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Systematics of the *Bolyphantes*-*Poeciloneta* genus-group of the subfamily Micronetinae HULL, 1920 (Arachnida: Araneae: Linyphiidae)

With 27 figures

MICHAEL I. SAARISTO & ANDREI V. TANASEVITCH

Abstract. The genera *Bolyphantes* C. L. KOCH, 1837 and *Poeciloneta* KULCZYŃSKI in CHYZER & KULCZYŃSKI, 1894 are redelimited, the genus *Canariphantes* WUNDERLICH, 1992 is revalidated, and two new genera have been created: *Obscuriphantes* gen. n. (type species: *Linyphia obscura* BLACKWALL, 1841) and *Abiskoa* gen. n. (type species: *Lepthyphantes abiskoensis* HOLM, 1945). The following generic and species-level synonyms as well as new status are established: *Lepthyphantes berthae* LEVI, 1955 = *Poeciloneta lyrica* (ZORSCH, 1937) syn. n., comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes pollicaris* ZORSCH, 1937 = *Incestophantes lamprus* (CHAMBERLIN, 1920) syn. n., comb. n.; *Poeciloneta bellona* CHAMBERLIN & IVIE, 1943 = *Incestophantes calcaratus* (EMERTON, 1909) syn. n., comb. n.; *Bolyphantes nigropictus* SIMON, 1884 = *Bolyphantes luteolus* (BLACKWALL, 1833) syn. n.; *Bolyphantes crucifer* (MENGE, 1866) = *Incestophantes crucifer* (MENGE, 1866) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes distichus* TANASEVITCH, 1986 = *Bolyphantes distichus* (TANASEVITCH, 1986) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes punctulatus* HOLM, 1939 = *Bolyphantes punctulatus* (HOLM, 1939) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes sacer* TANASEVITCH, 1986 = *Bolyphantes sacer* (TANASEVITCH, 1986) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes zonatus* SIMON, 1884 = *Bolyphantes zonatus* (SIMON, 1884) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes bihamata* (EMERTON, 1882) = *Poeciloneta bihamata* (EMERTON, 1882) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes fructuosus* (KEYSERLING, 1886) = *Poeciloneta fructuosa* (KEYSERLING, 1886) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes mercedes* CHAMBERLIN et IVIE, 1943 = *Incestophantes mercedes* (CHAMBERLIN et IVIE, 1943) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes homonymus* DENIS, 1934 = *Canariphantes homonymus* (DENIS, 1934) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes naili* BOSMANS et BOURAGHA, 1992 = *Canariphantes naili* (BOSMANS et BOURAGHA, 1992) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes nanus* KULCZYŃSKI, 1898 = *Canariphantes nanus* (KULCZYŃSKI, 1898) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes bonneti* SCHENKEL, 1963 = *Incestophantes bonneti* (SCHENKEL, 1963) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes laricetorum* TANASEVITCH et ESKOV, 1987 = *Incestophantes laricetorum* (TANASEVITCH et ESKOV, 1987) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes monachus* SIMON, 1884 = *Tenuiphantes monachus* (SIMON, 1884) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes stramencola* SCHARFF, 1990 = *Tenuiphantes stramencola* (SCHARFF, 1990) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes sabulosus* (KEYSERLING, 1886) = *Tenuiphantes sabulosus* (KEYSERLING, 1886) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes bkheita* BOSMANS et BOURAGHA, 1992 = *Megalepthyphantes bkheita* (BOSMANS et BOURAGHA, 1992) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes camelus* TANASEVITCH, 1990 = *Megalepthyphantes camelus* (TANASEVITCH, 1990) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes kronebergi* TANASEVITCH, 1989 = *Megalepthyphantes kronebergi* (TANASEVITCH, 1989) comb. n.; *Lepthyphantes turkestanicus* TANASEVITCH, 1989 = *Megalepthyphantes turkestanicus* (TANASEVITCH, 1989).

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Introduction

In our previous paper SAARISTO & TANASEVITCH (1996) we revised the generic composition of the subfamily Micronetinae and started the revision of the genus *Lepthyphantes* MENGE, 1868 by dealing with those species which have a well-developed, flexible scape and a sigmoid embolus. The group of micronetid sharing this character state could be provisionally called *Agyneta-Lepthyphantes* clade. On the other hand, numerous species currently placed in *Lepthyphantes* have a much reduced and rigid scape (Figs 5–7) carrying also a new structure, viz. pseudoscape (SAARISTO & TANASEVITCH 1996), as well as a much simplified embolus. These character states are shared between the members of an apparently very large micronetid group which could be referred to as *Bolyphantes-Poecilonea* clade. Besides two new genera erected below, this genus-group contents *Acanthoneta* ESKOV & MARUSIK, 1992, *Agnyphantes* HULL, 1932, *Bolephthyphantes* STRAND, 1901, *Bolyphantes* C. L. KOCH, 1833, *Canariphantes* WUNDERLICH, 1992 **rev. gen.**, *Cornicephalus* SAARISTO et WUNDERLICH, 1995, *Crispiphantes* TANASEVITCH, 1992, *Drapetisca* MENGE, 1866, *Eldonia* TANASEVITCH, 1996, *Herbiphantes* TANASEVITCH, 1992, *Himalaphantes* TANASEVITCH, 1992, *Incestophantes* TANASEVITCH, 1992, and *Poecilonea* KULCZYŃSKI, 1894.

