

NAMES OF SPIDERS

by J.R. Parker

Edited by G.C. Slawson

INTRODUCTION

*“A name which you all know very well by sight,
But which no one can speak and not all can write”*
Robert Southey (1774-1843) The March to Moscow.

In 1980 the author commenced a series of articles for the B.A.S. Newsletter (Parker, 1980-1981) under the title of What's in a Name? on the derivations of the scientific names of spiders. Because of the interest they aroused, these have now been brought together, updated and extended to include the majority of generic and specific names used in the literature since Locket and Millidge (1951) up to and including the new British checklist (BAS, 1992). It is reproduced here as one article.

*“What's in a name? that which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet;”*
William Shakespeare (1564-1616) Romeo and Juliet Act II Scene ii

*“Well, there is magic in the meaning of a name:
Spiders, though by some disliked,
For us would not be quite the same
Without the curiosity and wonder
Of the game of the name.”* J.R.P.

HISTORY

Much of the language of science and scientific nomenclature is derived from the Latin and Greek languages. Most of the words used as names for species in the binomial system of classification of plants and animals are Latinized introductions. These can be, and are, pronounced differently by different people. This is largely due to the fact that we do not exactly know how the ancient language of their origin was spoken or how Latinized Greek words should be spoken so that there is a pronunciation problem which only becomes regularized to some acceptable degree by common usage. Furthermore, because many of the newly invented compounded nouns and adjectives used in scientific descriptions are so complex, there is a tendency towards misspelling. This section is an attempt to explain the derivation and meaning of some of the names given to British spiders. The first discovery was that most of the names used for genera, and ranks above genera, originate from the Greek and most of those used for species are from the Latin which means it is nearly always incorrect to refer to the scientific name for a species as its 'Latin name'; Latinized is the correct description.

Long after the age of classical Latin and Greek literature had ended Latin continued in use for all intellectual writing throughout Europe up to the 17th Century and, because of this, there was then less of a language barrier between nations than that which exists today. To quote Savory (1946):

“When, after the Renaissance, Science began to develop, it became necessary for scientists to invent new words in order to describe the new facts and express the new ideas that the advance of knowledge produced. Many of these were derived from Latin and more were derived from Greek; and this process of composing words for new ideas and finding names for new species continues with great rapidity today. This scientific vocabulary, which falls so

strangely on the ears of many young biologists, can only be appreciated when there is some knowledge of the beautiful languages from which it has arisen."

He goes on to state:

"Greek has been called the noblest form of human speech, and in the Attic dialect, the ordinary language of Athenian writers after 450 B.C., it reached its zenith of grace, flexibility, and sensitivity; qualities that made it without peer as a means of expression of human thought. Latin remained less subtle, less versatile, than Greek, but for force, clearness and precision the best Latin prose is unrivalled."

During the passage of centuries and civilizations, the pronunciation and syntax of the classical languages was not always the same. While the teaching of them is now standardized; scientific Latin names, not all of them pure Latin, are sometimes pronounced differently by different people.

John Ray (1627-1705) used Latin in his systematic description of the organic world and his classified catalogues were the basis of all modern biology which cleared the way for Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) who introduced the binomial system of classification used in the science of taxonomy today. The system is too well known to need any explanation here. Those who wish to know more about it are advised to read Calman (1948), whose little book simplifies the complexity of the subject and is both easy to read and understand; and then go on to Cain (1954) and more up-to-date works. Apart from the binomial system for species other methods of classification have been considered. One of these considered the possibility of the use of symbols and numerals as in chemistry and, more recently, a computerized method of numerical taxonomy has been introduced. It seems unlikely that either of these will break with tradition and effect a take-over in the foreseeable future, but such a possibility in a world of silicon chips and molecular biology cannot be dismissed. A paper in the BAS Bulletin by Pennington (1979) introduces a species identification method based upon genetic properties of randomly breeding populations when genetic variation in the molecular structures of enzymes can be detected by electrophoresis. It is a subject which only a trained geneticist can understand.

THE RULES OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Since 1958 the validity of zoological names has been controlled by the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) who published their code of practice during that year. The objective of the ICZN is to promote stability and universality of the scientific names, to ensure that each binomial name is unique and distinct, and to uphold the priority of original names. Any name, be it descriptive, mythological, nonsensical, or fanciful can be used, provided, as far as genera are concerned, the selected name is not already in use for some other genus. Specific names, which must always be upheld, can be and often are the same in use with different genera. e.g. *Araneus angulatus*, *Episinus angulatus* and *Lepthyphantes angulatus*. However, no name should be proposed which suggests a bizarre, comical or otherwise improper or objectionable meaning. Nevertheless some such names, introduced before 1958, are still in use and are in fact upheld by the very rules which would be unwilling to admit them at the present time, and these include one or two for spiders! It was Dr. John Cooke who, in response to a letter, highlighted an article by Bonnet (1945) who quotes the reference for one Kirkaldy (Entomologist, 1904) who actually proposed the genera *Ochisme* and *Marichisme* (not spider genera) which when spoken are obviously suggestive. Another area for what Dr. Cooke calls 'ridicule, disgust and dismay' is that of impossibly long names. He admits that he introduced the spider *Prodidomus papavanasanamensis* and reminded me of those ridiculously long unpronounceable names each of 29 letters or more referred to by Bonnet which Dybowski introduced in 1926 for certain crustacean genera described from Lake Baikal!

CONCERNING SYNONYMS

*“I will give them an everlasting name
that shall not be cut off” Isaiah 56.5*

The quotation is used in reference to the permanence of specific names which, once given to a species when it is first described, shall not be changed. If the same species is described more than once by different authors then the earliest name has priority and the later name or names become disused synonyms. The history of nomenclature reveals that in the early years of arachnology as a science, synonyms were so frequent their existence caused many misunderstandings between arachnologists until, just over 100 years ago, Professor Thorell published his *Synonyms of European Spiders* to clarify the situation (Parker, 1973). The volume is one of over 640 pages and if one refers to it one will see that it is the common species which list the most synonyms. For example *Salticus scenicus* (Clerck), first described by Clerck as *Araneus scenicus* ran to 20 synonyms between 1757 and 1870. There is little doubt that this multiplicity was due to the lack of communication between arachnologists during that period and the decline in the use of Latin as the language of science helped to make confusion inevitable. It would almost seem as if the arachnologists enjoyed an independence in describing their discoveries and providing them with names of their choice oblivious of what had already been published elsewhere!

*“Some to the fascination of a name surrender judgement,
Some the style infatuates
And through labyrinths and wilds of error,
Leads them by a tune entranced.” Cowper The Task Bk vi*

In modern times the birth of synonyms can occur for quite a different reason. An enormous quantity of the literature which has accumulated in the past 35 years has to be perused before the writing of any paper which an arachnologist may have in mind to describe a species he thinks to be new to science. (In only about four countries of the world has this modern literature been gathered together and edited or re-written into complete volumes from the numerous scientific journals, in which hundreds of papers have been published, to provide a guide to a particular country's arachnological fauna.) Not only this, but complex morphological characters seen through the eyes of some previous worker and transferred by him into figure drawings can appear to be quite different from the illustrations drawn by another for the same characters for the same or a closely similar species. This is very evident when one compares drawings for the palps and epigynes for the same species in different text books. This is not to say that all arachnologists were bad illustrators, although some eminent authors undoubtedly were, while others merely limited themselves to verbal descriptions. It does mean that even when the artistic ability is evident, it is obvious that the shape and forms of integuments and translucent membranes of the structures seen through the microscope appear differently to the eyes of different people, remembering that some validly different species are indeed very similar to each other.

THE NAMES THEMSELVES

This section is concerned with an uncomplicated derivation of those names built up by transliteration from Latin and Greek and to a lesser degree from New Latin, Middle English and other languages into a Latinized form which, can, more or less, be conjugated like Latin nouns and adjectives. That part of a derivative word which contains the principal idea is called the stem. Sometimes two stems are used in a name when they are linked together by a vowel to bring the stems euphoniously together into a compound word e.g. Pseudoscorpion from the Greek: ψευδος {=pseudos} false, σκορπιος {=skorprios} a scorpion, linked by the vowel “o”.

If we consider any name for a species the generic name is always a noun in the nominative singular, the specific or trivial name which follows is either an adjective which should agree grammatically with the generic noun (e.g. *Clubiona neglecta*) or a noun in the genitive singular (e.g. *Clubiona rosserae*).

It becomes evident that many groups of the names used for genera and species can be classified into various groups indicated by underlining as follows:

1. Classical names derived from ancient languages: e.g. *Araneus* - a spider.
2. Geographical names: e.g. *Segestria florentina* - from Florence or *Caledonia evansi* - from N.W. Scotland.
3. Personal or patronymic names: e.g. *Jacksonella falconeri*.
4. Descriptive names indicating size, colour, form or resemblance: e.g. *Gonatium rubellum* - Greek: γονατον; the thick knee joint (of the male palp) and Latin: rubellus; reddish.
5. Miscellaneous names pertaining to habit or habitat: *Argyroneta aquatica* - Greek: αργυρος; silvery, Greek: νετος; a net. Latin: aquaticus; living in water. i.e. with a silvery silk (cell) in the water.
6. Names of obscure application: e.g. *Tuberta moerens* - Latin: tuber; a swelling. Latin moereo; mournful.
7. Fanciful or nonsense names including those based on mythology: *Theridion sisyphium* - Greek: Σισυφους; the legendary King of Corinth condemned in Hades to roll a stone up a hill from whence it forever rolled down again. i.e. the little spider struggling with its comparatively big egg cocoon!
8. Names founded on error: e.g. *Lepthyphantes minutus* - Greek: λεπτος; thin. Greek: υφαντης; a weaver. i.e. a thinly woven web. The error comes with the specific name from the Latin: minutus; very small or smallest. The species is not the smallest *Lepthyphantes*. It happened to be the first *Lepthyphantes* which John Blackwall described and proves to be the largest! The other *Lepthyphantes* species, later discovered and described, are all smaller.

Someone once said that when naming a new species, unless you choose to give it a patronymic name to commemorate the person who found it or someone you wish to honour, then the name should be one which indicates some character of the animal or its habitat. e.g. *Steatoda albomaculata*; with white spots, or *Micrargus herbigradus*; one which runs in the grass. But it is no easy thing to say anything that means much in one word!

