

SPIDER FAUNA OF INDIA



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PREFACE

The spiders (Arthropoda: Chelicerata: Arachnida: Araneae) are an exceedingly precious component of the earth's ecosystem. They are predatory in feeding habit consuming mostly insects keeping their population under check and hardly pose any danger to humans. They also serve as ecological indicators owing to their extreme sensitivity against their habitat disturbances. The "Spider Fauna of India" is a database that provides a catalogue of known species of spiders distributed in different states and union territories of India. About 123 years ago, the first consolidated volume on the entire Arachnida was published by Pocock (1900) in the "Fauna of British India" series listing only 200 species of spiders. After this, the Indian authors catalogued known species of spiders giving their morphological characteristics and identification keys along with their biology and ecology. After independence, Tikader, B.K. and his associates of Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata have catalogued the spider species belonging to the families Lycosidae (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980), Thomisidae (Tikader, 1980), Araneidae and Gnaphosidae (Tikader, 1982), and Oxyopidae (Gajbe, 2008). Simultaneously, the spider fauna of different ecozones of India were prepared by a number of arachnologists of the country. Tikader (1987) published the comprehensive list of Indian spiders which included 1067 species belonging to 249 genera in 43 families. Keswani and his colleagues (2012) prepared a checklist of spider fauna of India and mentioned 1,686 species of spiders belonging to 438 genera in 60 families. Since then, hundreds of new species are described/recorded. Also, several nomenclatural modifications at the level of species to family have been made. In the recent years, the first author and his research scholars updated the checklist of spider fauna of India both family-wise and state/union territories-wise. In the present book, a total of 2,240 species belonging to 560 genera and 64 families are listed. A comprehensive bibliography is also given at the end.

The checklist may inadvertently contain some percentage of errors in the identifications of the spiders distributed in different regions by some researchers. Seemingly, doubtful and erroneous species of spiders are listed separately at the end of the book. For valid scientific names of the spiders World Spider Catalog (<http://wsc.nmbe.ch>) is followed.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Theo Blick, Hummeltal (Member Editorial Board, World Spider catalog) for continuous help regarding the distribution of several species of spiders in India. Thanks are also due to my Ph. D. students, Dr. Shelly Acharya (Scientist-E, Joint Director at Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, West Bengal), Dr. Akhilesh Sharma (Associate Professor of Zoology, S.P.P.G. College, Shoharatgarh, Siddharthnagar, U.P.), Dr. A.K. Tiwari (Assistant Professor, Budha P.G. College, Kushinagar, U.P.) and our family members.

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Chapter- 1

Spiders: Morphology, Biology & Taxonomy

Spiders belong to a large group of non-chordate phylum Arthropoda that include members that have basically two types of mouthparts: (i) mandibulate [jaw bearing – subphylum Mandibulata – classes Crustacea (prawns, crabs, lobsters); subphylum Hexapoda (insects), subphylum Myriapoda – classes Diplopoda (millipedes), Chilopoda (centipedes), Pauropoda, Symphyla], and (ii) chelicerate [chelicerae (fangs/pincers) bearing – subphylum Chelicerata – classes Pycnogonida (sea spiders), Merostomata (horseshoe crabs), and Arachnida] mouthparts. In addition, the chelicerates do not bear antennae (a cephalic sensory appendage) like mandibulates. The class Arachnida include harvestmen (order Opiliones), camel spiders (order Solifugae), pseudoscorpions (order Pseudoscorpiones), whip scorpions, whip spiders (order Scorpiones), ticks, mites (order Acarina), and spiders (order Araneae). The evolutionary implications of arthropod phylogeny have been dealt by many workers in the past. Recently, Giribet & Edgecombe (2019) reviewed the arthropod relationships in the light of recent morphological, molecular and paleontological evidences, and put these into an evolutionary framework. Figure 1 illustrates the relationship of spiders (Araneae) with other arthropod taxa.

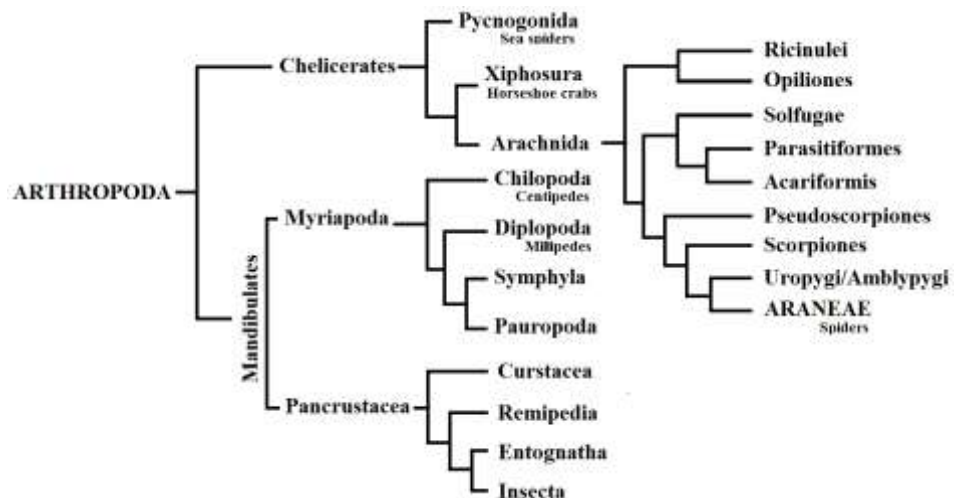


Figure 1. Relationship between different taxa of Arthropoda.

Spiders are diverse, predatory arthropods that have inhabited earth for around 380 million years. They are an exceedingly precious component of the earth's ecosystem being predatory consuming mostly insects keeping their population under check and hardly posing any danger to humans (Nyffeler & Birkhofer, 2017). They also serve as ecological indicators owing to their extreme sensitivity against their habitat disturbances (De et al., 2022). The order Araneae ranks sixth (51,519 species in 4,343 genera belonging to 135 families, World Spider Catalog (WSC), 2023) after the five largest insect orders (Coleoptera – ca. 4,00,000 species, Lepidoptera – ca. 1,80,000 sp., Hymenoptera – ca. 1,50,000 species, Diptera – ca. 1,25,000 species, Hemiptera – ca. 80,000 species) in terms of species diversity. It is estimated that atleast the species diversity is 6 times more than described. In fact, a number of areas of the world are yet to be sampled for these creatures.

Spiders are cosmopolitan in distribution except for Antarctica and have become established in nearly every terrestrial habitat. All spiders are predators and are known to be sensitive bioindicators of environmental change caused naturally or due to anthropogenic stress (Rutkowski et al., 2018; Stojanowska et al., 2020). However, in spite of their fundamental roles in all natural ecosystems, they have mostly been overlooked in conservational studies. All spiders are amongst the most omnipresent and numerous creatures in both agricultural and natural ecosystems (Singh & Singh, 2012, 2014). Based on the statistical analysis, Coddington et al. (1991) predicted about 2 million total spiders per hectare of tropical forest (range 1.1–3.4 M). In green fields, average number of spiders per acre is more than 50,000 (Zahl, 1971). They are master spinners of silken webs and highly proficient predators of nature, in their absence, the insect pest population would uncontrollably and disruptively increased, creating havoc for our health and food resources (Barrion & Litsinger, 1995). Unfortunately, only few spiders are deadly poisonous, e.g. the black widow spiders with more potent venom than the poisonous snakes (Gertsch, 1979). Spiders are exceedingly interesting subjects for study, for some of the most remarkable exhibitions of intensive powers presented by them. The spider has hit upon the device of turning its food into silk and using it as a trap to catch more food. Spiders feed on insect pests and kill as much as 100 times the number of prey they actually consume (Zahl, 1971) and thus operating a good natural control of insect pests. They consume approximately 400-800 million tons of prey, mostly insects globally per year (about the total human mass on the earth) regulating insect populations that could otherwise wipe out the crops (Nyffeler & Birkhofer, 2017). The spiders also serve as a food source for an extremely diverse complex of predators-parasitoids-parasites, birds, amphibians, lizards, snakes, shrews, mice, bats, fish etc. In addition to food capture using silken webs, the spiders have the ability to use silk

for a variety of other purposes, such as making egg sacs, making shelters or retreats and transferring sperm during mating (Humenik, 2011).

Their biology, prey capture techniques, silk production, web construction, niche selection etc. varied highly among the families. The spider community comprise several different ecological guilds (a group of species utilising the same resource in similar ways) such as they are either of orb web weavers (trap the prey in silken circular or hexagonal web), stalkers or jumping spiders (active hunters), ground runners (chase the prey on the ground), foliage runners (on the foliage of the crops), space builders (irregular web to trap preys), ambushers (grasp unsuspecting insects that come within contact), etc. (Cardoso et al., 2011). Thus, the spider community has several tactics to capture prey depending upon the species, habitats and kind of food. It implies that by having several different guilds, they are generally more likely to suppress insect pests than more homogenous communities like insect predators and parasitoids (Uetz, 1992). Also, they are relatively resistant to starvation, pesticides and desiccation in agricultural ecosystems and the risks associated with using them to control pests are minimal (Riechert & Lockley, 2003).

SPIDER GUILDS

Depending on the tactics of prey capture, the spiders may be divided into two major groups: (1) Web-building spiders that construct webs in undisturbed habitats to capture their prey, they lie in or near their web and wait for the prey to come to them and trust on sensing vibrations in their web to detect prey; and (2) Hunting spiders that instead of constructing webs to trap their prey, trust on speed and vision to chase and capture prey, the hunter spiders may be active hunters search for and chase their prey and passive hunters that wait and seize their prey as it approaches to them. According to their foraging behaviour, spiders have composed different guilds in different habitat by different group of spiders (Cardoso et al., 2011). These spider guilds are given below.

(a) Orb web weavers: The typical orb-weaver spiders are the most common group of builders of spiral wheel-shaped webs often found in gardens, fields and forests. Their common name is taken from the round shape of this typical web, for example, most of the members of Araneidae and Tetragnathidae. These orbs are weaved by silk threads secreted by the spiders. The primary function of the orb web is to capture, stop and retain prey long enough for the spider to catch it. These webs are almost damage-tolerant, yet, any damage caused by the prey is consistently repaired by the spiders. These silk threads have remarkable strength and ductility. However, its topology is decisive in the structural performance upon

impact and the arrangement of the different silk threads in the web must also exert an effect (Soler & Zaera, 2016).

(b) Stalkers or hunters: Spiders that do not build webs use other methods, either by actively stalking, or sitting still (members of Oxyopidae and Salticidae) and camouflaged (members of Philodromidae) to hunt and capture their prey. The members of Salticidae hunt preys by stalking them slowly and finally jumping on them. One of these types of spiders even spits a glue-like substance to stun and capture its prey (members of Scytodidae).

(c) Ground runners: Unlike orb web weavers, the ground runner spiders do spin silk, but they do not trap prey within their webs as they do not construct any kind of web. Rather, they hunt and chase prey along the ground. They are able to hunt large and potentially dangerous prey which they restrain by using their silk. While hunting, these spiders secrete thick, sticky silk and try to use it to enmesh their prey in wrap, usually applying their webbing to their legs and mouths. By immobilising potential prey in this manner, the ground spiders can restrain proportionally large prey while reducing risk of injury to themselves from the attempts of their preys to fight back (Wolff et al., 2017).

(d) Foliage runners: The name indicate such group of spiders spent most of their times running on the foliage of the plants, for example, the members of Clubionidae and Sparassidae.

(e) Space builders: The space builders construct webs but the web has no adhesive properties like orb web but the irregular structure traps insects, making escape difficult. The spider quickly envelops its prey with silk and then inflicts the fatal bite. The prey may be eaten immediately or stored for later. The members of the family Pholcidae are example of this category.

(f) Ambushers: The spiders belonging to the family Thomisidae do not build webs to trap their prey, but they ambush or sit-and-wait unsuspecting insects that come within contact, grasping them with their strong, spiky, curved front legs, similar to Venus flytrap plant.

The spiders are generalist predators and hence of enormous economic importance to man because of their ability to suppress pest population in agroecosystems. Studies exploring their biological control potential have been conducted in annual cropping systems in some parts of the world in cotton (Bishop 1980; Khuhro et al., 2020); soybean (Dumas et al., 1964; Lesar & Unzicker, 1978); alfalfa (Wheeler, 1973), maize (Saranya et al., 2019); citrus orchards (Muma, 1975); deciduous orchards (Dondale, 1966), rice fields (Barrion & Litsinger, 1995; Singh & Singh, 2014) demonstrating that spiders can be beneficial and contribute to pest insect suppression in crop ecosystems. Ndava et

al. (2018) demonstrated that spiders can also be useful even in controlling mosquitoes. In spite of this, they have rarely been treated as an important biological control agent in pest control by biocontrol agencies throughout the world. In addition, the spiders also regulate the population of decomposers and thus influence ecosystem functioning (Lawrence & Wise, 2004; Kumar & Singh, 2016). In biological control, the risks of introducing spiders against insect pests are minimal as many species are already naturally present in all agricultural systems. Also, after hatching, all the developmental stages of spiders are predaceous; they fill many niches, attacking many pest species at one time. It may be stated that if spiders disappear from the earth's surface, human beings will survive only a few years due to food shortages caused by crop infestation by insects. Despite the importance of the spider community in the ecosystem, they are largely neglected mainly due to ignorance and fear (arachnophobia) and the subsequent dislike for them.

EXTERNAL MORPHOLOGY OF SPIDERS

The external morphology of a generalised spider is well illustrated by Tikader (1980b, 1982, 1987), Barrion & Litinger (1995), Sebastian & Peter (2009) etc. The body of a spider (Figure 2A) is distinctly divisible into two parts: anteriorly *prosoma* or *cephalothorax* (composed of cephalus (head) and thorax) and posteriorly *opisthosoma* (abdomen) and both are connected by a slender pedicel. Head bears sessile eyes, palps, and mouthparts (chelicerae) and the thorax bears the legs. Abdomen contains spiracles, the respiratory openings of tracheal system, reproductive and digestive systems, anal tubercle, and spinnerets (Figure 2B).

Prosoma or cephalothorax. The prosoma is shielded dorsally by an unsegmented carapace which usually has a small depression or pit called as thoracic groove or fovea and from that pit radiates four shallow furrows or striae that extend to the carapace margin. The anterior pair of furrows also known as cervical groove, if present demarcates the U-shaped head outline from the thorax. The region between the anterior eye row and the frontal margin of the carapace is the clypeus. They are all air-breathing and have four pair of legs. Instead of mandibles, they have a pair of chelicerae that bear fangs through which venom is injected.

(a) Mouthparts (Figure 3). The chelicerae are preoral structures located below the clypeus and are either porrect (if projected forward) or geniculate (if the proximal base is stout and they are directed forward for a distance before the main portion bends down vertically), and are used in the capture and killing of prey, courtship and mating display, and also in defense.

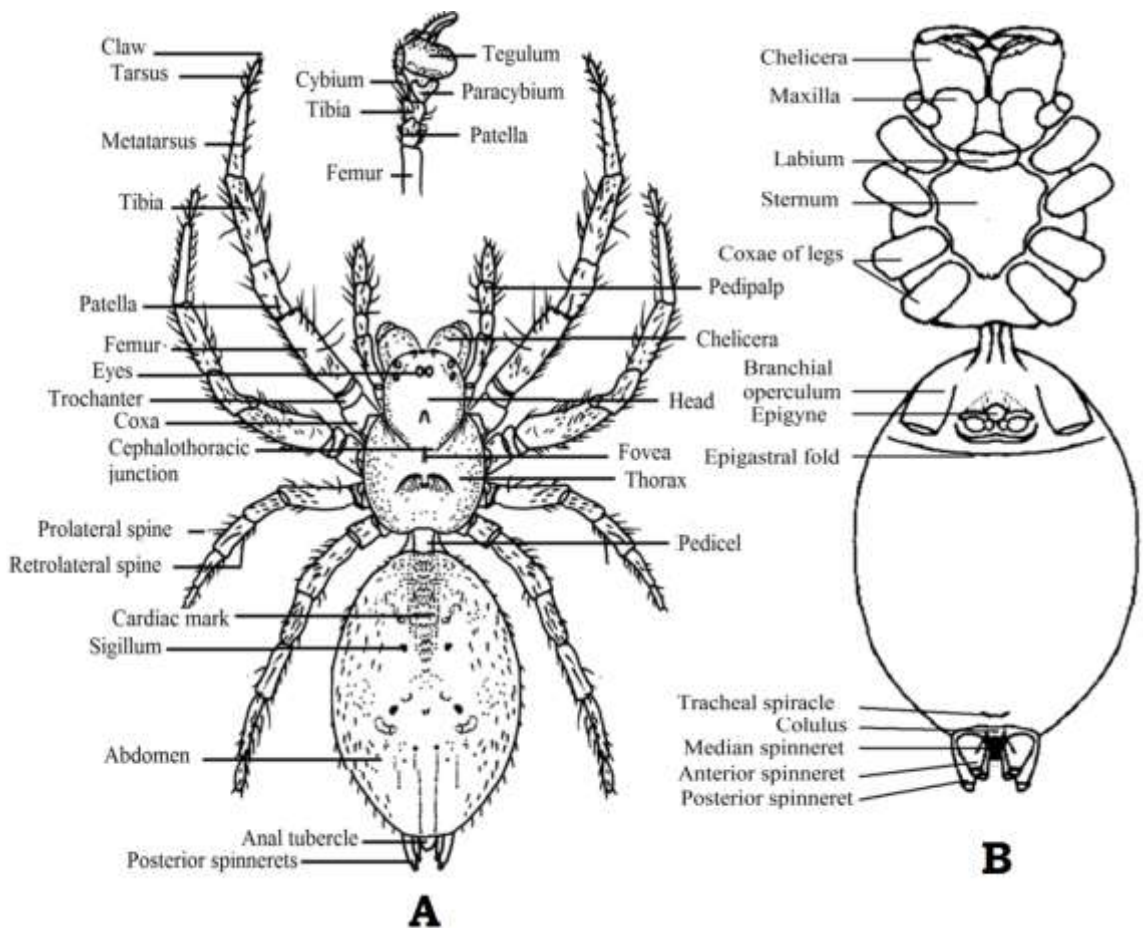


Figure 2. Dorsal (A) and ventral (B) view of a generalised spider.

Each chelicera has a stout basal segment, the paturon, and a slender curved or sickle-shaped apical segment, the fang. Poison gland opens near the distal tip of the fang (Figure 4). The fang at rest lies in a groove (cheliceral furrow) provided with teeth in both outer and inner margins. The outer part is the promargin and the inner is the retromargin, which is absent in some species. In most spiders, the fang moves in and out in a plane transverse to the longitudinal plane of symmetry of the body and chelicerae, such a condition is said to be diaxial. However, it is paraxial in the primitive and the mygalomorph spiders where the fang moves up and down in a plane parallel to the longitudinal plane of symmetry of the body and chelicerae. Some spiders have a group of short stout spines, collectively called a rastellum, above the fang base, which is used primarily for burrowing.

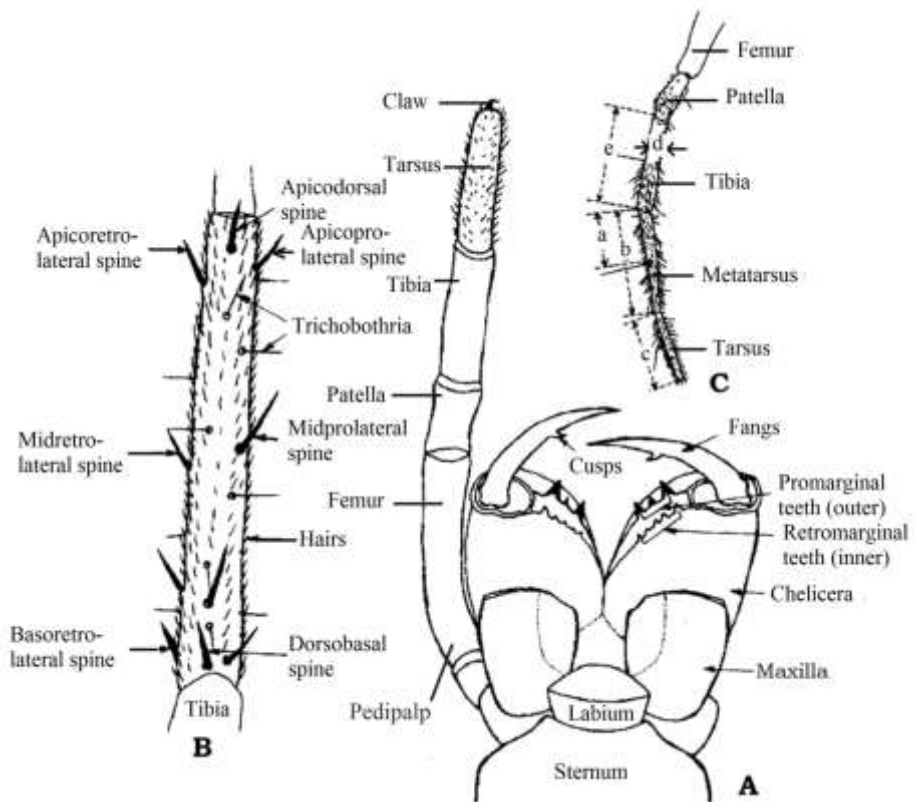


Figure 3. Appendages of spider. A. Mouthparts and pedipalp; B. Leg parts: hairs, trichobothria, and spines and spine position; C. Leg measurement attributes: a = position of trichobothria, b = metatarsus, c = tarsus, d = tibial diameter taken at widest width, e = tibia.

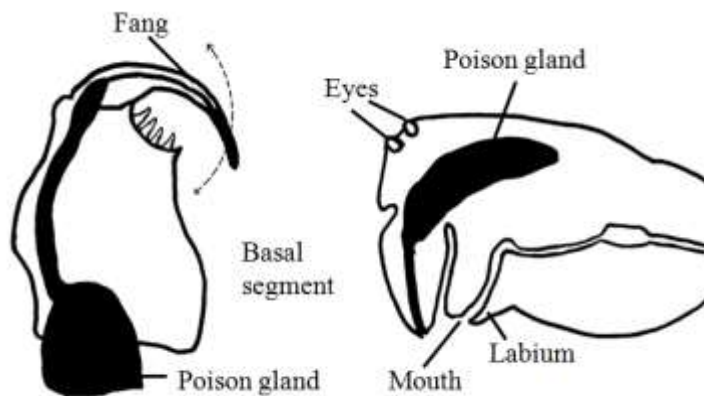


Figure 4. Poison gland and its opening through fang of chelicera of spider.

The pedipalps (Figure 3A) are the second pair of appendages of the head, which are leg-like but possess only 6 segments: coxa, trochanter, femur, patella, tibia, and tarsus. They are often called palps and they differ in male and female spiders. In mature males, the tarsal segment is enlarged, complicated, and modified to form an intromittent organ for transmission of sperm to the reproductive system of the female during mating. It is simple in the female and immature male and comparable to a small leg without a metatarsus. Each tarsus is usually single-clawed. The proximal segment of each palp is the maxilla; the broad and cushion-shaped paired lobes are each furnished with scopulae of long hairs on the anterior and dorsal surfaces along each side of the labium. A row of small tooth-like serrula is borne on the distal end of each maxilla.

(b) Eyes (Figure 5). Six to 8 simple eyes, in two or three rows, are located at the front edge of the carapace. Most spider families retained the primitive number eight. Generally, there are four eyes per row. The eyes are of taxonomic importance, for example, their relative size, spacing, arrangement or position, and number in defining not only the largest taxonomic groups (families) but also species (Tikader, 1987; Barrion & Litsinger, 1995; Sebastian & Peter, 2009). They are denoted as anterior median eyes (AME), anterior lateral eyes (ALE), posterior median eyes (PME), and posterior lateral eyes (PLE) (Figure 5A). Collectively, the AME and ALE comprise the anterior eyes (AE) in row 1, while the PME and PLE comprise the posterior eyes (PE) in row 2 except in salticids, where the PME are in row 2 and the PLE in row 3 (Figure 5B). Likewise, LE are the lateral eyes and ME the median eyes. AER-L is the length of the anterior eyes and PER-L the length of the posterior eyes. The area encircled by the AME and PME is called the median ocular area or quadrangle (MOQ), while in Salticidae, where the eyes are in three rows, the whole region covered by the eyes is termed ocular area and used in a similar way. In the MOQ, anterior width is noted as MOQ-AW, posterior width as MOQ-PW, and length as MOQ-L. $\text{MOQ-AW} > \text{MOQ-PW}$ means the MOQ is wider in front than behind; the reverse is $\text{MOQ-AW} < \text{MOQ-PW}$ (Figure 5A-B, 6A). The curvature (procurved, recurved, or straight), and colour of eyes are also equally important. The eye row is procurved (Figure 5C) when the outer ends of the line drawn through the eye row approach the front end of the carapace and recurved (Figure 6A) when the outer ends are far (opposite situation). The eyes may be homogeneous (if alike, Figures 5A, B, 6B) or heterogeneous (if differ in colour, light and dark). The AME belong to the first somite of the head and are characterised by having a direct retina, but these are the ones that are absent in species with reduced eye number (Figure 6B). The rest of the eyes belong to the second somite with an indirect retina.

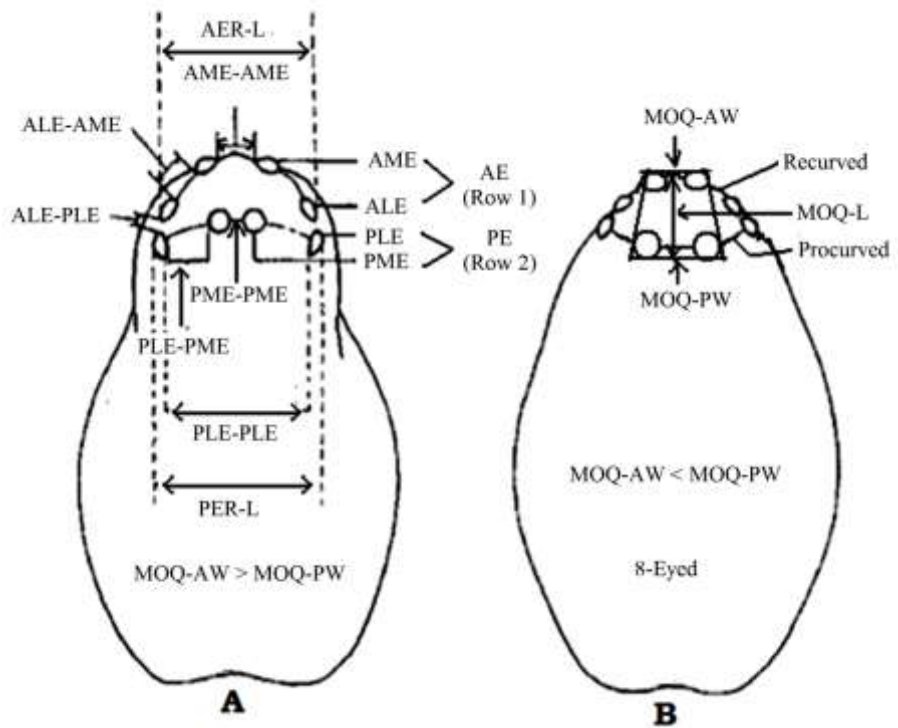


Figure 5. Eye patterns showing 8-eye type.

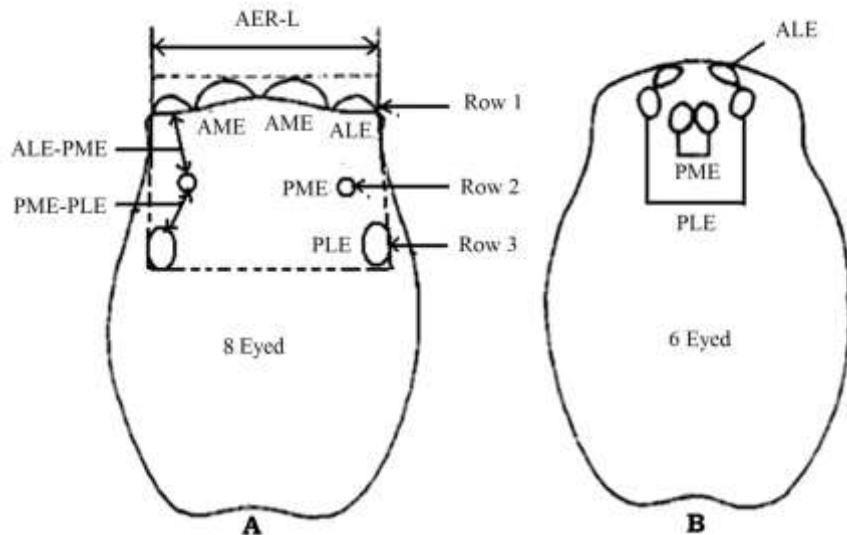


Figure 6. Eye patterns showing 8-eye type (A) and 6 eye type (B).

(c) **Sternum.** The sternum is an oval, shield-like to heart-shaped structure

occupying the greater part of the lower surface of the opisthosoma (Figure 2). It is sometimes marked with shallow scar-like depressions known as sigilla. The so-called lower lip underneath the head region dorsal of the sternum is the labium. It is variable among species, being more or less oval or conical. The labium is freely movable in most cases though immobile when fused to the sternum. It is sometimes armed with short blunt spines called cuspules in the mygalomorphs.

(d) Legs. All spiders bear four pairs of legs (Figure 2), designated anterior to posterior as I, II, III, and IV. They are either termed prograde (if movement is only backward or forward) or laterigrade (if movement is sideways). Each leg consists of seven segments: coxa, trochanter, femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus, and tarsus. The tarsal segments are either two- or three-clawed, if three-clawed the outer pair is called superior or upper claws and the median pair inferior or lower claws. The claws can be smooth or dentate. Some spiders like web spinners, possess auxiliary or accessory claws in the form of stout serrated spines for holding silk threads. Spiders that spin webs or walk on silk threads have three claws. Many hunting species, which do not spill webs, have only two claws, the small claw being replaced by a tuft of hairs. This kind of hair or claw tuft adheres to the water film covering most surfaces, enabling the spider to grip and walk on smooth areas vertically or upside down.

The legs are usually covered with hairs and a variable number of bristles or setae of which some are stout, rigid, and capable of being erected to serve a defensive function and are called spines. The chaetotaxy (arrangement of spines) is characteristic in some families. The length, thickness, and number of spines vary greatly among families. The positions of the spines with all the legs held forward are of four kinds: (i) dorsal representing spine(s) found on top of a leg segment; (ii) ventral (v), located at the bottom; (iii) prolateral, directed towards or near the body; and (iv) retrolateral, directed away from the body (Figure 3B). Other hairs are thin, long, and delicately slender, arising from small cup-like depressions of certain leg segments and palpi. They are called trichobothria and are believed to be sound receptors; they can be present singly or in rows, straight or curved. A dense brush of hairs occurs in the chelicerae, maxillae, and legs; these are termed scopulae and in some species can be very thick proximal to the tarsi, metatarsi, and palps. In the Theridiidae, tarsus IV has a serrated ventral row of strong, curved, and toothed setae (hence they are called comb-footed spiders). These are used in flinging the silk over the struggling prey. Spiders with a spinning organ, known as a cribellum, also have a single or double row of curved hairs on the dorsal surface of the hind metatarsi, referred to as a calamistrum. The latter designs the very characteristic web built by cribellate spiders. The leg formula represents the lengths of each leg in descending order from the longest to

the shortest.

Opisthosoma or Abdomen. The abdomen remarkably varies in both size and form. It may be soft to entirely hard or provided only with sigilla or scuta. The dorsal surface of the abdomen may have numerous patterns, *e.g.* a series of chevrons, longitudinal or horizontal stripes, humps, a leaf-like pattern with defined edges called a folium, or sclerotized to form hard plates. Reproductive and respiratory systems and the spinnerets lie ventrally.

External genitalia. The ventral surface immediately posterior to the pedicel is highly chitinized and extends up to the epigastric furrow, this area is known as the epigastrium. Above the midepigastric furrow is the epigynum (the female genital organ). It is, however, absent in mygalomorphs. The epigynum is a highly complex chitinized structure and is of extreme taxonomic value, like the male's palpal tarsus (tarsal bulb). Eberhard & Huber (2010) nicely illustrated the morphology of spider genitalia and mechanism of sperm transfer by males and the mechanism of sperm storage and sperm fertilisation in females.

(a) Male external genitalia. No copulatory organ is associated with the seminal vesicle. The male transfers the seminal fluid into the female at the time of copulation by means of highly specialised appendages, the palpal organ which is shown in Figure 7A-B. The patella bears 1-2 prominent spines at its apex. The tibia is very short. The tarsus consists of two parts, the cymbium and paracymbium. The cymbium contains a coiled tube, receptaculum seminis, the basal part of which is slightly enlarged and ends blindly, while the distal end is slender and extends like a coil. The terminal portion of the receptaculum seminis is the embolus. The bowl shaped paracymbium is hook-like apophysis arising from the base of the cymbium and holds the whole genital bulb having the subtegulum, tegulum and terminal lobe bearing a long and slender terminal apophysis. Internally, the genital bulb is complicated containing many accessories for reproductive purposes. The detail anatomy of this structure is given by Tikader (1987). The variation in shape and size of these structures are of great taxonomic value and are helpful not only in the identifying major taxa but also genera and species.

(b) Female external genitalia, the epigynum. The epigynum is a chitinous structure located mid-ventrally just above the epigastric furrow (Figure 8A-B). It may either be bulb like or plate like. There are a pair of external openings that receive the palps of male during copulation. Often, a chitinous structure, scape is present at the middle that helps to guide the male palps into the orifices at the copulation time. Often the scape is accompanied with paired lateral lobes (Figure 8A). External opening of the spermathecae (a special pouch of vagina) varies from 1 (in non-entelegyne spiders) to 2 to 3 (in entelegyne spiders) in different families

of spiders (Figure 8B). One or more males transfer sperm from their palpal bulbs via this opening. After copulation, the seminal fluid is stored in spermathecae. When eggs are released from the ovaries, sperm is also released, and the fertilised eggs come out by the same opening.

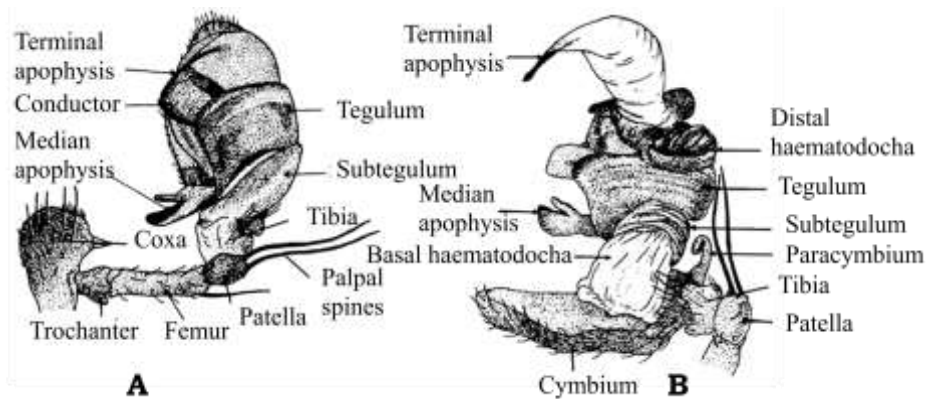


Figure 7. Dorso-lateral view of an unexpanded (A) and ventro-lateral view of expanded (B) palpal organ of male *Araneus* sp. (after Tikader, 1987).

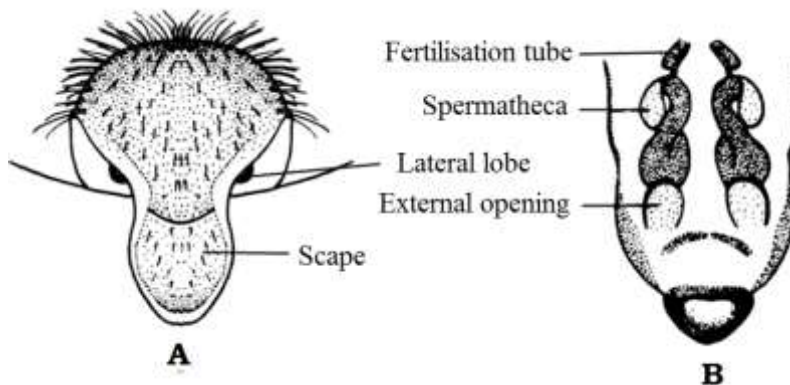


Figure 8. Ventral (A) and posterior (B) view of epigynum of female *Neoscona* sp. (after Tikader, 1987).

Book lungs. The detail morphology and evolution of book lungs of spiders is described by Küntzel et al. (2019). The first pair of book-lungs is found above the epigastric furrow on either side of the epigynum. Their openings, called lung slits or spiracles, are located at the extreme ends of the epigastric furrow. Basic morphology of the book lungs of spiders is similar to those of other arachnids. The

spiracle opens into an atrium with a folded wall from which stacked lamellae containing epithelial pillar cells project into a haemolymph sinus. The air spaces are separated by proximal cuticular projections, the trabeculae (Figure 9).

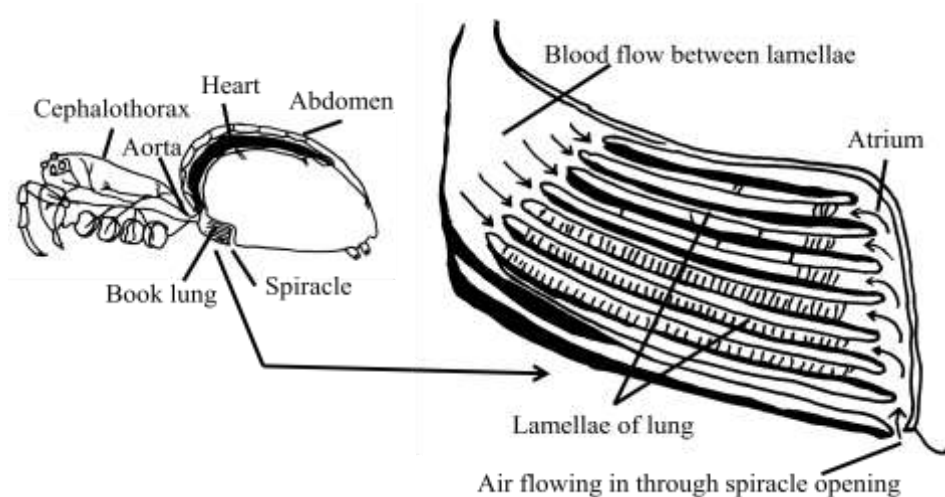


Figure 9. Location and structure of book lung of a generalised spider.

Except for the mygalomorphs, most spiders have one pair of book-lungs but bear extra respiratory organs (tracheae). Their openings are called tracheal spiracles and are located dorsally to the anterior spinnerets. A pair of tracheal spiracles occurs ventrally to the lung slits. In the mygalomorphs, the second pair of book lungs lies below the epigastric furrow. The small sized spiders in many families have lost book lungs and have only tracheae for respiration.

Spinnerets. The spinnerets are the structures connected to silk-producing glands and are responsible for silk extrusion and manipulation, granting spiders the ability to use the threads for functions far beyond web-constructing. The silk is a complex fiber which is used to make webs, draglines, egg sacs, and more. They are usually three pairs and are located along the posteroventral or midventral end of the abdomen and are arranged in anterior (ventral set), median (central pair), and posterior (dorsal set). The spinnerets extrude the silk threads through tiny spigots. The median pair is often small and usually covered by the anterior and posterior pairs. In addition to spinnerets, certain families of spider have another silk producing structure known as a cribellum, so-called cribellate spiders. The cribellum is found in front of the anterior spinnerets. Spiders with a cribellum also have a calamistrum, on metatarsus IV, which is used to pull and comb out the silk. Unlike the usual spinnerets, the cribellum has one or more plates covered in thousands of tiny spigots, tiny holes that hardly project from the surface, in

contrast to the elongated spigots that project from spinnerets (Foelix, 2011). The spigots produce extremely fine flocculent silk fibers, which are combed out by the calamistrum of spiders. Other groups of spiders, the ecribillate spiders have a colulus, a slender or pointed appendage immediately in front of the anterior spinnerets. The anus opens in the anal tubercle dorsal to the posterior spinnerets. Mariano-Martins et al. (2020) described the morphology, evolution, and development of spinnerets of spiders.

