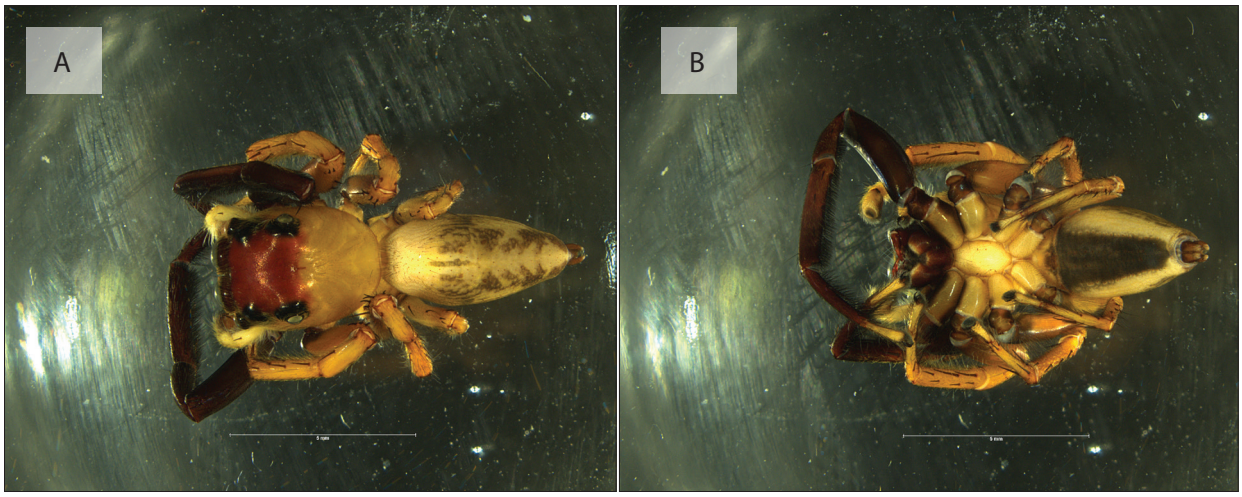


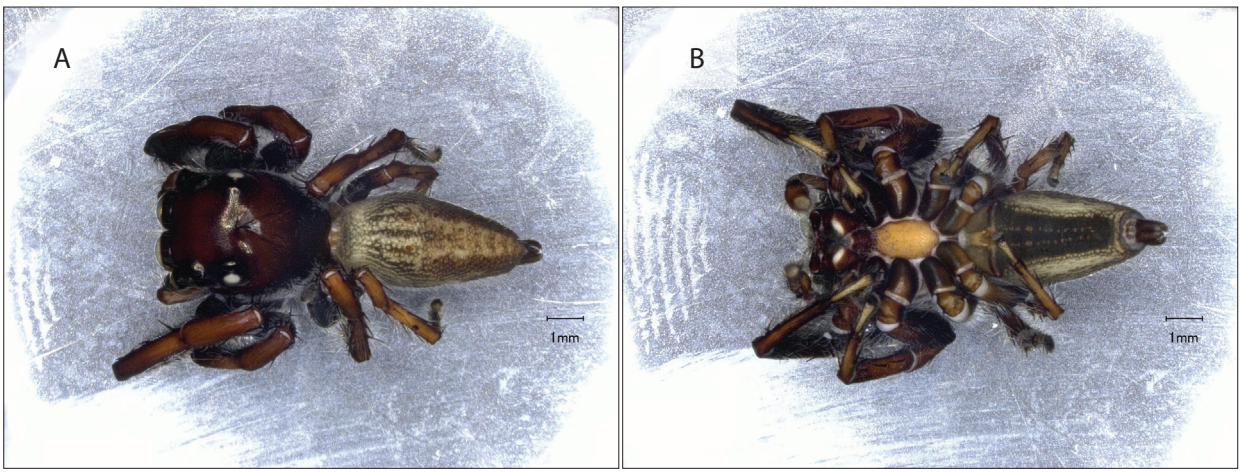
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.171 *Euryattus* sp.01 - AraSalt017



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.172 *Evarcha* sp.01 - AraSalt028a



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.173 *Evarcha* sp.02 - AraSalt028

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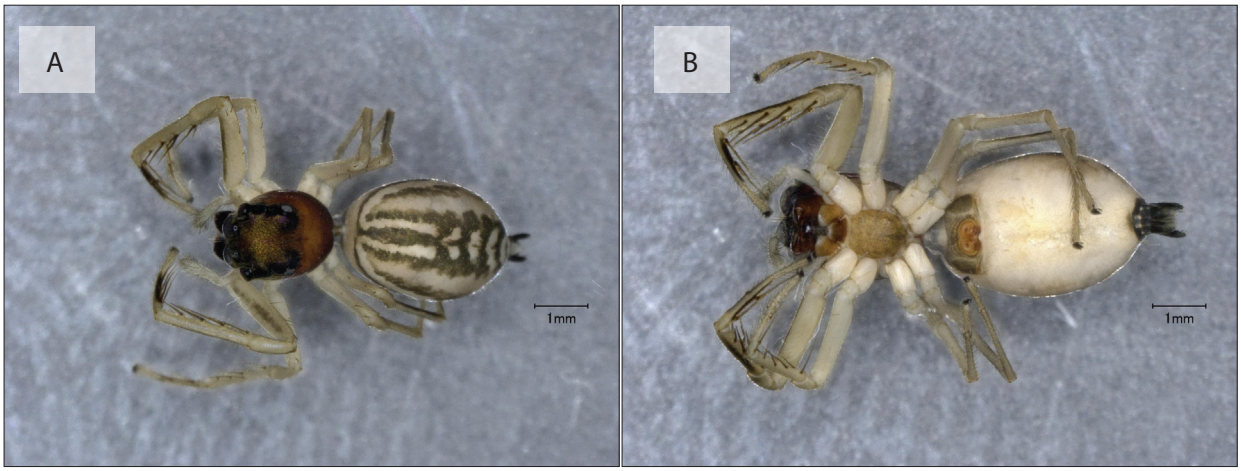
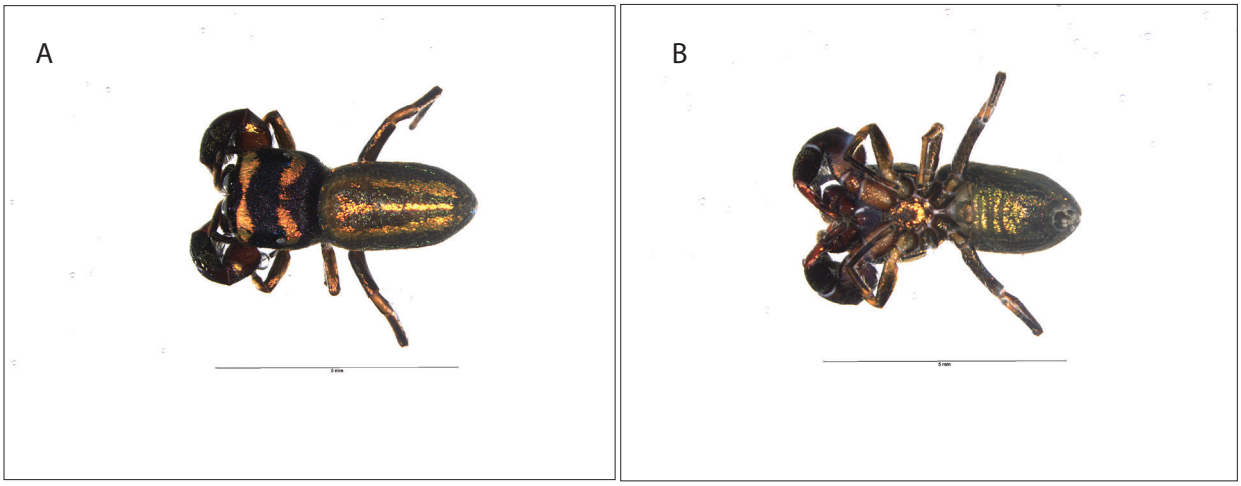


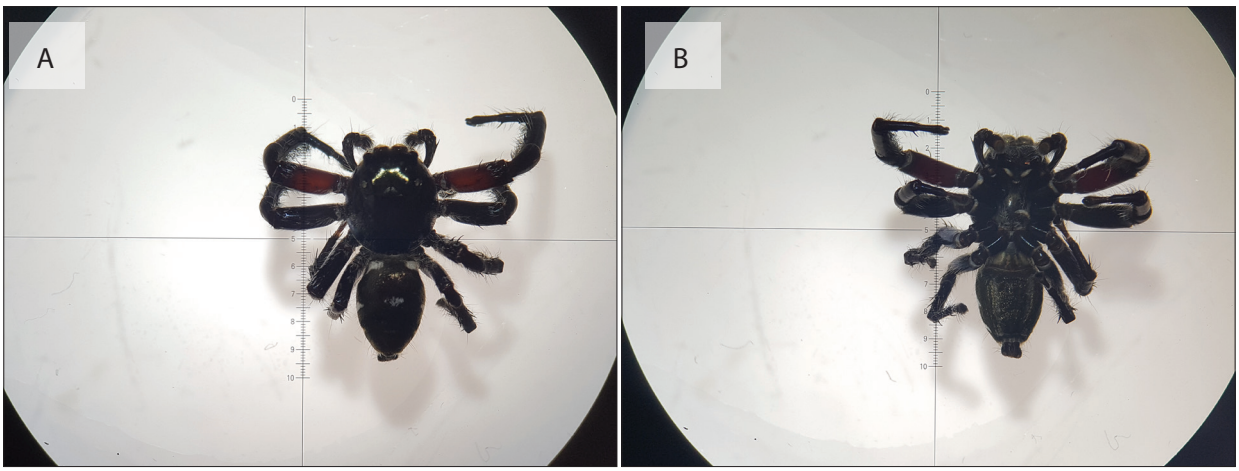
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.174 *Foliabitus* sp.01 - AraSalt061



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

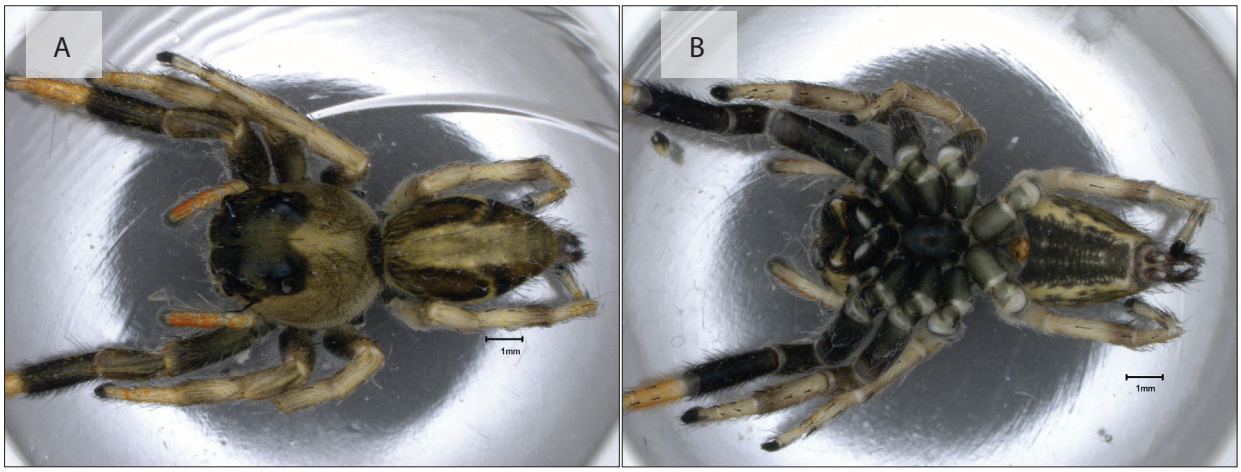
Figure 3.175 *Heratemita* sp.01 - AraSalt083



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

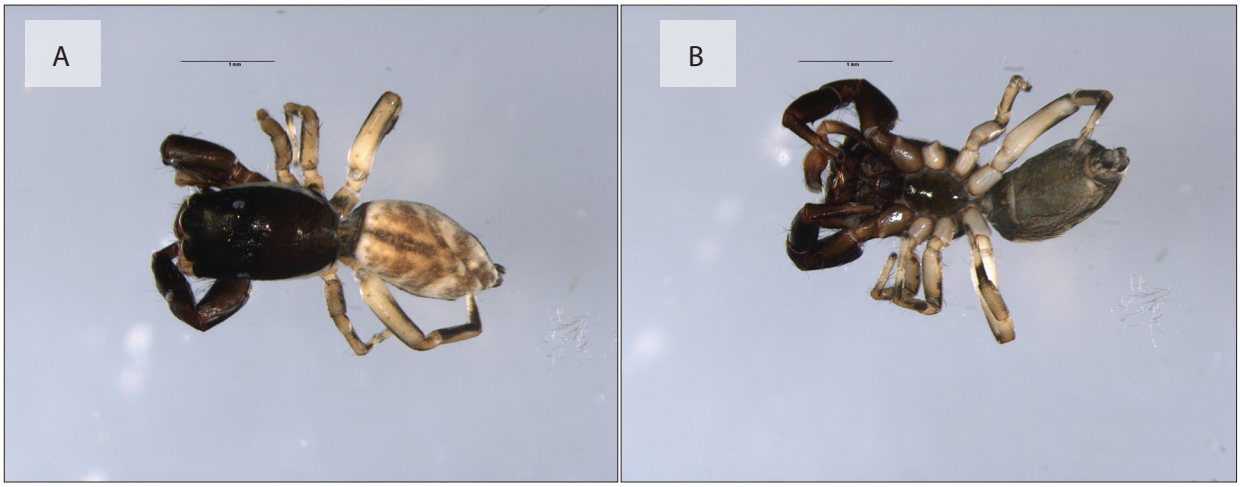
Figure 3.176 *Hyllus diardi* - AraSalt097

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



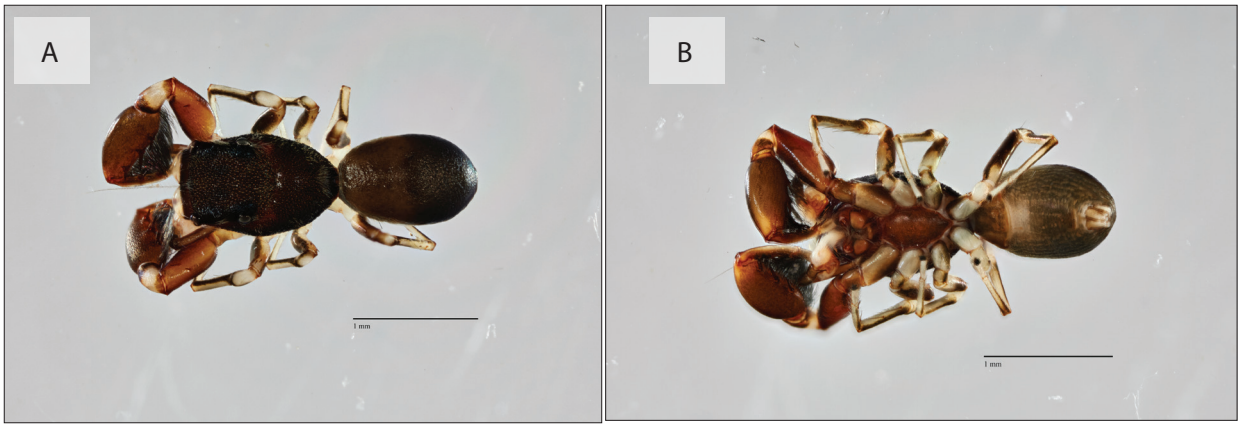
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.177 *Hyllus keratodes* - AraSalt059



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.178 *Icius* sp.01 - AraSalt045



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.179 *Indomarengo* sp.01 - AraSalt004

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

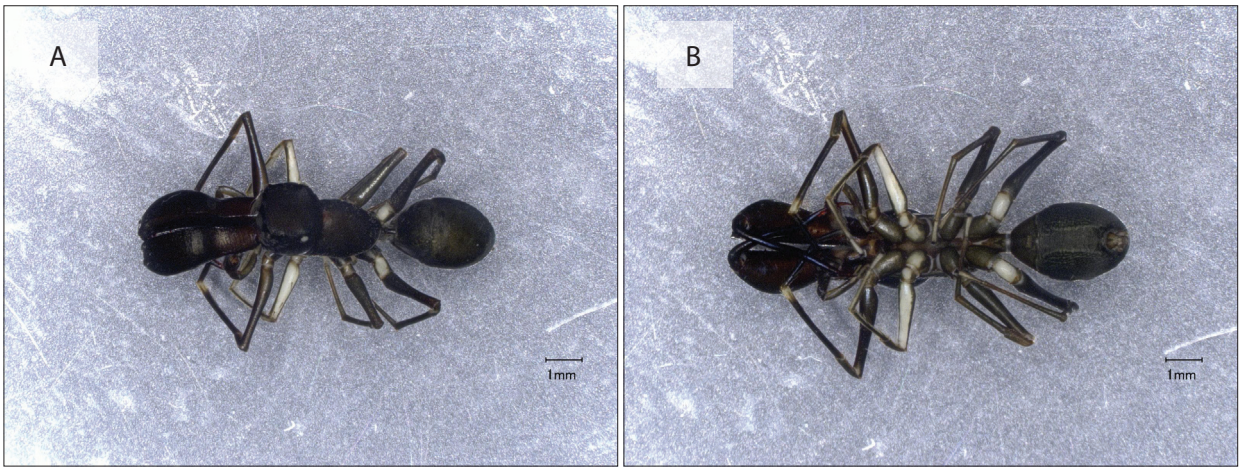
Figure 3.180 *Leuserattus* sp.01 - AraSalt003



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.181 *Myrmaplata wanlessi* - AraSalt051

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.182 *Myrmarachne acromegalis* - AraSalt014



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

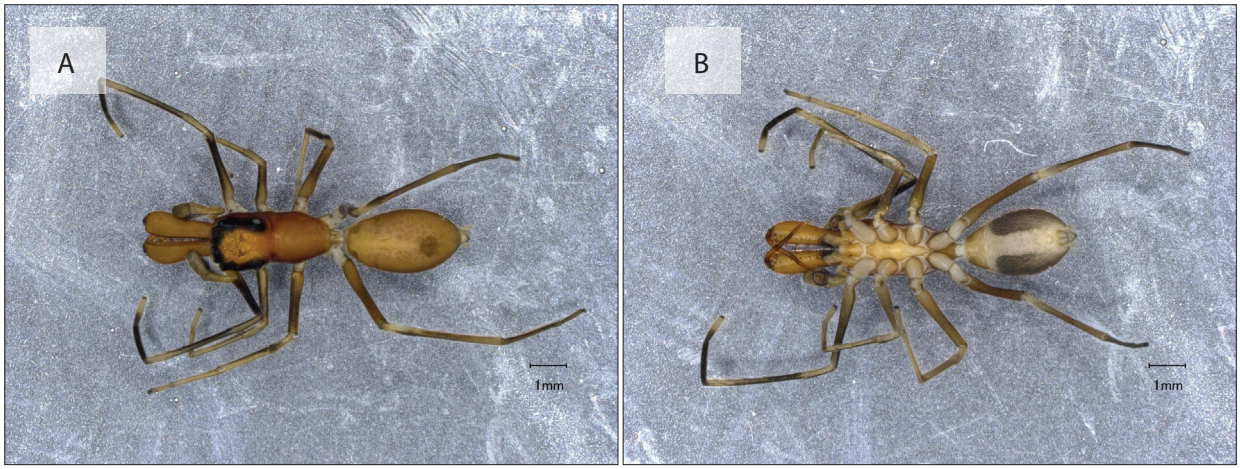
Figure 3.183 *Myrmarachne cornuta* - AraSalt024

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.184 *Myrmarachne leptosoma* - AraSalt058



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

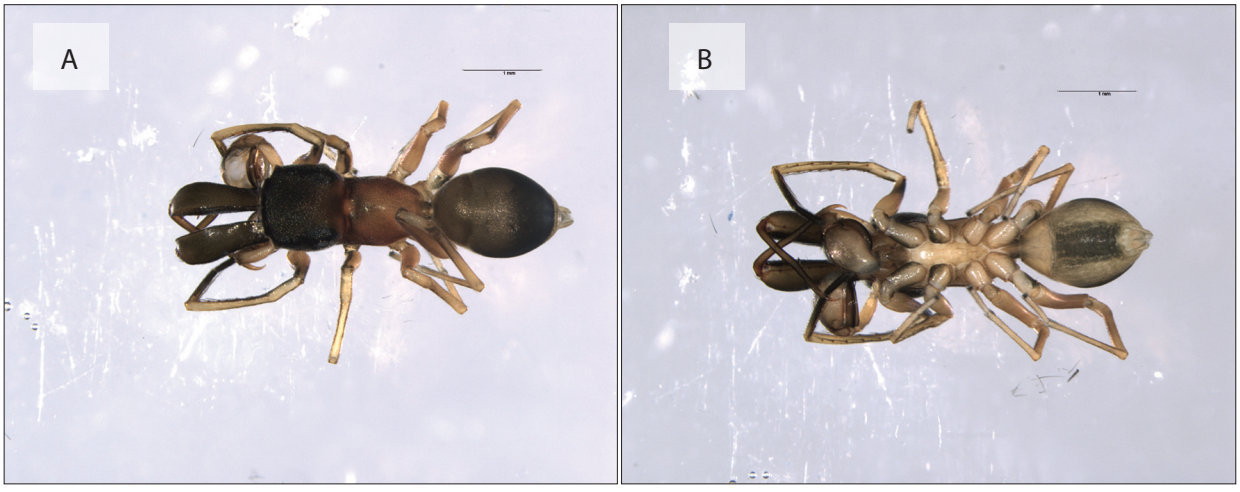
Figure 3.185 *Myrmarachne opaca* - AraSalt084

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

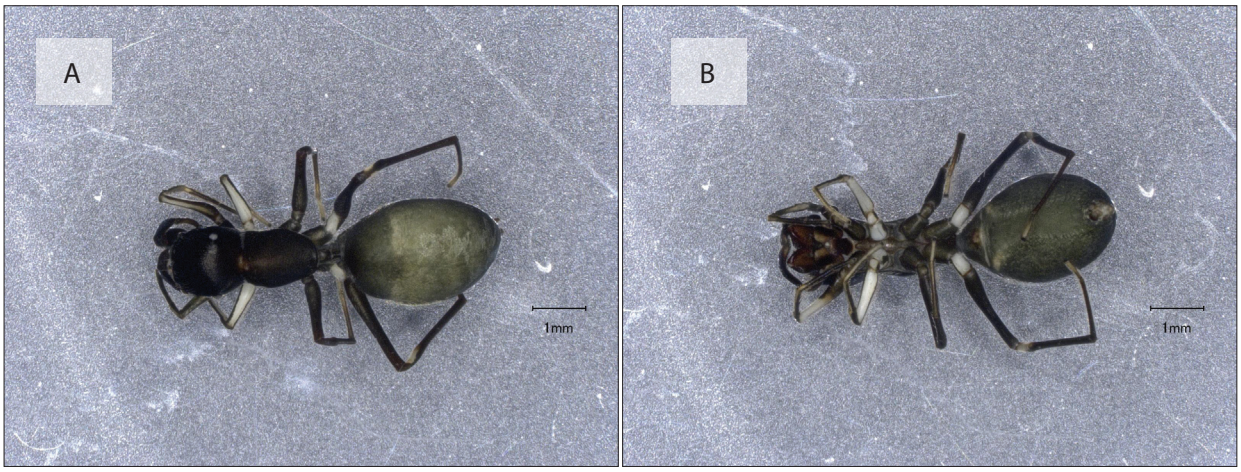
Figure 3.186 *Myrmarachne ramosa* - AraSalt050



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

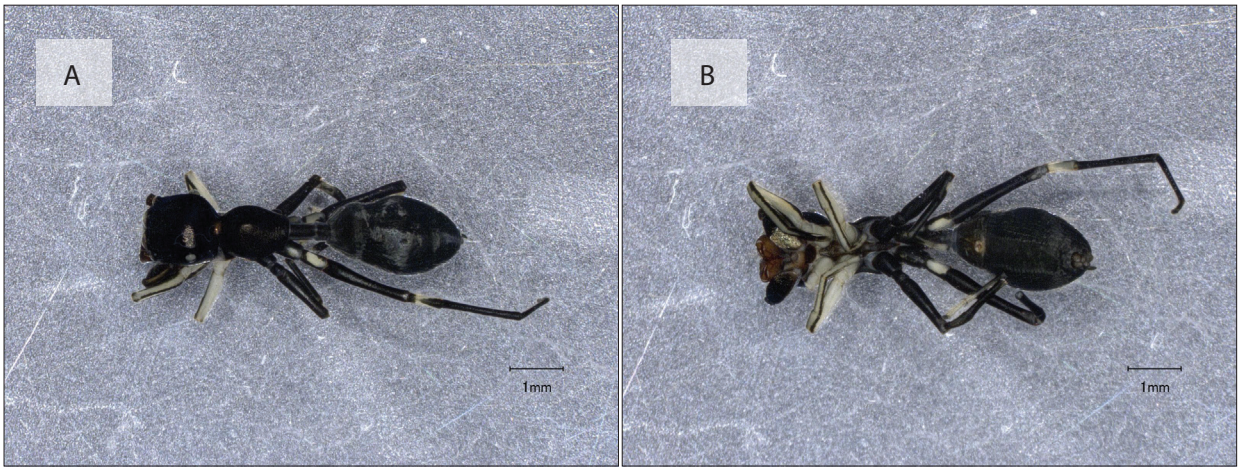
Figure 3.187 *Myrmarachne* sp.01 - AraSalt056

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



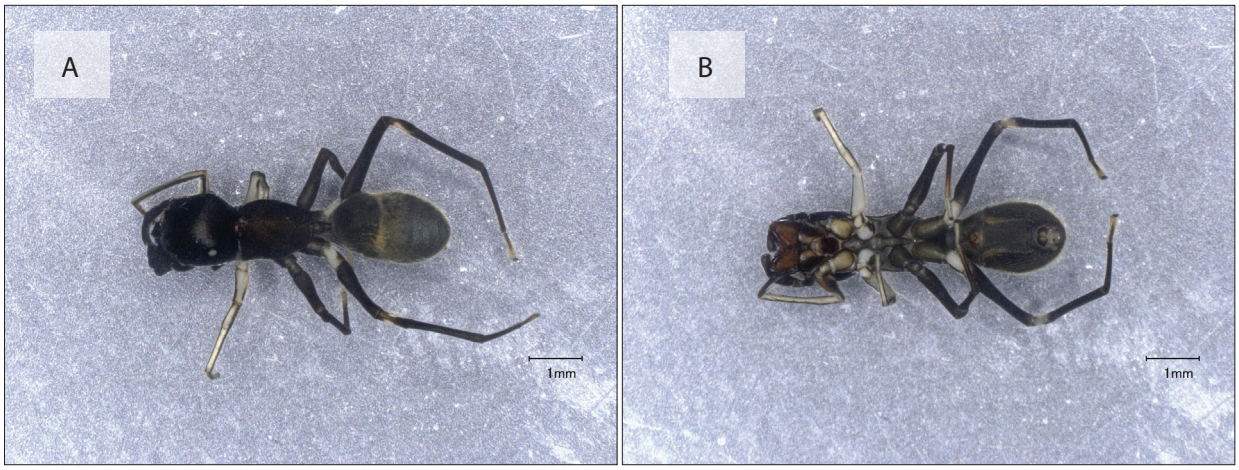
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.188 *Myrmarachne* sp.02 - AraSalt072



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

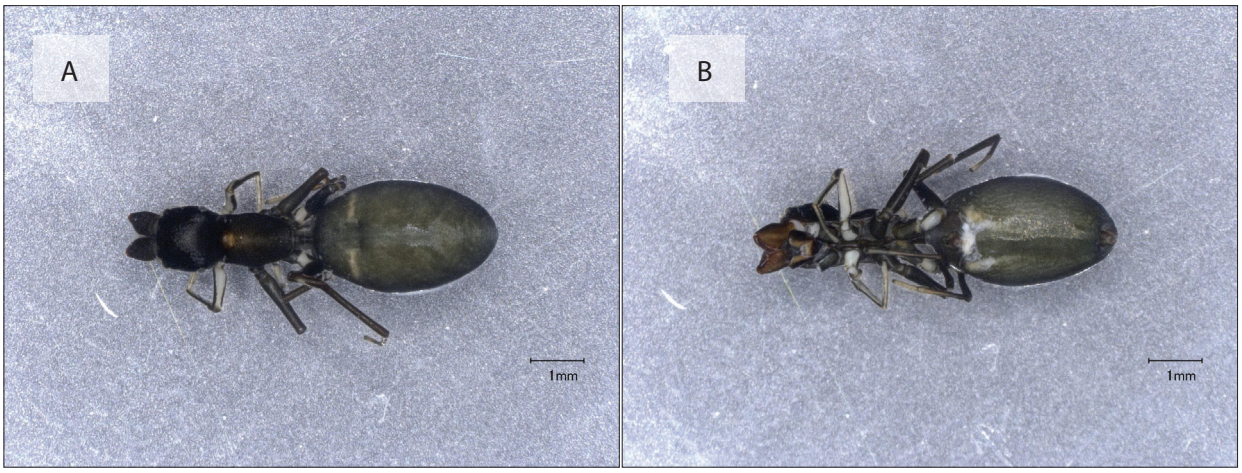
Figure 3.189 *Myrmarachne* sp.03 - AraSalt074



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

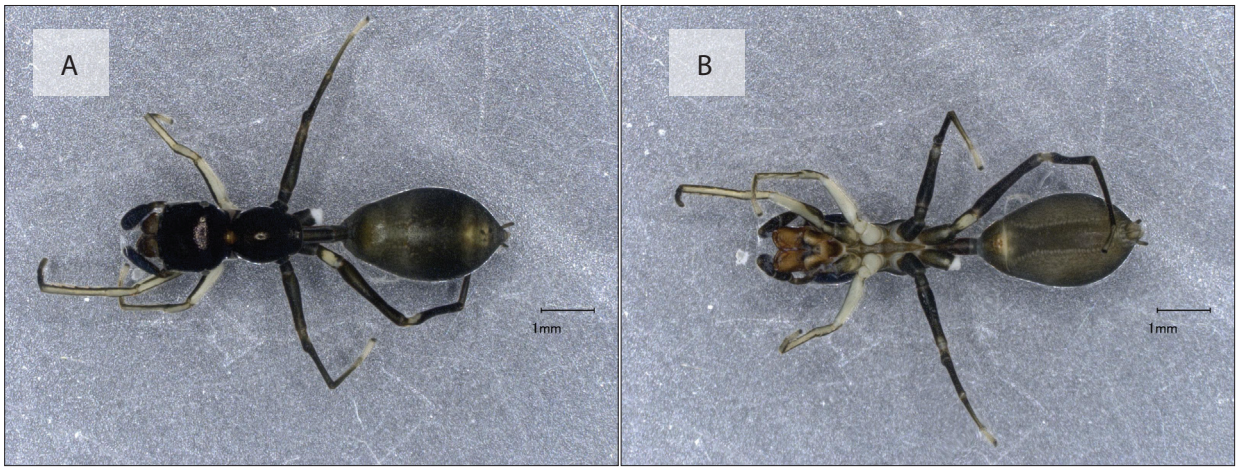
Figure 3.190 *Myrmarachne* sp.04 - AraSalt079

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



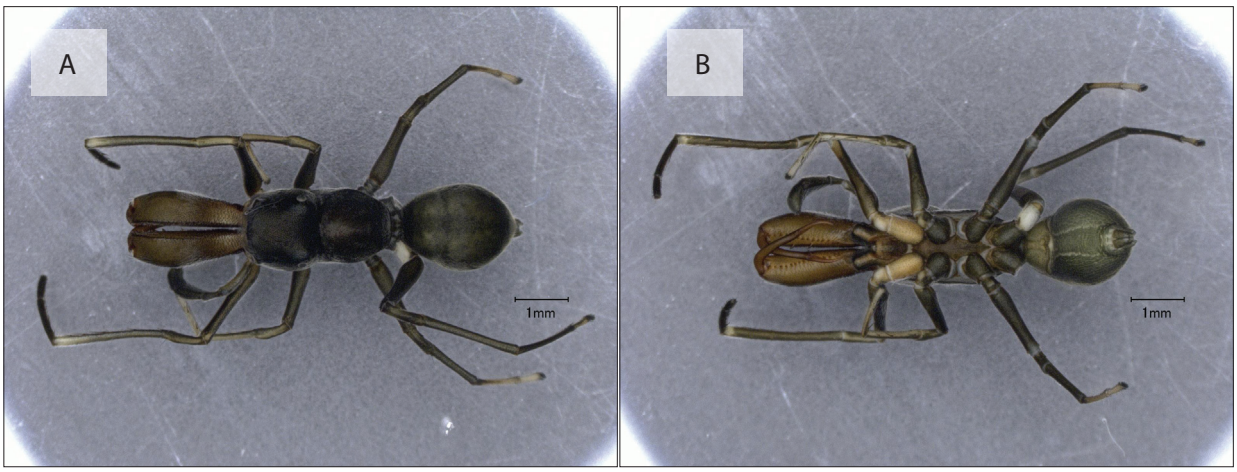
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.191 *Myrmarachne* sp.05 - AraSalt081



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

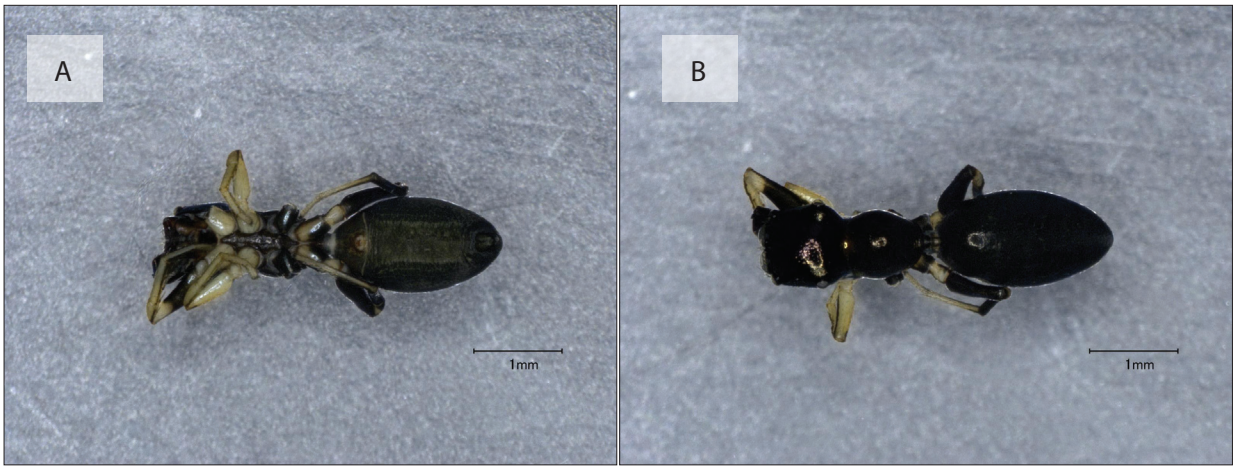
Figure 3.192 *Myrmarachne* sp.06 - AraSalt086



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

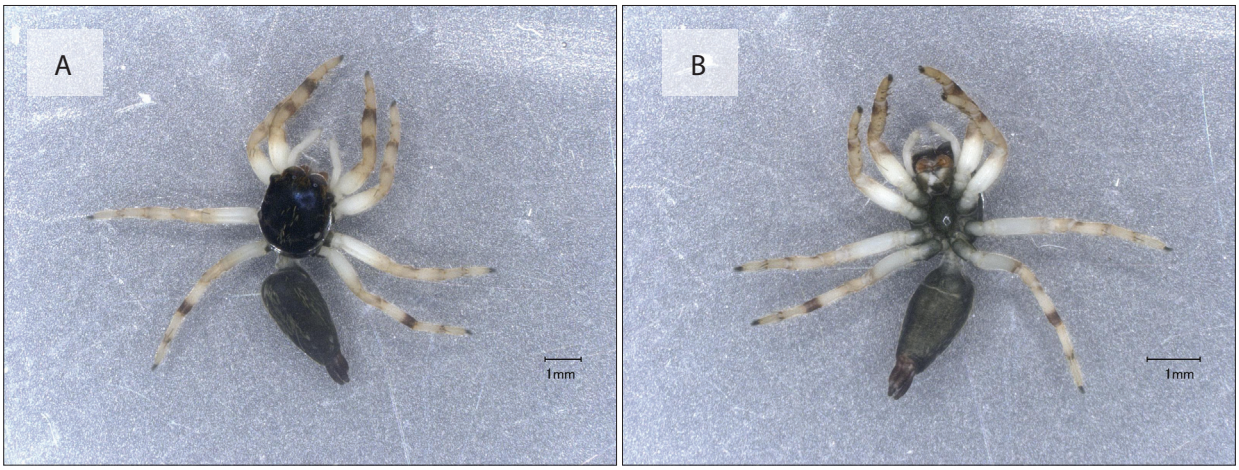
Figure 3.193 *Myrmarachne* sp.07 - AraSalt091

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



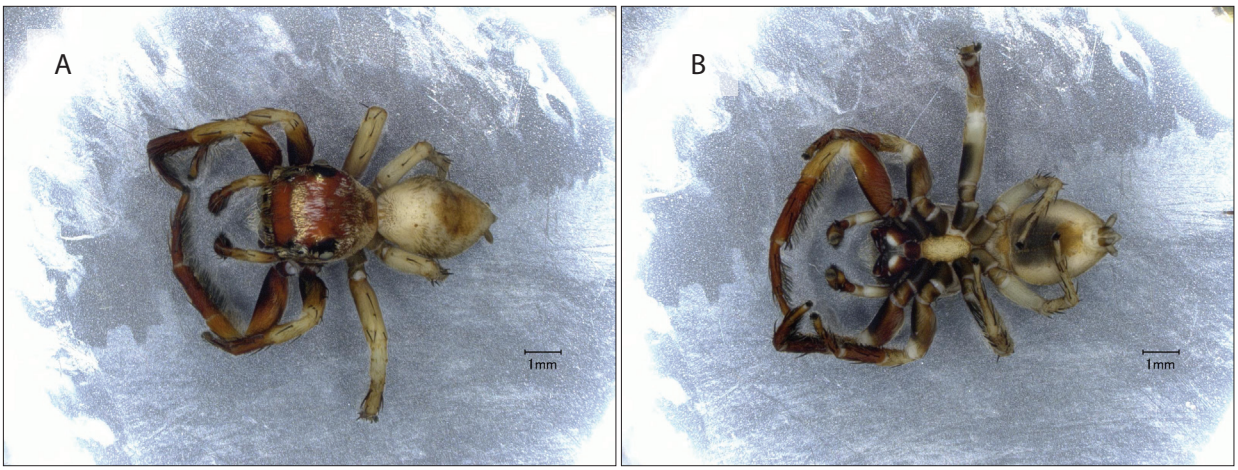
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.194 *Myrmarachne* sp.08 - AraSalt095



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

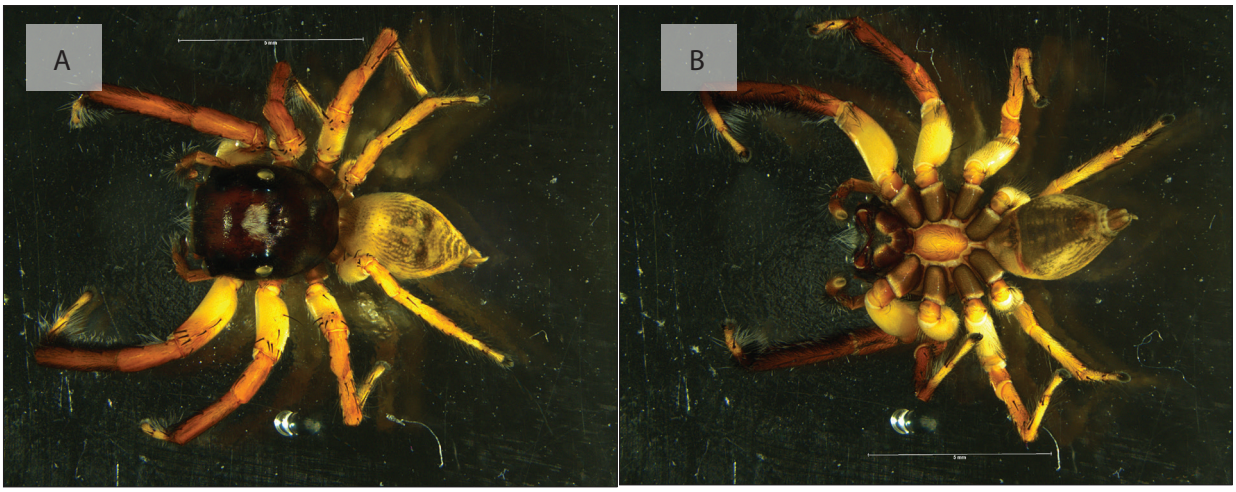
Figure 3.195 *Pancorius* sp.01 - AraSalt023



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

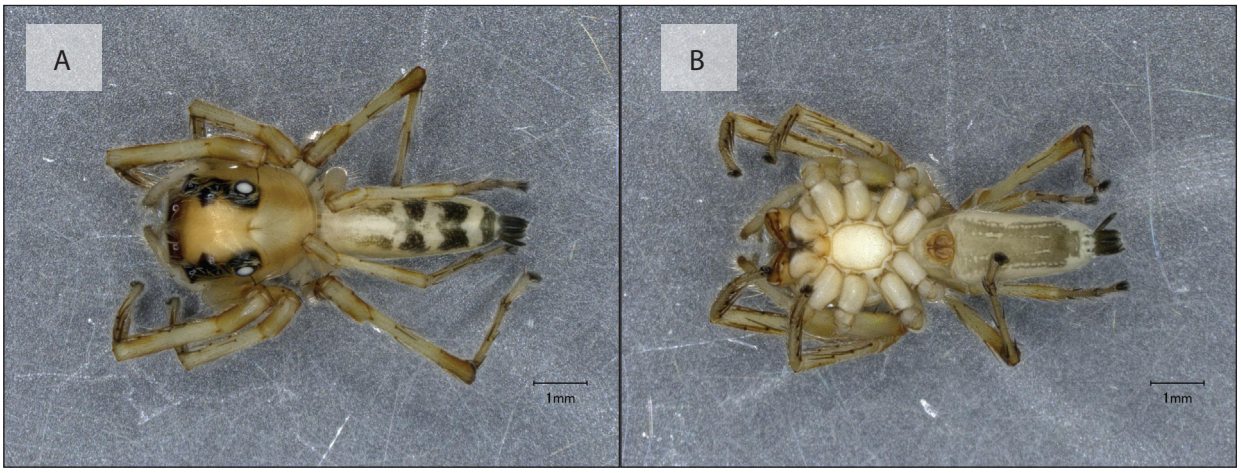
Figure 3.196 *Pancorius* sp.02 -AraSalt064

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

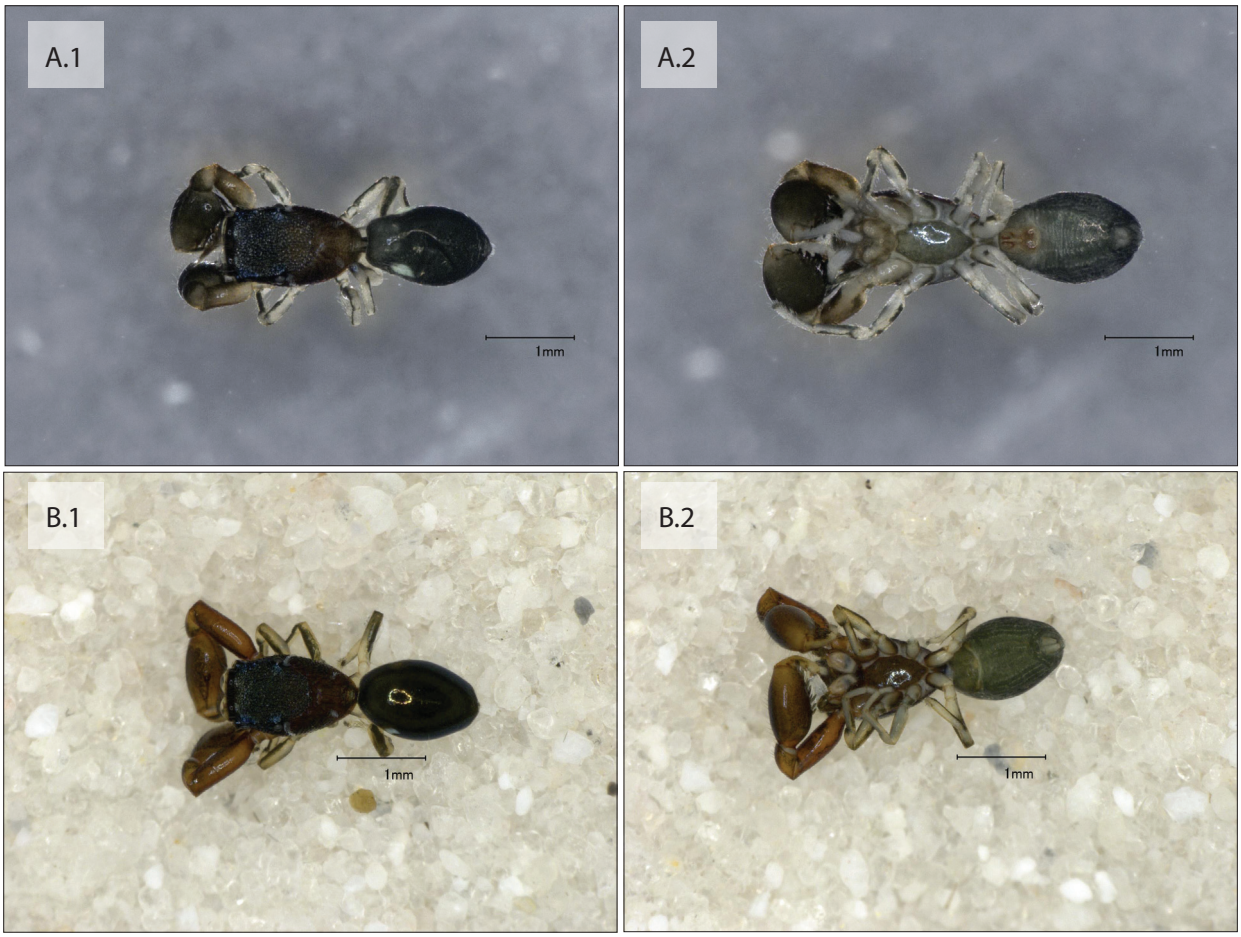
Figure 3.197 *Pancorius thorelli* - AraSalt034



