

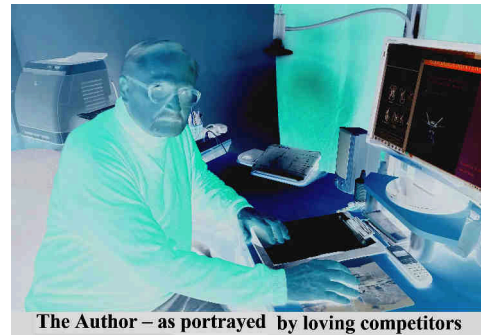
Arachnological *samizdat*

(New series - 27. XI. 2022)

Collection of personal articles - free to interested arachnologists.
Available at <https://salticidae.pl/>

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The Author – as portrayed by loving competitors

"... not accepted here because not discussing Logunov ..."

ABSTRACT. The text below is addressed to a small community of taxonomists interested in Salticidae spiders, assumedly uninteresting for the majority of possible readers! Sorry!

I am interested in progress and in improvement of our research and that preferably should be done by gentle persuasions spread over years. I tried to act that way, without visible progress, and now, when my time is running out, I resign from courteous niceties and write openly. I quote names of colleagues as examples, but if some remarks on typical weaknesses in our profession sounds criticism-like, I wish to point that these could happen to any of us, myself as well. I try to document true episodes of recent history of arachnology, presented as precisely as I can. Whilst they concern mainly methodology of our work, touch also inter-human relations between scientists. Apologies if one will feel offended - that certainly was not my motivation.

"... do not ask for whom the bell tolls ..."

Siberian Salticidae are important part of Euro-Siberia fauna, bordering in Primore [= Russian Maritime Province] with entirely different Oriental fauna, occurring from N Korea and Japan to southern ends of the Asian continent. Details of that broad distribution was little understood in 1971/1972, when I received 3 months grant to the Zoological Institute in (then) Leningrad, which contained both unidentified Salticidae of various collectors (the largest was that of F. E. Popov, 1968 from Primore) and some types (of Charitonov and Spassky). I wrote paper on taxonomic results Prószyński, J. (1979: 299-369) dealing with 75 species, but more important were zoogeographical generalizations (Prószyński, 1976: 1-260, abbreviated in a congress paper of 1978b: 42: 335-343) - it was obvious that without local specialist that fauna will never be adequately studied.

I maintained personal contacts with Russian arachnologists and met a promising student D. V. Logunov, at the symposium in West Berlin, in 1987 or 1988. After that I arranged one week grant for him (and three of his colleagues) to visit our Department of Zoology in Siedlce - short, but I and my collaborators managed to share with him all our research experience in Salticidae. I was impressed by his zeal and research potential, so I opened to him access to my main working tool - an archive of unpublished diagnostic drawings of Salticidae worldwide. It was beginning of a career of Logunov, who is now one of top Salticidologists in the world. Recent WSC record of Logunov's publications is impressive by the amount of the work he has done - he is listed as an author, or co-author, of 156 publications, by broad geographical range of his studies and good quality of his papers, (especially five papers co-authored by Azarkina). Here, below, are some recollections and comments on him.

"... not accepted here because not discussing Logunov"

Motto: The Expert Boarddecides on contrarily discussed cases,.....and concludes if they shall be included into the World Spider Catalog [Members of which are]Dimitri V. Logunov, Yuriy M. Marusik.... [WORLD SPIDER CATALOG, VER.23.5.....INTRODUCTION]....

As for arachnology, Logunov was a good investment, although on personal plane some difficulties appeared. Logunov developed habit of trailing my papers (when similar papers came at the top of the pile, the older paper become obsolete).
*/.

*/ FOOTNOTE. Compare PhD Thesis of Prószyński, J. (1968d). *Systematic revision of the genus Yllenus Simon, 1868 (Araneida, Salticidae). Annales Zoologici*, 26: 409-494, and the 2003 paper of - Logunov, D. V. & Marusik, Y. M. (2003a). *A revision of the genus Yllenus Simon, 1868 (Arachnida, Araneae, Salticidae)*. KMK Scientific Press Moscow, 168 pp.]. The authors of the publication, 35 years younger had much lighter job, following general concept of the older paper, general remarks on the genus and its subgenus arrangement into closely related groups of species. The individual achievement of the coauthors (D. Logunov and Y. Marusik) is impressive number of new species collected and described from the Asiatic parts of then USSR.

A pastime for Logunov, motivated apparently by a psychological complex, become hunting for supposed errors in my identifications, which he instantly corrected because of his superior and exclusive talents (in fact very often being wrong) and published quickly grace his personal relationships with publishers, disregarding my complaints. I used to place my documentation of such cases in my Salticidae Internet database (1995-2016, 2020), with the only result that he begun boycotting database (which will be whipped out after my death anyway). Logunov is now Member of the WSC Expert Board (see "Motto" above), advising on acceptations of papers and on questionable cases, so he got ample possibility of improving level of arachnology, earning his place in history of arachnology for ever. The only way to defend myself is to appeal to Salticidologists encountering differences in identification or interpretations between myself

and Logunov, is to check every such case themselves.
Typical examples of Logunov's style are illustrated below.

**Documentation of derogative comments added to records of the WSC
case of *Euophrys monadnock* and *E. nearctica*, being valid, separate species**
(* see also diagnostic documentation below)

Euophrys monadnock Emerton, 1891

World Spider Catalog Version 23.5

Taxonomic references

Euophrys monadnock Emerton, 1891: 241, pl. 20, f. 2 (Dmf).

Attus monadnock Banks, 1895b: 431.

Euophrys monadnock Peckham & Peckham, 1909: 515, pl. 43, f. 8 (mf).

Euophrys nearctica Kaston, 1938c: 187, pl. 9, f. 25-26 (Df).

Euophrys monadnock Prószyński, 1976: 150, f. 100, 149 (mf).