This paper is devoted to the reassessment of both *Bolyphantes* and *Poecilonea*. Two new genera of the *Bolyphantes-Poecilonea* clade have been described, while the genus *Canariphantes* WUNDERLICH, 1992 is revalidated. Finally also some nomenclatorial notes concerning certain *Lepthyphantes* species are presented.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in the text and figures: Fe – femur, Ti – tibia, Mt – metatarsus, TmI – position of the metatarsal trichobothrium, Su – supratégulum, PH – pit hook, MM – median membrane, R – radix, TA – terminal apophysis, L – lamella characteristica, E – embolus, EP – embolus proper, Th – thumb, PS – prosopus, PSS – pseudoscapus, DPS – distal part of scapus, BC – bursa copulatrix, St – stretcher, FG – fertilization groove, PMP – posterior median plate, Tm I – position of the metatarsal trichobothrium. The chaetotaxy is given in the following formula: Ti I: 2-1-1-0. This stands for: tibia I has two dorsal, one pro- and one retro-lateral spine, ventral spines absent (the apical spines are herewith disregarded).

AMNH – American Museum of Natural History (New York, USA), MCZ – Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard, USA).

All measurements are given in mm.

Revised and new genera

Genus *Bolyphantes* C. L. KOCH, 1837 (Figs 1, 2, 5, 6)

Bolyphantes C. L. KOCH, 1837. – Übersicht des Arachnidensystems, Heft 1: 9.

Type species *Bolyphantes alpestris* C. L. KOCH, 1937 = *Linyphia luteola* BLACKWALL, 1833 by monotypy.

Species included: *B. alticeps* (SUNDEVALL, 1892), *B. distichus* (TANASEVITCH, 1986) **comb. n.**, *B. kilpisjawiensis* PALMGREN, 1975, *B. lamellaris* TANASEVITCH, 1990, *B. luteolus* (BLACKWALL, 1833), *B. mongolicus* LOKSA, 1965, *B. punctulatus* (HOLM, 1939) **comb. n.**, *B. sacer* (TANASEVITCH, 1986) **comb. n.**, *B. severtzovi* TANASEVITCH, 1989, and *B. zonatus* (SIMON, 1884) **comb. n.** All **comb. n.** ex *Lepthyphantes*.

NB.: Both *B. distichus* and *B. punctulatus* are placed here with some hesitation as they have certain abbreviations from the basic pattern of *Bolyphantes*. Thus they both have deviating shape

of paracymbium and *B. distichus* has a very strongly swollen and protruding epigynal base which partly covers the epigyne. However, at this moment it seems best to place these two species for the present in *Bolyphantes*.

Species excluded: Some earlier authors have already transferred several species from *Bolyphantes* or presented new synonyms as follows:

- Bolyphantes affinitatus* STRAND, 1901 = *Lepthyphantes kochiellus* (STRAND, 1900) (HOLM, 1944) = *Incestophantes kochiellus* (STRAND, 1900) (TANASEVITCH 1992).
- Bolyphantes auriformis* ZHU et TU, 1986 = *Parawubanooides nigromaculatus* (ZHU et WEN, 1983) (ESKOV & MARUSIK 1992).
- Bolyphantes bonneti* LOKSA, 1965 = *Bolyphantes unicornis* (O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1873) (STAREGA 1974) = *Parawubanooides unicornis* (O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1873) (ESKOV & MARUSIK 1992).
- Bolyphantes caucasicus* TANASEVITCH, 1990 = *Bolephthyphantes caucasicus* (TANASEVITCH, 1990) (SAARISTO & TANASEVITCH 1996).
- Bolyphantes index* (THORELL, 1856) = *Bolephthyphantes index* (THORELL, 1856) (SAARISTO & TANASEVITCH 1996).
- Bolyphantes indexoides* TANASEVITCH, 1989 = *Bolephthyphantes indexoides* (TANASEVITCH, 1989) (SAARISTO & TANASEVITCH 1996).
- Bolyphantes luteolus subnigripes* (O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1879) = *Bolyphantes luteolus* (BLACKWALL, 1833) (LOCKET, MILLIDGE & MERRETT 1974).
- Bolyphantes nigromaculata* ZHU et WEN, 1983 = *Lepthyphantes nigromaculatus* (ZHU et WEN, 1983) (TANASEVITCH 1990) = *Parawubanooides nigromaculatus* (ZHU et WEN, 1983) (ESKOV & MARUSIK 1992).
- Bolyphantes sibiricus* (GRUBE, 1861) = *Stemonyphantes sibiricus* (GRUBE, 1861) (HELSINGEN, 1978 and MARUSIK, ESKOV, LOGUNOV & BASARUKIN 1993).
- Bolyphantes sophianus* DRENSKY, 1931 = *Antrohyphantes sophianus* (DRENSKY, 1931) (DUMITRESCU, 1971).
- Bolyphantes subnigripes* (O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1881) = *Bolyphantes luteolus* (BLACKWALL, 1833) (LOCKET, MILLIDGE & MERRETT 1974).