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

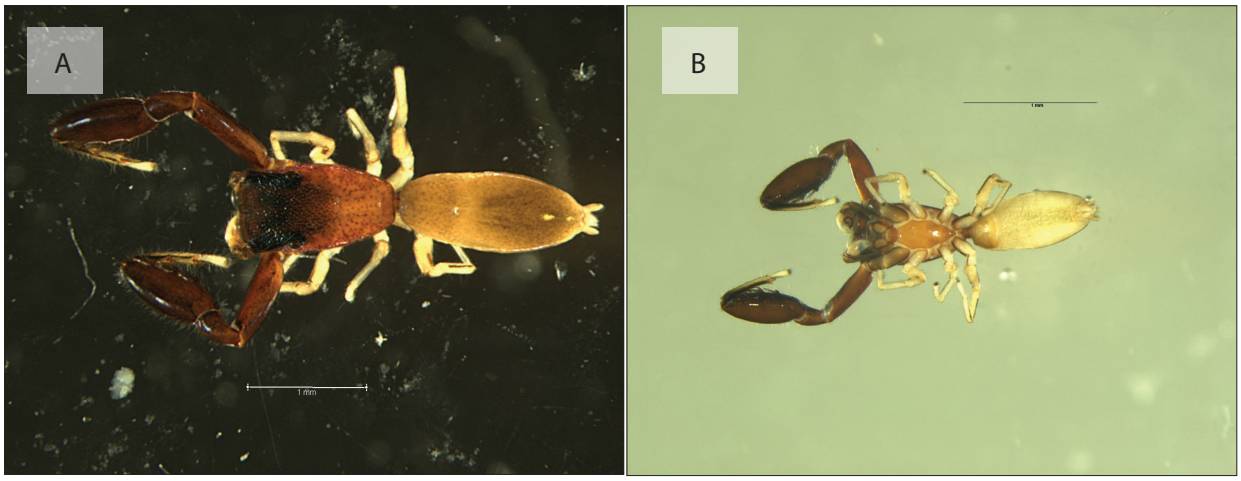
Figure 3.198 *Parabathippus* sp.01 - AraSalt093

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: female (A.1) dorsal and (B.2) ventral;
Male (B.1) dorsal and (B.2) ventral

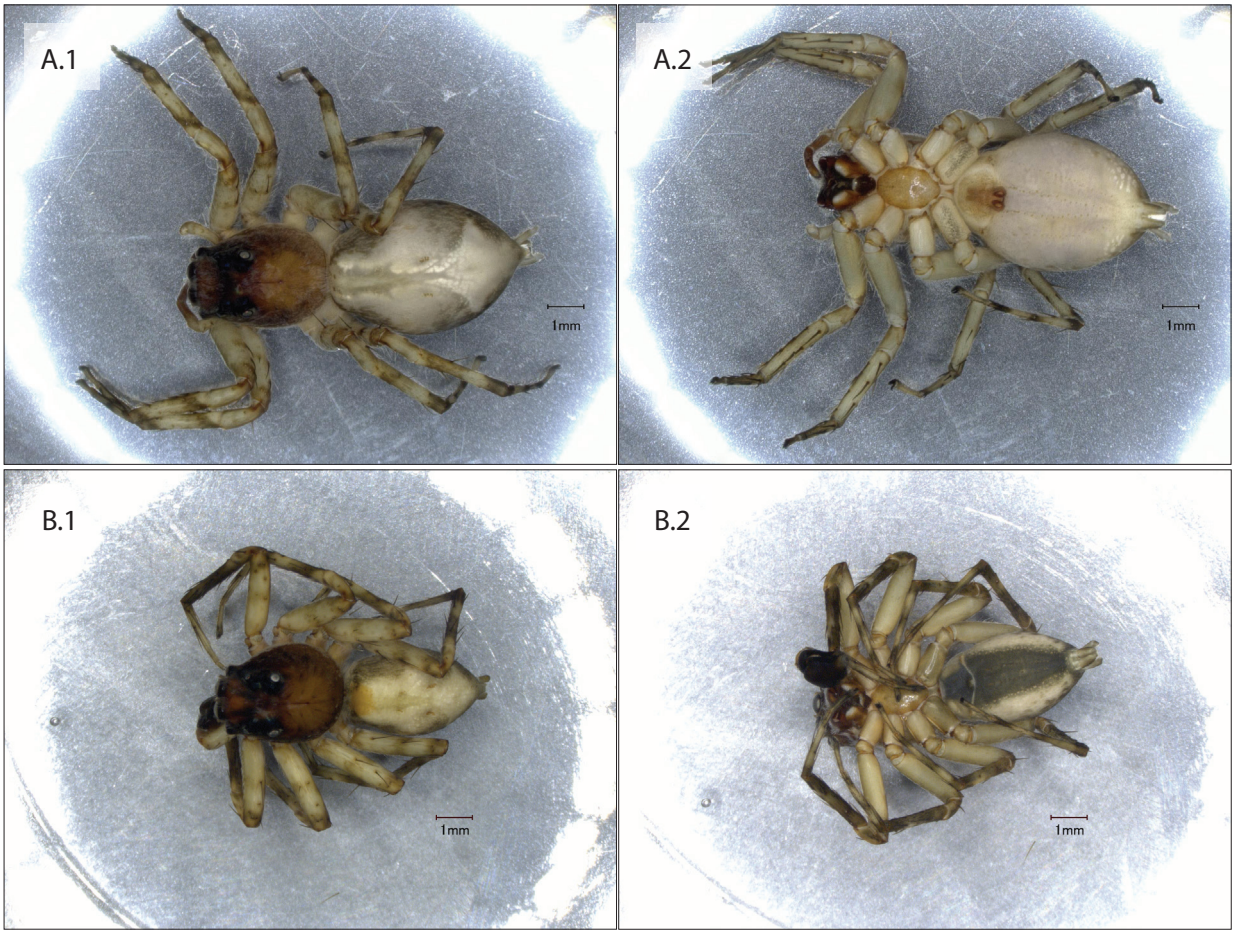
Figure 3.199 *Pengmarengo chelifer* - AraSalt047



Note: male (A) dorsal and (B) ventral

Figure 3.200 *Pengmarengo* sp.01 - AraSalt007

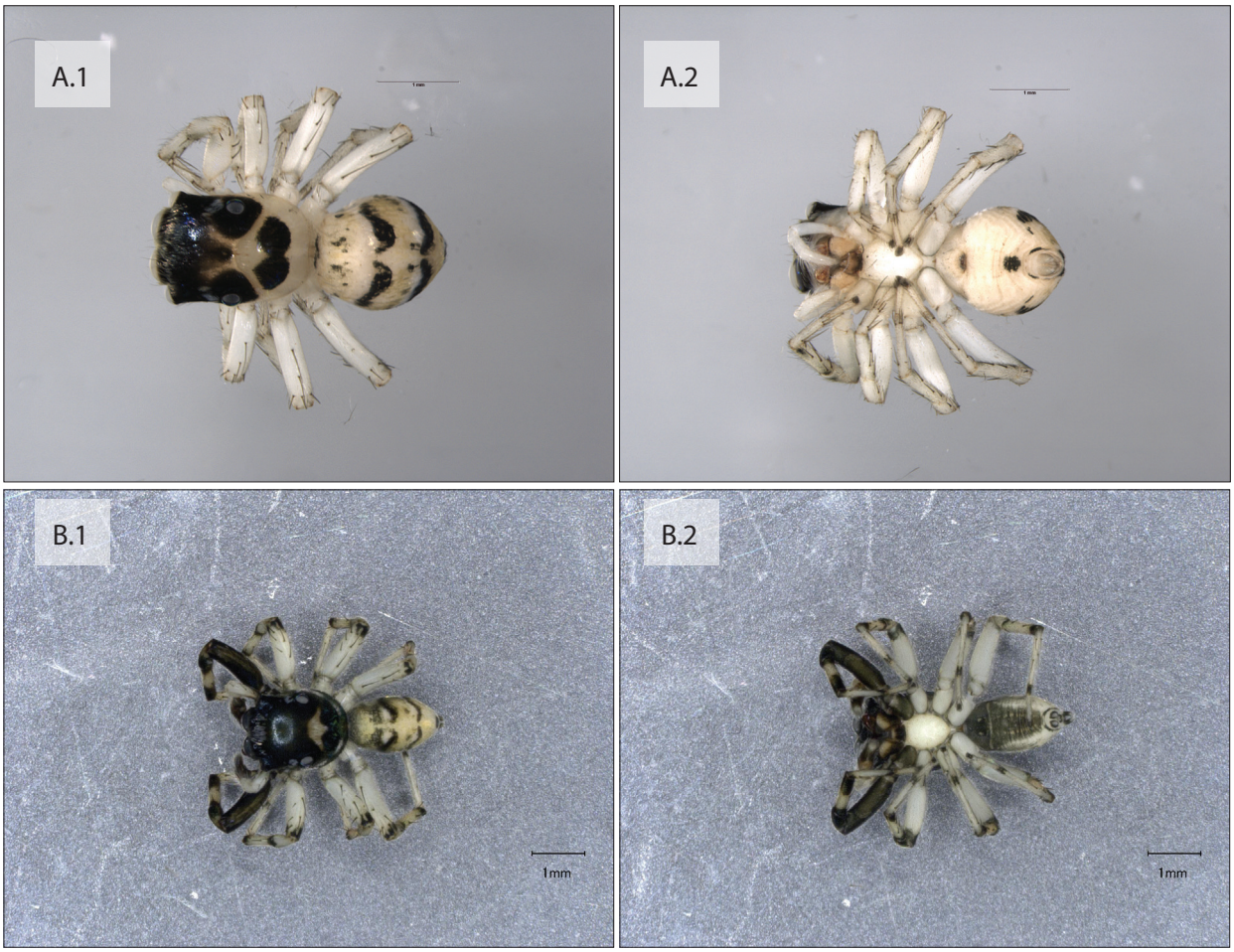
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

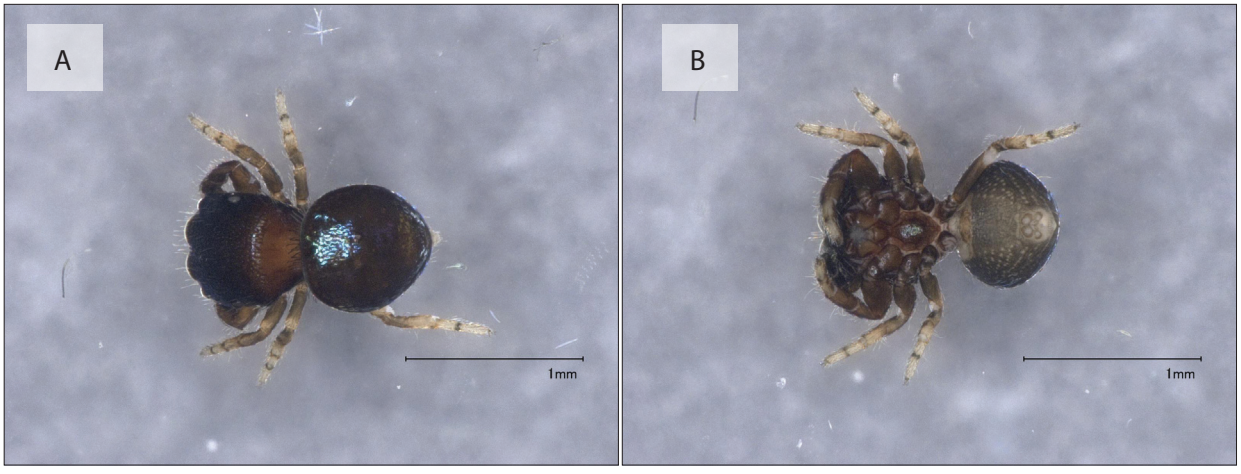
Figure 3.201 *Phaeacius* sp.01 – AraSalt029

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.202 *Phintella* sp.01 - AraSalt053



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

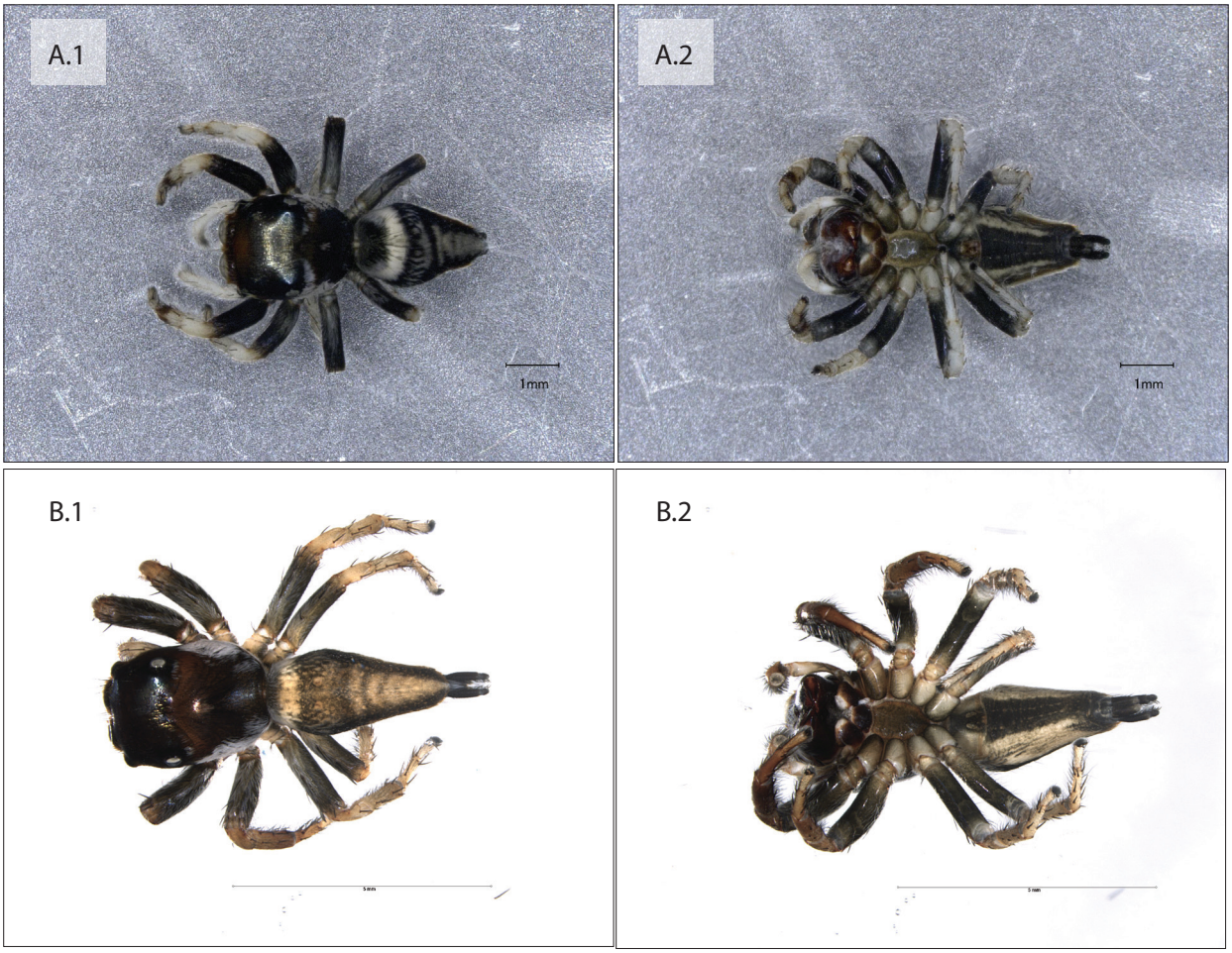
Figure 3.203 *Poecilorchestes* sp.01 - AraSalt005

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Subadult-Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.204 *Pseudamycus* sp.01 - AraSalt001



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

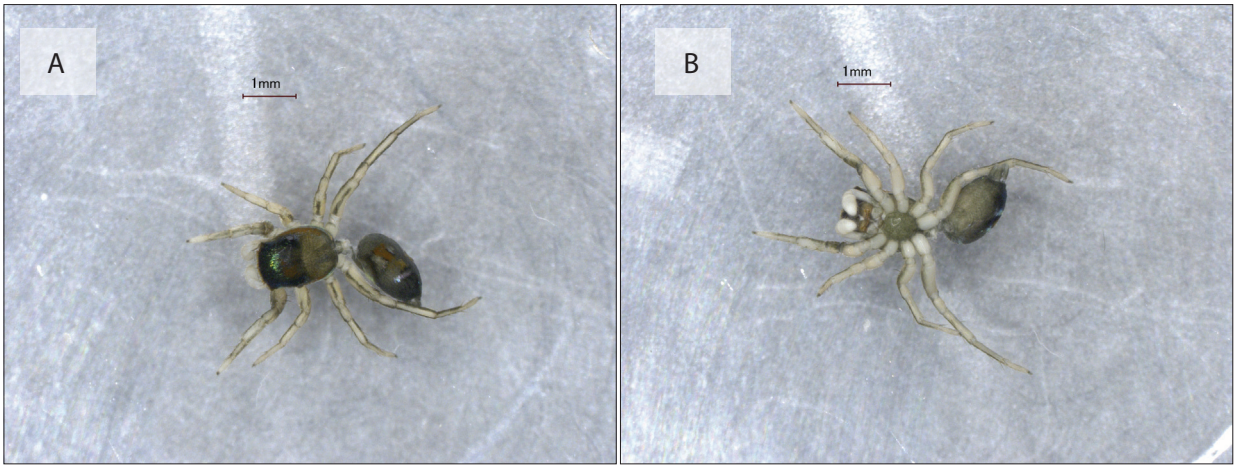
Figure 3.205 *Ptocasius weyersi* - AraSalt055

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.206 *Pystira ephippigera* - AraSalt060



Note: juvenile (A) dorsal and (B) ventral

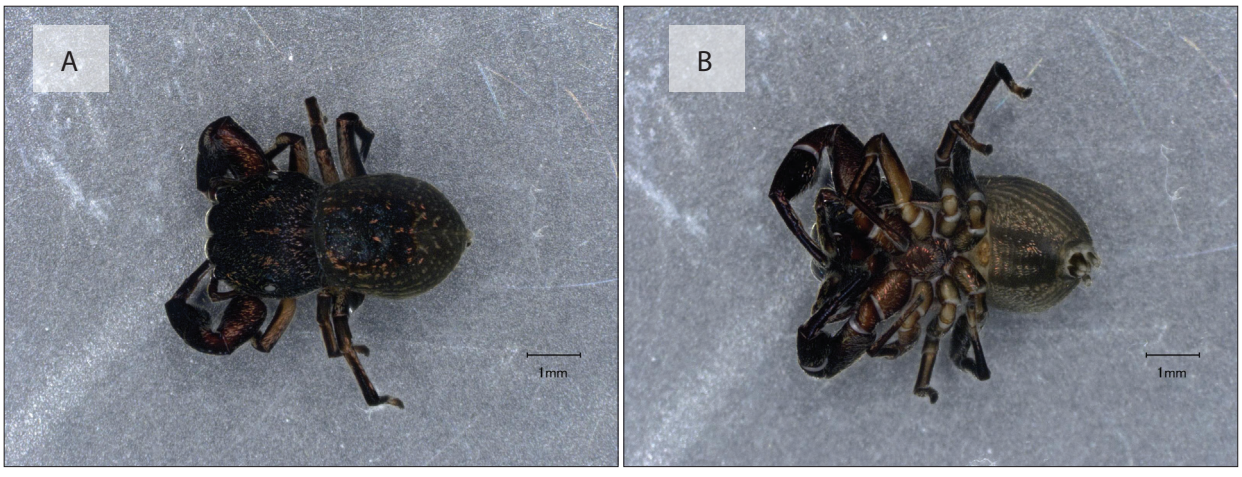
Figure 3.207 *Siler* sp.01 - AraSalt032

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

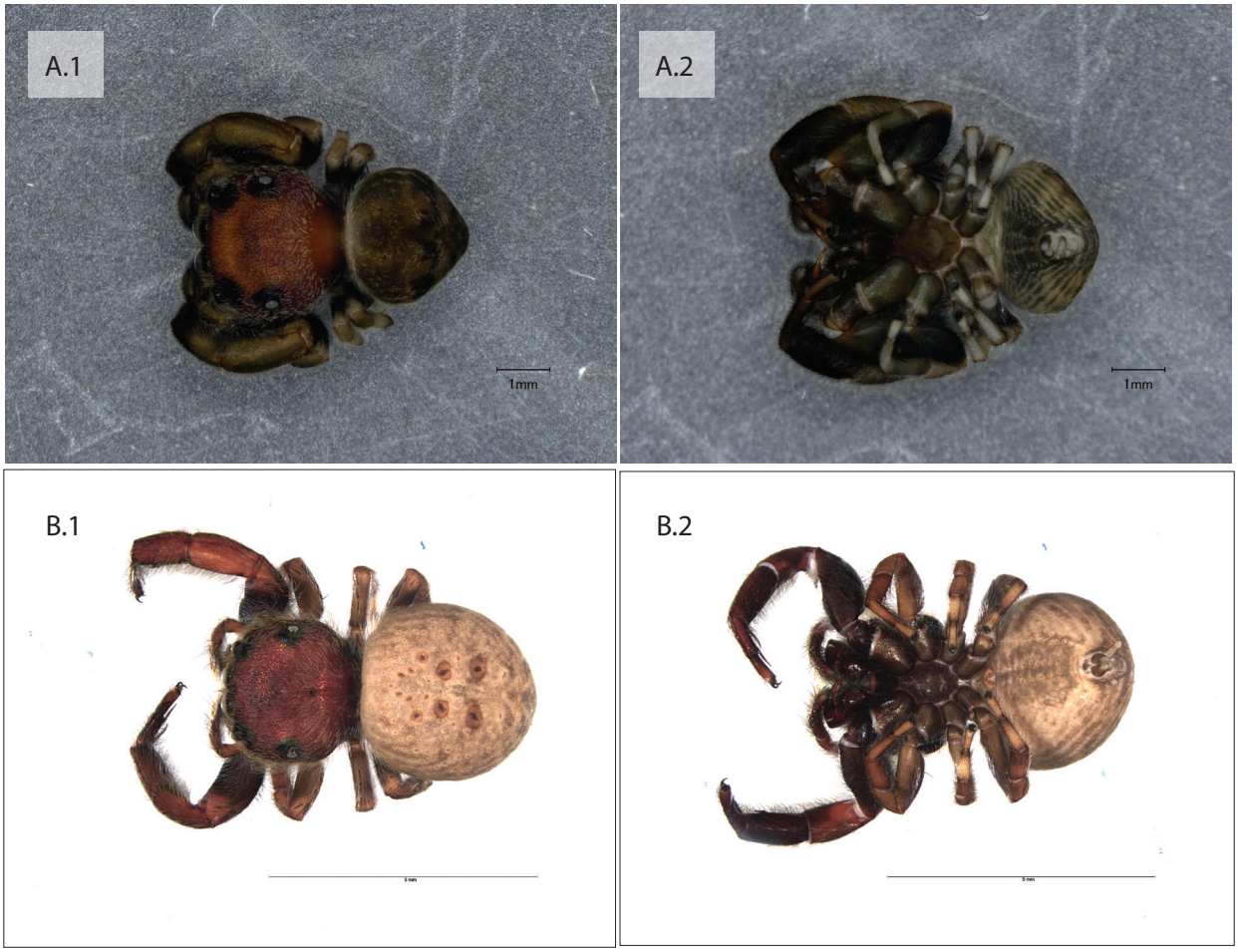
Figure 3.208 *Simaetha* sp.01 - AraSalt011



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

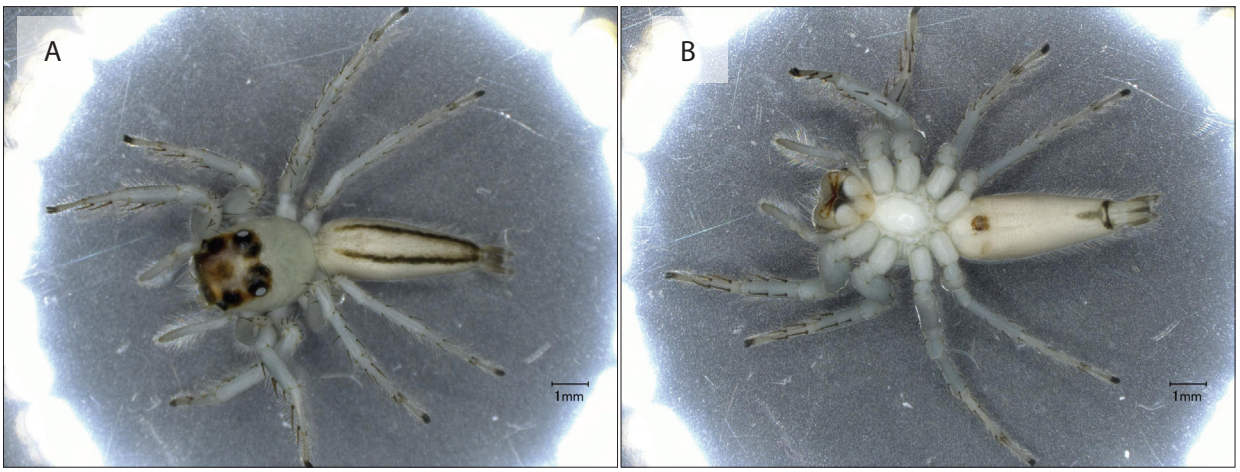
Figure 3.209 *Simaetha* sp.02 - AraSalt092

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.210 *Stertinius* sp.01 - AraSalt054



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

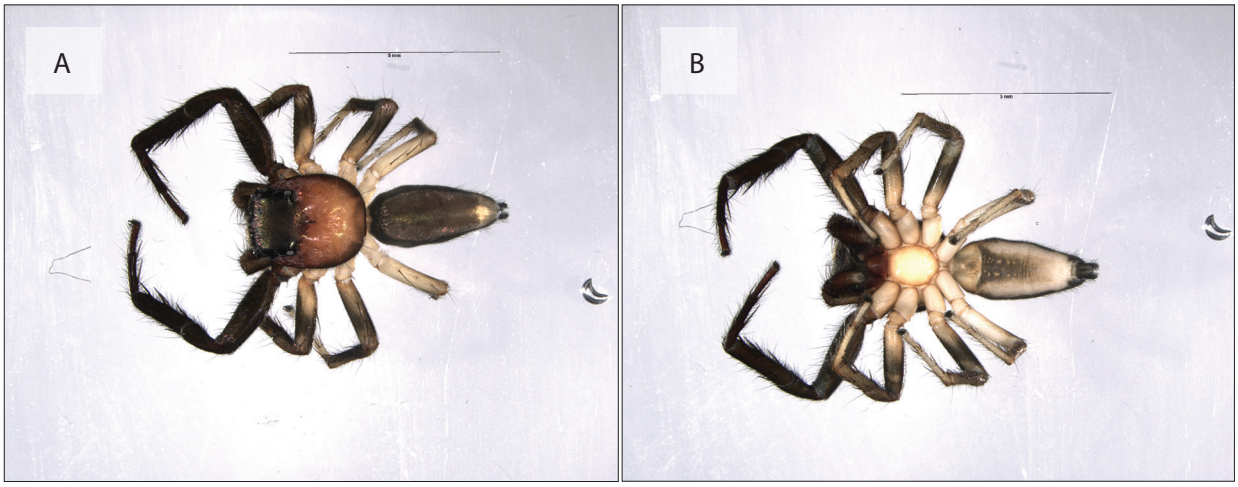
Figure 3.211 *Telamonia dimidiata* - AraSalt026a

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Subadult Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.212 *Thiania bhamoensis* - AraSalt082



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.213 *Thiania cupreonitens* - AraSalt048

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Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.214 *Thorelliola* sp.01 - AraSalt075



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

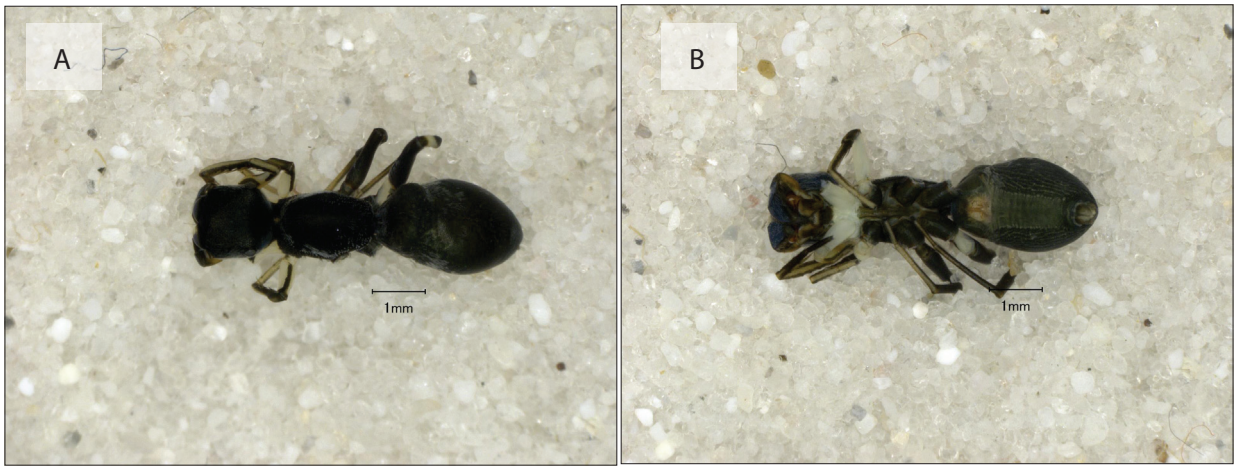
Figure 3.215 *Toxeus maxillosus* - AraSalt040

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

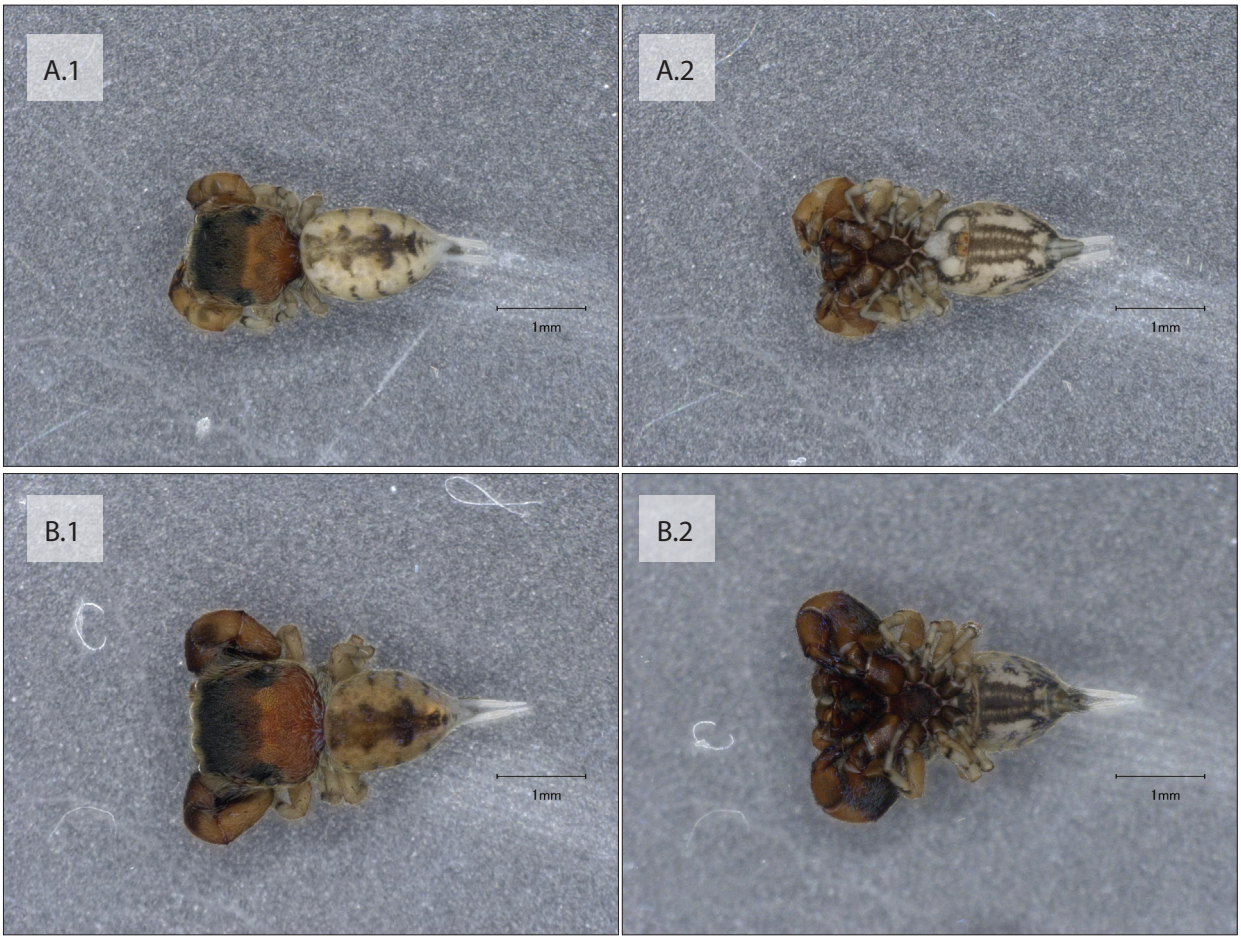
Figure 2.216 *Toxeus* sp.01 - AraSalt025



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.217 *Toxeus* sp.02 - AraSalt068

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.218 *Uroballus* sp.01 - AraSalt069

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.219 *Viciria pavesii* - AraSalt022

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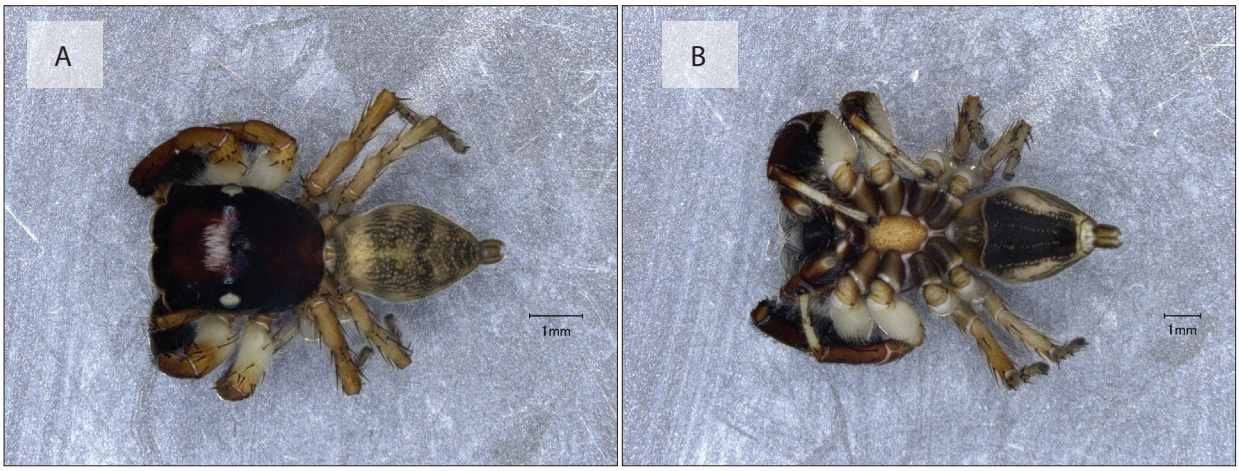
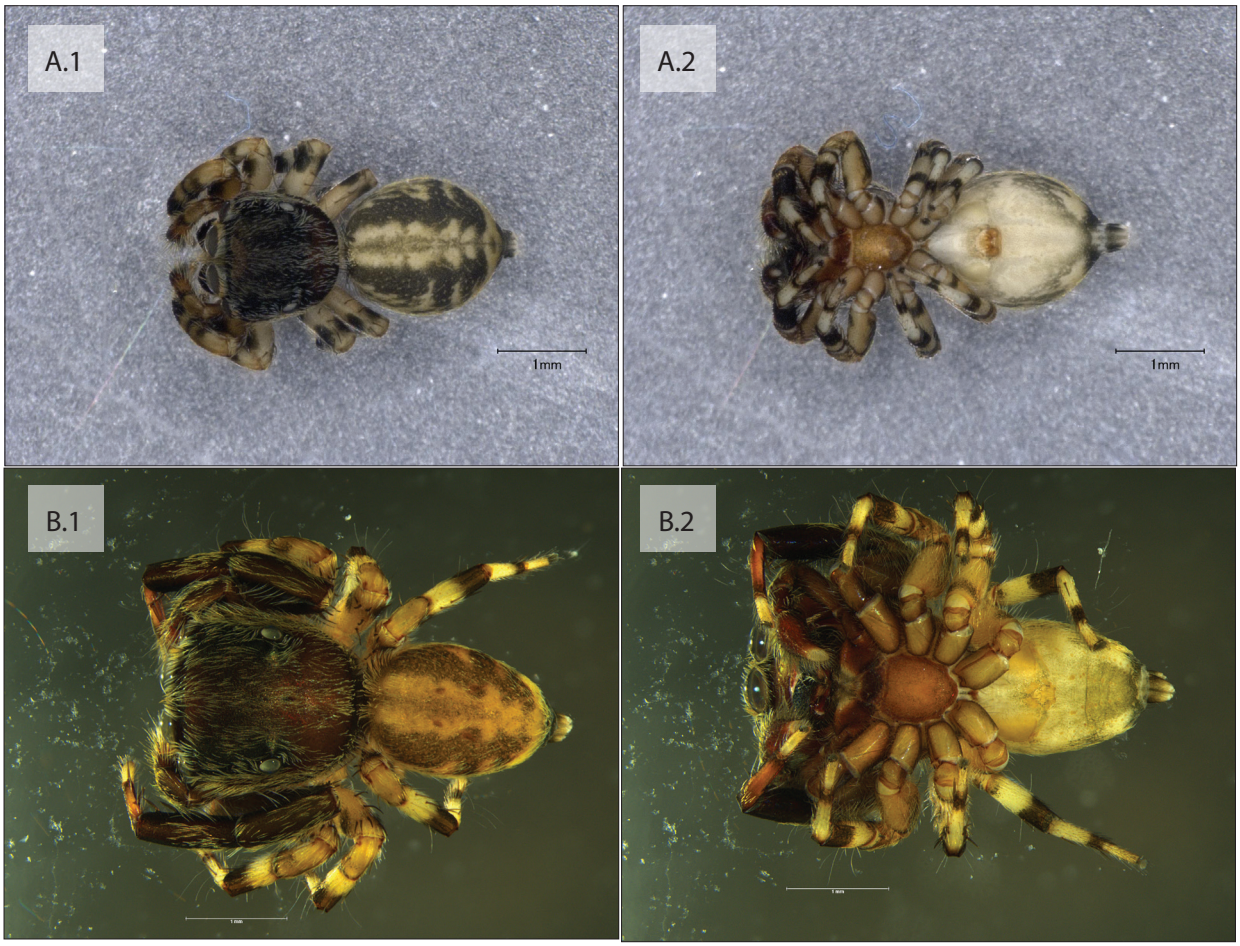


Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

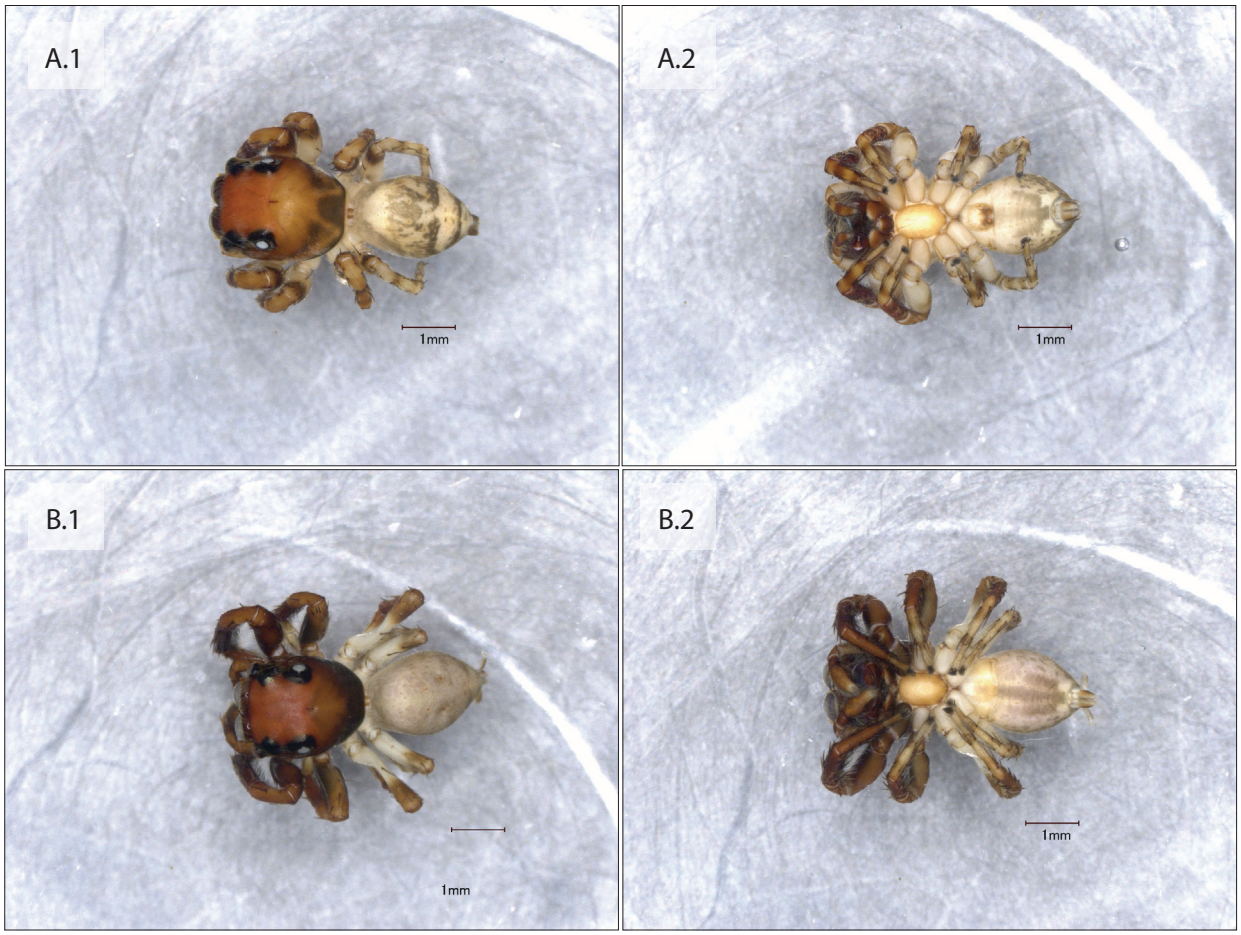
Figure 3.220 Salticidae sp.01 - AraSalt009



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

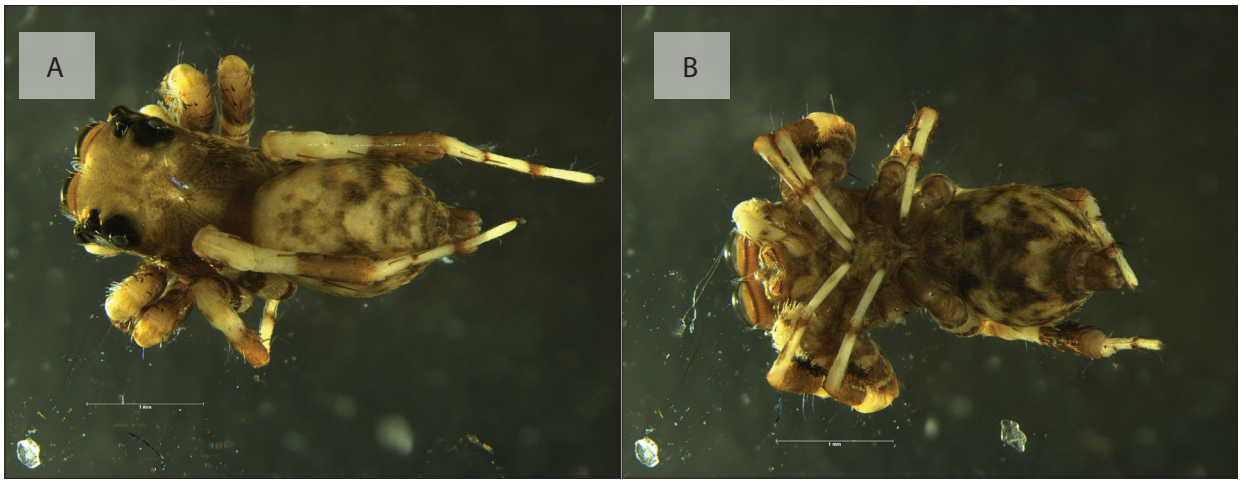
Figure 3.221 Salticidae sp.02 - AraSalt018