LIFE HISTORY OF SPIDERS

Reproduction in spiders is sexual. Sexual dimorphism is also distinct. Male spiders are usually smaller than female ones. In some species, like the Giant Wood Spider, the female can be almost 3-5 times the size of the male. Despite a difference in size, mature males can be distinguished from females by having enlarged bulb-like palps, used to store their sperms.

The female lays up to 3,000 eggs which are usually enclosed in an egg sac or egg cocoon made of silk or inside their retreats called egg nests. The shape of the cocoon may be oval, spherical, fusiform, or bell-shaped depending on the species. Usually, the cocoons are studded on top with camouflaging plant or soil particles so that they blend well with their surroundings. For instance, the egg cocoons of the long-jawed spiders *Tetragnatha* spp. are all camouflaged and left in the host unguarded. Their camouflage is characteristic of a species and can be used in species diagnosis, but this needs great familiarity with a group. Others have no camouflage but are usually guarded by the females who sit on top of the egg cocoon. Some mother spiders even carry the egg sac (e.g., Lycosidae). The inside of each cocoon is divided by a horizontal wall or cover plate into two distinct chambers: the egg chamber and a moulting chamber. Thin and rather flat egg cocoons have a small dorsal moulting chamber: one of the longer lateral ends of the cocoon is used either as a nest or a moulting chamber. The number of eggs in a cocoon varies and may range from 15 to 3,000 eggs.

Eggs hatch after a span of 20-30 days. The young spiderlings leave the egg chamber and stay sedentarily in the more spacious moulting chamber for about 7-15 days. A few days after first moult inside the chamber, the most agile spiderlings cut a circular opening into the cocoon wall and in a few minutes the spiderlings crawl out of the cocoon one after another. Outside, every individual keeps moving, climbing the tallest part of the plant where the egg cocoon was fastened, e.g. rice leaf, spike of grass, etc. Once at the summit, they face the direction of the air current and prepare for ballooning. Prior to take-off, the first pair of legs is stretched forward while the other pairs are attached to the substrate. The latter pairs give the necessary leap for the spiderlings to adventurously discover new frontiers. Others walk continuously, seemingly without a definite

direction, and disperse through ballooning following the wind direction (Barrion & Litsinger, 1995).

In Lycosidae, however, the female spider cuts the rim of her cocoon with the chelicerae 1-3 days prior to hatching to facilitate the spiderlings' exit from the cocoon. Without such help, the spiderlings would be unable to emerge from the sac. Upon exit, the spiderlings ride on the mother's back clinging to the abdominal dorsum. Some 100-300 tiny spiderlings in several layers remain on the mother Lycosid's back for 5-8 days prior to their dispersal, thriving exclusively on their reserve yolk supply. Spiderlings drink 'water' which the mother spider provides by chewing the cocoon held by the chelicerae. In such a crowded ride, a number of spiderlings fall and must survive thereafter on their own. Generally, the life history of spiders differs according to species. Smaller ones require fewer moults while larger species usually moult more having longer developmental periods to reach sexual maturity (Barrion & Litsinger, 1995).

SYSTEMATICS OF SPIDERS

The spiders evolved at least 380 million years ago and originated from the aquatic arachnids characterised by having the book lungs. The spinnerets and silk secretion appeared more than 250 million years ago, presumably promoting the development of more complex sheet and maze webs for prey capture and safety measure. Recently, Wang et al. (2018) discovered a Cretaceous (100 million years ago) arachnid, *Chimerarachne yingi* that gives an insight of origin of true spiders; and also described the possible phylogenetic relationship between spiders and other arachnids.

All spiders belong to a single order Araneae. Basically on the basis of the position of the spinnerets, the extant spiders belong to only two suborders: the Mesothelae – the median position of the spinnerets and the Opisthothelae – the hindmost position of the spinnerets.

Suborder: Mesothelae. The Mesothelae are primitive in the evolutionary history of spiders and resembles “wind scorpions” or “sun scorpions” in having segmented abdomen and two pairs of book lungs. It includes only a single extant family, Liphistiidae, the members of which are medium to large in size with 8 eyes grouped on a tubercle. It includes only 69 species belonging to its type genus *Liphistius* Schiødte, 1849 which are distributed in China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand (WSC, 2023). No species of this suborder is recorded in India.

Suborder: Opisthothelae. All the recent spiders belong to Opisthothelae where abdominal segments are fused and the spinnerets have moved to the end of the abdomen. The suborder Opisthothelae includes two infraorders: Mygalomorphae

and Araneomorphae. The Mygalomorphae (tarantulas and their close kin) also consists of primitive spiders that resemble the Mesothelae spiders in having chelicerae that move vertically, two pairs of book lungs, a stout body and stout legs. However, they do not have segmented abdomens, and the number of spinnerets is one to three pairs unlike Mesothelae. The Araneomorphae include highly evolved spiders that have horizontally moving chelicerae, most have maximally a single pair of book lungs, a relatively small body-size and slender legs except two small primitive families, Gradungulidae (17 species, 8 genera) and Austrochilidae (9 species, 2 genera) that have 2 pair of book lungs.

(A) Infraorder: Mygalomorphae. These spiders evolved during the Triassic period (Selden et al., 2005). They are generally heavily built and hairy (not true hairs, but setae), with large, robust chelicerae and fangs and have ample venom glands inside their chelicerae (Hedin et al., 2018). These spiders have a world-wide distribution that includes among its ranks large and charismatic taxa such as tarantulas, trapdoor spiders, and highly venomous funnel web spiders. Some of the larger Mygalomorphae prey on frogs, lizards, snakes, small mammals, snails, and even small birds (Armas, 2000; Marcelo et al., 2005; Borges et al., 2016) in addition to insects and other arthropods. For this, they utilise their venomous bite to kill or anesthetize them. This suborder of spiders tends to live in burrows or retreats and use silk threads to wrap up their prey, for the production of egg cases, and to extend their sensory range outside of their burrows. Thus they have not evolved any obvious specialized applications for their silks that would generate highly engineered threads like Opisthothelae. In spite of their frightening look, most of the mygalomorph spiders are not harmful to humans, with the exception of the Australian funnel-web spiders (Vetter & Isbister, 2008). As far as size is concerned, the largest spiders are mygalomorphs. *Theraphosa blondi* (Latreille, 1804) measures 11 cm long with a leg span of 30 cm (Mammola et al., 2017). However, few species are very small, even less than one millimeter long. Mygalomorphs secrete at least slightly adhesive silk to build elaborate capture webs that may be a meter in diameter. They also survive up to 25 years unlike araneomorphs, which die after about 1-3 years. One female lived for 43 years in Western Australia (Mason et al., 2018). They also sexually mature after six years (Punzo, 2007). At present, a total of 3,474 species of mygalomorph spiders are described in the world under 374 genera and in 31 families (WSC, 2023). In India, 130 species are described and/or recorded belonging to 33 genera and 10 families as mentioned in Table 1. Most of them (89.2%) are endemic species, i.e. described from India.

Table 1. Number of families, genera and species and endemism of the mygalomorph spiders recorded in India.

Families	Genera	Species	Endemic species	% Endemism
1. Atracidae	1	1	0	0.0
2. Atypidae	1	2	1	50.0
3. Barychelidae	5	15	14	93.3
4. Bemmeridae	1	2	2	100.0
5. Halonoproctidae	2	8	8	100.0
6. Idiopidae	4	27	26	96.3
7. Ischnothelidae	2	4	4	100.0
8. Macrothelidae	1	2	2	100.0
9. Nemesiidae	3	6	6	100.0
10. Theraphosidae	13	63	53	84.1
Total	33	130	116	89.2

(B) Infraorder: Araneomorphae. The spiders of the infraorder Araneomorphae are distinguishable by having chelicerae (fangs) that point diagonally forward and cross in a pinching action, in contrast to the Mygalomorphae, where they point straight down. About 93% of the extant spiders belonging to 104 families (48,045 species, 3,969 genera) known globally belong to this infraorder (WSC, 2023). Usually, they have only one pair of book lungs and females hardly survived for a year. These spiders have evolved several way of prey-capture techniques ranging from substrate sheets, aerial sheets, orb webs, cob webs, and bola, all suited to different kinds of preys. They have evolved to have silk with properties that make it capable of stopping and holding the prey even in flight. These spiders secrete a variety of silks (Humenik et al., 2011). In India, 2,110 species are described and/or recorded belonging to 527 genera and 55 families as mentioned in Table 2.

Table 2. Number of families, genera and species, and endemism of the araneomorph spiders recorded in India.

Families	Genera	Species	Endemic species	% Endemism
1. Agelenidae	6	19	11	57.9
2. Amaurobiidae	2	3	2	66.7
3. Anyphaenidae	1	1	1	100.0
4. Araneidae	43	234	124	53.0
5. Cheiracanthidae	2	34	27	79.4

Families	Genera	Species	Endemic species	% Endemism
6. Cithaeronidae	2	4	3	75.0
7. Clubionidae	4	34	27	79.4
8. Corinnidae	8	17	10	58.8
9. Ctenidae	5	22	21	95.5
10. Cybaeidae	1	1	1	100.0
11. Deinopidae	1	2	1	50.0
12. Desidae	3	4	3	75.0
13. Dictynidae	8	15	11	73.3
14. Dysderidae	1	1	0	0.0
15. Eresidae	1	5	4	80.0
16. Filistatidae	6	13	9	69.2
17. Gnaphosidae	29	150	127	84.7
18. Hahniidae	3	4	2	50.0
19. Hersiliidae	3	13	7	53.8
20. Linyphiidae	37	83	52	62.7
21. Liocranidae	6	32	32	100.0
22. Lycosidae	22	147	104	70.7
23. Mimetidae	2	4	3	75.0
24. Miturgidae	1	1	0	0.0
25. Nephilidae	4	6	1	16.7
26. Nesticidae	1	1	0	0.0
27. Oecobiidae	2	6	4	66.7
28. Oonopidae	15	50	44	88.0
29. Oxyopidae	4	98	82	83.7
30. Palpimanidae	3	8	6	75.0
31. Philodromidae	7	48	44	91.7
32. Pholcidae	10	19	9	47.4
33. Pimoidae	1	7	7	100.0
34. Pisauridae	11	27	15	55.6
35. Prodidomidae	2	9	8	88.9
36. Psechridae	2	6	3	50.0
37. Psilodercidae	1	3	2	66.7
38. Salticidae	114	348	224	64.4
39. Scytodidae	2	12	5	41.7
40. Segestriidae	3	10	10	100.0
41. Selenopidae	3	8	7	87.5
42. Sicariidae	1	1	0	0.0

Families	Genera	Species	Endemic species	% Endemism
43. Sparassidae	14	91	69	75.8
44. Stenochilidae	1	3	2	66.7
45. Symphytognathidae	1	1	1	100.0
46. Tetrablemmidae	5	10	10	100.0
47. Tetragnathidae	13	64	25	39.1
48. Theridiidae	41	126	49	38.9
49. Theridiosomatidae	1	1	1	100.0
50. Thomisidae	43	214	163	76.2
51. Titanoecidae	3	12	10	83.3
52. Trachelidae	3	8	5	62.5
53. Trochanteriidae	1	5	5	100.0
54. Uloboridae	5	30	24	80.0
55. Zodariidae	13	35	31	88.6
Total	527	2110	1448	68.6

HISTORY OF ARACHNOLOGICAL STUDIES IN INDIA

In India, systematic exploration of spiders began in the late 19th century with Blackwall (1864, 1867), Stoliczka (1869), Pickard-Cambridge (1869, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1885, 1890, 1892, 1897), Thorell (1887, 1891, 1895), Simon (1880, 1882, 1884a, b, 1885a, b, 1886, 1888, 1889a, b, 1891, 1892a, b, 1893, 1895a, b, c, 1897a, b, c, 1900a, b, 1901a, b, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1906a, b, 1907a, b, 1911) and Pocock (1895, 1899a, b, 1900, 1901, 1904). These taxonomists mostly studied preserved specimens. The first spider described from India was *Sphasus lepidus* Blackwall, 1864 [synonym of *Oxyopes lepidus* (Blackwall, 1864)] along with six other spiders (Blackwall, 1864). Later on, Strand (1906a, b, 1907a, b, 1909, 1912), Hirst (1909), Gravely (1915, 1921a, b, 1922, 1924, 1927, 1931, 1935), and Sherriffs (1919, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1951, 1955) in a series of research papers described/recorded several species of spiders from different locality in India.

The major work of Reimoser (1934) includes particularly two families Theraphosidae and Lycosidae of India and described a number of new species from southern and northeastern India. Simultaneously, Narayan (1915) described seven new species and one subspecies of ant-like spiders (Salticidae) from the Indian Museum Collection, Kolkata. Major contributions to the systematics of Indian spiders were made by Simon (1880-1911) and Pocock (1895-1904) who described hundreds of new species of spiders from India. After independence,

many workers have described/recorded hundreds of the species of spiders from several states of the country. As far as fauna of Indian spiders is concerned, much is known from eastern, central and south India. Tikader (1987) published the comprehensive list of Indian spiders which included 1067 species belonging to 249 genera in 43 families. Later, Siliwal et al. (2005) listed 1,442 species under 361 genera and 59 families. Sebastian & Peter (2009) enlisted 1,520 species of spiders under 377 genera and 60 families and Keswani et al. (2012) checklisted 1,686 species of spiders belonging to 438 genera in 60 families. Caleb & Sankaran (2023) listed 1,963 species under 498 genera in 62 families without mentioning their locality and references based on the World Spider catalog (2023). Earlier, several authors prepared preliminary checklists of spider fauna of some states, such as Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a), Himachal Pradesh (Sarkar et al., 2022c), Jammu & Kashmir (Zehbi & Yousuf, 2023), Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2003b), Manipur (Kananbala et al. (2018), Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019), Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani et al., 2017) etc. In recent years, we prepared checklists of spider fauna of India both family-wise and state/union territories-wise (Table 3).

In the present book, a total of 2,240 species belonging to 560 genera and 65 families are listed. Recently, Sarkar et al. (2023a) presented a comprehensive review of the status of Indian arachnological research spanning the 21st century. They realised that much of the Indian data are qualitative with under-documentation from several important ecozones, and highlighted an urgent need to initiate systematic research to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of the fauna of order Araneae of the country for inclusion in conservation and policymaking.

This checklist is prepared on the basis of literature published in recent past books, journals and few authentic theses, websites, and World Species Catalog. Multiple references of the same record are avoided. If a spider species is identified only up to a generic level, it was considered as species if no other species of that genus is reported within that state. Detail references per record are available in the abovementioned checklists. In these checklists, the authors pointed out several misidentifications and indicated accordingly. All such spider species are listed separately at the end of the book.

Table 3. Detail checklists of spider diversity in India both family-wise and state-wise prepared by the author and his associates.

Families/states	References
A. Spider families	
1. Agelenidae	Singh et al., 2021a
2. Amaurobiidae	Singh et al., 2021a

Families/states	References
3. Anyphaenidae	Singh et al., 2021a
4. Araneidae	Singh & Singh, 2021a
5. Atypidae	Singh & Singh, 2020
6. Barychelidae	Singh & Singh, 2020
7. Bemmeridae	Singh & Singh, 2020
8. Cheiracanthiidae	Singh et al., 2020a
9. Cithaeronidae	Singh et al., 2021a
10. Clubionidae	Singh BB et al., 2020
11. Corinnidae	Singh et al., 2021a
12. Ctenidae	Singh BB et al., 2020
13. Cybaeidae	Singh BB et al., 2020
14. Deinopidae	Singh BB et al., 2020
15. Desidae	Singh BB et al., 2020
16. Dictynidae	Sharma et al., 2021
17. Dysderidae	Sharma et al., 2021
18. Eresidae	Sharma et al., 2021
19. Filistatidae	Sharma et al., 2021
20. Gnaphosidae	Singh & Singh, 2021b
21. Hahniidae	Singh et al., 2020b
22. Halonoproctidae	Singh & Singh, 2020
23. Hersiliidae	Singh et al., 2020b
24. Idiopidae	Singh & Singh, 2020
25. Ischnothelidae	Singh & Singh, 2020
26. Linyphiidae	Sharma et al., 2020b
27. Liocranidae	Sharma et al., 2020a
28. Lycosidae	Singh, 2021a
29. Macrothelidae	Singh & Singh, 2020
30. Mimetidae	Sharma et al., 2020a
31. Miturgidae	Sharma et al., 2020a
32. Nemesiidae	Singh & Singh, 2020
33. Nesticidae	Sharma et al., 2020a
34. Oecobiidae	Sharma et al., 2020a
35. Oonopidae	Tiwari et al., 2021a
36. Oxyopidae	Singh, 2021b
37. Palpimanidae	Tiwari et al., 2021b
38. Philodromidae	Singh & Singh, 2021c
39. Pholcidae	Tiwari et al., 2021c
40. Pimoidae	Tiwari et al., 2021b
41. Pisauridae	Tiwari & Singh, 2021
42. Psechridae	Tiwari et al., 2021b
43. Psilodercidae	Tiwari et al., 2021b
44. Salticidae	Singh et al., 2020c, d, e, f, 2021b
45. Scytodidae	Singh BB et al., 2021
46. Segestriidae	Tiwari et al., 2021b

Families/states	References
47. Selenopidae	Tiwari et al., 2021b
48. Sicariidae	Tiwari et al., 2021b
49. Sparassidae	Singh, 2021c
50. Stenochilidae	Tiwari et al., 2021b
51. Symphytognathidae	Tiwari et al., 2021b
52. Tetrablemmidae	Tiwari et al., 2021b
53. Tetragnathidae	Singh, 2021d
54. Theraphosidae	Singh & Singh, 2020
55. Theridiidae	Singh, 2021e
56. Theridiosomatidae	Tiwari et al., 2021b
57. Thomisidae	Singh & Singh, 2021d
58. Titanoecidae	Singh & Singh, 2021e
59. Trachelidae	Singh & Singh, 2021e
60. Trochanteriidae	Singh & Singh, 2021e
61. Uloboridae	Singh & Singh, 2021e
62. Zodariidae	Singh et al., 2020b; Singh & Singh, 2021e

B. Indian States

1. Andhra Pradesh	Singh & Sharma, 2022a
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Singh & Singh, 2021f
3. Assam	Singh & Singh, 2021f
4. Bihar	Singh & Singh, 2021g
5. Chhattisgarh	Singh BB & Singh, 2021
6. Goa	Singh & Singh BB, 2022
7. Gujarat	Singh et al., 2023a
8. Haryana	Singh & Singh, 2021h
9. Himachal Pradesh	Singh & Singh, 2021h
10. Jharkhand	Singh & Singh, 2021g
11. Karnataka	Singh, 2022a
12. Kerala	Singh, 2023a
13. Madhya Pradesh	Singh & Sharma, 2022b
14. Maharashtra	Singh, 2022b
15. Manipur	Singh & Singh, 2021f
16. Meghalaya	Singh & Singh, 2021f
17. Mizoram	Singh & Singh, 2021f
18. Nagaland	Singh & Singh, 2021f
19. Odisha	Singh, 2022c
20. Punjab	Singh & Singh, 2021h
21. Rajasthan	Singh & Singh, 2022b
22. Sikkim	Singh & Singh, 2021f
23. Tamil Nadu	Singh, 2023b
24. Telangana	Singh & Sharma, 2022c

Families/states	References
25. Tripura	Singh & Singh, 2021f
26. Uttar Pradesh	Singh & Singh, 2022c
27. Uttarakhand	Singh & Singh, 2022c
28. West Bengal	Singh, 2023c
C. Union Territories	
1. Andaman & Nicobar	Singh & Singh, 2022a
2. Chandigarh	Singh & Singh, 2021h
3. Delhi	Singh & Singh, 2021h
4. Jammu & Kashmir	Singh et al., 2023b
5. Ladakh	Singh et al., 2023b
6. Lakshadweep	Singh & Singh, 2022a
7. Puducherry	Singh & Singh, 2022a

Chapter- 2

Diversity of Indian Spiders

A. Diversity of the infraorder Mygalomorphae

The mygalomorph spiders remain poorly studied in India. There are very few studies in nineteenth and twentieth century regarding the taxonomy and biology of these primitive spiders in India, as compared to the recent century. Siliwal et al. (2011a) were the first who have given a comprehensive account of historical development, endemism, ecology and conservation of these spiders in India and enlisted 89 species under 27 genera in 8 families. Within a year, 2 species in one genus were added by Keswani et al. (2012) who enlisted 91 species under 28 genera and 8 families. Later, Dhali et al. (2016a) listed 111 species under 32 genera in 8 families and Singh & Singh (2020) listed 118 species in 31 genera and 8 families. Fourteen species of Indian mygalomorph spiders have been listed in the IUCN Red List in 2008, out of which 7 species were assessed as threatened with extinction (Molur et al., 2008). Siliwal et al. (2011a) recommended immediate conservation actions to prevent the extinction of these threatened tarantulas. Vankhede (2011) mentioned the cause of loss of spider diversity and suggested some measures to improve their habitats. The taxonomy of mygalomorph spiders was recently revised and several subfamilies were promoted to families (Opatova et al., 2020). At present, a total 4,204 species of mygalomorph spiders are described in the world under 427 genera in 32 families (WSC, 2023), however, in India, only 130 species under 33 genera in 10 families are recorded (Table 2). In this checklist, their distribution in different states and union territories is presented. Multiple references are avoided.

1. Family: Atracidae Hogg, 1901

Atracidae is a small family of mygalomorph spiders, frequently called as Australian funnel-web spiders consisting of only 3 genera and 36 species (WSC, 2023). Their venom glands lie entirely within their chelicerae and fangs are large and powerful. The venom produced by them is fatal to humans. All atracids are endemic to Australia (Hogg, 1901; Gray, 2010). Recently, a single species of this family was caught in eastern coast of India as mentioned below.

***Atrax robustus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1877**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2016)
- Telangana (Subba Reddy et al., 2014)

2. Family: Atypidae Thorell, 1870

Atypidae is a small family consisting of only 3 genera and 56 species in the world (WSC, 2023) distributed in North America, Asia, Africa and Europe, of which only one genus containing 2 species are reported from India out of which one species is endemic. The members of this family are commonly known as atypical tarantulas or purseweb spiders. The body length of these spiders ranges between 7-30 mm in females and 7-12 mm in male. They are skilled ambush predators that spend most of their time in a sock-like, silklined tubular web of which about two thirds is buried in the ground from where they kill their prey (Piper, 2007). These spiders have large chelicerae and relatively long spinnerets. The males are sometimes brightly coloured and wander around looking for females in their tubes (Raven, 1985). The females are reddish-brown or dark-coloured. Following is the distribution of Atypidae in India. Endemic species is marked by an asterisk (*).

***Atypus sutherlandi* Chennappaiya, 1935**

- West Bengal (Gravelly, 1935; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Atypus wii* Siliwal, Kumar & Raven, 2014

- Uttarakhand (Siliwal et al., 2014; Dhali et al., 2016a)

3. Family: Barychelidae Simon, 1889

The spiders belonging to the family Barychelidae are commonly called as brush-footed trapdoor spiders. They are small to large in size and capable of climbing smooth vertical surfaces with hairy feet. These spiders bear two short spinnerets at the rear of the abdomen, sometimes not projecting. They are distributed mostly in Australia and on the Western Pacific islands and occupy most habitats, from rainforests to arid regions. Most have a door to their burrow, sometimes two. Some species build burrows on trees. Few of them occupy the intertidal zone, in trees or in amongst the mangroves (Murphy & Murphy, 2000) and some members have a scrape on the front surface of their chelicerae used for compacting burrow walls (Levi & Levi, 2001). The family is represented by 39 genera and 284 species in the world (WSC, 2023); however, the family is represented in India by only 15 species under 5 genera out of which 14 species are endemic. They are distributed in a single Union Territory and 8 states as mentioned below. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Adelonychia gravellyi* (Siliwal, Molur & Raven, 2009)

- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2009a, 2011a; Choudhury et al., 2019)

Adelonychia nigrostriata* Walsh, 1890

- Odisha (Walsh, 1890; Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1915)

Adelonychia tenebrosa* (Siliwal, Molur & Raven, 2009)

- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2009a, 2011a; Choudhury et al., 2019)

***Adelonychia* sp.**

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

Sason andamanicum* (Simon, 1888)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Simon, 1888; Pocock, 1900; Raven, 1986)

Sason rameshwaram* Siliwal & Molur, 2009

- Tamil Nadu (Siliwal & Molur, 2009a; Dhali et al., 2016a)

***Sason robustum* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1883)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose & Sebastian, 2008; Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006)
- Tamil Nadu (Raven, 1986; Siliwal et al., 2008; Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Sasonichus sullivanii* Pocock, 1900

- Kerala (Pocock, 1900)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Sasonichus* sp.**

- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Choudhury et al., 2019)

Sipalolasma arthropophysis* (Gravely, 1915)

- Andhra Pradesh (Javed et al., 2010a; Dhali et al., 2016a)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1915; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)

Tigidia jalgaonensis* Mirza, 2023

- Maharashtra (Mirza, 2023)

Tigidia fasciata* Mirza, 2023

- Kerala (Mirza, 2023)

Tigidia konkanensis* Mirza, Zende & Patil, 2016

- Maharashtra (Mirza et al., 2016)

Tigidia nilgiriensis* Sanap, Mirza & Siliwal, 2011

- Tamil Nadu (Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Tigidia rutilofronis* Sanap, Mirza & Siliwal, 2011

- Tamil Nadu (Siliwal et al., 2011a; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)

Tigidia sahyadri* Siliwal, Gupta & Raven, 2011

- Karnataka (Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Tigidia tangerina* Mirza, 2023

- Karnataka (Mirza, 2023)

4. Family: Bemmeridae Simon, 1903

The family Bemmeridae is mostly distributed in Africa and Asia. Described as Bemmereae by Simon (1903), it was first elevated as subfamily Bemmerinae (Raven, 1985) and then to its own family (Opatova et al., 2020). It is represented by 4 genera and 50 species in the world (WSC, 2023); however, the family is represented in India only by 2 endemic species of a single genus as mentioned below.

Damarchus assamensis* Hirst, 1909

- Assam (Hirst, 1909; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

- West Bengal (Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Damarchus bifidus* Gravely, 1935

- West Bengal (Gravely, 1935)

***Damarchus* sp.**

- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2008; Choudhury et al., 2019)

5. Family: Halonoproctidae Pocock, 1901

Halonoproctidae is recently erected family of mygalomorph spiders by splitting Ctenizidae (Godwin et al., 2018). The spiders of this family are commonly called as cork-lid trapdoor spiders which are relatively large, dull black coloured and construct burrows completely lined with silk with cork-lid trapdoor. The top of the lid is camouflaged with debris. When they feel the vibration of prey, they rush out to capture it, and then return to the burrow. Females spend most of her time in their burrows, but males usually wander in search of prey (Levi & Levi, 2001). The family is represented by 6 genera and 134 species in the world (WSC, 2023), of which 2 genera and 8 species are represented in India and all are endemic. Following is the list of distribution of Halonoproctidae in India.

Conothele chinnarensis* Sunil Jose, 2021

- Kerala (Sunil Jose, 2021a)

Conothele giganticus* Siliwal & Raven, 2015

- Mizoram (Siliwal et al., 2015a)

Conothele khunthokhanbi* Kananbala, Bhuvaneshwari & Siliwal, 2015

- Manipur (Siliwal et al., 2015a; Kananbala et al., 2018)

Conothele ogalei* Sanap, Pawar, Joglekar & Khandekar, 2022

- Maharashtra (Sanap et al., 2022)

Conothele purvaghathi* Mirza, 2022

- Chhattisgarh (Mirza, 2022)

Conothele vali* Siliwal, Nair, Molur & Raven, 2009

- Arunachal Pradesh (Siliwal et al., 2009b; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)

Conothele varvarti* Siliwal, Nair, Molur & Raven, 2009

- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2009b; Choudhury et al., 2019)

***Conothele* sp.**

- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2008)

Latouchia cryptica* (Simon, 1897)

- Maharashtra (Simon, 1897a)

6. Family: Idiopidae Simon, 1889

This family is also known as armoured trapdoor or front-eyed trapdoor spiders. The females are large about 20 mm long and robust while males have very long thin legs and usually have a special C-shaped spine on the first leg to protect against being bitten by the female during mating. They construct 30-40 cm deep burrows, and some species close these with a door trap. Each burrow had 2-3 entrances that lead into a main tube. They are unable to climb smooth vertical surfaces. Their diversity and ecology are poorly known because of specialized trapdoor burrows. The longevity of these spiders is relatively longer, one of the idiopid spider lived 43 years (Mason et al., 2018). The family is represented by 23 genera and 441 species in the world (WSC, 2023); however, the family is represented in India only by 4 genera and 27 species out of which 26 species are endemic and marked with and asterisk (*). Following is the distribution of Idiopidae in India.

Heligmomerus barkudensis* (Gravely, 1921)

- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2012a)

Heligmomerus biharicus* (Gravely, 1915)

- Jharkhand (Gravely, 1915)

Heligmomerus garoensis* (Tikader, 1977)

- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1977a)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2012a)

Heligmomerus jagadishchandra* Das, Pratihari, Khatun & Diksha, 2022

- West Bengal (Pratihari et al., 2022)

Heligmomerus maximus* Sanap & Mirza, 2015

- Kerala (Sanap & Mirza, 2015)

Heligmomerus prostans* Simon, 1892

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1892a; Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Heligmomerus wii* Siliwal et al., 2020

- Uttarakhand (Siliwal et al., 2020)

***Heligmomerus* sp.**

- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Idiops bombayensis* Siliwal, Molur & Biswas, 2005

- Maharashtra (Siliwal et al., 2005; Mirza & Sanap, 2012)

Idiops bonny* Siliwal, Hippargi, Yadav & Kumar, 2020

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2020)

***Idiops crassus* Simon, 1884 ?**

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a)

Idiops fossor* (Pocock, 1900)

- Deccan (probably Maharashtra) (Pocock, 1900)

Idiops joida* Gupta, Das & Siliwal, 2013

- Karnataka (Gupta et al., 2013, 2015a)

Idiops kasensis* Mirza, Vaze & Sanap, 2012

- Maharashtra (Mirza et al., 2012; Sayyed, 2016)

Idiops madrasensis* (Tikader, 1977)

- Tamil Nadu (Tikader, 1977a; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Idiops medini* Pratihari & Das, 2020

- West Bengal (Pratihari et al., 2020)

Idiops mettupalayam* Ganeshkumar & Siliwal, 2013

- Tamil Nadu (Gupta et al., 2013)

Idiops nilagiri* Das & Diksha, 2019

- Odisha (Das et al., 2019a)

Idiops oriya* Siliwal, 2013

- Odisha (Gupta et al., 2013)

Idiops reshma* Siliwal, Hippargi, Yadav & Kumar, 2020

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2020)

Idiops rubrolimbatus* Mirza & Sanap, 2012

- Maharashtra (Mirza & Sanap, 2012)

Idiops sally* Siliwal, Hippargi, Yadav & Kumar, 2020

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2020)

Idiops vankhede* Siliwal et al., 2020

- Maharashtra (Siliwal et al., 2020)

***Idiops* spp.**

- Assam (Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Gore et al., 2021; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2008; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976)

Scalidognathus montanus* (Pocock, 1900)

- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Scalidognathus nigriaraneus* Sanap & Mirza, 2011

- Tamil Nadu (Sanap & Mirza, 2011; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Scalidognathus tigrinus* Sanap & Mirza, 2011

- Tamil Nadu (Sanap & Mirza, 2011; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

***Scalidognathus* spp.**

- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

Titanidiops constructor* (Pocock, 1900)

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Siliwal et al., 2011a; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Karnataka (Pawar & Ganesh, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2011a; Caleb, 2020a)
- Telangana (Ramasubba Reddy, 2016)

Titanidiops fortis* (Pocock, 1900)

- India (Pocock, 1900; Simon, 1903)

7. Family: Ischnothelidae F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1897

The family Ischnothelidae is recently raised family by splitting Dipluridae (Opatova et al., 2020) and is represented by 5 genera and 26 species in the world (ESC, 2023), however, the family is represented in India only by 2 genera and 4 species, and all are endemic. The members of this family are commonly known as scatter-web spiders. Following is the distribution of Ischnothelidae in India.

Indothele dumicola* (Pocock, 1900)

- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2011a; Pande et al., 2013)
- Mizoram (Dhali et al., 2016a)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

Indothele mala* Coyle, 1995

- Andhra Pradesh (Coyle, 1995; Dhali et al., 2016a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

Indothele rothi* Coyle, 1995

- Tamil Nadu (Coyle, 1995)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

***Indothele* sp.**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)

Ischnothele indicola* Tikader, 1969

- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1969a; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

8. Family: Macrothelidae Simon, 1892

The family Macrothelidae splitted off from the family Hexathelidae (Hedin et al., 2018) and are distributed in China, Congo, Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia, Vietnam and India. Spiders of this family are fairly large and build tube-webs or funnel-webs under rocks or logs, or in crevices in the ground. The family Macrothelidae is represented by 49 species under only 2 genera in the world (WSC, 2023), of which 2 species of a single genus are described from India as mentioned below.

Macrothele alyrata* (Mirza, Sanap & Kunte, 2017)

- Tripura (Mirza et al., 2017)

Macrothele vidua* Simon, 1906

- Himalayan plateau (Simon, 1906a)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1915; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

9. Family: Nemesiidae Simon, 1889

The members of the family Nemesiidae are commonly known as funnel-web trapdoor spiders. They are dark in colour, brown to black, though some have silvery hairs on their carapace. They are moderately large spiders with strong legs and a body which is about three times as long as it is wide. These spiders live in burrows, often with a hinged trapdoor. This door is pushed up while the spider waits for passing prey. They rarely leave their burrows, catching prey and withdrawing as quickly as possible (Murphy & Murphy, 2000). The family Nemesiidae is represented by 10 genera and 153 species in the world (WSC, 2023); however, the family is represented in India by only 3 genera and 6 species and all are endemic. Following is the list of distribution of Nemesiidae in India.

Damarchilus nigricus* Siliwal, Molur & Raven, 2015

- Arunachal Pradesh (Siliwal et al., 2015b; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)

Damarchilus rufus* Siliwal, Molur & Raven, 2015

- Arunachal Pradesh (Siliwal et al., 2015b; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)

Gravelyia boro* Basumatary & Brahma, 2021

- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2021)

Gravelyia excavatus* (Gravely, 1921)

- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Gravelyia striatus* Mirza & Mondal, 2018

- West Bengal (Mirza & Mondal, 2018)

Raveniola concolor* Zonstein, 2000

- Ladakh (Zonstein, 2000)

10. Family: Theraphosidae Thorell, 1869

The spiders of the family Theraphosidae are commonly known as tarantulas. They are found primarily in the tropics of South America, Africa, and Australia. The body length of tarantulas ranges from about 5 to 11 cm with leg

spans of 8–30 cm in different species. Some of the largest tarantula may weigh over 85 g. The tarantulas are mainly living in silk-lined burrows in the ground, under rocks and fallen trees. They often leave their burrows at night in search of prey; at such times they may enter homes and other shelters or otherwise come in contact with people (Singh & Singh, 2020). Despite their large size, powerful fangs, and frightening appearance, most tarantulas are not very toxic, only about a dozen genera of tarantulas are considered toxic to humans (Ahmed et al., 2009). Many tarantulas are legally and illegally traded in the pet market and they are one of the most traded invertebrate groups (Molur & Siliwal, 2004; Siliwal et al., 2011b; Fukushima et al., 2019). The family Theraphosidae is the largest family in the mygalomorph spiders and represented by 162 genera and 1,078 species in the world (WSC, 2023), however, the family is represented in India by 13 genera and 63 species distributed in 22 states and 2 union territories out of which 53 species (84%) are endemic. The taxonomic history of Theraphosidae in India is dealt by (Singh & Singh, 2020; Bhatt & Raina, 2022). Most of the species are distributed in Eastern and Western Ghats of the country (Figure 10). Following is the distribution of Theraphosidae in India. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).