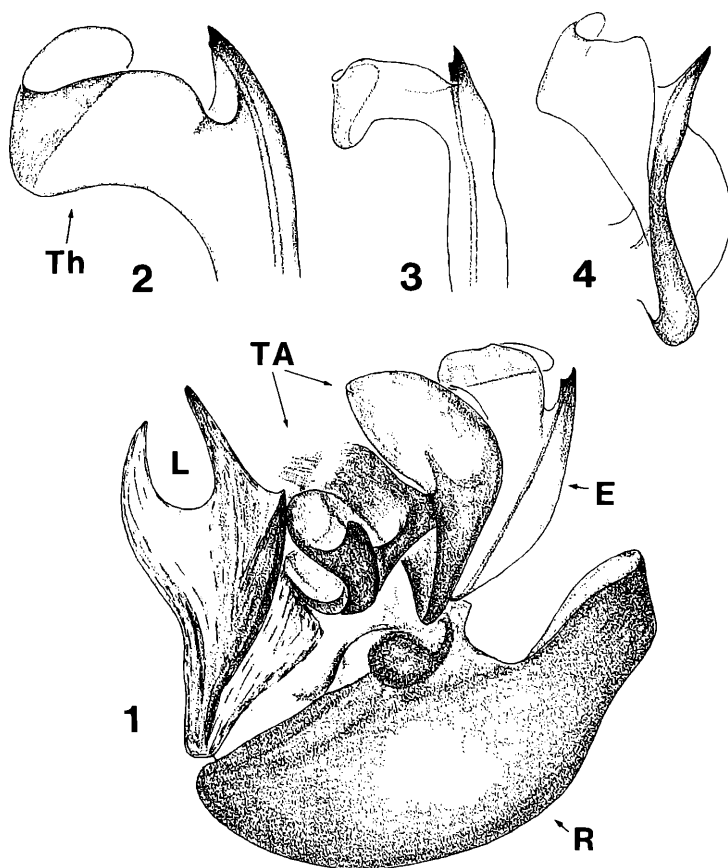
We agree with these authors except as to the generic position of *B. nigromaculatus*. We will discuss more precisely about this issue in a separate paper under preparation.

The study of the secondary genital organs of *Bolyphantes crucifer* (MENGE, 1866) has proved it to be a member of the genus *Incestophantes* and it is hereby transferred there and accordingly its new combination is *Incestophantes crucifer* (MENGE, 1866) **comb. n.**

Finally it is obvious from SIMON'S (1884) figures of *Bolyphantes nigropictus* SIMON, 1884 that it is a junior synonym of *Bolyphantes luteolus* BLACKWALL, 1833 **syn. n.** (type has not been revised).

Diagnosis Relatively large micronetins, total length up to 5.00. Legs usually well armed. TmI 0.15–0.18. Male carapace sometimes with elevated ocular area. Abdomen most often with a complicated dorsal pattern extending also on its lateral sides; ventrally uniformly dark, blackish. Male palp: Patella sometimes with a special spine, standing on a conical elevation. Cymbium somewhat elevated at its posterodorsal border. Apical pocket of paracymbium (SAARISTO & TANASEVITCH 1996) is strongly extended laterally, more or less sharp pointed and forms an approximately straight angle with the distal part of the paracymbium. Apex of the pit hook on supratergular apophysis with double claw. Radix of embolic division large, conspicuously constricted at its mesal end and usually there is a small, spine-like projection on its ventral side. Embolus fairly large although much simplified (Fig. 2) but its original sigmoid nature is still recognizable. However, in addition to the trunk-like main body only the embolus proper and thumb of its substructures are left. It is still well separated from the terminal apophysis. Terminal apophysis very complicated with up to seven separate branches (Fig. 1). Almost half of its body is formed by a large, cup-like subdivision. Lamella characteristica usually well sclerotized basally connected a long way with the terminal apophysis.

Epigyne: Compact with much reduced and rigid scape. Proscape (SAARISTO & TANASEVITCH 1996) has disappeared but at the attachment point of the vestigial scape with the rest of the epigyne there