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.222 Salticidae sp.03 - AraSalt019



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.223 Salticidae sp.04 - AraSalt030

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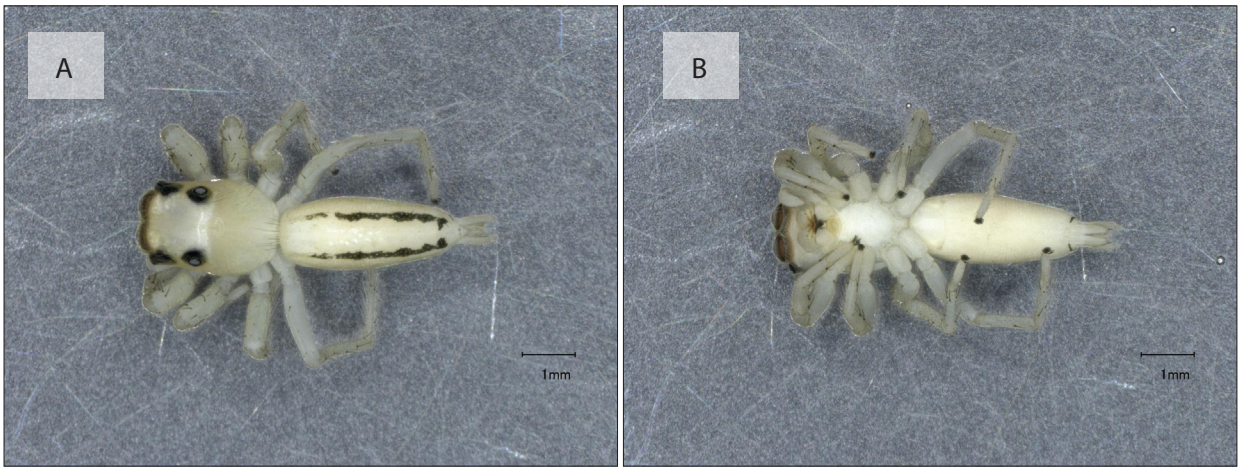
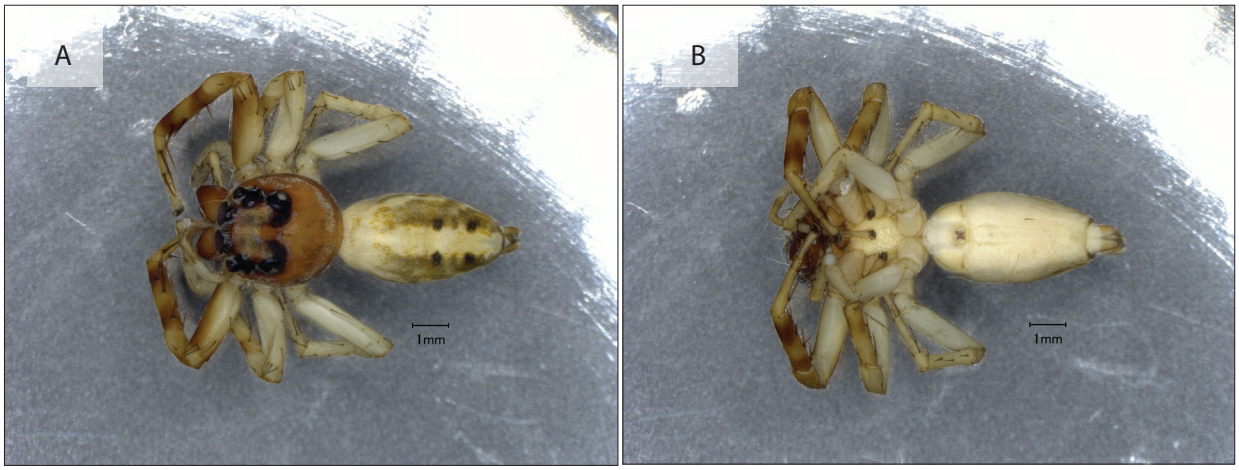


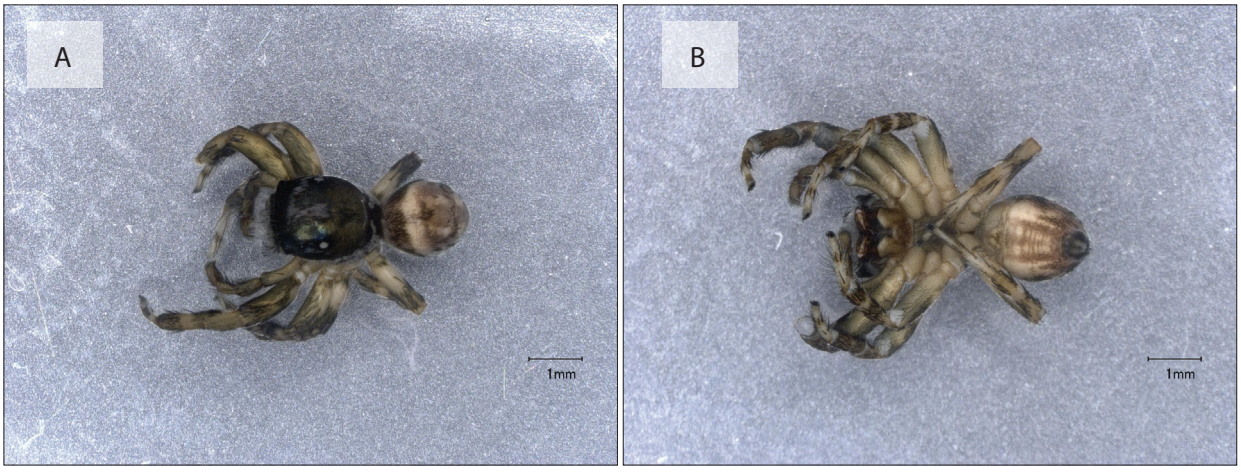
Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.224 Salticidae sp.05 - AraSalt065



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.225 Salticidae sp.06 - AraSalt070



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.226 Salticidae sp.07 - AraSalt076

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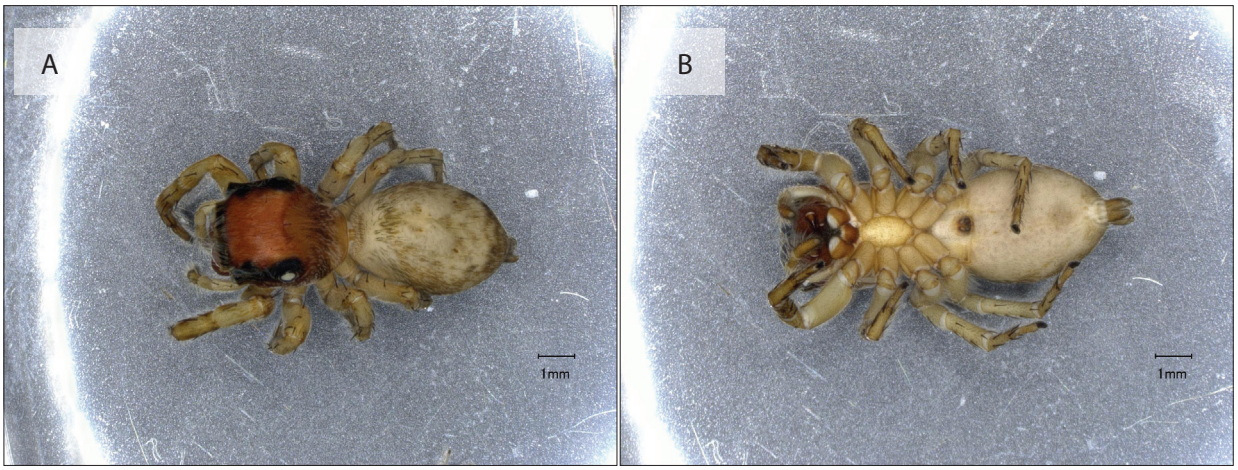
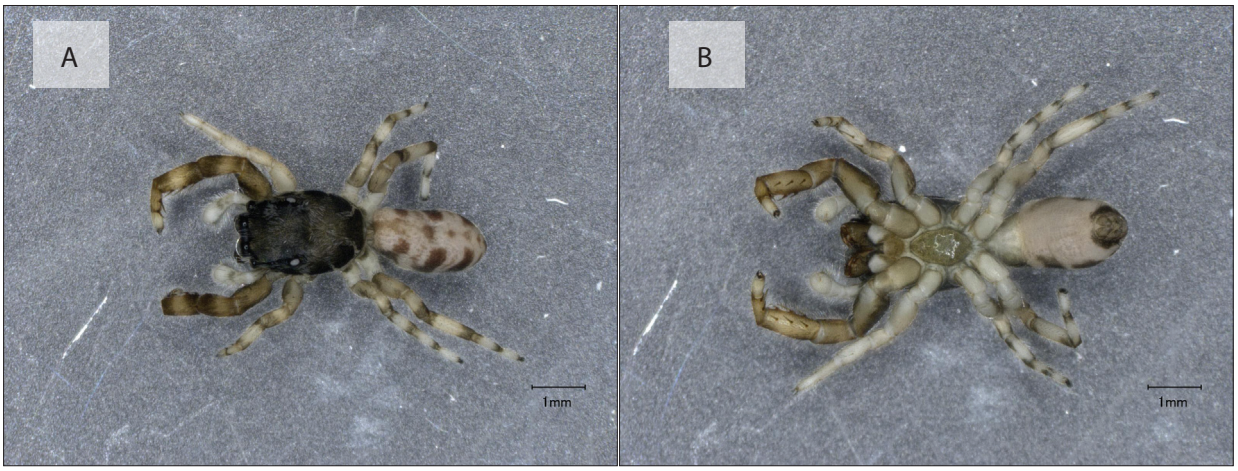


Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.227 Salticidae sp.08 - AraSalt077



Note: Subadult Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.228 Salticidae sp.09 - AraSalt085

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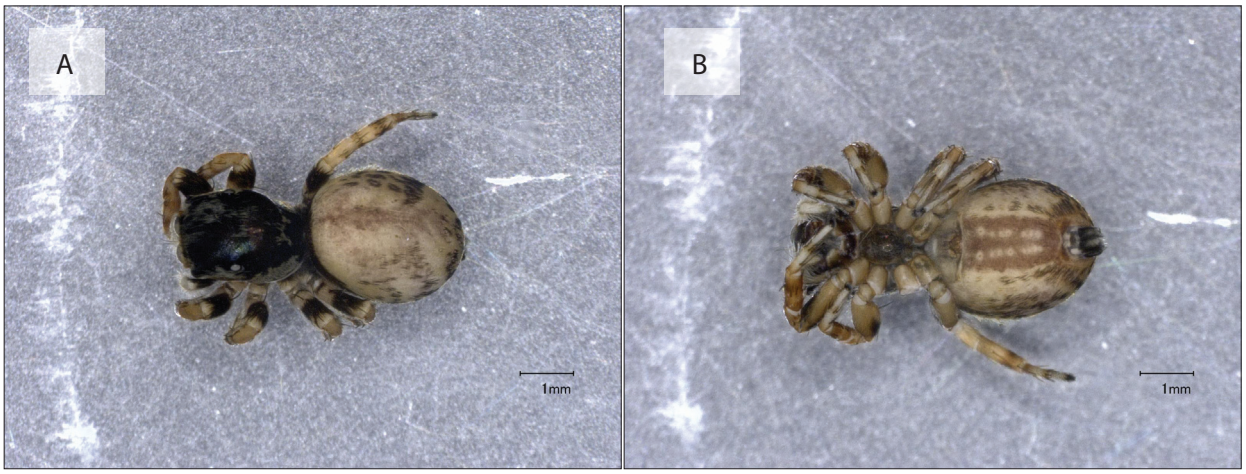
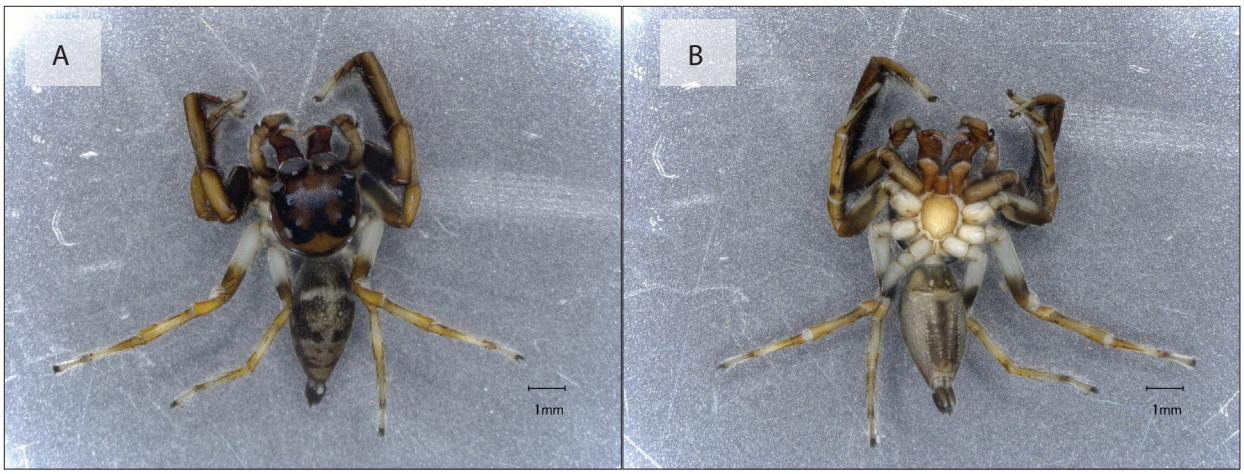


Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.229 Salticidae sp.10 - AraSalt090



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.230 Salticidae sp.11 - AraSalt094

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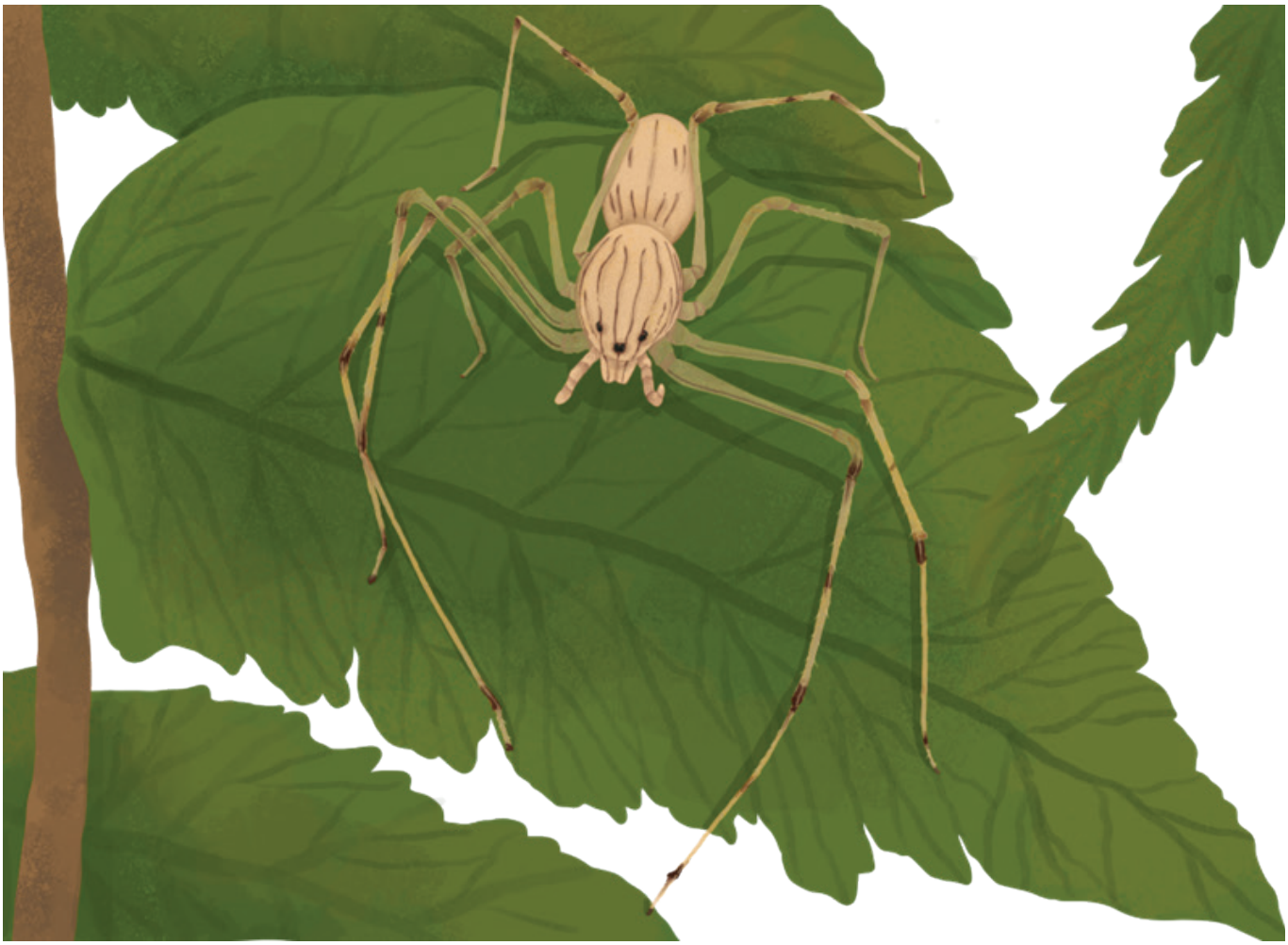

Scytodes pallida (Aranea: Scytodidae)

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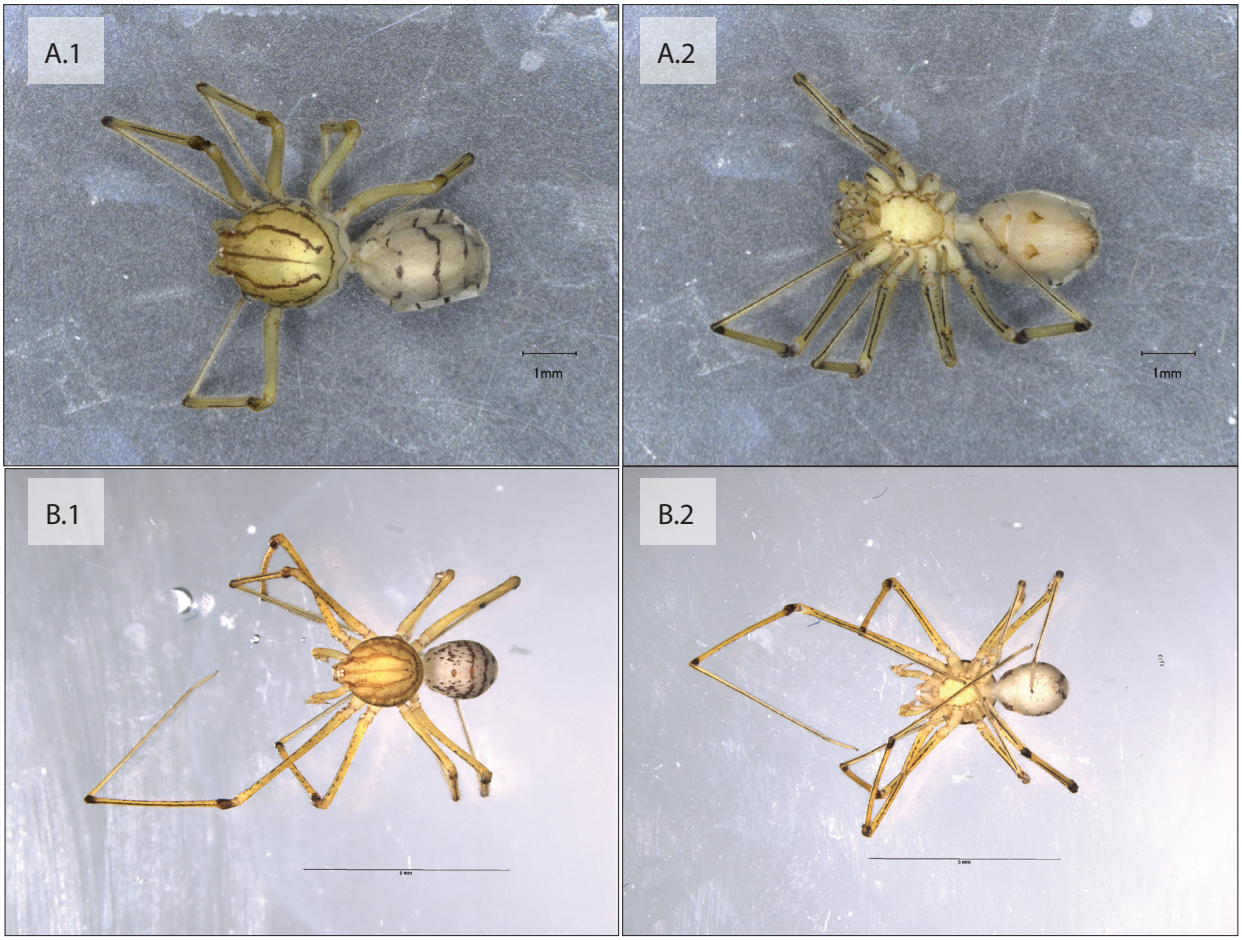
24. SCYTODIDAE (SPITTING SPIDERS)

The family Scytodidae is also known as "spitting spiders" due to its unique hunting strategy. They spit a mixture of venom and liquid silk from the chelicerae, which immobilizes the prey before following up with a venomous bite and wrapping the prey with silk. This family comprises around 270 species in four genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023). Scytodids are cosmopolitan, but less than 20 species are described from Southeast Asia. In the field, the Scytodidae can be distinguished from other spider families by their six eyes, which are arranged in three groups of two. The cephalothorax is oval-shaped, domed posteriorly so that the tallest point is at the back. The legs are long and slender, often with dark bands on the joints. Coloration can be plain or patterned with dark ornate markings.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Lateral and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.231 *Dictis striatipes* - AraScyt002

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Subadult Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Lateral and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.232 *Scytodes pallida* - AraScyt001

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25. SELENOPIDAE (WALL CRAB SPIDERS)

The Selenopidae are composed of around 280 species in nine genera, distributed mainly in the tropical and subtropical areas of the world (World Spider Catalog, 2023). Very few species have been recorded in Southeast Asia. Selenopids are active hunters living on flat, rigid substrates such as rocks, walls, and tree trunks. Selenopids possess a very flat body and laterigrade legs, similar to flat-bodied species of Sparassidae and Philodromidae. However, they can be easily distinguished by the unique eye arrangement, i.e., two rows with six eyes anteriorly and two posteriorly, with the posterior lateral eyes (PLE) often reduced in size.



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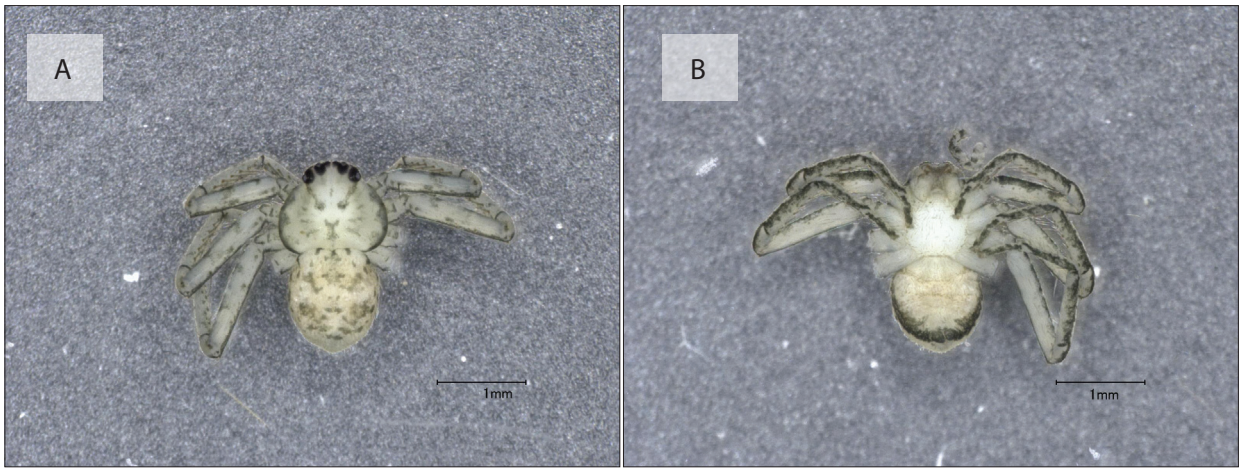

Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.233 Selenopidae sp.01 - AraSele001

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26. SPARASSIDAE (HUNTSMAN SPIDERS)

The Sparassidae are active hunters with about 1400 species in 96 genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023). They can be found in tropical to temperate areas of the world but are most diverse in the tropics, including Southeast Asia. Sparrasids are often a common sight at night, among leaf litter or on vegetation, and even in caves. A particular species native to Southeast Asia, *Heteropoda venatoria*, has been introduced to tropical areas across the globe and is now a common occurrence inside homes. Members of the Sparassidae are typically medium to very large (10–40 mm). The genus *Heteropoda*, for example, comprises some of the largest araneomorph spiders, with the leg span of *Heteropoda maxima* reaching up to 30 cm. Morphological characteristics of the Sparassidae include eight eyes arranged in two rows and long laterigrade legs with unique tribolate membrane on distal metatarsi.



Heteropoda boiei (Araneae: Sparassidae)

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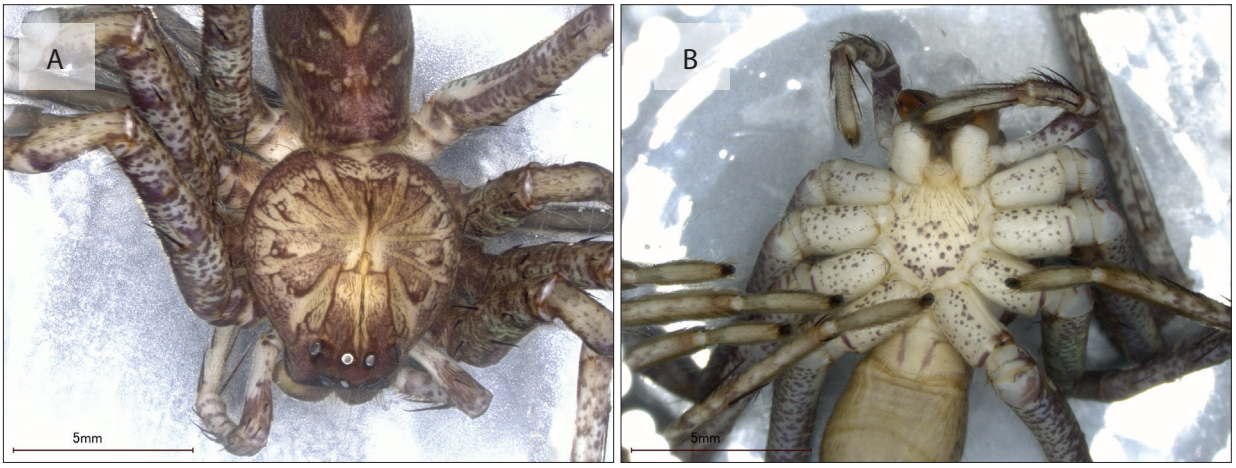
Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral
Subadult Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.234 *Gnathopalystes* sp.01 - AraSpar11



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.235 *Heteropoda boiei* - AraSpar15

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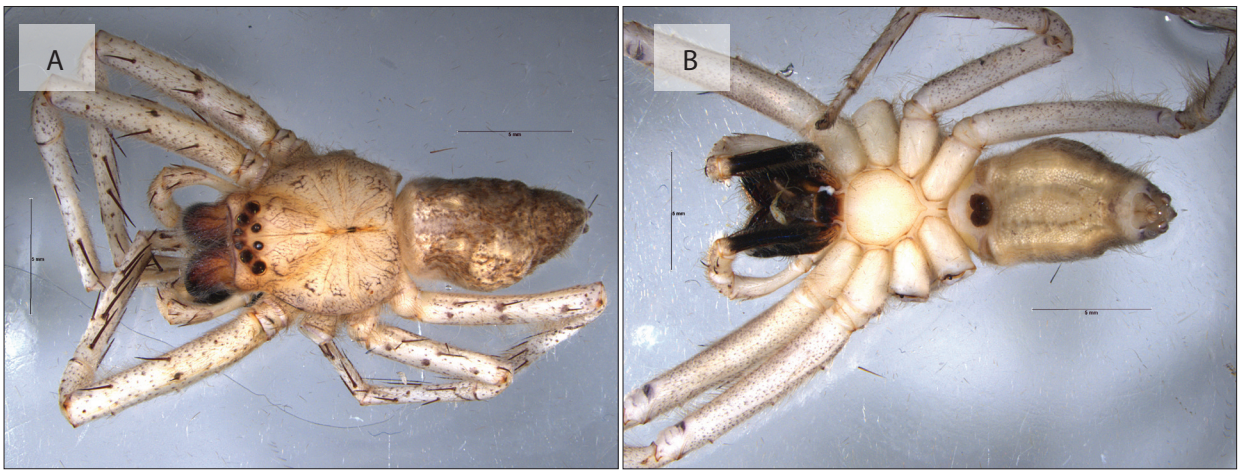
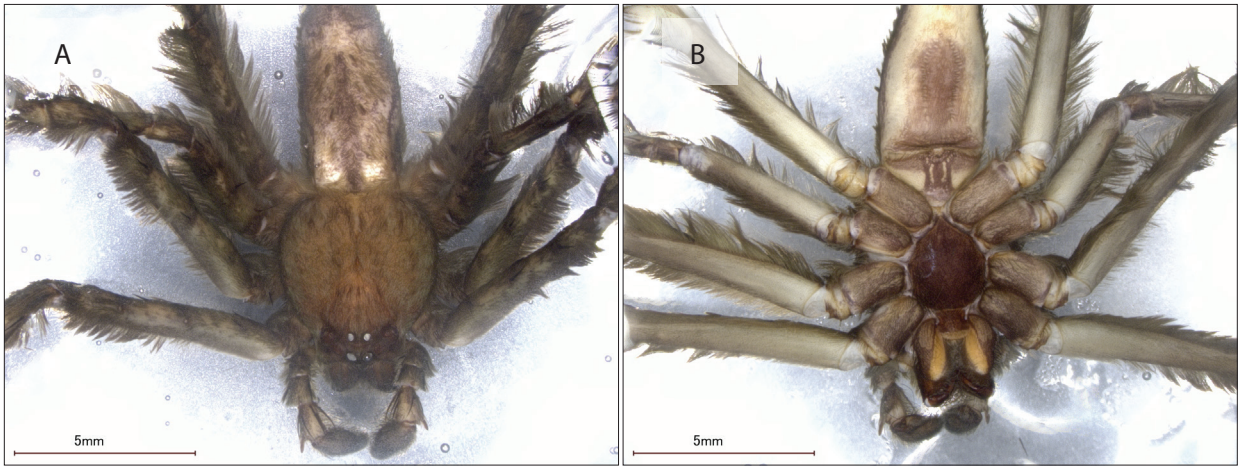


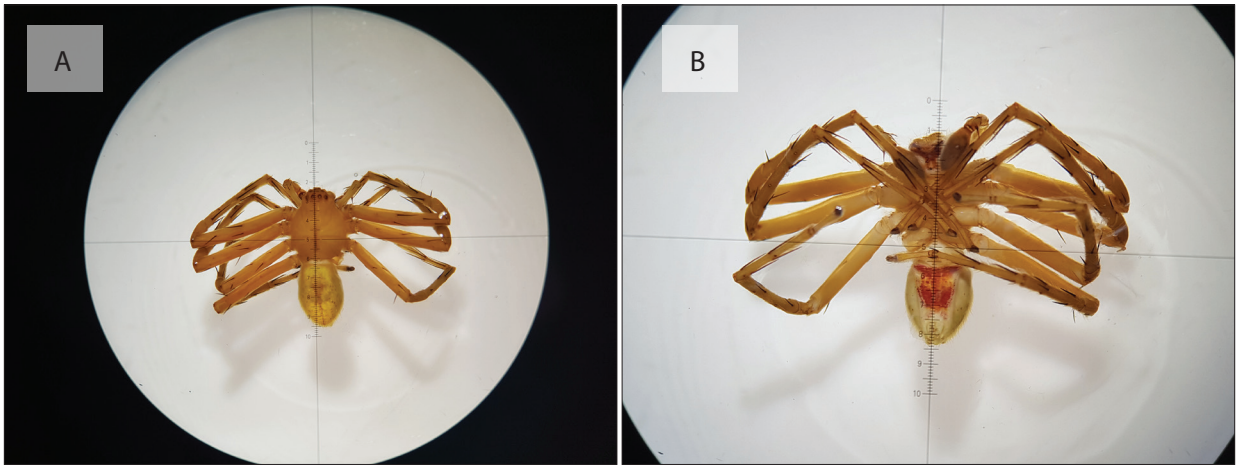
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.236 *Pandercetes* sp.01 – AraSpar013



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.237 *Pandercetes* sp.02 - AraSpar14



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.238 *Rhitymna* sp.01 - AraSpar016

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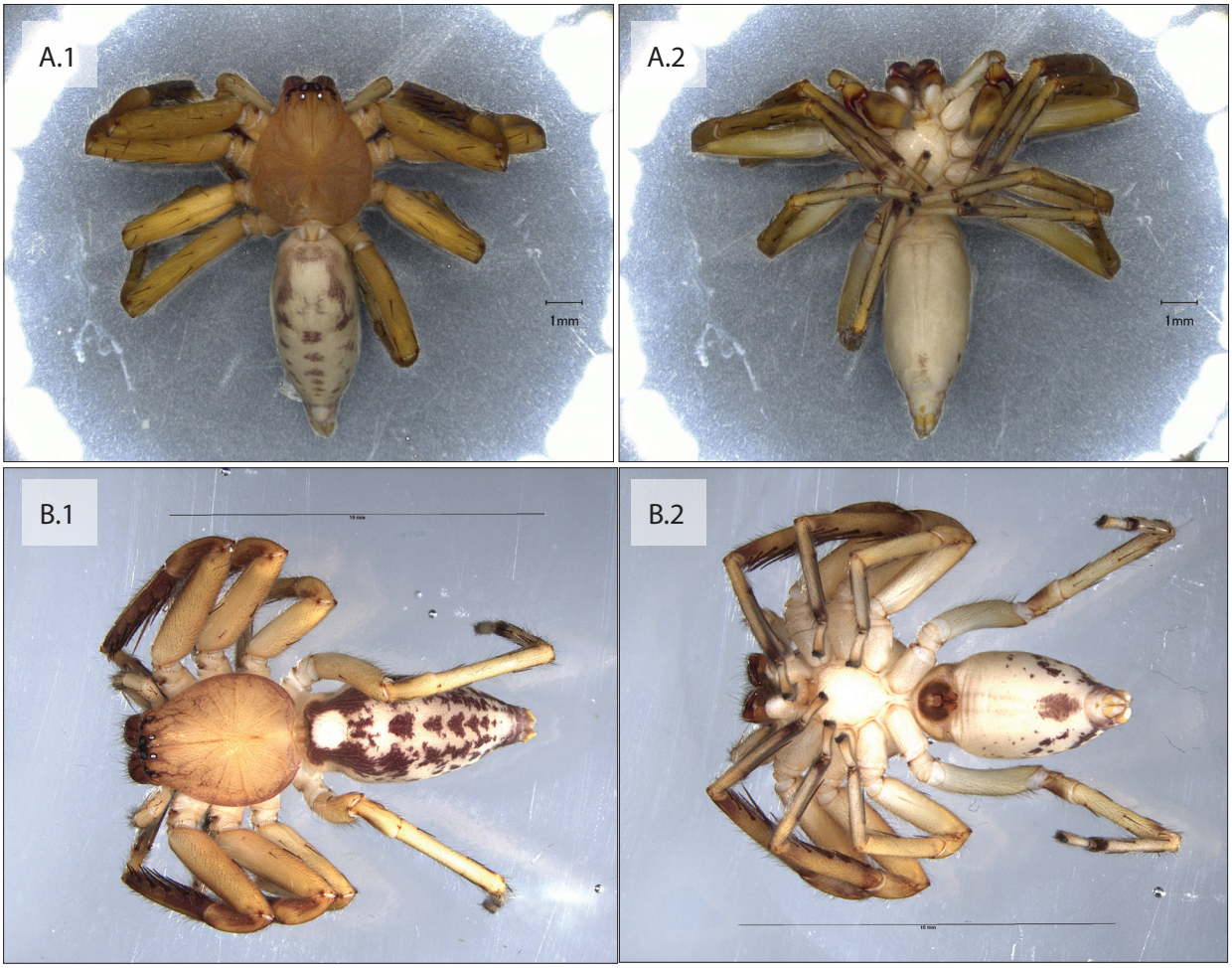


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.239 *Thelcticopis* sp.01 - AraSpar001



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

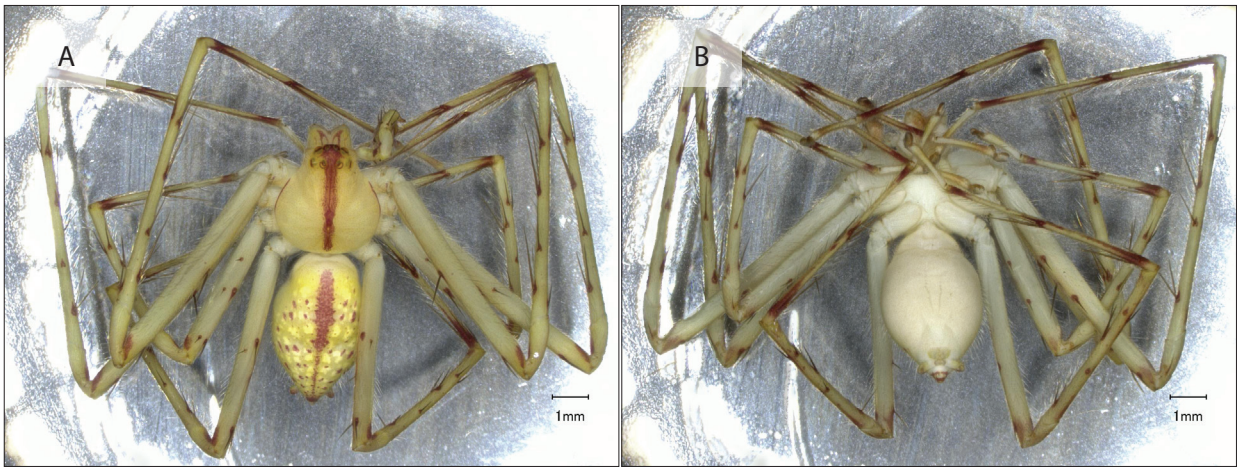
Figure 3.240 *Thelcticopis* sp.02 - AraSpar003

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.241 *Thelcticopis* sp.03 – AraSpar019



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.242 Sparassidae sp.01 – AraSpar017

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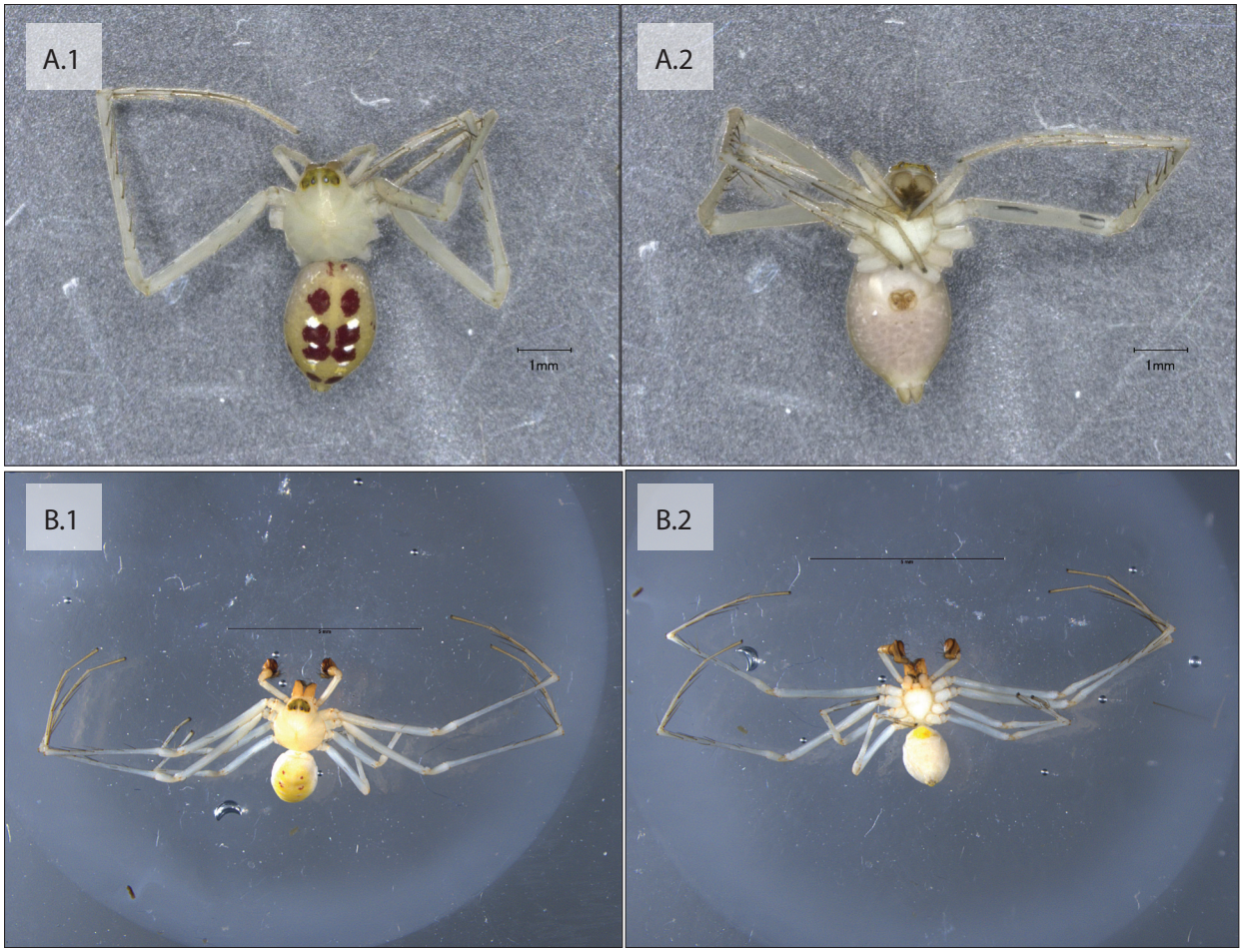
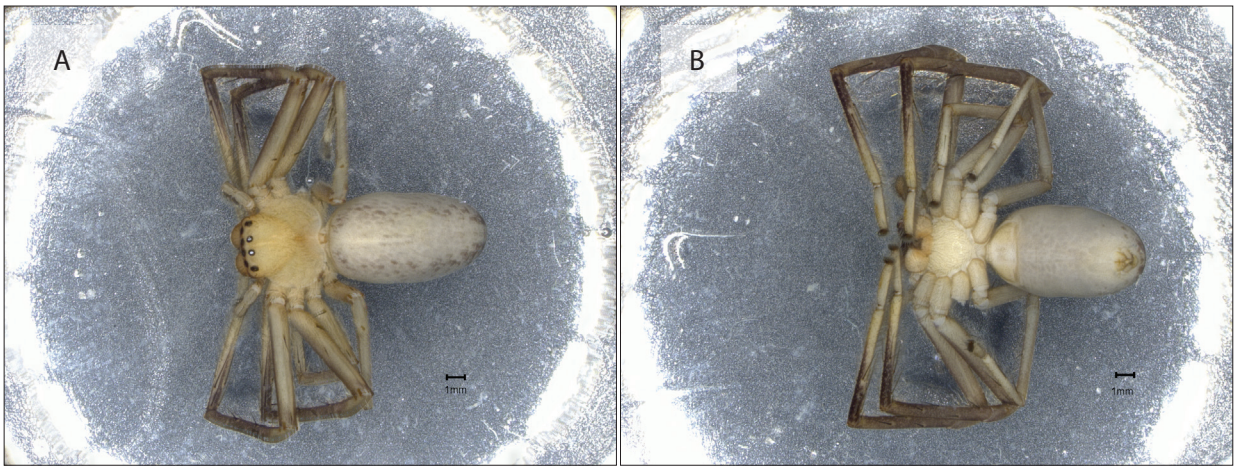


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.243 Sparassidae sp.02 – AraSpar018



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.244 Sparassidae sp.03 – AraSpar023

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27. SYNOTAXIDAE (CHICKEN-WIRE WEB SPIDERS)

Synotaxidae is a family of inconspicuous spiders often found in the understorey of the wet tropics. Their main genus is *Synotaxus* or chicken-wire web spider (Platnick et al., 2020). The family was strictly neotropical until very recently when four genera from the Theridiidae (*Tekellina*) and Nesticidae (*Gaucelmus*, *Hamus*, *Nescina*) were transferred into the Synotaxidae (Ramírez et al., 2022).

Members of this family are primarily small-sized and look similar to the Theridiidae and Nesticidae. Their distinguishing characters are mostly microscopic, especially genitalia—a wide incision is present on the retrolateral margin of the male palpal cymbium. The abdomen shows a variety of shapes, such as triangular in *Synotaxus* or pentagonal in *Tekellina*. Synotaxids live in a variety of habitats, including vegetation, leaf litter, and inside caves.