Figure 10: Number of species of Theraphosidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded States and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

Annandaliella ernaculamensis* Sunil Jose & Sebastian, 2008

- Kerala (Sunil Jose & Sebastian, 2008; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Annandaliella pectinifera* Gravely, 1935

- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1935; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

***Annandaliella travancorica* Hirst, 1909**

- Karnataka (Somashekar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Hirst, 1909; Gravely, 1915; Sunil Jose & Prasanth, 2015)

***Chilobrachys andersoni* (Pocock, 1895)**

- India (Dhali et al., 2016a)

Chilobrachys assamensis* Hirst, 1909

- Assam (Hirst, 1909; Siliwal et al., 2011a; Keswani & Vankhede, 2012)

Chilobrachys femoralis* Pocock, 1900

- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2011a; Pande et al., 2013)

Chilobrachys fimbriatus* Pocock, 1899

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014, 2016)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Siliwal et al., 2011a; Borkar & Seth, 2020)
- Gujarat (Singh et al., 2000; Parasharya et al., 2011)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1915; Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1899a; Tikader, 1977a; Siliwal et al., 2009a)
- Telangana (Rao et al., 2005; Ramasubba Reddy, 2016)

***Chilobrachys flavopilosus* (Simon, 1884)**

- India (Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Chilobrachys fumosus* (Pocock, 1895)

- Arunachal Pradesh (Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Assam (Pocock, 1895)
- West Bengal (Hirst, 1909; Gravely, 1915; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Chilobrachys hardwickei* (Pocock, 1895)

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Ramasubba Reddy, 2016)
- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1915; Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Chhattisgarh (Pocock, 1900)
- Jharkhand (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1915; Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Kerala (Siliwal et al., 2011a; Jose et al., 2018; Asima et al., 2020)

- Maharashtra (Sen et al., 2012a)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011)
- Telangana (Ramasubba Reddy, 2016)
- Uttar Pradesh (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- West Bengal (Pocock, 1895; Gravely, 1915; Sen et al., 2015)

Chilobrachys himalayensis* (Tikader, 1977)

- Meghalaya (Dhali et al., 2016a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1977a; Sen et al., 2012a; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Chilobrachys khasiensis* (Tikader, 1977)

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012, 2013; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Siliwal, 2009a)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1977a; Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2012a, 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Chilobrachys nitelinus* Karsch, 1892**

- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)

***Chilobrachys stridulans* (Wood Mason, 1877)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Sen et al., 2012a; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Hirst, 1909; Gravely, 1915; Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Sikkim (Hirst, 1909)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1915; Sen et al., 2012a; Dhali et al., 2016a)

Chilobrachys subarmatus* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1915)

Chilobrachys thorelli* Pocock, 1900

- Assam (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

***Chilobrachys* spp.**

- Andhra Pradesh (Molur et al., 2003)
- Gujarat (Pandey et al., 2004; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal 2008a, b)

***Cyriopagopus vonwirthi* (Schmidt, 2005)**

- India? (Keswani et al., 2012)

Haploclastus cervinus* Simon, 1892

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1892a; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Haploclastus devamatha* Prasanth & Sunil Jose, 2014

- Kerala (Prasanth & Sunil Jose, 2014; Sanap & Mirza, 2014 Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018a)

Haploclastus kayi* Gravely, 1915

- Kerala (Gravely, 1915; Joseph et al., 2017; Awasthy et al., 2020)

Haploclastus nilgirinus* Pocock, 1899

- Karnataka (Dhali et al., 2016a)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1899a; Moinudheen et al., 2017; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)

Haploclastus satyanus* (Barman, 1978)

- Meghalaya (Barman, 1978a; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Haploclastus tenebrosus* Gravely, 1935

- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1935; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Haploclastus validus* (Pocock, 1899)

- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1899a; Siliwal & Raven, 2010; Mirza et al., 2011)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)
- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976)

***Haploclastus* sp.**

- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

***Haplocosmia himalayana* (Pocock, 1899)**

- Himachal Pradesh (Dhali et al., 2016a; Husain, 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Pocock, 1899a; Siliwal et al., 2011a; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2016a)

Heterophrictus areyensis* Mirza & Sanap, 2014

- Maharashtra (Mirza et al., 2014a)

Heterophrictus blatteri* (Gravely, 1935)

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Maharashtra (Gravely, 1935; Tikader, 1977a; Mirza et al., 2014a)

Heterophrictus milleti* Pocock, 1900

- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2012; Mirza et al., 2014a)

Heterophrictus raveni* Mirza & Sanap, 2014

- Maharashtra (Mirza et al., 2014a)

***Heterophrictus* sp.**

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

Lyrognathus crotalus* Pocock, 1895

- Assam (Pocock, 1895; West & Nunn, 2010)
- Meghalaya (Gravely, 1935; West & Nunn, 2010; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Lyrognathus saltator* Pocock, 1900

- Meghalaya (Pocock, 1900; West & Nunn, 2010; Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Uttarakhand (Siddhu et al., 2020)

***Lyrognathus* sp.**

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

Neoheterophrictus amboli* Mirza & Sanap, 2014

- Maharashtra (Mirza et al., 2014a)

Neoheterophrictus bhoi* (Gravely, 1915)

- Kerala (Gravely, 1915; Siliwal et al., 2007; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)

Neoheterophrictus chimminiensis* Sunil Jose, 2020

- Kerala (Sunil Jose, 2020; Karthika & Sunil Jose, 2021)

Neoheterophrictus crurolfulvus* Siliwal, Gupta & Raven, 2012

- Karnataka (Siliwal et al., 2012)
- Kerala (Karthika et al., 2021)

Neoheterophrictus madraspatanus* (Gravely, 1935)

- Andhra Pradesh (Gravely, 1935)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1935; Siliwal et al., 2007)

Neoheterophrictus sahyadri* Siliwal, Gupta & Raven, 2012

- Karnataka (Siliwal et al., 2012)

Neoheterophrictus smithi* Mirza, Bhosale & Sanap, 2014

- Gujarat (Bhatt et al., 2022)
- Karnataka (Mirza et al., 2014a)

Neoheterophrictus uttarakannada* Siliwal, Gupta & Raven, 2012

- Karnataka (Siliwal et al., 2012)

Plesiophrictus fabrei* (Simon, 1892)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1892b; Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Plesiophrictus linteatus* (Simon, 1891)

- Puducherry (Simon, 1891; Pocock, 1900)

Plesiophrictus meghalayaensis* Tikader, 1977

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1977a; Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Plesiophrictus millardi* Pocock, 1899

- Gujarat (Bharat et al., 2014; Parmar et al., 2014)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1899a; Siliwal et al., 2007; Mirza et al., 2014a)
- Tamil Nadu (Gokul et al., 2022)

Plesiophrictus nilagiriensis* Siliwal, Molur & Raven, 2007

- Tamil Nadu (Siliwal et al., 2007)

Plesiophrictus sericeus* Pocock, 1900

- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2011a; Mirza et al., 2014a)

***Plesiophrictus* spp.**

- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Jayashankar & Sudhikumar, 2016)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Maharashtra (Gore et al., 2021)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)

Poecilotheria formosa* Pocock, 1899

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2006a; Molur et al., 2008; Ramasubba Reddy, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1899b; Siliwal et al., 2008; Kishore & Roopha, 2022)
- Telangana (Ramasubba Reddy, 2016)

Poecilotheria hanumavilasumica* Smith, 2004

- Kerala (Sunil Jose, 2017a)
- Tamil Nadu (Smith, 2004; Siliwal et al., 2008)

Poecilotheria metallica* Pocock, 1899

- Andhra Pradesh (Pocock, 1899b; Molur et al., 2003; Ramasubba Reddy, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Raman et al., 2019)
- Telangana (Ramasubba Reddy, 2016)

Poecilotheria miranda* Pocock, 1900

- Bihar (Gravely, 1915)
- Jharkhand (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1915; Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Siliwal et al., 2008)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2016a)

Poecilotheria regalis* Pocock, 1899

- Andhra Pradesh (Gravely, 1935; Molur et al., 2003; Ramasubba Reddy, 2016)

- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Gujarat (Parasharya et al., 2011)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1915; Tikader, 1977a; Jalajakshi & Usha, 2019)
- Kerala (Cheeran & Nagaraj, 1997; Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1899b; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Pande et al., 2013)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1899b; Molur et al., 2004a; Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Telangana (Rao et al., 2004; Ramasubba Reddy, 2016; Patil, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Poecilotheria rufilata* Pocock, 1899

- Karnataka (Smith & Kirk, 2002)
- Kerala (Pocock, 1900; Sivaperuman et al., 2002; Sunil Jose, 2021b)

***Poecilotheria striata* Pocock, 1895**

- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Pocock, 1899b; Patel, 2003b; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1915; Molur et al., 2003; Siliwal et al., 2013)

Poecilotheria tigrinawesseli* Smith, 2006

- Andhra Pradesh (Smith, 2006; Molur et al., 2008; Siliwal et al., 2011a)
- Chhattisgarh (Smith, 2006)
- Maharashtra (Mirza et al., 2014b)
- Odisha (Smith, 2006; Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Telangana (Smith, 2006)

Poecilotheria vittata* Pocock, 1895

- South India? (Pocock, 1895; Dhali et al., 2016a)

Sahydroaraneus collinus* (Pocock, 1899)

- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1899a; Siliwal et al., 2011a; Mirza et al., 2014a)

Sahydroaraneus hirsti* Mirza & Sanap,)

- Kerala (Mirza et al., 2014a)

***Sahydroaraneus raja* (Gravely, 1915)**

- Kerala (Gravely, 1915; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Mirza et al., 2014a)

Sahydroaraneus sebastiani* Sunil Jose, 2017

- Kerala (Sunil Jose, 2017b)

***Selenocosmia javensis* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Selenocosmia kulluensis* Chamberlin, 1917

- Himachal Pradesh (Chamberlin, 1917; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Selenocosmia sutherlandi* Gravely, 1935

- West Bengal (Gravely, 1935; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

***Selenocosmia* sp.**

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

Thrigmopoeus insignis* Pocock, 1899

- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1899a; Gravely, 1935; Siliwal et al., 2011a)

Thrigmopoeus truculentus* Pocock, 1899

- Goa (Molur et al., 2008; Borkar & Seth, 2020)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1899a; Molar et al., 2008; Siliwal & Molur, 2009b)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose, 2017c)
- Maharashtra (Molar et al., 2008; Siliwal & Molur, 2009b)

***Thrigmopoeus* sp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

B. Diversity of the infraorder Araneomorphae

The Araneomorphae are distinguished by having chelicerae (fangs) that point diagonally forward and cross in a pinching action, unlike the Mygalomorphae, where they point straight down. Also, they have fewer, usually one pair of book lungs (if present), and the females typically live around one year. Presently, Araneomorphs include 103 families comprising 3,916 genera and 47,280 species accounting over 91.8% of the extant spider species.

Traditionally, the Araneomorphae were divided into two lineages, the Hypochilae (having only a single family Hypochilidae), and the Neocribellatae. The Neocribellatae were in turn divided into the Austrochiloidea, and the two series Haplogynae and Entelogyne, each containing several superfamilies. However, recent molecular phylogenetic studies have shown that the haplogynes in particular are not a monophyletic group. Magalhaes et al. (2020) suggested following cladogram on the basis of their phylogenetic relationships (Figure 11).

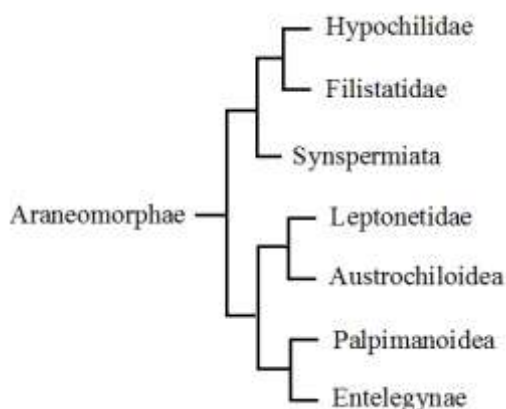


Figure 11. Cladogram showing the phylogenetic interrelationships between different lineages of araneomorph spiders.

In this checklist, the araneomorphs are presented familywise in alphabetical order. Out of 103 families of Araneomorphae known in the world, 54 families are represented in India till to date comprising 2,108 species belonging to 527 genera (Table 3). List of misidentified species are given separately at the end of the book.

1. Family: Agelenidae C. L. Koch, 1837

The family Agelenidae is a large family of spiders comprising 1,387 species under 96 genera globally (WSC, 2023) and distributed almost throughout the world. The members of this family are commonly known as funnel web spiders or funnel weaver or sheet-web spiders. Few species are also known as grass spiders (*Agelenopsis* spp.) and barn funnel weaver (*Tegenaria* spp.). Most of these spiders are nocturnal. They usually measure 4 mm in length, few may grow up to 20 mm long with hairy body. These spiders have 8 almost equal sized eyes arranged in two horizontal rows of four each. Prosoma is narrower frontally. Legs are large and bear 3 tarsal claws. Abdomen is more or less oval usually with two rows of lines and spots on it. The two-segmented posterior spinnerets are long, tapered and look like a *tail*. Almost all agelenid spiders construct a horizontal, sheet-like, non-sticky web with a funnel shaped tube off (retreat) to a side or occasionally in the middle, depending on the location and species which slopes gently into a narrow funnel or tube. The retreat is used by the spider for hunting and protection. Usually they build funnel web on grass or in shrubland but few species build it in the hollows of tree trunks, caves, and houses. On arrival of prey, usually insects or courting male or any dangerous invader, that fall onto the web, the spider reacts instantly to the vibrations caused by them. In case of prey, they come out very fast and paralyse it by venomous bite. Most of the funnel weavers are nocturnal, even they have good vision. All females are good ambusher and waits in a concealed position to launch a surprise attack on preys or any invaders. Males are less successful ambushers than females and hence always move here and there rather than stay in one single web the whole time like females (Singh et al., 2021a).

In India, only 19 species are recorded/described under 6 genera, of which about 58% are endemic and marked with an asterisk (*). The family is distributed in 21 Indian states/Union territories and is yet to be recorded in some large states like Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab in northwest, and in Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh in northeast states. One species, *Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1757) was reported from Nancowry, Nicobar Islands (Thorell, 1891) and its record in other states seems incorrect. Following is the checklist and distribution of Agelenidae in India.

Agelena barunae* Tikader, 1970

- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Saha et al., 2016)
- West Bengal (Saha et al., 2016; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Dhali et al., 2017)

Agelena gautami* Tikader, 1962

- Gujarat (Yadav, 2019)

- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1962a; Barman, 1979)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Agelena inda* Simon, 1897**

- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Agelena labyrinthica* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Agelena oaklandensis* Barman, 1979

- Meghalaya (Barman, 1979)

Agelena satmila* Tikader, 1970

- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2005)

Agelena shillongensis* Tikader, 1969

- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1969a; Barman, 1979)

***Agelena* sp.**

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a; Parmar, 2018)
- Kerala (Nataraj et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Patil R et al., 2018)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2007; Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a, b)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2013)

***Agelenopsis* sp.**

- Tamil Nadu (Nataraj et al., 2017)
- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Charrerjee, 2017)

***Coelotes simplex* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Coelotes stylifer* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Coelotes tegerarioides* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Coelotes* sp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

Draconarius harduarae* (Biswas & Roy, 2008)

- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Roy, 2008)

Draconarius joshimath* Quasin, Siliwal, Patil, & Uniyal, 2017

- Uttarakhand (Quasin et al., 2017a)

***Draconarius* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Tamgrinia alveolifera* (Schenkel, 1936)**

- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Tamgrinia palpator* Hu & Li, 1987**

- Uttarakhand (Quasin et al., 2022)

Tegenaria comstocki* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)

***Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara et al., 2015; Somashekar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)

Tegenaria hemanginiae* Reddy & Patel, 1992

- Andhra Pradesh (Reddy & Patel, 1992a)

Tegenaria shillongensis* Barman, 1979

- Meghalaya (Barman, 1979)

***Tegenaria* sp.**

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012)

***Tikaderia psechrina* (Simon, 1906)**

- Himalayan plateaus (Simon, 1906a)

2. Family: Amaurobiidae Thorell, 1869

Amaurobiidae is a poorly defined family of small to medium-sized entelegyne, three-clawed cribellate or ecribellate spiders. The family contains 50 genera consisting of 288 species (WSC, 2023). They have several common names, such as hacklemesh weavers, hacklemesh spiders, night spiders, and tangled nest spiders depending on the species. Majority of these spiders hide themselves in holes in trees or human constructions. Several species are also ground living building small funnel or tubular webs of cribellate or ecribellate silk under objects on the ground such as under stones, logs etc. They are nocturnal. Their size varies between 3 and 16 mm. The cribellate web usually extends around the entrance of the hole. The spider combs its silk with a comb or calamistrum located on her rear legs. The comb is made of a row of small, stiff hairs (Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman, 2006). The prosoma is pear shaped and the 8 eyes are arranged in 2 rows of 4 each. The females deposit eggs in a silken sac which is put on the web and covered by debris. The family is mainly distributed in Holarctic realm of the world. In India, it is very poorly distributed; only 3 species described under 2 genera, out of which 2 species are endemic marked with an asterisk (*). These species are recorded mainly in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand states.

Following is the checklist and distribution of Amaurobiidae in India.

***Amaurobius jugorum* L. Koch, 1868**

- Uttar Pradesh (Marusik et al., 2012, 2020a)

***Amaurobius* sp.**

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar, 2007)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Palita, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Himalmartensus mussooriensis* (Biswas & Roy, 2008)

- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Roy, 2008)

Himalmartensus nandadevi* Quasin et al., 2015

- Uttarakhand (Quasin et al., 2015)

***Himalmartensus* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

3. Family: Anyphaenidae Bertkau, 1878

Anyphaenidae is a small family having 635 species described under 58 genera widely distributed (WSC, 2023). These spiders are commonly known as anyphaenid sac spiders, buzzing spiders or ghost spiders. The adult spiders are 4 to 7.5 mm long and have two rows of club-shaped or lamelliform hairs on the bottoms of their legs, and their tracheal spiracle is present well in front of the spinnerets toward the epigastric furrow on the underside of the abdomen. The 8 eyes are arranged in 2 horizontal rows of 4. They construct silken retreats, or sacs, usually on plant terminals, between leaves, under bark or under rocks. Mostly they are nocturnal hunter preying on foliage and rest in their silken retreats in day time. In India, it is very poorly known; only one species is recorded from Uttarakhand and is endemic.

Anyphaena soricina* Simon, 1889

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)

***Anyphaena* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

4. Family: Araneidae Clerck, 1757

Araneidae is araneomorph, entelegyne and ecribellate spider family which occupies a wide range of habitats and inhabit terrestrial ecosystems all over the world except some high arctic areas, islands and archipelagos. These spiders are commonly known as the orb-weaver spiders as they build spiral wheel-shaped webs in the houses, gardens, tree branches, tall grasses, agricultural fields, and bushes. Presently, the family is the third-largest family with 3,040 known species in 177 genera after Salticidae (6,577 species, 677 genera) and Linyphiidae (4,839 species, 636 genera) (WSC, 2023). The body size of these spiders ranges 2-30 mm. They have eight similar eyes arranged in two rows; the four middle eyes form a trapezoid shape and are slightly removed from the four lateral eyes which are next to each other (two on each side). They all have poor vision so find their prey through vibrations in the web. The legs are annulated, spiny or hairy with three claws, the third one is used to walk on the non-sticky part of the web. The prey is wrapped in silk before biting and/or stinging. Most of the orb-weaving spiders construct new sheet webs daily after consuming old ones. The webs are usually vertical, but few spin a horizontal web. They are typically nocturnal and most active during evening hours and hide themselves in the middle of the webs hanging upside down during the daytime. The shape of the body in araneid spiders

are highly variable, the abdomen is usually globose and nearly always with species-specific often bright colour patterns. The species of the genus *Gasteracantha* Sundevall, 1833 have very long, horn-like spines projecting from their abdomens. The web of *Argiope* Audouin, 1826 consists of a crisscross band of shining silk through the centre of the web, called stabilimentum which help to attract preys (Blackledge & Wenzel, 2000). Sexual dimorphism is common, females are usually much larger than males. Sexual cannibalism is common among araneids, males are usually devoured by the females after mating (Elgar, 1991). Stridulatory organs are absent. The morphology, ecology, habits and orb-weaving mechanism of Araneidae, in general, are well described and illustrated by Tikader (1982) while the form and function of orb-webs are discussed by Blackledge et al. (2011). Recently, Scharff et al. (2020) and Kallal et al. (2020) studied the phylogeny of Araneidae and establish the monophyly of subfamilies.

Information regarding the Indian Araneidae is insufficient and highly incoherent primarily due to the unexplored diversity of these spiders in several parts of the country like other families of the spiders. Recently, Singh & Singh (2021a) described the taxonomic history of the family Araneidae in India and also compiled its distribution across different states and union territories of India. Misidentified species of this family recorded by several authors are separately given in Table 5.

At present, 234 species belonging to 43 genera are recorded from India during the last 225 years (1798-2023), out of which, 124 species under 18 genera (53.0%) are endemic, i.e. described from India. Some of them are also recorded in subsequent years in the neighbouring countries. However, the Indian record is only 7.7% of the world Araneidae fauna. All these spiders were distributed in all the Indian states and union territories except Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (Figure 12).

Following is the list and distribution of the family Araneidae in India. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

***Acusilas coccineus* Simon, 1895**

- Assam (Roy et al., 2010a)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1928; Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018d)
- Kerala (Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018d)
- Maharashtra (Patil & Uniyal, 2015)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2017b)



Figure 12. Number of species of orb-weaver spiders (Araneidae) in Indian states and union territories.

***Acusilas* sp.**

- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)

***Agalenatea redii* (Scopoli, 1763)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

***Allocyclosa bifurca* (McCook, 1887)**

- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)

***Anepsion maritatum* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1877)**

- Goa (Halarnkar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Vaibhav et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Malamel et al., 2015a; Asima et al., 2020; Malamel, 2021)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020; Sen et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)
- West Bengal (Saha et al., 2017)

Arachnura angura* Tikader, 1970

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2021)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Kulkarni & Deshpande, 2012a)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Saha et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016)

***Arachnura melanura* Simon, 1867**

- Karnataka (Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sen & Sureshan, 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Arachnura* sp.**

- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017b)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2007)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Araneus anantnagensis* Tikader & Bal, 1981

- Jammu & Kashmir (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Khan, 2011a)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Deshmukh, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2021)

Araneus bastarensis* Gajbe, 2005

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005a)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

***Araneus bigibbosus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Araneus bilunifer* Pocock, 1900

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1975a; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Parmar, 2021)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sebastian et al., 2011; Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Shirbhate et al., 2010)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Sherriffs, 1919; Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Talukdar, 2015a)

***Araneus bivittatus* (Walkanaer, 1841)**

- West Bengal (Chandra et al., 2021)

Araneus boernerii* (Strand, 1907)

- Karnataka (Strand, 1907a)

Araneus camilla* (Simon, 1889)

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)

***Araneus carnifex* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Araneus decentellus* (Strand, 1907)

- Karnataka (Strand, 1907a)

***Araneus diadematus* Clerck, 1757**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)
- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Taktode, 2012; Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Yadav & Prakash, 2021)

***Araneus ejusmodi* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

- Maharashtra (Strand, 1906; Patil & Uniyal, 2015)

***Araneus fulvellus* (Roewer, 1942)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Reddy & Patel, 1992b)

Araneus gibber* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Araneus gurdus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Araneus himalayanus* (Simon, 1889)

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)

Araneus hirsutulus* (Stoliczka, 1869)

- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869)

Araneus liber* (Leardi in Airaghi, 1901)

- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

***Araneus marmoreus* Clerck, 1757**

- Tamil Nadu (Gokul et al., 2022)

- Himachal Pradesh (Sarkar et al., 2023b)

Araneus minutalis* (Simon, 1889)

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)

***Araneus noegeata* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)

***Araneus nox* (Simon, 1877)**

- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1929)

***Araneus paenulatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Araneus pahalgaonensis* Tikader & Bal, 1981

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Khan, 2009; Punjoo & Bhat, 2012)

- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Rithe, 2012; Deshmukh, 2018a)

Araneus panchganiensis* Tikader & Bal, 1981

- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007; Thumar, 2019)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009; Khan & Rathore, 2012)

- Maharashtra (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Shirbhate et al., 2010; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)

- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)

- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2016b; Chandra et al., 2021)

Araneus panniferens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Araneus peltax* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Araneus pontii* Caporiacco, 1934

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

Araneus praedatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Araneus sponsus* (Thorell, 1887)

- Maharashtra (Thorell, 1887)

***Araneus tartaricus* (Kroneberg, 1875)**

- Ladakh (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Araneus tubabdominus* Zhu & Zhang, 1993**

- Kerala (Sen et al., 2021)

Araneus varpunen* Sen, Dhali, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2015

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

***Araneus viridisomus* Gravely, 1921**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Patil & Uniyal, 2016)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb & Mathai, 2014a; Caleb, 2020a)

***Araneus viridiventris* Yaginuma, 1969**

- Kerala (Shilpa et al., 2023)

***Araneus* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015; Goswami et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Mishra & Shrivastava, 2002; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Adarsh & Nameer, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma et al., 2010; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)
- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2008; De & Palita, 2018)
- Punjab (Bhathal et al., 1990)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2007; Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008b; Anjali & Prakash, 2012)

- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Araniella cucurbitina* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1935; Khan, 2011b)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Warghat et al., 2011; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Uttarakhand (Rajpoot et al., 2018)

Araniella levii* Zamani & Marusik, 2020

- Himachal Pradesh (Zamani & Marusik, 2020)

Araniella masdorpi* Zamani & Marusik, 2020

- Himachal Pradesh (Zamani & Marusik, 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Zamani & Marusik, 2020)

Araniella nympha* (Simon, 1889)

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Pradipkumar, 2009)
- Himachal Pradesh (Majumder, 2005; Sen et al., 2015)
- Himalayan plateaus (Tikader, 1982)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008; Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sivaperuman et al., 2002; Sebastian et al., 2005b; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Deshmukh, 2018a)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Majumder, 2005; Sen et al., 2015)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a; Uniyal et al., 2011; Zamani & Marusik, 2020)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2005; Sen et al., 2015; Zamani & Marusik, 2020)

Araniella villanii* Zamani, Marusik & Šestáková, 2020

- Himachal Pradesh (Zamani et al., 2020)

***Araniella* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Argiope aemula* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1977b)

- Andhra Pradesh (Srinivasulu et al., 2004a; Subba Reddy, 2014; Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Levi, 1983; Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Ahmed, 2018)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Kujur & Ekka, 2012)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Thumar, 2019)
- Haryana (Levi, 1983; Vats et al., 2020)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004; Vaibhav et al., 2017; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Joseph et al., 2017; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Chandra et al., 2010; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; De & Palita, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983; Chaudhary, 2020)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014; Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2008; Caleb, 2020a; Sen et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Srinivasulu et al., 2004a; Anitha et al., 2019; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Roy et al., 2009; Sen et al., 2015)

***Argiope anasuja* Thorell, 1887**

- Andhra Pradesh (Srinivasulu et al., 2004a; Subba Reddy, 2014; Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017; Ahmed, 2018)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005a)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Jharkhand (Sinha, 1951a; Tikader, 1982)

- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982; Deshmukh, 2018a)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Tikader, 1982; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2008; Caleb, 2020a; Sen et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Srinivasulu et al., 2004a; Anitha et al., 2019; Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Anjali & Prakash, 2012; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli, 1772)**

- Karnataka (Prasad et al., 2010)
- Telangana (Ramanujam et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

***Argiope caesarea* Thorell, 1897**

- Assam (Tikader, 1982)
- Gujarat (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Sinha, 1951a; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Argiope catenulata* (Doleschall 1859)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Pocock, 1900; Sinha, 1951a)
- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Pathak et al., 2020)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Ahmed et al., 2015a; Borkakati et al., 2018)
- Gujarat (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018; Fernandes & Ganesh, 2020)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Phartale et al., 2014; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Ramakrishna et al., 2006)
- Puducherry (Alexandar, 2013; Raghul & Kumar, 2021)

- Tamil Nadu (Ganesh Kumar & Velusamy, 1996; Caleb, 2020b; Prakash et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Tikader, 1982; Anitha et al., 2019; Ramanujam et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869; Tikader, 1982; Agrawal & Ghose, 1995a)

***Argiope lobata* (Pallas, 1772)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Srinivasulu et al., 2004b; Rao et al., 2006b; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Jharkhand (Sinha, 1951a; Tikader, 1982)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982)
- Madhya Pradesh (Natarajan, 1987)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982; Markad, 2020)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)
- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1961a; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sivaperuman & Thiyakesan, 1999; Sugumaran et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2021)

Argiope macrochoera* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Levi, 1983)

***Argiope minuta* Karsch, 1879**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; De & Palita, 2018)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Talukdar & Majumder, 2008; Chandra et al., 2021)

***Argiope pulchella* Thorell, 1881**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Pocock, 1900; Sinha, 1951a)
- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005; Palem et al., 2016; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Tikader, 1982; Saha et al., 2015a; Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Sinha, 1951a; Priyadarshini et al., 2015)

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005a; Kujur & Ekka, 2012)
- Delhi (Biswas & Biswas, 1997)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Raghunandan et al., 2021)
- Himachal Pradesh (Levi, 1983)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2010)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Vaibhav et al., 2017; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Lakshadweep (Sinha, 1951a; Tikader, 1970)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Chandra et al., 2010; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Biswas & Biswas, 2004)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Tikader, 1982; Biswas, 1987; Agrawal & Ghose, 1995c)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2005; Caleb, 2020a; Gokul et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Rao et al., 2005; Sailu et al., 2017; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder, 2004a; Roy et al., 2017b)

***Argiope taprobanica* Thorell, 1887**

- Karnataka (Strand, 1907a; Sherriffs, 1928)

***Argiope trifasciata* (Forsskal, 1775)**

- Assam (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1995a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2004; Warghat et al., 2011)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974; Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tamil Nadu (Prakash et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

***Argiope versicolor* (Doleschall, 1859)**

- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)
- Tamil Nadu (Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)

***Argiope* sp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Patel et al., 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan & Rather, 2012; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Prashanthakumara et al., 2015)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Mallick et al., 2017)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Nataraj et al., 2017)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010)

***Bijoaraneus mitificus* (Simon, 1886)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Sen et al., 2015; Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Tikader, 1982; Saha et al., 2015a; Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Kujur & Ekka, 2012)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar, 2021; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995; Sharma, 2014)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020; Vineetha & George, 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Simon, 1886; Roy et al., 2017a; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Mohapatra et al., 2014; De & Palita, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Sen et al., 2022; Sangavi et al., 2023)

- Telangana (Rao et al., 2005; Anitha et al., 2019; Hirur et al., 2020)
- Tripura (Sen et al., 2015; Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012; Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Sen et al., 2015; Das et al., 2022)

***Caerostris sumatrana* Strand, 1915**

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

Cercidia punctigera* Simon, 1889

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)

Chorizopes anjanas* Tikader, 1965

- Gujarat (Tikader, 1982; Patel, 1985)
- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965a, 1974a; Shirbhate et al., 2010)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2021)

Chorizopes calciope* (Simon, 1895)

- Kerala (Patel, 2003b)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Deshmukh, 2018a; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1895a)

Chorizopes congener* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Chorizopes frontalis* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871**

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Sherriffs, 1919)

Chorizopes kastoni* Gajbe & Gajbe, 2004

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 2004a; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Sawane, 2016)

Chorizopes khandaricus* Gajbe, 2005

- Madhya Pradesh (Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001a; Gajbe P, 2003a; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Deshmukh, 2018a)

Chorizopes khanjanas* Tikader, 1965

- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal, 2000; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965a; Shirbhate et al., 2010; Sawane, 2016)

Chorizopes khedaensis* Reddy & Patel, 1993

- Gujarat (Reddy & Patel, 1993a; Siliwal, 2000)

Chorizopes pateli* Reddy & Patel, 1993

- Gujarat (Reddy & Patel, 1993a)

Chorizopes quadrituberculata* Roy, Sen, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2014

- Assam (Tyagi et al., 2019)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2014a; Sen et al., 2015; Saha et al., 2017)

Chorizopes stoliczkai* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Gujarat (Parmar, 2021)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Chorizopes tikaderi* Sadana & Kaur, 1974

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010; Patil, 2012; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Punjab (Sadana & Kaur, 1974a; Kumari, 1983)

***Chorizopes* spp.**

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b)
- Maharashtra (Pande et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Cyclosa albisternis* Simon, 1888

- Andaman & Nicobar (Simon, 1888; Sherriffs, 1928)

***Cyclosa argenteoalba* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

***Cyclosa bianchoria* Yin, Wang, Xie & Peng, 1990**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Tyagi et al., 2021)

***Cyclosa bifida* (Doleschall, 1859)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Ahmed et al., 2015a; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016b)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Yadav, 2019; Parmar, 2021; Parmar et al., 2023)

- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1928; Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017b; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Asima et al., 2020; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010; Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Dixit & Ade, 2017; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Mohapatra et al., 2014; Palita, 2016; De & Palita, 2018)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Saha et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Kapoor, 2008; Sen et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012; Siddhu et al., 2020; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Kundu & Raychaudhuri, 1997; Das et al., 2022)

Cyclosa bilobata* Sen, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2012

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2012b; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

Cyclosa centrodes* (Thorell, 1887)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Tikader, 1977b)

***Cyclosa confraga* (Thorell, 1892)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Tikader, 1982; Saha et al., 2015a; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Tikader, 1982; Patel, 1985; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1982; Kokilamani et al., 2019; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1974a, 1982; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Nakambam et al., 2021; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007; Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Siliwal et al., 2008)

- Sikkim (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Tamil Nadu (Siliwal et al., 2008; Caleb, 2020a)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Sen et al., 2015)

***Cyclosa conica* (Pallas, 1772)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Pawar & Ganesh, 2016; Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017b)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Sonali, 2012; Dixit & Ade, 2017)

***Cyclosa elongata* Biswas & Roychaudhuri, 1998**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

Cyclosa gossypiata* Keswani, 2013

- Assam (Ahmed et al., 2015a)
- Maharashtra (Keswani, 2013; Phartale & Gyananath, 2018)
- Uttarakhand (Siddhu et al., 2020; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)

Cyclosa hexatuberculata* Tikader, 1982

- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Saha et al., 2015a; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1995a; Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Tabasum et al., 2018)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Sebastian et al., 2011; Dhanya et al., 2022)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Chandra et al., 2010; Shirbhate & Vyas, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Bastawade, 2004; Dixit & Ade, 2017)
- Meghalaya (Nakambam et al., 2021; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Krishnaveni & Kandeepan, 2018; Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Kundu & Raychaudhuri, 1997; Das et al., 2022)

***Cyclosa insulana* (Costa, 1834)**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Borkakati et al., 2018; Pandit, 2019)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Delhi (Sharma & Sarup, 1980)
- Goa (Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal, 2000; Patel, 2003a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sharma, 2014)
- Jharkhand (Sinha, 1951a)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1928; Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1970; Rithe, 2012; Dixit & Ade, 2017)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1966a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Nakambam et al., 2021)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Saha et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Kapoor, 2008; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a; Kumar et al., 2017a; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Cyclosa kashmirica* Caporiacco, 1934

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

***Cyclosa krusa* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- West Bengal (Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016; Roy et al., 2017b)

***Cyclosa micula* (Thorell, 1892)**

- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1928)

Cyclosa moonduensis* Tikader, 1963

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Thumar, 2019; Raghunandan et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a; Nijagal et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Sebastian et al., 2011; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963a; Bastawade, 2004; Dixit & Ade, 2017)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Krishnaveni & Kandeepan, 2018)
- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2009; Sen et al., 2015 Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Cyclosa mulmeinensis* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1928; Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1974a, 1982; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Sherriffs, 1919; Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2009; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016)

Cyclosa neilensis* Tikader, 1977

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Kerala (Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Sawane, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Roy et al., 2017b)

Cyclosa purnai* Keswani, 2013

- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Maharashtra (Keswani, 2013; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a; Dixit & Ade, 2017)

***Cyclosa quinqueguttata* (Thorell, 1881)**

- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Asima et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Dixit & Ade, 2017; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)

- Sikkim (Tikader, 1982; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sheriffs, 1919; Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2009a; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Roy et al., 2009)

Cyclosa simoni* Tikader, 1982

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Bhatt, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Dixit & Ade, 2017; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1982; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Krishnaveni & Kandeepan, 2018)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Kundu & Raychaudhuri, 1997; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

Cyclosa spirifera* Simon, 1889

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Saha et al., 2015a; Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe PU, 2004)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Adarsh & Nameer, 2016; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Sharma et al., 2010; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a; Dixit & Ade, 2017)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Siliwal et al., 2008; De & Palita, 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Kundu & Raychaudhuri, 1997; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

Cyclosa tuberascens* Simon, 1906

- Himalayan plateau (Simon, 1906a)
- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)

Cyclosa vankhedensis* Dhande, Bodkhe & Ahmad, 2017

- Maharashtra (Dhande et al., 2017a)

***Cyclosa* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015; Gupta et al., 2015b)
- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a; Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma et al., 2010; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1961c)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009)
- Tamil Nadu (Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Cyphalonotus* sp.**

- Maharashtra (Patil & Uniyal, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

Cyrtarachne avimerdaria* Tikader, 1963

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1963a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

Cyrtarachne bengalensis* Tikader, 1961

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Rithe, 2012; Sawane, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2005)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1961b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

Cyrtarachne biswamoyi* Tikader, 1961

- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader, 1961b)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)

***Cyrtarachne inaequalis* Thorell, 1895**

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Assam (Tikader, 1982; Saha et al., 2015a; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Kerala (Dhali et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader, 1961b)

- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1961b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Cyrtarachne invenusta* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

***Cyrtarachne nagasakiensis* Strand, 1918**

- Assam (Basumatary et al., 2018a)

Cyrtarachne pallida* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Cyrtarachne promilai* Tikader, 1963

- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963b, 1974a, 1982)

***Cyrtarachne raniceps* Pocock, 1900**

- Assam (Gupta et al., 2015b)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1963b, 1982; Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Pooja et al., 2016)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1974a; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Odisha (Majumder, 2005)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1961b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

Cyrtarachne schmidi* Tikader, 1963

- Arunachal Pradesh (Tikader, 1963a, 1982; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

Cyrtarachne sundari* Tikader, 1963

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963b, 1974a, 1982)

Cyrtarachne sunjoymongai* Ahmed, Sumukha, Khalap, Mohan & Jadhav, 2015

- Karnataka (Ahmed et al., 2015b)

Cyrtarachne wayanadensis* Jwala, Sen & Sureshan, 2022

- Kerala (Jwala et al., 2022)

***Cyrtarachne* sp.**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)

- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Bhuvad et al., 2011)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Cyrtophora bidenta* Tikader, 1970

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017b)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Joseph et al., 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Rithe, 2012; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970, 1982)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a; Talukdar & Majumder, 2008; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Cyrtophora bituberculata* Roy, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2017

- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2017b)

Cyrtophora cicatrosa* (Stoliczka, 1869)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b, 1982)
- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Saha et al., 2015a; Ahmed, 2018)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1975a; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Parmar et al., 2023; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900; Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1963a; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Caleb, 2020a; Sen et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)

- Uttar Pradesh (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869; Pocock, 1900; Das et al., 2022)

***Cyrtophora citricola* (Forsskål, 1775)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005; Javed et al., 2010b; Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Tikader, 1982; Ahmed et al., 2015a; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Bihar (Sinha, 1951a)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Halarankar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1975a; Siliwal, 2000; Solanki et al., 2020; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020; Vineetha & George, 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963a; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Dhande et al., 2017b)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Majumder, 2005; Mohapatra et al., 2014)
- Punjab (Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1961a; Chauhan et al., 2009; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Sugumaran et al., 2020; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Javed et al., 2010b; Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Siddhu et al., 2020; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

***Cyrtophora exanthematica* (Doleschall, 1859)**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Rajasthan (Sen et al., 2009b; Saha et al., 2015a; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2009; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Cyrtophora feae* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011; Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Thumar, 2019)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011)

- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Majumder, 2005; De & Palita, 2018)
- Rajasthan (Lawania et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Cyrtophora jabalpurensis* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999a; Gajbe P, 2003a; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Deshmukh, 2018a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

***Cyrtophora koronadalensis* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2005)

Cyrtophora ksudra* Sherriffs, 1928

- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1928)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Cyrtophora moluccensis* (Doleschall, 1857)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Sinha, 1951a; Tikader, 1977b)
- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011; Ahmed et al., 2015a; Pandit, 2019)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1982; Kokilamani et al., 2019; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Pocock, 1900; Sivaperuman et al., 2002; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader, 1962b, 1982)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; More & Sawant, 2013; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Puducherry (Sangeeta & Reddy, 2012)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015; Malhotra et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970, 1982; Saha et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Kapoor, 2008; Dharmaraj et al., 2018)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009; Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Cyrtophora unicolor* (Doleschall, 1857)**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2015; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)

- Nagaland (Pocock, 1900)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008c)

***Cyrtophora* spp.**

- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Parashraya & Pathan, 2013)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004; Bhat et al., 2013; Somashekar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Nataraj et al., 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Upadhyay et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Phartale & Gyananath, 2018; Gawali et al., 2020)
- Odisha (Arjun et al., 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2007; Nataraj et al., 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Eriophora* sp.**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Quasin & Uniyal, 2013)

***Eriovixia cavaleriei* (Schenkel, 1963)**

- Maharashtra (Patil & Uniyal, 2015)

***Eriovixia excelsa* (Simon, 1889)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Saha et al., 2016)
- Assam (Das et al., 2015; Saha et al., 2015a; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Jharkhand (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Tikader, 1982)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018; Nijagal et al., 2020)

- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2010; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Bastawade, 2004; Gawali et al., 2020)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Gravelly, 1921a; Tikader & Bal, 1981; Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1929; Siliwal et al., 2008; Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Eriovixia gryffindori* Ahmed, Khalap & Sumukha, 2016

- Karnataka (Ahmed et al., 2016)
- Kerala (Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)

***Eriovixia jianfengensis* Han & Zhu, 2010**

- Maharashtra (Patil & Uniyal, 2015)

Eriovixia kachugaonensis* Basumatary, Chanda, Das, Kalita, Brahma, Basumatary, Basumatary & Daimary, 2019

- Assam (Basumatary et al., 2019)

***Eriovixia laglaizei* (Simon, 1877)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Ahmed et al., 2015a)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal, 2000; Solanki et al., 2020; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Pawar & Ganesh, 2016; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Sebastian et al., 2011; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010; Shirbhate & Vyas, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2004; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1906a)

- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Sherriffs, 1919; Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a; Pocock, 1900; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Sen et al., 2015)

***Eriovixia palawanensis* (Barrion & Litsinger, 1995)**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

***Eriovixia patulus* (Barrion & Litsinger, 1995)**

- Kerala (Asalatha & Prasadan, 2019)

Eriovixia poonaensis* (Tikader & Bal, 1981)

- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Dhali et al., 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Tikader, 1982; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)
- Odisha (Ramakrishna et al., 2006)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

***Eriovixia sakiedaorum* Tanikawa, 1999**

- Kerala (Asalatha & Prasadan, 2019; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Patil & Uniyal, 2015)

***Eriovixia* sp.**

- Assam (Gupta et al., 2015b; Pandit, 2019)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013; Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Rao et al., 2018)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Bade & Ade, 2017)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Gasteracantha cancriformis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

- Assam (Ahmed et al., 2015a)
- Karnataka (Kokilamani et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate & Shirbhate, 2017; Rajgurav et al., 2018)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Raja et al., 2023)

- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Gasteracantha dalyi* Pocock, 1900

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Karnataka (Ramakrishnaiah et al., 2014)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Dhali et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Sherriffs, 1929; Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Gasteracantha diadestia* Thorell, 1887**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Pocock, 1900; Sherriffs, 1929; Tikader, 1977b)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011; Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Pandit, 2019)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Saha et al., 2016)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Kundu & Raychaudhuri, 1997; Saha et al., 2017)

***Gasteracantha diardi* (Lucas, 1835)**

- Lakshadweep (Sherriffs, 1929)

Gasteracantha frontata* Blackwall, 1864

- East India (Blackwall, 1864)

***Gasteracantha geminata* (Fabricius, 1798)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1929; Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Vineetha & George, 2021)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1974a; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Pande et al., 2013)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1885a)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Sherriffs, 1919; Caleb, 2020a)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Gasteracantha kuhli* C.L. Koch, 1837**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Pocock, 1900; Sinha, 1951a)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Bihar (Tikader, 1982)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Ramakrishnaiah et al., 2014; Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017b)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Bhattacharya et al., 2017; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; De & Palita, 2018)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Saha et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Muthukumaravel et al., 2013; Raja et al., 2023)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000; Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Kundu & Raychaudhuri, 1997; Das et al., 2022)

***Gasteracantha remifera* Butler, 1873**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Sinha, 1951a)
- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Kerala (Subrahmaniam, 1955; Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Dhali et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Karthikeyani et al., 2017)

Gasteracantha sororna* Butler, 1873

- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1929)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 1998)
- Tamil Nadu (Butler, 1873; Pocock, 1900)

***Gasteracantha taeniata* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

Gasteracantha unguifera* Simon, 1889

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Saha et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Sahayaraj & Parvathi, 2011; Jeyaparvathi et al., 2013)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a; Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Gasteracantha versicolor formosa* Vinson, 1863**

- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

***Gasteracantha* spp.**

- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Deshmukh & Chaudhari, 2016; Khan et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Muthukumaravel et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

***Gea spinipes* C.L. Koch, 1843**

- Assam (Ahmed et al., 2015a; Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2020)
- Himachal Pradesh (Chakrabarti, 2009)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Adarsh & Nameer, 2015)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Sawane, 2016)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

***Gea subarmata* Thorell, 1890**

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Solanki, 2015; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Nijagal et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Dhali et al., 2019; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021; Asalatha et al., 2017a)

- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Bhuvad et al., 2011; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Easwaramoorthy et al., 1994)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader, 1982; Levi, 1983; Uniyal & Hore, 2006)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Kundu & Raychaudhuri, 1997; Sen et al., 2015)

***Gea zaragosa* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- West Bengal (Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016)

***Gea* spp.**

- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Maharashtra (Hippargi et al., 2011)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Gibbaranea bituberculata* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Tikader, 1982)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Sebastian et al., 2005a)
- Maharashtra (Pande et al., 2013; Pande et al., 2019; Gawali et al., 2020)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Rajasthan (Saini et al., 2012a)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Chandra et al., 2021)

Gibbaranea indiana* Roy, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2015

- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2015a)

Guizygiella indica* (Tikader & Bal, 1980)

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Solanki et al., 2020; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Karnataka (Venkateshalu et al., 2009; Pawar & Ganesh, 2016)

- Kerala (Ambily & Antony, 2016; Joseph et al., 2017; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Patil, 2012; Upadhyay et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Bal, 1980; Bastawade, 2006a; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014; Jangid et al., 2019; Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021; Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008b; Anjali et al., 2019; Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009; Quasin & Uniyal, 2013)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

***Guizygiella melanocrania* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Chandra et al., 2021; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Radhakrishnan et al., 2006; Ranjini, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Shirbhate et al., 2010)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Tikader & Bal, 1980; De & Palita, 2018)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder, 2007)

***Guizygiella nadleri* (Heimer, 1984)**

- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

Guizygiella shivui* (Patel & Reddy, 1990)

- Gujarat (Patel & Reddy, 1990a; Parmar, 2020; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Pratibha & Vandana, 2016)

***Guizygiella* sp.**

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Solanki & Kumar, 2014)
- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)

- Meghalaya (Nakambam et al., 2021; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Mohapatra et al., 2014; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Hypsosinga sanguinea* (C. L. Koch, 1844)**

- Maharashtra (Patil & Uniyal, 2015)

Hypsosinga satpuraensis* Bodkhe, Uniyal & Kamble, 2016

- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Bodkhe et al., 2016a)

***Hypsosinga* sp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b)
- Karnataka (Somashekar et al., 2020)

Larinia bharatae* Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001a; Chandra et al., 2010; Dubey et al., 2020)

***Larinia chloris* (Savigny, 1825)**

- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010; Shirbhate & Vyas, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Shirbhate et al., 2010; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014; Jangid et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016)

Larinia emertoni* Gajbe & Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 2004b; Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; Sawane, 2016)

- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani, 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a; Sharma & Singh, 2018b)

Larinia jaysankari* Biswas, 1984

- Assam (Majumder, 2005)
- Kerala (Biswas, 1984a; Sathiamma et al., 1987)
- Odisha (Majumder, 2005)
- West Bengal (Biswas, 1984a; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Larinia kanpurae* Patel & Nigam, 1994

- Uttar Pradesh (Patel & Nigam, 1994; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)

Larinia mandlaensis* Gajbe, 2005

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005a)

***Larinia phthisica* (L. Koch, 1871)**

- Gujarat (Patel, 1975b; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Kerala (Dhali & Sureshan, 2016; Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2008a; Shirbhate et al., 2010; Phartale & Gyananath, 2018)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Mohapatra et al., 2014)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Sen et al., 2015)

Larinia teiraensis* Biswas & Biswas, 2007

- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)

Larinia tyloridia* Patel, 1975

- Gujarat (Patel, 1975b; Patel & Reddy, 1990a)

***Larinia* spp.**

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a; Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma et al., 2010; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Khan et al., 2019)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Larinioides patagiatus* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

***Larinioides* sp.**

- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

***Lipocrea epeiroides* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**

- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Keswani & Vankhede, 2013)

***Lipocrea fusiformis* (Thorell, 1877)**

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)

***Lipocrea* sp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)

***Macracantha arcuata* (Fabricius, 1793)**

- Assam (Molur et al., 2004b)
- Kerala (Subrahmaniam, 1955)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2005; Kapoor, 2008)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1961c)

***Macracantha hasselti* (C. L. Koch, 1837)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Majumder, 2004a)
- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Siliwal et al., 2002; Parmar et al., 2015; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Pawar & Ganesh, 2016; Vaibhav et al., 2017; Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Mathew et al., 2005; Vineetha & George, 2021)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987)
- Sikkim (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Biswas, 2007)

- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1929; Kapoor, 2008; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000; Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Neogea nocticolor* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1928; Tikader, 1982)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Nakambam et al., 2021; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Neoscona achine* (Simon, 1906)

- Assam (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Parmar et al., 2015; Dal & Trivedi, 2020)
- Himalayan plateau (Simon, 1906a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Murali et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Deshmukh, 2018a; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Sikkim (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Neoscona adianta* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate & Shirbhate, 2017)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Mishra et al., 2012)

Neoscona bengalensis* Tikader & Bal, 1981

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Saha et al., 2015a; Borkakati et al., 2018)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Nijagal et al., 2020; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)

- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sebastian et al., 2011; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Lanka et al., 2017; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Roy et al., 2017a; Nakambam et al., 2021)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Mohapatra et al., 2014; De & Palita, 2018)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020b; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017; Patil, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Kundu & Raychaudhuri, 1997; Basu et al., 2017)

Neoscona bihumpi* Patel, 1988

- Gujarat (Patel, 1988a; Parmar, 2021)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Tamil Nadu (Jeyaparvathi, 2014)

Neoscona biswasi* Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Parmar & Patel, 2017; Parmar, 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001a; Gajbe P, 2003a; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Patil, 2012)
- Rajasthan (Malhotra et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Uniyal et al., 2011)

Neoscona bomdilaensis* Biswas & Biswas, 2006

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)

Neoscona chrysanthusi* Tikader & Bal, 1981

- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2016a; Khare et al., 2023)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Sonali & Raja, 2015; Deshmukh, 2018a)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)

- Sikkim (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Tikader, 1982)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2009; Sen et al., 2015)

***Neoscona crucifera* (Lucas, 1838)**

- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019; Nijagal et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bade & Ade, 2017; Shirbhate & Shirbhate, 2017; Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2020; Gokul et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Mishra et al., 2012)

Neoscona dhruvai* Patel & Nigam, 1994

- Uttar Pradesh (Patel & Nigam, 1994; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)

Neoscona dhumani* Patel & Reddy, 1993

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1993a)

Neoscona dyali* Gajbe, 2004

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Dar, 2014; Deshmukh, 2018a)

Neoscona elliptica* Tikader & Bal, 1981

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a; Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015; Patel et al., 2013; Raghunandan et al., 2021)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sharma, 2014; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Nafin et al., 2019; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Rithe, 2012)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985; Choudhury et al., 2019; Ramanujam et al., 2019)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Quasin & Uniyal, 2013)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a; Talukdar & Majumder, 2008)

***Neoscona enucleata* (Karsch, 1879)**

- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1929)

***Neoscona inusta* (L. Koch, 1871)**

- Assam (Singh et al., 2012)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013; Yadav, 2019)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2006)
- Karnataka (Kokilamani et al., 2019)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2014; Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Prasad et al., 2022a)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019; Ramanujam et al., 2019; Raju et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan & Misra, 2003; Chandra et al., 2017)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2013)
- West Bengal (Satpathi, 2023)

Neoscona molemensis* Tikader & Bal, 1981

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005a)
- Goa (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Tikader, 1982; Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Deshpande & Paul, 2016; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sebastian et al., 2011; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005a)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Sawane, 2016)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019; Hirur et al., 2020; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2021)

Neoscona mukerjei* Tikader, 1980

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005; Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Saha et al., 2015a; Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Yadav et al., 2016; Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1995a; Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Kujur & Ekka, 2012)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Parmar et al., 2023; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983; Thakur et al., 1995; Sharma, 2014)
- Jharkhand (Agrawal & Ghose, 1995b)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Murali et al., 2017; Somashekar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Asalatha et al., 2017a; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1980a; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Pande et al., 2019)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Bhattacharya et al., 2017; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019; Chaudhary, 2020; Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Siliwal et al., 2008; Caleb, 2020a; Sen et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017; Anitha et al., 2019; Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Kumar et al., 2017a; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal & Hore, 2006; Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Quasin & Uniyal, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Das et al., 2022)

Neoscona murthyi* Patel & Reddy, 1990

- Gujarat (Patel & Reddy, 1990a)

***Neoscona nautica* (L. Koch, 1875)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014; Palem et al., 2016)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Ahmed et al., 2015a; Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Mathew et al., 2005; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Tikader & Bal, 1981; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983; Bhathal et al., 1990)

- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1961a; Saini et al., 2012b; Jangid et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Kapoor, 2008; Veeramani et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a; Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Pocock, 1900; Kundu & Raychaudhuri, 1997; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Neoscona odites* (Simon, 1906)**

- Assam (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Tikader, 1982; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2021; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Deshpande & Paul, 2016; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2013; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Sonali & Raja, 2015; Pratibha & Vandana, 2016)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Sikkim (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Tikader, 1982)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009; Halder et al., 2012)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Neoscona parambikulamensis* Patel, 2003

- Kerala (Patel, 2003b)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

Neoscona pavidia* (Simon, 1906)

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a)
- Himalayan plateau (Simon, 1906a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Sebastian et al., 2011; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010; Sonali & Raja, 2015; Deshmukh, 2018a)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Saha et al., 1995a; Chandra et al., 2021)

Neoscona platnicki* Gajbe & Gajbe, 2000

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 2000a; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil, 2012)

***Neoscona punctigera* (Doleschall, 1857)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1975a; Tikader & Bal, 1981; Tikader, 1982; Prajapati et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Shraddha & Chaturved, 2020; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2013)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Bastawade, 2004; Patil & Uniyal, 2015; Pande et al., 2019)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Jeyaparvathi et al., 2013; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Basu et al., 2017)

Neoscona raydakensis* Saha, Biswas, Majumder & Raychaudhuri, 1995

- West Bengal (Saha et al., 1995a)

Neoscona sanghi* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Wankhade et al., 2012; Markad, 2020)

Neoscona sanjivani* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)

Neoscona shillongensis* Tikader & Bal, 1981

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009; Khan & Rathore, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhatte et al., 2010; Sonali & Raja, 2015; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Meghalaya (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Quasin & Uniyal, 2011)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2021)

Neoscona sinhagadensis* (Tikader, 1975)

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe P, 2003b)
- Delhi (Sharma & Sarup, 1980)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010; Patil, 2012; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1975a; Tikader & Bal, 1981; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Tandon & Lal, 1983)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Neoscona theisi* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014; Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Ahmed et al., 2015a; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017; Ahmed, 2018)
- Bihar (Yadav et al., 2016)
- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Delhi (Biswas & Biswas, 1997)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1975a; Tikader & Bal, 1981; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Himachal Pradesh (Zamani et al., 2020)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995; Khan & Rather, 2012; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004; Nautiyal et al., 2017; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004c; Chandra et al., 2010; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Roy et al., 2017a; Nakambam et al., 2021)
- Odisha (Tikader, 1982; De & Palita, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1906a; Raghu & Kumar, 2021)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019; Chaudhary, 2020; Zamani et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019; Malhotra et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sheriffs, 1919; Siliwal et al., 2008; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Malleth & Sravanthy, 2021; Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Mishra et al., 2021; Yadav & Prakash, 2021)

- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Das et al., 2022)

***Neoscona triangula* (Keyserling, 1864)**

- India (Dippenaar-Schoeman et al., 2022)

Neoscona ujjvalai* Reddy & Patel, 1992

- Andhra Pradesh (Reddy & Patel, 1992c)

***Neoscona usbonga* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Kerala (Asalatha & Prasad, 2020)

***Neoscona vigilans* (Blackwall, 1865)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a; Tikader & Bal, 1981; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Solanki, 2015; Dal & Trivedi, 2020)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Himachal Pradesh (Das & Raychaudhuri, 1983)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2013; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900; Strand, 1907a; Tikader & Bal, 1981)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Tikader & Bal, 1981; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Ghode et al., 1985; De & Palita, 2018)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Tikader & Bal, 1981; Caleb, 2020a)
- Telangana (Tikader & Bal, 1981; Tikader, 1982)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder, 2004a; Basu et al., 2017)

***Neoscona xishanensis* Yin, Wang, Xie et Peng, 1990**

- Himachal Pradesh (Sarkar et al., 2023c)

***Neoscona yptinika* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Kerala (Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)

- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2011a; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Roy et al., 2017b)

***Neoscona* spp.**

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 1981)
- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Gujarat (Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Patel et al., 2023)
- Himachal Pradesh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995; Khan, 2009)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Shraddha & Chaturved, 2020)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Adarsh & Nameer, 2015)
- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma et al., 2010; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007)
- Telangana (Anitha & Vijay, 2016; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)

Ordgarius hexaspinus* Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2004

- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2004a)

***Ordgarius hobsoni* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1877)**

- Bihar (Sinha, 1951a)
- Gujarat (Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Thumar, 2019)
- Kerala (Subrahmaniam, 1955; Joseph et al., 1998)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1965a; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)

***Ordgarius sexspinosus* (Thorell, 1894)**

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)
- Kerala (Subrahmaniam, 1955)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963c, 1982)

***Ordgarius* sp.**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)

Paraplectana gravelyi* (Tikader, 1961)

- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1961b; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Paraplectana mamoniae* Basumatary & Brahma, 2019

- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2019a)

Paraplectana rajashree* Ahmed, Sumukha, Khalap, Mohan & Jadhav, 2015

- Karnataka (Ahmed et al., 2015c)

***Paraplectana* sp.**

- Jharkhand (Kumar, 2021)

***Parawixia dehaani* (Doleschall, 1859)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011; Saha et al., 2015a; Pandit, 2019)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Parmar & Patel, 2017)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900; Bhat et al., 2013; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Jose et al., 2018; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2016a; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Pande et al., 2013; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; Mohapatra et al., 2014; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Caleb, 2020a; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal & Hore, 2006; Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Parawixia* spp.**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Phartale & Gyananath, 2018)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Pasilobus kotigeharus* Tikader, 1963

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1963c)
- Kerala (Asalatha et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (More, 2015)
- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2004a; Sen et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2017b)

Pasilobus sahyadriensis* Jwala, Sen & Sureshan, 2022)

- Kerala (Jwala et al., 2022)

***Pasilobus* sp.**

- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Phonognatha* sp.**

- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008)

Plebs himalayaensis* (Tikader, 1975)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Vaibhav et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Ambily & Antony, 2016)
- Maharashtra (More, 2015; Pratibha & Vandana, 2016; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1975a; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Plebs mitratus* (Simon, 1895)

- Kerala (Paul et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1895a; Sherriffs, 1919)

Polys bhabanii* (Tikader, 1970)

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Parmar, 2020; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970, 1982)
- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2004b)

Polys bhavnagarensis* Patel, 1988

- Gujarat (Patel, 1988b)

***Polys columnaris* Thorell, 1890**

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Kulkarni & Smith, 2013)

Polys godrejii* Bastawade & Khandal, 2006

- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)

***Polys illepidus* C.L. Koch, 1843**

- Bihar (Sinha, 1951a)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Keswani, 2015a; Rajoria, 2015a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)

Poltys nagpurensis* Tikader, 1982

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Shirbhate & Shirbhate, 2017)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Caleb, 2020a)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2021)

Poltys pogonias* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

Poltys rehmanii* Bastawade & Khandal, 2006

- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)

***Poltys* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a; Patel et al., 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sharma, 2014)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Jose et al., 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate et al., 2010)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Porcataraneus bengalensis* (Tikader, 1975)

- Karnataka (Vaibhav et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Malamel & Samson, 2014; Joseph et al., 2017; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Shirbhate & Shirbhate, 2017)
- Punjab (Chaudhary, 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Dharmaraj et al., 2018)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1975a; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Prasonica insolens* (Simon, 1909)**

- Tamil Nadu (Grasshoff, 1971)

Singa chota* Tikader, 1970

- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2021)

Singa haddooensis* Tikader, 1977

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)

Singa myrrhea* (Simon, 1895)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1895a)

***Singa* sp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a; Solanki et al., 2020)

***Thelacantha brevispina* (Doleschall, 1857)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Sinha, 1951a; Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Javed et al., 2010b)
- Assam (Tikader, 1982)
- Bihar (Sinha, 1951a; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Parmar et al., 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1929; Bhat et al., 2013; Kokilamani et al., 2019)
- Kerala (Vineetha & George, 2021; Patel, 2003b; Dhanya et al., 2022)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1970; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a; Phartale & Gyananath, 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)
- Sikkim (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Majumder, 2005)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b; Pocock, 1900; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1897a; Tikader, 1982; Quasin & Uniyal, 2011)
- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Thelacantha* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Karnataka (Shraddha & Chaturved, 2020)
- Odisha (Arjun et al., 2021)

***Tukaraneus palawanensis* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2011a, 2015)

Zilla globosa* Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2004

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2004b)

***Zygiella x-notata* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Zygiella* spp.**

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Ahmed et al., 2015a)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

5. Family: Cheiracanthidae Wagner, 1887

The Cheiracanthiidae (syn. Eutichuridae Lehtinen, 1967) is one of the spider family, the members of which are commonly known as yellow sac spiders. It includes 361 species under 14 genera globally (WSC, 2023). The largest genus *Cheiracanthium* C.L. Koch, 1839 contains 218 species and has previously been placed in both the Clubionidae Simon, 1878 and the Miturgidae Simon, 1886 (Ono, 2009). They are usually pale in colour with yellow to light brown abdomen. Both sexes are small and vary from 0.5 to 1.0 cm in size. The body is often yellow and can range in colour to tan, light brown, and pale green depending on location and diet. They have a brown stripe down the back of their abdomen. Their legs are long, with the first pair longer than the others. All legs have hard black hairs that make them superb climbers. A sac spider typically builds a flat silk sac as the place where it rests most of the daytime. Such silk sacs may be found in houses in the corners of walls and ceilings and outsides under any object or in a leaf. In homes with light, neutral-coloured walls and ceilings, the silk sacs may go unnoticed, as they are small and blend in with the background colouration. The female yellow sac spiders produce about 5 silken egg sacs and lay 30-50 eggs inside it and remain nearby to guard them. The young spiderlings often remain within the silken sac for a while and come out at night in search of food (Singh et al., 2020a).

Yellow sac spiders are beneficial predators in agricultural fields, and are also known to be mildly venomous to human beings. They are active foragers and they search for prey rather than capture it within a web as they never spin web.

During foraging for prey at night in human dwellings, they may encounter humans and bite them. Their bite is usually very painful at the beginning, with developing redness, inflammation and itching of the skin. The burning sensation associated with the bite remains for an hour, with rash and blistering occurring during the next 1-10 hours (Papini, 2012).

In India, only 34 species of spiders belonging to the family Cheiracanthiidae are known described under only 2 genera: *Cheiracanthium* C.L. Koch, 1839 (32 species) and *Eutichurus* Simon, 1897 (2 species). Only four species of Cheiracanthiidae are widely distributed in India, e.g. *Cheiracanthium danieli* Tikader, 1975, *Cheiracanthium indicum* O.Pickard-Cambridge, 1874, *Cheiracanthium melanostomum* (Thorell, 1895), and *Cheiracanthium triviale* (Thorell, 1895). Despite the spiders are most diverse group of predators and being crucial to the health of terrestrial ecosystems, none of the species recorded in India is listed in IUCN Red List. Out of 34 species of the spiders described/recorded, 27 species (79.4%) are endemic to India. These spiders are reported from 25 states of India and 5 union territories. No yellow sac spider is reported from Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Dadra & Nagar Havel and Daman & Diu, Ladakh and Lakshadweep (Figure 13).

Following is the checklist and distribution of the family Cheiracanthidae in India. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

***Cheiracanthium adjacens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885**

- NW Himalaya (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Cheiracanthium aizwalense* Biswas & Biswas, 2007

- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)

Cheiracanthium andamanens* (Tikader, 1977)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)

Cheiracanthium approximatum* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Chandigarh (Marusik et al., 2020b)
- Himachal Pradesh (Marusik et al., 2020b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1935)
- Punjab (Marusik et al., 2020b)
- Tamil Nadu (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Sugumaran et al., 2007)

Cheiracanthium conflexum* Simon, 1906

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a)

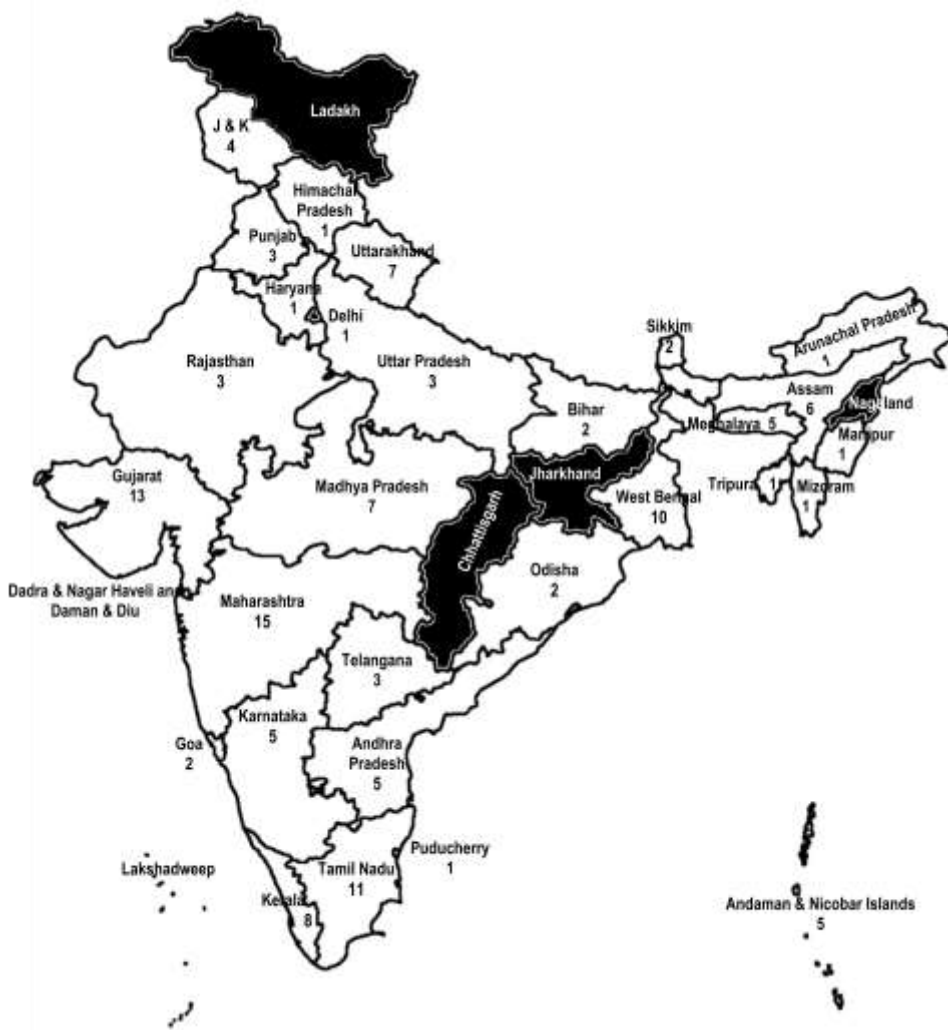


Figure 13: Number of species of yellow sac spiders (Cheiracanthiidae) in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

Cheiracanthium conspersum* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Cheiracanthium danieli* Tikader, 1975

- Assam (Gupta et al., 2015b; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017; Pandit, 2019)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Murali et al., 2017; Nautiyal et al., 2017; Jalajakshi & Usha, 2019)
- Kerala (Jose et al., 2018; Malamel & Samson, 2014; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1975b; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; Mohapatra et al., 2014)
- Rajasthan (Saini et al., 2012b; Kumari et al., 2017; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Dharmaraj et al., 2018; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Tandon & Lal, 1983)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011)

Cheiracanthium himalayense* Gravely, 1931

- Gujarat (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b)
- Maharashtra (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Saha et al., 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Majumder, 2004a)

Cheiracanthium incomptum* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

***Cheiracanthium indicum* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874**

- Gujarat (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Pawar & Ganesh, 2016)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1874; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Rajasthan (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Sikkim (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Gravely, 1931)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Sen et al., 2015)

Cheiracanthium inornatum* O. Pickard- - Cambridge, 1874

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1874; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Cheiracanthium insigne* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874

- Assam (Gravely, 1931; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1874; Simon, 1906a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Dhali et al., 2017)

Cheiracanthium jabalpurens* Majumder & Tikader, 1991

- Madhya Pradesh (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Cheiracanthium kashmirens* Majumder & Tikader, 1991

- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Jammu & Kashmir ((Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

***Cheiracanthium melanostomum* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 1981)
- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Goa (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Nijagal et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Mathew et al., 2014; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Kelkar et al., 2006; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Roy et al., 2017b)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1931; Biswas, 1987; Majumder, 2005)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Rajasthan (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Sen et al., 2009b; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Dharmaraj et al., 2020a)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Sen et al., 2015)

***Cheiracanthium murinum* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Kerala (Dhali et al., 2019; Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)

- West Bengal (Gravelly, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Dhali et al., 2017)

Cheiracanthium mysorensense* Majumder & Tikader, 1991

- Gujarat (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Karnataka (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Madhya Pradesh (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Majumder, 2004a)

Cheiracanthium nalsaroverense* Patel & Patel, 1973

- Gujarat (Patel & Patel, 1973a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Parmar et al., 2015)

Cheiracanthium pauriense* Majumder & Tikader, 1991

- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Cheiracanthium poonaense* Majumder & Tikader, 1991

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Trivedi, 2009)
- Maharashtra (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Rithe, 2012; Sawane, 2016)

***Cheiracanthium punctorium* (Villers, 1789)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Gujarat (Prajapati et al., 2018a)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Masram et al., 2015)

Cheiracanthium punjabense* Sadana & Bajaj, 1980

- Haryana (Arora & Monga, 1993)
- Punjab (Sadana & Bajaj, 1980; Kumari, 1983)

***Cheiracanthium rupicola* (Thorell, 1897)**

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Cheiracanthium sadanai* Tikader, 1976

- Punjab (Tikader, 1976a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Satpathi, 1995)

Cheiracanthium sambii* Patel & Reddy, 1991

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1991a)

Cheiracanthium saraswatii* Tikader, 1962

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)

- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971, 2003b; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Madhya Pradesh (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1962a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

Cheiracanthium seshii* Patel & Reddy, 1991

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1991a)

Cheiracanthium sikkimense* Majumder & Tikader, 1991

- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Sikkim (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2017)

Cheiracanthium tanmoyi* Biswas & Roy, 2005

- Kerala (Biswas & Roy, 2005a)

***Cheiracanthium triviale* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Saha et al., 2016)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Tyagi et al., 2019)
- Goa (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Tyagi et al., 2019; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Maharashtra (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Pratibha & Vandana, 2016; Vairale, 2016)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tamil Nadu (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Uttar Pradesh (Saha et al., 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Dhali et al., 2017)

Cheiracanthium trivittatum* Simon, 1906

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Cheiracanthium vorax* Pickard-Cambridge, 1874

- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1874; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

***Cheiracanthium* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Delhi (Sharma & Sarup, 1980)

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a; Parmar, 2018)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995; Khan, 2009)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Sebastian et al., 2005b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Kanhere & Kanare, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Bhuvad et al., 2011; Khan et al., 2019)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985; De & Palita, 2018)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Singh & Sihag, 2007)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Dey et al., 2013)
- Telangana (Ramanujam et al., 2019; Raju et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Talukdar & Majumder, 2008)

Eutichurus chingliputensis* Majumder & Tikader, 1991

- Tamil Nadu (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Eutichurus tezpurensis* Biswas, 1991

- Assam (Biswas, 1991)
- Tamil Nadu (Biswas, 1991)

6. Family: Cithaeronidae Simon, 1893

Cithaeronidae is a very small family of 9 species described under 2 genera (*Cithaeron* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872 and *Inthaeron* Platnick, 1991) (WSC, 2023). They measure 4 to 7 mm long and are nocturnal hunter. They rest in silken retreats below rocks during daytime (Murphy & Murphy, 2000). *Inthaeron* is endemic to India while out of 2 species of *Cithaeron* found in India, one species is endemic. Other species of *Cithaeron* are reported from Africa and parts of Eurasia.

Following is the list and distribution of the family Cithaeronidae in India. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Cithaeron indicus* Platnick & Gajbe, 1994

- Chhattisgarh (Platnick & Gajbe, 1994)
- Madhya Pradesh (Platnick & Gajbe, 1994; Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Choudhury et al., 2020)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2020)

***Cithaeron praedonius* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872**

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b; Platnick, 1991)

Inthaeron longipes* (Gravely, 1931)

- Kerala (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Sankaran et al., 2020a)

Inthaeron rossi* Platnick, 1991

- Madhya Pradesh (Platnick & Gajbe, 1994; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Platnick, 1991)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2020)

***Inthaeron* sp.**

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

7. Family: Clubionidae Simon, 1878

The family Clubionidae, commonly known as sac spiders, is a moderately large family comprising 663 species under 18 genera globally (WSC, 2023). They are distributed mostly in tropical and subtropical parts of the world. These spiders do not spin web and construct flattened tubular dense white retreats that often had two openings, usually made on rolled leaves, under barks or under rocks. These sacs not only provide place living during daytime but also protect the resident spiders from the adverse environmental conditions (Austin, 1984). Mating takes place inside the retreats and the mother lays eggs here and guards them. After hatching, the young remains there for some time. Mostly clubionid sac spiders are nocturnal hunters (Ono & Hayashi, 2009) and capture the prey by suddenly jumping upon it and grabbing it with their stout toothed chelicerae. The family has gone several taxonomical modifications and a number of species-group or subfamilies are now elevated either family status, e.g. Anyphaenidae, Cheiracanthiidae, Corinnidae, Liocranidae, Trachelidae, or transferred to other families (Ramírez, 2014). These spiders can be distinguished by observing the combination of following characters: elongated cylindrical bodies with eight eyes of different sizes in two rows, conical anterior lateral spinnerets converging to their apical ends, small and rounded posterior lateral spinnerets, less than four pairs of ventral spines on anterior tibiae, and abdomen without a sclerotized plate. The size of these spiders varies between 5 and 12 mm long with various shades of orange, red, yellow, brown and black (Singh BB et al., 2020). These sac spiders are one of the common predators of insect pests in the crop fields and gardens. In addition to carnivory, some spiders used to visit flowers of the nectariferous orchid and are also nectarivorous (Suetsugu et al., 2014; Su et al., 2020).

In India, 34 species described under 4 genera of Clubionidae are recorded, out of which 27 species (79.4%) are endemic. Misidentified species are listed in Table 5. Most of the species are recorded in Maharashtra (9 species), Tamil Nadu (9 species) and West Bengal (17 species) and are yet to be recorded in Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Sikkim. Among the union territories, they are recorded only from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry (Figure 14). Following is the list and distribution of the family Clubionidae in India. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Clubiona acanthocnemis* Simon, 1906

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Sawane, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

***Clubiona analis* Thorell, 1895**

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Sawane, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Clubiona bengalensis* Biswas, 1984

- Assam (Biswas, 1984b; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- West Bengal (Biswas, 1984b; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

these spiders in that region.

Clubiona bilobata* Dhali, Roy, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2016

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2016c)

Clubiona boxaensis* Biswas & Biswas, 1992

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Clubiona chakrabarti* Majumder & Tikader, 1991

- Uttarakhand (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Clubiona deletrix* Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

Clubiona denticulata* Dhali, Roy, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2016

- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2016c)

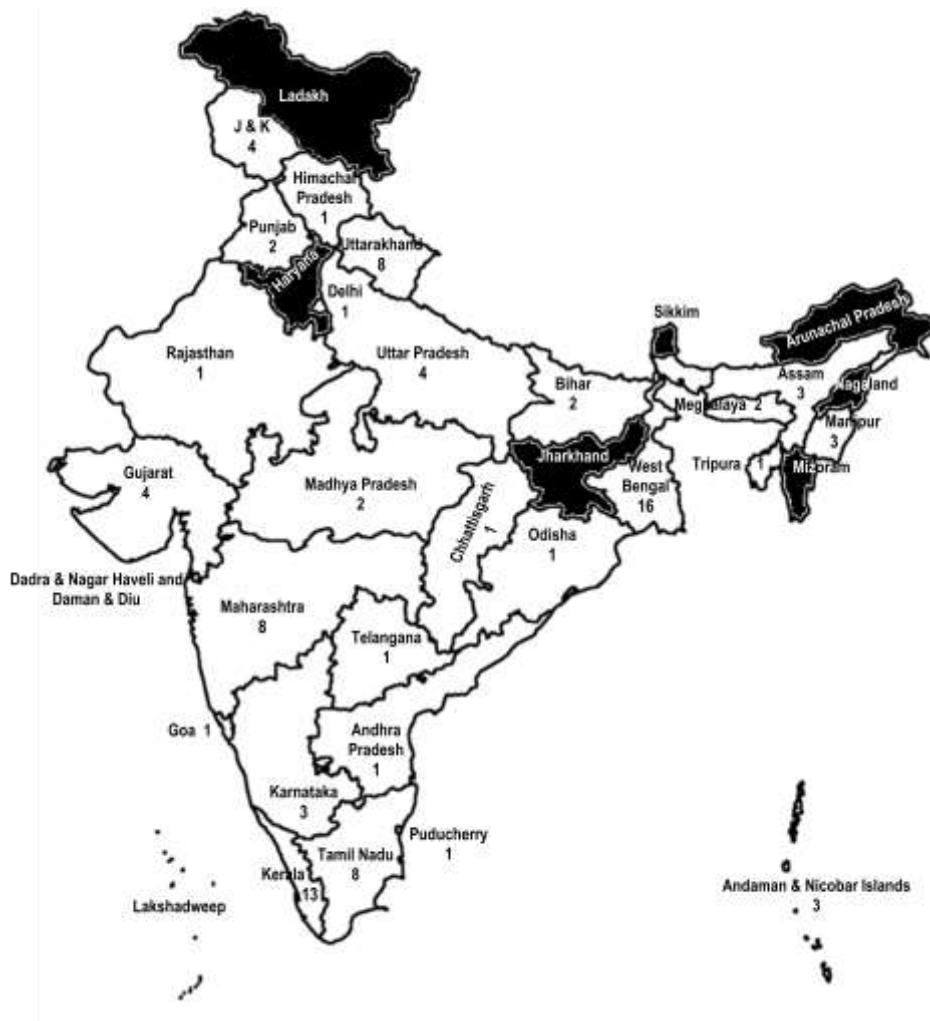


Figure 14. Number of species of sac spiders (Clubionidae) in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of

***Clubiona diversa* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1862**

- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Clubiona dorni* Sarkar, Quasin & Siliwal, 2023

- Himachal Pradesh (Sarkar et al., 2023d)

Clubiona drassodes* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874

- Andaman & Nicobar (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Assam (Gupta et al., 2015b; Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Solanki, 2015; Thumar, 2019)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Joseph et al., 2017; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2013; Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1874; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985; Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021; Sangeeta & Reddy, 2012)
- Punjab (Singh, 1970)
- Tamil Nadu (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Majumder, 2005; Dharmaraj et al., 2018)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Chandra et al., 2021)

Clubiona filicata* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874

- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel & Patel, 1973a; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1874; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014b)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Rajasthan (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Lawania & Mathur, 2017; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Clubiona hexadentata* Dhali, Roy, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2016

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2016c)

Clubiona hysgina* Simon, 1889

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

***Clubiona laticeps* O. P.-Cambridge, 1885**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Clubiona ludhianaensis* Tikader, 1976

- Assam (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Gujarat (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Siliwal, 2000; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2006)
- Karnataka (Venkateshalu et al., 2009)
- Meghalaya (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Punjab (Tikader, 1976a)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

***Clubiona melanosticta* Thorell, 1890**

- Kerala (Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)

Clubiona nicobarensis* Tikader, 1977

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh, 2017)

Clubiona nilgherina* Simon, 1906

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Clubiona pila* Dhali, Roy, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2016

- Kerala (Dhali et al., 2016c; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2016c)

Clubiona pogonias* Simon, 1906

- Himalaya plateau (Simon, 1906a)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Clubiona pseudocordata* Dhali, Roy, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2016

- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2016c, 2017)

***Clubiona rama* Dankittipakul & Singtripop, 2008**

- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2016c; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016)

Clubiona shillongensis* Majumder & Tikader, 1991

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tamil Nadu (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

- West Bengal (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Clubiona submaculata* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001)

Clubiona tikaderi* Majumder & Tikader, 1991

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Warghat et al., 2011; Sawane, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Clubiona tridentata* Dhali, Roy, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2016

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2016c)

***Clubiona uniyali* Sarkar, Quasin & Siliwal, 2023**

- Uttarakhand (Sarkar et al., 2023d)

***Clubiona* spp.**

- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Gujarat (Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma et al., 2010; Kanhere & Kanare, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2007; Caleb, 2020a)
- Telangana (Anitha & Vijay, 2016; Anitha et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Matidia incurvata* Reimoser, 1934

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Karthikeyani et al., 2017)

***Matidia* spp.**

- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Nijagal et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)

Porrhoclubiona laudata* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Between Ladakh to Uttarakhand (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Simalio aurobindoi* Patel & Reddy, 1991

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1991a)

Simalio biswasi* Majumder & Tikader, 1991

- Karnataka (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Simalio castaneiceps* Simon, 1906

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Simalio percomis* Simon, 1906

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

8. Family: Corinnidae Karsch, 1880

The members of the family Corinnidae are commonly called as corinnid sac spiders. The family contains 76 genera and 855 species worldwide (WSC, 2023). They have 8 eyes arranged in 2 rows. The anterior spinnerets are conical. They are hunter and build silken retreats, or sacs, usually on plant terminals, between leaves, under bark or under rocks (Singh et al., 2021a). *Castianeira* Keyserling, 1879 is the largest genus and its members mimic ants and are usually polymorphic. In India, 17 species are recorded described under 8 genera, out of which 10 species (58.8%) are endemic. The family is distributed in 19 Indian states and 4 union territories (Figure 15).