By the use of a Latin dictionary or a Greek lexicon one can find out whether they are mostly obscure nonsense. What one does discover is that many of the names are metonyms or have an allegorical or allusive meaning. A metonym is a substitution of an attribute or other suggestive word for the name of the thing meant. We use them today when, for example, we say that someone made his fortune from the turf (horse-racing) or that a person retired from the boards to become a critic (an actor who turned to reviewing). Thus *Arctosa leopardus* does not mean a leopard, but with a spotted appearance.

Many of the names for species refer to habitats and most of them, as one would expect, refer to some morphological character present and visible in the male sex, but not necessarily present in the female sex and vice versa. In some cases the authors have been content to use a specific name which means no more than small, dwarfish, bright, pretty, shining or some particular shade of colour which is not

helpfully descriptive. A number of the names end with the Latin word *pes* which means foot; however when this is used it invariably refers to the legs of the animal and thus we have: *aequipes* - equal legs, *brevipes* - short legs, etc. The suffix *-atus* meaning bearing is very widespread within specific names for example *apicatus* - bearing a point. References to sadness or mourning are common metonyms, alluding to 'mourning dress' i.e. sombre colours of grey or black.

Many of our British spiders, especially the Linyphiidae, are so very uniform in both colour and general appearance that authors were at a loss to give names to their genera or species which, by description, could help to distinguish them. In such cases arachnologists have had to content themselves by using words which mean no more than; small, pretty, bright or which refer to a colour or a habitat, and although some of these names are different it does not help to find that in English they can mean the same thing! Nevertheless it is interesting to examine some of the names, find out their derivations and try to make out what their meanings in English really are.

KEY

The list which follows includes over 900 entries. Many of the names come from the Latin from which numerous common English words are derived. In some cases, the species name is the exact spelling of the Latin word, to avoid repetition, the Latin word is omitted. Some specific names are used for more than one species, often with different endings (dependent on the gender of the generic name i.e. *Baryphyma pratense* and *Pardosa pratensis*). Rather than including two entries, these different versions are denoted as follows - *pratens|e -is*. Some names have more than one possible derivation, in these cases two entries are included. Not all the genera and species are included because for some we have been unable to find any derivation or meaning and it may be that some of those omitted are obscure, fanciful or nonsensical. However, these are listed in an appendix in the hope that someone more knowledgeable can offer information about them.

For Greek derivations the editor has included the original Greek spelling, therefore there follows a quick listing of the approximate transliterations of the Greek letters: α -a, β -b, γ -g, δ -d, ϵ -e, ζ -z, η -e, θ -th, ι -i, κ -k (or hard c), λ -l, μ -m, ν -n, ξ -x, \omicron -o, π -p, ρ -r, σ or ς -s, τ -t, υ -u or y, ϕ -f or ph, χ -ch, ψ -ps, ω -o

Suprageneric, generic and specific names are included in the one alphabetical listing, the distinctions being genera start with a capital letter and suprageneric names are all capitalized.

Finally, we express our sincere thanks to all those who, by their interest have offered critical corrections or provided alternative meanings.

REFERENCES

- BONNET, P. 1945: *Bibliographia Araneorum* **1**. Toulouse, Douladoure.
- BRITISH ARACHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY 1992: Checklist. *Members' Handbook*, **2.3**. British Arachnological Society.
- 1992: Synonyms of British Spiders. *Members' Handbook*, **2.4**. British Arachnological Society.
- CAIN, A. J. 1956: *Animal Species and their Evolution*. Methuen, London.
- CALMAN, W. T. 1949: *The Classification of Animals*. Hutchinson, London.
- COOMBES, A. J. 1985: *The Collingridge Dictionary of Plant Names*. Collingridge Books, London.
- JAEGER, E. C. 1978: *A Source-book of Biological Names and Terms*. Thomas Books, Illinois.
- KIRKALDY, - 1904: *Entomologist*: 279-283.
- LOCKET, G. H. & MILLIDGE, A. F. 1951, 1953: *British Spiders* **1 & 2**. Ray Society, London.
- MAGAZIS, G. A. (Ed.) 1990: *Standard Greek Dictionary*. Langenscheidt, Berlin.
- MAITLAND-EMMET, A. 1991 *The Scientific Names of the British Lepidoptera*. Harley Books, London.

- PARKER, J. R. 1973 Arachnological History *The Secretary's News Letter* 7. British Arachnological Society
- 1980: Arachnological History *The Secretary's News Letter* 27, 28 & 29. British Arachnological Society.
- RUSSELL, E. W. (Ed.) 1970: *Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, Centenary edition. Cassell, London.
- SAVORY, T. H. 1946: *Latin and Greek for Biologists*. Univ. Lond. Press.
- 1961: *Spiders, Men and Scorpions*. Univ. Lond. Press.
- SIMPSON, D. P. 1968: *Cassell's New Latin Dictionary*, 5th edition. Cassell, London.
- SKEAT, W. W. 1888: *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.
- SMITH, Sir William & LOCKWOOD, Sir John 1933: *Chambers-Murray Latin-English Dictionary*. Chambers, Edinburgh and J. Murray, London.
- STEARN, W. T. 1992: *Botanical Latin*, 4th edition. David & Charles, Newton Abbot.
- STOLL, N. R. et al 1964: *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.

ABBREVIATIONS

GK	- Greek	L	- Latin	N.L.	- New Latin	M.E.	- Middle English
Met.	- Metonym	Myth.	- Mythological	Pat.	- Patronym	Obs.	Obscure meaning

- abnormis** (L) irregular or abnormal : referring to the epigyne
- acalypha** (GK: ακαλεφη) Classical name for nettle : from nettles
- Acanthophyma** (GK: ακανθα) a thorn or spine (GK: φυμα) a tumour or swelling : referring to the male carapace
- Acartauchenius** (GK: καρε ?) ? (GK: αυχενας) the nape or neck
- accentuata** (L: *accantor* ?) one who sings to others : it drums with palps
- acerbus** (L) dark or gloomy
- Achaearanea** (GK: Αχαια) Akhaia, Peloponnisos, S.Greece (L: *araneus*) a spider (Obs.)
- Aculepeira** (L: *aculeus*) a sting (GK: Ηπειρος) a region of Greece (Obs.)
- acuminata** (L: *acumen*) a point - acuminate; pointed or tapered (L: *-atus*) bearing
- adiant|a -us** (GK: αδιαντος) unwetted : of dry places
- adjacens** (L: *adiaceo*) lie near; next to : next to the R. Tyne where it was first taken
- Aelurillus** (GK: αιλουρος) a wild cat : cat-like in movement (Met.)
- aenescens** (L: *aeneus*) of bronze or copper (L: *scaena*) appearance : referring to the colour
- aenigmaticus** (L: *aenigma*) a mystery, enigma
- aequalis** (L) equal : referring to the epigyne?
- aequipipes** (L: *aequus*) equal (L: *pes*) the foot : equal-legged
- aestivus** (L) relating to summer
- affinis** (L: *adfinis*) neighbouring, similar
- Agalenatea** (GK: αγαλι) slowly (GK: ατι) a horse (Obs.)
- Agelena (1)** (GK: αγελη) a herd - gregarious, living together : webs found together
- Agelena (2)** (GK:) a forager
- Agraecina** (GK: αγρα) hunting : a small hunter
- agrestis** (L) of the fields
- agricola** (L) a farmer or countryman (Met.)
- Agroeca (1)** (GK: αγροικος) rough
- Agroeca (2)** (GK: αγρα) hunting
- Agyneta** (GK: α-) not (GK: γυνη) female : the male of *A. ramosa* was found several years before the female
- alacris** (L) lively or active
- albidus** (L) white, whitish
- albinana** (L: *albus*) white (L: *manus*) the hand : with white hands, referring to the male palps
- albomaculat|a -us** (L: *albus*) white (L: *macula*) a spot (L: *-atus*) bearing
- albovittata** (L: *albus*) white (L: *vitta*) a head-band (L: *-atus*) bearing : with white bands or stripes
- aletris** (GK: αλετρον) a plough : possibly referring to the male palpal tibia
- Allomengea** (GK: αλλος) another or different (from *Mengea*) q.v. : another *Mengea* species
- Alopecosa** (GK: αλωπηξ) a fox : hunts like a fox (Met.)
- alpic|a -us** (GK: αλπικος) of the Alps
- alpigena** (L: *Alpinus*) from the Alps, alpine (L: *geno*) to be born : breeding in the Alps
- alpina** (L: *Alpinus*) from the Alps, alpine
- alsine** (GK: αλσος) grove; wood or thicket : of the woods
- Altella** (L: *altus*) high (L: *-ella*) diminutive : not so high
- alticeps** (L: *altus*) high (L: *caput*) the head : referring to the raised head in the male
- Amaurobius** (GK: αμαυρος) dark or obscure : in appearance
- ambiguus (1)** (L) doubtful : of doubtful validity?
- ambiguus (2)** (L) uncertain; wavering : wanders aimlessly?