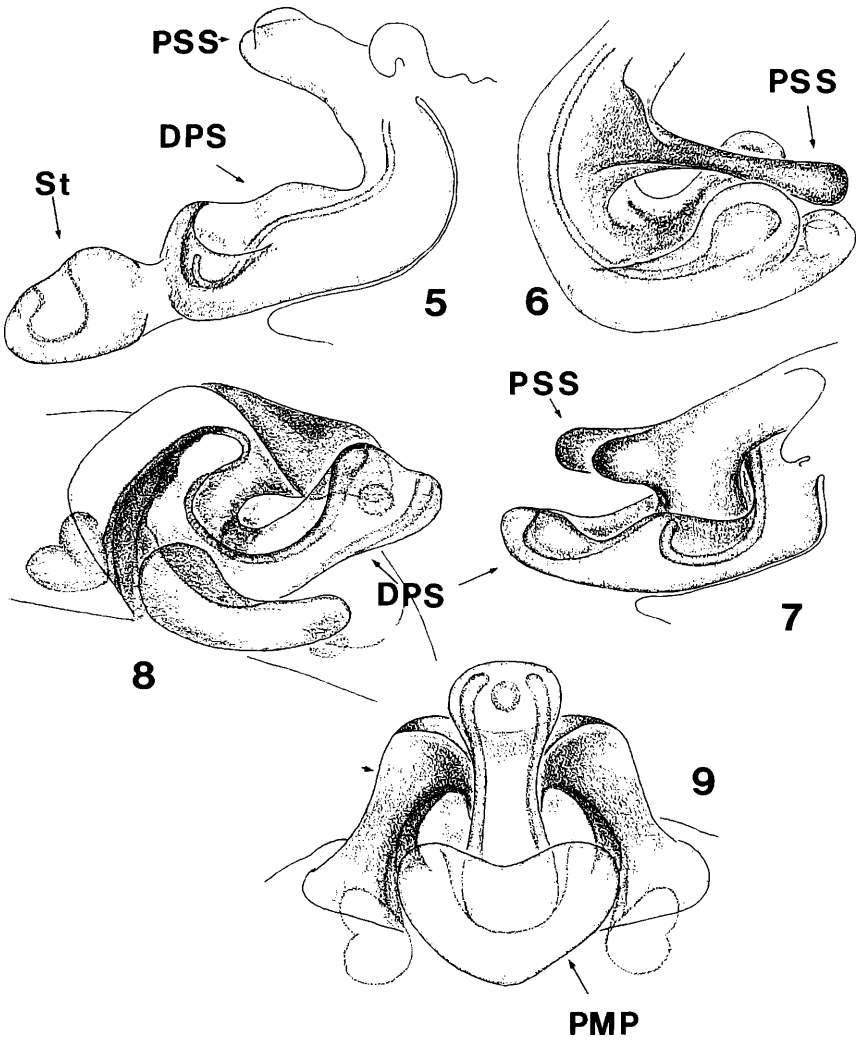


Figs 1–4: Embolic division (1) and embolus (2–4): 1, 2 – *Bolyphantes luteolus* (BLACKWALL, 1833); 3 – *Agnyphantes expunctus* (O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1875); 4 – *Bolephthyphantes index* (THORELL, 1856).

is a posterior pointing, more or less parallel sided or anteriorly narrowing pseudoscape (Figs 5, 6). Stretcher short, almost spherical. Lateral lobes close to each other; bursa copulatrix inside the lateral pockets at their median border. Posterior median plate large, usually unmodified (exceptions: *B. distichus* and *B. punctulatus*).

Taxonomical remarks: The genus is close to *Bolephthyphantes*, *Incestophantes* and in certain extend to *Agnyphantes*, too. The males of the first mentioned genus differs from those of *Bolyphantes* by having a long shafted pit hook with a single apical claw while the males of *Bolyphantes* have a small, additional claw-like extension below the apical claw. The distal part of the scapus of the epigyne of *Bolephthyphantes* is quite differently organized compared with that of *Bolyphantes*. In the later genus there is a well developed stretcher while in the former one it has become merged in the rest of the distal part of the scapus lying between the lateral lobes (cf. Figs 5, 6 & 8, 9). Also the pseudoscape of *Bolephthyphantes* is larger and triangular shaped while it in *Bolyphantes* is smaller and more or less parallel sided.

Unfortunately, because of our present level of understanding the compatibility of the male palp and the female epigyne during the copulation, it is not always possible to present an unambiguous



Figs 5–9: Epigyne and scape: 5 – *Bolyphantes luteolus* (BLACKWALL, 1833); 6 – *B. distichus* (TANASEVITCH, 1986); 7 – *Agyphantes expunctus* (O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1875); 8, 9 – *Bolephthyphantes index* (THORELL, 1856). 5–7 – scape laterally, 8, 9 – epigyne dorsolaterally and dorsally.

character state for the males of a certain genus. This is especially true to *Incestophantes*. TANASEVITCH (1996) has already split that genus in four quite deviating species groups. However, females of *Incestophantes* s. str. all have a very distinctive feature, viz. the extraordinary shape of the posterior median plate which have long, arm-like extensions on each side. Tips of these “arms” are well observable on both sides of the pseudoscape when epigyne is looked at ventrally or posteriorly. It is possible that this character state is common for a larger taxonomic group than a genus. Thus when the limits of these possibly new genera have been established it will also be more easier to distinguish the males of them.

The males of *Agyphantes* can be distinguished by having upstanding apical pocket in paracymbium and females by having apical part of the scape merge into a bowl-like structure containing both the pit and bursae copulatrix (Fig. 7).

Genus *Poeciloneta* KULCZYŃSKI in CHYZER & KULCZYŃSKI, 1894 (Figs 10–14, 17–21)

Poeciloneta KULCZYŃSKI in CHYZER & KULCZYŃSKI, 1894. – Araneae Hungarie. Tomus II: 323.