Following is the list and distribution of the family Corinnidae in India. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

***Aetius decollatus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1897**

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2016; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Caleb & Mathai, 2016a)

***Aetius* sp.**

- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004)

Apochinomma dolosum* Simon, 1897

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1897a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

***Apochinomma nitidum* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)

- Kerala (Sankaran, 2021a; Shabnam et al., 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Cambalida deorsa* Murthappa, Prajapati, Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016

- Gujarat (Murthappa et al., 2016; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Murthappa et al., 2016)
- Maharashtra (Sankaran et al., 2019a)

Cambalida dhupgadensis* Bodkhe, Uniyal & Kamble, 2016

- Gujarat (Yadav, 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Bodkhe et al., 2016b)

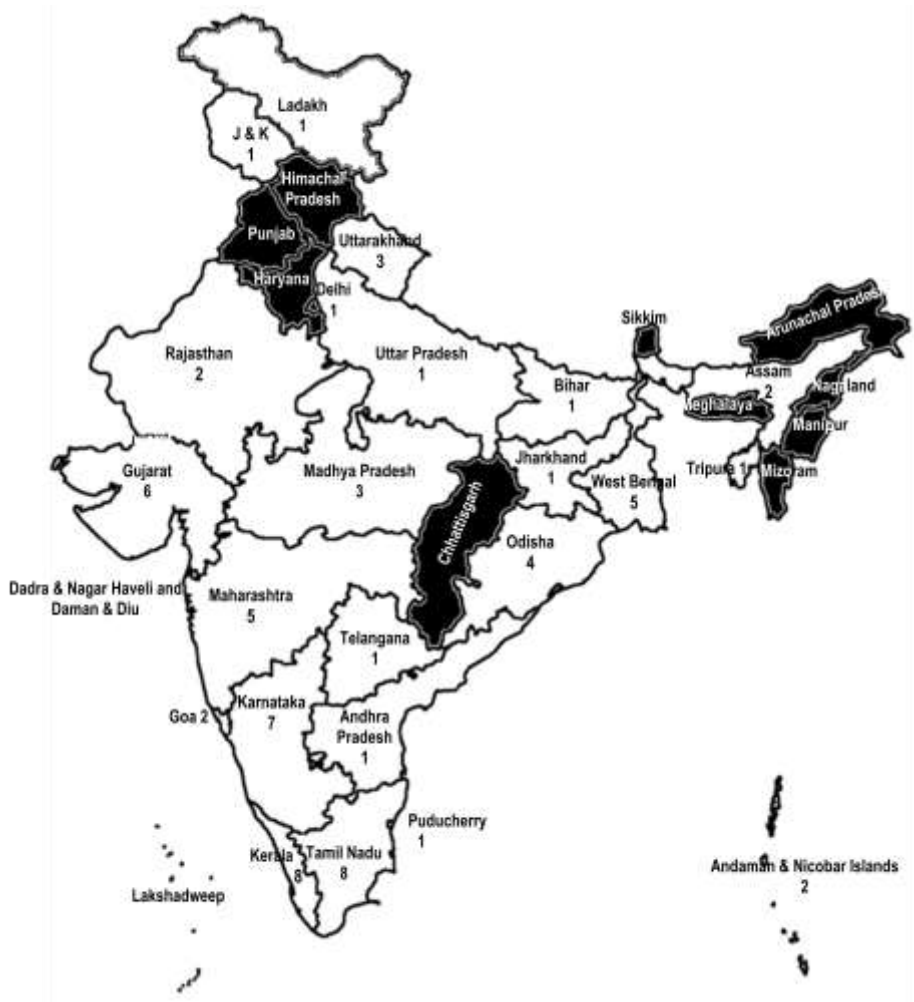


Figure 15. Number of species of corinnid sac spiders (Corinnidae) in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

Cambalida flavipes* (Gravely, 1931)

- Gujarat (Mehta, 2001; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav, 2019)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1931; Tikader, 1981a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1931; Tikader, 1981a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Tikader, 1981a; Caleb, 2020a)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

Cambalida kambakamensis* (Gravely, 1931)

- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Cambalida tuma* Murthappa, Prajapati, Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016

- Gujarat (Murthappa et al., 2016)

***Cambalida* spp.**

- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Castianeira furva* Sankaran, Malamel, Joseph & Sebastian, 2015

- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2015a)

Castianeira tinae* Patel & Patel, 1973

- Gujarat (Patel & Patel, 1973a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Parmar & Patel, 2017)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Majumder, 2004a)

***Castianeira zetes* Simon, 1897**

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Gupta et al., 2015b)
- Bihar (Saman & Nath, 2019)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Bhatt, 2014; Solanki et al., 2020; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1931; Tikader, 1981a; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sankaran et al., 2018; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1981a; Bhuvad et al., 2011; Misal et al., 2019)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1931; Tikader, 1981a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1906a; Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Tikader, 1981a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Castianeira* spp.**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Delhi (Sharma & Sarup, 1980)
- Gujarat (Parasharya & Pathan, 2013)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006; Nerlekar et al., 2016)
- Odisha (Palita, 2016; De & Palita, 2018)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Caleb, 2020b)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976; Mukherjee et al., 2020)

Coenoptychus pulcher* Simon, 1885

- Jharkhand (Tripathy et al., 2023)
- Kerala (Paul et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Tripathy et al., 2023)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b; Reimoser, 1934; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Corinnomma comulatum* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Kerala (Ramanujam et al., 2015)

***Corinnomma severum* (Thorell, 1877)**

- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004)
- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015; Vairale, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1897a)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Chandra et al., 2021)

***Corinnomma simplex* Zhang, Jin & Zhang, 2022**

- Kerala (Sankaran, 2021a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sankaran, 2021a; 2023a)

***Corinnomma* spp.**

- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Creugas gulosus* Thorell, 1878**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

***Echinax panache* Deeleman- Reinhold, 2001**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Patil et al., 2018)

9. Family: Ctenidae Keyserling, 1876

The Ctenidae is the family of wandering spiders and comprises 48 genera and 603 species globally (WSC, 2023). These spiders are comparatively large, nocturnal and active ambush-hunters distributed mostly in tropics of the world and can be distinguished by others by having following characters: presence of distinctive longitudinal groove on the top-rear of their oval carapace and two tarsal claws, scopulae beneath the tarsi, and three ocular rows arranged in a 2-4-2 pattern (anterior median eyes in a first row, posterior median and anterior lateral eyes in a second row, and posterior lateral eyes alone in a third row (Keyserling, 1876), although the eye pattern is homoplastic character observed in other spider families. Like Clubionidae, several species described earlier in the family were transferred to other families, e.g. Zoridae, Liocranidae, Miturgidae, or Pisauridae (Silva, 2003). The wandering spiders are highly defensive and venomous (Singh BB et al., 2020). Body length of some species may be up to 48 mm. Few species of Ctenidae, e.g. *Ancylometes rufus* (Walckenaer, 1837) are semi-aquatic, foraging on the surface of water and feed on insects, fish, and amphibians, even twice the size of its own (Moura & Azevedo, 2011).

In India, the family is very poorly studied; only 22 species under 5 genera are recorded out of which 21 species are endemic. These spiders are distributed in 19 Indian states and 2 union territories (Andaman & Nicobar, Jammu & Kashmir). Following is the list and distribution of the family Araneidae in India. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Acantheis indicus* Gravely, 1931

- Kerala (Gravely, 1931; Joseph et al., 2017; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931)

Africactenus unumus* Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018

- Kerala (Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018d; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)

Amauropelma beyersdorfi* Jäger, 2012

- Himachal Pradesh (Jäger, 2012)

Amauropelma ekeftys* Jäger, 2012

- Meghalaya (Jäger, 2012)

Amauropelma staschi* Jäger, 2012

- Uttarakhand (Jäger, 2012)

Anahita dangsa* (Reddy & Patel, 1994)

- Gujarat (Reddy & Patel, 1994; Jäger, 2022)

Anahita smythiesi* (Simon, 1897)

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1897a; Gravely, 1931; Tikader & Malhotra, 1981)

Anahita tuniensis* (Patel & Reddy, 1988)

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1988; Dhali et al., 2016d; Jäger, 2022)

Bowie aladdinsane* Jäger, 2022

- West Bengal (Jäger, 2022)

Bowie andamanensis* (Gravely, 1931)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Gravely, 1931; Tikader & Malhotra, 1981)

Bowie bomdilaensis* (Tikader & Malhotra, 1981)

- Arunachal Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1981; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a; Jäger, 2022)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)

Bowie cochiniensis* (Gravely, 1931)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009; Khan & Khan, 2013)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Fernandes & Ganesh, 2020)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1931; Mathew et al., 2005; Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018d)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Palita, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)

Bowie goaensis* Bastawade & Borkar, 2008

- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)

Bowie heroes* Jäger, 2022

- Kerala (Jäger, 2022)

Bowie himalayensis* (Gravely, 1931)

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Bowie indicus* (Gravely, 1931)

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1931; Sankaran & Joseph, 2023; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Tikader & Malhotra, 1981)

Bowie jeangenie* Jäger, 2022

- Sikkim (Jäger, 2022)

Bowie kapuri* (Tikader, 1973)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1973a; Tikader & Malhotra, 1981)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)

Bowie meghalayaensis* (Tikader, 1976)

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009; Khan & Khan, 2013)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1976b; Tikader & Malhotra, 1981)

Bowie narashinhai* (Patel & Reddy, 1988)

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1988; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

Bowie sikkimensis* (Gravely, 1931)

- Assam (Gravely, 1931; Tikader & Malhotra, 1981)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009; Khan & Khan, 2013)
- Kerala (Dhali et al., 2019; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Sikkim (Saha et al., 2016)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Bowie thorelli* F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1897)**

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)

***Bowie* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Adarsh & Nameer, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2013; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Bhuvad et al., 2011)
- Odisha (Palita, 2016; De & Palita, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019)

- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Ghosh et al., 2018)

10. Family Cybaeidae Banks, 1892

The family Cybaeidae, a senior synonym of Argyronetidae Thorell, 1870, is a very small family of soft spiders, comprising only 22 genera and 300 species worldwide (WSC, 2023). The most characteristic attribute of the family is their closely located anterior spinnerets with short and hemispherical distal segments. Only one species of the family, *Cedrus bucculentus* is described in India by Simon (1889a) from Jaonsar (Uttarakhand) at elevation of 6000 feet.

Cedrus bucculentus* Simon, 1889

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)

11. Family: Deinopidae C.L. Koch, 1850

The members of the family Deinopidae are commonly known as net-casting or ogre-faced spiders. It is a very small family consisting only 3 genera and 68 species globally (WSC, 2023). Like most of the spiders, the member of this family are also cribellate spiders, i.e. wooly silk is produced from numerous tiny silk glands underneath a specialized spinning organ called the cribellum that make the rectangular web. They are light rusty brown coloured, 15 mm to 25 mm in length, stick-like elongated in shape and capture prey by extending a stretchable web across their front legs before propelling themselves forward by which the prey get entangled in the wooly structure. The 8 eyes are arranged in three rows, the posterior median eyes are extremely large and have superb night vision. They are nocturnal and remains camouflaged on a tree bark during day time. They are distributed throughout tropics worldwide and mostly inhabit in bushes in low-elevation forests (Singh BB et al., 2020).

In India, 2 species of newly described genus *Asianopis* Lin & Li, 2020 were recorded out of which one species is endemic. Following is the list and distribution of the family Deinopidae in India. The endemic species is marked by an asterisk (*).

Asianopis goalparaensis* (Tikader & Malhotra, 1978)

- Assam (Tikader & Malhotra, 1978; Basumatary et al., 2020a)
- Gujarat (Siliwal & Kumar, 2003a; Parikh et al., 2008)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Tabasum et al., 2018)

***Asianopis liukuensis* (Yin, Griswold & Yan, 2002)**

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb & Mathai, 2014b; Lin et al., 2020; Caleb, 2020a)

***Asianopis* sp.**

- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008)

12. Family: Desidae Pocock, 1895

Desidae is a small family of spiders, consisting of 63 genera and 324 species worldwide, mainly found in South America and Australasia, with some species reaching north to Malaysia (WSC, 2023). Some of the species of this family are known as intertidal spiders and swims under water by powerful backward rhythmic strokes of its legs. Now and then they come to the surface to renew its air supply (Dyal, 1942).

In India, it is represented by only 4 species under 3 genera, out of which 3 species are endemic marked by an asterisk (*). Following is the list of these spiders described/recorded in different states and union territories of India.

***Amphinecta* sp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Dyal, 1942)

Cedicus bucculentus* Simon, 1889

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)

Desis gardineri* Pocock, 1904

- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)

Desis inermis* Gravely, 1927

- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1927)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

***Desis* spp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Dyal, 1942)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008b)

13. Family: Dictynidae O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871

Dictynidae is a moderately large family of cribellate, hackled band-producing spiders, commonly known as meshweavers. The family comprises 474 species described under 53 genera worldwide (WSC, 2023). These spiders usually spin irregular and complex web on the tops of small bushes or the dry standing remains of weeds, making a tangle of silken fibers, sometimes with zig-zag lines. The mesh weavers are small, less than 4 mm long and sometimes they are difficult to notice as they hide in a silk retreat near the center of the tangle. These spiders may be either eyeless, or have six or eight eyes in two rows; their anterior lateral spinnerets are separated and the posterior lateral spinnerets are longer than the anterior lateral spinnerets (Sharma et al., 2021). Some species of meshweavers live in different kind of social organization (Jackson, 1979).

In India, its representation is very poor. Only 15 species belonging to 8 genera are reported from only 13 Indian states and 3 union territories and 73.3% of the species are endemic. Following is the detail list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Ajmonia bedeshai* (Tikader, 1966)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1966b; Vairale, 2016)

Ajmonia marakata* (Sherriffs, 1927)

- Karnataka (Tikader, 1966b)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1927)

Ajmonia velifera* (Simon, 1906)

- Sikkim (Simon, 1906b)

Anaxibia folia* Sankaran & Sebastian, 2017

- Kerala (Sankaran & Sebastian, 2017a)

Anaxibia rebai* (Tikader, 1966)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1966b)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1966b)

***Archaeodictyna consecuta* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

***Argyroneta aquatica* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Bihar (Chandra et al., 2021)

Dictyna chandrai* Tikader, 1966

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1966b)

Dictyna turbida* Simon, 1905

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

Dictyna umai* Tikader, 1966

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1966b)

***Dictyna* spp.**

- Gujarat (Patel & Vyas, 2001)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Lone et al., 2015)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b)
- Odisha (Gravelly, 1921a; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Lathys sindi* (Caporiacco, 1934)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

***Nigma albida* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

***Nigma puella* (Simon, 1870)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)
- Karnataka (Nijagal et al., 2020)

Nigma shiprai* (Tikader, 1966)

- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1966b; Vairale, 2016)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)

***Nigma* spp.**

- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)

Sudesna grossa* (Simon, 1906)

- Himalayan plateaus (Simon, 1906a)

14. Family: Dysderidae C. L. Koch, 1837

The family Dysderidae, commonly known as woodlouse hunters, sowbug-eating spiders, and cell spiders, comprises 617 species belonging to 25 genera worldwide (WSC, 2023). They are largely found in Eurasia, extending into North Africa with very few species occurring in South America. These spiders vary in size between 5 to 14 mm and have an elongated body. They can be diagnosed by having six eyes arranged in a semicircle, large and stout chelicerae, stout legs with few or none spines and females without a sclerotized epigyne (haplogyne). These spiders are nocturnal and spend day under stones in a silken cell. Eggs are laid inside these cells (Sharma et al., 2021).

In India, its representation is very poor, only one species, *Dysdera cylindrica* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885, described from Muree (Pakistan), is reported from Jammu & Kashmir and remained unnoticed till now (WSC, 2023).

***Dysdera cylindrica* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

15. Family: Eresidae C.L. Koch, 1845

The family Eresidae, commonly known as velvet spiders, is a small group of spiders comprising 107 species belonging to 9 genera (WSC, 2023). They are almost distributed in Europe, Africa, and Asia, but there are records from Brazil. They have eight-eyed spiders, female have a genital plate (entelegyne). They are cribellate and construct unkempt webs using woolly silk. Some species are nearly eusocial and work together in preying and in brood rearing. After the birth of brood, the mother spider dissolves her internal organs and regurgitates this material as food (Sharma et al., 2021). Members of the genus *Stegodyphus* Simon, 1873 are social and typically build very large silken nests in vegetation in which hundreds of individuals live together (Tikader & Biswas, 1981) while others live in silk tubes under bark, stones or underground (Miller et al., 2012).

In India, only 5 species of a single genus *Stegodyphus* Simon, 1873 are reported from 17 states and 3 union territories and, out of them, 4 species are endemic. All the 5 species are recorded in Maharashtra while 4 species are recorded in Gujarat. *Stegodyphus sarasinorum* Karsch, 1892 is most widely distributed species in the country. Following is the detail list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories and elsewhere. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Stegodyphus hisarensis* Arora & Monga, 1992

- Haryana (Arora & Monga, 1992)

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Stegodyphus mirandus* Pocock, 1899

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1899a; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Vairale, 2016)

Stegodyphus pacificus* Pocock, 1900

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Mehta, 2001; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007; Gajbe P, 2009; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Pande et al., 2013; Shivaji, 2013)
- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1961a; Jangid et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sahayaraj & Parvathi, 2011; Caleb et al., 2016)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)

***Stegodyphus sarasinorum* Karsch, 1892**

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005; Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Gajbe PU, 2004; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Goa (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Solanki et al., 2020; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983; Thakur et al., 1995)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1927; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019)
- Kerala (Subrahmanyam, 1953; Jose et al., 2018; Asima et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Gawali et al., 2020)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1905; Sangeeta & Reddy, 2012)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Tripathi et al., 2010; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Caleb et al., 2016; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017; Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Tandon & Lal, 1983; Kumar et al., 2017a; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Stegodyphus tibialis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869)

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Patel et al., 2012; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Pickard-Cambridge, 1869; Pocock, 1900; Kraus & Kraus, 1989)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Kraus & Kraus, 1989; More & Sawant, 2013; El-Hennawy, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Kraus & Kraus, 1989; Caleb et al., 2016)
- Telangana (Gunti et al., 2016; Pravalikha et al., 2016; Patil, 2021)

***Stegodyphus* spp.**

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Lone et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Murali et al., 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma et al., 2010; Kanhere & Kanare, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Maheshwari et al., 2018; Gore et al., 2021)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009)

16. Family: Filistatidae Simon, 1864

Filistatidae, considered primitive family in araneomorph spiders and contains cribellate web-weaving spiders or crevice weaver spiders. Their web is so designed that it looks like a sheet that narrows to a silk-lined retreat in a tube or crevice (Sharma et al., 2021). It contains 18 genera and 190 species worldwide (WSC, 2023). The diagnostic character is the unusual upward bend near the femur of the first pair of legs that not only help in jumping but also helpful in holding the spider to the side walls of the crevices if some larger prey ever tries to pull it. In addition, these spiders are characterized by an oval or narrow heart-shaped carapace. They are weavers of funnel or tube webs in e.g. cracks in walls and under stones. They are mostly distributed in southern hemisphere but few are recorded in the Mediterranean area (Sharma et al., 2021).

In India, only 13 species of 6 genera are described/recorded in 10 states and 3 union territories, out of which 9 are endemic. About half of the species were recorded in Gujarat. Following is the detail list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories and elsewhere. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

***Filistata* sp.**

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a; Parmar, 2018)
- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a)

Labahitha insularis* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Karnataka (Pawar & Ganesh, 2016)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)

Labahitha nicobarensis* (Tikader, 1977)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b; Gajbe, 2007)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2007)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003b)

Pholcoides chiardolae* (Caporiacco, 1934)

- Ladakh (Caporiacco, 1934)

Pholcoides seclusa* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)
- Ladakh (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1934)

Pritha dharmakumarsinhji* Patel, 1978

- Gujarat (Patel, 1978a; Parikh et al., 2008; Dal & Trivedi, 2020)

***Pritha nana* Simon, 1868**

- Maharashtra (Kamble et al., 2018)

Pritha napadensis* (Patel, 1975)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1975c; Mehta, 2001; Parmar et al., 2015)

Pritha poonaensis* (Tikader, 1963)

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Gajbe, 2007; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Yadav, 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007; Gajbe P, 2009; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963a; Pande et al., 2013)

***Pritha* spp.**

- Gujarat (Parmar, 2018; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Vaibhav et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019; Lawania & Mathur, 2017)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Sahastata ashapuriae* Patel, 1978

- Gujarat (Patel, 1978a; Parmar, 2020; Yadav, 2019)

***Sahastata nigra* (Simon, 1897)**

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1911)

***Sahastata sinuspersica* Marusik, Zamani & Mirshamsi, 2014**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)

Zaitunia rufa* (Caporiacco, 1934)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)

17. Family: Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892

Gnaphosidae is one of the families of spiders which are globally distributed. These spiders are commonly known as the ground spiders and are presently the sixth largest family with 2,458 known species in 150 genera (WSC, 2023). These are araneomorph, entelegyne and stout ecribellate spiders with a flattened and elongated abdomen. They are usually 2-18 mm in length. One of the characteristic features of the ground spiders is their cylindrical and parallel spinners, the anterior pair being slightly longer, and more heavily sclerotized than the posterior pair. The eight eyes are arranged in two rows; the posterior median eyes are often not round, but oval, triangular or reduced to slits. The chelicerae are strong, and the fang furrows are provided with teeth. The endites usually have an oblique or transverse depression. The ground spiders are also distinguished by having two tarsal claws, claw tufts, and scopulae. The body is covered with short sleek hairs. The ground spiders have the piriform gland spigots homogeneous in morphology and clearly longer and wider than the major ampullate gland spigots in both males and females (Singh & Singh, 2021b). Usually, the base of the piriform gland spigots is shorter or about the same size as the shaft, but in some cases, the base might be longer than the shaft (Azevedo et al., 2018). They are unable to construct web to capture prey and generally hunt by active foraging, chasing down and restraining individual preys on the surface mostly at night and hide during the day in such places as under rocks, under logs and in leaf litter usually in a tubular silken retreat. However, species of *Micaria* Westring, 1851 are diurnal hunters running rapidly about in bright sunshine. The ground spiders, during hunting, produce thick, gluey silk from their enlarged spinnerets and use it to entrap their prey in wrapping attacks and immobilize potential prey even proportionally large preys (Wolff et al., 2017). The females safeguard the egg sacs until the spiderlings hatch. Recently, Azevedo et al., (2018) have discussed the systematics and evolution of ground spiders, relationships among the Gnaphosidae genera using morphological characters, the monophyly of internal groupings and subfamilies, as well as the relationship of the family with other spider families.

Long back, Tikader (1982) and Biswas (1987) compiled the Gnaphosidae of India and Odisha, respectively. Recently, Singh & Singh (2021a) provided the

checklist of Indian Gnaphosidae giving its taxonomic history in India. At present, 150 species belonging to 29 genera are described or recorded from India during the last 156 years (1867-2023), out of which, 127 species (84.7%) are endemic. All these spiders are distributed in all Indian states except Nagaland and Sikkim, and two union territories, Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu and (Figure 16). A maximum of 62 species of these ground spiders are recorded from Maharashtra followed by 52 species from Gujarat, 37 species from Madhya Pradesh, 30 species from Chhattisgarh, 27 species from Uttar Pradesh, 26 species from Rajasthan and less than 25 species from other states. One species, *Ladissa latecingulata* Simon, 1907, said to be distributed in India (WSC, 2023; Murphy, 2007) is indeed recorded from Adjemera by its author (Simon, 1907a), located in Ghana at the west coast of Africa. No other record of this species exists in literature. Distribution of at least 2 species of Gnaphosidae marked with (#), described by Pickard-Cambridge (1885) is confusing as their exact locality is not known, instead, a large geographic area - from Yarkand (Yarkant County - China) to Bursi (in Uttarakhand - India) is mentioned that includes Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand region of India.

Following is the detailed list of gnaphosid spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Berlandina drassodea* (Caporiacco, 1934)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

***Berlandina plumalis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905)

Callilepis chakanensis* Tikader, 1982

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Kerala (Ramanujam et al., 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982)

Callilepis ketani* Gajbe, 1984

- Karnataka (Gajbe, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Punjab (Gajbe, 1988)
- Rajasthan (Gajbe, 1984; Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014b)

Callilepis lambai* Tikader & Gajbe, 1977

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1995a; Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Punjab (Gajbe, 1988)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014b)



Figure 16. Number of species of ground spiders (Gnaphosidae) in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

Callilepis pawani* Gajbe, 1984

- Jharkhand (Gajbe, 1984)

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Pratibha & Vandana, 2016; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)

Callilepis rajani* Gajbe, 1984

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Uttarakhand (Gajbe, 1984)

Callilepis rajasthanica* Tikader & Gajbe, 1977

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Rajasthan (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977a; Tikader, 1982; Jangid et al., 2019)

Callilepis rukminiae* Tikader & Gajbe, 1977

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe, 1988; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977a; Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988)
- Rajasthan (Gajbe, 1988)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani et al., 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014b)

***Callilepis* spp.**

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a)
- Rajasthan (Malhotra et al., 2019)

Camillina smythiesi* (Simon, 1897)

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1897a; Tikader, 1982)

***Camillina* sp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)

Coillina yogeshi* (Gajbe, 1993)

- Tripura (Gajbe, 1993a)

Coreodrassus interlisus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Ladakh (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Cryptodrassus khajuriai* (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976)

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976a; Gajbe, 1988; Sankaran et al., 2020b)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)

Cryptodrassus mahabalei* (Tikader, 1982)

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Yadav, 2019)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982)

Cryptodrassus platnicki* (Gajbe, 1987)

- Maharashtra (Gajbe, 1987d)

Cryptodrassus ratnagiriensis* (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976)

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976a; Tikader, 1982)

Drassodes andamanensis* Tikader, 1977

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b, 1982)

Drassodes astrologus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

***Drassodes cambridgei* Roewer, 1951**

- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1874; Tikader, 1982)

Drassodes carinivulvus* Caporiacco, 1934

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934; Tikader, 1982)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)

Drassodes cerinus* Simon, 1897

- Gujarat (Simon, 1897a)

Drassodes clavifemur* (Reimoser, 1935)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Reimoser, 1935)

Drassodes delicatus* (Blackwall, 1867)

- Delhi (Blackwall, 1867)
- Kerala (Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Blackwall, 1867)

Drassodes deoprayagensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1975

- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; More & Sawant, 2013; Vairale, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Gajbe, 1975; Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988)

Drassodes dispulsus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1934)
- Ladakh (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Drassodes gangeticus* Tikader & Gajbe, 1975

- Himachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)

- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Gajbe, 1975; Tikader, 1982)

Drassodes gujaratensis* Patel & Patel, 1975

- Gujarat (Patel & Patel, 1975a; Siliwal et al., 2003b)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2017)

Drassodes haribhaii* (Patel & Patel, 1975)

- Gujarat (Patel & Patel, 1975a)

Drassodes heterophthalmus* Simon, 1905

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905)

Drassodes himalayensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1975

- Jammu & Kashmir (Gajbe, 1988)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988; Biswas & Biswas, 2006)
- Assam (Gajbe, 2005b)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1988)
- Himachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Gajbe, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Pratibha & Vandana, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988; Biswas & Biswas, 2006)
- Odisha (Gajbe, 1988)
- Rajasthan (Gajbe, 1988)
- Uttar Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Gajbe, 1975; Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988)
- West Bengal (Gajbe, 1988; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Drassodes lapidosus* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

- Kerala (Sherriffs, 1919)
- Rajasthan (Bhanotar et al., 1980)

Drassodes luridus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Bihar (Gajbe, 1988)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1995a; Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Mehta, 2001; Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988; Gajbe PU, 2004; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1874; Tikader & Gajbe, 1977b)
- Odisha (Gajbe, 1988)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Lawania & Mathur, 2017; Malhotra et al., 2019)

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb et al., 2014a; Caleb, 2020b)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder, 2005)

Drassodes macilentus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1874; Tikader, 1982)

Drassodes meghalayaensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1977

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Meghalaya (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977c; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2017)

Drassodes narayanpurensis* Gajbe, 2005

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005d)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Drassodes parvidens* Caporiacco, 1934

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Patel et al., 2012)
- Himachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2008b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)
- Ladakh (Caporiacco, 1934; Tikader, 1982; Uniyal, 2006)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Drassodes pashanensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1977

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2007)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001)
- Haryana (Gajbe, 1988)
- Himachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988; Gajbe P, 2009; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977c; Tikader, 1982; Rithe, 2012)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Gajbe, 1988)
- Punjab (Gajbe, 1988)

Drassodes rubicundulus* Caporiacco, 1934

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

Drassodes sagarensis* Tikader, 1982

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)

- Karnataka (Tikader, 1982)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- West Bengal (Satpathi, 1995)

***Drassodes singulariformis* Roewer, 1951**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934; Tikader, 1982)

Drassodes sirmourensis* (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977)

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977c; Tikader, 1982; Bastawade, 2008b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Punjab (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Drassodes sitae* Tikader & Gajbe, 1975

- Himachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Odisha (Majumder, 2005)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Gajbe, 1975; Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988)

Drassodes tikaderi* (Gajbe, 1987)

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Himachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1987b)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)

Drassodes viveki* (Gajbe, 1992)

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Uttarakhand (Gajbe, 1992a)

***Drassodes* spp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2013; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a; Solanki, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Upadhyay et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Nerlekar et al., 2016)
- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010; Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012; Lawania & Mathur, 2014b)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Uniyal et al., 2011)

Echemus chaperi* Simon, 1885

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a)

Echemus interemptor* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Ladakh (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Echemus viveki* Gajbe, 1989

- West Bengal (Gajbe, 1989)

Eilica kandarpae* Nigam & Patel, 1996

- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Uttar Pradesh (Nigam & Patel, 1996)

Eilica platnicki* Tikader & Gajbe, 1977

- Gujarat (Mehta, 2001)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977d; Tikader, 1982)

Eilica songadhensis* Patel, 1988

- Gujarat (Patel, 1988c)

Eilica tikaderi* Platnick, 1976

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Prajapati et al., 2016a)
- Karnataka (Platnick, 1985)
- Maharashtra (Platnick, 1976a; Tikader, 1982)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Platnick, 1985)

***Eilica* sp.**

- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010)

Gaviphosa kera* Sankaran, 2021

- Kerala (Sankaran & Caleb, 2021)

***Gnaphosa dege* Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Song, 1992**

- Himachal Pradesh (Marusik et al., 2014)
- Uttarakhand (Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)

Gnaphosa jodhpurensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1977

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)
- Punjab (Gajbe, 1988)
- Rajasthan (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977a; Tikader, 1982; Jangid et al., 2019)

Gnaphosa kailana* Tikader, 1966

- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)

- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Punjab (Tikader, 1982)
- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1966b; Jangid et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Gnaphosa kankhalae* Biswas & Roy, 2008

- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Roy, 2008)

***Gnaphosa moerens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885#**

- Between Ladakh to Uttarakhand (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Gnaphosa pauriensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1977

- Bihar (Gajbe, 1988)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005b; Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Himachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)
- Jharkhand (Gajbe, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Rithe, 2012)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987)
- Punjab (Gajbe, 1988)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani, 2013)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977a; Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988)

Gnaphosa poonaensis* Tikader, 1973

- Andhra Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Haryana (Gajbe, 1988)
- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader, 1982; Gajbe PU, 2004; Gajbe, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1973b; Meshram, 2011; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Punjab (Gajbe, 1988)
- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988; Tripathi et al., 2010)
- Tamil Nadu (Sahayaraj & Parvathi, 2011; Wilson et al., 2014)
- Telangana (Gajbe, 1988)
- Uttar Pradesh (Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Gnaphosa rohtakensis* Gajbe, 1992

- Haryana (Gajbe, 1992b)
- Kerala (Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)

Gnaphosa stoliczkai* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Parmar et al., 2015; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Between Ladakh to Uttarakhand (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)
- Maharashtra ? (Tikader, 1982)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008b; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Gnaphosa* spp.**

- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2018)
- Gujarat (Patel & Vyas, 2001)
- Himachal Pradesh (Uniyal, 2006; Bastawade, 2008b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2013)
- Karnataka (Deshpande & Paul, 2016; Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003)
- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Chikhale & Santape, 2013)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Tripathi et al., 2010; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976; Satpathi, 1995)

Haplodrassus ambalaensis* Gajbe, 1992

- Punjab (Gajbe, 1992b)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008b; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Haplodrassus bengalensis* Gajbe, 1992

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- West Bengal (Gajbe, 1992b)

Haplodrassus chotanagpurensis* Gajbe, 1987

- Jharkhand (Gajbe, 1987a)

Haplodrassus dumdumensis* Tikader, 1982

- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1982)

Haplodrassus jacobi* Gajbe, 1992

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1992b)

- Meghalaya (Gajbe, 1992b)

***Haplodrassus morosus* (Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**

- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Haplodrassus omissus* (Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

Haplodrassus sataransis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1977

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005b)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988)
- Haryana (Gajbe, 1988)
- Himachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988; Gajbe, 1995b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988; Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977c; Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)
- Odisha (Gajbe, 1988)
- Punjab (Gajbe, 1988)
- Rajasthan (Gajbe, 1988)
- Uttarakhand (Gajbe, 1988; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

***Haplodrassus signifer* (C.L. Koch, 1839)**

- Ladakh (Caporiacco, 1934)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)

Haplodrassus tehriensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1977

- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977c; Gajbe, 1988)

***Haplodrassus* spp.**

- Himachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2008b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Kanhare & Kanare, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Gujarat (Solanki, 2016; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Yadav & Prakash, 2021)

***Herpyllus* sp.**

- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Pooja et al., 2019)

Heser vijayanagara* Bosselaers, 2010

- Karnataka (Bosselaers, 2010)

Hitobia lamhetaghatensis* (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999b; Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Hitobia meghalayensis* (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976)

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Meghalaya (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976b; Tikader, 1982)

Hitobia poonaensis* (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976)

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005b; Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976b; Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988; Rithe, 2012)

Hitobia procula* Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018

- Kerala (Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018d)

Hitobia singhi* (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976)

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Karnataka (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010; Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Gajbe, 1988; Gajbe, 2005b)

***Ladissa* sp.**

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008b)

***Marinarozelotes jaxartensis* (Kroneberg, 1875)**

- Gujarat (Gajbe, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Gajbe, 1988)
- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1982)
- Uttar Pradesh (Tikader & Gajbe, 1975; Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988)

***Megamyrmaekion caudatum* Reuss, 1834**

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988; Patil, 2012; Sankaran & Caleb, 2021)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977b; Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988)
- Rajasthan (Gajbe, 1988)

Megamyrmaekion prittiae* (Tikader, 1982)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Thumar, 2019)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Sankaran et al., 2019b)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Megamyrmaekion tikaderi* (Gajbe, 1987)

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1987c; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a; Sankaran et al., 2019b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sankaran et al., 2019b)

***Megamyrmaekion* sp.**

- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010)

***Micaria dives* (Lucas, 1846)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2017a; Caleb, 2020b)

Micaria faltana* Bhattacharya, 1935

- West Bengal (Bhattacharya, 1935a)

Micaria pulcherrima* Caporiacco, 1935

- Himachal Pradesh (Marusik et al., 2014)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Micaria pulcherrima flava* Caporiacco, 1935**

- Ladakh (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Micaria* sp.**

- Gujarat (Parasharya & Pathan, 2013)

Nomisia harpax* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)

- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1874; Tikader, 1982; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)

***Phaeocedus* sp.**

- Himachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2008b)
- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010)

Poecilochroa barmani* Tikader, 1982

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Poecilochroa behni* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

Poecilochroa devendrai* Gajbe & Rane, 1985

- West Bengal (Gajbe & Rane, 1985)

Poecilochroa jodhpurensis* Gajbe, 1993)

- Rajasthan (Gajbe, 1993b)

Poecilochroa khodiar* (Patel, 1988)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1988d; Chatrabhuj, 2007)

Poecilochroa kuljitae* (Tikader, 1982)

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Yadav, 2019; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1982, Sankaran et al., 2019b)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Poecilochroa poonaensis* (Tikader, 1982)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Vairale, 2016)

Poecilochroa sedula* (Simon, 1897)

- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1897a; Tikader, 1982)

Poecilochroa tikaderi* Patel, 1989

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1989; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar et al., 2015)

Poecilochroa tridotus* Caleb & Mathai, 2013

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb & Mathai, 2013; Caleb, 2020a)

***Poecilochroa* spp.**

- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Tripathi et al., 2010)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Pterotricha strandi* Spassky, 1936**

- Gujarat (Gajbe, 1983)

Scotophaeus bharatae* Gajbe, 1989

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- West Bengal (Gajbe, 1989)

Scotophaeus domesticus* Tikader, 1962

- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1962b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

Scotophaeus goaensis* (Tikader, 1982

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005b; Kujur & Ekka, 2012)
- Goa (Tikader, 1982; Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

Scotophaeus kalimpongensis* Gajbe, 1992

- West Bengal (Gajbe, 1992b)

Scotophaeus madalasae* Tikader & Gajbe, 1977

- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006)
- Himachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977b; Gajbe, 1988)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Gajbe, 1988)

Scotophaeus merkaricola* Strand, 1907

- Karnataka (Strand, 1907a)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)

Scotophaeus poonaensis* Tikader, 1982

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; More & Sawant, 2013)

Scotophaeus rajasthanus* Tikader, 1966

- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988)
- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1966b)

Scotophaeus simlaensis* Tikader, 1982

- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader, 1982)

***Scotophaeus* spp.**

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a; Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Himachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2008b)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Gujarat (Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Patel et al., 2023)
- Kerala (Jose et al., 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010)

- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Scotophaeus xizang* Zhang, Song & Zhu, 2003**

- Himachal Pradesh (Sarkar et al., 2023e)

***Setaphis browni* (Tucker, 1923)**

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977b; Tikader, 1982)
- Uttar Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)

***Setaphis parvula* (Lucas, 1846)**

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

Setaphis solanensis* (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977)

- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977a; Tikader, 1982; Sankaran et al., 2020b)

***Setaphis subtilis* (Simon, 1897)**

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1988; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Dal & Trivedi, 2020)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Gajbe, 1988)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1905; Tikader, 1982)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1973b; Tikader, 1982)

Setaphis tikaderi* (Gajbe, 1993)

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1993d; Gajbe P, 2003a; Sankaran et al., 2020b)

***Setaphis* sp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)

Synaphosus iunctus* Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018

- Kerala (Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018d)

Synaphosus parvus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1906)

- India? (Pickard-Cambridge, 1906; Sankaran et al., 2020c)

Talanites involutus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Talanites tibialis* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935; Tikader, 1982)

Urozelotes patulusus* Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018

- Kerala (Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018d)

Urozelotes rusticus* (L. Koch, 1872)

- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018b)
- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976; Tikader, 1962b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

Urozelotes pawani* (Gajbe, 1993)

- Himachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1993c; Sankaran & Caleb, 2021)

Zelotes ashae* Tikader & Gajbe, 1976

- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016; Asima et al., 2020; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005b; Gajbe P, 2009)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976c; Tikader, 1982; Rithe, 2012)
- Rajasthan (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976c; Tikader, 1982; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani et al., 2017)

Zelotes bharatae* Gajbe, 2005

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005b)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Zelotes calcuttaensis* (Biswas, 1984)

- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- West Bengal (Biswas, 1984b; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Zelotes baltoroi* Caporiacco, 1934

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934; Tikader, 1982)

Zelotes chandosiensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1976

- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Warghat et al., 2011)
- Uttar Pradesh (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976c; Tikader, 1982)

Zelotes choubeyi* Tikader & Gajbe, 1979

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1979; Tikader, 1982; Meshram, 2011)

***Zelotes desioi* Caporiacco, 1934 ***

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934; Khan, 2013)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004)

Zelotes jabalpurensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1976

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976c; Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Zelotes kusumae* Tikader, 1982

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Rithe, 2012; Deshmukh, 2017)

Zelotes maindroni* (Simon, 1905)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905; Tikader, 1982)

Zelotes mandae* Tikader & Gajbe, 1979

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1979; Tikader, 1982; Vairale, 2016)

Zelotes mandlaensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1976

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a; Thumar, 2019)
- Himachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976c; Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Zelotes nainitalensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1976

- Gujarat (Yadav, 2019)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976c; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976c; Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Zelotes naliniae* Tikader & Gajbe, 1979

- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1979; Tikader, 1982; More & Sawant, 2013)

Zelotes nasikensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1976

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976c; Tikader, 1982; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004)

Zelotes nilgirinus* Reimoser, 1934

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)

Zelotes pexus* (Simon, 1885)

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Zelotes poonaensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1976

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976c; More & Sawant, 2013; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Rajasthan (Gajbe, 1988)

***Zelotes pseudopusillus* Caporiacco, 1934**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Tikader, 1982)
- West Bengal (Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016)

Zelotes sajali* Tikader & Gajbe, 1979

- Delhi (Biswas & Biswas, 1997)
- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Yadav, 2019)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1979; Tikader, 1982; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)

Zelotes sataraensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1979

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005b)
- Haryana (Gajbe, 1988)
- Himachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)
- Karnataka (Gajbe, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1979; Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Gajbe, 1988)
- Telangana (Gajbe, 1988)
- Uttar Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988)
- Uttarakhand (Gajbe, 1988)

***Zelotes scrutatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Tikader, 1982)

Zelotes shantae* Tikader, 1982

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010; Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Keswani, 2014; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)

Zelotes sindi* Caporiacco, 1934

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

Zelotes surekhae* Tikader & Gajbe, 1976

- Maharashtra (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976c; Tikader, 1982; Vairale, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Zelotes tambaramensis* Caleb & Mathai, 2013

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb & Mathai, 2013; Caleb, 2020a)

Zelotes viveki* Gajbe, 2005

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005b; Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Zelotes yogeshi* Gajbe, 2005

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

***Zelotes* spp.**

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel et al., 2023)
- Himachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2008b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

18. Family: Hahniidae Bertkau, 1878

Hahniidae is a fairly small family of spiders, commonly called as comb-tailed spiders. The family is represented with 354 species in 23 genera globally and widely distributed. They are small, 1.5 to 6.0 mm long, and can be diagnosed by observing the arrangement of their six spinnerets in a transverse row, being last segment of the outer spinnerets quite long and visible. In addition, they have 8 eyes arranged in two rows of 4 each and 3 tarsal claws (Murphy & Murphy, 2000).