Tekellina sp. (Araneae: Synotaxidae)

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.245 *Tekellina* sp.01 – AraTrid004

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28. TETRABLEMMIDAE (SMALL ARMORED SPIDERS)

The family Tetrablemmidae, previously including the relatively large-sized Pacullinae (now elevated to family rank, Wheeler et al., 2017), comprises around 150 species of relatively tiny (<2 mm) spiders from 27 different genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023). The family is predominantly tropical, with most species having a limited geographical distribution. Little is known about their biology, but so far, the majority of specimens have been collected from leaf litter in rainforests. Due to their small size, limited range, and cryptic habits, many species remain undiscovered and formally undescribed. Tetrablemmidae are heavily armored, minute-sized, haplogyne spiders with reddish coloration, similar to Oonopidae. They can, however, be distinguished by the more thoroughly armored abdomen with narrow lateral scutes as well as having three tarsal claws (two in Oonopidae). The carapace is equally hardened, with the males often having protuberances on them.



Tetrablemma sp. (Araneae: Tetrablemmidae)

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.246 Tetrablemmidae sp.01 - AraTble01

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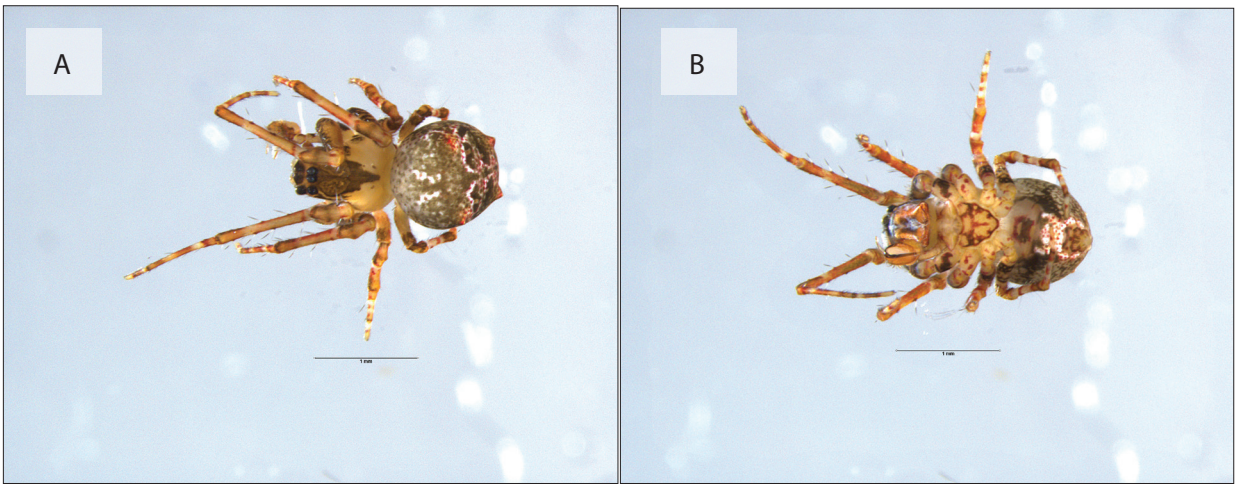
29. TETRAGNATHIDAE (LONG-JAWED ORBWEAVERS)

The cosmopolitan family Tetragnathidae comprises more than 900 species of orb-web-weaving spiders in 45 genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023). Their appearance is similar to Araneidae, but Tetragnathidae generally have an elongated body shape, proportionally longer legs, and tend to construct their web horizontally rather than vertically. Their bodies can be colorful, as in several species of the genus *Leucauge*. More defining characteristics, however, are mostly genitalic in nature, such as the palp having a large paracymbium as well as a coiled conductor and embolus. The webs are placed in various habitats, with several species known to live near bodies of water (sometimes also directly over them) and inside caves. Some species, particularly from the genus *Tetragnatha*, have elongated jaws, thus leading to their colloquial name "long-jawed orb weavers".

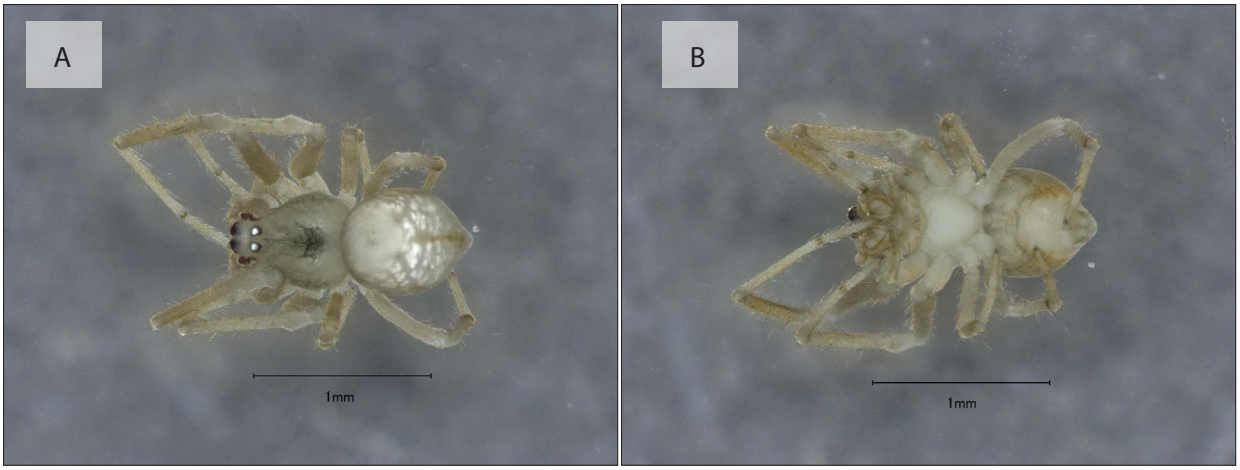


Leucauge fastigata (Araneae: Tetragnathidae)



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.247 *Dolichognatha* sp.01 – AraTtra004



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.248 *Dolichognatha* sp.02 – AraAran062

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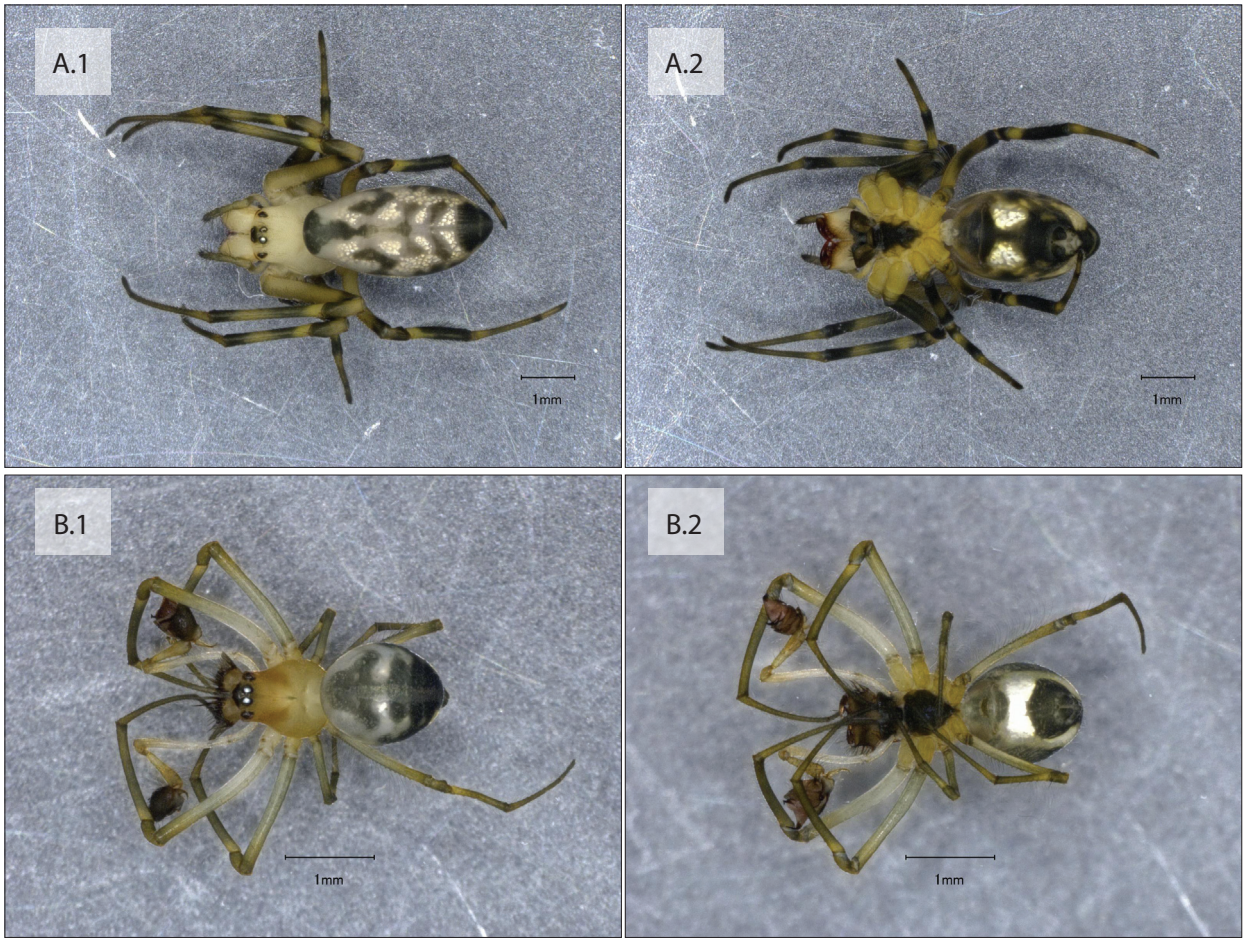

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.249 *Leucauge fastigata* – AraTtra001

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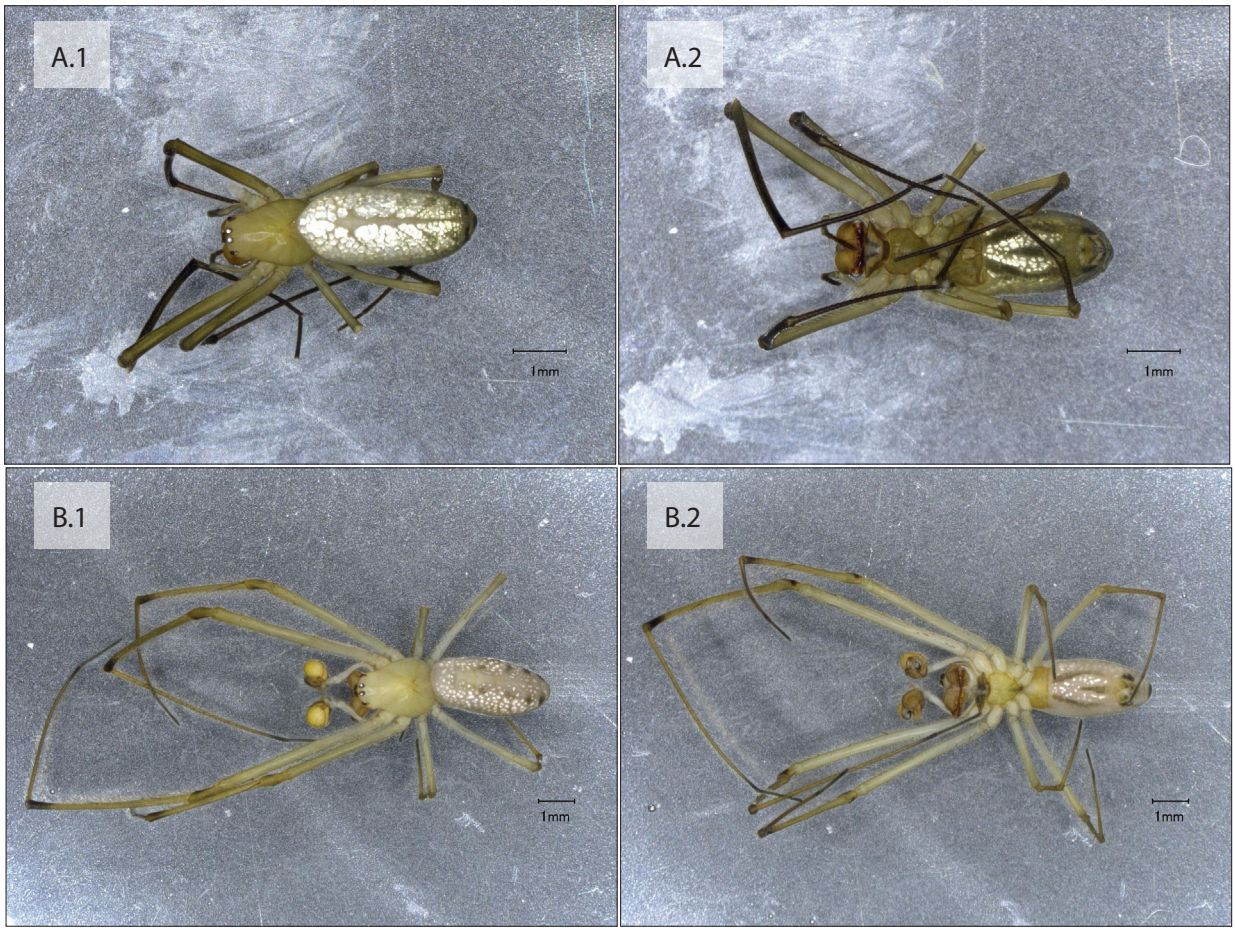
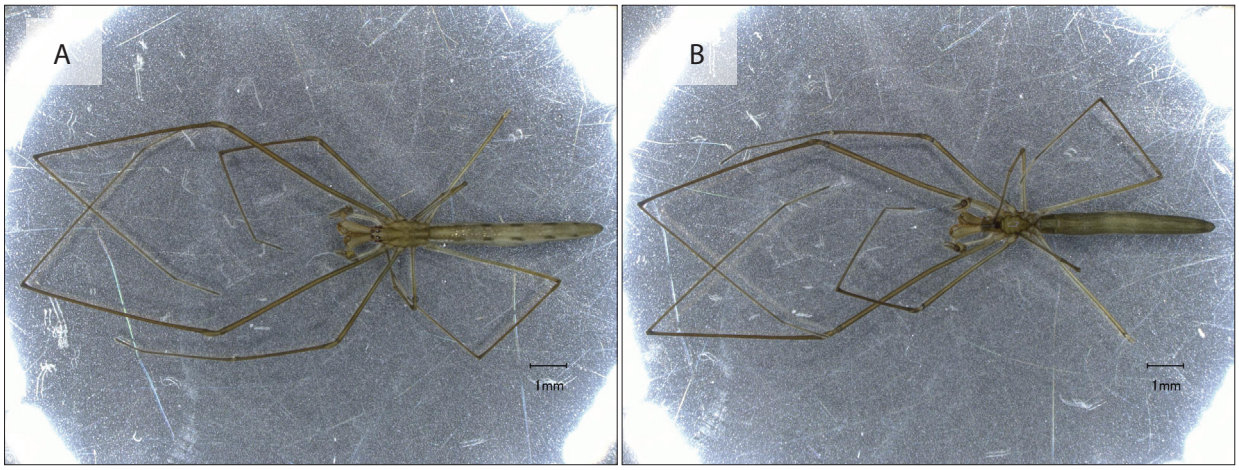


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.250 *Mesida* sp.01 – AraTtra011



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.251 *Tetragnatha* sp.01 - AraTtra005

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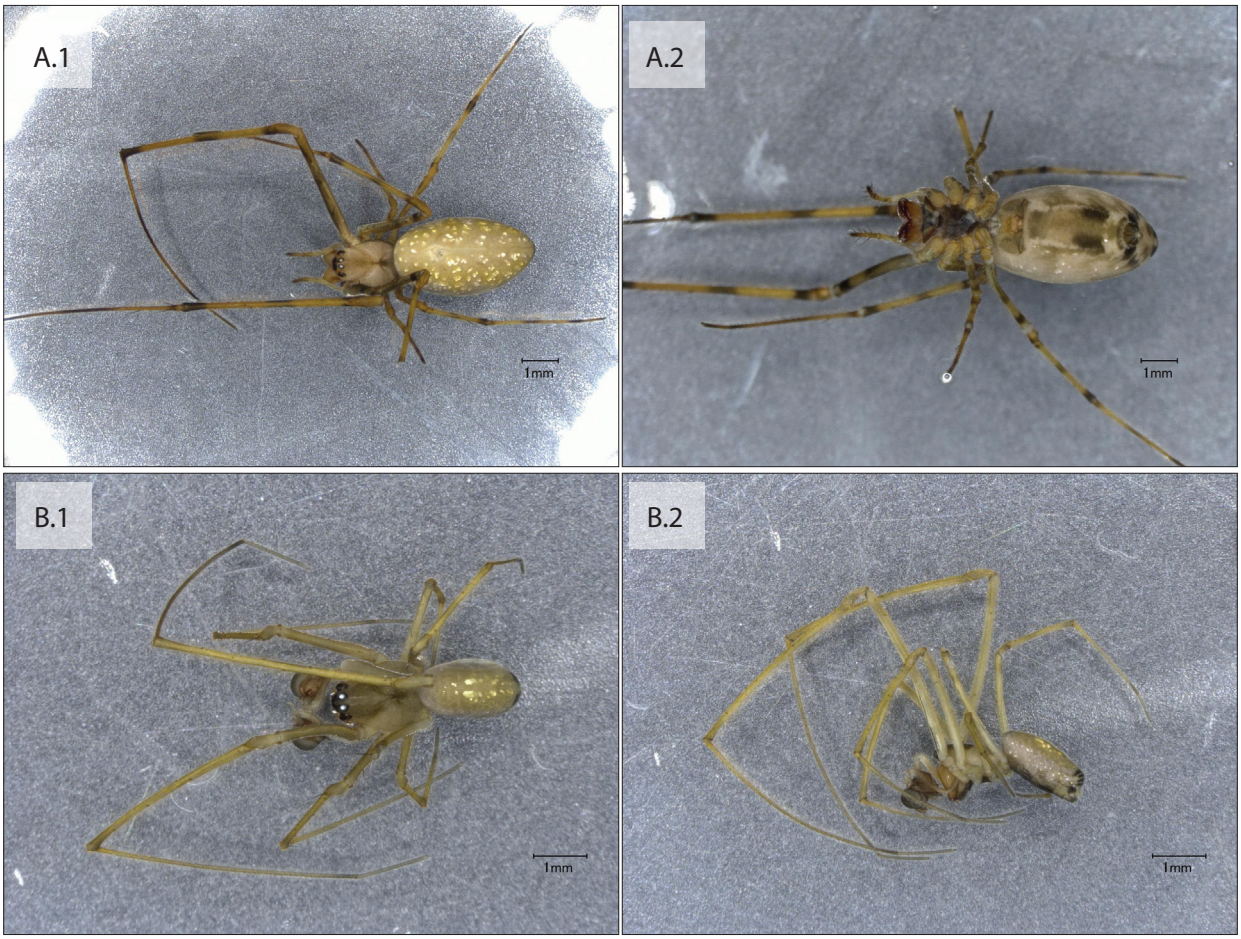
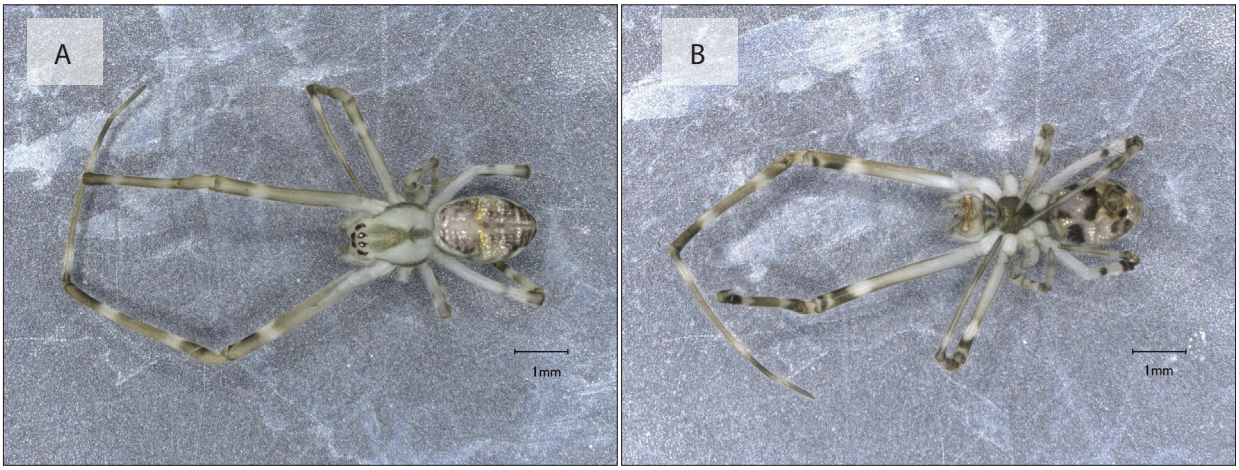


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.252 *Tylorida* sp.01 - AraTtra003



Note: Subadult Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.253 *Tylorida ventralis* – AraTtra009

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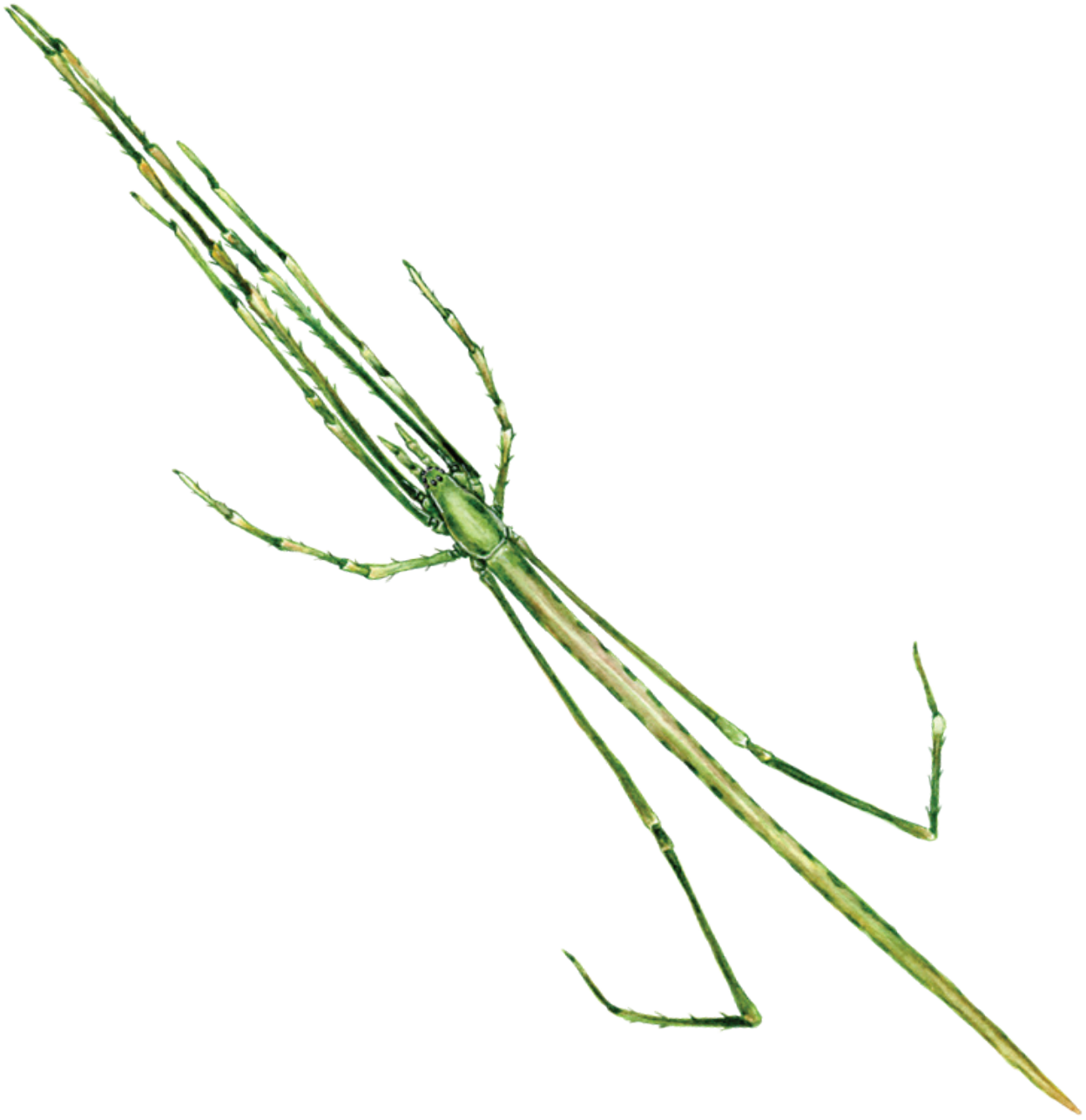

Ariamnes sp. (Araneae: Theridiidae)

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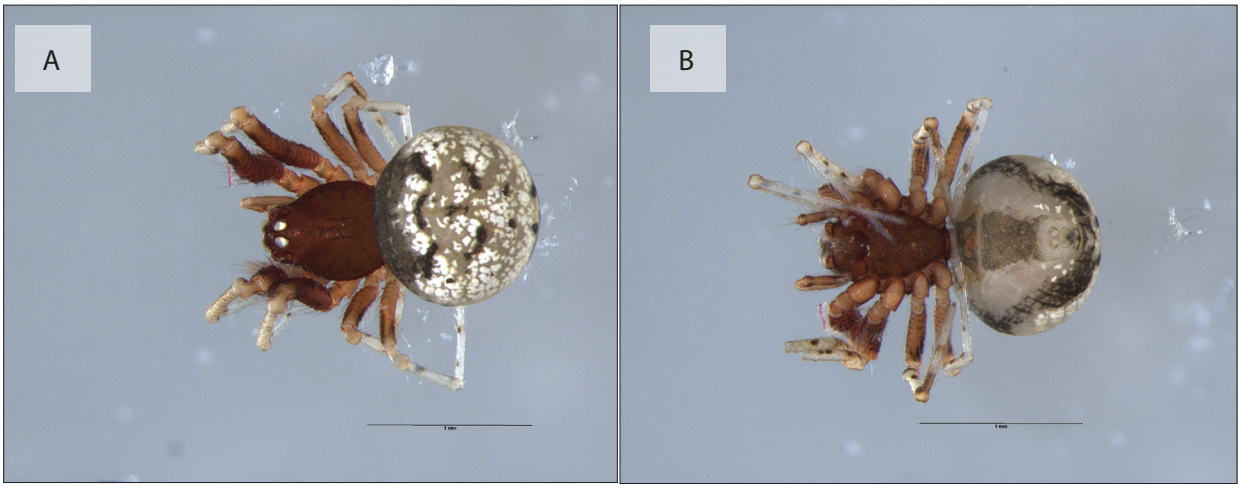
30. THERIDIIDAE (COMB-FOOTED SPIDERS)

The family Theridiidae ranks among the most diverse spider families, with around 2500 species in 124 genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023). The typical theridiid build a 3-dimensional, irregular "cob-web" but many exceptions exist, such as the funnel-shaped web of *Steatoda* or single lines silk as in *Ariamnes*. Certain genera (*Argyrodes*, *Faiditus*) do not even build their webs but are instead kleptoparasitic, preferring to live on other spiders' webs and steal their prey. There are also species that show subsocial behavior such as *Chikunia*, which live in large colonies with multiple individuals on a single web.

Theridiids are united by a few microscopic characteristics, such as curved, serrated bristles on tarsi IV and a unique theridiid tegular apophysis on the male palp. Otherwise, they are extremely diverse and variable in morphology and biology. Many species have a typical appearance that is globular and relatively unremarkable, but many other species have uniquely shaped bodies or striking coloration. *Ariamnes*, for example, has a very long and slender body which can be mistaken for a hanging piece of twig. *Thwaitesia*, on the other hand, has a triangular abdomen adorned with silvery spots, making it look like a conglomeration of mirrors.



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.254 *Allothymoites* sp.01 – AraTrid011

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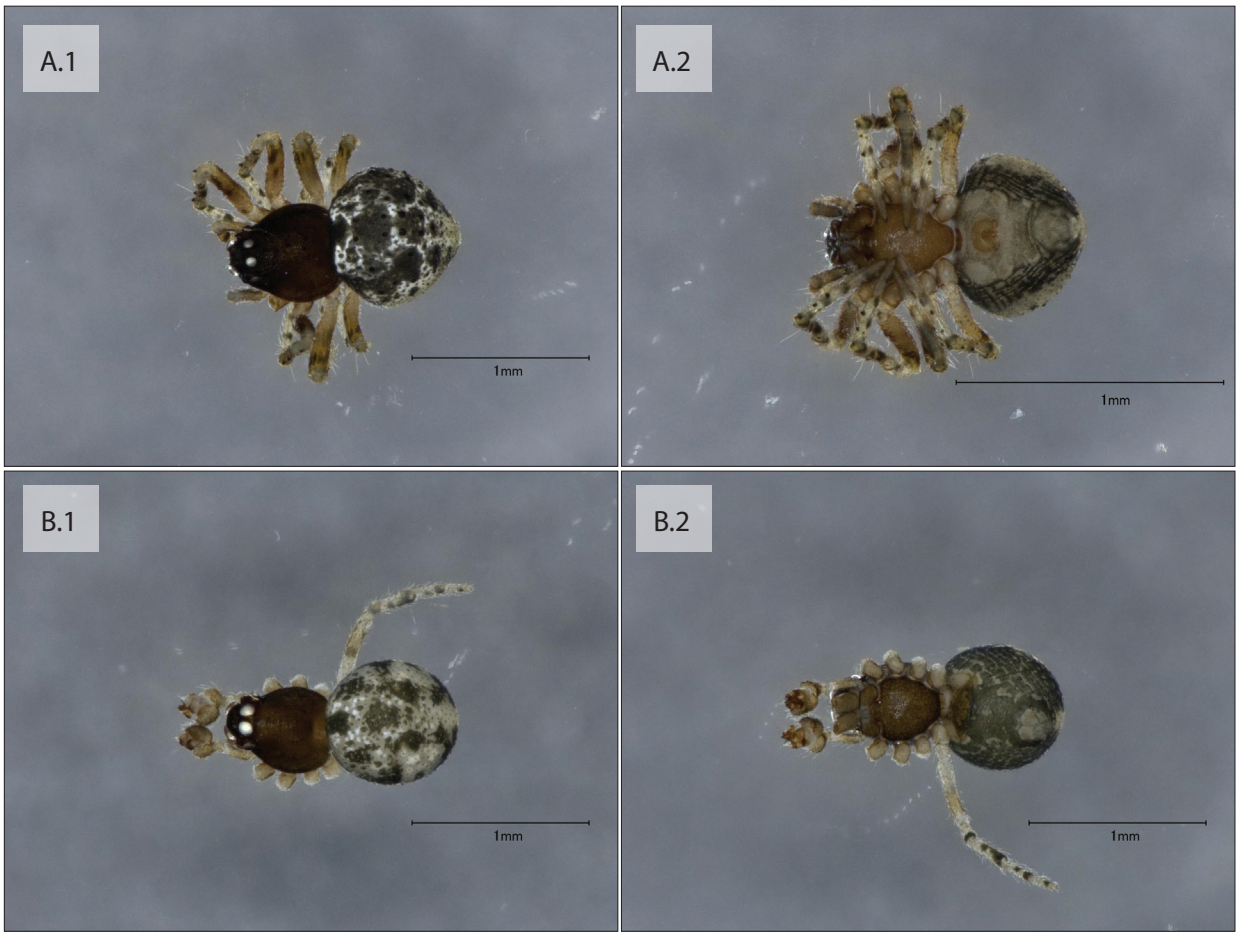


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.255 *Allothymoites* sp.02 - AraTrid043

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.256 *Allothymoites* sp.03 - AraTrid055

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.257 *Allothymoites* sp.04 - AraTrid084

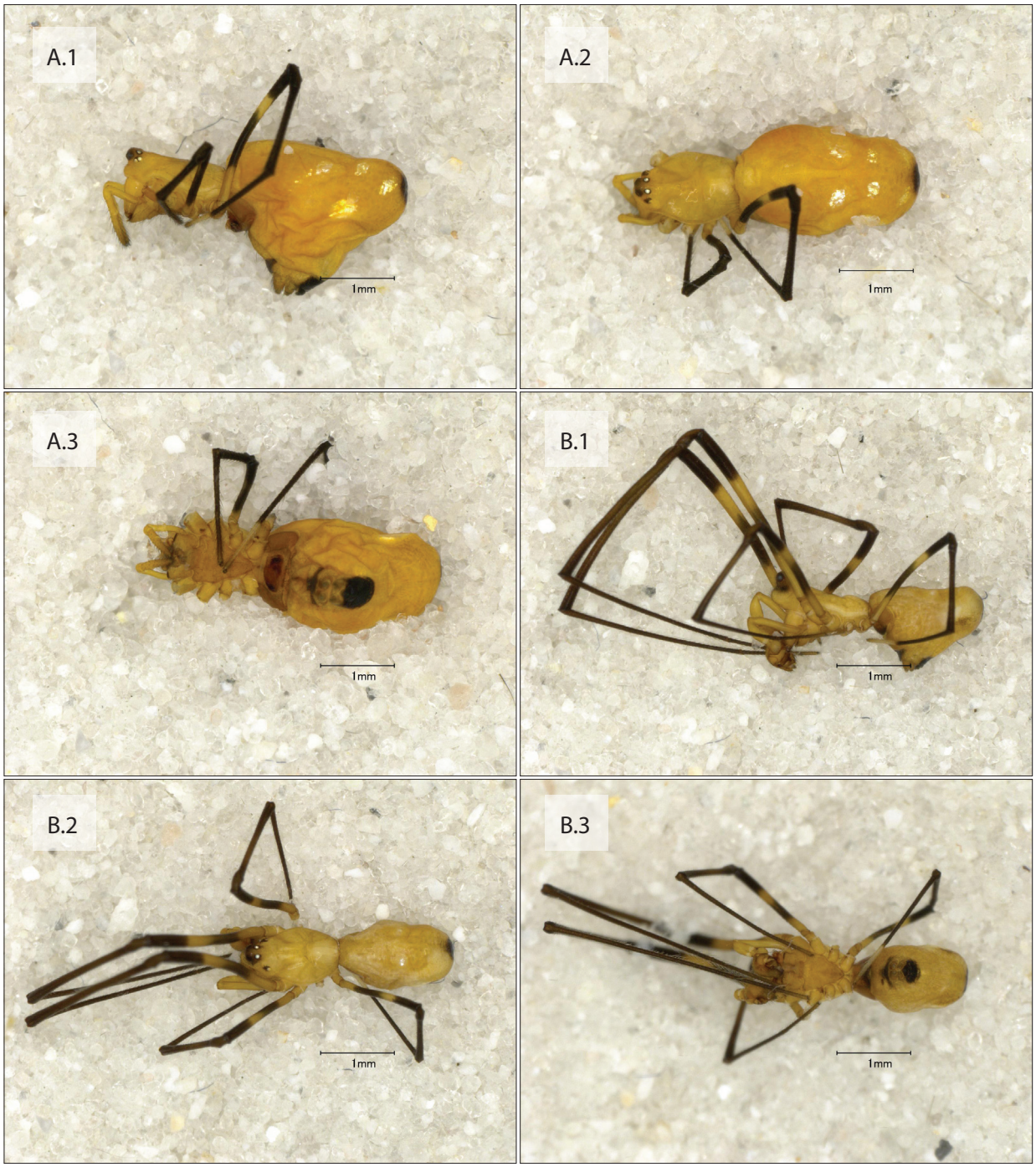
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.258 *Argyrodes* sp.01 - AraTrid047

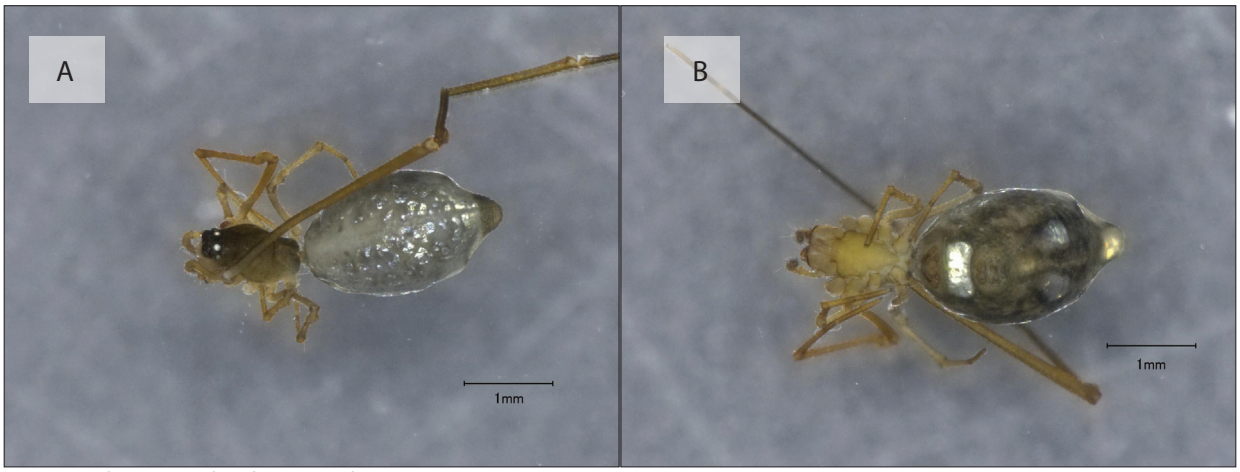
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Lateral, (A.2) Dorsal, and (A.3) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Lateral, (B.2) Dorsal, and (B.3) Ventral

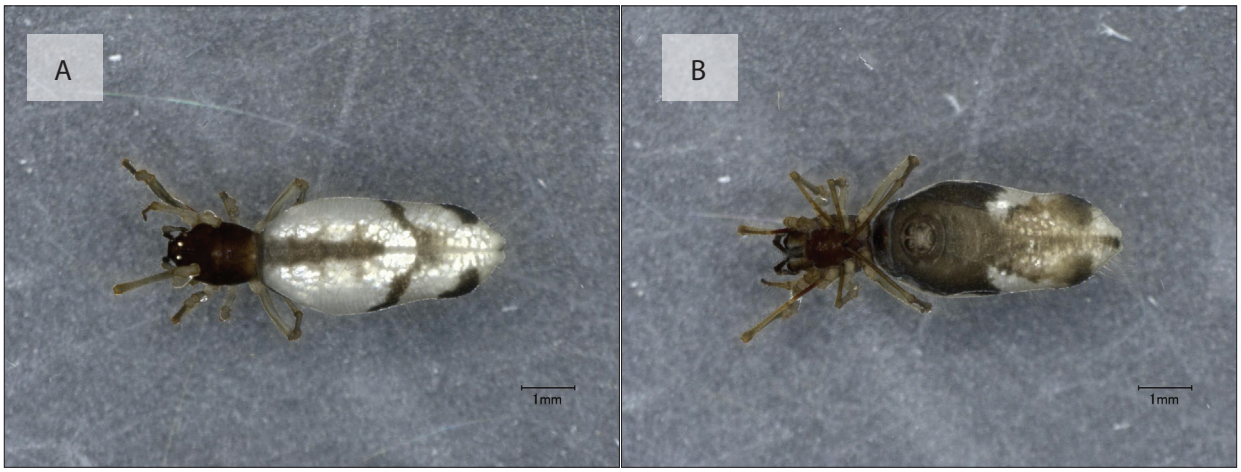
Figure 3.259 *Argyrodes* sp.02 - AraTrid058

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



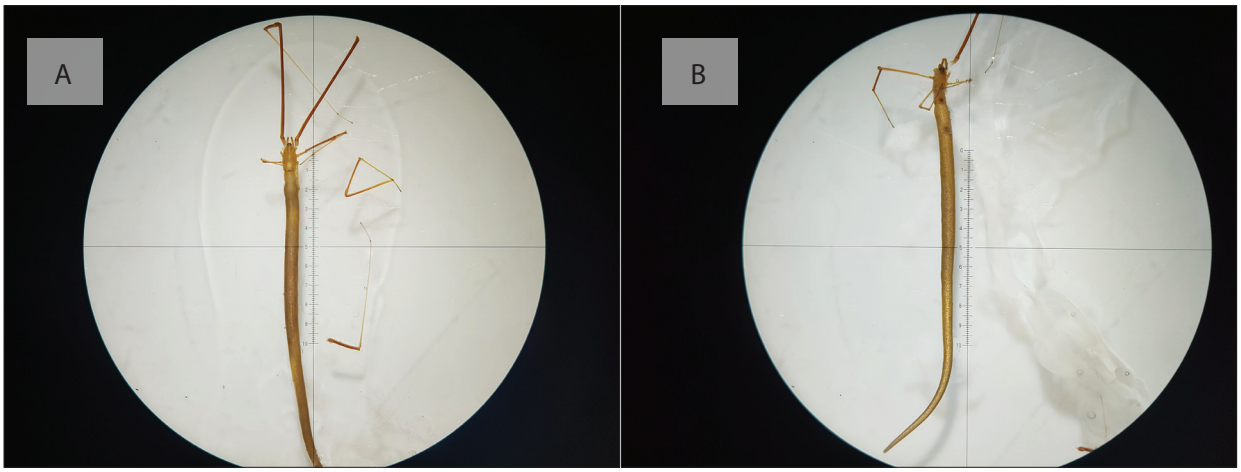
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.260 *Argyrodes* sp.03 - AraTrid091



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

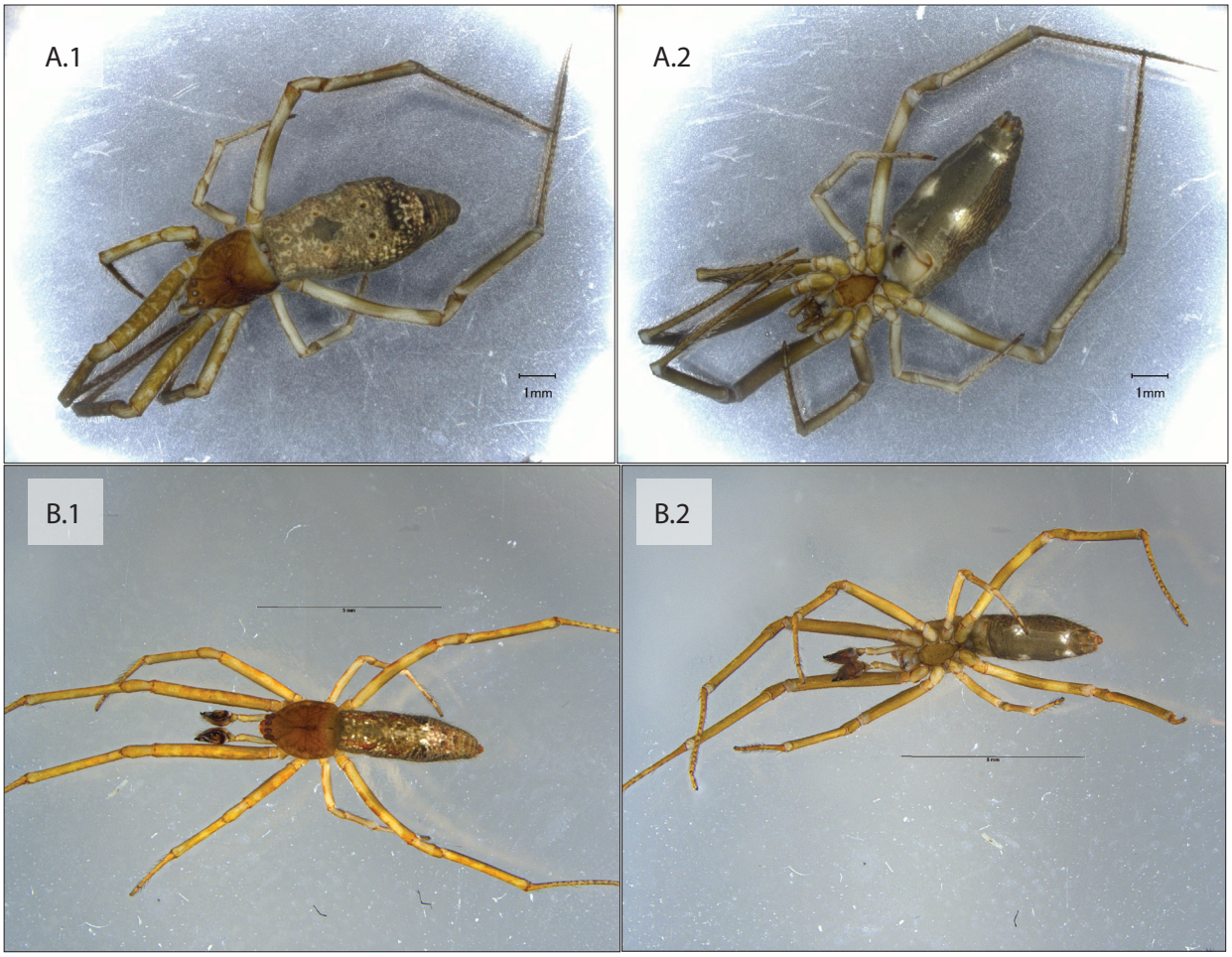
Figure 3.261 *Argyrodes* sp.04 - AraTrid092



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.262 *Ariamnes* sp.01 - AraTrid072