- amentata (1)** (L: *amentatus*) furnished with a strap : referring to median apophysis of the male palp?
- amentata (2)** (L: *amens*) mad; frantic : the rapid activity on warm days
- Anacotyle** (GK: ἀνα-) upon (GK: κοτυλή) a small cup : referring to the male palpal tibia
- Anelosimus** (GK: ἀνηλεος) merciless (GK: σιμος) snub-nosed
- angulatus** (L) with corners; angular
- antepenultima** (L: *ante*) before (L: *ultimus*) the farthest; last : of the same genus? (Obs.)
- anthracina** (GK: ἀνθραξ) coal : referring to the colour
- antica** (L: *anticus*) in front : referring to the darkened front legs?
- Antistea (1)** (L: *antistes*) a master or priest
- Antistea (2)** (L: *antisto*) to be prominent
- antroniensis** (L: *antrum*) a cave
- Anyphaena** (GK: ἀν) not or without (GK: υφαντης) a weaver : not making a web
- apertus** (L) open, exposed
- aphana** (GK: ἀφανης) obscure, invisible
- Aphileta** (GK: ἀφιλος) friendless; unloved
- apicatus (1)** (L: *apex*) a point (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the male carapace
- apicatus (2)** (L) wearing a priest's cap : referring to the male carapace
- Apostenus** (GK: ἀποστενω) I narrow
- approximatus** (L: *a*) away from (L: *proximus*) the nearest : literally not the nearest, approximate
- apricorum** (L: *apricor*) to sun oneself : of sunny places
- aquatica** (L: *aquaticus*) living in water
- ARACHNIDA [Class]** (GK: Αραχνη) a Lydian maiden : she was changed by the goddess Athene/Minerva into a spider (Myth.)
- Araeoncus** (GK: αραειος) thin (GK: ογκος) a tumour : possibly referring to the male carapace
- ARANEAE [Order]** (L: *araneus*) a spider
- ARANEOMORPHAE [Suborder]** (L: *araneus*) a spider (GK: μορφη) form or shape : of spider-like form or shape
- Araneus** (L) a spider
- Araniella** (L: *araneus*) a spider (L: *-ella*) diminutive
- arcanus** (L) hidden or concealed
- artica** (GK: αρκτικος) Arctic or northern
- Arctosa** (GK: αρκτος) a bear (L: *arctos*) the Great Bear : i.e. The Great Bear, a northern constellation - of northern regions
- arcuata** (L: *arcus*) a bow (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the shape of the epigyne (Met.)
- arenarius** (L: *harenarius*) relating to sand
- arenicola** (L: *harena*) sand (L: *colo*) inhabit : inhabiting sandy places
- Argenna (1)** (GK: αργο-) white : referring to the conspicuous white filling on the epigyne of the female?
- Argenna (2)** (GK: αργος) slow
- Argiope** (GK:) the name of a nymph (Myth.)
- Argyroneta** (GK: αργυρος) silver; silvery (GK: νετος) a net
- arietina -us** (L: *arieto*) to butt (as a ram) : referring to the style and lamella of the male palp which is coiled like a ram's horn (Met.)
- armillata** (L: *armillatus*) wearing a bracelet : ringed or annulated
- arundinacea** (L: *harundineus*) of reeds
- arundineti** (L: *harundo*) a reed (GK: νετος) a net : building a web in reeds
- Asthenargus** (GK: ασθενης) weak (GK: αργος) slow
- Atea** (GK: ατι) a horse (Obs.)
- atomaria** (L: *atomus*) an atom (small) (L: *-arius*) bearing : with small spots
- atra** (L: *ater*) black
- atrica** (L: *atrium*) a hall : of the house
- atropos** (GK: Ατροπος) one of the three Parcae or Fates; Atropos, Clotho and Lachesis. : Clotho spun the web of life, Atropos cut the thread and Lachesis disposed of that which was left. (Myth.)
- atrotibialis** (L: *atratus*) clothed in black (L: *tibialis*) relating to the shin-bone : black-legged
- Attulus** (GK:) to spring or jump
- Atypus (1)** (GK:) to shape (with the privative 'a') - misshapen
- Atypus (2)** (GK: α-) not (GK: τυπος) the type or model : different from other European species ?
- audax** (L) bold or audacious
- Aulacocyba** (GK: αυλακος) a furrow (GK: κυβος) a cube or die : referring to the male carapace
- aulicum** (GK: αυλικος) a noble or courtier
- Aulonia (1)** (GK: αυλος) a tube : referring to the tube-like retreat
- Aulonia (2)** (L: *Aulon*) from Aulon, a celebrated wine district near Tarentum
- auratus** (L) golden
- aureolus** (L) golden (diminutive)
- aurocinctus** (L: *aureus*) golden (L: *cinctus*) a girding or covering
- Ballus (1)** (GK: βαλλιζω) a dance (waltz) : courtship display ?
- Ballus (2)** (GK: βαλλω) I put : ? (Obs.)
- barbipes** (L: *barba*) a beard (L: *pes*) the foot : hairy-legged
- Baryphyma** (GK: βαρος) heavy (GK: φυμα) a tumour or swelling : referring to the male carapace
- Bathyphantes (1)** (GK: βαθυσ) dark (GK: υφαντης) a weaver
- Bathyphantes (2)** (GK:) one that walks or treads (GK: υφαντης) a weaver
- bavarica** (L: *Bavaria*) from Bavaria (now Bayern), Germany

- beata* (L: *beatus*) fortunate or prosperous
- bellicos|um -us* (L) warlike or quarrelsome : an aggressive little spider
- Bianor* (GK: βία) violent
- bicolor* (L: *bis*) two (L: *color*) colour
- bidentata* (L: *bidens*) with two teeth : referring to the tibia of the male palp
- bifasciatus* (L: *bis*) two (L: *fascia*) a band (L: *-atus*) bearing : with two bands
- bifrons* (L: *bifrons*) with a double forehead : referring to the male carapace
- bimaculatus* (L: *bis*) two (L: *macula*) a spot (L: *-atus*) bearing : with two spots
- biovatus* (L: *bis*) two (L: *ovum*) an egg (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the male carapace
- bipunctata* (L: *bis*) two (L: *punctum*) a spot (L: *-atus*) bearing : with two dots or depressions - on dorsal surface of abdomen
- bituberculata -um -us* (L: *bis*) two (L: *tuber*) a swelling (L: *-atus*) bearing
- blackwalli* (Pat.) J. Blackwall (1790-1881)
- blancardi* (Pat.) Blancard
- blanda* (L: *blandus*) smooth tongue; flattering
- Bolyphantes* (GK: βολη) throw (GK: υφαντης) a weaver : referring to the tibial spine (cf. a javelin) on the male palp (Met.)
- bourneti* (Pat.) Bournet
- braccatus* (L) wearing breeches : ? referring to scopulae on both metatarsus and tarsus of legs (Met.)
- brevipes* (L: *brevis*) short (L: *pes*) the foot : short-legged
- brevisetosum* (L: *brevis*) short (L: *saeta*) a stiff hair : referring to the tibial hairs
- brevis* (L) short
- britteni* (Pat.) H. Britten (1870-1954)
- browningi* (Pat.) Browning
- bruennichi* (Pat.) M.T. Brunnich (1737-1827)
- brunnea* (L: *brunneus*) dark-brown
- bucculenta* (L: *bucculentus*) fat-cheeked : plump (Met.)
- buxi* (L: *buxus*) box-tree
- caerulescens* (L: *caeruleus*) dark-blue or dusky (L: *scaena*) appearance
- caespiticolis* (L: *caespes*) a turf (L: *colo*) inhabit : inhabiting the turf
- calcarifera* (L: *calcar*) a spur (L: *fero*) to bear : referring to the male palpal tibia
- Caledonia* (L) from N.W. Scotland
- caliginosa* (L: *caliginosus*) misty; cloudy places; dark or obscure : referring either to habitat or colour
- Callilepis* (GK: κάλλος) beauty (GK: λεπις) a blade (scale) : patterned with scales/hairs
- cambridgei* (Pat.) O. Pickard-Cambridge (1828-1917) or F.O. Pickard-Cambridge (1861-1905)
- campbelli* (Pat.) F. Maule Campbell (1843-1920)
- candida* (L: *candidus*) shining white; bright or clothed in white
- capito* (L) big-head : with a large head
- capra* (1) (L: *capra*) a she-goat : with horny teeth (Met.)
- capra* (2) (GK: κάρπος) a boar : referring to the teeth on the male palpal femur (Met.)
- capucinus* (L) nasturtium red (Obs.)
- caricis* (L: *Caria*) from Caria, a region of SW. Asia Minor
- Carorita* (Pat.) Carol Rita : Mrs Duffey's correct name is Rita Carol, but there was already a genus called *Ritacarolus*
- carpenteri* (Pat.) G.H. Carpenter (1865-1939)
- carri* (Pat.) J.W. Carr (1862-1939)
- castaneipes* (L: *castanea*) a chestnut (L: *pes*) the foot : chestnut-coloured legs
- cauta* (1) (L: *cautum* ?) with caution : referring to its identification? vis 'res cautionem habet': The thing needs caution
- cauta* (2) (L: *cautus*) cautious, wary
- cavernarum* (L: *caverna*) a hollow, cave : referring to the epigyne
- Caviphantes* (L: *cavus*) a hollow (GK: υφαντης) a weaver : referring to subterranean habits
- celans* (L: *celo*) to hide
- celata* (L: *celo*) to hide
- cellulanus* (L: *cella* or *cellula*) a room; little chamber or cell (L: *lana*) wool : building webs in damp dark cellars
- Centromerita* (from *Centromerus*) q.v.
- Centromerus* (GK: κεντρον) a sting or point (GK: μερις) portion : referring to the epigyne
- Ceratinella* (GK: κερατινος) made of horn (L: *-ella*) diminutive : referring to the scutum?
- Ceratinopsis* (GK: κερατινος) made of horn (GK: οψις) appearance
- Cercidia* (GK: κερκις) a (weaver's) shuttle (Met.)
- ceropegi|a -us* (L: *cerum* ?) wax : smeared with white wax (abdominal pattern)
- cespitolis* (L: *caespes*) a turf (L: *colo*) inhabit : inhabiting the turf
- cespitem* (L: *caespes*) a turf : of the turf
- chalybeius* (L) of steel : referring to the colour
- Cheiracanthium* (GK: χειρος) the hand (GK: ακανθα) a thorn or thistle : referring to the male palp
- CHELICERATA [Phylum]** (GK: χηλη) a claw (GK: κερτι) wax (L: *-atus*) bearing
- Cicurina* (L: *cicur*) tame
- cicur* (L) tame
- cinerea* (L: *cinis*) ashes : ash-coloured
- cingulatus* (L: *cingula*) a belt (L: *-atus*) bearing : with a belt, collar or girdle; referring to the abdominal pattern
- Ciniflo* (L) a hair-curler : referring to the carding of silk (Met.)
- cinnaberinus* (GK: κινναβαρι) vermilion or cinnabar
- cirrifrons* (L: *cirrus*) a tuft of hair (L: *frons*) the forehead : referring to the male carapace
- cito* (L) quickly
- clathrata* (L: *clatra* or *clathri*) a lattice or cage :