Type-species *Neriene variegata* BLACKWALL, 1841 by monotypy.

NB.: Recently TANASEVITCH (1989) has pointed out that *Linyphia globosa* WIDER, 1834 is not synonym of *Neriene variegata* BLACKWALL, 1841 as stated by STRAND (1907). STRAND's opinion was corrected already by SIMON (1929) but this, however, was neglected by several later authors (f. e. WIEHLE 1956, LOCKET & MILLIDGE 1953, etc.). BONNET (1958) correctly gives *Neriene variegata* BLACKWALL as the type species of the genus.

Species included *P. bihamata* (EMERTON, 1882) **comb. n.**, *P. canionis* CHAMBERLIN & IVIE, 1943, *P. fructuosa* (KEYSERLING, 1886) **comb. n.**, *P. lyrica* (ZORSCH, 1937) **comb. n.**, *P. pallida* KULCZYŃSKI, 1908, *P. petrophila* TANASEVITCH, 1989, *P. tanasevitchi* MARUSIK, 1991, *P. theridiformis* (EMERTON, 1911), *P. vakkhanka* TANASEVITCH, 1989, and *P. variegata* (BLACKWALL, 1841). All **comb. n. ex Lephyphantes**.

Species excluded Recently CRAWFORD (1988) transferred *Lephyphantes berthae* LEVI et LEVI, 1955 into *Poeciloneta*. We have seen the holotype of this species, a female specimen preserved in AMNH. It proved to be a junior synonym of *P. lyrica* (ZORSCH, 1937) **syn. n.** The study of comparative material from MCZ also proved *Poeciloneta bellona* CHAMBERLIN & IVIE, 1943 to be a junior synonym of *Lephyphantes calcaratus* EMERTON, 1909 **syn. n.** Further it became evident that the species should be referred to as *Incestophantes calcaratus* (EMERTON, 1909) **comb. n.**

Diagnosis Medium-sized micronetids, total length 1.80–2.80. Metatarsi unarmed, each metatarsus with a distal trichobothrium, TmI 0.69–0.97; tibiae with dorsal spines only (exceptions: *P. canionis*: Ti I: 2-1-1-0; *P. petrophila*: Ti I: 2-1-0-0); Fe I with one dorsal spine, Fe II–IV unarmed (exceptions: *P. pallida*: Fe I: 1-0-0-1). Abdomen most often with a complicated dorsal pattern extending also on its lateral sides (Fig. 17); venter uniformly dark, blackish.

Male palp: Cymbium usually with a horn-like extension at its posterodorsal border. Free end of the paracymbium variously V-shaped; best noticed when paracymbium is studied frontally. Radix of embolic division large and straight with a conspicuous constriction at its mesal end. Embolus much reduced comprising merely a short trunk bearing a strong terminal embolus proper and a relatively large thumb (Figs 12, 14). Basally embolus is attached a good way to the base of the terminal apophysis (Figs 11, 13). Terminal apophysis relatively complicated with several free ends. Lamella characteristic quite large usually bifurcate.

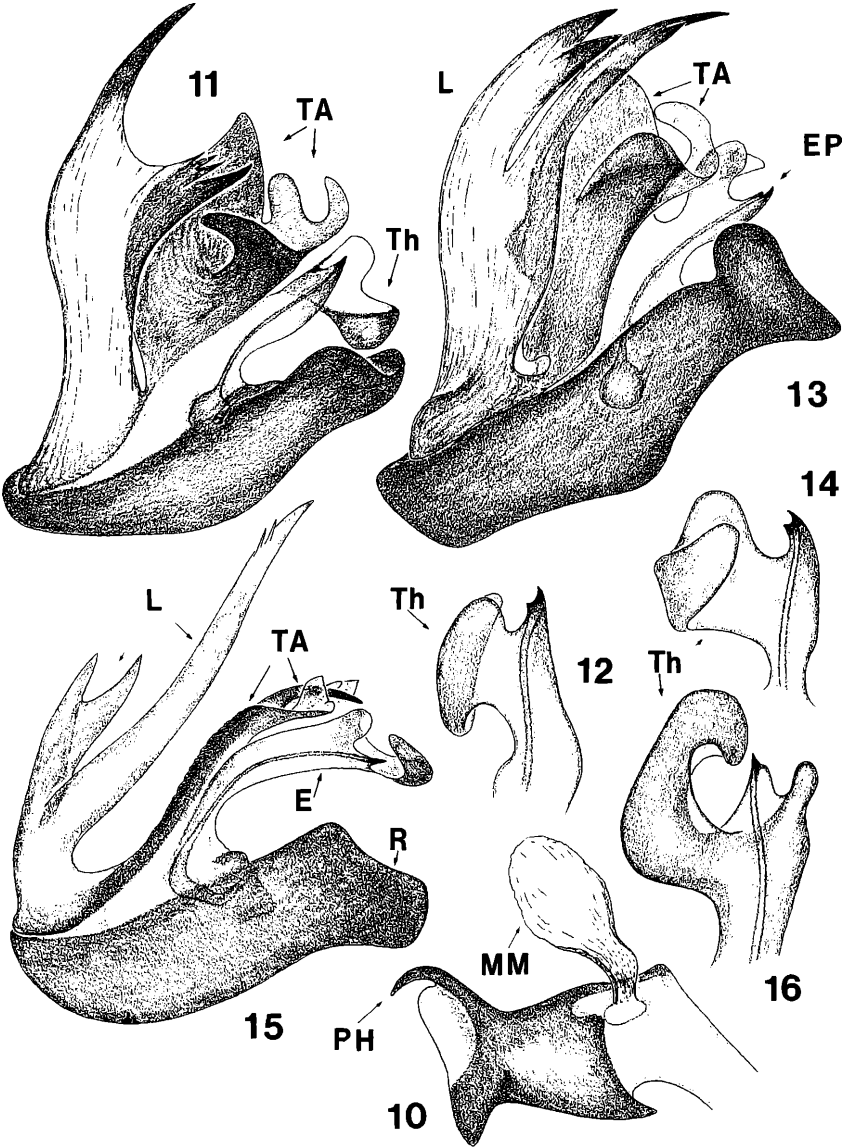
Epigyne: Base of the epigyne strongly swollen, somewhat tubular and consciously protruding posteroventrally. Epigyne compact with strongly reduced scape (Figs 18–21). Instead there is a thick and prominent pseudoscape. Stretcher well-developed, flanked by swollen, tubular or conical lateral lobes devoid of any pockets. Bursa copulatrix at the base of lateral lobes. Posterior median plate extending inside the epigyneal cavity.