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

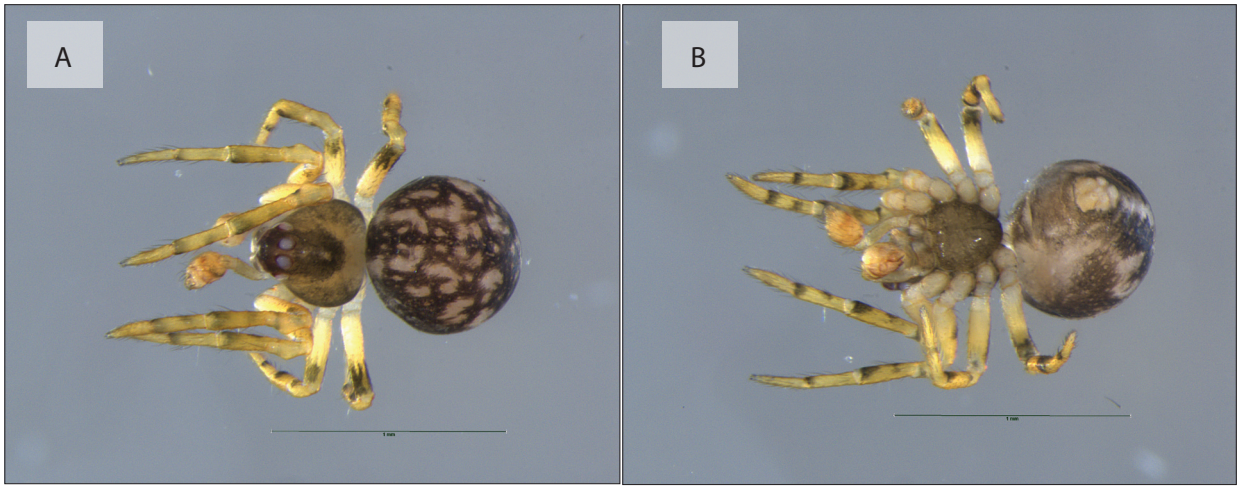
Figure 3.263 *Brunepisinus selirong* - AraTrid053



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

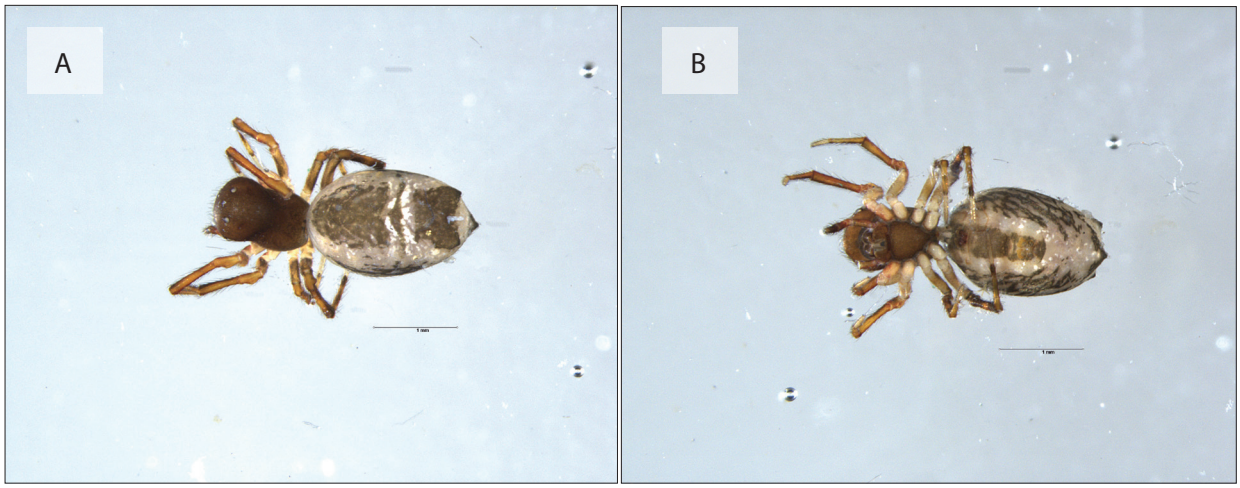
Figure 3.264 *Brunepisinus* sp.01 - AraTrid099

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Juvenile (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

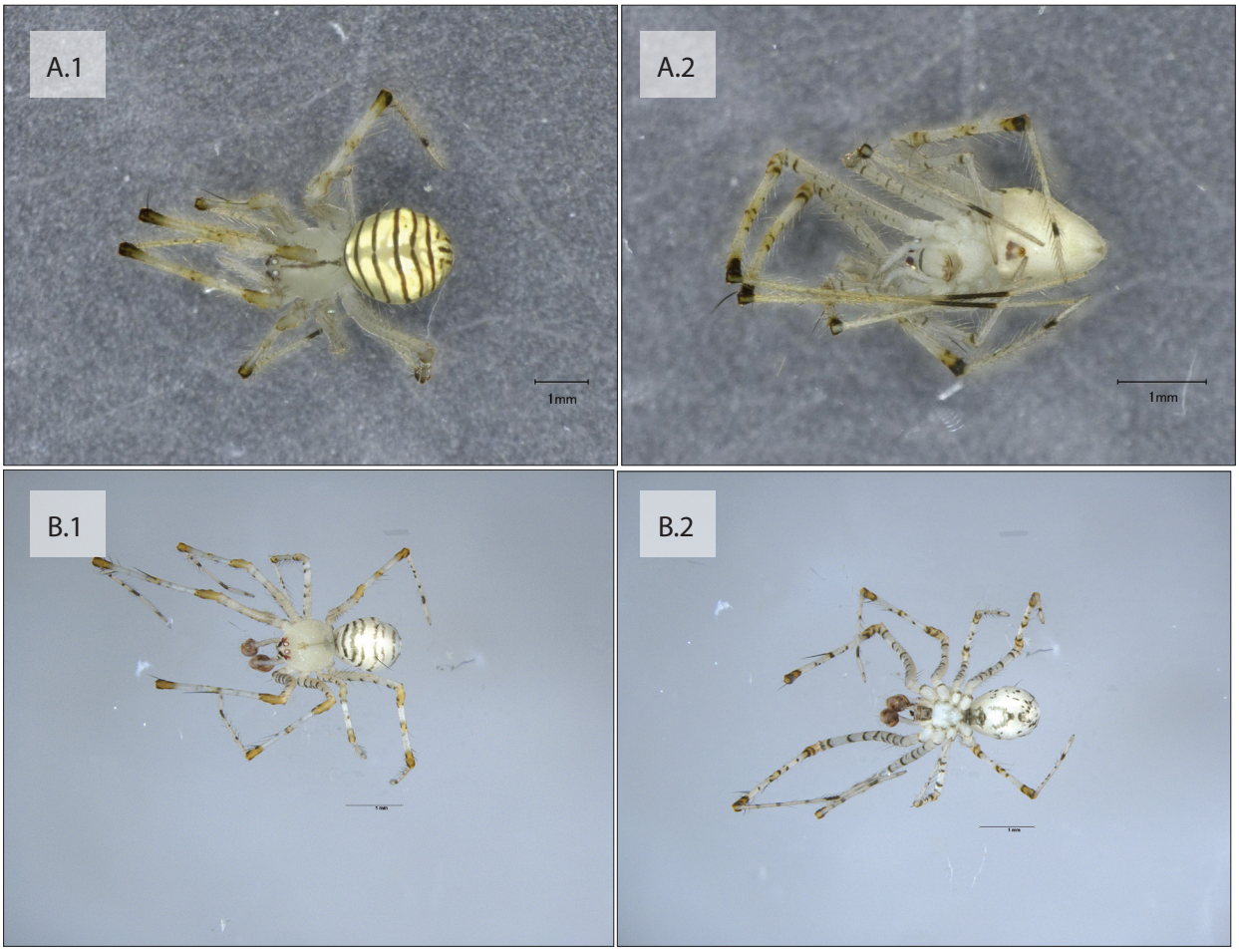
Figure 3.265 *Campanicola* sp.01 - AraTrid021



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

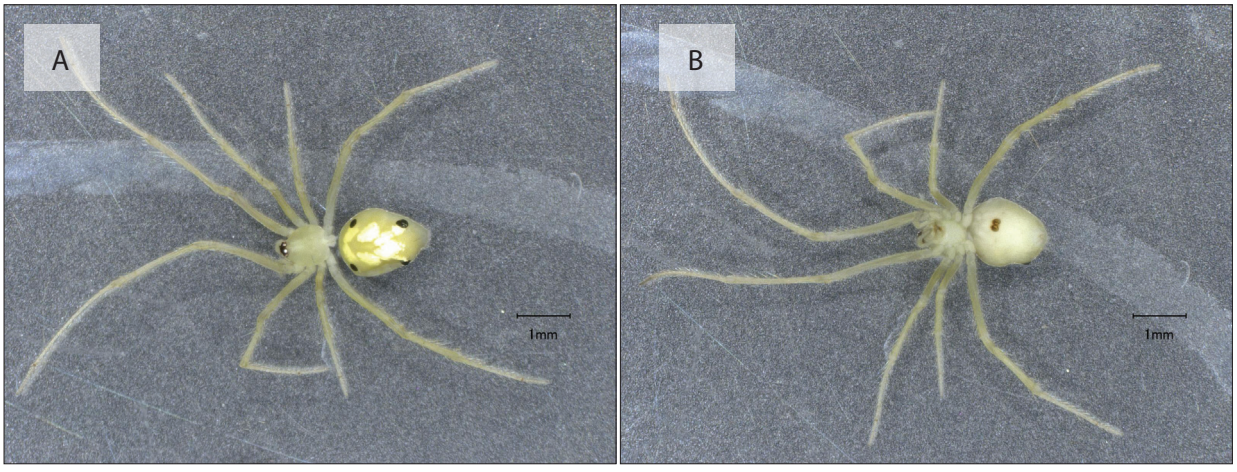
Figure 3.266 *Cephalobares* sp.01 - AraTrid038

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.267 *Chrysso* sp.01 - AraTrid039



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.268 *Chrysso* sp.02 – AraLiny009

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

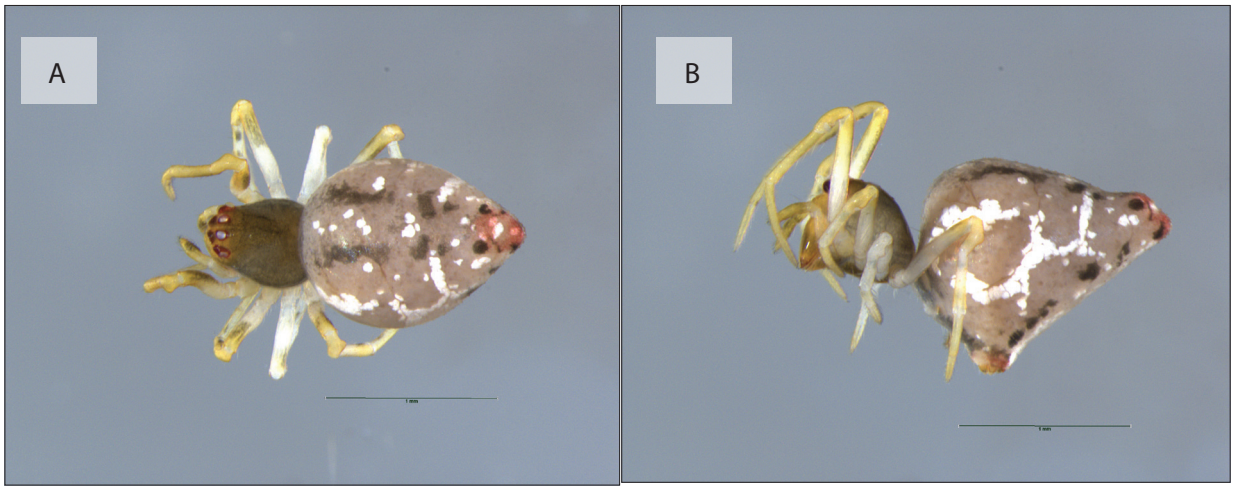
Figure 3.269 *Deelemanella* sp.01 – AraTrid007

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.270 *Dipoena* sp.01 - AraTrid030



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.271 *Dipoenura* sp.01 - AraTrid024

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Subadult Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

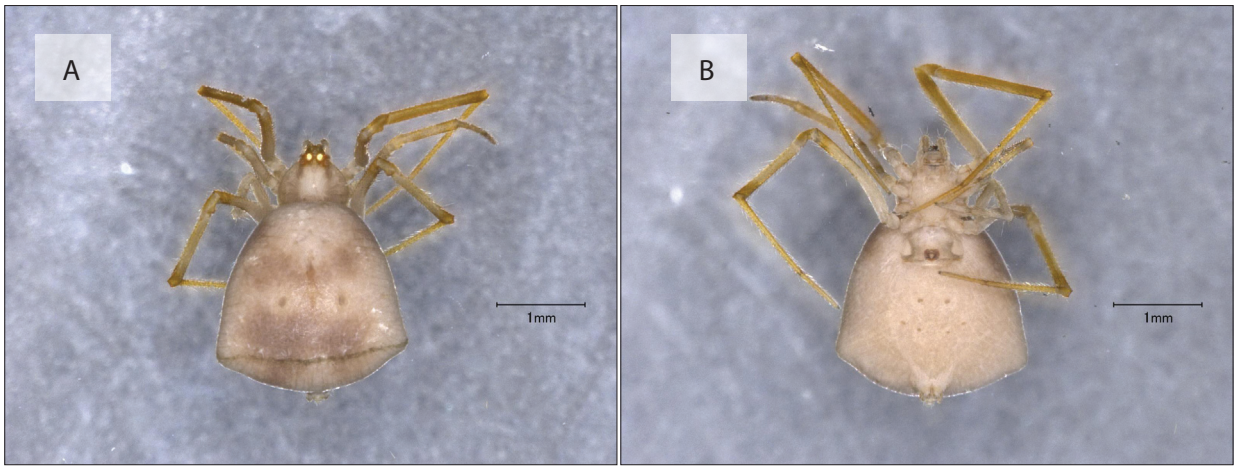
Figure 3.272 *Emertonella* sp.01 - AraTrid045

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

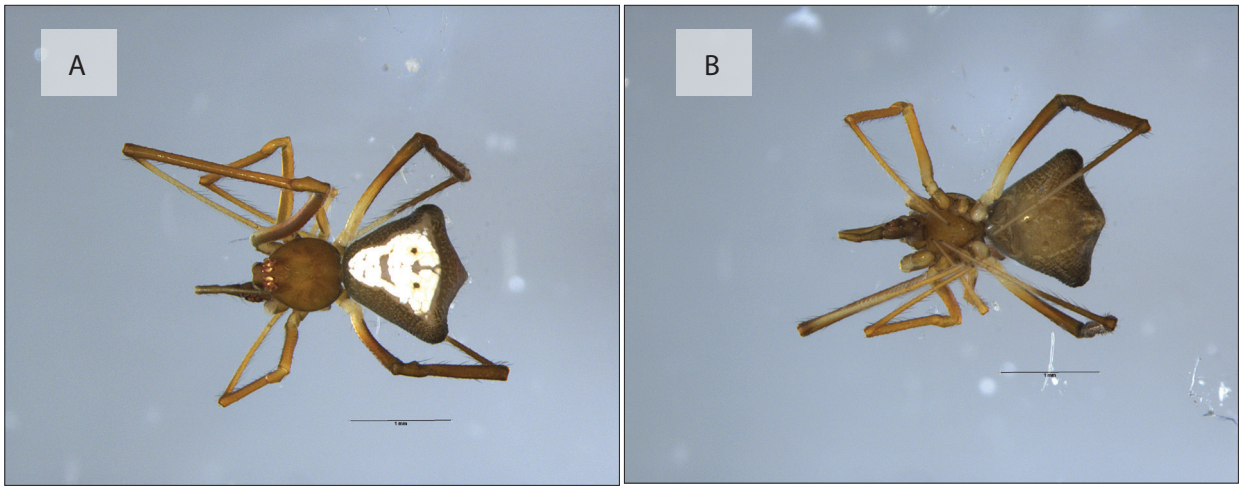
Figure 3.273 *Faiditus* sp.01 - AraTrid002



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

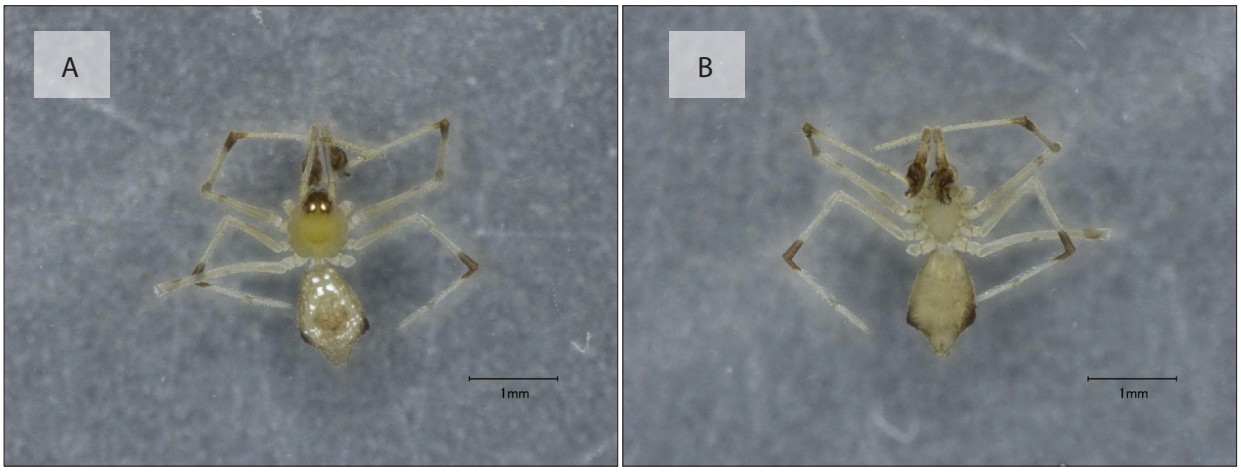
Figure 3.274 *Janula bruneinensis* - AraTrid059

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



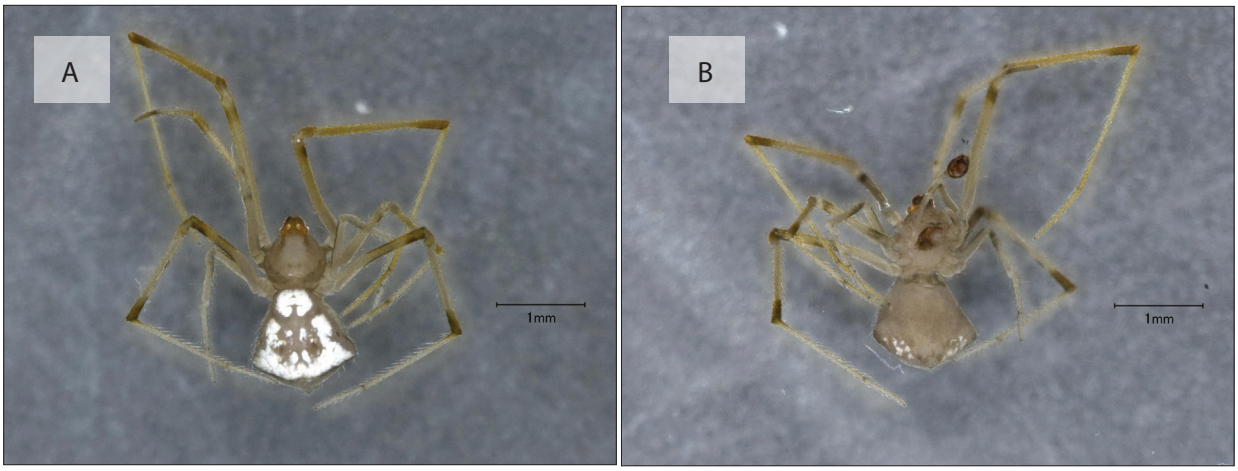
Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.275 *Janula* sp.01 – AraTrid023



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.276 *Janula* sp.02 - AraTrid027



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

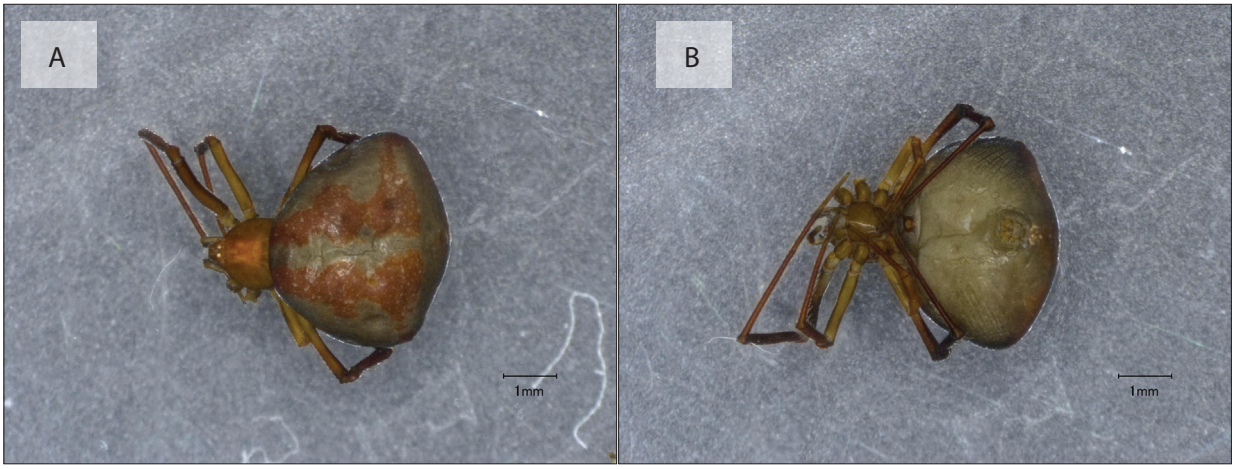
Figure 3.277 *Janula* sp.03 - AraTrid061

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

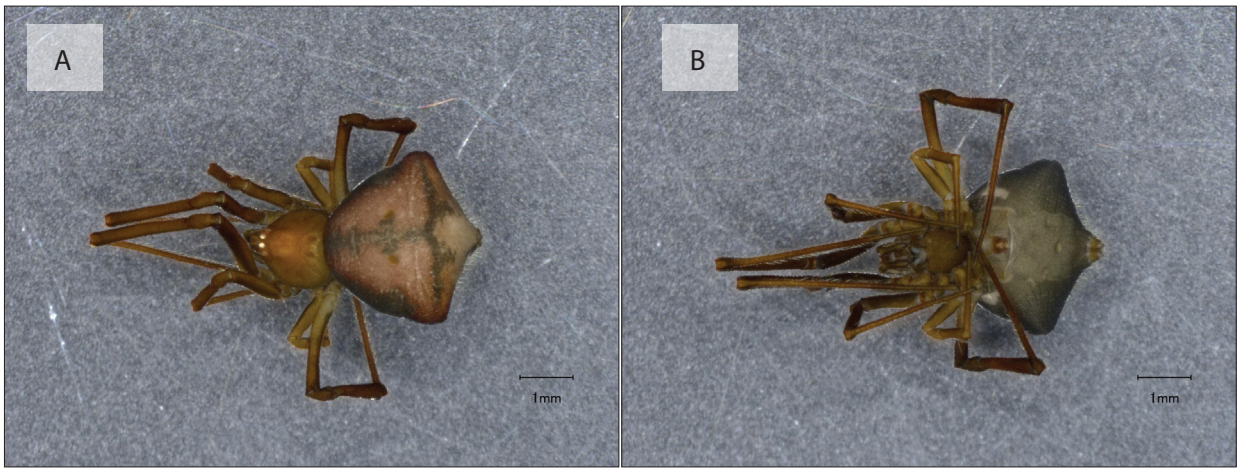
Figure 3.278 *Janula* sp.04 - AraTrid086



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

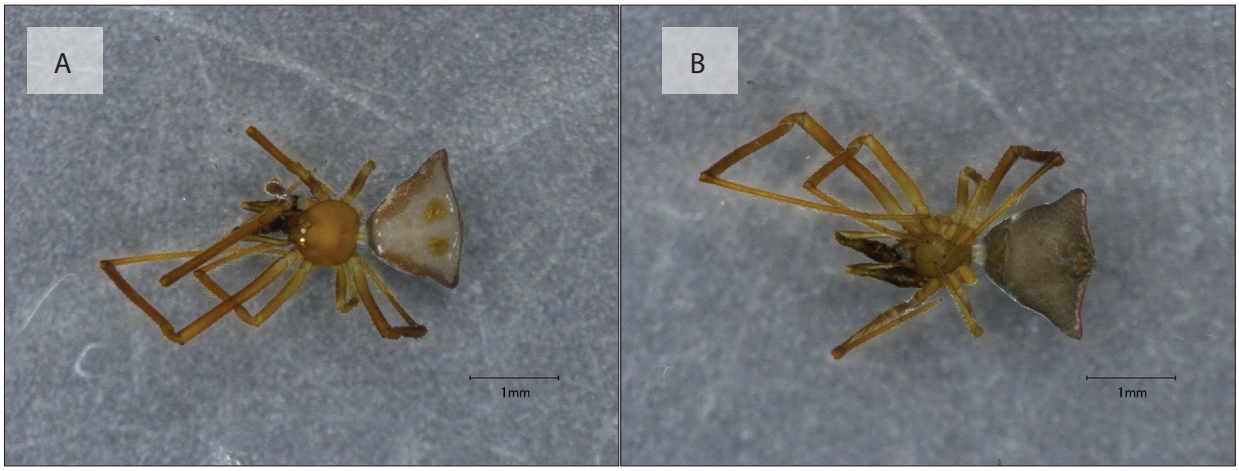
Figure 3.279 *Janula* sp.05 - AraTrid089

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.280 *Janula* sp.06 - AraTrid094



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.281 *Janula* sp.07- AraTrid086

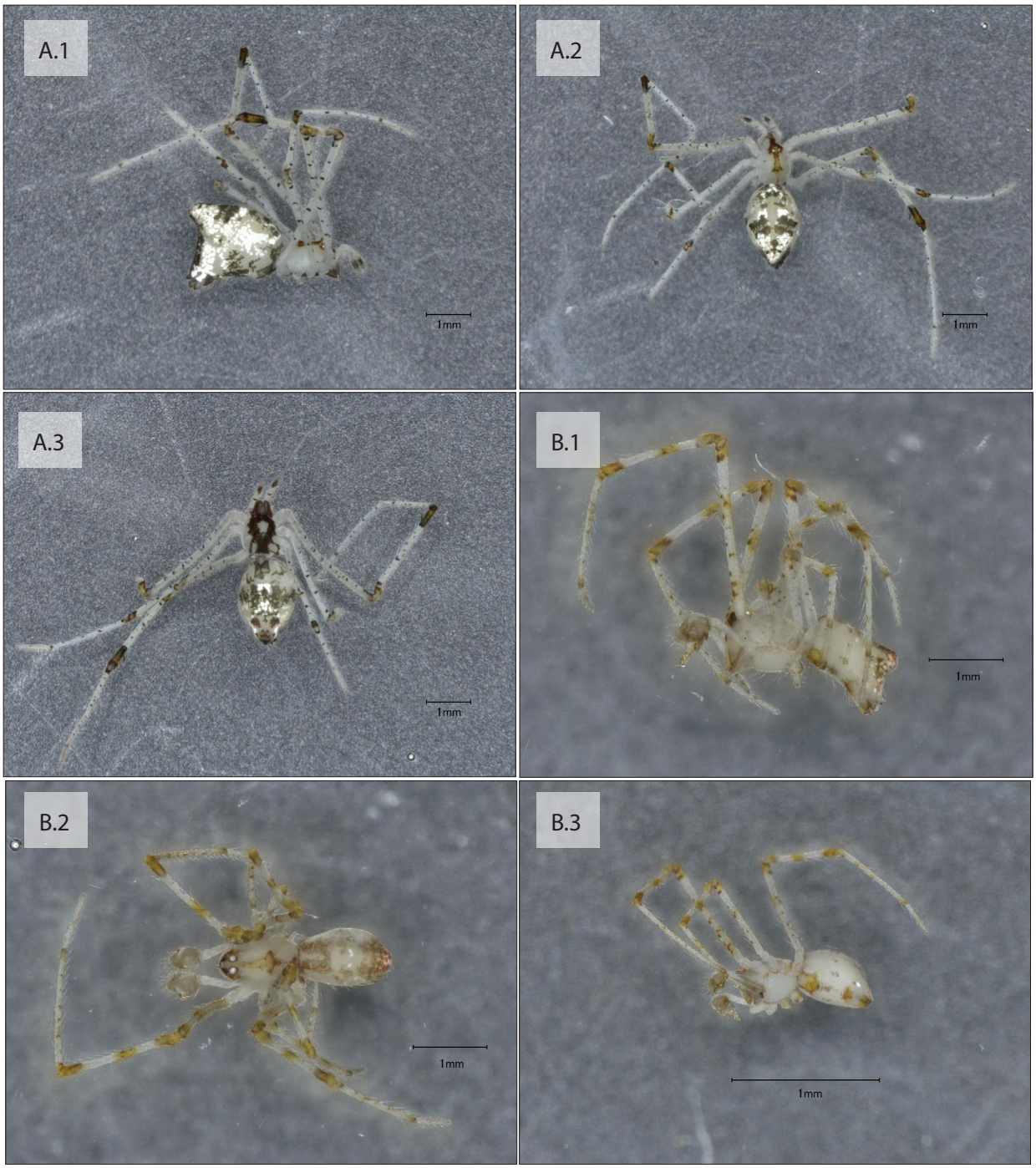
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.282 *Janula triocellata* - AraTrid033

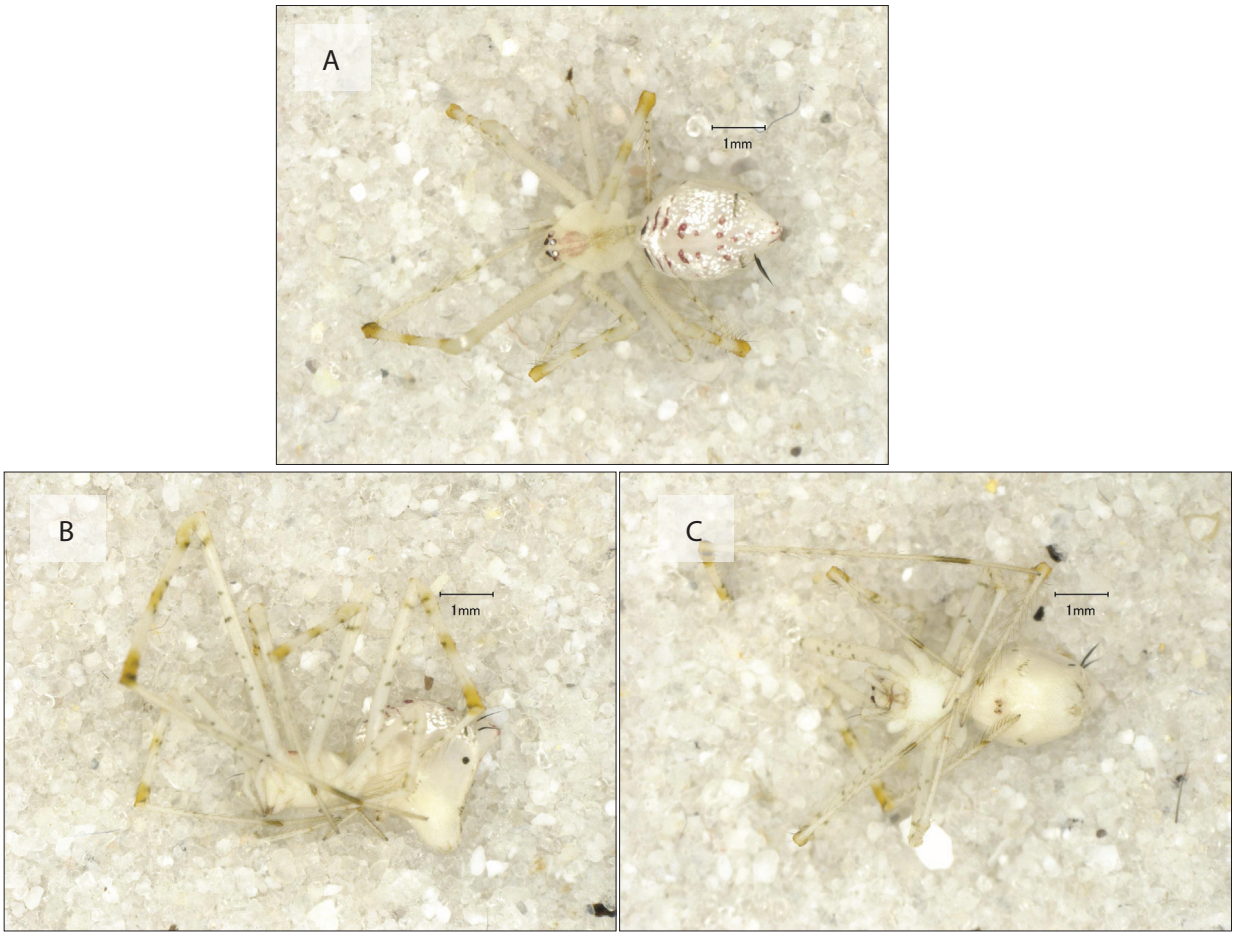
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Subadult Female (A.1) Lateral, (A.2) Dorsal, and (A.3) Ventral; Male (B.1) Lateral, (B.2) Dorsal, and (B.3) Ventral

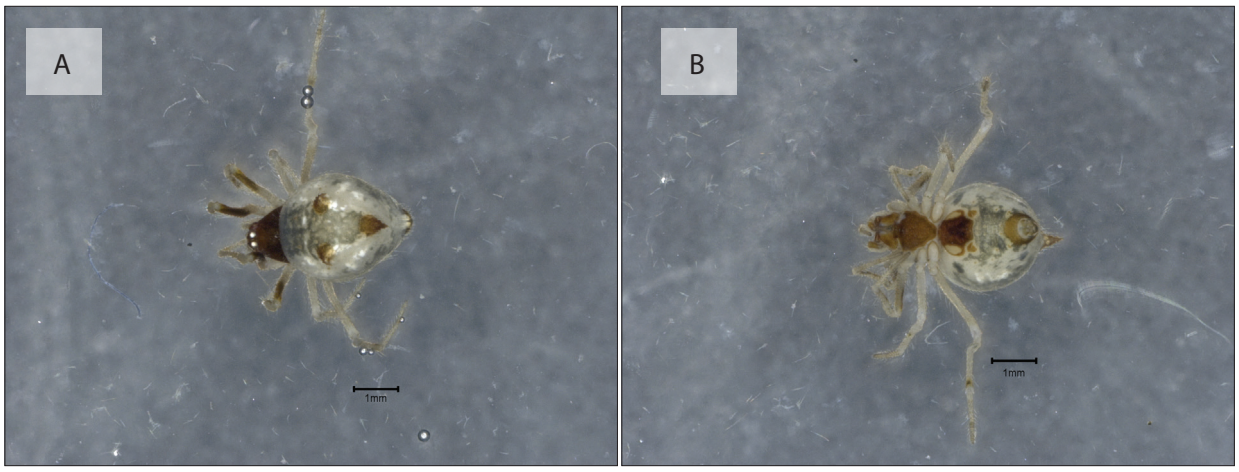
Figure 3.283 *Meotipa* sp.01 - AraTrid062

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Lateral, (B) Dorsal, and (C) Ventral

Figure 3.284 *Meotipa* sp.02 - AraTrid068



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.285 *Molione triacantha* - AraTrid069a

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.286 *Molione unicantha* - AraTrid069b

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.287 *Parasteatoda* sp.01 - AraTrid081



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.288 *Parasteatoda* sp.02 - AraTrid082

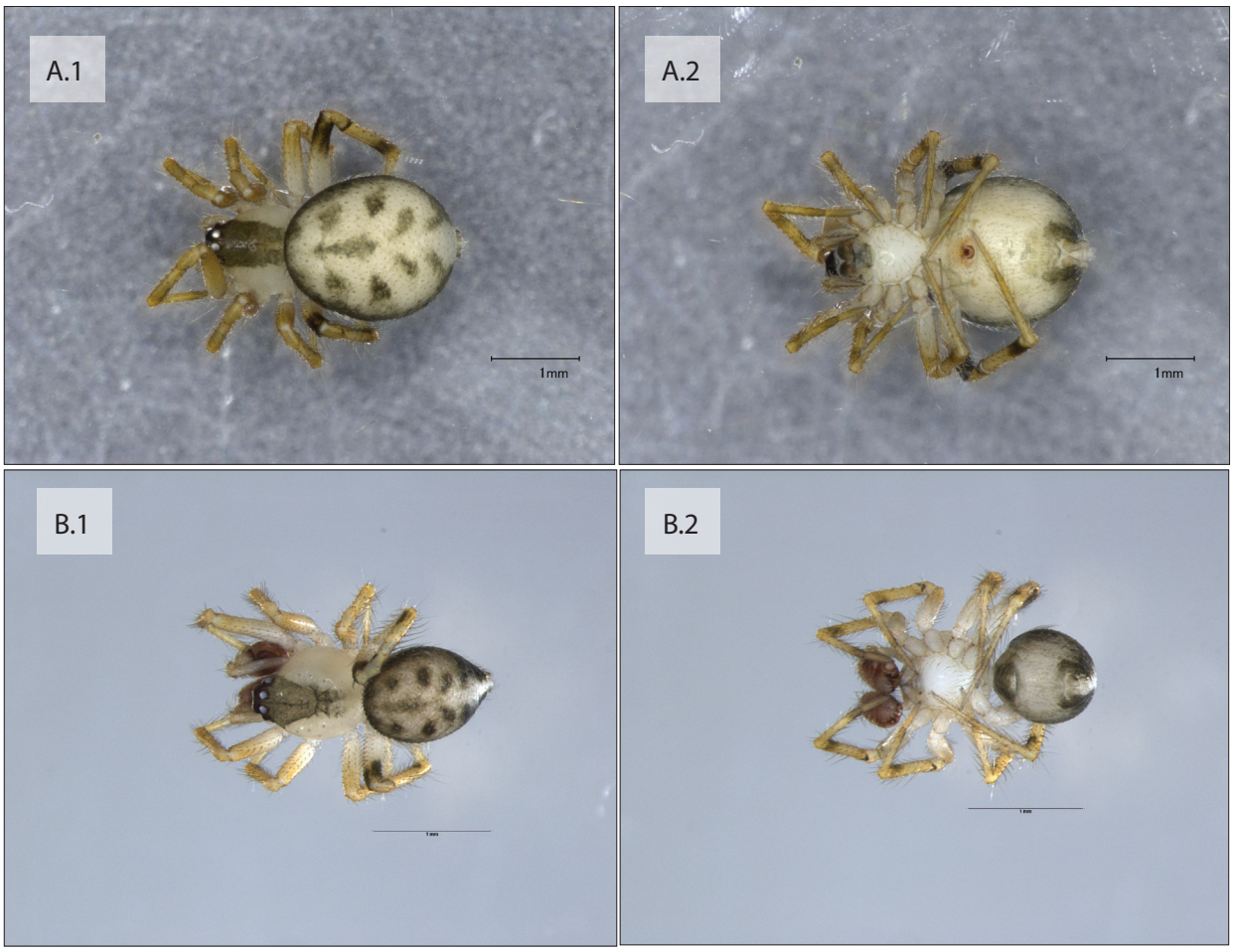
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Lateral, (A.2) Dorsal, and (A.3) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Frontal; (B.2) Dorsal, and (B.3) Ventral

Figure 3.289 *Phoroncidia testudo* - AraTrid010

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

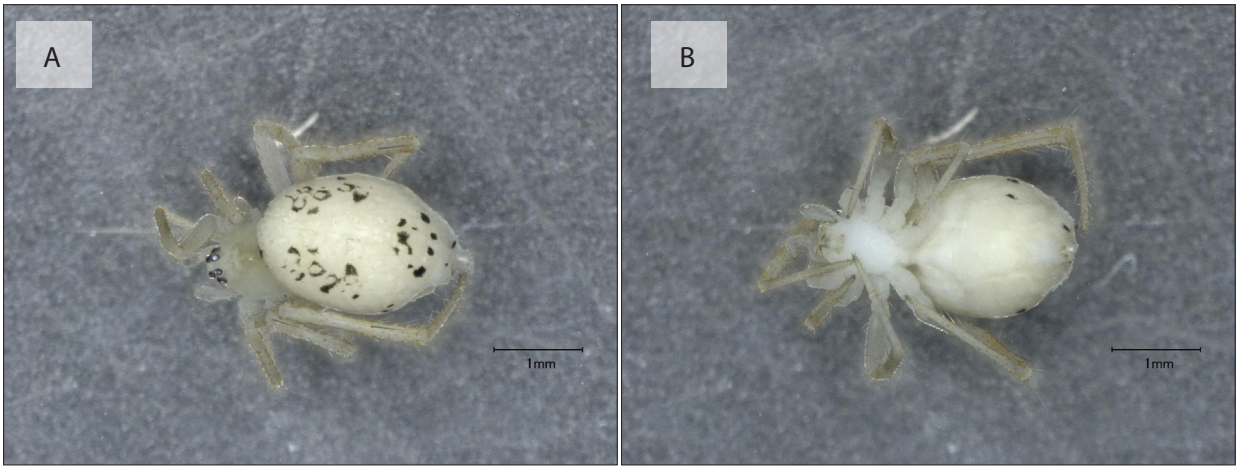
Figure 3.290 *Phycosoma hana* - AraTrid048

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Lateral

Figure 3.291 *Phycosoma* sp.01 – AraTrid001



Note: Subadult Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

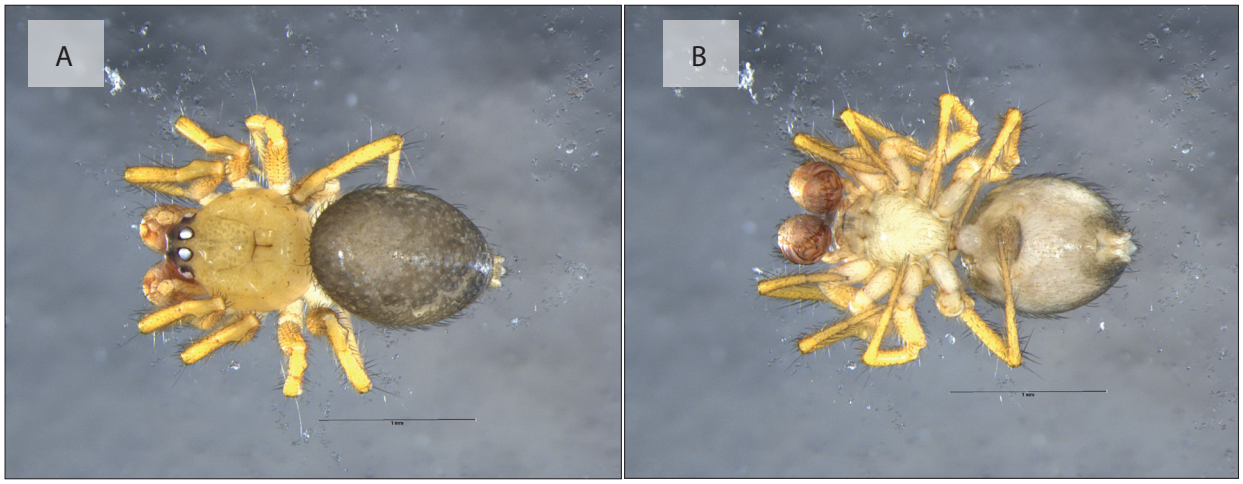
Figure 3.292 *Phycosoma* sp.02 - AraTrid026a

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.293 *Phycosoma* sp.03 – AraTrid026b



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.294 *Phycosoma* sp.04 - AraTrid035

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

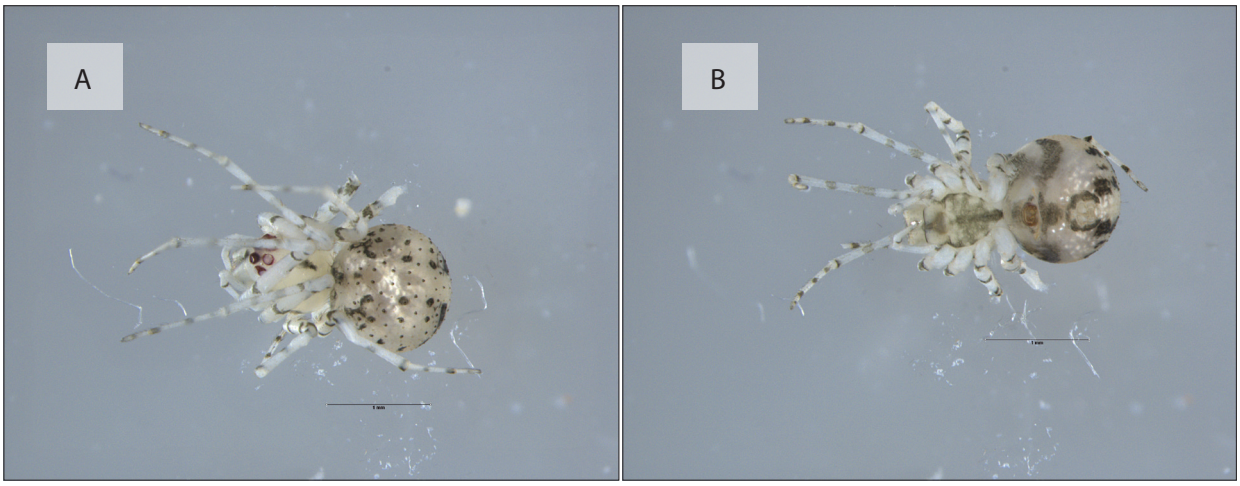
Figure 3.295 *Phycosoma* sp.05 - AraTrid070