Euophrys monadnock Edwards, 1980: 12 (S of *Euophrys nearctica*).

Euophrys monadnock Logunov, Cutler & Marusik, 1993: 117, f. 6C, 7C, 14A-E (mf).

Euophrys monadnock Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 194, f. 2163-2165 (mf).

Euophrys monadnock Prószyński, Lissner & Schäfer, 2018: 43, f. 12B-C,E, 22D (mf, S of *E. nearctica* rejected, contra Edwards, 1980: 11).

not accepted here, because not discussing Logunov, Cutler & Marusik, 1993: f. 14C-E and Paquin & Dupérré

Fig. 1A - Logunov gave himself away - facsimile from World Spider Catalog - biased comments falsifying WSC record, simultaneously advertising own publication - Logunov et al., 1993, irrelevant to the discussed problem - does not mention species *Euophrys nearctica* so what could be discussed for ? Only D. Logunov (caught here red-handed) or his friend Y. Marusik (both in Expert Board of the WSC) could remember details of the three publications highlighted above.

**Peoples having physical possibility to glamorize "impartial" WSC records
with derogative comments**

Expert board

World Spider Catalog Version 23.5

The Expert Board receives potentially dubious publications from the Editorial Board, decides on contrarily discussed cases, and concludes if they shall be included into the World Spider Catalog.

Members

Antonio D. Brescovit

Shu-Qiang Li

Nadine Dupérré

Dmitri Logunov

Charles R. Haddad

Yuri Marusik

Mark Harvey (Chair)

Fig. 1B - Facsimile from World Spider Catalog - Experts in the position to insert tendentious derogative comments into WSC - apparently D. V. Logunov or Y. Marusik. Note that six experts listed on the above WSC Expert Board, are also coauthors (out of thirteen)* of the acrimonious paper of Kropf [Nentwig] et al., 2019.

A few examples out of large number of derogative comments at the records of the WSC, "honoring" J. Prószyński's efforts to help improve nomenclatorial corrections (each documented in publication), simultaneously showing "revisors" incompetence in taxonomy of discussed genera, bias has personal character because some corrections concern misidentification committed by the "revisor" himself. The Editors will, sooner or later, remove them (without apologizing) - in the mean time destroying irreparably image of J. Prószyński in eyes of users of the WSC. **There are a lot more of similar ones ...**

Donoessus kerinci Prószyński, 2017b: 74, f. 38P (mf, T from *Colyttus*, but *Donoessus* not revalidated) [WSC omitted record who transferred that species to *Colyttus* - actually these were Zhang & Maddison, 2015: 31] .

[*Donoessus nigriceps* Prószyński & Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012: 32, f. 20-22] followed by *Donoessus nigriceps* Prószyński, 2017b: 74 (T from *Colyttus*, but *Donoessus* not revalidated.).

Emertonius exasperans Prószyński, 2017b: 100, f. 45A1-4, 45C1-2, 46A (f, T from *Myrmarachne*, but *Emertonius* not revalidated).

Lechia minuta Prószyński, 2017b: 75, f. 32L (f, T from *Euophrys*, but *Lechia* not revalidated, therefore assigned to *Laufeia*, of which *Lechia* is a synonym - actually erroneous conclusion by Logunov !!! himself -J.P.).

Junxattus daiqini Prószyński, 2017b: 75, f. 38B, 39J (mf, T from *Laufeia*, but *Junxattus* not revalidated).

Lechia squamata Prószyński, 2017b: 75, f. 38A1 (f, T from *Laufeia*, but *Lechia* not revalidated; m see *Laufeia zhangae*).

Orcevia eucola Prószyński, 2017b: 75 (T from *Laufeia*, but *Orcevia* not revalidated).

Orcevia perakensis Prószyński, 2017b: 75 (T from *Laufeia*, but *Orcevia* not revalidated) [most probably not *Orcevia* - J.P. 2022]. "*Lycidas*" *anomaliiformis* Prószyński, 2017b: 75, f. 33U (mf, T from *Maratus*, but *Lycidas* not revalidated - WSC omits rather important comment on taxonomic problems of that synonym on page 75 of this reference, being satisfied with its routine label "not revalidated" .

Messua felix Prószyński, 2002: 239, f. 71-74 (m, figures f, provided no justification for transfer. [version watered down, previously it was "that is not sufficient to genus ..." - the specimens were identified by Dr. J. A. Beatty - perfectly experienced in N American fauna, in which respected "revisor" is not - I am afraid. What that gentleman knows about *Messua* ...?].

Every correction of identification, or synonymy, I proposed in my practice, was fully documented by diagnostic drawing and comparison with relevant types, problem is that current critics are inefficient in graphic documentation. Doubts like "... but *Orcevia* not revalidated" is a nonsense, erroneous removal of some species from existing genus does not influence validity of existing genus when the obvious error is corrected. In each case I gave comparative diagnostic documentation.

What is true meaning of the above commentaries? - These do not constitute legitimate discussion on controversial issues, a normal fare in development of science. Without presentation of supposed errors and documentation of better alternative for the problem? The criticism should be communicated to me, because as "erring author" I could respond in the most adequate way. But not, behind my back (how could I see hundreds of comments among records of 6000 species) directed to disoriented users of the WSC for subconscious assimilation that "**Prószyński makes hundreds of errors**". Lets' state bluntly - this is **hate propaganda**. These were WSC editors who organized notorious attack by Kropf [Nentwig?] 2019 stating that: [papers of Prószyński] "...should be ignored

by the community" because "...brings nothing but chaos in salticid systematics" [I wrote documented **alternative** to the systematics they proposed] and "...this is nothing but scientific malpractice" - signed by 13 WSC intellectuals, including 6 members of the WSC Expert Board (including Y. Marusik)*./

/ FOOTNOTE./ The references to the above, available in the WSC: Bibliography section are:

- **Breitling, R. (2019c)**. How not to conduct a scientific debate: a counterpoint to the recent critique of the "pragmatic classification" of jumping spiders (Arthropoda: Arachnida: Araneae: Salticidae). *Ecologica Montenegrina* **21**: 62-69.
- **Kropf, C., Blick, T., Brescovit, A. D., Chatzaki, M., Dupérré, N., Gloor, D., Haddad, C. R., Harvey, M. S., Jäger, P., Marusik, Y. M., Ono, H., Rheims, C. A. & Nentwig, W. (2019)**. How not to delimit taxa: a critique on a recently proposed "pragmatic classification" of jumping spiders (Arthropoda: Arachnida: Araneae: Salticidae). *Zootaxa* **4545**(3): 444-446. Published: 18 Jan. 2019 (Accepted for publication by G. Ruiz on : 5 Dec. 2018).
- **Prószyński, J. (2019)**. Character assassination: a personal witness account with a taxonomic note on the genus *Laufeia* s. lat. (Araneae: Salticidae). *Ecologica Montenegrina* **22**: 117-127.

Newest contributions will be shortly available at: https://salticidae.pl/2_SAMIZDAT/comments_contents_a.html

- [How I became non-entity in Salticidae taxonomy](#)
- [Maddison - idol who went astray ...](#)

Diagnostic documentation to the biased case of *Euophrys nearctica*
 (* see also documentation of bias in the WSC records - above)

The WSC lost a valid species *Euophrys nearctica* Emerton, 1891: 241, pl. 20, f. 2, synonymized without any documentation by Edwards 1980 with *Euophrys monadnock* Banks, 1895b: 431 (see facsimile below, fig A, D-G) although his error was exposed and corrected by Prószyński, Lissner & Schäfer, 2018: 26, 43 f. 12B-C,E, 22D (repeated below **Figs B-C against A, D-G**). As for credibility of Edwards' - see similar case of *Emertonius exasperans* in Prószyński 2018b: 160-165.

PECKHAMIA 46.1, 4 September 2008

ISSN 1944-8120

This is a PDF version of **PECKHAMIA 2(1): 11-14, December, 1980**. Pagination of the original document has been retained.

JUMPING SPIDERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: CHANGES IN THE KEY AND LIST (4). G. B. Edwards
 NEW SYNONYMIES and NEW COMBINATIONS are based on examination of types.

30. *Euophrys nearctica* Kaston 1938 = *Euophrys monadnock* Emerton 1891. NEW SYNONYMY. Delete 30.

Fig. 2 . Facsimile of the complete documentation Edwards (1980) has presented to synonymy *Euophrys monadnock* with *E. nearctica*, dated 1980, accepted by World Spider Catalog (ver. 19.0, accessed on April 26th, 2018, and again on August, 18th, 2022).
 SOURCE: Edwards (1980) Peckhamia 2(1): 12 - as for credibility of that author see *Emertonius exasperans* in Prószyński 2018b: 160-165.

Contrary to the above *Euophrys monadnock* and *E. nearctica* are valid, separate species!

(see -Prószyński, J., Lissner, J. & Schäfer, M. (2018). Taxonomic survey of the genera *Euophrys*, *Ecologica Montenegrina* **18**: 26-74.;
 in 2022 - new publication in press)

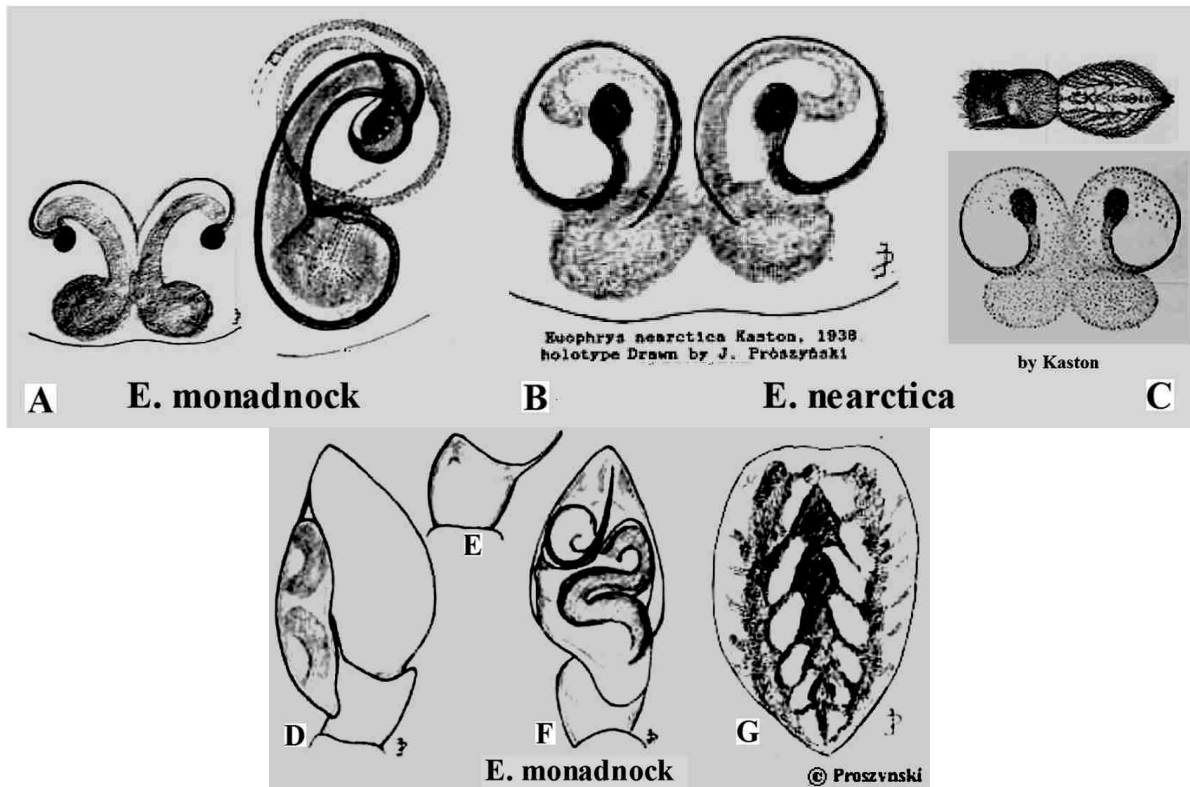


Fig. 3. Diversity of internal structures of epigyne in *Euophrys*. A - *Euophrys monadnock* (epigyne *in situ* and spermatheca with ducts - cleared and stained), B-C - *Euophrys nearctica* (holotype, *in situ*). C - same, drawn by Kaston, dorsal view and epigyne, the latter authenticates Fig. B).