- referring to the web
- clavicornis** (L: *clava*) a club; knotty branch (L: *cornus*) a horn : referring to the male carapace
- clercki** (Pat.) C. Clerck (1709-1765)
- Clubiona** (1) (GK: κλειος) glory (GK: βιος) life
- Clubiona** (2) (GK:) well known (GK: βιαζω) to do violence
- Clubiona** (3) (GK: κλωβος) a cage
- Clubiona** (4) (GK: κλουβιος) addled or stupid
- Cnephalocotes** (GK:) soft as wool (GK:) the head
- Coelotes** (GK: κοιλοτης) a cavity or hollow : perhaps referring to the habitat or the hole-like retreat in the middle of the web
- coerulescens** (L: *caeruleus*) dark-blue or dusky (L: *scaena*) appearance
- Collinsia** (Pat.) Collins
- collinus** (1) (L: *collino*) deface : referring to the more conspicuous markings
- collinus** (2) (L) situated on a hill
- complicatus** (L) folded upon itself : referring to the epigyne
- compta** (L: *comptus*) elegans or adorned
- comta** (L: *comptus*) elegant or adorned
- concinna** (L: *concinus*) neat; pretty or elegant
- concolor** (L) of the same colour
- congenera** (L: *con*) together (L: *genus*) born (Obs.)
- conica** (GK: κωνικος) conical : referring to the abdomen
- conigera** (L: *conus*) a cone (L: *gero*) to bear (carry) : referring to the cone shaped eminence on the male palp
- connatus** (L) fused together : referring to the male carapace
- convexum** (L: *convexus*) arched : referring to the epigynal orifice
- coracina** (GK: κοραξ) a raven : black as a raven (Met.)
- corallipes** (GK: κοραλλινος) coralline (red) (L: *pes*) the foot : coral-red legs
- corniculans** (L: *cornus*) a horn (L: *lana*) wool : referring to the male carapace
- Cornicularia** (L: *cornus*) a horn (L: *lana*) wool : referring to the male carapace
- corniger** (L: *cornus*) a horn (L: *gero*) to bear (carry) : referring to the male carapace
- cornutum -us** (L: *cornus*) a horn
- corticalis** (L) from the bark : referring to the habitat
- cottonae** (Pat.) Cotton
- cottoni** (Pat.) Cotton
- crassiceps** (L: *crassus*) thick (L: *caput*) the head : referring to the male carapace
- cristatus** (L) tufted or crested
- crocata** (L: *croceus*) saffron yellow
- crucifera** (L: *crux*) a cross (L: *fero*) to bear
- Crustulina** (L: *crusta*) a shell or hard surface
- Cryphoea** (GK: κρυφος) hidden (GK: οικος) a home
- cucullata** (L: *cucullus*) a hood (L: *-atus*) bearing
- cucurbitin|a -us** (L: *cucurbina*) a gourd : like a green gourd (Met.)
- cuneata** (L: *cuneatus*) wedge-shaped : referring to the epigyne
- cupre|a -us** (L) copper
- curtus** (L) shortened or mutilated : referring to the apophysis of the male palp
- cuspidata** (L: *cuspis*) a point (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the male carapace
- Cyclosa** (GK: κυκλος) a circle : referring to the web
- dalmatensis** (L) Dalmatia, SW Yugoslavia (L: *-ensis*) indicates place of origin : from Dalmatia
- decollatus** (L: *decollo*) to behead (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the male carapace
- decora** (L: *decorus*) beautiful
- degeeri** (Pat.) C. Degeer (1720-1778)
- dentat|a -um** (L: *dentatus*) toothed
- denticelis** (L: *dentatus*) toothed (GK: χηλη) a claw : referring to the chelicerae
- denticulat|a -um -us** (L: *dentatus*) toothed (L: *-atus*) bearing : with small teeth
- dentipalpis** (L: *dentatus*) toothed (L: *palpus*) the palm of the hand : referring to the male palpal tibia
- depressus** (L) low; flattened or squat
- diadematus** (L: *diadema*) a crown or diadem (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the abdominal pattern
- Diaea** (GK: δια) through or during (GK: εαρ) the Spring
- Diblemma** (GK: δις) twice (GK: βλεμμα) look : two-eyed
- diceros** (GK: δικερος) two-horned : referring to the male carapace
- Dictyna** (GK: διχτυον) a net
- Dicymbium** (GK: δις) twice (L: *cymbium*) a cup : two drinking cups? (Obs.)
- digitat|a -us** (L: *digitus*) a finger (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to projecting apophysis on male palp
- dilutus** (L) very small or weak : referring to its small size
- diodia** (GK: διοδος) a passageway : found by paths and wayside?
- Diplocentria** (GK: διπλος) double (GK: κεντρον) a point or spur : referring to the male palpal tibia
- Diplocephalus** (GK: διπλος) double (GK: κεφαλη) the head : referring to the male carapace
- Diplostyla** (GK: διπλος) double (GK: στυλος) a style or pointed rod : referring to the epigyne
- Dipoena** (GK: δις) twice (GK: ποινη) punishment (Obs.)
- Dismodicus** (1) (L: *dis*) a negation (L: *modicus*) ordinary : unusual?
- Dismodicus** (2) (GK: δις) twice (GK: μοδα) style or fashion : referring to the male carapace?
- dispar** (L) unlike or different
- displicat|a -us** (L: *dis-*) apart or in different directions (L: *plico*) to fold (L: *-atus*) bearing :

- referring to the epigyne
- distinctus -a** (L) separate or distinct : from others
- diversa** (L: *diversus*) opposite or contrary : to others
- Dolomedes** (L: *dolo*) a pointed staff (L: *medium*) the middle : referring to the pattern
- domestic|a -us** (L) of the house
- Donacochara** (L: *donax*) a reed (L: *chara*) an edible root : referring to the habitat?
- donisthorpei** (Pat.) H.St.J.K. Donisthorpe (1870-1951)
- dorsalis** (L: *dorsum*) the back : referring to the pattern?
- dorsata** (L: *dorsum*) the back (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the pattern
- Drapetisca** (GK: δραπετης) a fugitive : a small runaway
- Drassodes** (GK: δρασις) activity (GK: οδος) a road : active on the road?
- Drassyllus** (GK: δραση) action
- Drepanotylus** (GK: δρεπανον) a sickle (GK: τυλος) a swelling : referring to the male palpal tibia
- duellica** (L: *duellicus* = *bellicus*) warlike
- duffeyi** (Pat.) E.A.G. Duffey
- dumetorum** (L) of thickets and thorn-bushes
- Dysdera (1)** (GK:) quarrelsome
- Dysdera (2)** (GK:) a negation (GK: δερας) a fleece : referring to the hairless abdomen
- dysderoides** (from *Dysdera*) q.v.
- Eboria** (L: *Eboracum*) from York
- egeria (1)** (L) a Roman nymph (Myth.)
- egeria (2)** (L: *egero*) to remove : referring to the small or missing eyes
- Eidmanella** (Pat.) Eidmann
- electus** (L) selected
- elegans** (L) neat
- elevatus** (L: *elevo*) to raise (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the male carapace
- elongat|a -um** (L: *ex-*) from (L: *longus*) extended (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the elongate abdomen
- emarginatus** (L) shallowly notched : referring to the abdominal pattern
- Enoplognatha** (GK: ενοπλος) armed (GK: γναθος) the jaw : referring to the chelicerae
- Entelecara** (GK: εντελης) perfect or complete (GK: κερα) the head
- Episinus (1)** (GK: επισινεσ ?) injurious or mischievous
- Episinus (2)** (GK: επι) upon (L: *sinus*) a recess : possibly referring to the shape of the abdomen? (Obs.)
- Eresus (1)** (GK: εραος) (a contraction of) the Spring
- Eresus (2)** (GK:) I will fix : i.e. they do have sticky webs
- ericaeus** (GK: ερεικη) heathers : referring to the habitat
- Erigone (1)** (GK:) very or many (GK:) progeny : very productive
- Erigone (2)** (L: *erigo*) to raise up : referring to the male carapace
- Erigonella** (from *Erigone*) q.v. (L: *-ella*) diminutive
- Erigonidium** (from *Erigone*) q.v. (GK: ιδιωμα) characteristic : i.e. like *Erigone*
- Ero** (GK: Ερωσ) the God of love : loving other spiders (for food!) (Myth.)
- errans** (L: *erratus*) wandering
- errata** (L: *erratus*) wandering
- erratic|a -um -us** (L) wandering
- erythrina** (GK: ερυθρος) red; reddish
- erythropus** (GK: ερυθρος) red; reddish (GK: πους) the foot : red-legged
- Eugnatha** (GK: ευ) well (GK: γναθος) the jaw
- Euophrys** (GK: ευ) nice or pretty (GK: οφρυς) the eyebrow
- Euryopis** (GK: ευρυς) wide (GK: πισω) the back
- Evansia** (Pat.) W. Evans (1851-1922)
- evansi** (Pat.) W. Evans (1851-1922)
- Evarcha** (GK: ευ) well (GK: αρχων) ruler (Obs.)
- excisa** (L: *excisus*) cut off or cut out : referring to the male carapace?
- expers** (L) without; having no partner : the female is unknown
- expert|a -us** (L) clever or approved (Obs.)
- expunctus** (L: *ex-*) without (L: *punctum*) a spot : without dots
- extensa** (L: *extendo*) stretch out : referring to the shape of abdomen
- fabrilis** (L) belonging to a craftsman (Obs.)
- falcat|a -us** (L) sickle-shaped
- falconeri** (Pat.) W. Falconer (1862-1943)
- fallax** (L) deceptive
- familare** (L: *familiaris*) of the house : referring to the habitat
- fasciata** (L: *fascia*) a band (L: *-atus*) bearing
- faust|us -a** (L:) fortunate or lucky : ? the money spider of superstition
- fenestralis** (L: *fenestra*) a window
- ferox** (L) fierce
- festivus** (L) gay; delightful; pretty
- fimbriatus** (L) fringed : referring to the abdominal pattern
- firm|a -us** (L) strong
- flavescens** (L: *flavus*) pale yellow (L: *scaena*) appearance
- flavipes** (L: *flavus*) pale yellow (L: *pes*) the foot : yellow-legged
- flavomaculata** (L: *flavus*) pale yellow (L: *macula*) a spot : with yellow spots
- florens** (L) pertaining to flowers, can also mean flourishing
- florentina** (L: *Florentinus*) from Florence, Italy
- floricola** (L: *floreo*) a flower (L: *colo*) inhabit
- Floronia** (L: *floreo*) a flower : i.e. amongst flowers
- fluviatilis** (L) of a river
- formicaria** (L: *formica*) an ant : like or with ants