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

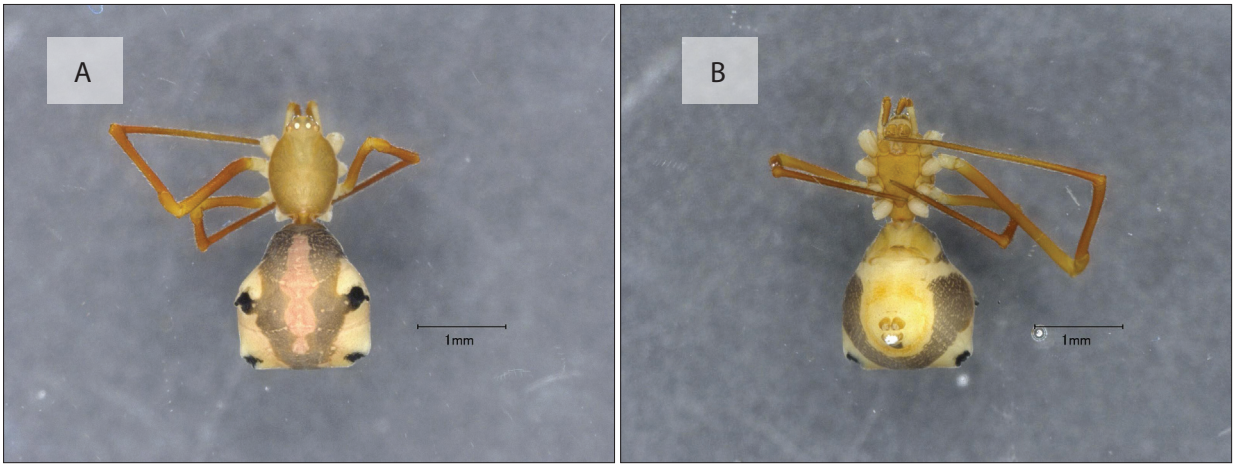
Figure 3.296 *Phycosoma* sp.06 - AraTrid076

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

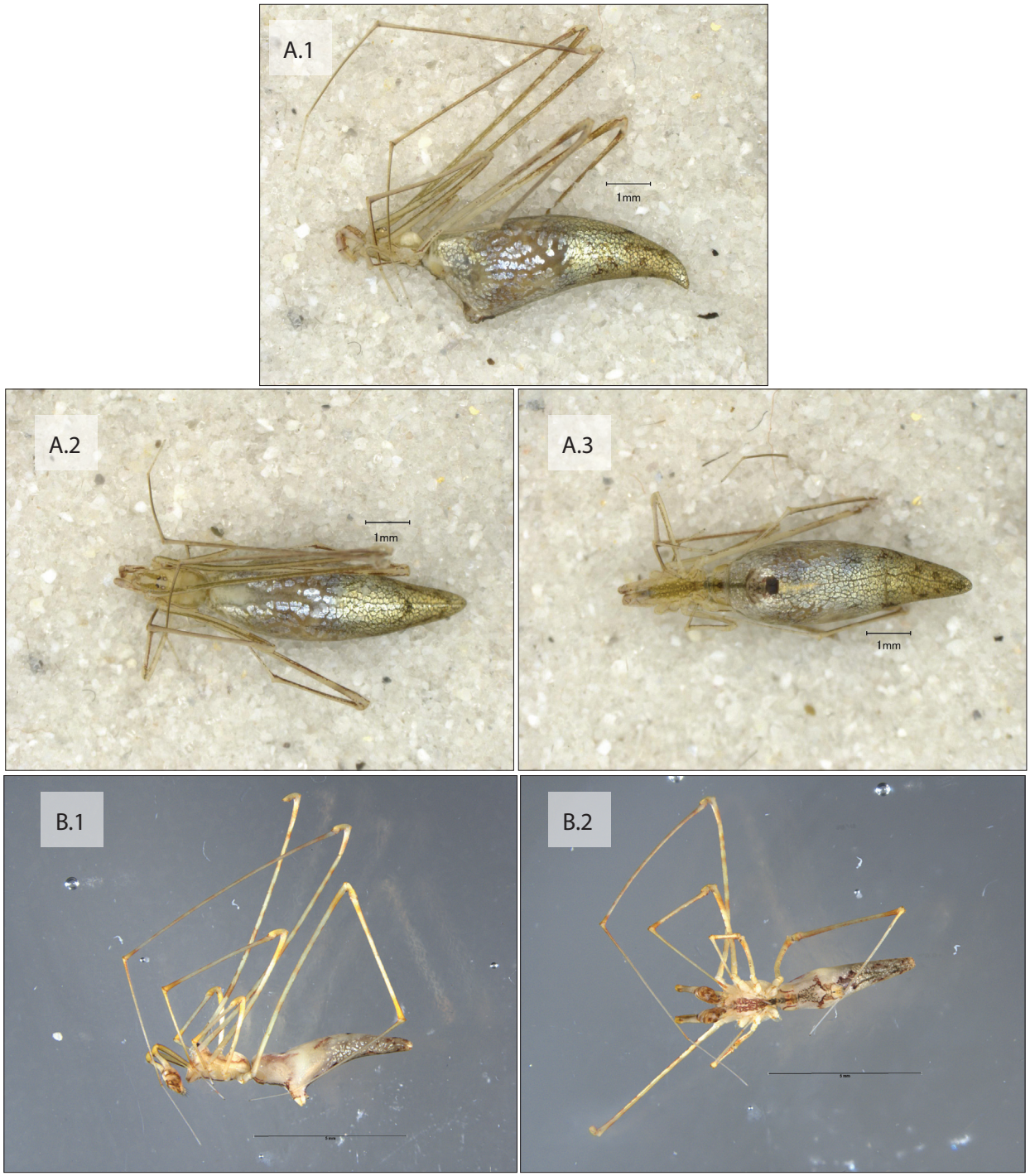
Figure 3.297 *Platnickina* sp.01 - AraTrid020



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.298 *Propostira quadrangulata* - AraTrid075

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Lateral, (A.2) Dorsal, and (A.3) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Lateral and (B.2) Ventral

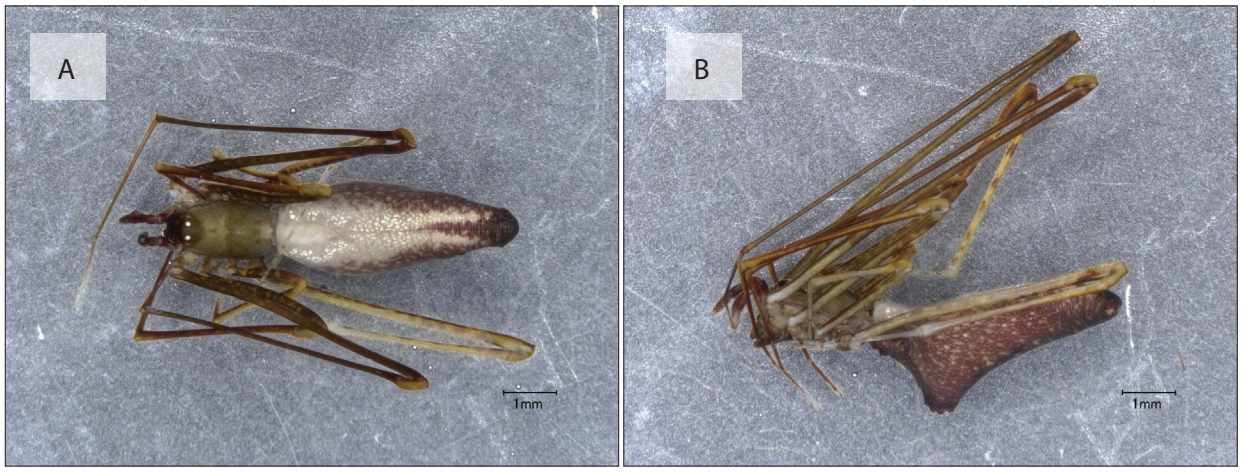
Figure 3.299 *Rhomphaea* sp.01 - AraTrid006

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Lateral, (B) Dorsal, and (C) Ventral;

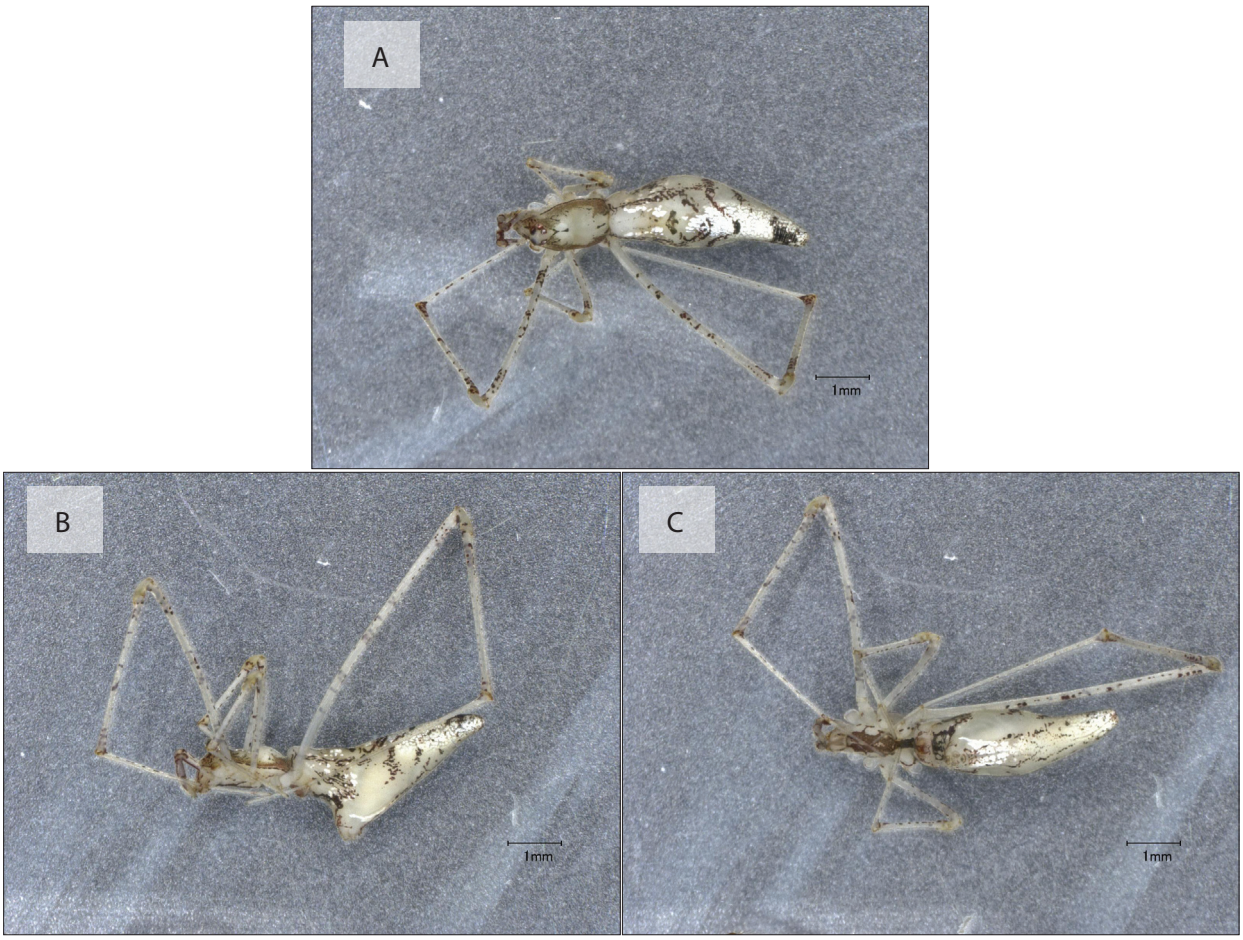
Figure 3.300 *Rhomphaea* sp.02 - AraTrid083



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.301 *Rhomphaea* sp.03 - AraTrid096

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Lateral, (B) Dorsal, and (C) Ventral;

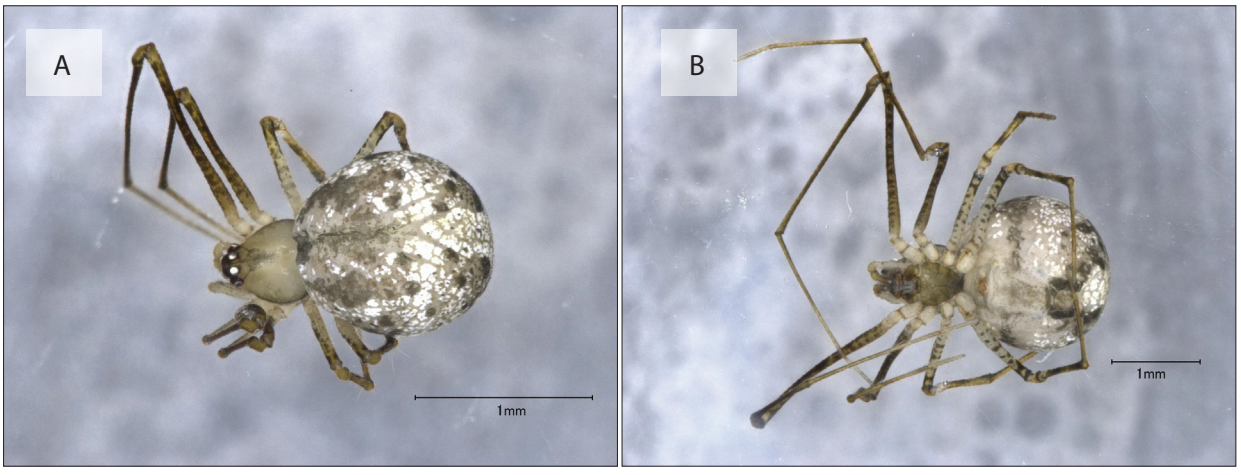
Figure 3.302 *Rhomphaea* sp.04 - AraTrid097

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Subadult Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Subadult Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

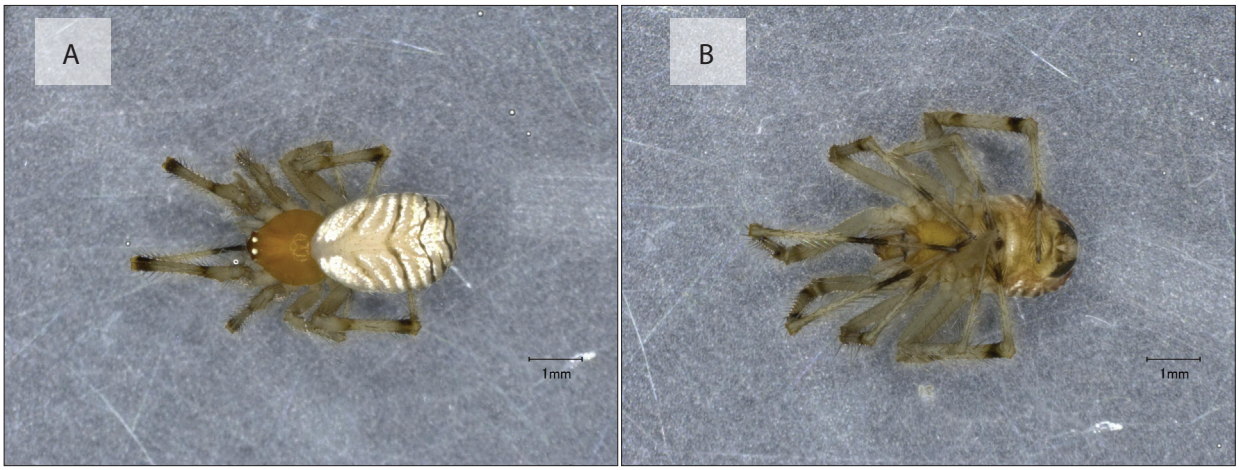
Figure 3.303 *Stemmops* sp.01 - AraTrid003



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

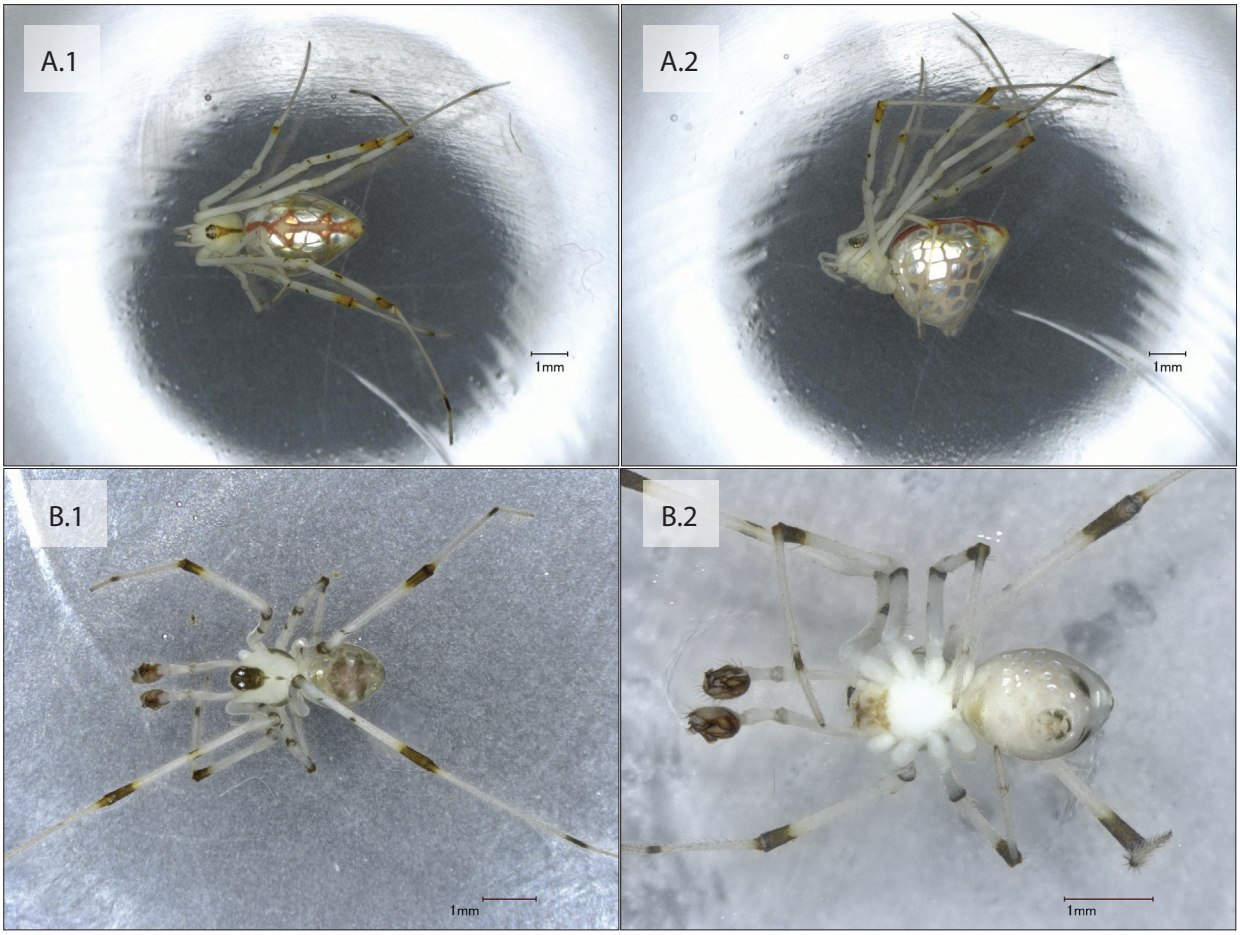
Figure 3.304 *Takayus* sp.01 - AraTrid050

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.305 *Theridion* sp.01 - AraTrid052



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Lateral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.306 *Thwaitesia margaritifera* - AraTrid051

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.307 *Yaginumena* sp.01 – AraTrid012

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Lateral

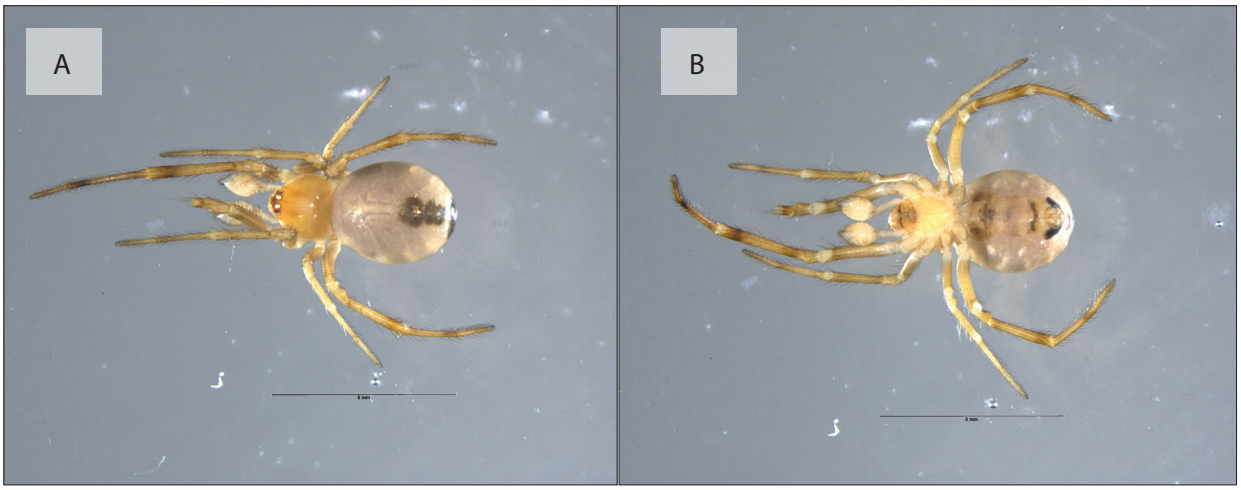
Figure 3.308 *Yaginumena* sp.02 - AraTrid028a

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral;
Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Lateral

Figure 3.309 *Yaginumena* sp.03 - AraTrid028b



Note: Subadult Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.310 Theridiidae sp.01 - AraTrid005

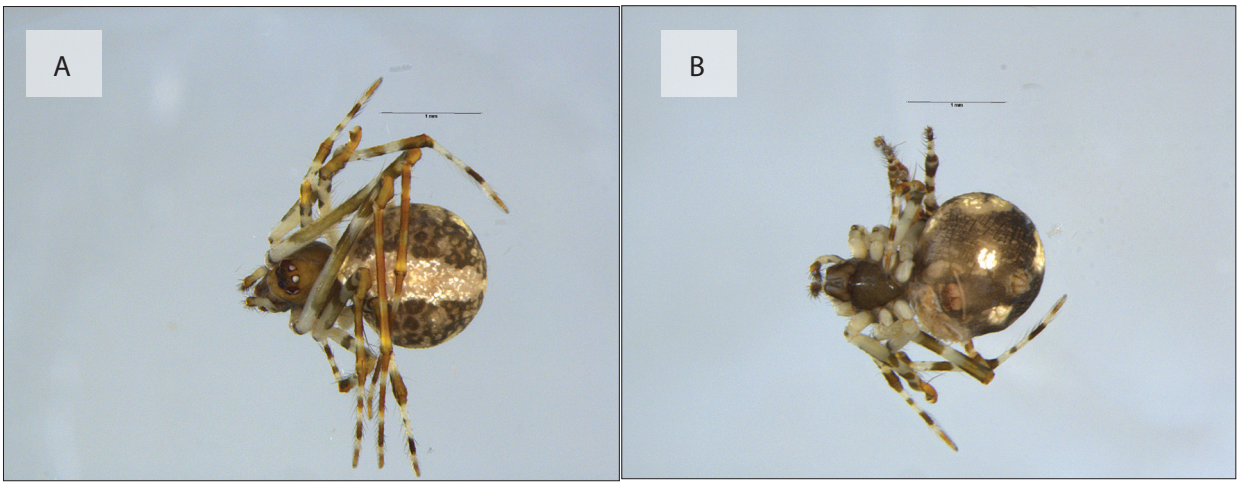
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

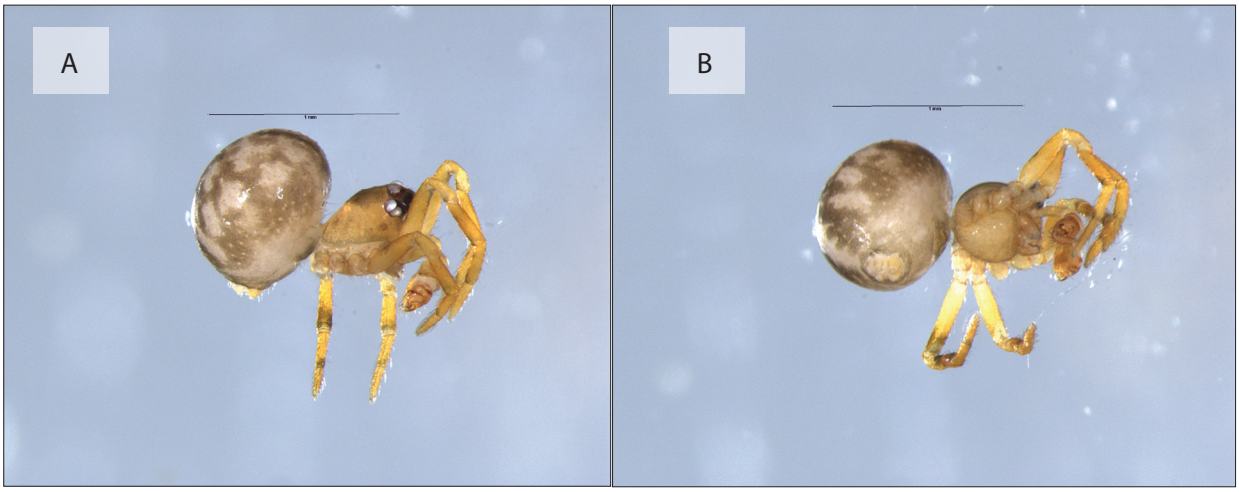
Figure 3.311 Theridiidae sp.02 - AraTrid015

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



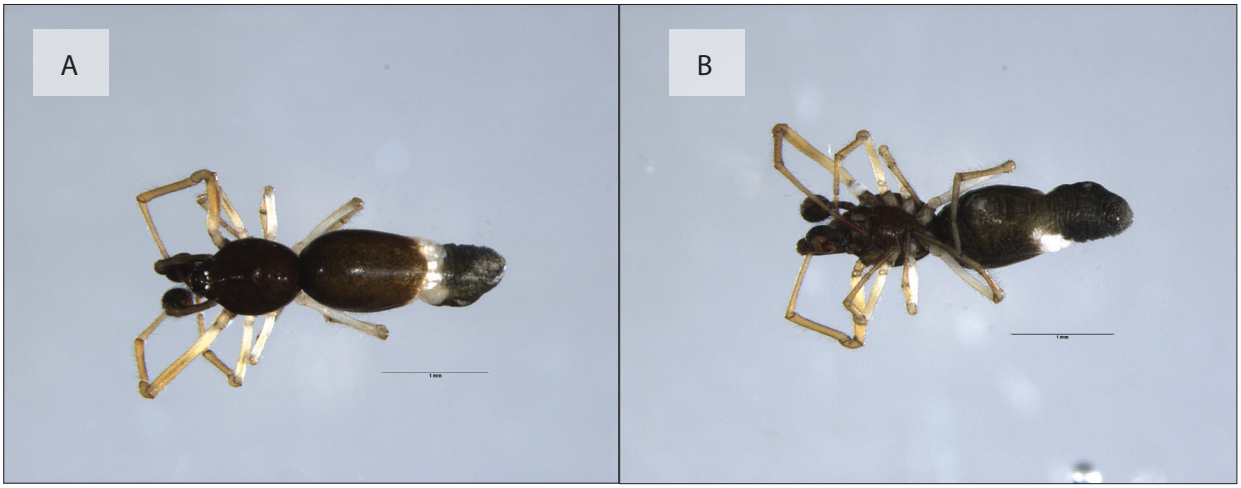
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.312 Theridiidae sp.03 - AraTrid034



Note: Male (A) Lateral and (B) Ventral

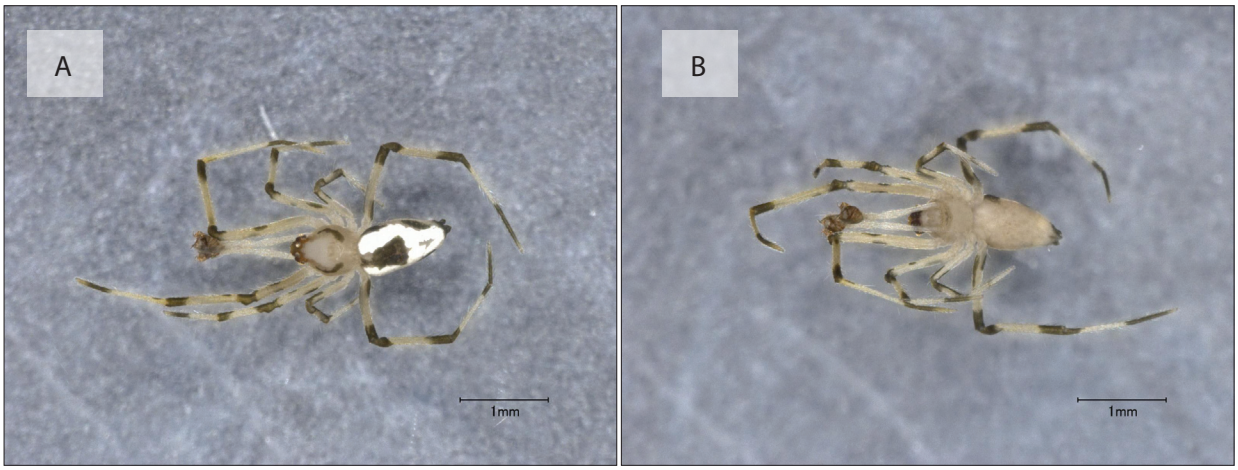
Figure 3.313 Theridiidae sp.04 - AraTrid044



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.314 Theridiidae sp.05 - AraTrid049

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



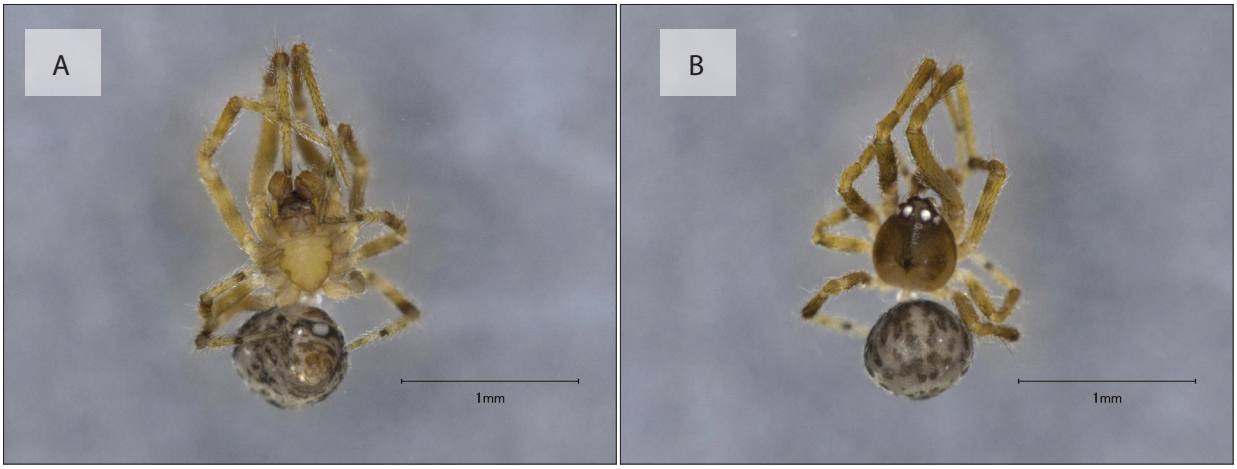
Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.315 Theridiidae sp.06 - AraTrid056



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.316 Theridiidae sp.07 - AraTrid064



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.317 Theridiidae sp.08 - AraTrid065

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

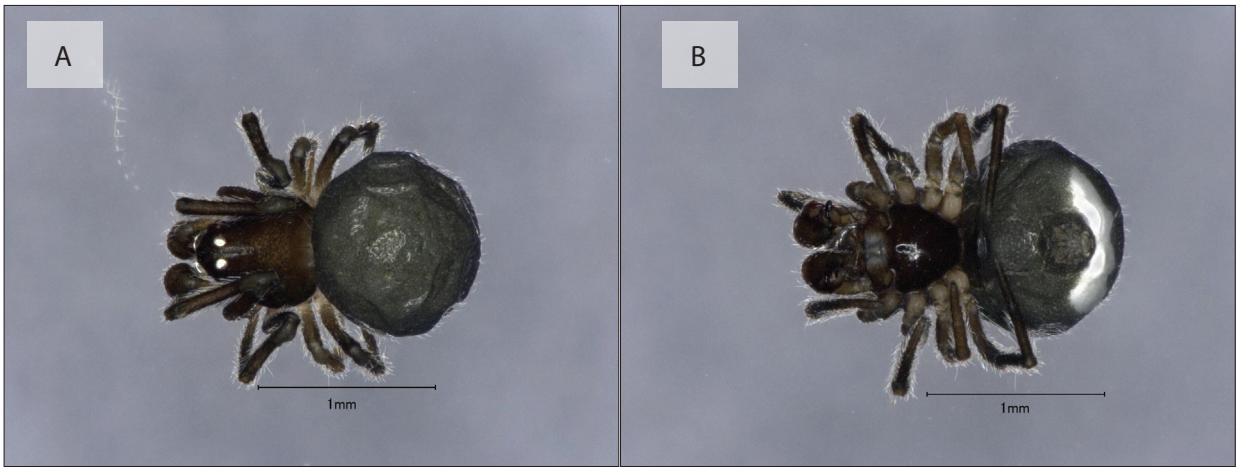
Figure 3.318 Theridiidae sp.09 - AraTrid067



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

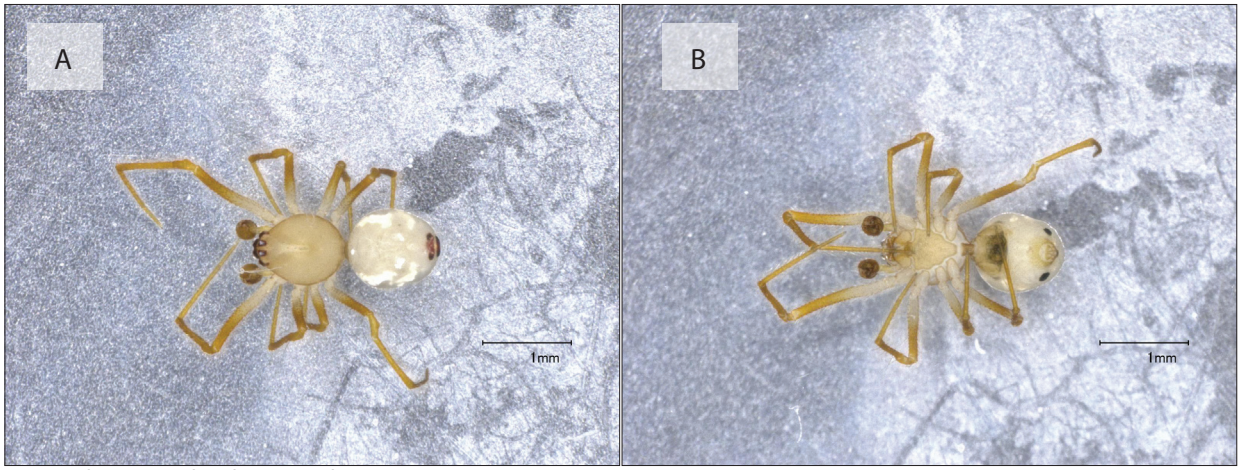
Figure 3.319 Theridiidae sp.10 - AraTrid074

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



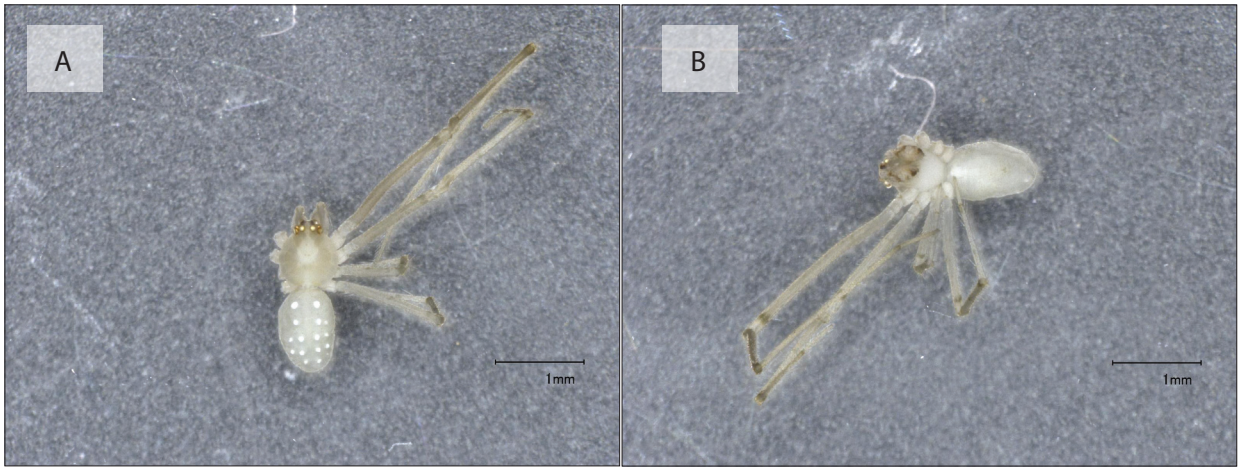
Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.320 Theridiidae sp.11 - AraTrid077



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

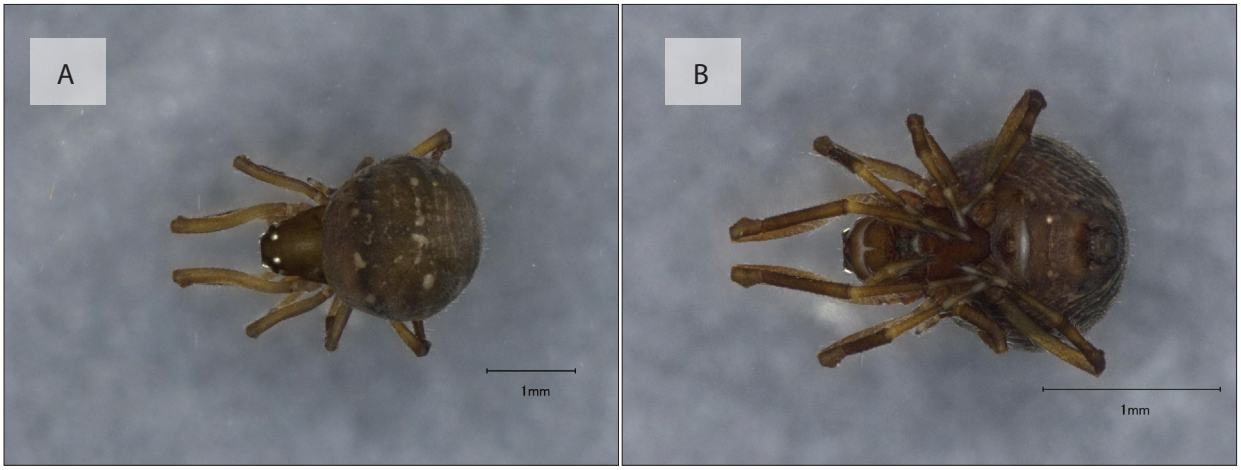
Figure 3.321 Theridiidae sp.12 - AraTrid078



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

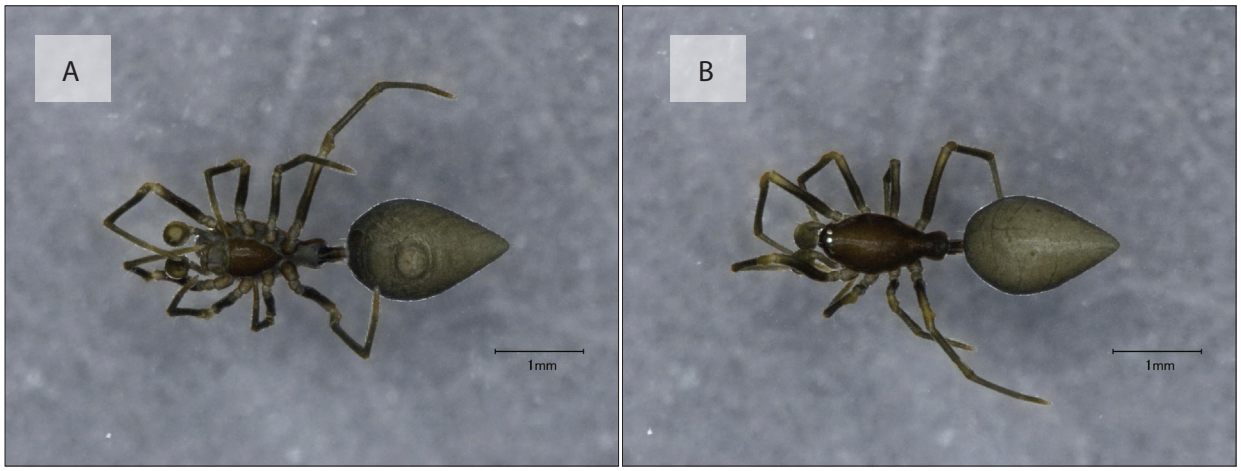
Figure 3.322 Theridiidae sp.13 - AraTrid079

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.323 Theridiidae sp.14 - AraTrid090



Note: Subadult Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.324 Theridiidae sp.15 - AraTrid100

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

31. THERIDIOSOMATIDAE (RAY SPIDERS)

Theridiosomatidae are tiny spiders measuring only a few millimeters (<3 mm) at most. Their web shape ranges from single lines to small orb-web or derivatives, such as "incomplete" orb webs with only a few radial lines (*Ogulnius*) or a complete orb web that is slingshotted at a passing prey (*Theridiosoma*). Theridiosomatids are mostly globular-shaped, similar to Mysmenidae and small-sized Theridiidae. However, they have a pair of glandular organs at the frontal margin of the sternum which appear as small pits. Theridiosomatids live mostly in dark and humid areas, with many species exclusively found in caves. This family comprises over 130 species in 20 genera with a rather patchy distribution (World Spider Catalog, 2023), which includes the Americas, Europe, and certain parts of Africa, Australia, and Asia (including Southeast Asia).



Theridiosoma sp. (Araneae: Theridiosomatidae)

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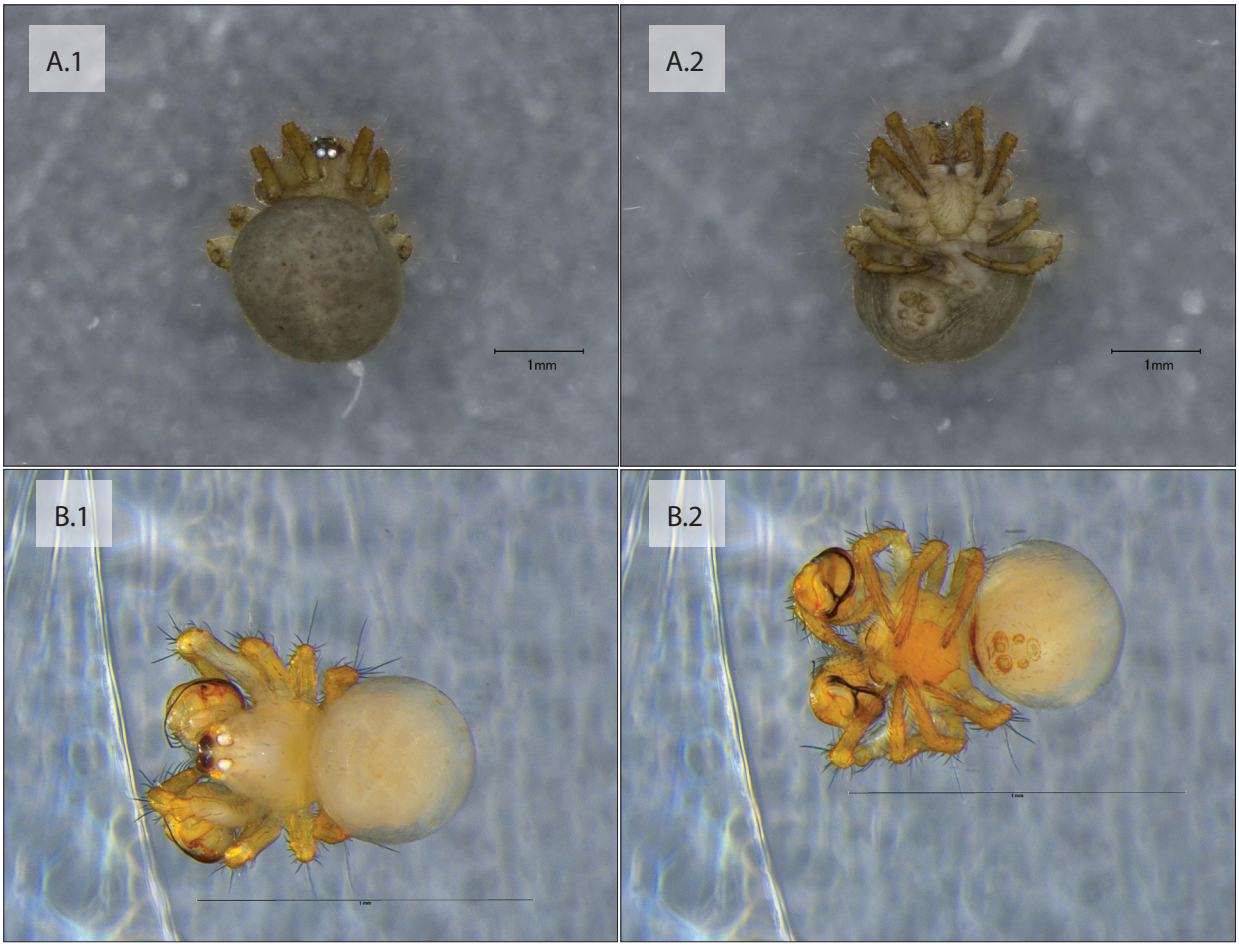

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.325 Theridiosomatidae sp.01 - AraTsom001

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

32. THOMISIDAE (CRAB SPIDERS)

Thomisidae is a large family of spiders with more than 2100 species across 171 genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023). They are known colloquially as "crab spiders" due to their habit of walking sideways and how their front legs are often held up in a posture reminiscent of crabs. The vast majority of thomisids are ambush hunters who prefer to sit still in wait for unsuspecting prey. For this reason, many thomisids have a camouflaging coloration that lets them blend in with the environment. *Thomisus*, for example, has bright colorations camouflaging them on flower petals. Other genera have unique shapes, such as the ant-mimicking *Amyciaea* (which also preys on ants) and the bird-poop-shaped *Phrynarachne*.