SOURCES: A- B - Prószyński J. (1990) Internet, C - Kaston, B. J. (1938c). Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society 33: 187, pl. 9, f. 25-26. All copyrights are retained by the original authors and copyright holders, used by their courtesy.

The first communication on relationships of *Euophrys monadnock* and *E. nearctica* being valid, separate species

- accessible to all arachnologists since 1995
 Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015

Part II - Global Species Database of Salticidae (Araneae)

by Jerzy Prószyński
 Version October 1st, 2016

Contains 6990 species (including: 2178 accepted, 2630 incomplete, 925 inquirenda, 572 dubius, 651 undescribed and 23393 illustrations (including 13776 drawings, 8100 ph...

Euophrys monadnock Emerton, 1891

State of knowledge: A...

<https://salticidae.pl/salticidae.php?adres=specimen.php?id=2081>

Publications using actual name combination:

Emerton 1891: 241, illustrations T. 20, F. 2; Peckham, Peckham 1909: 515, illustrations pl. 43, f. 8; Prószyński 1976: 150, illustrations 100, 149; Edwards 1980: 12; Prószyński 1990p: 6-9, illustrations 10-15 - redescription (/diagnost/euophrys/monadscr.htm); Logunov, Cutler, Marusik 1993: 117, illustrations 6C, 7C, 14A-E; Paquin, Duperré 2003: 194, illustrations 2163-2165; Prószyński 2003b: (CLICK HERE), illustrations (CLICK HERE);

To enlarge click on drawing



Original drawings by J. Prószyński, circulated as private publication in 1990



Original drawings by J. Prószyński 1990



Original drawings by J. Prószyński 1990



Original drawings by J. Prószyński 1990



Paquin P., Duperré N. 2003. Faberies, Suppl. 11: 194, figs 2166-2168. By courtesy



From Peckham G.W., Peckham E.G. 1909: 16 (1): 515, pl. 43, f. 8.



From Logunov, Cutler, Marusik 1993. Ann. Zoologica Fennica, figs 6C, 7C, 14A-E. 3. By courtesy



Euophrys nearctica Kaston, 1938

Original drawings by J. Prószyński (from the type specimen - in the Coll. MCZ)

Fig. 4. In 1990 I had no time to prepare regular publication on validity of the species *Euophrys neactica* [but sent a few copies of private preprint: [Prószyński J. 1990p. Taxonomic revision of N American species of *Euophrys* and *Talavera* (Araneae: Salticidae). 9-11, fig. 16). to a few experts (including Logunov)]. It has been included in my Internet Database (above) from 1995 onwards.

The short history of interpretation of *Plexippoides starmuehlneri*

The story begins with original description of *Yllenus starmuehlneri* by Roewer, 1950 which does not give intelligible placement of that species ...

780 C. Fr. Roewer, Die Araneen der Österreichischen Iran-Expedition 1949/50. Gen. *Yllenus* Simon 1868 *Yllenus starmuehlneri* nov. spec. (Abb. 28 und 29).

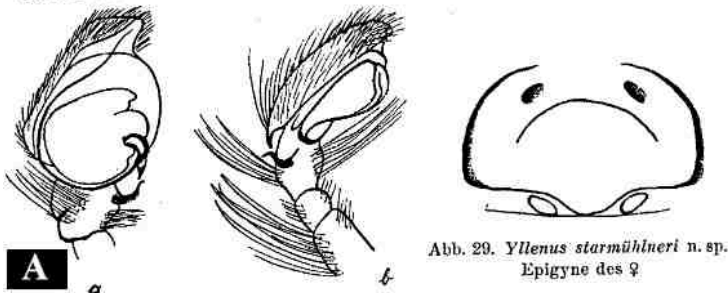



Abb. 28. *Yllenus starmuehlneri* n. sp. a) Linker Palpus (Tibia und Tarsus) des ♂ in Ventralansicht b) Rechter Palpus (Femurspitze bis Tarsus) des ♂ in Lateralansicht

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Choramabad, Typus, F. Starmuehlner leg. Nota: *Y. starmuehlneri* n. sp. steht dem *Y. ballistanus* Caporiacco 1935 vom Karakorum nahe, unterscheidet sich von ihm aber durch anders gebaute Epigyne und Palpen des ♂.

Misplaced female in vial with *Plexippoides "starmuehlneri"* LECTOTYPE? 