- formicinus** (L: *formica*) an ant : like or with ants
frigida (L: *frigidus*) cold : of cold regions
frontat|a -is (L: *frontale*) a headband
fugax (L) shy or swift
fulvolineata (L: *fulvus*) yellow or tawny (L: *linea*)
 a line (L: *-atus*) bearing : with a yellow line
 referring to the abdominal stripe
fulvum (L: *fulvus*) yellow or tawny
furcata (L: *furca*) a two-pronged fork (L: *-atus*)
 bearing
furcillat|a -us (L: *furcilla*) a small fork (L: *-atus*)
 bearing : referring to the male carapace
furtiva (L: *furtivus*) secret, hidden or furtive
fuscipes (L: *fuscus*) dark (L: *pes*) the foot : dark-
 coloured legs
fuscus (L) dark (brown)
gallic|um -us -a (L) from Gaul (now France)
gemmosum (L: *gemma*) a gem : referring to the
 opaline abdomen
genevensis (L) G,nŠve (Geneva), Switzerland (L: *-ensis*)
 indicates place of origin : from G,nŠve
Gibbaranea (L: *gibbus*) a hump (L: *araneus*) a
 spider
gibbos|a -us (L: *gibbus*) a hump : referring to the
 male carapace
gibbum (L: *gibbus*) a hump
gigantea (L: *Giganteus*) of the giants (GK:
 γιγαντειος) huge
globosa (L: *globosus*) spherical : referring to the
 abdomen
Glyphesis (GK: γλυφω) I carve (Obs.)
Gnaphosa (GK: γναφος) a wool comber's card;
 also an instrument of torture (Met.)
Gnathonarium (GK: γναθος) the jaw
Gonatium (GK: γονατον) the knee : referring to
 the enlarged patella of male palp
Gongylidiellum (from *Gongylidium*) q.v.
Gongylidium (GK: γογγυλωδης) roundish (GK:
 ιδιωμα) characteristic
gowerens|e -is (L) from the Gower, South Wales
gracilipes (L: *gracilis*) thin or slender (L: *pes*) the
 foot : slender-legged
gracilis (L) thin or slender
graminicola (L: *gramineus*) of grass (L: *colo*)
 inhabit
grossa (L: *grossus*) thick or coarse
gulosa (L: *gulosus*) glutinous or dainty
guttata (L: *gutta*) a drop or spot (L: *-atus*) bearing :
 speckled
hackmani (Pat.) Hackman
Hahnia (Pat.) C.W. Hahn (1786-1836)
Halorates (GK: θαλασσοα) the sea : living by the
 sea
hamata (L: *hamatus*) hooked
Haplodrassus (GK: απλους) simple (GK:) to
 grasp
hardyi (Pat.) J.R. Hardy? (1844-1921)
Harpactea (GK: αρπακτος) snatched : i.e. a
 robber
Heliophanus (GK: ηλιος) the sun (GK: φανος) a
 lamp : found in the sunshine
Helophora (GK: ηλος) a nail (GK: φορω) to wear
 : referring to the shape of the epigyne (Met.)
helveola (L: *helvus*) yellow; yellowish
herbigrad|a -us (L: *herba*) grass (L: *gradus*) a step
 : 'walking' in the grass
heri (Pat.) Her
heterophthalmus (GK: ετερος) different (GK:
 οφθαλμος) the eye
hiemalis (L) of winter
Hilaira (Pat.) Bon de Saint Hilaire (1710-1768)
 (French biochemist) or Geoffrey Saint Hilaire (-
 c1862) (a zoologist)
histrion (L) an actor : referring to the courtship
 postures of the male? (Obs.)
holmgreni (Pat.) N. Holmgren (1877-1954)
hombergi (Pat.) E.L. Holmberg (1852-1937)
hortensis (L: *hortus*) a garden (L: *-ensis*) indicates
 place of origin : of the garden
humilis (1) (L) very small
humilis (2) (L) on the ground : referring to the
 habitat
Hybocoptus (GK: υβος) a hump (GK: κοπτης) a
 cutter : referring to the male carapace
Hygrolycosa (GK: υγρος) damp (from *Lycosa*)
 q.v. : *Lycosa* of marshy places (Met.)
hygrophilus (GK: υγρος) damp (GK: φιλος) a
 friend : loving damp places
Hylyphantes (GK: υλη) material (GK: υφαντης)
 a weaver (Obs.)
Hypomma (GK: ψπο) beneath (GK: ομμα) the eye
 : the eyes are beneath the lobe of the male
 carapace (not on it)
Hypselistes (GK: υψος) high (altitude) : from high
 altitudes
Hypsosinga (GK: υψος) high (altitude) (from
Singa) q.v.
Hyptiotes (GK: υπιτος) supine : possibly referring
 to the spider's attitude in the web
ignobilis (L) obscure or insignificant
impigra (L: *impiger*) tireless or energetic
impressum (L: *impressus*) sunken or impressed
incilium (L: *incile*) a ditch : of ditches
incisa (L: *incido*) cut open; engraved
inconspicu|a -us (L: *in-*) not (L: *conspicuus*)
 obvious : inconspicuous
incultus (1) (L) neglected; simple or unadorned
incultus (2) (L) uncultivated : of the countryside
incurvatus (L: *incurvus*) bent (L: *-atus*) bearing :
 referring to the hook on the male palpal tibia
inerrans (L) fixed; not wandering about
innotabilis (L: *in-*) not (L: *notabilis*) remarkable :
 unremarkable
inopina (L: *inopinus*) unexpected
inornata (L: *inornatus*) unadorned
insecta (1) (L: *inseco*) to cut into; i.e. notched :
 referring to the male palpal tibia
insecta (2) (L: *insector*) to pursue
insignis (L) distinguished; unique
instabil|e -is (L) unstable or variable

- interjectus* (L: *interiectus*) coming between : two other species
- Ischnothyreus* (GK: ισχνος) thin (GK: θυρεος) a shield
- italic|a -um* (L: *Italicus*) from Italy
- Jacksonella* (Pat.) A.R. Jackson (1877-1944)
- jacksoni* (Pat.) A.R. Jackson (1877-1944)
- juncea* (L: *iunceus*) of rushes
- juvenis* (L: *iuvenis*) young : unlike an adult
- Kaestneria* (Pat.) A.G. Kaestner (1719-1800)
- karpinskii* (Pat.) Karpinski
- koch|j -ii* (Pat.) C.L. Koch (1778-1851) or L.C.C. Koch (1825-1908)
- LABIDOGNATHA [Suborder]** (GK: λαβιδα) tongs or pincers (GK: γναθος) the jaw
- Labulla* (1) (GK:) a stone (L: *bullā*) a bubble or blister : ?
- Labulla* (2) (GK: λαβις) pincers
- labyrinthica* (GK: λαβυρινθος) a maze : referring to the web
- lanigera* (L: *laniger*) woolly or fleecy : referring to the white woolly hairs
- lanio* (L) to mangle; tear to pieces or lacerate
- lapidosus* (L) stony : of stony places
- Larinioides* (L: *Larinum*) from Larino, Italy
- larva* (L) a ghost or mask
- latebricola* (L: *latebra*) a hiding place (L: *colo*) inhabit : dwelling in concealment
- latens* (L) hidden; to lie concealed
- Lathys* (GK: λαθος) mistake (Obs.)
- latifrons* (L: *latus*) broad (L: *frons*) the forehead
- latimana* (L: *latus*) broad (L: *manus*) the hand
- latitans* (L: *latus*) broad (L: *taenis*) a band
- Latithorax* (L: *latus*) broad (GK: θωραξ) the chest
- latreillei* (Pat.) P.A. Latreille (1762-1833)
- laudatus* (L) worthy
- leopardus* (L) a leopard : spotted like a leopard (Met.)
- lepidus* (L) elegant or pretty
- leporina* (L: *lepus*) a hare : fleet-footed (Met.)
- leprosus* (L: *leprosus*) a leper; scurfy appearance : referring to the abdominal pattern (Met.)
- Lepthyphantes* (GK: λεπτος) thin (GK: υφαντης) a weaver
- Leptorhoptrum* (GK: λεπτος) thin (GK: ροπτρο) a knocker : possibly referring to the ridge on the epigyne? (Obs.)
- Leptothrix* (GK: λεπτος) thin (GK: θριξ) a hair
- Lessertia* (Pat.) R. de Lessert (1875-1945)
- Lessertiella* (from *Lessertia*) q.v.
- levipes* (L: *levis*) light (weight) (L: *pes*) the foot : light-footed
- levitarsis* (L: *levis*) light (weight) (GK: ταρσος) the instep : light or nimble-footed
- limnaea* (GK: λιμνη) a lake : living in swamps
- lineat|us -a -um* (L: *linea*) a line (L: *-atus*) bearing
- Linyphia* (GK: λινος) linen (GK: υφη) to weave
- Liocranum* (GK: λειος) smooth (GK: κρανιον) the skull or head
- listeri* (Pat.) M. Lister (1638-1712)
- Lithyphantes* (GK: λιθος) a stone (GK: υφαντης) a weaver
- lividus* (L) blue-black or liver-coloured
- locketi* (Pat.) G.H. Locket (1900-1991)
- longidens* (L: *longus*) long (L: *dens*) a tooth : with prominent teeth
- longipalpis* (L: *longus*) long (L: *palpus*) the palm of the hand : referring to the male palps
- longipes* (L: *longus*) long (L: *pes*) the foot : long-legged
- Lophocarenum* (GK: λοφος) a hill; crested (GK: καρινα) a keel : referring to the male carapace
- Lophomma* (GK: λοφος) a hill; crested (GK: ομμα) the eye : referring to the male carapace
- lucida* (L: *lucidus*) shining
- luctator* (L) a wrestler (Met.)
- luctuosus* (L) sorrowful (Met.)
- ludicrum* (L) a toy : referring to small size?
- lugubris* (L) mournful (Met.)
- lunat|a -um* (L: *lunatus*) crescent-shaped : with crescent-shaped (moon-shaped) markings
- lusatica* (L: *Lusatia*) from Lusatia (now Lausitz), a region of Eastern Germany
- luteolus* (L) yellow
- lutescens* (L: *luteus*) yellow (L: *scaena*) appearance : clay-coloured
- lutetianus* (L: *Lutetia Parisiorum*) from Paris
- Lycosa* (GK: λυκος) a wolf : hunting like a wolf (Met.)
- Macrargus* (GK: μακρος) long; large (GK: αργος) slow
- macrophthalm|a -us* (GK: μακρος) long; large (GK: οφθαλμος) the eye : with large eyes
- mactans* (L: *macto*) to kill : referring to the black widow spider
- maculipes* (L: *macula*) a spot (L: *pes*) the foot : spotted-legs
- maerens* (L: *maereo*) mournful (Met.)
- major* (L: *maior*) large
- mandibularis* (L: *mando*) to chew : one that chews
- Mangora* (1) (GK:) a slave-dealer (Myth?/obs)
- Mangora* (2) (GK: μαγγωνω) to grip
- margaritatus* (L: *margarita*) a pearl (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the pearl-like colour
- marginata* (L: *margino*) to border (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the pattern
- marginella* (L: *margino*) to border (L: *-ella*) diminutive
- maritim|a -um -us* (L) of the sea; coastal
- marmoreus* (L) marble : referring to the pattern
- Maro* (L) cognomen of the poet Vergil: Publius Vergilius Maro (70-19 B.C.)
- Marpissa* (GK:) to grab or pounce
- Maso* (1) (L: *mas*) a male
- Maso* (2) (GK: μασω) to chew
- Mastigusa* (GK: μαστιγιον) a whip : referring to the male palp
- Mecopisthes* (GK: μηκος) length (GK: οπισθιος) the back
- mediocris* (L) average or ordinary