Thomisids possess laterigrade legs and might appear similar to other laterigrade spider families, such as Sparassidae and Philodromidae. The front legs are usually much longer than the back legs, and are covered ventrally in spines used to hold onto prey. The eye arrangement varies between genera, but each eye is usually rather distant from the each other, pointing in different directions, and often sits on tubercles.



Indosmodicinus bengalensis (Araneae: Thomisidae)

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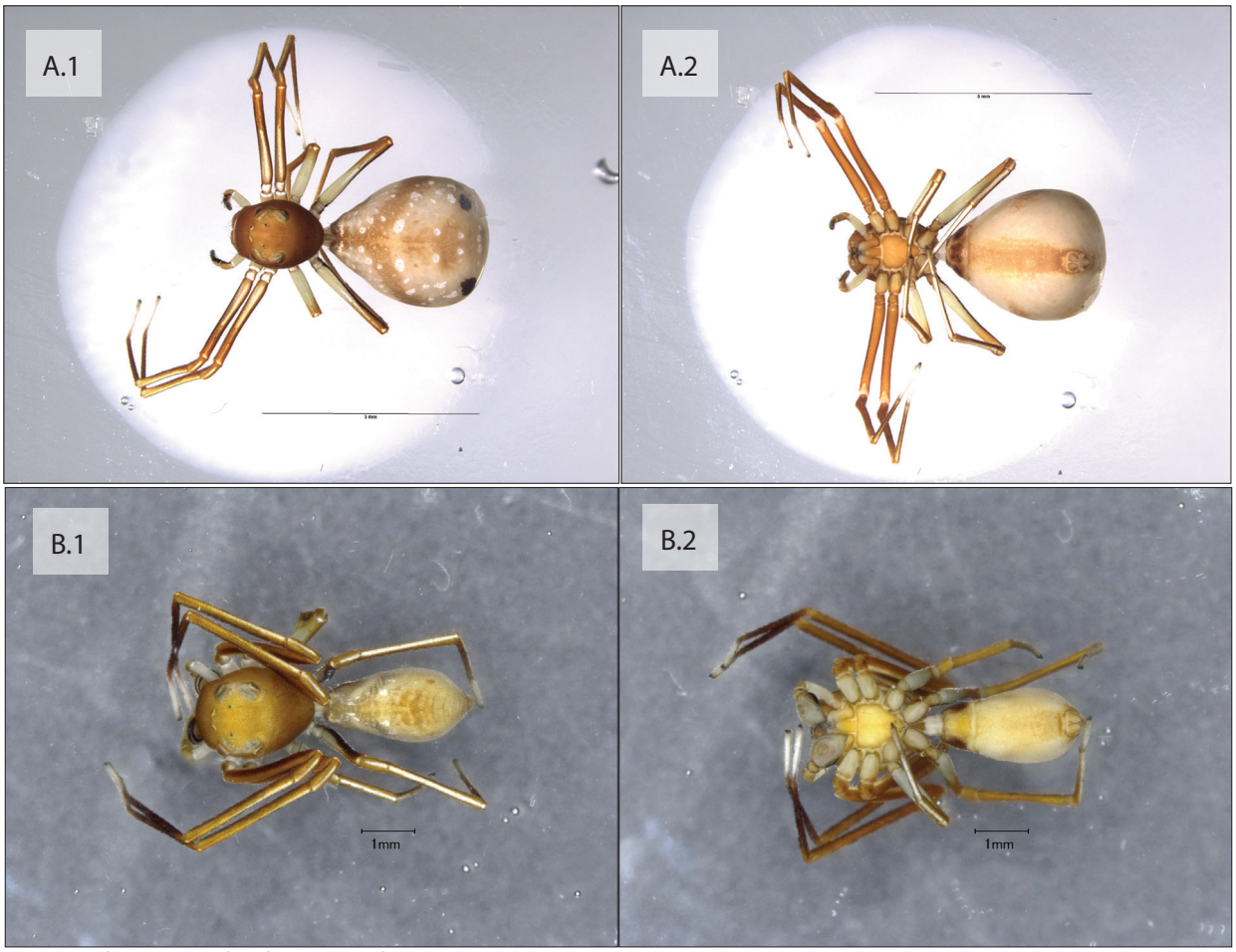
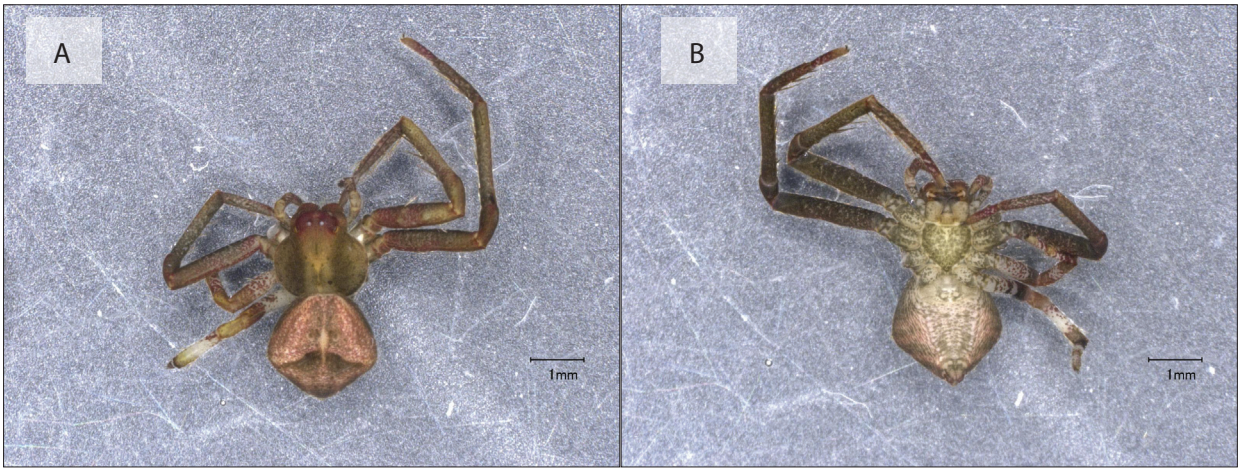


Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.326 *Amyciaea forticeps* - AraThom009



Note: Subadult Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

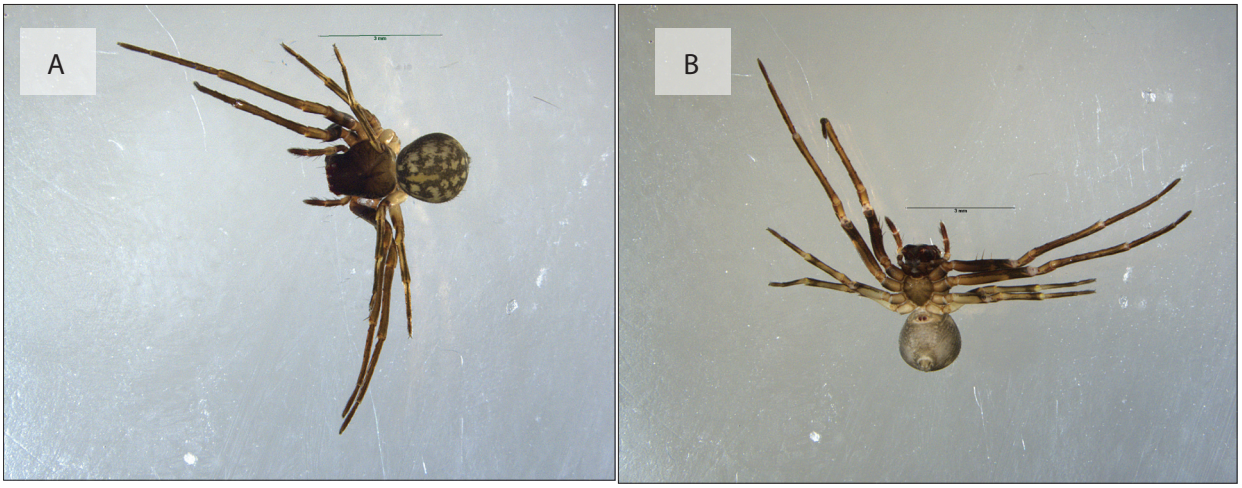
Figure 3.327 *Angaeus* sp.01 - AraThom038

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.328 *Boliscus* sp.01 - AraThom046



Note: Subadult Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.329 *Cebrenninus* sp.01 - AraThom007

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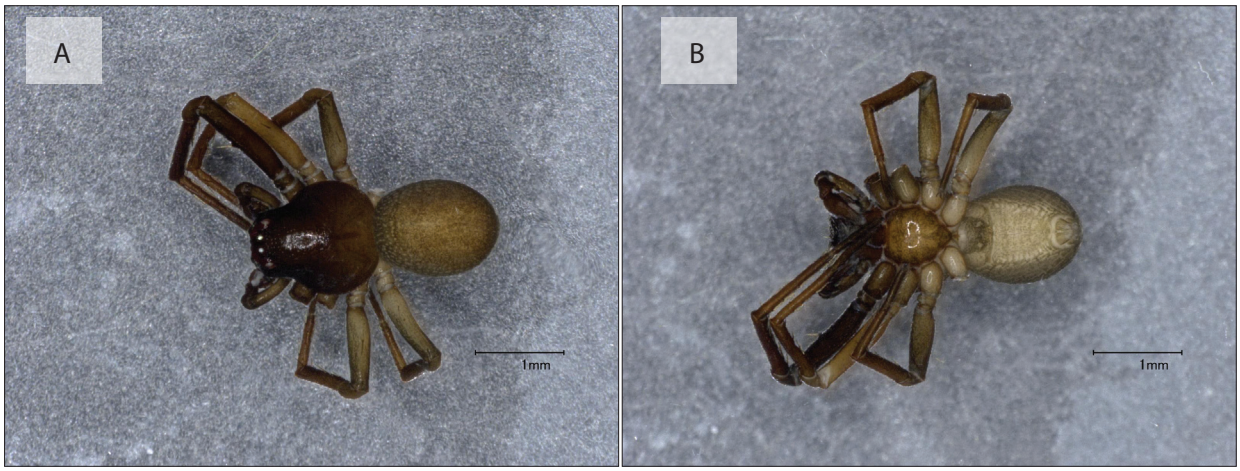

Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.330 *Cebrenninus* sp.02 - AraThom033



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.331 *Indosmodicinus bengalensis* - AraThom029

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.332 *Lycopus* sp.01 - AraThom019

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Subadult Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.333 *Lycopus* sp.02 - AraThom026a



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.334 *Mastira* sp.01 - AraThom034

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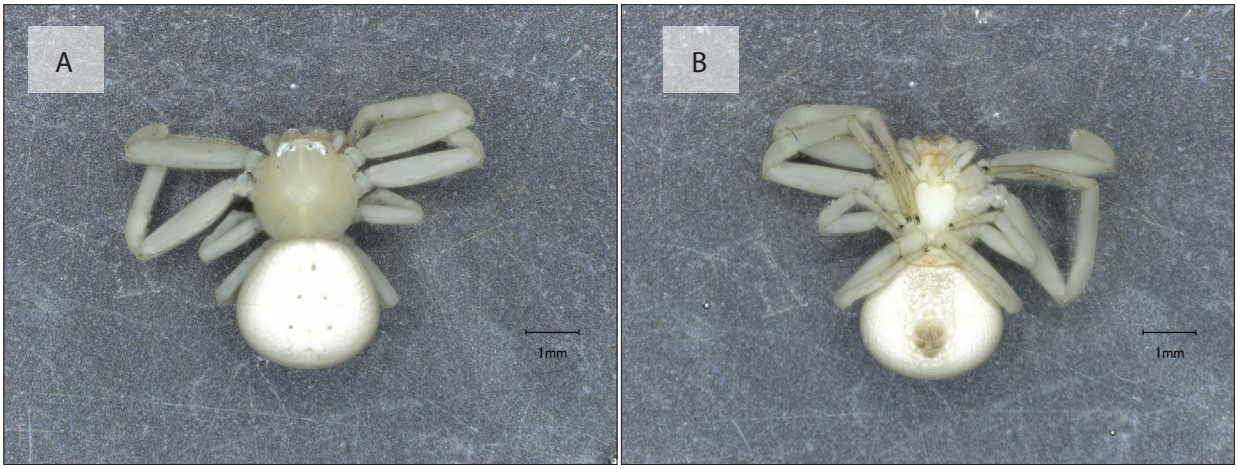
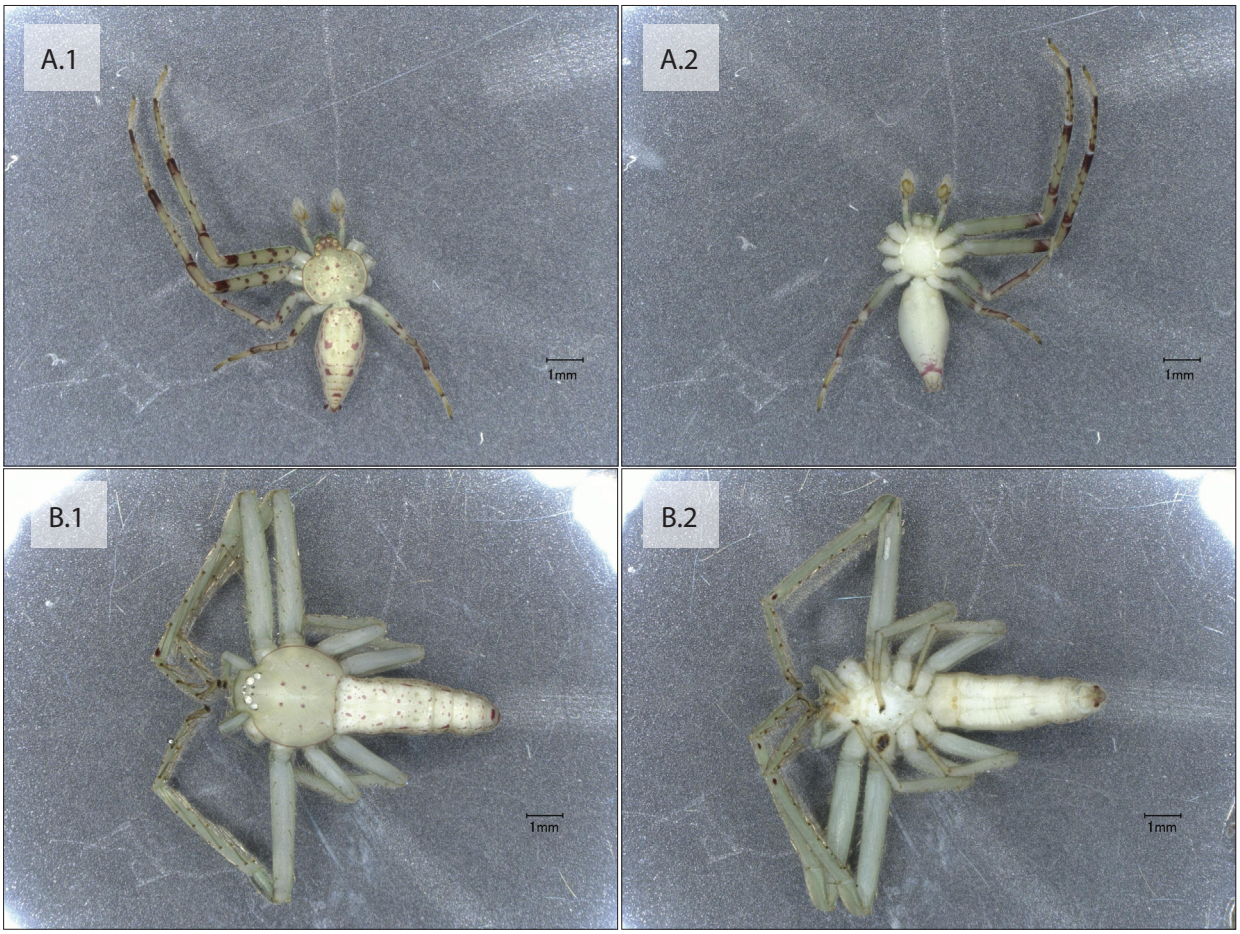


Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.335 *Mastira* sp.02 - AraThom041



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

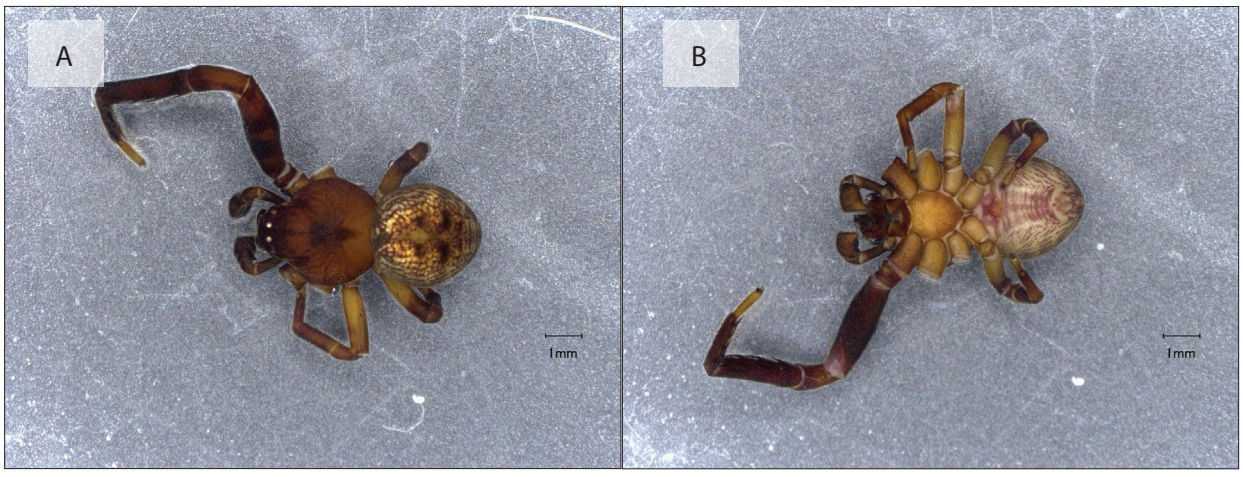
Figure 3.336 *Oxytate* sp.01 - AraThom015

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

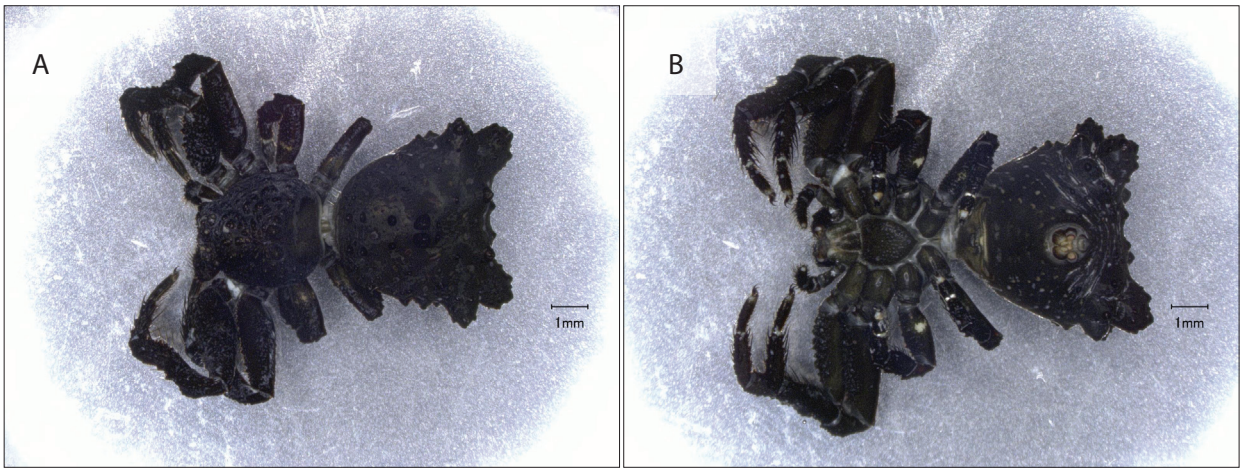
Figure 3.337 *Oxytate* sp.02 - AraThom030



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

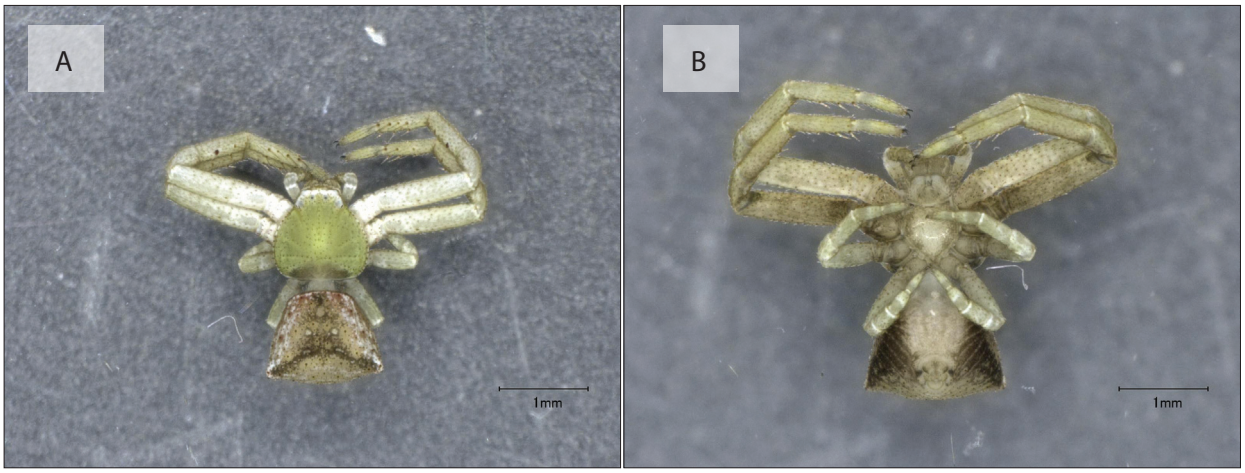
Figure 3.338 *Pharta* sp.01 - AraThom025

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

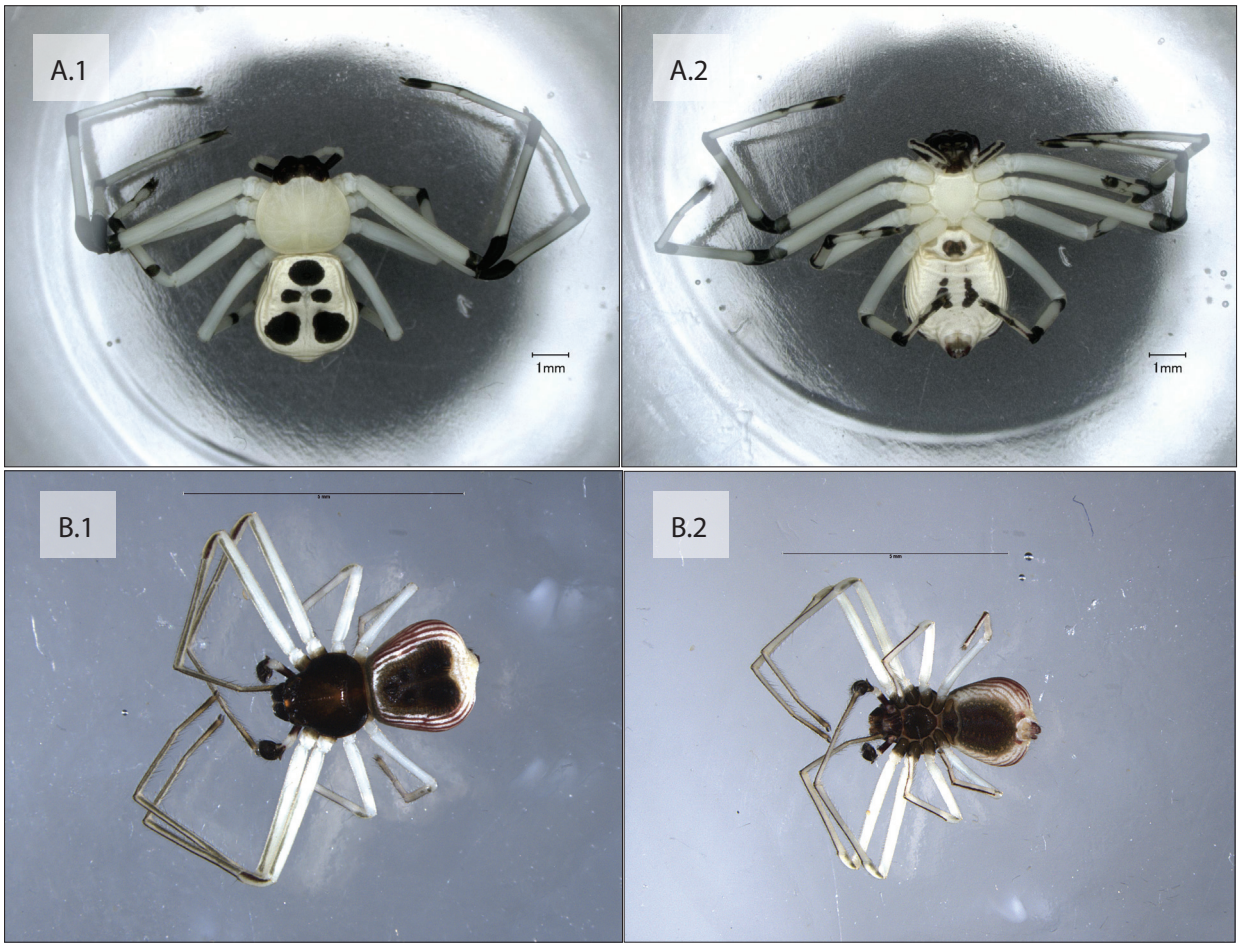
Figure 3.339 *Phrynarachne* sp.01 - AraThom032



Note: Subadult Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

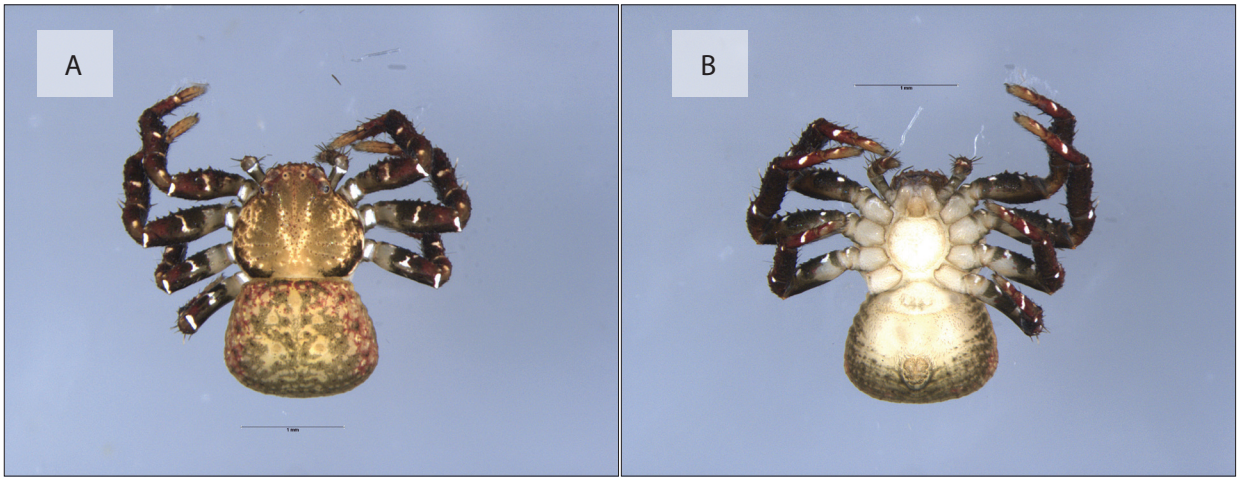
Figure 3.340 *Pistius* sp.01 - AraThom006

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.341 *Platythomisus* sp.01 - AraThom016



Note: Subadult Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

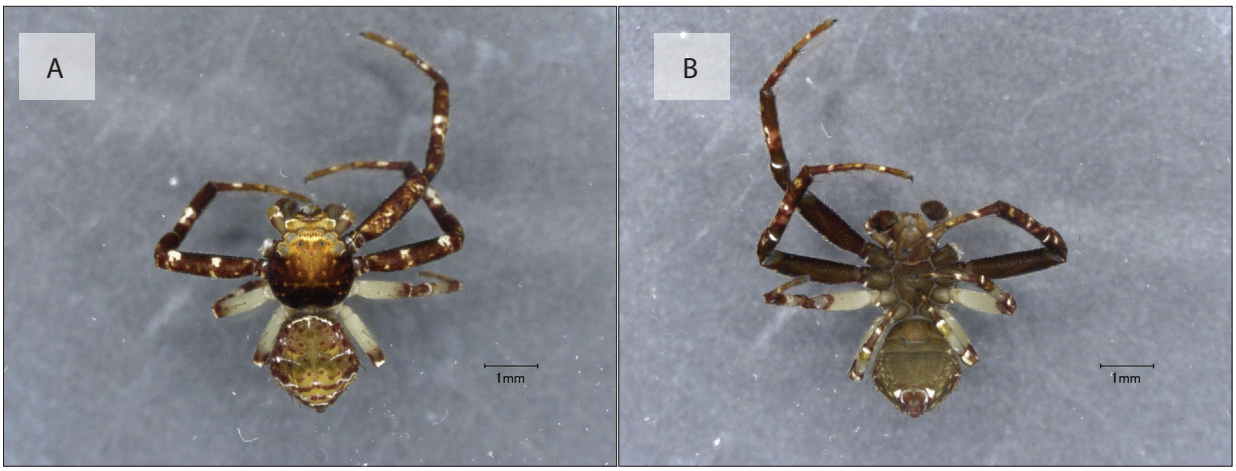
Figure 3.342 *Pycnaxis* sp.01 - AraThom018

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

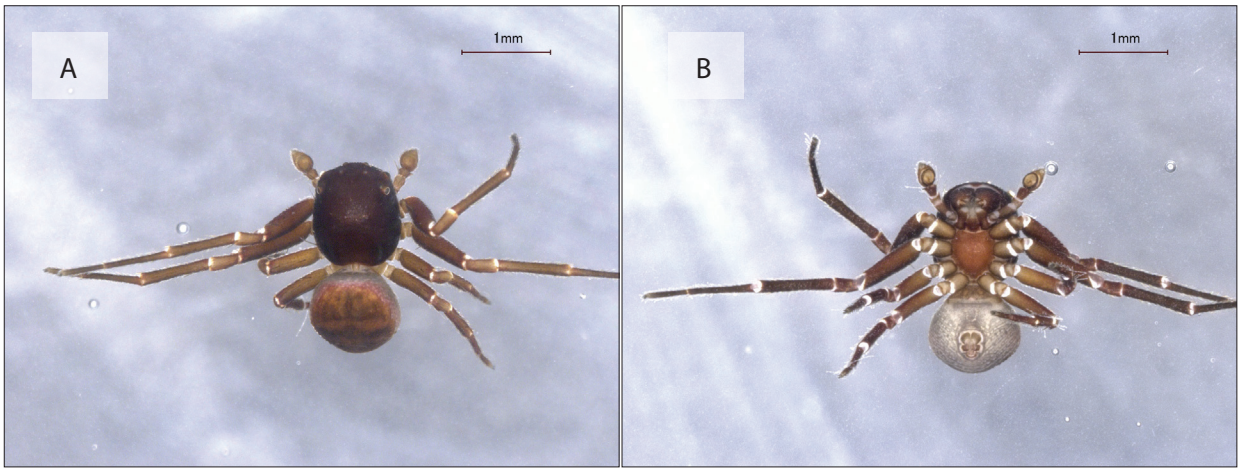
Figure 3.343 *Spilosynema* sp.01 - AraThom021



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.344 *Strigoplus* sp.01 - AraThom042

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



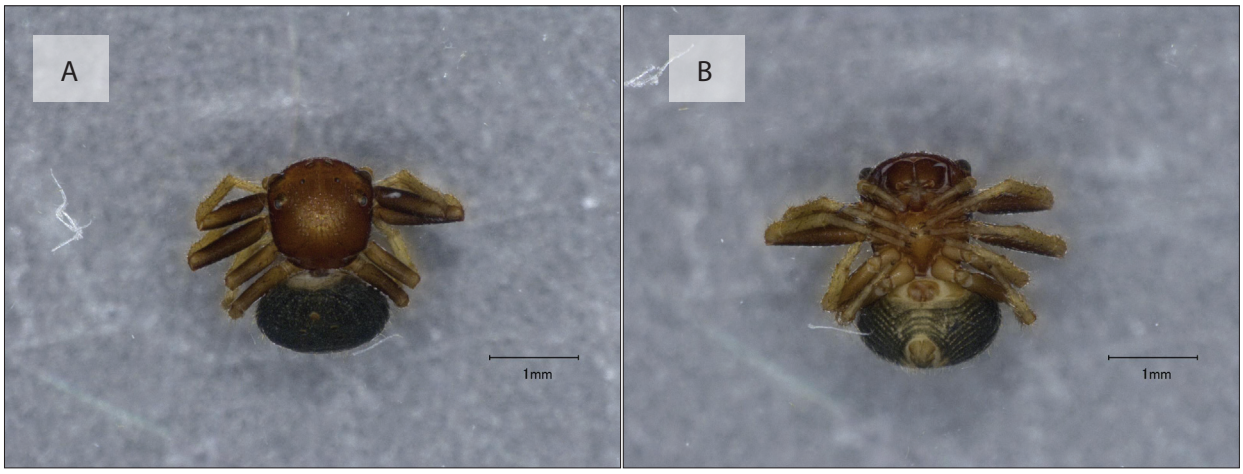
Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.345 *Talaus* sp.01 - AraThom028



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.346 *Talaus* sp.02 - AraThom036



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.347 *Talaus* sp.03 - AraThom037

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.348 *Tarrocanus* sp.01 - AraThom008a

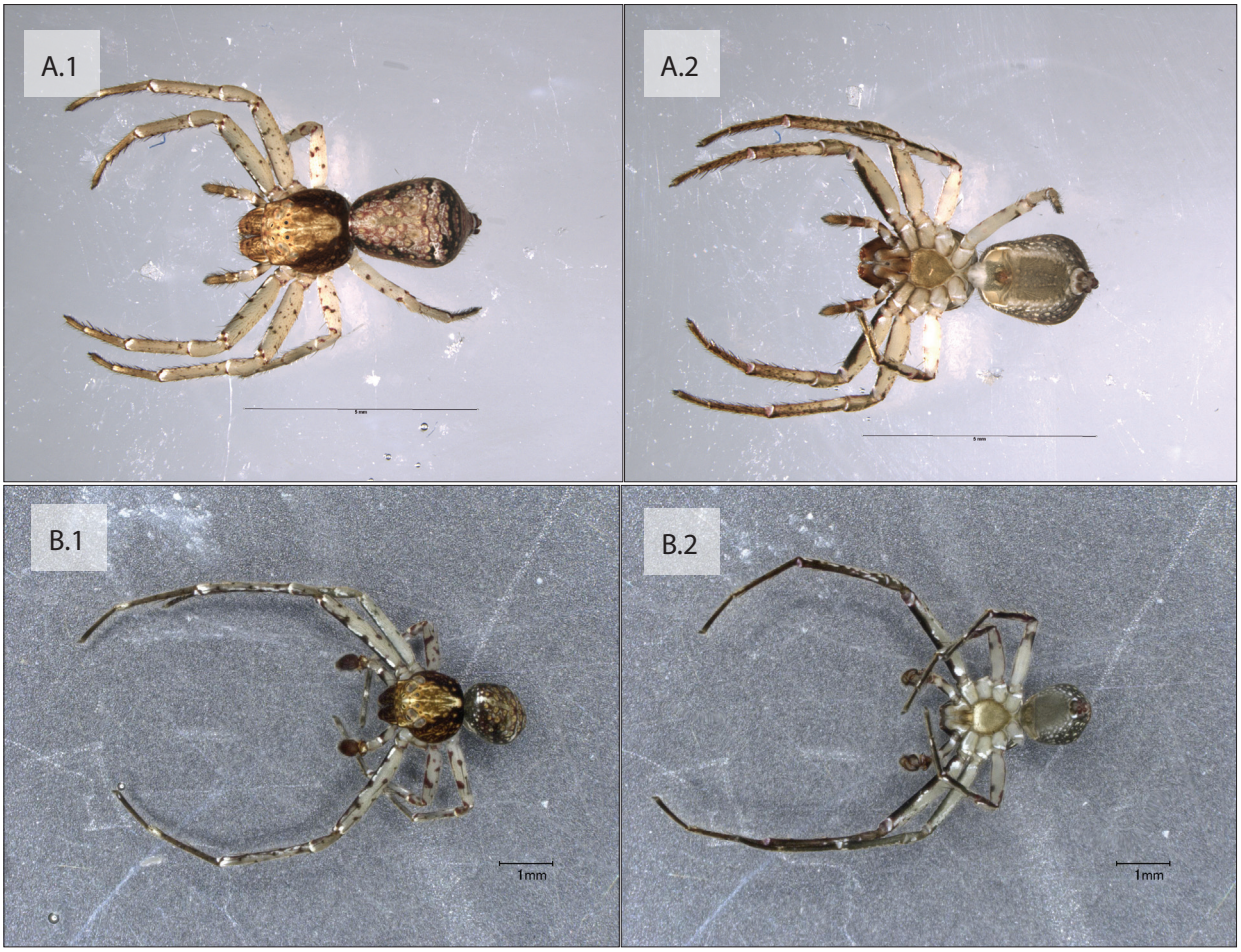
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Subadult Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.349 *Thomisus* sp.01 - AraThom027

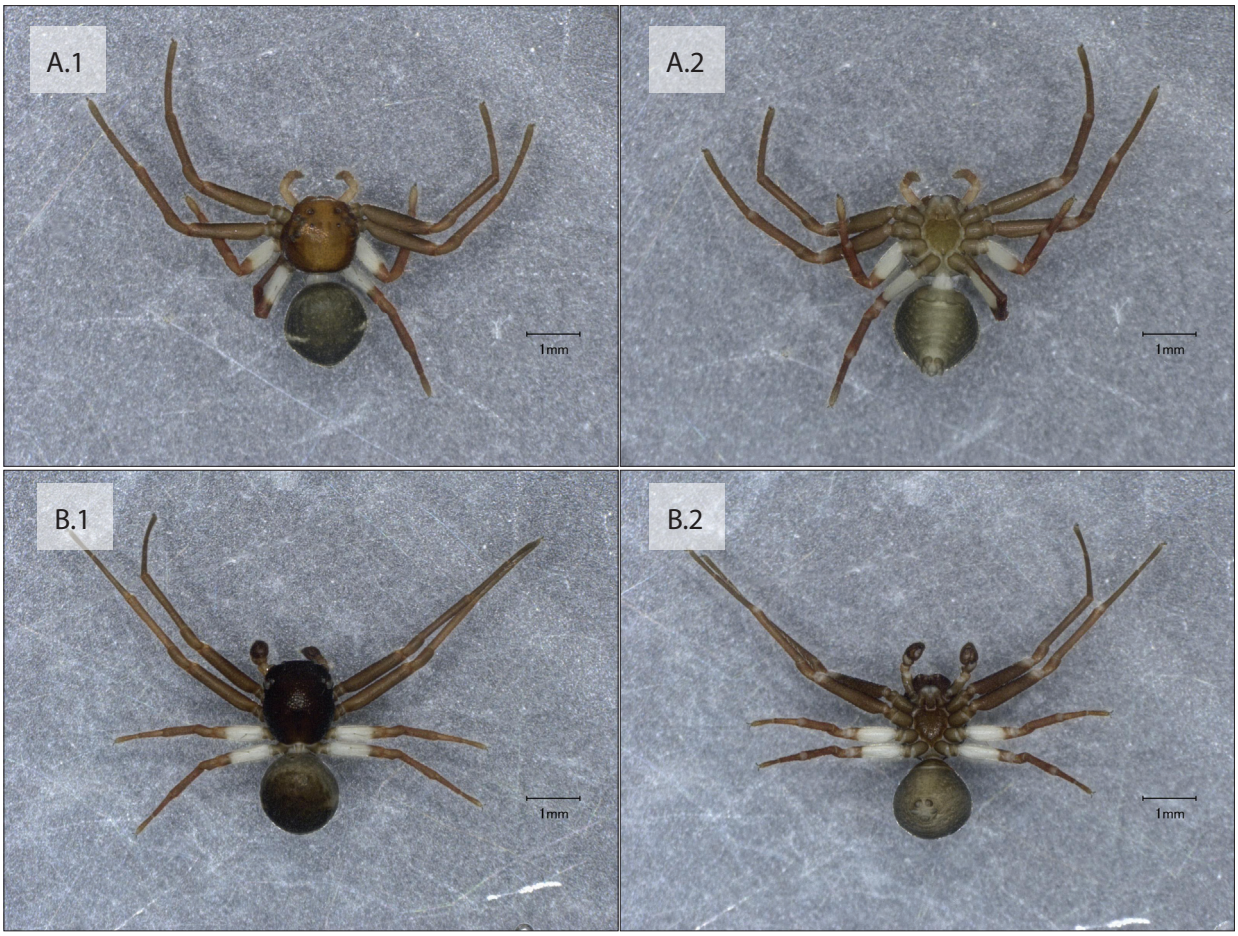
Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

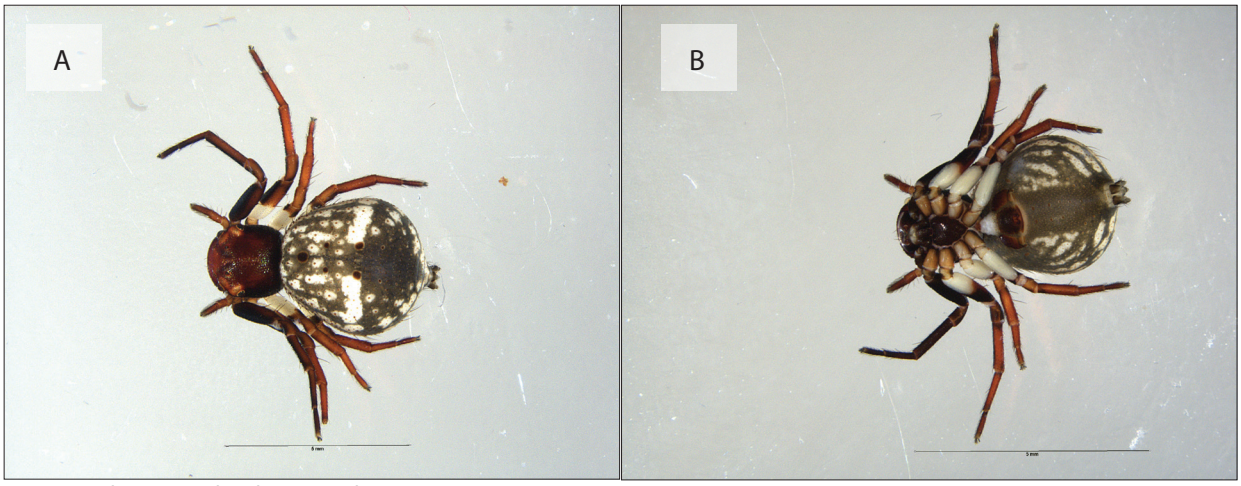
Figure 3.350 *Tmarus* sp.01 - AraThom002

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

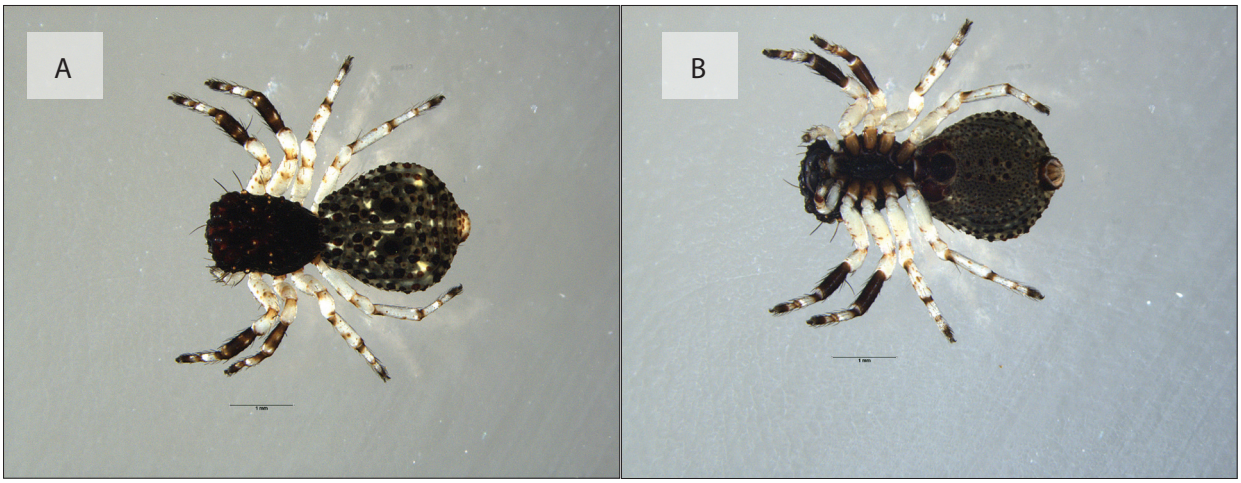
Figure 3.351 *Zametopina* sp.02 - AraThom010