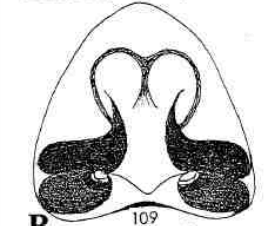
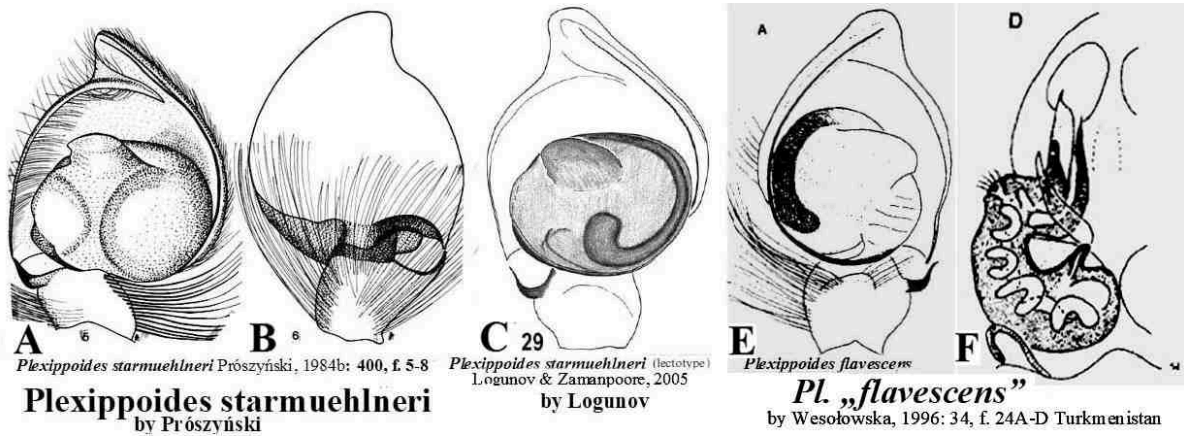
Possibly *Langona* sp. drawn by Prószyński, 1976: 156, f. 427-431 C. Fr. Roewer Araneae Dionychea aus Afghanistan 

Fig. 109. *Evarcha afghana* n. sp.

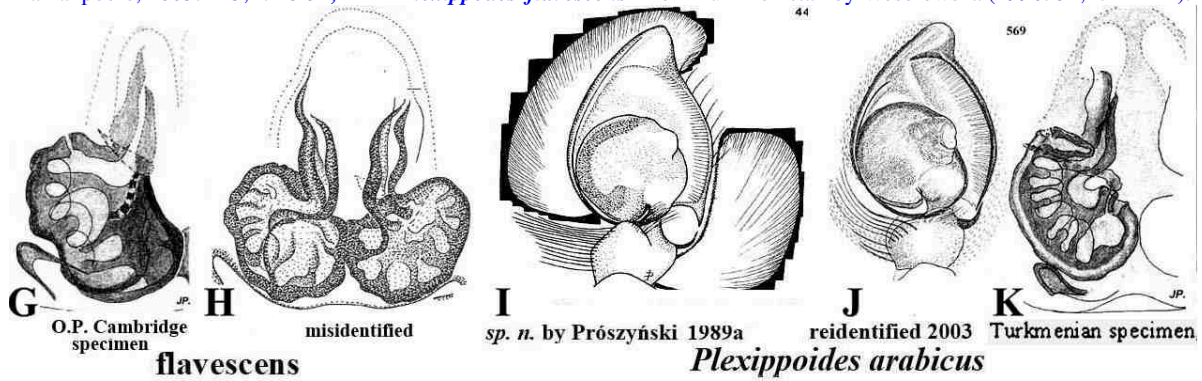
Fig. 5A - Facsimile of the original drawings by Roewer of male and female *Yllenus starmuehlneri* Roewer 1955a: 780-781, Figs 28-29 from Iran: Khorramabad), compared with mismatched female ("29") stored in the vial with male "LECTOTYPE"? (presumably *Langona* sp.) and B - *Evarcha afghana* Roewer, 1962a: 26, f. 109 from Afghanistan (no exact locality) - both these holotype specimens were never revised (only "paratype" specimen kept in Senckenberg Museum was revised - see below). Compare with true appearance of palp of *Plexippoides starmuehlneri* - lectotype (B-D) and epigyne of "paratype" [identified by Roewer himself!] of misidentified *Plexippoides afghanus* (P) - see below.

Modern revision and descriptions after Roewer

- a side result of Prószyński's PhD Thesis project (1968), the male interpreted as the lectotype of the type species of a new genus - *Plexippoides* */ Prószyński [1976] 1984b: 400, f. 5-8, the female possibly belonging to *Langona*.



Figs 6. A-B - Original diagnostic drawings of lectotype of *Plexippoides starmuehneri* by Prószyński (A-B) (previously drawn in 1964 - (first published in 1976: 156, f. 294, 427-431), **C** - the same palp (set obliquely!) repeated by Logunov & Zamanpoore, 2005: 225, f. 26-31, **E-F** - *Plexippoides "flavescens"* from Turkmenistan by Wesolowska (1996: 34, f. 24A-D).

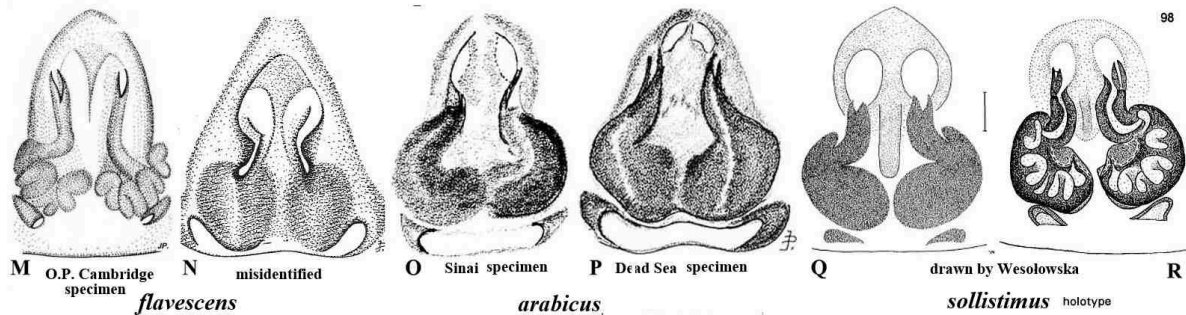


Figs 6. G-K - of *Plexippoides flavescens* - O. P.-Cambridge specimen (G), H=N - "*Menemerops*" *flavescens*[?] from (Iran: Khuzistan, Smithsonian Inst.?? - Prószyński 1992: 199, f. 44-45), I-K - *Plexippoides arabicus* from Saudi Arabia (palp - I) and Israel (palp - J), epigyne of the same(?) species from Turkmenistan (K=F) by Prószyński .