These spiders construct extremely fragile webs made by almost invisible silk in the form of a sheet without leading to a retreat nearby leaf litter and detritus close to the ground or on the leaves of shrubs and trees. They usually hunt the prey on the upper side of the web sheet (Singh et al., 2020b).

In India, it is represented only with 4 species in 3 genera out of which 2 species are endemic. *Hahn timer alini* Tikader, 1964 is only known from Nepal, but erroneously mentioned to occur in Western Ghat (Sudhikumar et al., 2008; Sebastian et al., 2012). Following is the detail list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Hahn timer mridulae* Tikader, 1970

- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)
- Kerala (Ambily & Antony, 2016; Joseph et al., 2017; Prasad et al., 2022a)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

***Hahn timer yakouensis* Chen, Yan & Yin, 2009**

- Kerala (Asalatha et al., 2017a)

***Hahn timer* sp.**

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Neoantistea maxima* (Caporiacco, 1935)**

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

Scotospilus maindroni* (Simon, 1906)

- Gujarat (Parasharya & Pathan, 2013)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a)

19. Family: Hersiliidae Thorell, 1870

Hersiliidae is a small family of tropical and subtropical spiders, commonly known as long-spinnered or two-tailed spiders. It consists of only 188 species in 16 genera (WSC, 2023). These spiders are characterized by having two long and prominent spinnerets at the tip of the abdomen looking like tail. They are 10-15 mm long, dorso-ventrally flattened and have eight eyes, arranged in two

recurved rows on a raised hump or tubercle. They do not spin web, rather than lay a light coating of threads over an area of tree bark and wait for a prey onto the patch. On the arrival of prey, they enclose their spinnerets around it while releasing silk on it (Singh et al., 2020b).

In India, it is represented only with 13 species in 3 genera out of which 7 species are endemic. They are distributed in 23 states and 4 union territories of India. Following is the detail list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Hersilia longivulva* Sen, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2010

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2010a; Sen et al., 2015)

Hersilia orvakalensis* Javed, Foord & Tampal, 2010

- Andhra Pradesh (Javed et al., 2010c)
- Haryana (Goyal & Malik, 2018)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Telangana (Pravalikha et al., 2013)

***Hersilia pectinata* Thorell, 1895**

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 1998)

***Hersilia savignyi* Lucas, 1836**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a; Majumder, 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Saha et al., 2015a; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Bihar (Gajbe, 2007)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1992c; Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Patel et al., 2012; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jharkhand (Agrawal & Ghose, 1995b; Gajbe, 2007)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1927; Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020; Asima et al., 2020)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1992c; Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Gawali et al., 2020)

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a; Simon, 1905)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019; Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Kaur et al., 2014; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Baehr & Baehr, 1993; Caleb, 2020b)
- Telangana (Rao et al., 2005; Pravalikha et al., 2014; Sailu et al., 2017)
- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Pocock, 1900; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Gajbe, 2007; Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Hersilia scrupulosa* Foord & Dippenaar-Schoeman, 2006**

- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2019)

***Hersilia striata* Wang & Yin, 1985**

- Gujarat (Parmar, 2021)
- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2010a; Sen et al., 2015)

***Hersilia sumatrana* (Thorell, 1890)**

- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008; Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018; Suraj & Parimala, 2020)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)
- West Bengal (Sinha, 1951b; Baehr & Baehr, 1993; Agrawal & Ghose, 1995a)

***Hersilia tibialis* Baehr & Baehr, 1993**

- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)
- Karnataka (Sinha, 1951b)
- Kerala (Baehr & Baehr, 1993)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Baehr & Baehr, 1993; Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)

***Hersilia* spp.**

- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara et al., 2015; Kokilamani et al., 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2005; Gore et al., 2021)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Pooja et al., 2019)

- West Bengal (Satpathi, 1995)

Murricia hyderabadensis* Javed & Tampal, 2010

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Telangana (Javed & Tampal, 2010; Patil, 2021)

Murricia trapezodica* Sen, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2010

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2010a; Sen et al., 2015)

Murricia triangularis* Baehr & Baehr, 1993

- Andhra Pradesh (Javed & Tampal, 2010)
- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Baehr & Baehr, 1993)

***Murricia* spp.**

- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017)

Neotama punctigera* Baehr & Baehr, 1993

- Tamil Nadu (Baehr & Baehr, 1993)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Neotama rothorum* Baehr & Baehr, 1993

- Tamil Nadu (Baehr & Baehr, 1993)

20. Family: Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859

Linyphiidae is the second largest family of spiders after Salticidae encompassing 4,839 described species in 636 genera worldwide (WSC, 2023). The spiders in this family are commonly known as sheet weavers, or money spiders and are usually very small (1–10 mm long) with 8–eyes, three claws and no cribellum. The eyes are arranged in 2 rows of 4, usually heterogeneous in size with the anterior medians smaller than the rest. They are distinguishable from other families by having a point of weakness in the joint between the patella and tibia of the legs that allows the spider to break the leg from that point, if necessary. Mostly they are distributed in the temperate regions, but several species are also found in the tropics. Indeed, Linyphiidae is perhaps the most widely distributed spider family. Linyphiid spiders construct a sheet web sometimes dome shaped at ground level but they may inhabit a very wide array of habitats. Their webs do not have retreat and the spider always hang inverted below the sheet. Sometimes, the larger species put in irregular vertical snares that perform both as sheet suspension strands and as barrage balloon wires holding the flying insects (Sharma et al., 2020b). Several species of Linyphiidae disperse by air, the phenomenon is known as ballooning or kiting particularly when their very dense populations, particularly

of spiderlings, try to balloon at the same time. Ballooning occurs usually in late summer (Weyman, 1995).

Recently, Sharma et al. (2020b) provided the checklist of Indian Linyphiidae describing its taxonomic history in India. At present, 83 species belonging to 37 genera are described or recorded from India from the year 1885 to 2023, out of which, 52 species (62.7%) are endemic. All these spiders were distributed in 18 Indian states and 4 union territories, Chandigarh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh (Figure 17). A maximum of 25 species of these ground spiders are recorded from Jammu & Kashmir followed by 22 species from Kerala, 20 species from Uttarakhand, 17 species from West Bengal, and less than 15 species from other states (Figure 17). Misidentified species are listed in Table 5. Actually, linyphiids are most diverse in the north temperate regions than other regions. In spite of extensive surveys conducted by several arachanologists in India, these spiders were very poorly recorded in several states and most of the species were not recovered after their description.

In India, *Oedothorax* Bertkau, 1883 is the largest genus consisting 13 species, out of which 11 species are very recently described by Tanasevitch (2015, 2017, 2020a) and Domichan & Sunil Jose (2021). Following is the detail list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

***Agyneta* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Anguliphantes nepalensis* Tanasevitch, 2011

- Uttarakhand (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Anguliphantes nepalensoides* Tanasevitch, 2011

- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2011)

***Atypena adelinae* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Joseph et al., 2017; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Atypena thailandica* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a)

***Atypena cirrifrons* (Heimer, 1984)**

- Meghalaya (Tanasevitch, 2019)
- Odisha (Tanasevitch, 2017a)

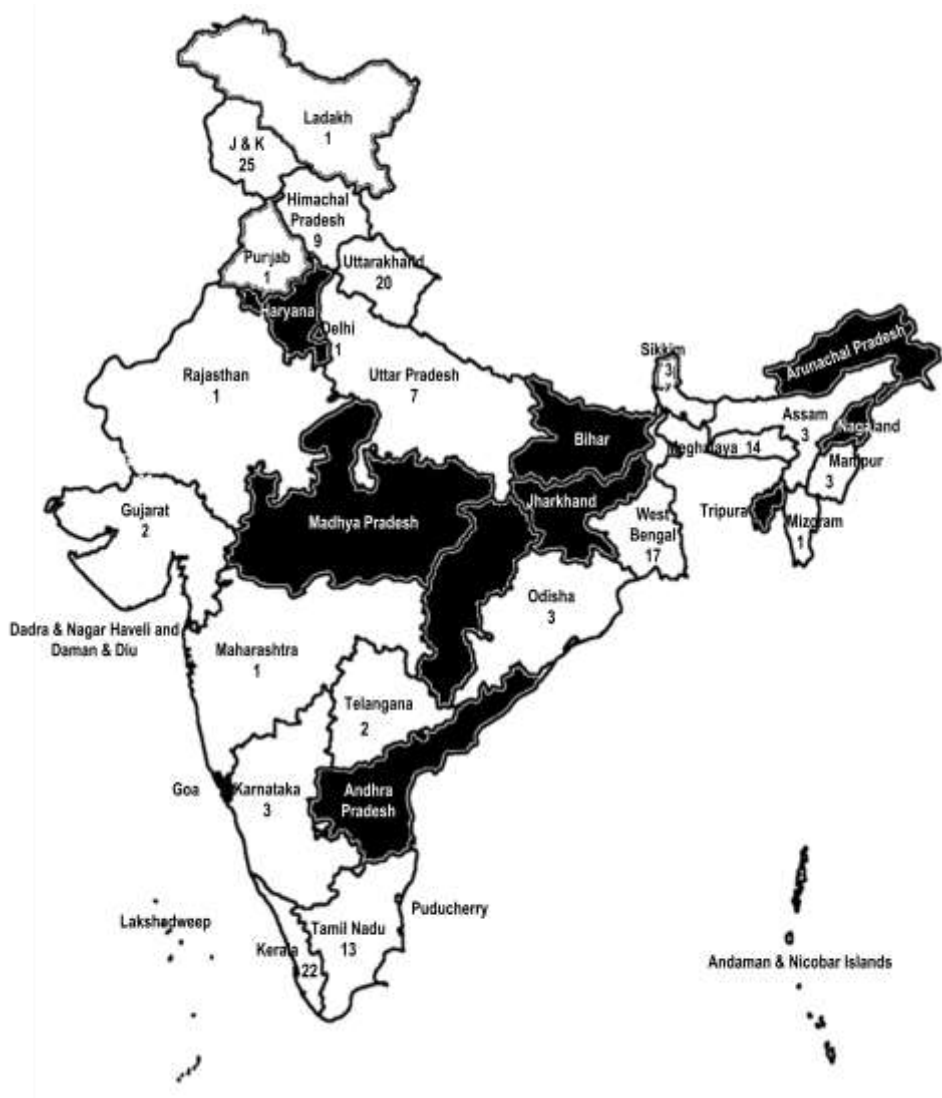


Figure 17. Number of species of sheet weaver spiders (Linyphiidae) in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

***Atypena* spp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Ramanujam et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2017)

***Bathypantes* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Callitrichia paralegrandi* (Tanasevitch, 2016)

- Himachal Pradesh (Tanasevitch, 2016; Lin et al., 2022)

***Caviphantes pseudosaxetorum* Wunderlich, 1979**

- Himachal Pradesh (Tanasevitch, 2011, 2019)
- Kerala (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Meghalaya (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Tamil Nadu (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Uttarakhand (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Cresmatoneta leucophthalma* (Fage, 1946)

- Uttarakhand (Fage, 1946)

Emenista bisinuosa* Simon, 1894

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1894; Helsdingen, 1985)

***Erigone bifurca* Locket, 1982**

- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Tanasevitch, 2017a)

***Erigone dentipalpis* (Wider, 1834)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard–Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1935)

Erigone jammu* Tanasevitch, 2018

- Ladakh (Tanasevitch, 2018a)

Erigone pseudovagans* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Erigone rohtangensis* Tikader, 1981

- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader, 1981b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

***Erigone* spp.**

- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011)

Gongylidiellum confusum* Thaler, 1987

- Himachal Pradesh (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thaler, 1987; Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Uttarakhand (Tanasevitch, 2011)

***Gongylidiellum nepalense* Wunderlich, 1983**

- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Gongylidioides keralaensis* Tanasevitch, 2011

- Kerala (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Gongylidioides pectinatus* Tanasevitch, 2011

- Himachal Pradesh (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Uttarakhand (Tanasevitch, 2011)

***Heterolinyphia tarakotensis* Wunderlich, 1973**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Thaler, 1987)

Himalaphantes martensi* (Thaler, 1987)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Thaler, 1987)

Indophantes bengalensis* Saaristo & Tanasevitch, 2003

- Meghalaya (Saaristo & Tanasevitch, 2003)
- West Bengal (Saaristo & Tanasevitch, 2003)

Indophantes digitulus* (Thaler, 1987)

- Himachal Pradesh (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thaler, 1987)

Indophantes pallidus* Saaristo & Tanasevitch, 2003

- Tamil Nadu (Saaristo & Tanasevitch, 2003)

Indophantes tonglu* Tanasevitch, 2011

- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Lepthyphantes allegrii* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Lepthyphantes bhudbari* Tikader, 1970

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b)
- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Lepthyphantes lingsoka* Tikader, 1970

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)
- Kerala (Asalatha et al., 2017a)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Lepthyphantes peramplus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard–Cambridge, 1885)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016; Joseph et al., 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Lepthyphantes rudrai* Tikader, 1970

- Kerala (Dhali et al., 2019)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Saha et al., 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016)

***Lepthyphantes stramineus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Lepthyphantes* spp.**

- Assam (Singh et al., 2013)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan & Rather, 2012; Lone et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Somashekar et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Saha et al., 2017)

Linyphia consanguinea* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Linyphia sikkimensis* Tikader, 1970

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Suthar et al., 2017; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

***Linyphia* spp.**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Gupta et al., 2015b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Punjab (Bhathal et al., 1990)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Kumar et al., 2017b)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Microbathyphantes palmarius* (Marples, 1955)**

- Delhi (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Uttarakhand (Tanasevitch, 2011)

***Microlinyphia pusilla* (Sundevall, 1830)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Microlinyphia* spp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Lone et al., 2015)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Milleriana* sp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Thaler, 1987)

Mitrager cornuta* (Tanasevitch, 2015)

- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2015)

Mitrager falciferoides* (Tanasevitch, 2015)

- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2015)

Mitrager globiceps* (Thaler, 1987)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Thaler, 1987)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Mitrager lopchu* (Tanasevitch, 2015)

- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2015)

Mitrager rusticus* (Tanasevitch, 2015)

- Tamil Nadu (Tanasevitch, 2015; Karthikeyani et al., 2017)

Mitrager villosus* (Tanasevitch, 2015)

- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2015)

***Nasoona asocialis* (Wunderlich, 1974)**

- Meghalaya (Tanasevitch, 2011)

***Nasoona crucifera* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Kerala (Domichan et al., 2020; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Telangana (Hirur et al., 2020)

Nasoona indiana* Tanasevitch, 2018

- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2018b)

Nasoona orissa* Tanasevitch, 2018

- Kerala (Domichan & Sunil Jose, 2022a)
- Odisha (Tanasevitch, 2018b)

***Nerienne birmanica* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)
- Uttarakhand (Pooja et al., 2019; Siddhu et al., 2020; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)

***Nerienne clathrata* (Sundevall, 1830)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Thaler, 1987)

***Nerienne macella* (Thorell, 1898)**

- Chandigarh (Tanasevitch, 2017a)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Tanasevitch, 2017a)

***Neriene radiata* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Chakrabarti, 2013a)

***Neriene sundaica* (Simon, 1905)**

- Gujarat (Yadav, 2019)
- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018; Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Jose et al., 2018; Dhali et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Neriene* spp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Nerlekar et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Obscuriphantes* sp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Lone et al., 2015)

***Oedothorax apicatus* (Blackwall, 1850)**

- Kerala (Domichan & Sunil Jose, 2022a)

***Oedothorax caporiaccoi* Roewer, 1942**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Oedothorax cheruthoniensis* Domichan & Sunil Jose, 2021

- Kerala (Domichan & Sunil Jose, 2021)

Oedothorax cunur* Tanasevitch, 2015

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Tanasevitch, 2015)

Oedothorax khasi* Tanasevitch, 2017

- Meghalaya (Tanasevitch, 2017b)

Oedothorax kodaikanal* Tanasevitch, 2015

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Tanasevitch, 2015)

Oedothorax meghalaya* Tanasevitch, 2015

- Meghalaya (Tanasevitch, 2015)

Oedothorax paracymbialis* Tanasevitch, 2015

- Tamil Nadu (Tanasevitch, 2015)

***Oedothorax retusus* Westring, 1851**

- Kerala (Domichan & Sunil Jose, 2021)

Oedothorax sohra* Tanasevitch, 2020

- Meghalaya (Tanasevitch, 2020a)

Oedothorax stylus* Tanasevitch, 2015

- Kerala (Tanasevitch, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani et al., 2017)

Oedothorax unciger* Tanasevitch, 2020

- Meghalaya (Tanasevitch, 2020a)

Oedothorax uncus* Tanasevitch, 2015

- Meghalaya (Tanasevitch, 2015)

Oedothorax velooorensis* Domichan & Sunil Jose, 2021

- Kerala (Domichan & Sunil Jose, 2021)

***Oedothorax* sp.**

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Oia sororia* Wunderlich, 1973**

- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Paracymboides aduncus* Tanasevitch, 2011

- Kerala (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Tamil Nadu (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Paracymboides tibialis* Tanasevitch, 2011

- Kerala (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Tamil Nadu (Tanasevitch, 2011)

***Paragonylidiellum caliginosum* Wunderlich, 1973**

- Tamil Nadu (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Pelecopsis indus* Tanasevitch, 2011

- Himachal Pradesh (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Uttarakhand (Tanasevitch, 2011)

***Piniphantes himalayensis* (Tanasevitch, 1987)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Thaler, 1987)

***Pityohyphantes* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Prosoponoides idukkiense* Domichan & Sunil Jose, 2022

- Kerala (Domichan & Sunil Jose, 2022b; Vishnudas & Sudhikumar, 2022)

***Scotargus pilosus* Simon, 1913**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Thaler, 1987)
- Himachal Pradesh (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Uttarakhand (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Tapinocyboides bengalensis* Tanasevitch, 2011

- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Tiso incisus* Tanasevitch, 2011

- Himachal Pradesh (Tanasevitch, 2011)
- Uttarakhand (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Tiso indianus* Tanasevitch, 2011

- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Tiso megalops* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Troxochrota kashmirica* (Caporiacco, 1935)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Ummeliata insecticeps* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)**

- Meghalaya (Tanasevitch, 2020b)

***Walckenaeria martensi* Wunderlich, 1972**

- West Bengal (Tanasevitch, 2011)

Walckenaeria saetigera* Tanasevitch, 2011

- Meghalaya (Tanasevitch, 2011)

21. Family: Liocranidae Simon, 1897

Liocranidae is a family of small to medium-sized araneomorph spiders, commonly called as spiny-legged sac spiders. They are ground dwellers or running foliage spiders like some other groups of spiders. No truly synapomorphic character was observed that could delimit the family (Bosselaers, 2009), however following sets of characters differentiate them from other families: eight eyes arranged in two rows, anterior row straight, posterior row procurved or recurved; the fourth pair of legs usually is longer than the other legs, metatarsi and tibiae of the first two pairs of legs having several pairs of spines ventrally, two tarsal claws; and the prosoma and abdomen ovoid slightly widening toward posterior end (Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman, 2006). Females used to live in animal burrows while males roam and most often caught in pitfall traps. Few species simply live on ground in leaf litters. The liocranid spiders are nocturnal and free-hunter but like other

spiders, they do not construct silken retreat to hide themselves during daytime, instead sit under stones or other objects (Sharma et al., 2020a). Some species of this family live in symbiosis with ants and termites. Liocranidae is a small family consisting of only 344 species described under 36 genera distributed globally (WSC, 2023).

In India, 32 species described under 6 genera are recorded from 17 states and 3 union territories (Figure 18). All these spiders are endemic. *Oedignatha* Thorell, 1881 is the largest genus containing 18 species. Following is the list of species distributed in different states and union territories of India. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Agroeca gangotrae* Biswas & Roy, 2008

- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Roy, 2008)

Apostenus annulipes* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Koppe fusca* Sankaran, 2022

- Kerala (Sankaran, 2022a)

Oedignatha adhartali* (Gajbe, 2003)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003c; Sankaran et al., 2019a)

- Rajasthan (Malhotra et al., 2019)

Oedignatha albofasciata* Strand, 1907

- Karnataka (Strand, 1907b; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)

Oedignatha andamanensis* (Tikader, 1977)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)

- Karnataka (Nijagal et al., 2020)

Oedignatha binoyii* Reddy & Patel, 1993

- Andhra Pradesh (Reddy & Patel, 1993b)

- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)

Oedignatha carli* Reimoser, 1934

- Bihar (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

- Kerala (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

- West Bengal (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Oedignatha dentifera* Reimoser, 1934

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

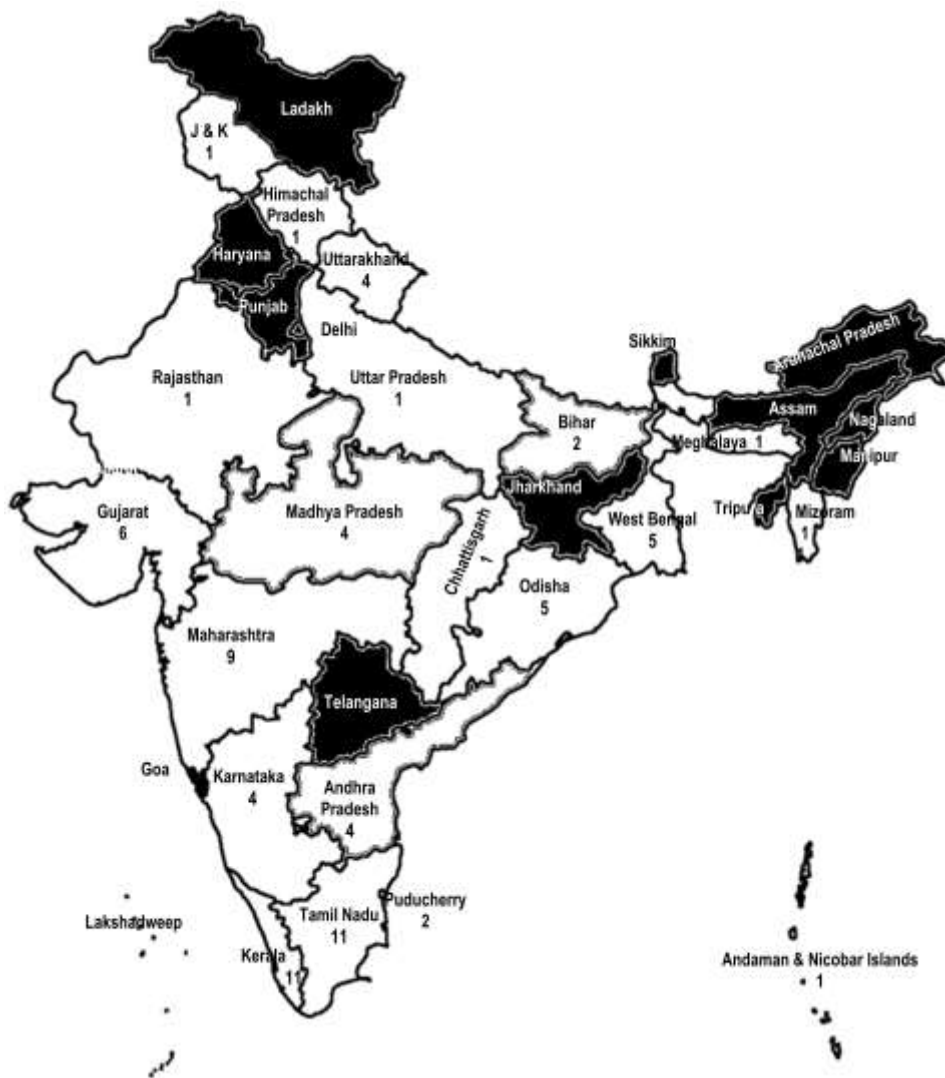


Figure 18: Number of species of Liocranidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

Oedignatha elhennawy* Sherwood, 2023

- Andhra Pradesh (Reddy & Patel, 1993b; Sherwood, 2023)

Oedignatha escheri* Reimoser, 1934

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Oedignatha indica* (Tikader, 1981)

- Andhra Pradesh (Reddy & Patel, 1993b)

- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1981a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Sankaran et al., 2019a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Dhali et al., 2017)

Oedignatha lesserti* Reimoser, 1934

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Oedignatha microscutata* Reimoser, 1934

- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Odisha (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas, 1987; Ramakrishna et al., 2006)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Caleb, 2020b)

Oedignatha poonaensis* Majumder & Tikader, 1991

- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)

Oedignatha procerula* Simon, 1897

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1897a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Oedignatha raigadensis* Bastawade, 2006

- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2002; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006b)

Oedignatha scrobiculata* Thorell, 1881

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Bihar (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder, 2005)
- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Yadav, 2019)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1931)
- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020 Joseph et al., 2017; Asima et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1906)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Caleb, 2020a)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Biswas, 1984b; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

***Oedignatha shillongensis* Biswas & Majumder, 1995 ***

- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

Oedignatha tricuspidata* Reimoser, 1934

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Oedignatha uncata* Reimoser, 1934

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

***Oedignatha* spp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Abhilash & Kumar, 2018)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Paratus indicus* Marusik, Zheng & Li, 2008

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Uttarakhand (Marusik et al., 2008)

Paratus perus* Sankaran, Malamel, Joseph & Sebastian, 2017

- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2017a)

Sphingius barkudensis* Gravely, 1931

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1931)
- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2020a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001b; Pawaria et al., 2018; Sankaran & Caleb, 2021)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Mizoram (Gajbe, 1979; Sankaran & Caleb, 2021)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1931; Gajbe, 1979; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- Tamil Nadu (Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

Sphingius bilineatus* Simon, 1906

- Kerala (Gravely, 1931)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1906a)

Sphingius caniceps* Simon, 1906

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Gajbe, 2005b)
- Odisha (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Majumder, 2005)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Sphingius dherikanalensis* (Gajbe, 1979)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005b; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil, 2012)
- Odisha (Gajbe, 1979; Biswas, 1987)

Sphingius longipes* Gravely, 1931

- Kerala (Gravely, 1931)

Sphingius nainitalensis* (Gajbe, 1979)

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Yadav, 2019)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Gajbe, 1979; Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Sphingius nilgiriensis* Gravely, 1931

- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Sankaran et al., 2020a)

Sphingius paltaensis* Biswas & Biswas, 1992

- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Sphingius solanensis* (Gajbe, 1979)

- Himachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1979; Tikader, 1982; Sankaran & Caleb, 2021)

***Sphingius* spp.**

- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

22. Family: Lycosidae Sundevall, 1833

Lycosidae is ecribellate spiders that commonly called as wolf spiders. These spiders are 3-45 mm long, robust, agile, cryptically coloured in shades of brown, gray to almost black, depending on their surroundings. All legs are spinose and provided with 3 tarsal claws, usually with scopulae for adhesion. The abdomen is oval and always covered with dense hairs. The wolf spiders resemble nursery web spiders (family Pisauridae) but differ particularly in eye pattern and the fate of egg sacs. The eight eyes of wolf spiders are all dark in colour and arranged in three rows in a typical style. The anterior row has four small eyes set in a straight or slightly curved row, the second row has two large eyes further up on the vertical front, and the posterior row has two medium-sized eyes on the sides of the head which may be roughly steep-sided; while in nursery web spiders all eyes are of roughly equal size (Singh, 2021a). The female wolf spiders carry their egg sacs attached to their spinnerets, while the nursery web spiders carry their egg sacs with their chelicerae and pedipalps. The majority of wolf spiders are diurnal and do not spin webs for capturing prey, but they run about in grass, leaf litter, over sandy or stony areas, across the surface of the water and many other places and hunt the prey actively. Few wolf spiders are often found in man-made constructions. However, some genera, e.g. *Aulonia* C.L. Koch, 1847, *Hippasa* Simon, 1885 and *Sosippus* Simon, 1888 construct sheet webs provided with a

funnel retreat; *Alopecosa* Simon, 1885, *Arctosa* C.L. Koch, 1847 and *Trochosa* C.L. Koch, 1847, make burrows in the ground lined with silk that serves as retreats and a place for the females to guard their egg sacks; *Pirata* Sundevall, 1833 build silk tubes in vegetation where they rest for a while; and *Adelocosa* Gertsch, 1973, live in a cave and are blind unlike most of the wolf spiders, and female carries the egg sac in her mouthparts until the spiderlings hatch (Singh, 2021a). Female wolf spiders are usually monogynous and devour the next males that attempt to mate her (Wilder & Rypstra, 2008). Among the spiders, wolf spiders are unique in the maternal care of spiderlings. After emergence from the egg sac, these spiderlings mount on the legs of the mother and take position onto the dorsum of her abdomen. The mother carries these spiderlings for several days or even weeks until they are ready to disperse.



Figure 19: Number of species of Lycosidae in Indian states and union territories.

Information regarding the Indian Lycosidae is insufficient and highly incoherent primarily due to the unexplored diversity of these spiders in several parts of the country. There are several species of these spiders yet to be described and several species recorded from India have also been misidentified (Table 5). Dhali et al. (2016b) prepared an annotated checklist of Lycosidae mentioning 132 species under 19 genera, however, distribution of at least 3 species, *Agalenocosa subinermis* (Simon, 1897), *Evippomma evippinum* (Simon, 1897), *Gnaphosa stoliczkai* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885 in Maharashtra is doubtful. Recently, Singh (2021a) provided checklist of Indian Lycosidae in different states and union territories of India and described the taxonomic history of this family since the work of Walckenaer (1837) to recent ones.

At present, 147 species belonging to 22 genera are described or recorded from India, out of which, 104 species of 15 genera (70.7%) are endemic. However, the Indian record is only 5.9% of the world Lycosidae fauna (2,465 species placed in 132 genera, WSC, 2023). All these spiders were distributed in all the Indian states except two union territories, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep (Figure 19). Distribution of at least 3 species of Lycosidae marked with (#), described by Pickard-Cambridge (1885) is confusing as their exact locality is not known, instead, a large geographic area - from Yarkand (Yarkant County - China) to Bursi (in Uttarakhand-India) is mentioned that includes Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand of Indian region. Maximum of 89 species of these spiders were recorded in Maharashtra followed by 69 species in Gujarat, 63 species in West Bengal, 52 species in Uttarakhand, 42 species in Kerala, 36 species each in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh, 35 species in Tamil Nadu, and less than 35 species are recorded in other states and union territories (Figure 19). All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*). Following is the detailed list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories.