Genus *Obscuriphantes* gen. n. (Figs 15, 16, 22)

Type species *Linyphia obscura* BLACKWALL, 1841.

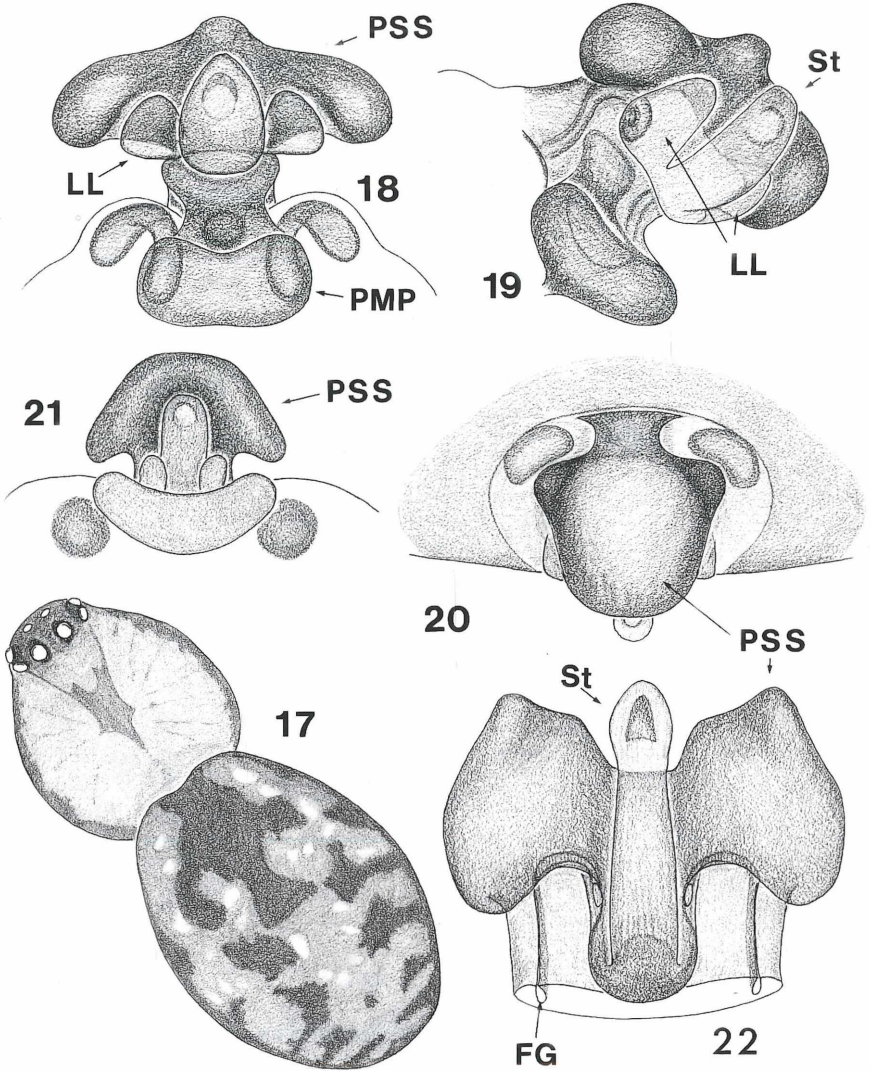
Etymology Generic name is derived from the specific epithet of its type species and the generic name *Lephyphantes*.