L *Plexippoides flavescens* (= *arabicus*, syn.n.) is undoubtedly very closely related to *P. starmuehneri* (Roewer, 1955), the type-species of *Plexippoides*

L - Note on synonymy of specimens from Turkmenistan, close to Iran border, identified as *P. flavipes* by Wesolowska, palp resembling *P arabicus* (E-F - above), female does not seem to be the same as *P. flavescens* from O.P.-Cambridge's collection (K - above). **BUT** ... the above couple E-F, collected by the same collector, in the same locality and time, could be truly matched.

These are separate Plexippoides species, NOT synonyms!



Figs 6. M - External views of epigyne of *P. flavescens* from O. P.-Cambridge's specimen (M) and misidentified (N=H), *P. arabicus* from Sinai (O) and Dead Sea (P), *P. sollistimus* (Q) and its internal structures (R). (M-P - by Prószyński, Q-R - by Wesolowska).

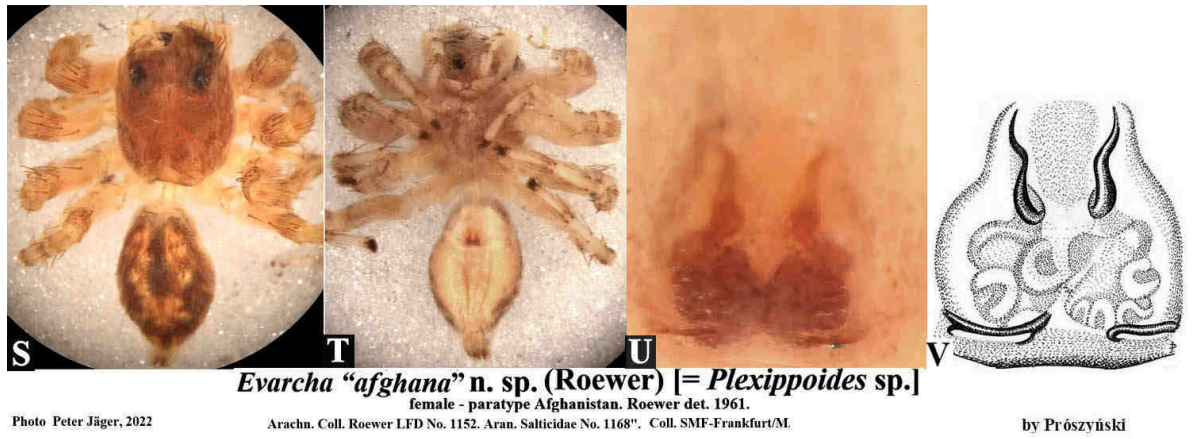


Fig 6. S-U - *Evarcha "afghana"* - "paratype" specimen kept in Senckenberg Museum - photos by Dr. P. Jäger (S-U), drawing of the same by Prószyński (V)

Male identified by Wesolowska 1996 as *Plexippoides flavipes* (Fig. 6 E-F) (species known heretofore from females only) - presumably *P. arabicus* (A) compared with lectotype *P. sarmuehlneri* (A-B- by Prószyński, D - by Logunov), refutes opinion on their conspecificity. Diversity of similar palps of *P. arabicus* lectotype - Corrects interpretation: Figs 6 A-B, E, G-H - *Plexippoides flavescens*, A-C *Plexippoides sarmuehlneri* (Roewer, 1950): correct interpretation, D - same by Logunov, E - facsimile of a note by Wesolowska 1996: 34, F - *Plexippoides afghanus**, I-L - *Plexippoides arabicus*. A-F falsely interpreted as synonyms of *P. flavescens* by Logunov & Zamanpoore, 2005.

SOURCE: A - Roewer, 1962a: 26, f. 109, B - Roewer, 1955a: 780, f. 28-29, O, T - Wesolowska & van Harten, 1994: 45, f. 97-98, J -, Wesolowska, 1996: 34, C - Prószyński, J. (1984b). Remarks on *Anarrhotus*, *Epeus* and *Plexippoides* (Araneae, Salticidae). *Annales Zoologici*, 37: 400, f. 5-8, D - Logunov & Zamanpoore, 2005: 225, f. 29, H, N - Prószyński, 1992a: 99, f. 44-45 ("Menemerops" *flavescens*[?]) from (Iran: Khuzistan, Smithsonian Inst.??), E - Prószyński 1984a. Atlas ...: 47, F-G, K, M-N, S-P - Prószyński, 2003a. *Annales zoologici*. 53, 1: 138-139, f 564-565, 569-579, S-V - (Original label is: "*Evarcha afgana* n. sp. (Roewer) - female - paratyp Afghanistan. Roewer det.) 1961. Arachn. Coll. Roewer LFD No. 1152. Aran. Salticidae No. 1168". Coll. SMF-Frankfurt/M. Photo by Dr. P. Jäger, drawing by J. Prószyński - IV. 83." . All copyrights are retained by the original authors and copyright holders, used here by their courtesy.