Acantholycosa baltoroi* (Caporiacco, 1935)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)

***Acantholycosa* sp.**

- Gujarat (Parmar & Patel, 2017)

***Agalenocosa subinermis* (Simon, 1897)**

- Maharashtra ? (Dhali et al., 2016d)

Arctosa himalayensis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Gajbe P, 2004c; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Parmar et al., 2023)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Chandra et al., 2010; Sankaran et al., 2021a)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2005; Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Khan & Misra, 2003, Khan, 2006)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2012, 2017; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

Arctosa indica* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil et al., 2013)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Warghat et al., 2011; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Rajasthan (Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sahayaraj & Parvathi, 2011)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan, 2006; Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2012; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder, 2004a)

Arctosa khudiensis* (Sinha, 1951)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Jharkhand (Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2014)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal & Hore, 2006)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a)

***Arctosa lesserti* Reimoser, 1934**

- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)

***Arctosa mulani* (Dyal, 1935)**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Lu et al., 2016)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a)

Arctosa sandeshkhaliensis* Majumder, 2004

- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004b)

***Arctosa* spp.**

- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015)
- Himachal Pradesh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Talwar et al., 2020; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2005)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Crocodilosa leucostigma* (Simon, 1885)

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1924; Sinha, 1951c)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1924; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Maharashtra (Gravely, 1924)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1924)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1924)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1924)

Draposa amkhasensis* (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976)

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar, 2007; Sebastian et al., 2011; Joseph & Premila, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976a; Gajbe, 2007; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani, 2013)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2012; Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

Draposa atropalpis* (Gravely, 1924)

- Andhra Pradesh (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Rao et al., 2005)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Jharkhand (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Deshpande & Paul, 2016)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)

- Odisha (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas, 1987)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1924; Kronestedt, 2010; Caleb, 2020a)
- Telangana (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Majumder, 2004a)

Draposa burasantiensis* (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976)

- Bihar (Majumder, 2005)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Kerala (Abhijith et al., 2022a)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976a; Dhali et al., 2012; Sen et al., 2015)

***Draposa lyrivulva* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Kerala (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas, 1987)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1924; Kronestedt, 2010; Caleb, 2020b)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder, 2004a; Talukdar & Majumder, 2008)

Draposa nicobarica* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Kronestedt, 2010)

Draposa oakleyi* (Gravely, 1924)

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1924; Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Chandigarh (Kronestedt, 2010)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)
- Jharkhand (Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Karnataka (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Nautiyal et al., 2017; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

- Punjab (Kronestedt, 2010)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Kronestedt, 2010)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder, 2004a)

Draposa porpaensis* (Gajbe, 2004)

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2004b)

Draposa sebastiani* Abhijith & Sudhikumar, 2023

- Kerala (Abhijith & Sudhikumar, 2023)

Draposa subhadrae* (Patel & Reddy, 1993)

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1993b; Kronestedt, 2010; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

***Draposa* spp.**

- West Bengal (Saha et al., 2017)

Evippa banarensis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Patel & Vyas, 2001)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; Pande et al., 2013)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Rajasthan (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Jangid et al., 2019)

***Evippa benevola* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)#**

- Between Ladakh to Uttarakhand (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Evippa jabalpurensis* Gajbe, 2004

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2004b)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

***Evippa praelongipes* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871)**

- Assam (Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Gujarat (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Trivedi, 2009)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Punjab (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Rajasthan (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Kumari et al., 2017)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

Evippa rajasthanae* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Trivedi, 2009)
- Rajasthan (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Kumari et al., 2017; Sankaran et al., 2021b)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal & Hore, 2006)

Evippa rubiginosa* Simon, 1885

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a; Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Assam (Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Patel & Vyas, 2001)
- Nagaland (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)

Evippa shivajii* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Bastawade, 2006a; Deshmukh, 2017)

Evippa sohani* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001)
- Himachal Pradesh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Vairale, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal & Hore, 2006)

Evippa solanensis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Evippa* spp.**

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2005; Chikhale & Santape, 2013; Vairale, 2016)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Ghosh et al., 2018)

Evippomma evippiforme* (Caporiacco, 1935)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Evippomma evippinum* (Simon, 1897)**

- Maharashtra ? (Dhali et al., 2016d)

Geolycosa carli* (Reimoser, 1934)

- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)

***Geolycosa charitonovi* (Mcheidze, 1997)**

- Maharashtra? (Phartale et al., 2016)

***Geolycosa* spp.**

- Maharashtra (Chikhale & Santape, 2013; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Telangana (Hirur et al., 2020)
- Odisha (Palita, 2016)

***Hippasa agelenoides* (Simon, 1884)**

- Assam (Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Andhra Pradesh (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Gajbe, 1995a; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Parmar, 2020; Thumar, 2019)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Jose et al., 2018; Sankaran & Caleb, 2023)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2004b; Chandra et al., 2010; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Ahmed et al., 2015d; Bhandarkar & Paliwal, 2019)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; Mohapatra et al., 2014; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sheriffs, 1919; Sankari et al., 2014; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017; Patil, 2021; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a; Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Quasin & Uniyal, 2010)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2012; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Hippasa deserticola* Simon, 1889**

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1924; Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2004b; Sankaran & Caleb, 2023)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b Adarsh & Nameer, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Chandra et al., 2010; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1961a; Sen et al., 2009b; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Umarani & Umamaheswari, 2013; Krishnaveni & Kandeepan, 2018)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008b)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal & Hore, 2006)
- West Bengal (Ghosh et al., 2018; Ghosh et al., 2018; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Hippasa flavicoma* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Hippasa haryanensis* Arora & Monga, 1994

- Haryana (Arora & Monga, 1994)

Hippasa himalayensis* Gravely, 1924

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Himachal Pradesh (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Saha et al., 2016)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sharma, 2014)
- Karnataka (Saha et al., 2016)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1924; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Hippasa holmerae* Thorell, 1895**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Gujarat (Mehta, 2001; Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Deshpande & Paul, 2016; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Dhali et al., 2019)

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Wankhade & Manwar, 2016)
- Manipur (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Puducherry (Alexandar, 2013)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Krishnaveni & Kandeepan, 2018; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttar Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Chandra et al., 2017; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Hippasa loundesi* Gravely, 1924**

- Gujarat (Prajapati et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Sayyed, 2016; Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Karthikeyani et al., 2017)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Hippasa lycosina* Pocock, 1900

- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Himachal Pradesh (Marusik & Nadolny, 2021)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900; Sankaran & Caleb, 2023)
- Kerala (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tamil Nadu (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Saranya et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Marusik & Nadolny, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Hippasa madraspatana* Gravely, 1924

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Patel, 2003a)
- Maharashtra (Pande et al., 2019; Gawali et al., 2020)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2012; Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Hippasa olivacea* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014; Sankaran & Caleb, 2023)

- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)
- Karnataka (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2004b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2005; Warghat et al., 2011; Pande et al., 2019)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Parida & Sharma, 1987)
- Tamil Nadu (Jeyaparvathi et al., 2013; Mahalakshmi & Jeyaparvathi, 2014)
- Telangana (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Leardi, 1901b; Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2007; Majumder, 2004a)

***Hippasa pantherina* Pocock, 1899**

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Delhi (Blackwall, 1867)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Bhatt, 2014)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sharma, 2014)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Pocock, 1899a; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2004b; Chandra et al., 2010; Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1924; Tikader, 1974a)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas, 1987)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 2004)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Sen et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Blackwall, 1867; Mishra & Rastogi, 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Quasin & Uniyal, 2013)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Dhali et al., 2012; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Hippasa partita* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2004b)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Patel, 2003a; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Gajbe PU, 2004; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2004; Sayyed, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Majumder, 2005)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Dhali et al., 2012)

***Hippasa valiveruensis* Patel & Reddy, 1993**

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1993b; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)

***Hippasa* spp.**

- Assam (Pathak & Saha, 1999; Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Kokilamani et al., 2019)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma et al., 2010; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Gore et al., 2021)
- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Sangeeta & Reddy, 2012)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Nataraj et al., 2017)
- Telangana (Ramanujam et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- West Bengal (Satpathi, 1995; Das et al., 2022)

Hippasosa kalpiensis* (Gajbe, 2004)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2004b)

***Hippasosa pilosa* Roewer, 1960**

- Bihar (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

- Odisha (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas, 1987)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a)

Hogna irascibilis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Ladakh (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Hogna rubromandibulata* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1935)

***Hogna stictopyga* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Bihar (Gravely, 1924; Sinha, 1951c)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Uttarakhand (Leardi, 1901b)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1924)

***Hogna* sp.**

- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)
- Uttarakhand (Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)

Lycosa arambagensis* Biswas & Biswas, 1992

- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Lycosa balaramai* Patel & Reddy, 1993

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1993b; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

***Lycosa barnesi* Gravely, 1924**

- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Biswas & Biswas, 2004)
- Tamil Nadu (Saranyan et al., 2019; Sangavi et al., 2023)

Lycosa bhatnagari* Sadana, 1969

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Punjab (Sadana, 1969)

Lycosa bistriata* Gravely, 1924

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Haryana (Arora & Monga, 1993)
- Himachal Pradesh (Prasad et al., 2021a)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1924; Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Pooja et al., 2016)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2004b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Prasad et al., 2021a)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2012; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Sen et al., 2015)

Lycosa carmichaeli* Gravely, 1924

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 2006)
- Delhi (Biswas & Biswas, 1997)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Jharkhand (Agrawal & Ghose, 1995b)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974; Biswas & Biswas, 2006)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- Uttar Pradesh (Gravely, 1924)
- Uttarakhand (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1924; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Sen et al., 2015)

Lycosa chaperi* Simon, 1885

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Chandigarh (Bhatnagar & Sadana, 1963; Sadana, 1972; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Gujarat (Patel & Vyas, 2001)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Karthikeyani et al., 2017)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a)

Lycosa choudhuryi* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Parikh et al., 2008)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- West Bengal (Talukdar & Majumder, 2008; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Majumder, 2004a)

Lycosa fuscana* Pocock, 1901

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Pawar & Ganesh, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Lycosa geotubalis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Gujarat (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; More & Sawant, 2013; Pande et al., 2013)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tamil Nadu (Ganesh Kumar & Velusamy, 1996)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan, 2006)

Lycosa goliathus* Pocock, 1901

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Patel & Vyas, 2001)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Vairale, 2016)

Lycosa indagatrix* Walckenaer, 1837

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1924)
- Kerala (Sivaperuman et al., 2005)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1884a; Pocock, 1900; Sinha, 1951c)
- Tamil Nadu (Walckenaer, 1837; Pocock, 1900; Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2012; Dhali et al., 2017)

Lycosa iranii* Pocock, 1901

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel & Vyas, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Biswas & Biswas, 2004)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Lycosa jagadalpurensis* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2004b; Kujur & Ekka, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Lycosa kempfi* Gravely, 1924

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1924; Majumder, 2004a; Dhali et al., 2017)

Lycosa lambai* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Arunachal Pradesh (Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Bastawade, 2006a; Vairale, 2016))
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Lycosa mackenziei* Gravely, 1924

- Arunachal Pradesh (Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1924; Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Bhatt, 2014)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Jharkhand (Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Fernandes & Ganesh, 2020)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Jose et al., 2018; Prasad et al., 2022a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Bhuvad et al., 2011; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017; Nakambam et al., 2021; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011)
- Punjab (Chaudhary, 2020)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015; Jangid et al., 2019)

- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019; Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Lawania & Mathur, 2014b; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Sen et al., 2015)

Lycosa madani* Pocock, 1901

- Andhra Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1924; Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav et al., 2017a; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1924; Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Sayyed, 2016)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1924; Biswas, 1987)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2017; Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

Lycosa mahabaleshwariensis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a; Suthar et al., 2017; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Jharkhand (Agrawal & Ghose, 1995b)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Rithe, 2012; Sayyed, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani, 2013)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2007; Majumder, 2004a)

Lycosa masteri* Pocock, 1901

- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a)

***Lycosa nigrotibialis* Simon, 1884**

- Assam (Tikader, 1964a; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Bihar (Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994)
- Gujarat (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)

- Karnataka (Strand, 1909)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe P, 2009; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Bastawade, 2006a)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Sikkim (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Telangana (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014; Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976)

Lycosa phipsoni* Pocock, 1899

- Assam (Sinha, 1951c; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Bihar (Sinha, 1951c; Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Yadav et al., 2017a; Yadav, 2019)
- Himachal Pradesh (Sinha, 1951c; Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900, Strand, 1909)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1899a; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Odisha (Sen et al., 2015)
- Sikkim (Sinha, 1951c)
- Tamil Nadu (Sahayaraj & Parvathi, 2011; Sen et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Sinha, 1951c; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Dhali et al., 2017)

Lycosa pictula* Pocock, 1901

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Gujarat (Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Patel et al., 2012)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Vairale, 2016)
- Odisha (Das et al., 2012)
- Rajasthan (Lawania et al., 2013; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012; Lawania & Mathur, 2014b)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a)

Lycosa poonaensis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Gajbe, 1995a; Kujur & Ekka, 2012)
- Delhi (Biswas & Biswas, 1997)
- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar, 2007; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1988; Keswani, 2014; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a; Lu et al., 2016)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- West Bengal (Agrawal & Ghose, 1995a; Majumder, 2004a)

Lycosa prolifica* Pocock, 1901

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Delhi (Biswas & Biswas, 1997)
- Gujarat (Patel & Vyas, 2001;; Patel et al., 2013)
- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Bastawade, 2006a)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Lycosa shahapuraensis* Gajbe, 2004

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2004b)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Lycosa shaktae* Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001b; Gajbe PU, 2004; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Lycosa shillongensis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Dhali et al., 2017; Chandra et al., 2021)

Lycosa thoracica* Patel & Reddy, 1993

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1993b; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

Lycosa tista* Tikader, 1970

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012, 2013; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014)
- Goa (Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Ramakrishnaiah et al., 2014; Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Joseph & Premila, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2013)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 2004)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009; Kumar et al., 2017b; Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976; Majumder, 2004a; Sengupta et al., 2014)

Lycosa wroughtoni* Pocock, 1899

- Gujarat (Pocock, 1899a; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Punjab (Sadana, 1981)

***Lycosa* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Mishra & Shrivastava, 2002)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Himachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2008b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Lone et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Kokilamani et al., 2019; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Khandelwal, 2014; Gore et al., 2021)

- Odisha (Parida & Sharma, 1987; De & Palita, 2018; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Tripathi et al., 2010; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Agrawal et al., 2010)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011; Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Lysania prolixa* Malamel, Sankaran, Joseph & Sebastian, 2015

- Kerala (Malamel et al., 2015b; Joseph et al., 2017)

Margonia himalayensis* (Gravely, 1924)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1971)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Biswas & Biswas, 2004)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1924; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Ovia procurva* (Yu & Song, 1988)**

- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2017b)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2012)

Ovia quinquedens* (Dhali, Roy, Sen, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2012)

- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2012, 2017)

***Pardosa algoides* Schenkel, 1963**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Marusik et al., 2014)
- Ladakh (Tikader, 1977c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Uniyal, 2006)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Pardosa alii* Tikader, 1977

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Ladakh (Tikader, 1977c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a)

Pardosa altitudis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2013)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)

- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)

Pardosa balaghatensis* Gajbe, 2004

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2004b)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Pardosa bargaonensis* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2004b)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Pardosa bastarensis* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2004b)
- Maharashtra (Pratibha & Vandana, 2016; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)

***Pardosa brevivulva* Tanaka, 1975**

- Maharashtra (Phartale et al., 2019)

Pardosa chambaensis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1976

- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976a)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017; Majumder, 2004a)

***Pardosa condolens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Ladakh (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Pardosa credula* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Ladakh (Caporiacco, 1935)

Pardosa debolinae* Majumder, 2004

- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004c)

***Pardosa duplicata* Saha et al., 1994 ***

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- West Bengal (Saha et al., 1994; Dhali et al., 2012)

Pardosa flavida* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Uttarakhand (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Pardosa flavisterna* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015; Shah & Buhroo, 2022)

Pardosa fletcheri* (Gravely, 1924)

- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988)
- Himachal Pradesh (Gravely, 1924; Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sharma & Sharma, 1977)

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1974a; Vairale, 2016)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)

Pardosa fortunata* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Pardosa gopalai* Patel & Reddy, 1993

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1993b; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)

***Pardosa haupti* Song, 1995**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Marusik et al., 2014)

***Pardosa heterophthalma* (Simon, 1898)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Yadav, 2019)
- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004; Prasad et al., 2010)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Biswas & Biswas, 2006)
- Odisha (Majumder, 2005)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004)
- Tamil Nadu (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttar Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a; Dhali et al., 2012; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

Pardosa hydaspis* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Pardosa jabalpurensis* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999c; Gajbe PU, 2004; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Pardosa kalpiensis* Gajbe, 2004

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2004b)

Pardosa kupupa* (Tikader, 1970)

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2022)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a; Talukdar & Majumder, 2008; Dhali et al., 2017)

Pardosa minuta* Tikader & Malhotra, 1976

- Gujarat (Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006)
- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976a; Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Bastawade, 2008b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Deshmukh, 2017; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Biswas & Biswas, 2004)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2010; Majumder, 2004a)

Pardosa mukundi* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Prajapati et al., 2016a)
- Kerala (Abhijith et al., 2022a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe PU, 2004)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Bibhishan & Ananda, 2017; Markad, 2020)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Umarani & Umamaheswari, 2013)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Pardosa orcchaensis* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2004b)

***Pardosa oriens* (Chamberlin, 1924)**

- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Keswani, 2014; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)

***Pardosa parathompsoni* Wang & Zhang, 2014**

- Kerala (Abhijith et al., 2022b)
- Odisha (Prasad et al., 2022b)

Pardosa partita* Simon, 1885

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; Maheshwari et al., 2018)

***Pardosa pseudoannulata* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Pathak et al., 2020)
- Assam (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1924; Sinha, 1951c; Tikader, 1964a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Parmar & Patel, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995)
- Jharkhand (Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Jose et al., 2018; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Gravely, 1924; Tikader, 1964a; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1964a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Mohapatra et al., 2014; Palita, 2016)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017; Jangid et al., 2019; Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1924; Sugumaran & Duraimurugan, 2019; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Anitha & Vijay, 2016; Anitha et al., 2019; Raju et al., 2021)
- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan & Misra, 2003; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1924; Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976; Sengupta et al., 2014)

***Pardosa pusiola* (Thorell, 1891)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)

- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2013)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Jangid et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Chandra et al., 2021)

Pardosa ranjani* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)

Pardosa rhenockensis* (Tikader, 1970)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Sebastian, 1988)
- Kerala (Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2013)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a)

Pardosa shyamae* (Tikader, 1970)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003b)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar, 2007)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Tikader, 1970; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Pardosa songosa* Tikader & Malhotra, 1976

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Dhali et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Vairale, 2016)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014; Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)

- Uttar Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976a)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976a; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012; Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a; Dhali et al., 2012; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Pardosa stellata* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Pardosa suchismitae* Majumder, 2004

- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004c)

***Pardosa sumatrana* (Thorell, 1890)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1924; Sinha, 1951c; Gajbe, 2007)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Gajbe, 1995a)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Himachal Pradesh (Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Karnataka (Tikader & Mukerji, 1971; Venkateshalu et al., 2009; Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2005b; Abhijith et al., 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Punjab (Chaudhary, 2020)
- Rajasthan (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009)
- Tamil Nadu (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Dharmaraj et al., 2018; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017; Anitha et al., 2019; Patil, 2021)

- Tripura (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Biswas & Biswas, 2004)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a; Mishra & Rastogi, 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Pardosa sutherlandi* (Gravely, 1924)

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Lu et al., 2016; Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan, 2006)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1924; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Majumder, 2004a)

Pardosa tappaensis* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2004b)

Pardosa thalassia* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

Pardosa tikaderi* Arora & Monga, 1994

- Haryana (Arora & Monga, 1993)

***Pardosa timidula* (Roewer, 1951)**

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2013)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Pardosa tridentis* Caporiacco, 1935

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Trivedi, 2016)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2012; Dhali et al., 2017; Sen et al., 2015)

***Pardosa vagula* (Thorell, 1890)**

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)

***Pardosa vindicata* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Pardosa* spp.**

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran 2019)
- Assam (Pathak & Saha, 1999; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015; Saman & Nath, 2019)
- Chhattisgarh (Mishra & Shrivastava, 2002; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Delhi (Sharma & Sarup, 1980)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel & Vyas, 2001; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009; Sharma, 2014)
- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004; Venkateshalu et al., 2009)
- Kerala (Patel 2003a; Sebastian et al., 2005a; Adarsh & Nameer, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012; Chikhale & Santape, 2013; Sayyed, 2016)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985; Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Puducherry (Sangeeta & Reddy, 2012)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Singh & Sihag, 2007)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Schizocosa concolor* (Caporiacco, 1935)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Schizocosa hebes* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)#**

- Between Ladakh to Uttarakhand (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Schizocosa rubiginea* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)#**

- Between Ladakh to Uttarakhand (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Schizocosa* sp.**

- Maharashtra (Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)

Serratacosa himalayensis* (Gravely, 1924)

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Assam (Tikader, 1964a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988)
- Karnataka (Sen et al., 2015)
- Kerala (Sen et al., 2015)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004)

- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Biswas & Biswas, 2004)
- Odisha (Majumder, 2005)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Sen et al., 2015)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1924; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Dhali et al., 2017)

Shapna pluvialis* Hippa & Lehtinen, 1983

- Meghalaya (Hippa & Lehtinen, 1983)

***Trochosa dentichelis* Buchar, 1997**

- Himachal Pradesh (Marusik et al., 2020c)
- Punjab (Marusik et al., 2020c)
- Uttar Pradesh (Marusik et al., 2020c)
- Uttarakhand (Marusik et al., 2020c)

Trochosa gunturensis* Patel & Reddy, 1993

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1993b; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)

Trochosa himalayensis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1980

- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Trochosa propinqua* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Trochosa punctipes* (Gravely, 1924)

- Bihar (Gravely, 1924; Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Gujarat (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Jharkhand (Sinha, 1951c)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005)
- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1961a)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1924)
- Uttar Pradesh (Gravely, 1924; Sinha, 1951c)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1924; Majumder, 2004a)

***Trochosa ruricoloides* Schenkel, 1963**

- Meghalaya (Marusik et al., 2020c)

***Trochosa terricola* Thorell, 1856**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Trochosa* spp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Himachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2008b)
- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Wadicosa fidelis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Majumder, 2005; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Bihar (Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Gajbe, 1995a; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Gajbe PU, 2004)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995; Sharma & Sharma, 1977)
- Jharkhand (Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1924; Venkateshalu et al., 2009; Fernandes & Ganesh, 2020)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Adarsh & Nameer, 2015; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sinha, 1951c; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Gajbe & Singh, 1994)
- Maharashtra (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Bastawade, 2004; Lu et al., 2016)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Palita, 2016; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Punjab (Sadana, 1971; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Anjali et al., 2019)

- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1961a; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Umarani & Umamaheswari, 2013; Caleb, 2020a)
- Telangana (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014; Sailu et al., 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Singh & Singh, 2014)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976; Majumder, 2004a; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Wadicosa ghatika* Kronestedt, 2017

- Karnataka (Kronestedt, 2017)
- Kerala (Kronestedt, 2017)

Wadicosa prasanta* Ahmed, Anam, Saikia, Manthen & Saikia, 2014

- Assam (Ahmed et al., 2014a)

Wadicosa quadrifera* (Gravely, 1924)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Kerala (Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Sivaperuman et al., 2002; Kronestedt, 1993, 2017)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Rajasthan (Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1924; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Hirur et al., 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

***Zoica puellula* (Simon, 1898)**

- Kerala (Sankaran & Sebastian, 2017b; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a)

23. Family: Mimetidae Simon, 1881

The family Mimetidae, commonly called as pirate spiders, is a small family containing only 159 species under 8 genera globally (WSC, 2023). Mimetids are usually yellow and brown and measure 3 to 7 mm long. These spiders have a characteristic row of large spine-like hairs on the first pair of legs, the row consists of a long spine, followed by a series of progressively

shorter ones (Sharma et al., 2020a). The mimetid spiders are found in forests worldwide, being highest diversity in Central and Tropical South America (Benavides et al., 2017). The pirate spiders are web-invading araneophagic spiders which use vibratory aggressive mimicry. These spiders do not build web but hang under leaves and hunt passing spiders by extension of their long legs. In India, only 4 species described under 2 genera are recorded from 10 states and one union territory.

Following is the list of species distributed in different states of India. Endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Melaenosia pustulifera* Simon, 1906

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a)

Mimetes indicus* Simon, 1906

- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Keswani, 2014; Pratibha & Vandana, 2016; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Brignoli, 1972)

***Mimetes laevigatus* (Keyserling, 1863)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

Mimetes tikaderi* Gajbe, 1992

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1992d)
- Maharashtra (Pratibha & Vandana, 2016; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)

***Mimetes* spp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012)
- Meghalaya (Nakambam et al., 2021; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

24. Family: Miturgidae Simon, 1886

The spiders of the family Miturgidae are commonly called as prowling spiders. They are of medium to large sized spiders with prosoma squared off at the front, and the fovea runs lengthways; have 8 eyes in two rows of 4 each, two tarsal claws with claw tufts and the ends of their posterior

lateral spinnerets are conical to elongate. They do not spin web. Mostly they are nocturnal hunter and live on the ground and are cryptic and guard their eggs in a sac-like retreat under rock or other debris (Sharma et al., 2020a). Miturgidae is also a small family containing only 172 species under 29 genera globally (WSCatalog, 2023). In India, only one species was reported in Kerala and Odisha as mentioned below.

***Palicanus caudatus* Thorell, 1897**

- Kerala (Sankaran & Sebastian, 2019)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1931; Biswas, 1987; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

25. Family: Nephilidae Simon, 1894

The members of the family Nephilidae are commonly called as golden orb-weavers that are able to partially renew their orb-webs (Kuntner, 2005). They are mostly distributed in tropics and subtropics of Americas, Africa, Asia, and Australia. Earlier, the family was treated as subfamily of Araneidae following Simon (1894). Later, it was elevated to family by Kuntner (2006), but again placed in Araneidae by Dimitrov et al. (2017). Recently, the subfamily was resurrected back to family level Kuntner et al. (2019, 2023). The most of the members of this family evolved enlarged, complex palpal bulbs which break off inside the copulatory openings of the female after copulation and serve as mating plugs that makes re-mating more difficult with a mated female. Due to breaking of palpal bulbs, mated males are also castrated and are monogamous.

At present, only 6 species belonging to 4 genera are recorded from India, out of which only one species is endemic. These spiders were widely distributed in India (24 states and 4 union territories).

Following is the list and distribution of the family Araneidae in India. The endemic species is marked by an asterisk (*).

***Herennia multipuncta* (Doleschall, 1859)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Sinha, 1951a)
- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Stoliczka, 1869; Singh et al., 2012; Pandit, 2019)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005a)
- Goa (Tikader, 1982; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Mehta, 2001; Patel, 2003a; Chatrabhuj, 2007)

- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Vaibhav et al., 2017; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Pocock, 1900; Sebastian et al., 2011; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Bhuvad et al., 2011; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982)
- Telangana (Rao et al., 2005)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Herennia* sp.**

- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)

Nephila dirangensis* Biswas & Biswas, 2006

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

***Nephila kuhli* (Doleschall, 1859)**

- Assam (Tikader, 1982)
- Tamil Nadu (Tikader, 1982)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982)

***Nephila pilipes* (Fabricius, 1793)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Sinha, 1951a; Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a; Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Goa (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1975a; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Parmar, 2020; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900; Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)

- Kerala (Pocock, 1900; Joseph et al., 1998; Dhali et al., 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Gajbe, 2007; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1970; Bastawade, 2004; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Majumder, 2005; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Punjab (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Saha et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Venkatraman & Kapoor, 1999; Kapoor, 2008; Sen et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Srinivasulu, 2000; Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000; Dey et al., 2013; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889; Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Pocock, 1900; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Nephila* spp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Kokilamani et al., 2019; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Wankhade et al., 2012; Nerlekar et al., 2016; Khan et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Lawania et al., 2013)

***Nephilengys malabarensis* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b, 1982)
- Assam (Das et al., 2015; Pandit, 2019)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Jharkhand (Tikader, 1982)
- Karnataka (Strand, 1907a; Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Kerala (Pocock, 1900; Patel, 2003b; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Siliwal et al., 2008; Devika et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

***Trichonephila clavata* (L. Koch, 1878)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Sinha, 1951a; Tikader, 1982)
- Bihar (Yadav, 2018)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Himalaya plateau (Simon, 1906a)
- Karnataka (Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Lakshadweep (Tikader, 1982)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2013)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Warghat et al., 2011; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Pocock, 1900; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Saha et al., 2016)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a; Yadav, 2018)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Pocock, 1900; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

26. Family: Nesticidae Simon, 1894

Nesticidae is also a small family of spiders commonly known as cave cobweb spiders or scaffold web spiders. These spiders have a comb of serrated bristles on the hind tarsi that are used to pull silk bands from the spinnerets (Sharma et al., 2020a). The majority of nesticid spiders are found in temperate areas of the Holarctic realm where they are mainly restricted to cave-like environments, while others live in forest litter, on grass and under stones (Lin et al., 2016). So far, only 289 species belonging to 16 genera are described worldwide (WSC, 2023). However, In India, only a single species is recently reported from Uttarakhand.

***Nesticella nepalensis* (Hubert, 1973)**

- Uttarakhand (Lin et al., 2016)

27. Family: Oecobiidae Blackwall, 1862

Oecobiidae is a small family of spiders containing only 120 species belonging to 6 genera worldwide (WSC, 2023). The spiders of this are also called as disc web spiders or star-legged spiders. They are small to medium sized spiders

measuring 2-20 mm long, larger ones usually live in desert. They have following set of characters for diagnosis: legs short and strong, spiny, subequal in length, tarsi armed with three claws, first two pairs of many oecobiids point forward then curve backwards; posterior spinnerets much longer than the anterior ones; presence of anal-gland bearing a tuft of hairs; and the carapace is widely rounded bearing a compact group of six to eight eyes medially situated near the front of its dorsal surface. These spiders, usually construct small temporary star-shaped webs on or under stones, or on wall and hide nearby and prey mostly on ants. Some spiders spin small saccular tent-like webs close to ceilings in human dwellings (Sharma et al., 2020a).

In India, only 6 species are recorded under 2 genera in 12 states and 2 union territories, out of which 4 species are endemic. Misidentified species are listed in Table 5. Following is the list of species of Oecobiidae distributed in different states and union territories of India. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Oecobius chiasma* Barman, 1978

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1978b)

Oecobius marathaus* Tikader, 1962

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1962c; Sawane, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)

***Oecobius putus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876**

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe, 2004a; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006; Gajbe, 2016; Vairale, 2016)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009; Kumari et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Tikader, 1962c; Caleb, 2020a)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1962c; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Oecobius* spp.**

- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)

- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015; Patel et al., 2023)
- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bawaskar et al., 2018)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Uroctea indica* Pocock, 1900

- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008; Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900 Pocock, 1900; Rithe, 2012; Pande et al., 2013)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Jangid et al., 2019)

Uroctea manii* Patel, 1987

- Gujarat (Patel, 1987a)

***Uroctea thaleri* Rheims, Santos & van Harten, 2007**

- Delhi (Malik et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Gajbe, 2007)
- Rajasthan (Gajbe & Bhadra, 1978)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2020)

***Uroctea* spp.**

- Maharashtra (Nerlekar et al., 2016)
- West Bengal (Dey & Hazra, 2021)

28. Family: Oonopidae Simon, 1890

The members of the family Oonopidae are known as goblin spiders, dwarf hunting spiders or dwarf six-eyed spiders. Being tiny (1-3 mm) they are seldom seen by people. They have scuta (hardened plates) on their abdomens and have usually 6 eyes, but few members may have 2 to 4 eyes and even maybe eyeless (cave dwellers). They vary widely in the shape of the carapace, arrangement of eyes, and degree of body sclerotisation. These spiders are haplogyne having high morphological diversity and are unique among spiders in having completely fused testes. These spiders are either ground-dwellers (in the leaf litters and under rocks, arboreal (in the canopy of tropical rainforests), cavernicolous, live in ant-nests or

even inside termitarium. Some globin spiders are also found in deserts, savannahs, and mangroves (Tiwari et al., 2021a). They actively pursue their preys which are small insects (firebrats, collembolans) and mites. Few species construct delicate silk nests for resting and moulting.

Our knowledge of Indian Oonopidae is insufficient and highly patchy primarily due to unexplored diversity of these spiders as extensive surveys were done only in a few states. The taxonomic history of the family Oonopidae since the first record of *Brignolia nigripalpis* (Simon, 1893) and *Gamasomorpha taprobanica* Simon, 1893 by Simon (1905) from Puducherry and Tamil Nadu, respectively, till the year 2020 is given by Tiwari et al. (2021a). At present, 50 species of this family are described/recorded under 15 genera in 13 Indian states and one union territory (Puducherry). Almost 88% of them are endemic (44 species). Indian record is only 2.6% of the world oonopid fauna (115 genera and 1,937 species, WSC, 2023), and most of the species are described or reported during the last two decades. Maximum 12 species of these spiders were recorded in Tamil Nadu followed by 11 species in West Bengal, 9 species in Maharashtra, and so on (Figure 20). Strangely, no oonopid spiders are recorded in larger states of India like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana and other states are very poorly represented by these spiders and hence, need extensive research.

Following is the detailed list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Aprusia kerala* Grismado & Deeleman, 2011

- Kerala (Grismado et al., 2011)
- Tamil Nadu (Grismado, 2023)

Aprusia rothorum* Grismado, 2023

- Tamil Nadu (Grismado, 2023)

Brignolia assam* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2011

- Assam (Platnick et al., 2011)

Brignolia bengal* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2011

- West Bengal (Platnick et al., 2011)

Brignolia cardamom* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2011

- Kerala (Platnick et al., 2011)
- Tamil Nadu (Platnick et al., 2011)

Brignolia jog* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2011

- Karnataka (Platnick et al., 2011)

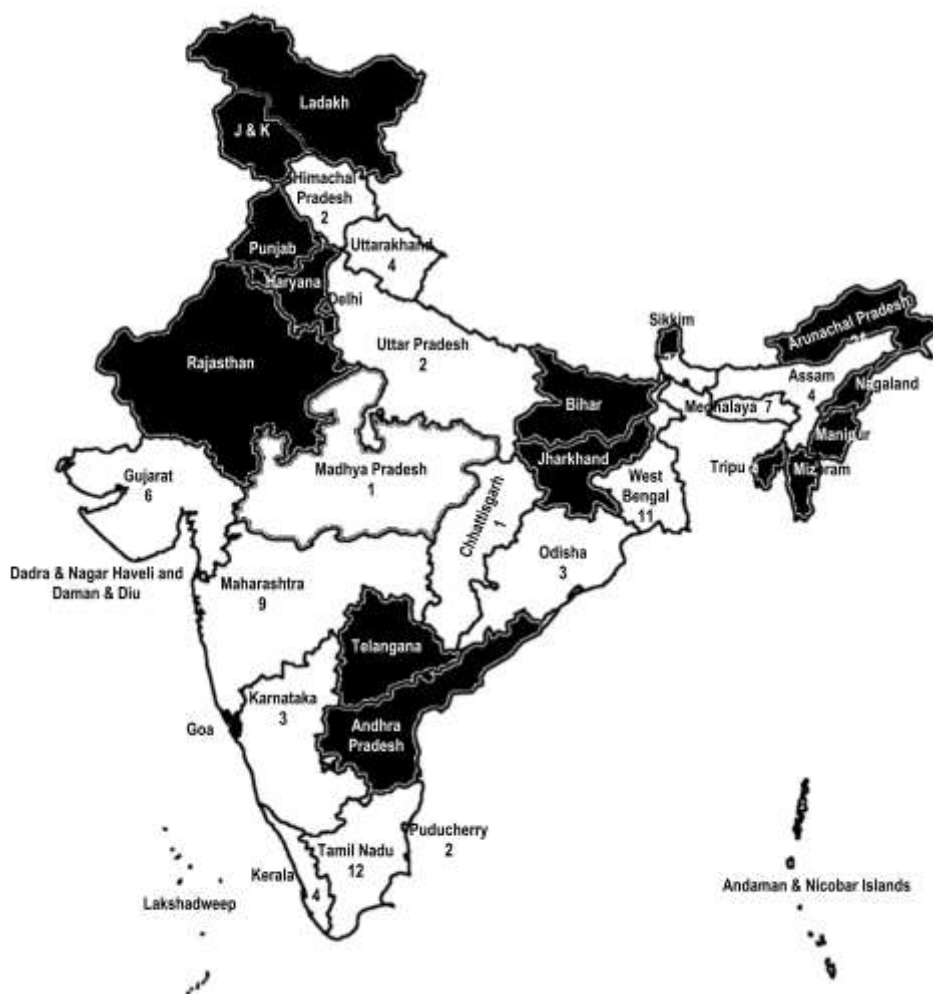


Figure 20: Number of species of Oonopidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

Brignolia kaikatty Platnick, Dupérré, Ott & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2011*
- Kerala (Platnick et al., 2011)

Brignolia karnataka* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2011
- Karnataka (Platnick et al., 2011)

Brignolia kodaik* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2011
- Tamil Nadu (Platnick et al., 2011)

Brignolia kumily* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2011
- Kerala (Platnick et al., 2011)

- Tamil Nadu (Platnick et al., 2011)

***Brignolia nigripalpis* (Simon, 1893)**

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1905; Platnick et al., 2011)

Brignolia nilgiri* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2011

- Tamil Nadu (Platnick et al., 2011)

***Brignolia parumpunctata* (Simon, 1893)**

- Tamil Nadu (Platnick et al., 2011)

Brignolia rothorum* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2011

- Tamil Nadu (Platnick et al., 2011)

Brignolia sukna* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2011

- West Bengal (Platnick et al., 2011)

Brignolia valparai* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2011

- Tamil Nadu (Platnick et al., 2011)

***Brignolia* spp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

***Camptoscaphiella fulva* Caporiacco, 1934**

- Himachal Pradesh (Baehr & Ubick, 2010)
- Uttarakhand (Baehr & Ubick, 2010)

Camptoscaphiella glenniei* (Fage, 1946)

- Uttarakhand (Fage, 1946; Grismado et al., 2014)

Camptoscaphiella gunsa* Baehr, 2010

- Himachal Pradesh (Baehr & Ubick, 2010)

Camptoscaphiella loebli* Baehr, 2010

- West Bengal (Baehr & Ubick, 2010)

***Diblemma* sp.**

- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976)

Dysderoides synrang* Grismado & Deeleman, 2014

- Meghalaya (Grismado et al., 2014)

Dysderoides typhlos* Fage, 1946

- Uttarakhand (Fage, 1946; Grismado et al., 2014)

Gamasomorpha clypeolaria* Simon, 1907

- Puducherry (Simon, 1907b)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Gamasomorpha taprobanica* Simon, 1893**

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905)

***Gamasomorpha* spp.**

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Himalayana andreae* Grismado, 2014

- West Bengal (Grismado et al., 2014)

Himalayana siliwalae* Grismado, 2014

- West Bengal (Grismado et al., 2014)

Ischnothyreus deccanensis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1974

- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1974; Pande et al., 2013; Vairale, 2016)

Ischnothyreus shillongensis* Tikader, 1968

- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1968a, 1969b; Barman, 1974)

***Ischnothyreus* sp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)

***Orchestina truncatula* Tong & Li, 2011**

- Maharashtra (Rajoria & Jadhao, 2016)

***Orchestina* spp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Hippargi et al., 2012a)

Paramolotra bengalensis* Grismado, 2023

- West Bengal (Grismado, 2023)

Pelcinus lachivala* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott, Baehr & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2012

- Uttarakhand (Platnick et al., 2012)

Pelcinus madurai* Platnick, Dupérré, Ott, Baehr & Kranz-Baltensperger, 2012

- Karnataka (Platnick et al., 2012)
- Tamil Nadu (Platnick et al., 2012)

***Pellicinus* sp.**

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

Prethopalpus khasi* Baehr, 2012

- Meghalaya (Baehr et al., 2012)

Prethopalpus madurai* Baehr, 2012

- Tamil Nadu (Baehr et al., 2012)

Prethopalpus mahanadi* Baehr, 2012

- West Bengal (Baehr et al., 2012)

Prethopalpus meghalaya* Baehr, 2012

- Assam (Baehr et al., 2012)
- Meghalaya (Baehr et al., 2012)

Triaeris barela* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)

Triaeris khashiensis* Tikader, 1966

- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1966c)

Triaeris manii* Tikader & Malhotra, 1974

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal & Kumar, 2002)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1974)

Triaeris melghaticus* Bastawade, 2005

- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2005; Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)

Triaeris nagarensis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1974

- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1974; Bastawade, 2008a; Vairale, 2016)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2021)

Triaeris nagpurensis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1974

- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1974)

Triaeris poonaensis* Tikader & Malhotra, 1974

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Siliwal & Kumar, 2002)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1974; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)

***Triaeris* sp.**

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a)

Trilacuna bangla* Grismado & Piacentini, 2014

- West Bengal (Grismado et al., 2014)

Trilacuna besucheti* Grismado & Piacentini, 2014

- Meghalaya (Grismado et al., 2014)

Trilacuna loebli* Grismado & Piacentini, 2014

- Assam (Grismado et al., 2014)

Trilacuna mahanadi* Grismado & Piacentini, 2014

- West Bengal (Grismado et al., 2014)

Trilacuna meghalaya* Grismado & Piacentini, 2014

- Assam (Grismado et al., 2014)

- Meghalaya (Grismado et al., 2014)

Xyphinus baehrae* Kranz-Baltensperger, 2014

- West Bengal (Kranz-Baltensperger, 2014)

29. Family: Oxyopidae Thorell, 1870

The Oxyopidae is the family of ecribellate spiders that commonly called as lynx spiders. They are tropical in distribution with only a few European species. They vary in size (4-25 mm) and have very sharp vision, relatively long chelicerae in relation to their head, many conspicuous spines on their legs, and a long abdomen that tapers towards the back end of the body. Eight eyes are arranged in a distinctive manner; six similar sized eyes that create a hexagon at the top of the head region and another pair of smaller eyes lie under this hexagon on the front of the face. They are 3 clawed spiders which dispose of the web-bound life-style for a more active cursorial one (Singh, 2021b). Striped lynx spiders possess two thin black lines extending from the small middle pair of eyes to the tips of the chelicerae and thin black lines on the undersides of their legs. Sexual dimorphism is striking. Most of the *Oxyopes* Latreille, 1804, commonly called golden or grass lynx spiders have cryptic colour to blend in with the vegetation and actively search for prey, stalk and often leap from branch to leaf and finally jumping on its prey like cats or leaping a few centimeters into the air to catch flying insects (Singh, 2021b). The egg sac is fastened near the top of low vegetation and females tend to guard it until hatching of spiderlings. The *Peucetia* Thorell, 1869, commonly called green lynx spiders lack distinctive black markings on the face and are often found on plants with viscid hairs, which trap insects, the spider lays down silken threads along which it walks, avoiding being caught, and robs it of the trapped insects. The legs with spines also form a capture basket to hold preys. *Hamataliwa* Keyserling, 1887, commonly called dome-headed lynx spiders have a squat body resembling some genera of the crab spiders (Thomisidae) and wait on a branch or

on bark, often mimicking a knot, bud or thorn, then ambush passing preys (insects). The lynx spiders are diurnal, arboreal usually found on shrubs, grasses and trees, using their excellent vision to pursue and catch prey (Singh, 2021b). A detailed general account of external anatomy, characters of taxonomic importance, ecology, habits of the spiders in the family Oxyopidae are given by Gajbe (2008a). The lynx spiders are abundant enough to be important in agricultural systems as biological control agents; it is particularly common in cotton, soybean, grain sorghum, and alfalfa and feeds on a wide range of pest species. Despite their role as insect predators and being crucial to the health of terrestrial ecosystems, none of the species are listed in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, or decreasing. Indeed, no attempt was made in this direction even though several species are known only from their type localities (Singh, 2021b).

The taxonomic history of the family Oxyopidae since the first description of *Oxyopes indicus* by (Walckenaer, 1805) from West Bengal till the year 2020 is given by Singh (2021b). At present, 98 species belonging to 4 genera were described or recorded from India, out of which, 82 species (83.7%) are endemic. However, the Indian record is about one-fifth (21.5%) of the world Oxyopidae fauna (446 species placed in 9 genera, WSC, 2023). All these spiders were distributed in all the Indian states except Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland and two union territories, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, and Ladakh (Figure 21). Misidentified species are listed in Table 5. A maximum of 44 species of these lynx spiders are recorded from Maharashtra followed by 35 species from West Bengal, 34 species from Kerala and 31 species from Gujarat and less than 30 species are recorded in other states (Figure 21).