- Meioneta** (GK: μειον) less (GK: νετος) a net : a small web
- melanocephala** (GK: μελας) black (GK: κεφαλη) the head
- melanogaster** (GK: μελας) black (GK: γαστηρ) the belly
- melanopygius** (GK: μελας) black (L: *pyga*) the rump : black-bottomed (tailed)
- melanur|um -us** (GK: μελας) black
- melinus** (L: *melinum*) melian white
- menardi** (Pat.) Menard
- mengei** (Pat.) F.A. Menge (1808-1880)
- merens** (L: *maereo*) mournful (Met.)
- merianae** (Pat.) Merian : a female naturalist known to Scopoli
- Meta** (L: *meta*) a cone : referring to the abdomen
- Metellina** (L: *Metellus*) a cognomen in the gens or family Caecilia
- Metopobactrus** (GK: μετωπον) the forehead (GK: βακτηρια) a stick (Obs.)
- Micaria** (L: *micarius*) frugal : a crumb gatherer
- Micrargus** (GK: μικρος) small (GK: αργος) slow
- Microctenonyx** (GK: μικρος) small (GK: κτενι) a comb (GK: ονυξ) nail or claw (Obs.)
- Microlinyphia** (GK: μικρος) small (from *Linyphia*) q.v.
- Micrommata** (GK: μικρος) small (GK: ματι) an eye
- Microneta** (GK: μικρος) small (GK: νετος) a net : a small web
- microphthalm|a -um** (GK: μικρος) small (GK: οφθαλμος) the eye
- midas** (L) King of Phrygia
- Milleriana** (Pat.) F. Miller
- miniata** (L: *minium*) red-lead (vermillion)
- minimus** (L) the smallest; very small
- minor** (L) smaller; less
- minutissima** (L: *minutus*) the smallest : i.e. even smaller!
- minutus** (L) small
- Minyrioloides** (from *Minyriolus*) not yet derived!
- Mioxena** (GK: μειον) less (GK: ξενος) a stranger
- mirabilis** (L) wonderful
- miseria** (L: *miser*) wretched; in distress
- Misumena** (GK: μισος) hate (GK: μενος) wrath
- mitis (1)** (L) mild or gentle
- mitis (2)** (GK: μιτος) a thread
- mitrata** (GK: μιτρα) a mitre or head-band (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the male carapace
- moerens** (L: *maereo*) mournful (Met.)
- molesta** (L: *molestus*) annoying; troublesome
- mollis** (L) flexible; soft (Obs.)
- Monocephalus** (GK: μονος) single (GK: κεφαλη) the head
- monoceros** (GK: μονος) single (GK: κερατον) a horn
- montan|a -um** (L: *montanus*) of mountains
- monticola** (L) a highlander or mountaineer : of the mountains
- mordax** (L) biting
- morulus** (L) blackberry-coloured
- murcidum** (L: *Murcia*) Venus as goddess of sloth (Myth.)
- muscosa** (L: *muscosus*) mossy : from moss
- mutabilis** (L) changeable, variable
- MYGALOMORPHAE (1) [Suborder]** (GK:) a field mouse (GK: μορφη) form or shape : With a furry form like a mouse which lives in a burrow (Met.)
- MYGALOMORPHAE (2)** (GK: μεγαλος) large (GK: μορφη) form or shape
- Myrmarachne** (GK: μυρμηξ) an ant: : an ant-like spider
- mystaceum** (GK: μουστακι) a moustache (Obs.)
- nava** (L: *navus*) active
- nebulosus** (L) misty or cloudy
- neglecta -us** (L: *neglectus*) neglected; unnoticed
- nemoralioides** (L: *nemoralis*) of woods, sylvan
- nemoralis -e** (L) of woods, sylvan
- Neon** (L: *neo*) to spin
- Neoscona** (GK: νεος) new (GK: σκονη) dust, powder : referring to the pattern? (Obs.)
- Nesticus** (GK: νηστικος) hungry
- nielseni** (Pat.) E. Nielsen (1876-1938)
- niger** (L) black or dark
- Nigma** (GK: νυγμος) to prick
- nigricens** (L: *niger*) black (L: *scaena*) appearance
- nigriceps** (L: *niger*) black (L: *caput*) the head
- nigrinus** (L: *niger*) black : black-like
- nigripes** (L: *niger*) black (L: *pes*) the foot : black-legged
- nigrita** (L: *niger*) black
- nigrocincta** (L: *niger*) black (L: *cinctus*) a girding or covering : girded or covered with black
- nigrum** (L: *niger*) black
- nitens** (L) shining
- nivoyi** (Pat.) Nivoy
- nobilis** (L) well-known
- nocturna** (L: *nocturnus*) of night
- nodosa** (L: *nodosus*) knotty or knobbly
- norvegica** (L: *Norvegia*) from Norway
- Notioscopus** (GK: νοτιος) the south (L: *skopia*) a lookout
- nubigena** (L) born of the clouds : from cloudy mountaintops
- Nuctenea** (GK: νυχτα) the night
- nudipalpis** (L: *nudus*) bare; naked (L: *palpus*) the palm of the hand : with bare palps
- oblitum** (L: *oblitus*) forgetful
- oblongus** (L) oblong or elongate
- obscurus** (L) dark; dusky or obscure
- obtusa** (L: *obtusus*) blunt
- occidentalis** (L: *occidens*) the west : of the west
- Oedothorax** (GK: οιδημα) a swelling (GK: θωραξ) the chest : referring to the male carapace
- oelandica** (L) from Öland, Sweden
- olivacea** (L: *oliva*) olive (coloured)
- omissa** (L: *omissum*) leave out, omit : the lack of

- TmIV
onust|a -us (L) loaded or filled : with a robust abdomen
Oonops (GK: ωον) an egg (GK: ουπις) appearance
opistograph|a -us (GK: οπισθηιος) behind (GK: γραφικς) a pen : referring to the abdominal pattern
Oreonetides (GK: ορος) a mountain (GK: νετος) a net : webs on high ground
ORTHOGNATHA [Suborder] (GK: ορθος) straight (GK: γναθος) the jaw
Ostearius (1) (GK: οστεον) a bone (Obs.)
Ostearius (2) (L: *ostarius*) a door-keeper (Obs.)
ovat|a -um (L: *ovum*) an egg (L: -atus) bearing : egg-shaped
Oxyopes (GK: οξυς) sharp or acute (GK: πους) the foot : referring to the spiny legs
Oxyptila (GK: οξυς) sharp or acute (GK: πτιλον) soft feather down : referring to the clavate hairs
Ozypila (GK: οξυς) sharp or acute (GK: πτιλον) soft feather down : referring to the clavate hairs
Pachygnatha (GK: παχυς) thick or stout (GK: γναθος) the jaw
paetulus (L) with a slight cast in the eye; slightly blink-eyed : referring to the male carapace? (Obs.)
pagan|a -us (L) of the country
pallens (L) pale
palliardi (Pat.) Palliard
pallidula (L: *pallidulus*) somewhat pale
pallid|um -us (L) pale
paludicola (L: *paludosus*) marshy (L: *colo*) inhabit
paludosa (L: *paludosus*) marshy : of marshy places
palustris (L: *paluster*) marshy : of marshy places
Panamomops (GK: παν) all (GK: αμωμος) blameless (GK: ουπις) appearance or eyes (Obs.)
paradox|um -us (GK: παραδοξος) peculiar or strange
parallel|a- -um -us (GK: παραλληλος) parallel : i.e. similar to another related species?
parasiticus (GK: παρασιτικος) parasitic : dependant on or associated with (ants)
Pardosa (GK: παρδαλος) spotted like a leopard (Met.)
parietina (L: *parietinae*) fallen walls; ruins : of walls or ruins
parkeri (Pat.) J.R. Parker
parvulus (L) very small
patagiatus (L) ornamented with a border
patula (L: *patulus*) extended; open (wide) : referring to the epigyne
pedestris (L: *pedester*) on foot : one that walks about
Pelecopsis (GK: πηληκτιον) a helmet (GK: ουπις) appearance : possibly referring to the male carapace
Pellenes (GK: πηλινος) earthen, clay : referring to the colour
peltata (L: *peltatus*) armed with a light shield : referring to the abdominal pattern
penicillata (L: *penicillus*) a painter's brush (L: -atus) bearing : referring to the male palpal tibia
pennyi (Pat.) Penny
Peponocranium (GK: πεπονι) a melon (GK: κρανιον) the skull or head
Perimones (1) (GK: περι) round about (GK: μονος) alone : perhaps infrequent? (Obs.)
Perimones (2) (GK: περιμενω) to wait for : in the web for prey? (Obs.)
Perimones (3) (L: *perimo*) destroy
perita (L: *peritus*) skillful : perhaps at camouflage?
permixtus (L) intermingling or confused (Obs.)
persimilis (L) very like; similar
pervicax (L) firm, persistent or obstinate : perhaps difficult to find?
petrensis (GK: πετρα) a stone or rock (L: -ensis) indicates place of origin : from rocks
peusi (GK:) a penis : ?
Phaeoedus (GK: φαιος) grey (GK: κηδεια) funeral : referring to mourning colours (Met.)
phalangioides (GK: φαλαγγιον) a spider : (with long fingers)
phalerata (L: *phaleratus*) adorned
Phaulothrix (GK: φαυλος) vile; wicked (GK: θριξ) a hair (Obs.)
Philodromus (GK: φιλος) a friend (GK: δρομος) a road or running
Phlegra (1) (GK: Φλεγρα) a city in Macedonia
Phlegra (2) (GK: φλεγω) I burn : referring to the carapace pattern
Pholcomma (GK:) squint-eyed (GK: ομμα) appearance
Pholcus (GK:) squint-eyed
phragmitis (GK: φραγμος) a fence : associated with *Phragmitis* (reed)
Phrurolithus (GK: φρουρος) a guard (GK: λιθος) a stone (Met.)
phrygianus (1) (GK: Φρυγιος) from western Turkey
phrygianus (2) (L: *phrygio*) an embroiderer
Physocyclus (GK: φυσικς) nature (GK: κυκλος) a circle : referring to the globular abdomen
piceinus (L: *piceus*) pitch-black
pict|a -um (L: *pictus*) coloured or ornate
pinastri (L: *pinus*) a pine tree (L: *astrum*) a star : possibly referring to the habitat and the abdominal pattern
pinicola (L: *pinus*) a pine tree (L: *colo*) inhabit
Pirata (GK: πειρατης) a sea-robber
piraticus (GK: πειρατικος) piratical
Pisaura (L: *Pisaurum*) from Pisaurum (now Pesaro), Umbria, Italy
piscatorius (L) of a fisherman (Met.)
Pistius (GK: πιστος) faithful (Obs.)
Pityohyphantes (GK: πτυς) a pine tree (GK:

- υφαντης) a weaver : found on pines
plantarius (1) (L: ?) spread out : i.e. with
widespread legs (?)
plantarius (2) (L: *plantaria*) young trees (Obs.)
Pocadicnemis (GK:) a hair (GK: κνημη) the leg
Poeciloneta (GK: ποικιλος) variegated (GK:
νετος) a net
polita (L: *politus*) polished or smooth
pomatia (GK: πωματος) a cover, stopper or plug :
referring to the dense covering of hairs?
Porrhomma (GK: πορρω) far off (GK: ομμα) the
eye
praecox (L) early : in the Springtime
praedatus (L: *praedator*) a robber or plunderer
praeficus (L: *praeficio*) to set over; in priority : ?
to another species
Praestigia (L: *prae*) in front, before (L: *stygius*) of
the lower world (Hell) : referring to the frontal
projection on the male carapace
pratens|e -is (L) growing in meadows : from
meadows
praticola (L: *pratium*) a meadow (L: *colo*) inhabit
prativaga (L: *pratium*) a meadow (L: *vagus*)
wandering
Prinerigone (GK: πριν) previously (from *Erigone*)
q.v. : previously known as *Erigone*
prominens (L) projecting; jutting out
prominulus (L: *promineo*) project
promiscua (L: *promiscuus*) common; without
distinction
prona (L: *pronus*) leaning forward : referring to
the male carapace
propinqua (L: *propinquus*) neighbouring
Prosopotheca (GK: προσοπις) front view (GK:
θηκη) a sheath or covering : referring to the
male carapace
Protadia (GK: προτον) before (GK: α-) not (GK:
δια) for or through : ? (Obs.)
protuberans (L: *pro*) in front of (L: *tuber*) a
swelling : referring to the male carapace
proxim|a -um -us (L: *proximus*) nearest : to
another species?
prudens (L) foreseeing; aware
Pseudomaro (GK: ψευδης) false (from *Maro*) q.v
Psilochorus (GK: ψιλος) slender or thin (GK:
χορος) a dancer (Met.)
psychrophila (GK: ψυχρος) cold (GK: φιλος) a
friend : a lover of cold regions
pubescens (L: *pubes*) downy (L: *scaena*)
appearance
puella (L) a girl; pretty (Met.)
pulchellum (L: *pulchellus*) very pretty
pulcher (L) beautiful
pulicaria (L: *pulex*) a flea : small and flea-like
pullat|a -us (L: *pullatus*) dressed in black : dark-
coloured
pulverulenta (L: *pulverulentus*) dusty : of dusty
places
pumila (L: *pumilus*) a dwarf
punctat|um -us (L: *punctum*) a spot (L: *-atus*)
bearing : referring to the carapace
purbeckensis (L) Purbeck, Dorset (L: *-ensis*)
indicates place of origin : from Purbeck
pusill|a -us (L: *pusillus*) very little
pygmae|a -um -us (GK: Πυγμαιοι) The Pygmies :
small
pyramidatus (GK: πυραμις) a pyramid (L: *-atus*)
bearing : with a pyramidal pattern
quadratus (L) square : referring to the four dots in
a square on the abdomen
radiata (L: *radiatus*) with rays, shining
radicicola (L: *radix*) a root (L: *colo*) inhabit :
living in roots
ramosa (L: *ramosus*) branching
reclusa (L: *recludo*) disclose; open up : perhaps
from a silken cell?
redii (Pat.) F. Redi? (1626-1698)
redimit|a -um (L: *redimio*) encircle
reprobus (L: ?) disappearing : ?
reticulatus (L: *reticulum*) a small net (L: *-atus*)
bearing : with a net-like pattern
retusus (L) blunt or dull : referring to either the
male carapace (blunt) or the colour (dull)
reussi (Pat.) A. Reuss? (1804-1879)
Rhaebothorax (GK: ραιβος) crooked (GK:
θωραξ) the chest
riparia (L: *ripa*) a river bank : of river banks
Robertus (Pat.) ?
robust|a -um -us (L: *robustus*) strong
roman|a -us (L) from Rome, Italy
rosenhaueri (Pat.) Rosenhauer
rosserae (Pat.) Enid Locket nee Rosser
rubellum (L: *rubellus*) reddish
rubens (L) red or blushing
rubicunda (L: *rubicundus*) red, ruddy
rubrofasciata (L: *ruber*) red (L: *fascia*) a band (L:
-atus) bearing : red-banded
rufipes (L: *rufus*) red (L: *pes*) the foot : red or
ruddy-coloured legs
rufus (L) red
Rugathodes (GK: ρουγα) back street : ?
rupicola (L: *rupes*) a rock or cliff (L: *colo*) inhabit
rurestris (L: *ruro*) to live in the country
ruricola (L) a countryman or rustic
rusticus (L) of the country; rural
Saaristoa (Pat.) M.L. Saaristo
sabulos|um -us (L) sandy
saccata (L: *saccus*) a sack or bag (L: *-atus*) bearing
: referring to the eggsac carried by female
saeva (L: *saevus*) fierce or cruel
Saloca (GK: σαλος) agitated (Obs.)
saltator (L) a dancer or leaper
Salticus (GK: σαλτο) to leap
sanctuaria (L: *sanctus*) sacred : of holy or private
places (churchyards)
sanguinea (L: *sanguineus*) blood-red
sarcinatus (L: *sarcina*) a burden (L: *-atus*) bearing
: referring to the male carapace
Satilatlas (? ?) (L: *Atlas*) from the Atlas
mountains of NW. Africa : The derivation as

- stated is conjectural and incorrect as it has nothing to do with the Atlas Mountains. The type specimen came from Alaska.
- Savignia** (Pat.) M.J.C.L. de Savigny? (1777-1851)
- Savignya** (Pat.) M.J.C.L. de Savigny? (1777-1851)
- saxatilis** -e (L) frequenting rocks
- saxetorum** (L: *saxetum*) a rocky place
- saxicola** (L: *saxum*) a rock or boulder (L: *colo*) inhabit
- scabricula** -us (L: *scaber*) rough or scabrose
- scabrosa** (L: *scaber*) rough or scabrose
- scenicus** (L: *scaenicus*) actor : referring to the male courtship
- schaufussi** (Pat.) Schaufuss
- Schoenobates** (GK: σχοινοβατης) a tight-rope walker
- scintillans** (L: *scintilla*) a spark, sparkling
- scopigera** (L: *scopae*) a besom or broom (L: *gero*) to bear (carry) : referring to the tuft on male palpal tibia
- Scotargus** (GK: σκοτος) dark (GK: αργος) slow
- scoticus** (L: *Scotia*) from Scotland
- Scotina** (GK: σκοτος) dark (L: -ina) likeness for
- Scotinotylus** (GK: σκοτος) dark: (GK: τυλος) a corn or callus
- Scotophaeus** (GK: σκοτος) dark (GK: φαεινος) bright
- scurrilis** (L) jeering; ludicrous
- scutulatus** (L: *scutulatus*) diamond-shaped
- Scytodes** (GK: σκυτος) leather : marbled like -
- Segestria** (1) (L: *segestre*) a covering or mantle : tube shaped retreat ?
- Segestria** (2) (L: *segestre* ?) a mat
- Segestria** (3) (L: *seges* ?) a corn-field
- segmentata** (L: *segmentatus*) flouced; ornate or trimmed with purple : referring to the abdominal pattern
- Semljicola** (L:) from Novaya Zemlyn (L: *colo*) inhabit : the location of the type specimen
- senoculata** (L: *seni*) in sixes (L: *oculus*) the eye (L: -atus) bearing
- serotinus** (L: *sero*) late (L: *otium*) time : found late in the season
- serratus** (L) serrated or notched : referring to paracymbium of male palp
- servulus** (L) a young slave : kept or limited to one place? (Obs.)
- setiger** (L: *saetiger*) bristly
- setosus** (L: *saetosus*) bristly or hairy
- signifer** (L: *signifer*) starry : referring to the abdominal pattern
- silesiaca** (L) from Silesia, S Poland
- Silometopus** (1) (L: *silus*) blunt (L: *metop* ?) brow
- Silometopus** (2) (L: *silus*) blunt (L: *metus*) fear (L: *opus*) labour (Obs.)
- silvestris** (L) of a wood
- silvicola** (L) inhabiting woods
- similje** -is (L) like; similar : to a closely related species
- simoni** (Pat.) E. Simon (1848-1924)
- simplex** (L) simple; plain
- simplicitarsis** (L: *simplex*) simple (GK: ταρσος) the instep : with a simple tarsus
- simulans** (L) imitative; similar to
- Singa** (GK:) to hurt
- Sintula** (GK: σιν) with (GK: τυλος) a swelling : referring to the male palpal tarsus
- sisyphium** (GK: Σισυφος) the mythological king of Corinth : condemned in Hades to roll a stone up a hill - referring to the large egg cocoon (Myth.)
- socialis** (L) of allies : living together
- soerensenii** (Pat.) W.E. Sørensen (1848-1916)
- sparsus** (L) freckled
- speciosa** (L: *speciosus*) showy
- spinimana** (L: *spina*) a thorn (L: *manus*) a hand : referring to the male palp
- spinipalpis** (L: *spina*) a thorn (L: *palpus*) the palm of the hand
- stagnatilis** (L: *stagnum*) standing water : of pools and ditches
- stativa** (L: *stativus*) stationary : not moving about
- Steatoda** (GK: στεατος) fat (GK:) like
- Stemonyphantes** (GK: στημονι) warp (thread) (GK: υφαντης) a weaver
- stenapsis** (GK:) narrow, tight (GK:) an arch : with a narrow loop?
- sticta** (GK:) spotted, dotted
- stigmatisata** (GK: στιγματιας) a branded slave (L: -atus) bearing : with spots
- stramineum** (L: *stramineus*) of straw : from hay and straw
- striatula** -us (L) scalloped
- stroemi** (Pat.) H. Ström (1726-1798)
- sturmi** (Pat.) Sturm
- stylifrons** (L: *stilus*) a pointed instrument (L: *frons*) the forehead : referring to the male carapace
- Styloctector** (L: *stilus*) a pointed instrument (L: *tector*) a plasterer : covered with points, referring to the male carapace
- subacutus** (L: *sub*) below (L: *acutus*) sharp or pointed : sharpish
- subaequalis** (L: *sub*) below (L: *aequalis*) equal : not quite equal
- subequalis** (L: *sub*) below (L: *aequalis*) equal : not quite equal
- subitane|us** -a (1) (? : ?) : partly stretched (?)
- subitane|us** -a (2) (L: *subitus* ?) sudden (Obs.)
- sublestus** (L) slight or weak
- subnigra** (L: *subniger*) blackish
- subopaca** (L: *sub*) below (L: *opacus*) shaded : from semi-shaded places
- subsultans** (L: *subsulto*) jump up
- subterraneus** (L) underground
- subtilis** (L) slender; fine or delicate
- sulcifrons** (L: *sulcus*) a furrow (L: *frons*) the forehead : referring to the male carapace
- sundevalli** (Pat.) C.J. Sundevall (1801-1875)
- Syedra** (from *Syedra*) not yet derived! (L: -ula) diminutive