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

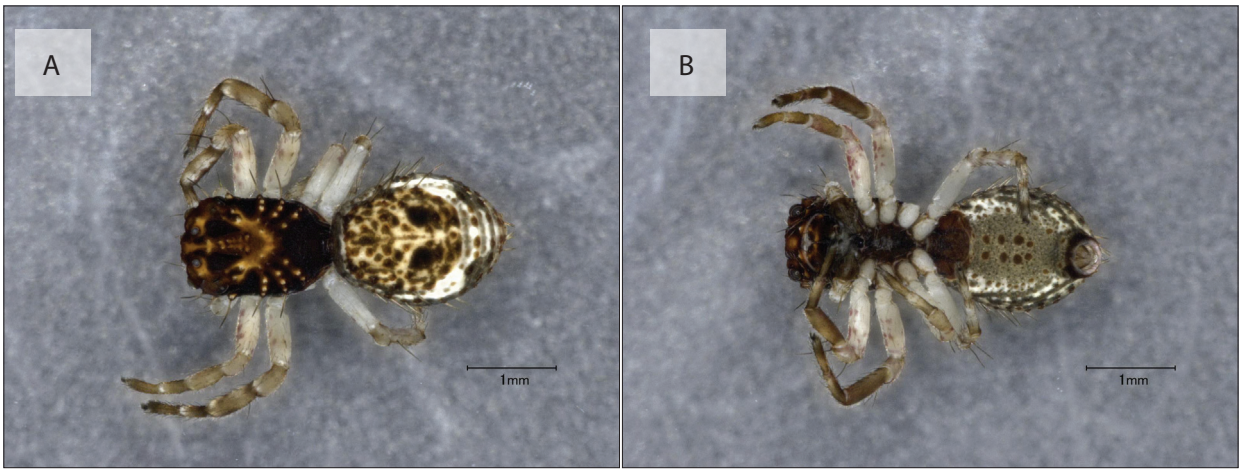
Figure 3.352 Thomisidae sp.01 - AraThom004

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



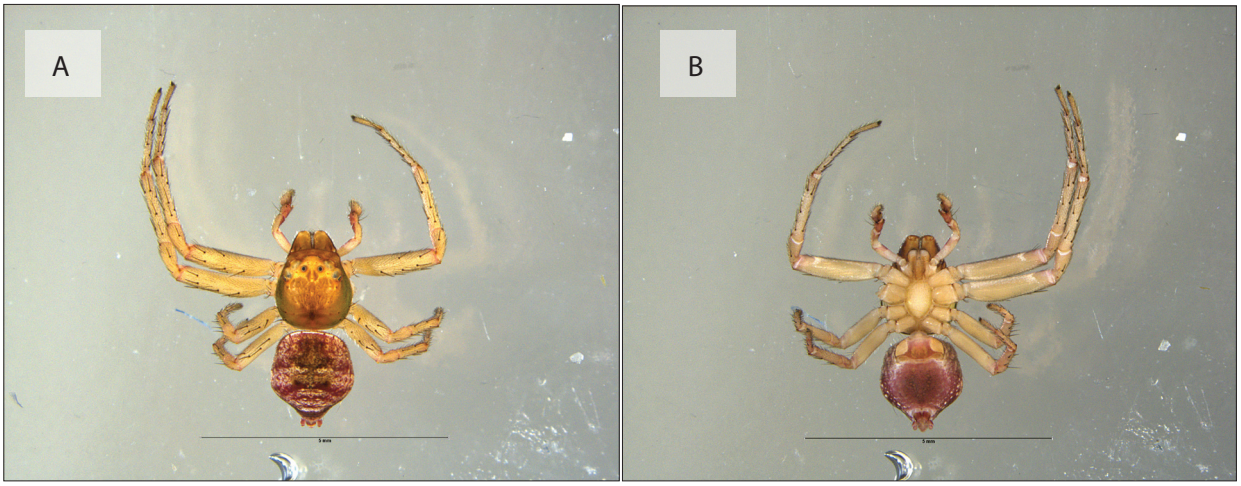
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.353 Thomisidae sp.02 - AraThom005a



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.354 Thomisidae sp.03 - AraThom005b



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

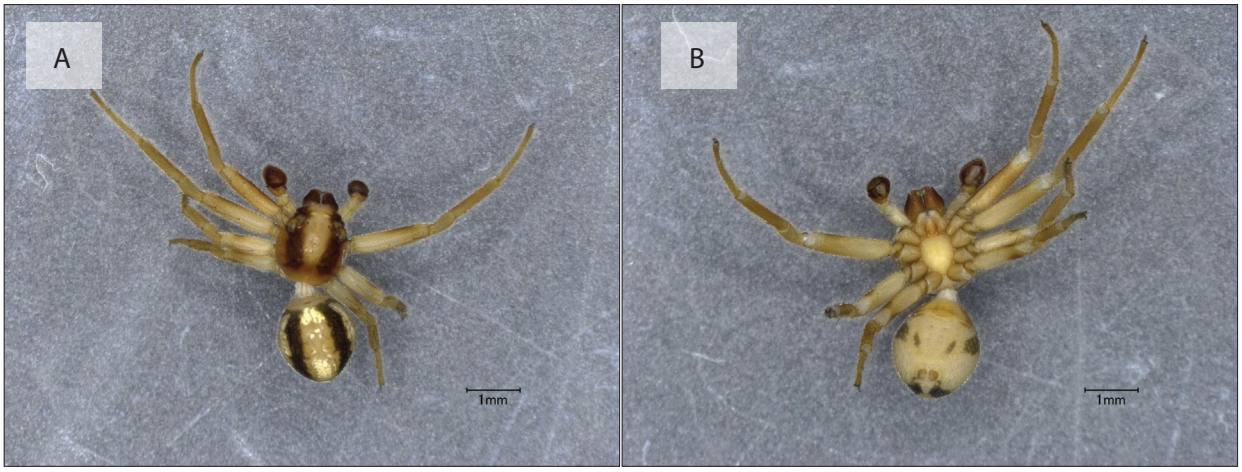
Figure 3.355 Thomisidae sp.04 - AraThom008b

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.356 Thomisidae sp.05 - AraThom011



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.357 Thomisidae sp.06 - AraThom012

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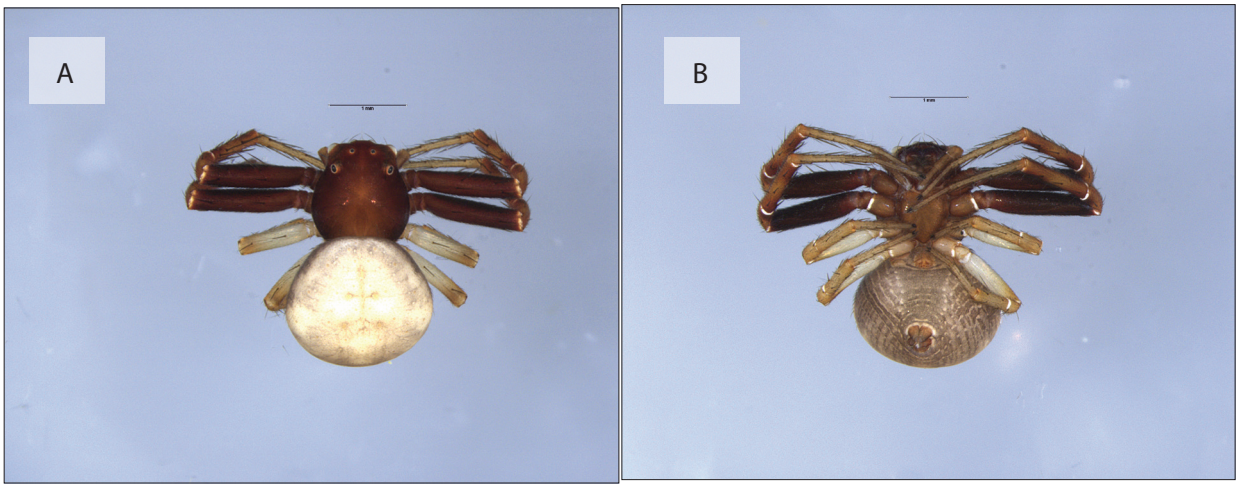
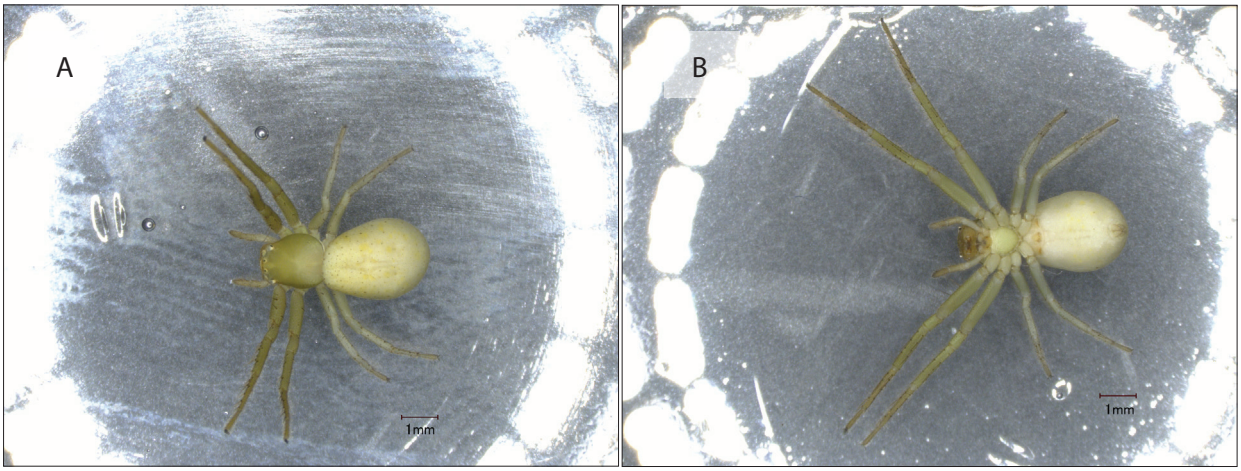


Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

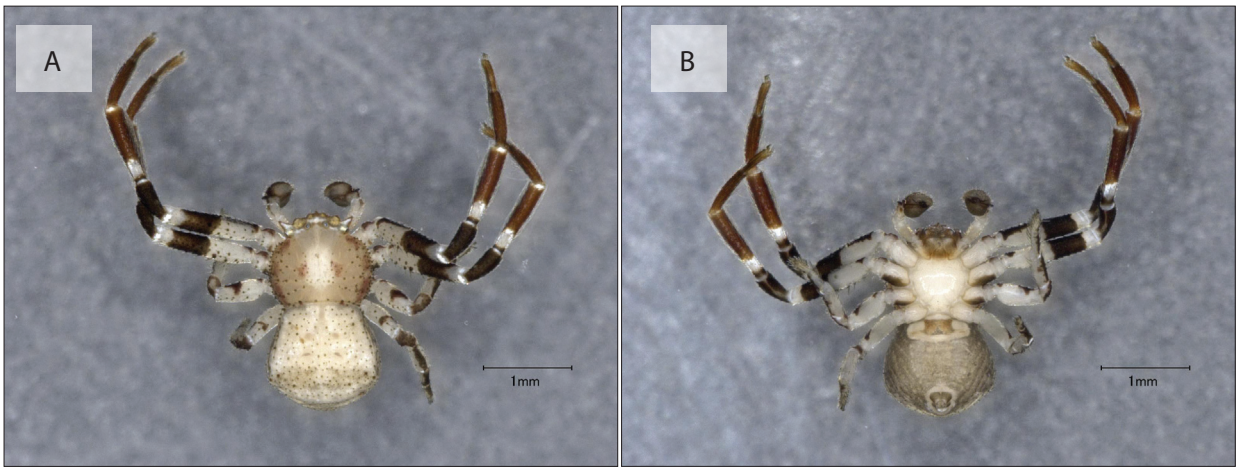
Figure 3.358 Thomisidae sp.07 - AraThom017



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

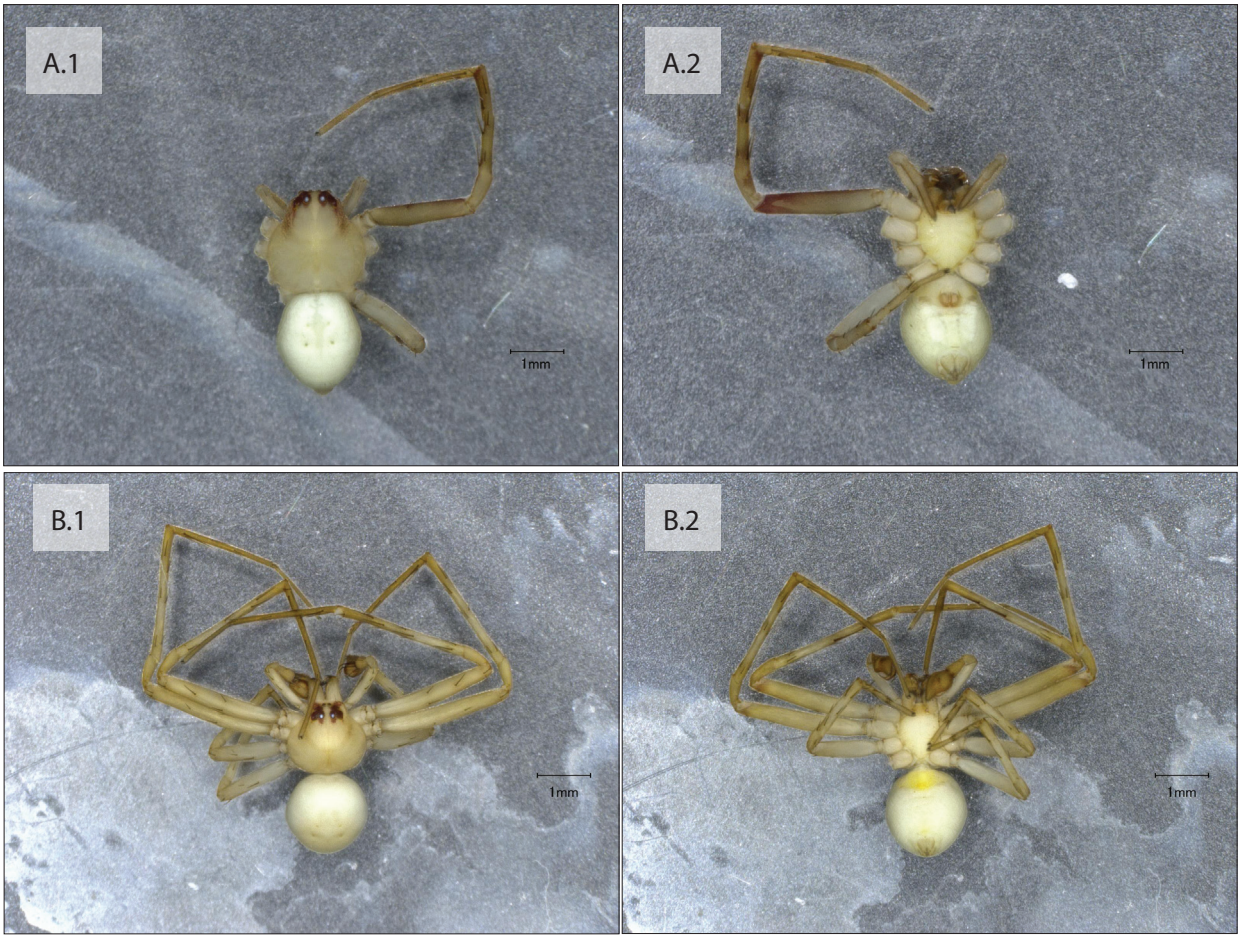
Figure 3.359 Thomisidae sp.08 - AraThom026b

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.360 Thomisidae sp.09 - AraThom031



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.361 Thomisidae sp.10 - AraThom035

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

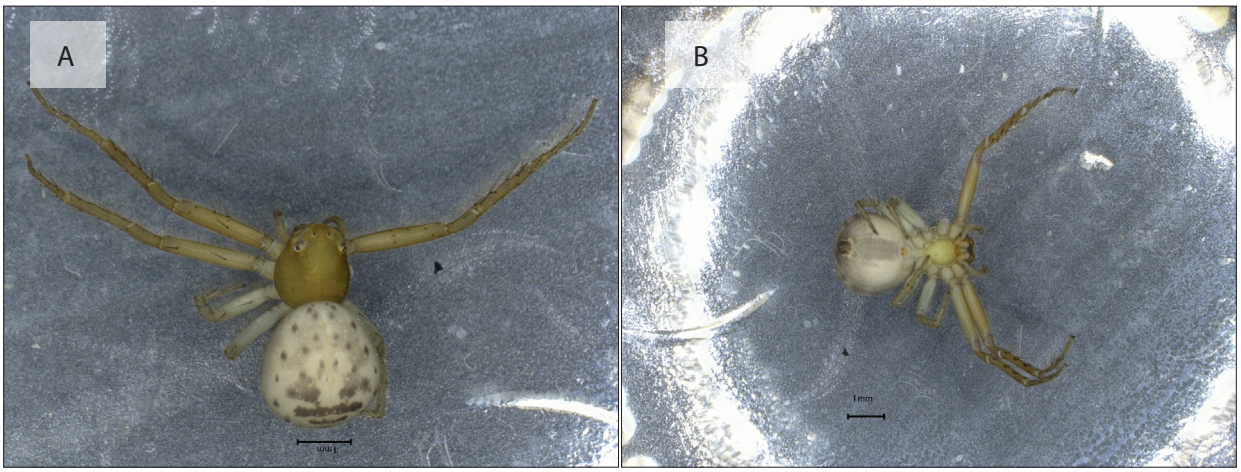
Figure 3.362 Thomisidae sp.11 - AraThom043



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.363 Thomisidae sp.12 - AraThom044

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.364 Thomisidae sp.13 - AraThom045



Note: Subadult Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.365 Thomisidae sp.14 - AraThom001

Buku ini tidak diperjualbelikan.

33. TRACHELIDAE (GROUND SAC SPIDERS)

Much like the other families known as "sac spiders", the taxonomy of the Trachelidae has changed as before 2014, they were considered a subfamily under Corinnidae (Ramirez, 2014). The Trachelidae comprise around 260 species in 20 genera with a global distribution except Australia. Members of this family inhabit vegetation or leaf litter and are medium-sized hunters with a sturdy build. The abdomen is variously sclerotized, often with a dorsal and/or epigastric scutum. The carapace often has a pitted or granulated texture. Coloration is mostly orange to dark red or brown, with the cephalothorax being noticeably darker than the rest of the body. Trachelids are rather similar to armored species of Corinnidae and Liocranidae but can be differentiated by the usually spineless legs, presence of leg cuspule in most genera, and textured carapace.



Utivarachna sp. (Araneae: Trachelidae)

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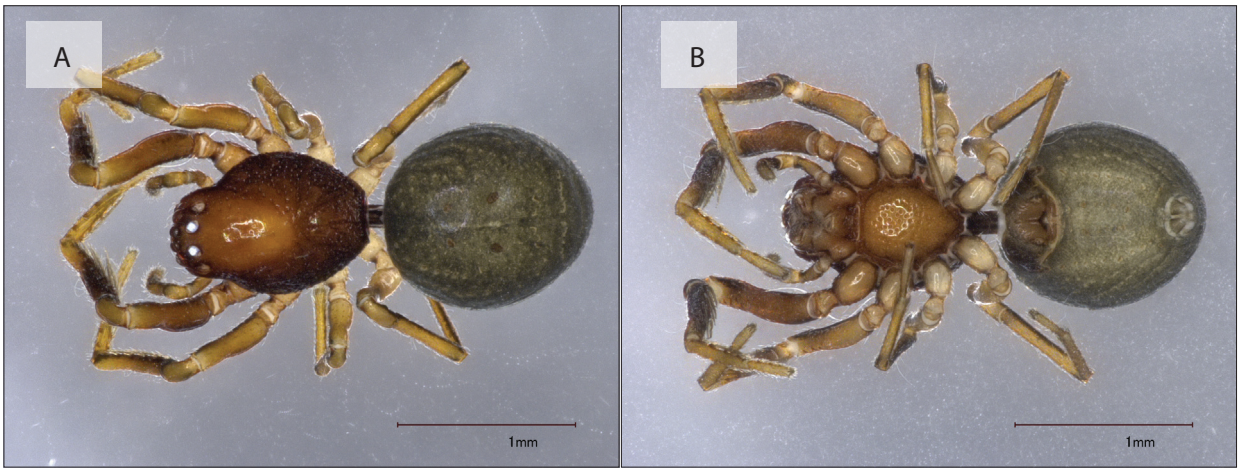

Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.366 *Orthobula* sp.01 – AraCori0124



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.367 *Utivarachna* sp.01 - AraTrac001

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Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.368 *Utivarachna* sp.02 - AraTrac002

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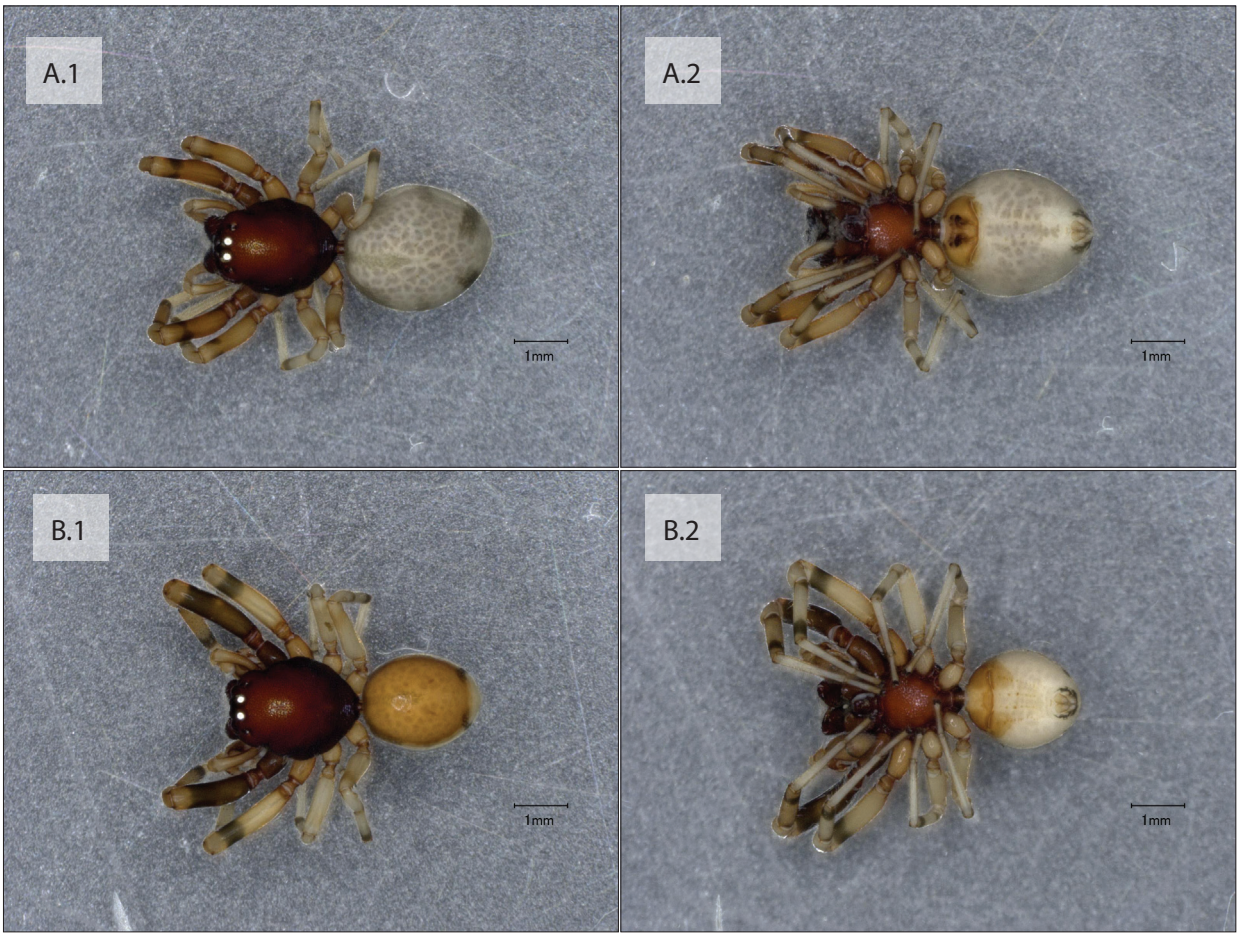

Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.369 *Utivarachna* sp.03 - AraTrac003

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34. ULOBORIDAE (HACKLED ORBWEAVERS)

Uloboridae is a peculiar family of cribellate web-building spiders with around 280 species in 19 genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023). They are unique amongst spiders by the complete lack of venom glands. Instead of delivering a venom bite, prey is killed by being heavily wrapped in silk and covered by a digestive fluid. The spider then consumes the liquified body. Uloborids tend to build classic or modified orb webs primarily on vegetation, using cribellate silk rather than the sticky silk as in Araneidae and other ecribellate orb weavers.

In general, uloborids have hairy bodies and legs. The coloration doesn't stand out for the most part, usually in shades of white, grey, or brown. Eyes are laid out in two rows of four though in *Miagrammopes* there are only four eyes in a single row. The legs are slender with the first pair being the longest, followed by the last pair. On the ventral of the femur there are rows of long trichobothria, which are specialized sensory hairs that detect air vibrations and electrical charges.



Miagrammopes sp. (Araneae: Uloboridae)

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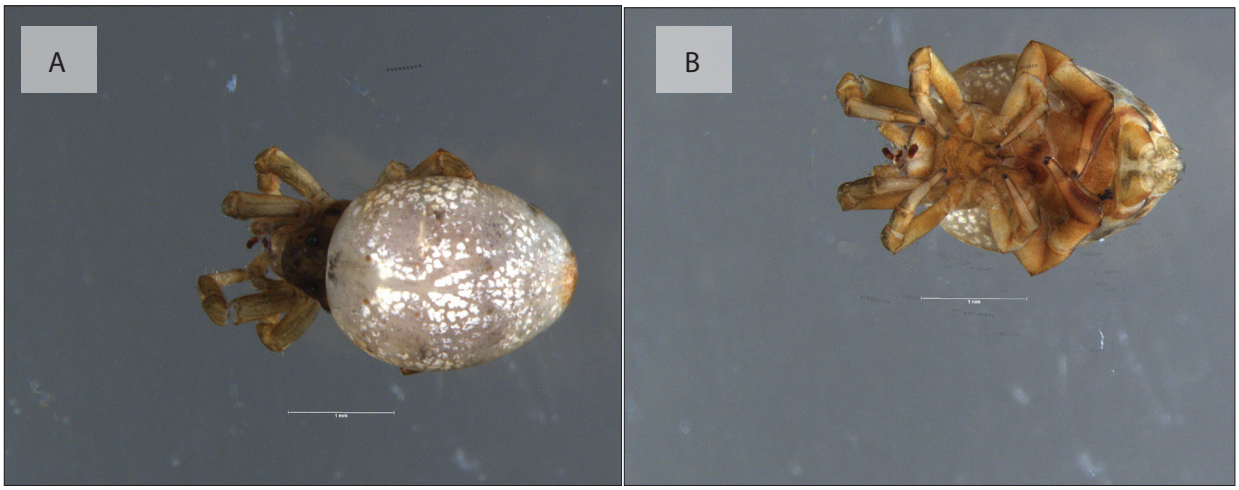
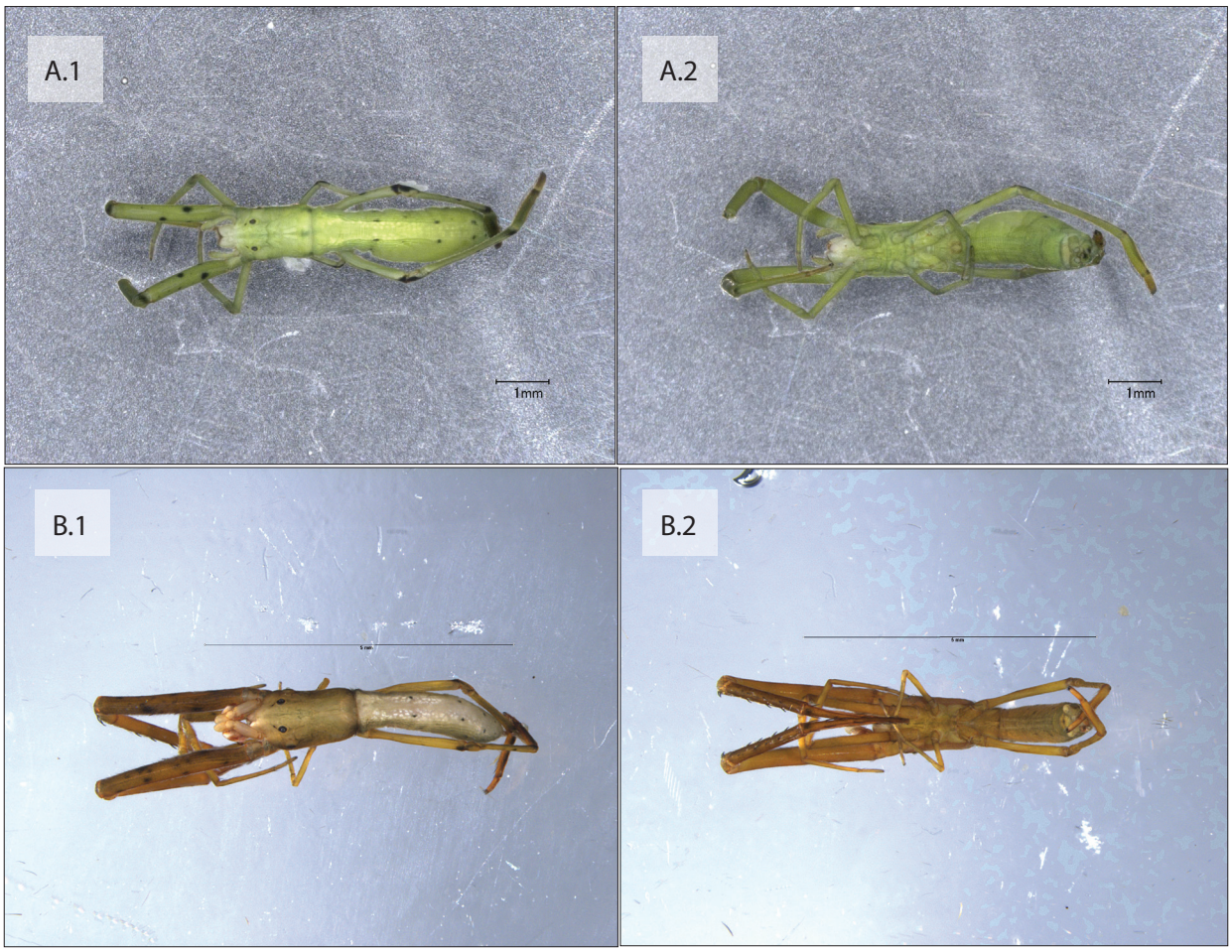


Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.370 *Hyptiotes* sp.01 - AraUlob001



Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.371 *Miagrammopes* sp.01 - AraUlob002

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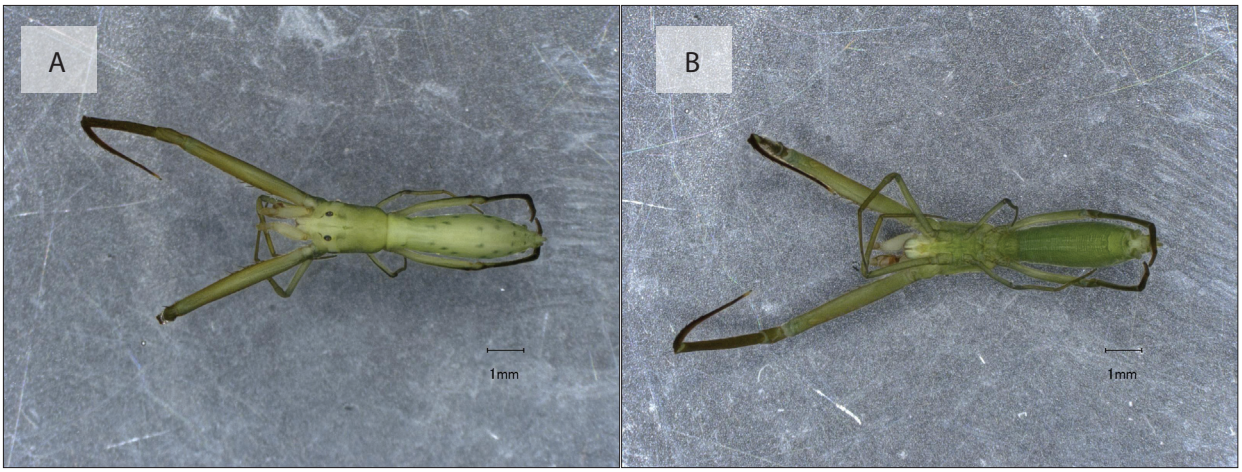
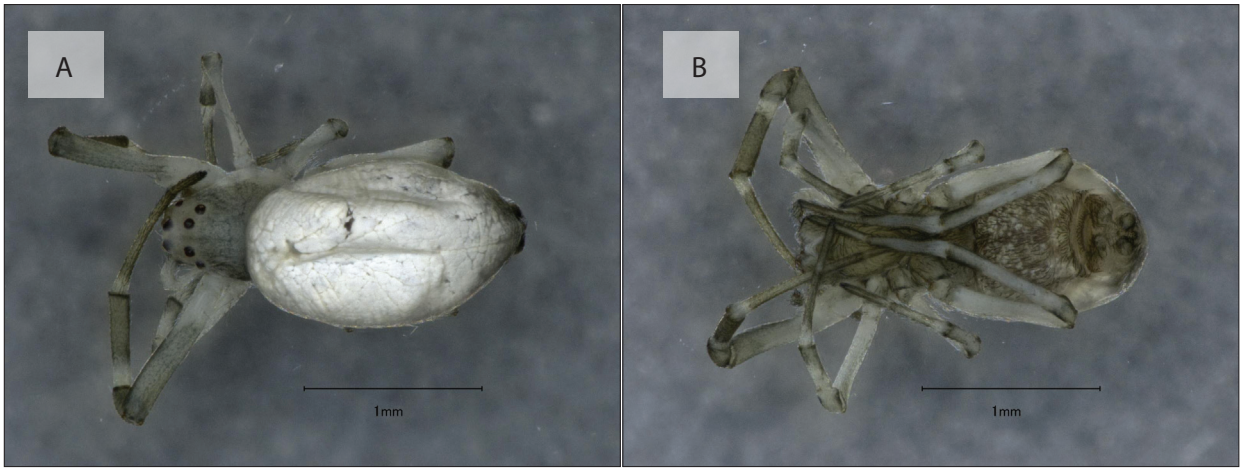


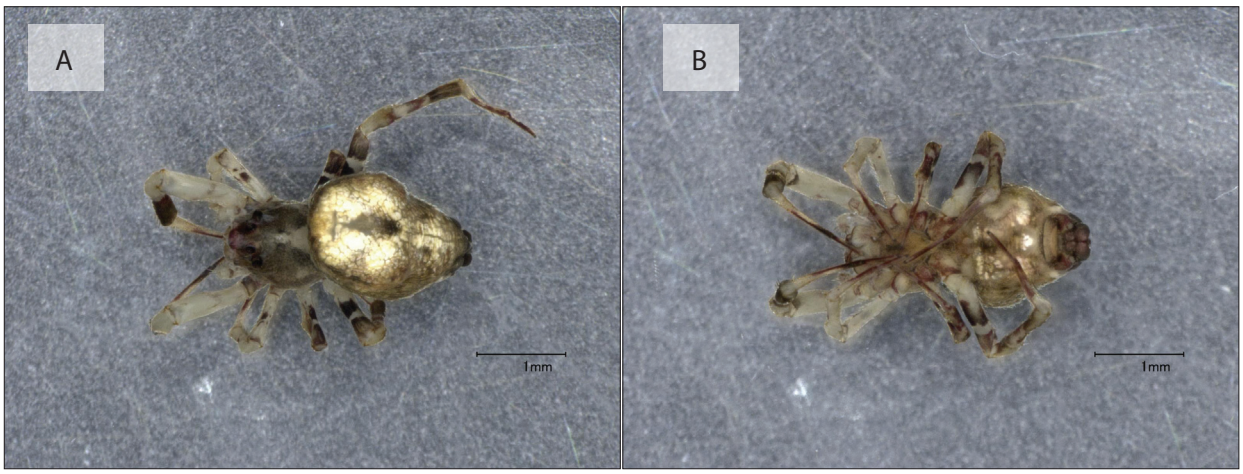
Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.372 *Miagrammopes* sp.02 - AraUlob009



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.373 Uloboridae sp.01 - AraUlob003



Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.374 Uloboridae sp.02 - AraUlob007

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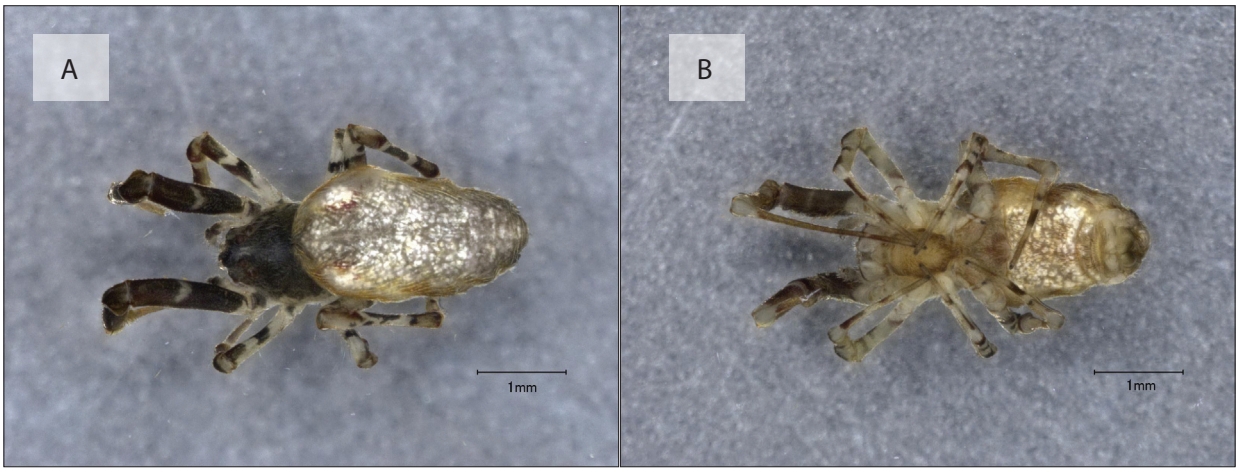


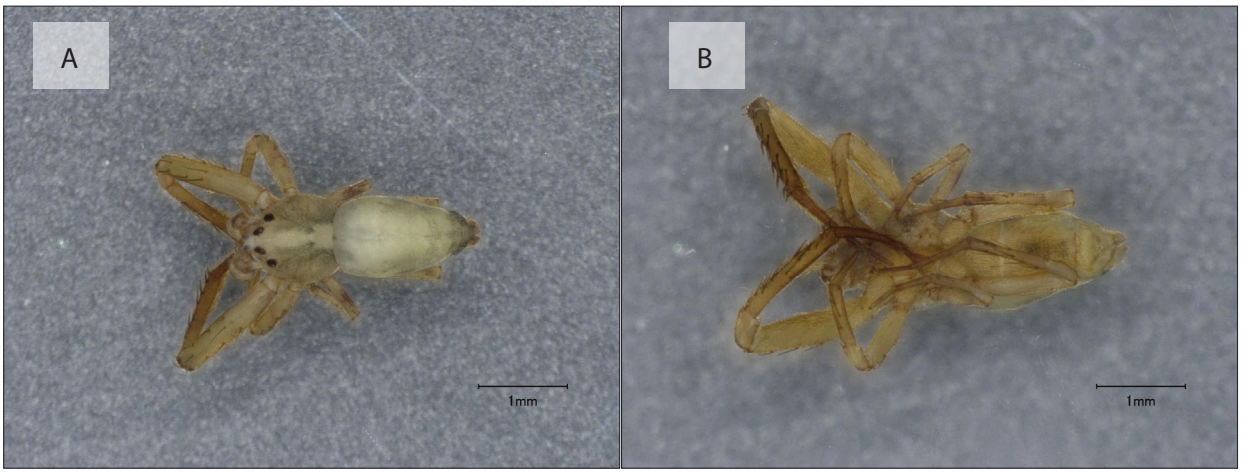
Note: Female (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.375 Uloboridae sp.03 - AraUlob008



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.376 Uloboridae sp.04 - AraUlob010



Note: Male (A) Dorsal and (B) Ventral

Figure 3.377 Uloboridae sp.05 - AraUlobb013

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35. ZODARIIDAE (ANT-EATING SPIDERS)

Zodariidae is a family of active hunting spiders with around 1260 species in 90 genera (World Spider Catalog, 2023). With a cosmopolitan distribution, most species are ground-dwelling, but some wander on tree trunks and foliage. Many species have a specialized diet consisting of ants or termites, and they appear roughly ant-shaped.

Zodariids mostly have glossy bodies. The coloration tends to be black or brown, often with light patterns on the abdomen. Most species have 8 eyes laid out in three (2-4-2) or two (4-4) procurved rows. At a glance, they can be similar to members of the family Corinnidae. Still, they can be differentiated by the less pronounced chelicerae, often not visible from the dorsal side, as well as the reduced posterior spinnerets and strongly converging endites.



Asceua sp. (Araneae: Zodariidae)

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Note: Female (A.1) Dorsal and (A.2) Ventral;
Male (B.1) Dorsal and (B.2) Ventral

Figure 3.378 *Asceua* sp. 01 - AraZoda001

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GLOSSARY

Anthropogenic habitat	: Habitats associated with humans, e.g. houses.
Ballooning	: A method of aerial dispersal by using fine silk to pick up air current and electric fields.
Calamistrum	: Specialized rows of bristles on the metatarsus of a cribellate spider's fourth leg. Its function is to comb the fine silk produced by the cribellum.
Carapace	: The dorsal exoskeleton plate on the cephalothorax.
Cobweb	: Irregularly shaped, 3-dimensional web.
Conductor	: Part of the male palpal bulb, a projection located close to the embolus and supports it.
Cribellate	: Spiders that produce fine silk with adhesive properties through a cribellum.
Cribellum	: A sieve-like organ in front of the spinneret produces cribellate silk. It is thought to be derived from the anterior median spinnerets.
Cymbium	: Tarsus of a mature male spider's pedipalp.
Ecribellate	: Spiders without a cribellum and calamistrum.
Embolus	: Part of the male palpal bulb, a sclerotized nozzle that directly transfers the sperm into the female epigynum.
Entelegyne	: Epigynum with separate opening for copulation and egg release. Males of entelegynous spiders typically have a more complex palpal bulb than haplogynous spiders.
Epigastric fold/furrow	: A transverse slit which is located ventrally and slightly anteriorly on the abdomen.
Epigynum	: Female spider copulatory organ located ventrally on the abdomen just in front of the epigastric fold.
Fovea	: A groove in the centre of the carapace, which serves as a muscle attachment point.
Haplogyne	: Epigynum with the same opening for copulation and egg release.
Laterigrade	: Sidewards-oriented legs.
Leg cuspule	: Small, pointed tubercles spread over the legs of some spiders e.g. Trachelidae.
Median apophysis	: Part of the male palpal bulb, a projection located below the conductor
Palpal bulb	: Male spider copulatory organ, a modification of the palpal tor.
Median lobe	: A lobe located medially on the epigynum scape.
Orbweb	: 2-dimensional web adorned with spiraling and radial lines.

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Paracymbium	: Outgrowth on the cymbium of male palp.
Prograde	: Front- and back-oriented legs.
Radix	: Part of the male palpal bulb, a projection located basally to the embolus.
Retreat	: Part of the web that serves as a shelter for the spider. In non-web-building spiders, the retreat is an independent construct rather than part of a capture web.
Scape	: Part of the epigynum, a large external process, is located medially.
Sclerotization	: The process of molecular stabilization of proteins of the exoskeleton that results in its hardening. Different parts of the spider exoskeleton typically show different degrees of sclerotization.
Scopula	: Dense tufts of setae/hairs on the distal segments of a spider leg, which serves for padding.
Scute	: A strongly sclerotized plate, typically on the abdomen.
Seta/bristle	: Hair-like structures on the spider's body. Comes in various shapes and functions.
Tergites	: Dorsal exoskeleton plate of arthropods. Found in certain spiders, e.g. Liphistiidae.
Trachea	: The respiratory organ of some spiders, aside from book lungs. It consists of a network of tubes that runs through the body. The extent of the tracheal network varies by species.
Trichobothrium	: Elongated seta that is used to detect air vibrations and electrical charges.
Trilobate membrane	: A soft membrane with three projections located dorsally on the distal of the metatarsus. It is a diagnostic character of the family Sparassidae.

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ABOUT THE AUTHORS



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Rhene flavigera, ♀ (Araneae: Salticidae)

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Heteropoda homstu ♂ (Araeneae: Sparassidae)

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Spiders are excellent predators of considerable ecological importance, consuming roughly half a billion tons of animal prey annually worldwide. Some are also great architects, constructing elaborate capture webs dozens of times their size.

Despite that, research about biodiversity, biology, and behavior of spiders is still lagging behind, especially compared to the jaw-dropping speed of habitat destruction and the associated extinctions of species worldwide. This is particularly true in tropical Southeast Asia, home to several biodiversity hotspots. The likely number of Indonesian spiders is at least twice that of the currently recorded number of species, if not even higher.

This book aims to showcase part of the immense diversity of Indonesian spiders. We hope this book is more than just a report of what we found, it also serves as a basis for future spider research in Indonesia. We hope this book can motivate citizens interested in spiders and study the immense diversity of spiders

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