Species included *O. obscurus* (BLACKWALL, 1841) **comb. n.** and *O. pseudoobscurus* (MARUSIK, HIPPA & KOPONEN, 1996) **comb. n.** Both ex members of *Lephyphantes*.



Figs 10–16: Embolic division (11, 13, 15), embolus (12, 14, 16) and suprategulum (10):
10–12 – *Poecilonea variegata* (BLACKWALL, 1841); 13, 14 – *Poecilonea lyrice* (ZORSCH,
1937); 15, 16 – *Obscuriphantes obscurus* (BLACKWALL, 1841).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus is close to *Poecilonea*. The main difference in the epigyne is the total loss of the lateral lobes (Fig. 22). Also in the ventral view the pseudoscape is deeply notched and two lobed. The apical part of the well elongated stretcher is lying between these lobes. In the embolic division of the male palp especially the embolus and terminal apophysis are considerably elongated compared with those of *Poecilonea* (Figs 15, 16). This is an apparent adaptation to the conspicuously long stretcher of *Obscuriphantes* gen. n. Total length 1.8–2.3. Chaetotaxy:



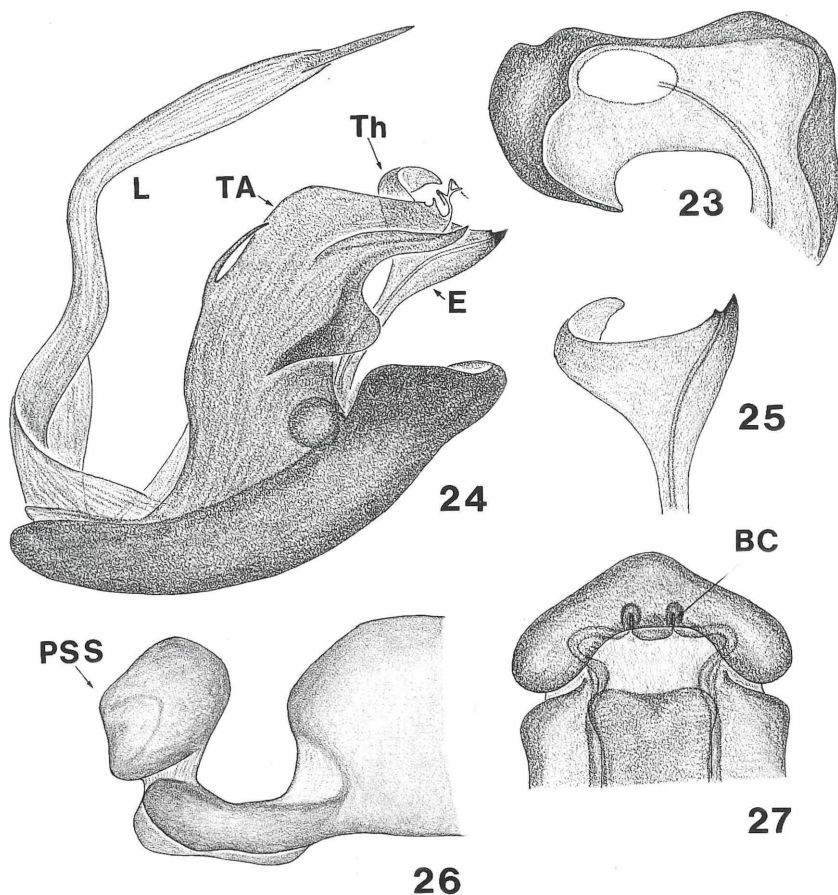
Figs 17–22: Epigyne and body dorsally (17): 17–19 – *Poeciloneta variegata* (BLACKWALL, 1841); 20, 21 – *Poeciloneta lyrica* (ZÖRSCH, 1937); 22 – *Obscuriphantes obscurus* (BLACKWALL, 1841). 18–22 – epigyne: 18, 21 – dorsally, 19 – dorsolaterally, 20 – ventrally.

Fe I: 0-1-0-0; Ti I: 2-1-1-0, II: 2-0-1-0, III–IV: 2-0-0-0; Mt I–IV: 1-0-0-0. Each metatarsi with a trichobothrium. Tm I: 0.82–0.85. Abdominal pattern present, quite similar to that of *Poeciloneta*.

Genus *Abiskoa* gen. n. (Figs 23–27)

Type species: *Lepthyphantes abiskoensis* HOLM, 1945.

Etymology: Generic name is an anagram derived from the specific epithet of its type species.



Figs 23–27: Details of the secondary genital organs of *Abiskoa abiskoensis* (HOLM, 1945):
 23 – suprategulum (without median membrane), 24 – embolic division, 25 – embolus,
 26, 27 – epigyne laterally and dorsally.