- sylvaticus* (L: *sylvaticus*) of woods
Synageles (1) (GK: συν) together (GK:) (in) the light of the sun
Synageles (2) (GK: συν) together (GK: αγγελη) a herd
Tallusia (GK: ταλας) miserable (Obs.)
tantulus (L) so small; minute
Tapinocyba (GK: ταπεινος) modest, humble (GK: κυβος) a cube or die : the male carapace is only slightly raised
Tapinocyboides (from *Tapinocyba*) q.v.
Tapinopa (GK: ταπεινος) modest, humble
Taranuncus (? : ?) (L: *uncus*) a hook
Tarentula (L: *Tarentum*) from Tarentum, a town in Greece (L: *-ula*) diminutive
tarsalis (GK:) a flat basket : the egg sac (Met.)
tecta (L: *tectum*) a covered structure : referring to the epigyne
Teegenaria (L: *teges*) a mat (L: *-arium*) a place : referring to the sheet web
tenebricola (L: *tenebrae*) dark; gloomy (L: *colo*) inhabit : living in the dark or shade
tenuis (L) thin; fine or slender
tenuitarsis (L: *tenuis*) thin (GK: ταρσος) the instep : with thin legs
tepidariorum (L: *tepidus*) warm (L: *areo*) to be dry : of warm (dry) places i.e. heated green houses
terrestris (L) of the earth : ground-living
terricola (L: *terra*) the earth; ground or soil (L: *colo*) inhabit : ground dwelling
Tetragnatha (GK: τετρας) four (GK: γναθος) the jaw
Tetrilus (GK: τετρας) four (GK:) eyes or squinting
Teutana (GK: Τευτων) the Teutons, a Germanic people
Textrix (L) a female weaver
Thanatus (GK: θανατος) death
Theonoe (L: *Thëon*) a satirical Latin poet
Theridion (GK: θηριον) a beast : a small animal
Theridiosoma (from *Theridion*) q.v. : *Theridion*-like
Thomisus (GK:) a sting
thoracica (GK: θωραξ) the chest
thorelli (Pat.) T.T.T. Thorell (1830-1901)
Thyreosthenius (GK: θυρεος) a shield (GK: σθενος) strength
Tibellus (L: *tibia*) a pike or flute-shaped : as the bone is
tibiale (L: *tibia*) the shin-bone : with prominent or strong tibiae
Tigellinus (GK: τυγρις) a tiger (Met.)
tinctum (L: *tincta*) dyed or tinted
tirolensis (L) the Tyrol, Austria (L: *-ensis*) indicates place of origin : from the Tyrol
Tiso (GK: τις) anyone
Tmeticus (GK: τημητικος) capable of cutting (Obs.)
torva (L: *torvus*) wild
Trachynella (GK: τραχεια) rough:
Trachyzelotes (GK: τραχον) running (from *Zelotes*) q.v.
trailli (Pat.) J.W.H. Trail? (1851-1919)
Trematocephalus (GK: τρημα) a hole (GK: κεφαλη) the head : referring to the male sex
Triaeris (GK: τρια) three (GK: αερας) wind or air
triangularis (L: *triangulus*) triangular : with a triangular pattern or shape
Tricca (1) (GK:) a small bird (Obs./met.)
Tricca (2) (GK: τριχα) a hair : possibly referring to the male palp
Trichoncus (GK: τριχα) a hair (GK: ογκος) a tumour
Trichopterna (GK: τριχα) a hair (GK: περνα) the heel : trichobothrium at end of metatarsus
trifrons (L: *tres*) three (L: *frons*) the forehead : with a tripartite head
triguttat|a -us (L: *tres*) three (L: *gutta*) a spot : with three spots
tripunctatus (L: *tres*) three (L: *punctum*) a spot (L: *-atus*) bearing : with three depressions or dots
tristis (L) sad; gloomy or dull
trivialis (L) common
Trochosa (GK: τροχος) a wheel : a runner?
Troxochrus (GK:) to eat (GK:) skin
truncatus (L: *truncus*) cut off, shortened (L: *-atus*) bearing
trux (L) savage or wild
tuberculata (L: *tuber*) a swelling (L: *-atus*) bearing
tuberosus (L: *tuber*) a swelling
Tuberta (GK: τυβερ) a swelling
Typhochrestus (1) (GK:) hairy, fluffy (GK: χρηστος) moral
Typhochrestus (2) (GK:) to make senseless : perhaps referring to the bizarre elevated head of the male (Obs.)
uliginosus (L: *uligo*) moisture; marshiness : of bogs and marshes
ulmi (L: *ulmus*) an elm : of elm trees
Uloborus (GK: αυλοβορας) lethal; with a deadly bite
umbraticola (L) a lounge in the shade
umbratic|a -us (L) fond of the shade or of idling : referring to its habit of hiding under bark
umbratilis (L) in the shade
uncatus (L: *uncus*) a hook, barb or hooked (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the male palp
uncinata (L: *uncinatus*) barbed : referring to the male palp
unicornis (L: *unus*) one (L: *cornus*) a horn : referring to the male carapace
Urozelotes (L: *uro*) to burn (from *Zelotes*) q.v. : a reddish variety of *Zelotes*
v-insignitus (Symbolic: "V") a "V" shape (L: *insignis*) distinguished : distinguished by a 'V' shaped mark on the male carapace
vagans (L: *vagus*) wandering
vaginatus (L: *vagina*) a sheath (L: *-atus*) bearing : referring to the epigyne (Met.)

- valentulus* (L) strong
varians (L: *varius*) mottled
variegat|a -us (L: *varius*) mottled (L: *-atus*) bearing
vatia (L: ?) : bow-legged
velox (L) fast; rapid
venator (L) a hunter
veruculata (L: *verutum*) a javelin (L: *-atus*) bearing : with a javelin shaped mark
viaria (L: *viarius*) of roads : of the wayside
viaticus (L) relating to a journey : of the road or waysides
vidua (L: *viduus*) mateless, widowed
vigilax (L) watchful
virescens (L: *virens*) green (L: *scaena*) appearance
viridissima (L: *viridis*) (bright) green
vittat|us -um (L) wearing a head-band
vivum (L: *vivus*) alive; lively
Walckenaeria (Pat.) C.A. Walckenaer (1771-1852)
walckenaer|i -ius (Pat.) C.A. Walckenaer (1771-1852)
warburtoni (Pat.) C. Warburton (1854-1958)
- welchi* (Pat.) Welch
westringi (Pat.) N. Westring (1797-1882)
whymperi (Pat.) E. Whymper? (1840-1911)
Wideria (Pat.) F. Wider
Wiehlea (Pat.) H. Wiehle
x-notata (Symbolic: "X") "X" shape (L: *nota*) a mark : with "X" shaped mark (pattern)
Xerolycosa (GK: ξηρος) dry (from *Lycosa*) q.v. : a wolf-spider of dry places (Met.)
Xysticus (1) (GK: ξυστης) a scraper : referring to the capture of prey (Met.)
Xysticus (2) (GK: ξυστιχος) an athlete (Met.)
zebraneus (GK: ζεβρα) a zebra : striped like a zebra (Met.)
Zelotes (GK: ζηλος) with zeal
Zilla (N.L.: ?) a plant name (Obs.)
zimmermanni (Pat.) Zimmermann
Zodarion (GK: ζουδι) an insect
Zora (GK: ζορι) violence
Zygiella (GK: ζυγος) to join together : referring to the web?

APPENDIX

Unfortunately it has proved impossible to derive all the spiders' names fully. The main list includes a few with only partial derivations as follows:

Acartauchenius, *Satilatlas*, *Semljicola* & *Taranuncus*

And a few with no derivation whatsoever have been omitted, as follows:

Asagena, *Hycitia*, *Minicia*, *Moebelia*, *Sitticus* & *Syedra*