*/FOOTNOTE. Interpretation of the above species is wrong - drawing of epigyne purporting to represent *Evarcha afghana* Roewer, 1962 = *Plexippoides afghanus* Prószyński 1984a [1984c] [mis-synonymized *Plexippoides flavescens* Logunov & Zamanpoore, 2005: 225] does not agree with original drawing of *Evarcha afghana* by Roewer, 1962: 26, f. 109 (Df) and photograph of the same specimen (received by courtesy of Dr. P. Jäger [see above - Figs S-V]). Original label S-P of the Prószyński's drawing is: "*Evarcha afgana* n. sp. (Roewer) - female - paratyp Afghanistan. Roewer det.) 1961. Arachn. Coll. Roewer LFD No. 1152. Aran. Salticidae No. 1168". Coll. SMF-Frankfurt/M. Drawn by J. Prószyński, IV. 83." (this drawing was made in my laboratory in Siedlce, apparently on specimen borrowed from SMF-Frankfurt, I had no access to Roewer publication at that time). Prószyński, J. (1971e). Catalogue of Salticidae (Aranei) specimens kept in major collections of the world. *Annales Zoologici*, 28: 403 lists following specimens of "*Evarcha afghana* Roewer 1962, Frank[furt/M]. - E. a.; Lu[nd], - E. a. TYPE".

Then came memorable paper of Logunov (2021a) clarifying complicated hypotheses on identity of several species.

"*Salticus flavescens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872: 343 (♀);
♀ syntypes from the Oxford University Natural History Museum
examined (see Logunov & Zamanpoore 2005: fig. 30).
See World Spider Catalog (2020) for a complete reference list"
[list of synonyms from Logunov 2021a, successfully unburdened from redundant publications of other authors].

Logunov's interpretation of the three species of *Plexippoides*, including lumping *Plexippoides sarmuehlneri* with *P. flavescens*

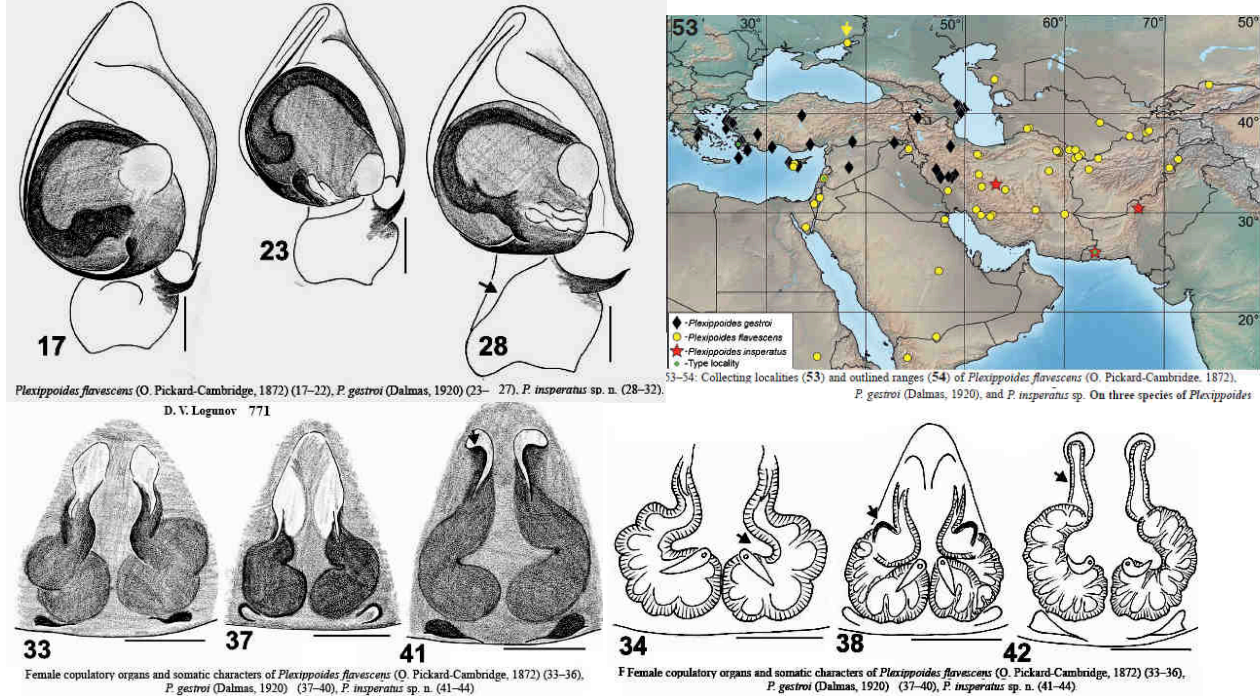


Fig 7. Logunov's interpretation of the three species of *Plexippoides*: *P. flavescens* (17, 33, 34), *P. gestroi* (23, 37, 38), *P. inspiratus* (28, 41, 42).

SOURCE: Logunov, D. V. (2021a). On three species of *Plexippoides* Prószyński, 1984 (Araneae: Salticidae) from the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and Central Asia, with notes on a taxonomic validity of the genus. *Arachnology* 18(7): 766-777. All copyrights are retained by the original authors and copyright holders, used here by their courtesy. .

Conclusions from comparison of documentation of *Plexippoides flavescens* - *Plexippoides starmuehlneri*.

1 - The oldest described species of this group is *Salticus flavescens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872, known from single female (see epigyne fig. 6M and spermatheca fig. 2G) from O. P. Cambridge's coll. in Oxford. Wesołowska specimens of male (fig. 6E) and female (fig. 6F) (probably the only correctly matched couple) do not agree with epigyne of O. P.-Cambridge's specimen, seems to be identical with figs 6I-K so they are either *Plexippoides arabicus*, or a new species.

2 - original drawings of "*Yllenus*" *starmuehlneri* by Roewer figs 5A-C must be dismissed as not trust-worthy, epigyne of female kept in the same vial with male is not congeneric and presumably belongs to *Langona*.

Summing up significant differences among species illustrated on drawings above, synonymy of *Plexippoides starmuehlneri* and *P. flavescens* are crude mistake, also *Plexippoides arabicus* seems to be different species. WSC overlooked terra typica! of *Plexippoides starmuehlneri* - which is Iran: Choramabad (= Khorramabad). Epigyne of paratype of the original drawing of the type (which is **name bearer**) of "*Evarcha*"[?] *afghana* Roewer 1962a: 26, f. 109, of uncertain genus, kept in the collection in Lund, does not agree with the "paratype" of *Plexippoides afghanus*, (f. **P** - above), as illustrated by Prószyński (fig. 7V) and photographed by Dr. P. Jäger (figs 7S-U), should be therefore re-identified as different species of *Plexippoides*[], possibly new. It is not congeneric with original drawing of the type (which is name bearer) by Roewer 1962a: 26, f. 109, .