Species included: Only the type species *A. abiskoensis* (HOLM, 1945) **comb. n.**

Diagnosis: The genus represent an ultimate reduction of the scape inside the *Bolyphantes-Poeciloneta* clade. Thus even all remnants of it have disappeared and only the pseudoscape has remained (Figs 26–27). Further, a deep transversal, ventral incision separates the main body of the epigyne from the rest of it. Also most of the epigyneal cavity has disappeared due to the outwards expanding of its back wall. Due to loss of pitted stretcher there is no pit hook on the suprategulum of the male palp (Fig. 23). Embolic division and embolus as in Figs 24, 25. Total length 2.0–2.6. Chaetotaxy: Fe I: 0-1-0-0; Ti I: 2-1-1-2, II: 2-0-1-2(1), III–IV: 2-0-0-0; Mt I–IV: 1-0-0-0. Tm I: 0.19–0.22. No trichobothrium on the fourth metatarsus. Abdominal pattern much like that of *Poeciloneta*.

Taxonomical remarks: In general appearance the epigyne of *Lepthyphantes ajoti* BOSMANS, 1991 described from Algeria (BOSMANS 1991) is very similar to that of *Abiskoa* gen. n. However, there is a pitted stretcher in the epigyne and accordingly a well-developed pit hook in the

male palp of *L. ajoti*. It thus cannot be placed in *Abiskoa* gen. nov. Further, also *Cornicephalus* SAARISTO et WUNDERLICH, 1995 has a very similar epigyne compared with that of *Abiskoa* gen. n. except that in the epigyne of *Cornicephalus* there is also a distinct stretcher with a pit like in *L. ajoti*. However, as we have not had an opportunity to study *L. ajoti* more closely it is not, at the present, possibly to say if it is a member of the genus *Cornicephalus* or represent a still new genus.

Genus *Canariphantes* WUNDERLICH, 1991 rev. gen.

Canariphantes WUNDERLICH 1991. – Beiträge zur Araneologie **1** (1991): 371.

Type species *Canariphantes alpicola* WUNDERLICH, 1991 by monotypy.

Species included: *C. alpicola* WUNDERLICH, 1991, *C. homonymus* (DENIS, 1934) **comb. n.**, *C. naili* (BOSMANS et BOURAGBA, 1992) **comb. n.**, and *C. nanus* (KULCZYŃSKI, 1898) **comb. n.** All **comb. n.** ex *Lepthyphantes*.

Remarks *Canariphantes* was described by WUNDERLICH (1991) as a monotypic genus from Canary Islands. Later it was synonymized with *Lepthyphantes* MENGE, 1868 by its own author (WUNDERLICH 1995: 423). According the structure of the secondary genital organs of *Canariphantes alpicola*, the type species of the genus, it is congeneric neither with *Lepthyphantes* (s. SAARISTO & TANASEVITCH 1996) nor with some other micronetid genus though clearly a member of the *Bolyphantes-Poeciloneta* clade. We therefore revalidate the genus *Canariphantes* **rev. gen.**

Nomenclatorial notes

Lepthyphantes pollicaris ZORSCH, 1937 = *Lepthyphantes lamprus* CHAMBERLIN, 1920 **syn. n.** = *Incestophantes lamprus* (CHAMBERLIN, 1920) **comb. n.** MATERIAL EXAMINED: Holotype female *Lepthyphantes lamprus* CHAMBERLIN, 1920, deposited in MCZ.

Lepthyphantes mercedes CHAMBERLIN et IVIE, 1943 = *Incestophantes mercedes* (CHAMBERLIN et IVIE, 1943) **comb. n.** MATERIAL EXAMINED: Holotype female *Lepthyphantes mercedes* CHAMBERLIN et IVIE, 1943, deposited in AMNH.

Both *I. mercedes* and *I. lamprus* seems to belong to the *kochiellus* species-group of *Incestophantes* (TANASEVITCH 1996).

In addition, the following new combination based on the study of the secondary genital organs are established:

Lepthyphantes bonneti SCHENKEL, 1963 = *Incestophantes bonneti* (SCHENKEL, 1963) **comb. n.**

Lepthyphantes laricetorum TANASEVITCH et ESKOV, 1987 = *Incestophantes laricetorum* (TANASEVITCH et ESKOV, 1987) **comb. n.**

Lepthyphantes monachus SIMON, 1884 = *Tenuiphantes monachus* (SIMON, 1884) **comb. n.**

Lepthyphantes sabulosus (KEYSERLING, 1886) = *Tenuiphantes sabulosus* (KEYSERLING, 1886) **comb. n.**

Lepthyphantes stramencola SCHARFF, 1990 = *Tenuiphantes stramencola* (SCHARFF, 1990) **comb. n.**

Lepthyphantes bkheita BOSMANS et BOURAGBA, 1992 = *Megalepthyphantes bkheita* (BOSMANS et BOURAGBA, 1992) **comb. n.**

Lepthyphantes camelus TANASEVITCH, 1990 = *Megalepthyphantes camelus* (TANASEVITCH, 1990) **comb. n.**

Lepthyphantes kronebergi TANASEVITCH, 1989 = *Megalepthyphantes kronebergi* (TANASEVITCH, 1989) **comb. n.**

Lepthyphantes turkestanicus TANASEVITCH, 1989 = *Megalepthyphantes turkestanicus* (TANASEVITCH, 1989) **comb. n.**

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