The WSC biased records of several species lumped as <i>Plexippoides flavescens</i> (below) (distort diagnostic conclusions drawn from original documentary drawings shown above)	
<i>Plexippoides flavescens</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872) (from WSC 23.5)	
<i>Salticus flavescens</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872: 343 (Df).	
<i>Menemerus flavescens</i> Simon, 1876a: 34	<i>Menemerops afghanus</i> Prószyński, 1992a: 99 (T from <i>Evarcha</i>)
<i>Yllenus starmuehlneri</i> Roewer, 1955a: 780, f. 28-29 (Dmf).	<i>Menemerops sollistimus</i> Wesołowska & van Harten, 1994: 45, f. 97-98 (Df).
<i>Evarcha afghana</i> Roewer, 1962a: 26, f. 109 (Df)	<i>Plexippoides flavescens</i> Wesołowska, 1996: 34, f. 24A-D (mf, S of <i>Menemerops sollistimus</i> and <i>Plexippoides arabicus</i> , S of P. a. rejected by Prószyński, 2003: 138 and accepted/confirmed by Logunov & Zamanpoore, 2005: 225).
<i>Plexippoides starmuehlneri</i> Prószyński, 1976: 156, f. 294, 427-431 (mf, T to a generic nomen nudum).	<i>Plexippoides flavescens</i> Prószyński, 2003: 139, f. 567-568 (f).
<i>Yllenus starmuehlneri</i> Brignoli, 1983c: 658. CATALOG	<i>Plexippoides arabicus</i> Prószyński, 2003: 138, f. 564-565, 569-572 (m, Df, removed from S of P. flavescens).
<i>Evarcha afghana</i> Prószyński, 1984a: 47 (f).	<i>Plexippoides afghanus</i> Prószyński, 2003: 141, f. 576 (f).
<i>Menemerus flavescens</i> Prószyński, 1984a: 86 (f).	<i>Plexippoides flavescens</i> Logunov & Zamanpoore, 2005: 225, f. 26-31 (mf, S of <i>Plexippoides afghanus</i> and <i>P. starmuehlneri</i>).
<i>Plexippoides starmuehlneri</i> Prószyński, 1984b: 400, f. 5-8 (mf, T from <i>Yllenus</i>).	<i>Plexippoides flavescens</i> Siyam, Dunlop & El-Hennawy, 2015: 271, f. 31-33 (m).
<i>Plexippoides arabicus</i> Prószyński, 1989a: 47, f. 44-45 (Dm).	<i>Plexippoides flavescens</i> Siyam, Dunlop & El-Hennawy, 2015: 271, f. 31-33 (m).
<i>Menemerops flavescens</i> Prószyński, 1992a: 99, f. 44-45 (f, T from <i>Menemerus</i>).	<i>Plexippoides flavescens</i> Logunov, 2021a: 766, f. 1-8, 17-22, 33-36 (mf).
To see diagnostic charaters of 25 species of <i>Plexippoides</i> open: https://salticidae.pl/offline/salticidae_species_attachment_2_2020.pdf - then hit hyperlink HYLLINES/Plexippoides.	

Conclusion by Prószyński (26.XI. 2022) The comparison of diagnostic drawings of *Plexippoides* spp. above indicate that these are separate species. It would be advisable to support eventual further study of the genus by **color photographs of live specimens**.

Conclusions from comparison of documentation of *Plexippoides flavescens* - *Plexippoides starmuehlneri*

The oldest species of this group *Salticus flavescens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872 (= *Plexippoides flavescens*) is known from single female (see epigyne fig. 2M and spermatheca fig. 2G) from O. P. Cambridge. coll. in Oxford . Wesołowska specimens of male (fig.

2E) and female (**fig. 2F**) (probably the only correctly matched couple of this species) do not agree with epigyne of the above O. P.-Cambridge specimen, seems to be identical with figs 2I-K so are either *Plexippoides arabicus*, or a new species.

Summing up significant differences among species illustrated on drawings above, synonymy of *Plexippoides starmuehneri* and *P. flavescens* are crude mistake, also *Plexippoides arabicus* seems to be separate different species. WSC overlooked *terra typica!* of *Plexippoides starmuehneri* - which is **Iran**: Choramabad (= **Khorramabad**). Epigyne of paratype of *Plexippoides afghanus*, (f. **2 P** - above) does not agree with original drawing of the type (which is **name bearer**) of "*Evarcha*"[?] *afghana* Roewer 1962a: 26, f. 109, of uncertain genus, kept in the collection in Lund. The "paratype" should be therefore re-identified as different species of *Plexippoides*[?], possibly new.

*/. FOOTNOTE. Explanation of recently invented terms - "**absolute**" **characters**, in difference to "**relative**" **characters** -(all being new concepts) are as useful in diagnostics as photographs and fingerprints in personal passport of humans. The above understanding of that role was inspired by revision of type specimens of more than 500 species published by Prószyński's papers (1962a-2013), particularly in atlases of 1984c (286 species) and 1987 (181 species), also in 1976 (further 50), and in remaining 82 taxonomic publications by Prószyński. These drawings were presented on background of drawings in world literature of >4800 species and 641 genera in the Internet Salticidae Database of 1995-2016 and, rewritten, in Internet e-book of 2020. They confirmed already assumption on validity of the absolute diagnostic characters for the documentation of identification and classification of species and taxa in Salticidae. These become basis of publications by Maddison and al., and Logunov (even if they do not acknowledge that for personal reasons) as well as in majority of contemporary publications on Salticidae .