***Hamadruas hieroglyphica* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Kerala (Sen & Sudhin, 2023)

Hamadruas insulana* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Kerala (Jose et al., 2018)

Hamadruas keralensis* Sen & Sudhin, 2023

- Kerala (Sen & Sudhin, 2023)

Hamadruas sikkimensis* (Tikader, 1970)

- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal & Hore, 2006)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Saha et al., 2017)



Figure 21: Number of species of Oxyopidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

***Hamadruas* spp.**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)

- Karnataka (Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Abhilash & Kumar, 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Gore et al., 2021)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Hamataliwa crista* Amulya, Sebastian & Sudhikumar, 2022

- Kerala (Amulya et al., 2022a)

Hamataliwa hellia* Dhali, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2017

- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2017)

***Hamataliwa incompta* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2017)

Hamataliwa indica* Sen & Sureshan, 2022

- Kerala (Sen & Sureshan, 2022a; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)

***Hamataliwa manca* Tang & Li, 2012**

- Kerala (Asalatha et al., 2018)

Hamataliwa ovata* (Biswas, Kundu, Kundu, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 1996)

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- West Bengal (Biswas et al., 1996; Gajbe, 2008a; Sen et al., 2015)

***Hamataliwa pentagona* Tang & Li, 2012**

- Kerala (Asalatha & Prasad, 2020)

Hamataliwa reticulata* (Biswas et al., 1996)

- West Bengal (Biswas et al., 1996; Gajbe, 2008a; Sen et al., 2015)

Hamataliwa rhombiae* Amulya & Sudhikumar, 2022

- Kerala (Amulya & Sudhikumar, 2022)

Hamataliwa subhadrae* (Tikader, 1970)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Gajbe, 1999)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- West Bengal (Biswas et al., 1996)

***Hamataliwa* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018; Nijagal et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Wankhade & Manwar, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Oxyopes armatipalpis* Strand, 1912

- Kerala (Strand, 1912)

Oxyopes ashae* Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1999; Gajbe, 2008a; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Yadav, 2019; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Rithe, 2012; Sayyed, 2016)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)

Oxyopes assamensis* Tikader, 1969

- Arunachal Pradesh (Gajbe, 1999; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a; Pathak et al., 2020)
- Assam (Tikader, 1969b; Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Karnataka (Murali et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1969b; Barman, 1974)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014b)

Oxyopes bharatae* Gajbe, 1999

- Bihar (Gajbe, 1999)
- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015; Yadav et al., 2017a; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sebastian et al., 2011; Vineetha & George, 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1999; Patil et al., 2013)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Nerlekar et al., 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Nakambam et al., 2021; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani, 2013)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)

Oxyopes biharensis* Gajbe, 1999

- Bihar (Gajbe, 1999)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)

***Oxyopes birmanicus* Thorell, 1887**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Gupta et al., 2015b)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Yadav et al., 2017a; Solanki et al., 2020; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008; Deshpande & Paul, 2016; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Nerlekar et al., 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; Mohapatra et al., 2014; De & Palita, 2018)
- Punjab (Chaudhary, 2020; Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Saini et al., 2012b; Jangid et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sheriffs, 1919; Sugumaran & Duraimurugan, 2019; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013; Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Anjali & Prakash, 2012; Kumar et al., 2017b)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Das et al., 2010; Ghosh et al., 2018)

Oxyopes boriensis* Bodkhe & Vankhede, 2012

- Maharashtra (Bodkhe & Vankhede, 2012; Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)

Oxyopes chittrae* Tikader, 1965

- Gujarat (Patel, 1978b; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)

- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965b; Bastawade, 2006a; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Rajasthan (Malhotra et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2016b; Chandra et al., 2021)

Oxyopes dinendrai* Sen & Sureshan, 2021

- Kerala (Sen & Sureshan, 2021a)

Oxyopes elongatus* Biswas et al., 1996

- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009; Mishra & Rastogi, 2020)
- West Bengal (Biswas et al., 1996; Gajbe, 2008a)

Oxyopes fabae* Dhali, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2015

- Kerala (Sen & Sureshan, 2021b)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2015)

Oxyopes gorumaraensis* Sen et al., 2011

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2011b; Dhali et al., 2017)

Oxyopes gujaratensis* Gajbe, 1999

- Gujarat (Gajbe, 1999; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Yadav & Kumar, 2019)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)

Oxyopes gurjanti* Sadana & Gupta, 1995

- Gujarat (Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Punjab (Sadana & Gupta, 1995; Gajbe, 2008a)

Oxyopes haryanaensis* Goyal & Malik, 2020

- Haryana (Goyal & Malik, 2020)

***Oxyopes hindostanicus* Pocock, 1901**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Gajbe, 2007; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Karnataka (Venkateshalu et al., 2009; Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Prasad et al., 2022a)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe & Gajbe, 2000b; Gajbe, 2008a)

- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Punjab (Sadana & Gupta, 1995)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014; Lawania & Mathur, 2017; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Sherriffs, 1955; Caleb, 2020b)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Sherriffs, 1951; Khan & Misra, 2003; Anjali & Prakash, 2012)
- Uttarakhand (Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder, 2004a; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Oxyopes hotingchiehi* Schenkel, 1963**

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Saha et al., 2016; Dhali et al., 2017)

Oxyopes indicus* (Walckenaer, 1805)

- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012)
- West Bengal (Walckenaer, 1805)

Oxyopes jabalpurensis* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999d; Gajbe PU, 2004; Gajbe, 2008a)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh, 2017)

***Oxyopes javanus* Thorell, 1887**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Sherriffs, 1951; Gajbe, 2008a)
- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 1981)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Pathak et al., 2020)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015; Goswami et al., 2015; Yadav et al., 2016)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013; Prajapati et al., 2016a; Dal & Trivedi, 2020)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Karnataka (Deshpande & Paul, 2016; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Jose et al., 2018; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)

- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Lanka et al., 2017; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; Mohapatra et al., 2014)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019; Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Lawania et al., 2013; Jangid et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sankari et al., 2016; Veeramani et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Anitha & Vijay, 2016; Ramanujam et al., 2019; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan & Misra, 2003; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

Oxyopes jubilans* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1935)

Oxyopes kamalae* Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a; Yadav & Kumar, 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1999)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; More & Sawant, 2013; Vairale, 2016)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- West Bengal (Sengupta et al., 2014; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016)

Oxyopes ketani* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999d; Gajbe, 2008a; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Gajbe, 1992e)

Oxyopes kohaensis* Bodkhe & Vankhede, 2012

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Gujarat (Prajapati et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Goyal et al., 2020)

- Karnataka (Mouly et al., 2018; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bodkhe & Vankhede, 2012; Phartale et al., 2014; Nerlekar et al., 2016)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)

Oxyopes kolkhasensis* Sarkar, Bodkhe & Uniyal, 2021

- Maharashtra (Sarkar et al., 2021)

Oxyopes kumarae* Biswas & Roy, 2005

- Kerala (Biswas & Roy, 2005b)

Oxyopes kusumae* Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1999; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Uttarakhand (Pooja et al., 2019)

Oxyopes lepidus* (Blackwall, 1864)

- East India (Blackwall, 1864)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)
- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869; Sherriffs, 1951)

Oxyopes linearis* Sen, Dhali, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2015

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

***Oxyopes lineatipes* (C. L. Koch, 1847)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Pathak et al., 2020)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Singh et al., 2013)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015; Yadav et al., 2016)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara et al., 2015; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Jose et al., 2018; Prasad et al., 2022a)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2007; Sahayaraj & Parvathi, 2011; Sankari et al., 2016)
- Uttar Pradesh (Halder et al., 2012)
- West Bengal (Satpathi, 2023)

Oxyopes longinquus* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Sherriffs, 1955)

Oxyopes longispinus* Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2003

- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2003; Gajbe, 2008a)

Oxyopes ludhianaensis* Sadana & Goel, 1995

- Punjab (Sadana & Goel, 1995; Gajbe, 2008a)

***Oxyopes matiensis* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Assam (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2017a)

Oxyopes minutus* Biswas, Kundu, Kundu, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 1996

- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015; Parmar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- West Bengal (Biswas et al., 1996; Gajbe, 2008a)

***Oxyopes mirabilis* Zhang, Yang & Zhu, 2005**

- Kerala (Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)

Oxyopes naliniae* Gajbe, 1999

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1999; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1999)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2004; Rithe, 2012)
- West Bengal (Saha et al., 2016)

Oxyopes pandae* Tikader, 1969

- Delhi (Sharma & Sarup, 1980)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Behera, 2016)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983; Bhathal et al., 1990)
- Uttar Pradesh (Tikader, 1969b; Gajbe, 1999; Khan & Misra, 2003)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Dhali et al., 2017)

Oxyopes pawani* Gajbe, 1992

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Wankhade & Manwar, 2016)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017; Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Gajbe, 1992e)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2017)

Oxyopes peetham* Amulya, Sebastian & Sudhikumar, 2022

- Kerala (Amulya et al., 2022b)

Oxyopes praedictus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Oxyopes quadridentatus* Thorell, 1895**

- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Malamel & Samson, 2014; Sidheek, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Dharmaraj et al., 2018)

Oxyopes rajai* Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2003

- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2003; Gajbe, 2008a)

Oxyopes reddyi* Majumder, 2004

- Andhra Pradesh (Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015)
- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a)

Oxyopes rejectus* Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Oxyopes rufisternis* Pocock, 1901**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Bihar (Gajbe, 2008a)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b)
- Kerala (Sivaperuman et al., 2002)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006)
- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Jeyapavathi, 2014; Raja et al., 2023)

Oxyopes rukminiae* Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Gajbe, 1999; Murali et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Dhali et al., 2019; Gajbe, 1999)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1999)

Oxyopes ryvesi* Pocock, 1901

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Patel, 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Pocock, 1901; Sherriffs, 1951; Gajbe, 2008a)

Oxyopes sakuntalae* Tikader, 1970

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)

- West Bengal (Tikader, 1970; Majumder, 2004a; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Oxyopes saradae* Biswas & Roy, 2005

- Kerala (Biswas & Roy, 2005b)

Oxyopes sataricus* Kulkarni & Deshpande, 2012

- Maharashtra (Kulkarni & Deshpande, 2012b)

Oxyopes scapeus* Sen & Sureshan, 2021

- Kerala (Sen & Sureshan, 2021a)

***Oxyopes sertatus* L. Koch, 1878**

- Odisha (Palita et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012; Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)

Oxyopes shweta* Tikader 1970

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Pathak & Saha, 1999; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Borkakati et al., 2018)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2018)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav & Kumar, 2019)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Rao et al., 2018; Somashekar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Radhakrishnan et al., 2006; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2010; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Phartale et al., 2014; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Gajbe, 2008a; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985; Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Sen et al., 2009b; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Saha et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Sankari et al., 2014; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019; Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000; Gajbe, 2008a)

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008b; Anjali & Prakash, 2012; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas et al., 1996; Dhali et al., 2017)

Oxyopes sitae* Tikader, 1970

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b; Gajbe, 1999)
- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Sebastian, 1988; Bhatt, 2014)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Gajbe, 2008a; Saha et al., 2016)
- Rajasthan (Sen et al., 2009b; Saha et al., 2015b; Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Saha et al., 2016)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder, 2004a; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

Oxyopes subimali* Biswas et al., 1996

- West Bengal (Biswas et al., 1996; Gajbe, 2008a)

***Oxyopes sunandae* Tikader 1970 ***

- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Bhatt, 2014; Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Jose et al., 2018; Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Gajbe, 2008a)
- Odisha (Das et al., 2012; Panda et al., 2011)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Rajasthan (Saini et al., 2012b)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tamil Nadu (Sankari et al., 2014; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000; Gajbe, 2008a)
- West Bengal (Talukdar & Majumder, 2008; Das et al., 2022; Majumder, 2004a)

Oxyopes sushilae* Tikader, 1965

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965b; Gajbe, 1999; Pratibha & Vandana, 2016)

Oxyopes thumboormuzhiensis* Amulya, Honey & Sudhikumar, 2022

- Kerala (Amulya et al., 2022c)

***Oxyopes tiengianensis* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Keswani, 2014)

Oxyopes tikaderi* Biswas & Majumder, 1995

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Gajbe, 2008a)

Oxyopes travancoricola* Strand, 1912

- Kerala (Strand, 1912)

***Oxyopes wroughtoni* Pocock, 1901**

- Gujarat (Sherriffs, 1919; Patel, 1978b; Patel et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Dhali et al., 2019; Patel, 2003b; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)

***Oxyopes* spp.**

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 1981; Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995; Khan, 2011b)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma et al., 2010; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2005; Gore et al., 2021)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Telangana (Hirur et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Satpathi, 1995)

Peucetia akwadaensis* Patel, 1978

- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1978b; Parikh et al., 2008; Solanki et al., 2020)

Peucetia ananthakrishnani* Murugesan, Mathew, Sudhikumar, Sunish, Biju & Sebastian, 2006

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Murugesan et al., 2006)

Peucetia ashae* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999e; Gajbe, 2008a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Chikhale & Santape, 2013; Vairale, 2016)

Peucetia betlaensis* Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2006

- Jharkhand (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2006)

Peucetia biharensis* Gajbe, 1999

- Bihar (Gajbe, 1999)

Peucetia choprai* Tikader, 1965

- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1999)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965b, 1974a)

Peucetia elegans* (Blackwall, 1864)

- East India (Blackwall, 1864)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)

Peucetia gauntleta* Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2004

- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2004c; Gajbe, 2008a)

Peucetia graminea* Pocock, 1900

- Gujarat (Pocock, 1900)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Sugumaran et al., 2020)

Peucetia harishankarensis* Biswas, 1975

- Odisha (Biswas, 1975; Gajbe, 1999)

Peucetia jabalpurensis* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999e; Gajbe, 2008a; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Rithe, 2012; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)

Peucetia ketani* Gajbe, 1992

- Uttar Pradesh (Gajbe, 1992e)

Peucetia latikae* Tikader, 1970

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1978b; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Thumar, 2019; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Keswani, 2014; Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Gajbe, 2008a)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tamil Nadu (Sahayaraj & Parvathi, 2011; Jeyaparvathi et al., 2013)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder, 2004a)

Peucetia pawani* Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1999; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)

Peucetia phantasma* Ahmed, Satam, Khalap & Mohan, 2015

- Maharashtra (Ahmed et al., 2015e)

Peucetia punjabensis* Gajbe, 1999

- Punjab (Gajbe, 1999)

Peucetia rajani* Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1999)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1999)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Pratibha & Vandana, 2016; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)

Peucetia rangnathani* Biswas & Roy, 2005

- Kerala (Biswas & Roy, 2005b)

Peucetia viridana* (Stoliczka, 1869)

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 1981; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Prajapati et al., 2016a; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sharma, 2014)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Deshpande & Paul, 2016; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Pocock, 1900; Joseph et al., 1998; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2013; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Phartale et al., 2014; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Puducherry (Pocock, 1900; Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Kaur et al., 2014; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1884a; Reimoser, 1934; Caleb, 2020a)
- Telangana (Hirur et al., 2020; Mallesh & Sravanthy, 2021; Patil, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a; Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Das et al., 2022)

Peucetia viveki* Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 1999)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)

Peucetia yogeshi* Gajbe, 1999

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 1999; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2008a; Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017; Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2021)

***Peucetia* spp.**

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a)
- Tamil Nadu (Dharmaraj et al., 2017)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Vairale, 2016)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004; Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Nataraj et al., 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

30. Family: Palpimanidae Thorell, 1870

The spiders of the family Palpimanidae are commonly known as palp-footed spiders and are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical region of the world except in Australia but is not a common family and also the extent of endemism is very high (Dippenaar-Schoeman, 2014). The palp-footed spiders are torpedo-shaped in appearance and can be recognized by having greatly enlarged and sclerotised powerful front legs; metatarsus being quite short and as long as tarsus. Eyes are eight in number and arranged in two rows of four. Unlike most of the other spider species, the abdomen of these spiders is somewhat less hairy than cephalothorax which is heavily sclerotised and has only 2 spinnerets (Tiwari et al., 2021a). Some species like *Palpimanus gibbulus* Dufour, 1820 have file-and-scraper type stridulatory organs with pars striden on the outer surface of the chelicerae and the plectrum on the femur of the pedipalpus. The function of stridulation is to defend themselves from predators and intraspecific communication during courtship and mating. These spiders are nocturnal and araneophagous and hunt spiders freely on the ground or that hide in a retreat (Pekár et al., 2011). Since they do not construct web, hide themselves during day in undergrowth or under stones in a silken retreat.

The family Palpimanidae is a small and uncommon spider family with only 169 described species under 21 genera (WSC, 2023). In India, only 8 species under 3 genera are recorded in western coastal states and three-fourth of them are endemic. Several specimens of one species, *Sarascelis ? raffrayi* Simon, 1893 was recorded in India (Odisha) by Gravely (1921) but he was uncertain about its generic placement and believed them to be conspecific with *Sarascelis raffrayi*, on the basis of its comparison with the description of Simon (1893), and not with its type. On this account, its record in India cannot be confirmed until a physical specimen from India can be positively collected and recognised as belonging to that species (Tripathi et al., 2023a).

Following is the distribution of the palpimanid spiders in different states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Boagrius tenuisus* Sankaran, 2022

- Kerala (Sankaran, 2022b)

***Palpimanus gibbulus* Dufour, 1820**

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885b)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

Palpimanus godawan* Tripathi & Sankaran, 2023

- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2023a)

Palpimanus maldhok* Kuni, Tripathi & Sankaran, 2023

- Maharashtra (Tripathi et al., 2023a)

Palpimanus narsinhmehtai* Prajapati, Hun & Raval, 2021

- Gujarat (Prajapati et al., 2021a)

Palpimanus vultuosus* Simon, 1897

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Simon, 1897b; Bastawade, 2005; Vairale, 2016)

***Palpimanus* spp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Sarascelis raffrayi* Simon, 1893?**

- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a)

Sarascelis namratae* (Pillai, 2006)

- Gujarat (Pillai, 2006; Yadav & Kumar, 2019)

31. Family: Philodromidae Thorell, 1869

The members of the family Philodromidae are commonly known as false crab spiders, philodromid crab spiders, running crab spiders, house crab spiders etc. Most of these spiders are flat bodied and small (upto 16 mm) in size. They may either be brown, gray, yellowish or mottled with leaf-like cardiac mark on the anterior dorsal abdomen. The second pair of legs of these spiders is usually longer than the others. The philodromid spiders have 8 eyes arranged in two recurved rows. The legs have 2 tarsal claws and are laterigrade so that the morphologically dorsal surface is rotated about one quarter of a turn to a posterior position. Most species live in the foliage, branches, stems of bushes and trees and even found running about at ground level. They often found on vertical surfaces and can move very rapidly when disturbed and are difficult to capture. They do not construct webs but use silk for draglines which is used to drop from their perch and hang in the air. However, these spiders build wooly egg sacs across a leaf, under bark etc. They are widely distributed from tundra environment to desert (Singh & Singh, 2021c).

Philodromidae comprises 522 species described under 29 genera throughout the world (WSC, 2023). The taxonomic history of Indian Philodromidae since the first description of *Rhysodromus lepidus* (Blackwall, 1867) from unknown locality till the year 2021 is provided by Singh & Singh (2021c). At present, 48 species were described or recorded under 7 genera in 21 Indian states and 4 union territories (Figure 22) and most of them (44 species) are endemic. Following is the detailed list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

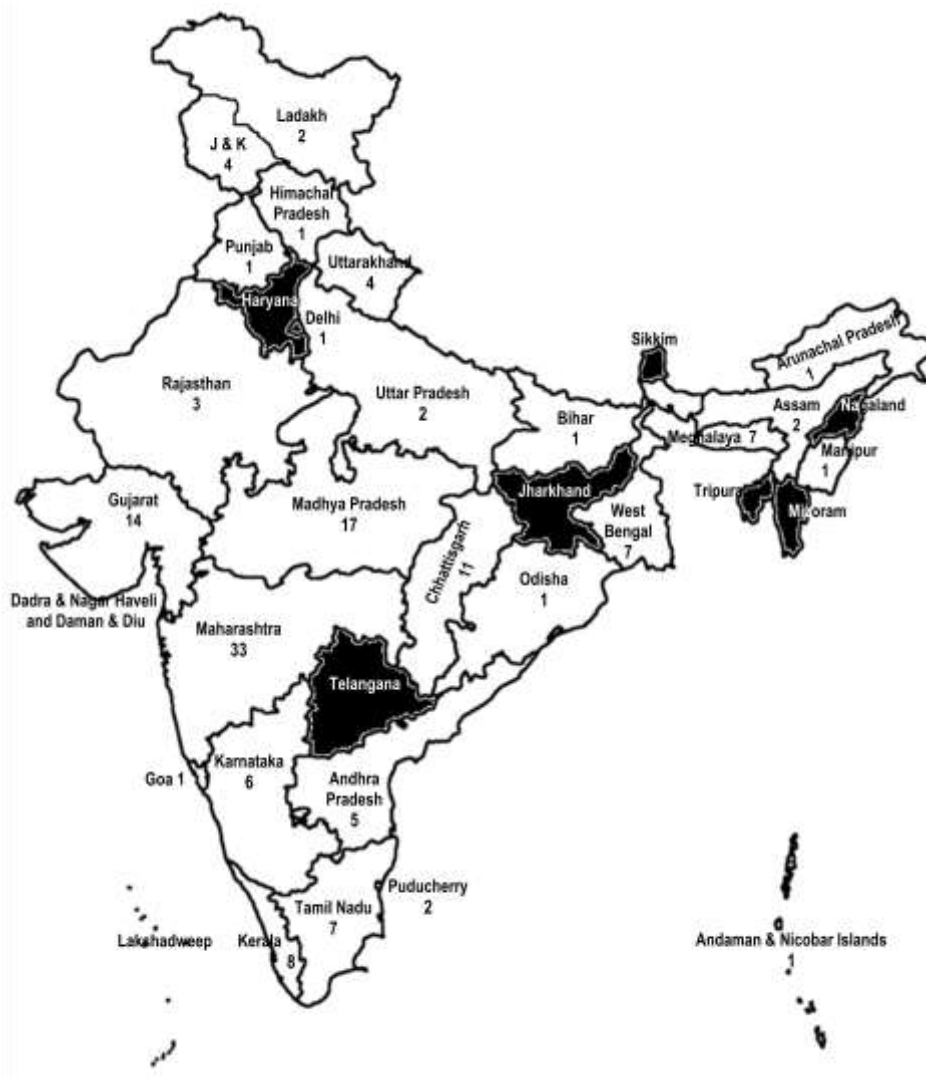


Figure 22: Number of species of Philodromidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

Ebo bharatae* Tikader, 1965

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965c, 1971a, 1974a)

Gephyrota pudica* (Simon, 1906)

- Himalayan plateau (Simon, 1906a)

***Gephyrota virescens* (Simon, 1906)**

- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000)
- Himalaya plateau (Simon, 1906a)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)

Philodromus ashae* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999f; Gajbe PU, 2004; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2004; Rithe, 2012)

Philodromus assamensis* Tikader, 1962

- Arunachal Pradesh (Pathak et al., 2020)
- Assam (Majumder, 2005)
- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1962b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

Philodromus barmani* Tikader, 1980

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1980b; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

Philodromus betrabatai* Tikader, 1966

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1966d; Meshram, 2011; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

Philodromus bhagirathai* Tikader, 1966

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Kujur & Ekka, 2012)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1974a; Kelkar et al., 2006)
- Tamil Nadu (Tikader, 1971a; Sen et al., 2022)

- Uttar Pradesh (Tikader, 1966d, 1971a)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2010)

***Philodromus bigibbus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876)**

- Kerala (Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)

***Philodromus cinereus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Philodromus chambaensis* Tikader, 1980

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader, 1980b; Quasin & Uniyal, 2010)

Philodromus decoratus* Tikader, 1962

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Yadav, 2019)
- Himachal Pradesh (Das & Raychaudhuri, 1983)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Sawane, 2016; Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1962b, 1968b; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

Philodromus devhutai* Tikader, 1966

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1966d, 1971a)

Philodromus domesticus* Tikader, 1962

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005c)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1962a, 1971a)

Philodromus durvei* Tikader, 1980

- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader, 1980b; Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Gajbe, 2005c)
- Maharashtra (Pratibha & Vandana, 2016; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)

Philodromus frontosus* Simon, 1897

- Maharashtra (Simon, 1897b)

Philodromus jabalpurensis* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999g; Gajbe PU, 2004; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)

Philodromus ketani* Gajbe, 2005

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005c)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Philodromus malinia* Tikader, 1966

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1966d, 1971a; Vairale, 2016)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Philodromus manikae* Tikader, 1971

- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1971a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

Philodromus mohinia* Tikader, 1966

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1966d, 1971a, 1980b)

Philodromus pali* Gajbe & Gajbe, 2000

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 2000c; Gajbe PU, 2004; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani, 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Philodromus pawani* Gajbe, 2005

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005c)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Philodromus rajani* Gajbe, 2005

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005c)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Philodromus sanjeevi* Gajbe, 2004

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)

Philodromus shillongensis* Tikader, 1962

- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1962a, 1980b; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

Philodromus tiwarii* Basu, 1973

- Meghalaya (Basu, 1973)

***Philodromus* spp.**

- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)

- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Kanhere & Kanare, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Dar, 2014; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985)
- Punjab (Bhathal et al., 1990; Anjali et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011)

Psellonus planus* Simon, 1897

- Karnataka (Tikader, 1971a)
- Kerala (Malamel et al., 2019a; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1966d; Tikader, 1971a, 1980b)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1897c; Caleb, 2020b; Sen et al., 2022)

***Psellonus* spp.**

- Karnataka (Abhijith, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

Rhysodromus cinerascens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Uttarakhand (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Rhysodromus lepidus* (Blackwall, 1870)**

- India (Kasturygina & Kovblyuk, 2016)

Thanatus albescens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Thanatus dhakuricus* Tikader, 1960

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Trivedi, 2009)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1974a; More & Sawant, 2013; Vairale, 2016)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1960)

Thanatus elongatus* (Tikader, 1960)

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012, 2013; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Solanki et al., 2020; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Ramakrishnaiah et al., 2014; Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Asima et al., 2020; Sudhin et al., 2022a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005c; Chandra et al., 2010)

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1971a; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a; Sudhin et al., 2022a)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1960; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Thanatus indicus* Simon, 1885

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a, 1906a)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)

Thanatus jabalpurensis* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999h; Gajbe PU, 2004; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)

Thanatus ketani* Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001b; Gajbe PU, 2004; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Nerlekar et al., 2016)

Thanatus lanceoletus* Tikader, 1966

- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1961a; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Jangid et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Agrawal & Ghose, 1995a)

Thanatus mandali* Tikader, 1965

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965d, 1971a; Vairale, 2016)

***Thanatus parangvulgaris* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Kerala (Sudhikumar, 2007; Joseph et al., 2017; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

Thanatus prolixus* Simon, 1897

- Deccan (Simon, 1897a)

Thanatus simplicipalpis* Simon, 1882

- India (Simon, 1882; Keswani et al., 2012)

Thanatus stripatus* Tikader, 1980

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1980b; Bastawade, 2006a; Vairale, 2016)

***Thanatus vulgaris* Simon, 1870**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)
- Ladakh (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Thanatus* spp.**

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)

Tibellus chaturshingi* Tikader, 1962

- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1962d; Pande et al., 2013; Vairale, 2016)

Tibellus jabalpurensis* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999i; Gajbe PU, 2004; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani, 2013)

Tibellus katrajghatus* Tikader, 1962

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1962d; Rithe, 2012; Pande et al., 2013)

Tibellus pashanensis* Tikader, 1980

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Prasad et al., 2010; Kumar & Patil, 2004)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1980b; Pande et al., 2013; Vairale, 2016)

Tibellus pateli* Tikader, 1980

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Gujarat (Tikader, 1980b; Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Venkateshalu et al., 2009)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani et al., 2017)

Tibellus poonaensis* Tikader, 1962

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Patel, 2003a; Trivedi, 2009)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005c; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1962d; Bastawade, 2006a; Vairale, 2016)

Tibellus vitilis* Simon, 1906

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1906a)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a)

***Tibellus* spp.**

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008; Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Radhakrishnan et al., 2006)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Vairale, 2016; Khan et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011)

32. Family: Pholcidae C. L. Koch, 1850

The Pholcidae is a family of haplogyne araneomorph spiders and have several common names, such as carpenter spiders, cellar spiders, daddy long-leggers, daddy long-legs spiders, granddaddy long-legs spiders, gyrating spiders, long daddies, skull spiders and vibrating spiders depending upon the species. These spiders are thin and delicate, gray to brown, and 2-10 mm long. The legs are about 5 times longer than body. Number of eyes may be 6 or 8. In case of 8 eyed spiders, eyes are arranged in two lateral groups of three and two smaller median contiguous eyes. In case of 6 eyes spiders, eyes are arranged in two groups of three (Tiwari et al., 2021c). The cellar spiders are found in naturally protected areas such as caves and rock piles, and also in damp cellars, basements, crawl spaces, garages, and dark, undisturbed places. In human dwellings, they make their webs in the corner of a wall or a ceiling. The spider hangs upside down in the web, if the web becomes too dirty, then it is discarded and a new web is built. When they are disturbed, they begin to vibrate violently to defeat their enemies. The web of cellar spiders has no adhesive quality, hence the spiders when detect prey within their webs, they quickly envelope it with silk-like material before a bite. Some pholcid spiders even attack webs of other spiders to feed them, their eggs and the prey captured by them. The female cellar spiders deposit 10-60 eggs per egg sac and over a lifetime they usually produce 3 egg sacs. The females of some species, such as house longlegged spider, exhibit some kind of maternal care. They carry their egg sacs in their mouths for many weeks until the spiderlings hatch (Tiwari et al., 2021c).

The family Pholcidae ranks among the most diverse of web-building spider families, currently with 97 genera and 1,936 species distributed worldwide, mostly in temperate, tropical and subtropical forests (WSC, 2023). The taxonomic history of Pholcidae in India since the first description of *Crossopriza lyoni* by Blackwall (1867) collected from Uttar Pradesh and Delhi till the year 2021 is described by Tiwari et al. (2021c). At present, 19 species are described or

recorded under 10 genera from 26 Indian states (except Nagaland and Tripura) and 4 union territories (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Puducherry) (Figure 23). About half of them (9 species) are endemic. Following is the detail list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).



Figure 23: Number of species of Pholcidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

***Artema atlanta* Walckenaer, 1837**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b; Sebastian et al., 2012)
- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a; Rao et al., 2005; Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Das et al., 2015; Ahmed, 2018)

- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Suthar et al., 2017; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1927; Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Vaibhav et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 1998; Jose et al., 2018; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe PU, 2004; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1974a; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1885a; Leardi, 1901a)
- Punjab (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Biswas, 1992; Majumder, 2005)
- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1961a; Tripathi et al., 2010; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017; Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Blackwall, 1867; Pocock, 1900; Anjali et al., 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Artema spp.

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar, 2007)
- Rajasthan (Saini et al., 2012b; Kumari et al., 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Belisana dodabetta* Huber, 2005

- Tamil Nadu (Huber, 2005)

Belisana marusiki* Huber, 2005

- Himachal Pradesh (Huber, 2005)

Belisana spp.

- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Joseph & Premila, 2016)
- Telangana (Guruswamy et al., 2022)

***Cantikus v-notatus* (Thorell, 1878)**

- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

Crossopriza lyoni* (Blackwall, 1867)

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005; Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Singh et al., 2012; Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Delhi (Biswas & Biswas, 1997)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Himachal Pradesh (Huber, 2022)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935; Sadana, 1983)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008; Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Huber, 2022)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 1998; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Asima et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014; Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2004; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a; Huber, 2022)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Majumder, 2005; Siliwal et al., 2008; Mohapatra et al., 2014)
- Punjab (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Huber, 2022)
- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1961a; Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Sikkim (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Caleb, 2020a; Huber, 2022)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017; Patil, 2021; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Blackwall, 1867; Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012; Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Das et al., 2022)

Crossopriza malegaon* Huber, 2022

- Maharashtra (Huber, 2022)

Crossopriza srinagar* Huber, 2022

- Jammu & Kashmir (Huber, 2022)

***Crossopriza* spp.**

- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bhandarkar & Paliwal, 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)

***Holocnemus pluchei* (Scopoli, 1763)**

- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

Leptopholcus kandy* Huber, 2011

- Karnataka (Huber, 2011)

***Leptopholcus* sp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

***Micropholcus fauroti* (Simon, 1887)**

- Karnataka (Huber, 2011)
- Kerala (Vishnudas & Sudhikumar, 2021)

Pholcus alagarkoil* (Huber, 2011)

- Tamil Nadu (Huber, 2011)

***Pholcus djelalabad* Senglet, 2008**

- Himachal Pradesh (Huber, 2011)
- Uttarakhand (Huber, 2011)

***Pholcus fragillimus* Strand, 1907**

- Gujarat (Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Yadav et al., 2017a; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Jharkhand (Huber, 2011)
- Karnataka (Huber, 2011; Somashekar et al., 2020; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Huber, 2011)

Pholcus kapuri* Tikader, 1977

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

***Pholcus medog* Zhang, Zhu & Song, 2006**

- Meghalaya (Huber, 2011)

***Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014; Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Ahmed, 2018)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Yadav et al., 2017a; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Rao et al., 2018; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 1998; Jose et al., 2018; Prasad et al., 2022a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Patil et al., 2016a; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Wankhade et al., 2012; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Kaur et al., 2014; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905; Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Kumar et al., 2017a; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Saha et al., 2017)

***Pholcus viveki* Sen, Dhali, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2015 ***

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

***Pholcus* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Lone et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2014; Joseph & Premila, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017; Gore et al., 2021)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; De & Palita, 2018)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019; Hirur et al., 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014b)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Smeringopus pallidus* (Blackwall, 1858)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Pocock, 1900; Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012, 2013)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Gujarat (Trivedi, 2016; Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Sheriffs, 1927; Pawar & Ganesh, 2016; Kokilamani et al., 2019)
- Kerala (Pocock, 1900; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Shabnam et al., 2021)

- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006; More & Sawant, 2013; Nerlekar et al., 2016)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Puducherry (Pocock, 1900; Simon, 1905)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Smeringopus* spp.**

- Maharashtra (Sayyed, 2016)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Uthina* sp.**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

33. Family: Pimoidae Wunderlich, 1986

Pimoidae is a small family of araneomorph spiders containing 86 species in 2 genera WSC, 2023). They are monophyletic and form a relictual group along the western coast of North America, Europe and the Himalayas (Hormiga et al., 2005). These spiders construct large sheet-webs, usually on railings of bridges or other buildings. The members of the genus *Pimoida* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1943 are large spiders and measure up to 12 mm in length. In India, Pimoidae is represented in Himalayan regions (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and West Bengal) by 7 species of *Pimoida* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1943 and all are endemic. Its record in Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016) is doubtful.

Following is the distribution of the palpimanid spiders in different states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Pimoida crista* (Fage, 1946)

- Uttarakhand (Fage, 1946; Hormiga, 1994)

Pimoida gagna* Zhang & Li, 2021

- Himachal Pradesh (Lin et al., 2021)

Pimoida gandhii* Hormiga, 1994

- Jammu & Kashmir (Hormiga, 1994)

Pimoida indiscreta* Hormiga, 1994

- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- West Bengal (Hormiga, 1994)

Pimosa nainital* Zhang & Li, 2021

- Uttarakhand (Lin et al., 2021)

Pimosa shoja* Zhang & Li, 2021

- Himachal Pradesh (Lin et al., 2021)

Pimosa thaleri* Trotta, 2009

- Sikkim (Trotta, 2009)

34. Family: Pisauridae Simon, 1890

The family Pisauridae includes nursery web spiders and fishing and raft spiders (semi-aquatic species). They apparently look like wolf spiders (Lycosidae) but differ particularly in eye pattern and the fate of egg sacs. In wolf spiders, two eyes are very prominent in addition to other six, while all eight eyes in nursery web spiders are alike. Also, unlike attaching the eggs to their spinnerets like wolf spiders, the female of nursery web spiders carry their egg sacs with the chelicerae and palps beneath their body. The female constructs a nursery tent, inside which the egg sacs are placed until hatching. When hatching time approaches, the female ties the egg sac to leaves or branches and spins a protective nursery web around it. The spiderlings remain inside the nursery web until their second moult while the female stands guard over it. These spiders are moderately large (above 10 mm) with long legs. The legs of the female are shorter in relation to body size than those of the male. They are wandering hunter in low vegetation or in ambush and never use webs for procuring prey. The semi-aquatic species, the fishing spiders and raft spiders, predate upon even larger preys such as small tadpoles and fishes in addition to a variety of aquatic insects. Unlike most of the other spider groups, pre-copulatory cannibalism of males by the females in Pisauridae is very common (Tiwari & Singh, 2021).

The Pisauridae is comparatively a small spider family, currently with 52 genera and 360 species distributed worldwide, except extremely dry and cold environment (WSC, 2023). The taxonomic history of Indian Pisauridae since the description of *Hygropoda longimana* in 1869 by Stoliczka till the last description of *Nilus pseudoalbocinctus* by Sen et al. (2010) from West Bengal is described by Tiwari & Singh (2021). Presently, 27 species of this family are described/recorded under 11 genera in 22

Indian states and 3 union territories (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jammu & Kashmir, Puducherry) (Figure 24). More than half (15 species) of them are endemic.

Following is the detailed list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

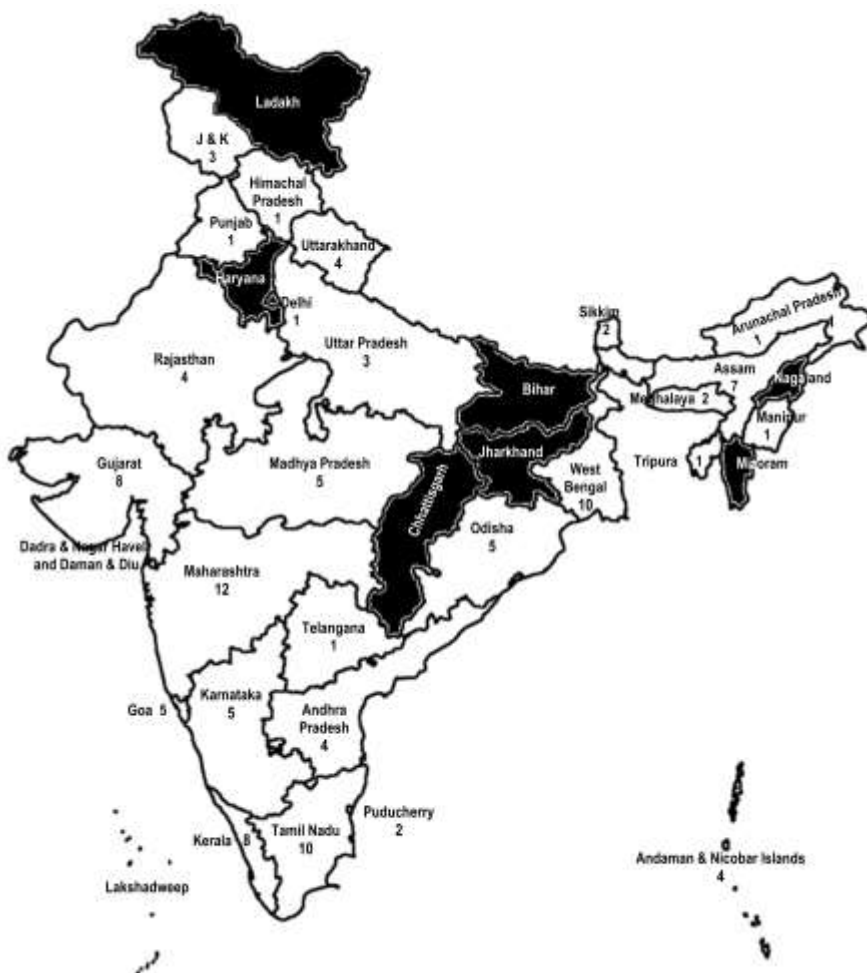


Figure 24: Number of species of Pisauridae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

Dendrolycosa bobbiliensis* (Reddy & Patel, 1993)

- Andhra Pradesh (Reddy & Patel, 1993c; Sudhin et al., 2023a)
- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)

Dendrolycosa gitae* (Tikader, 1970)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a; Suthar et al., 2017; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004; Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Mathew et al., 2014; Malamel & Samson, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; More & Sawant, 2013; Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Saha et al., 2016; Sudhin et al., 2023a)
- Tamil Nadu (Dharmaraj et al., 2018; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1970; Sudhin et al., 2023a)

***Dendrolycosa putiana* (Barrion & Litsinger, 1995)**

- Assam (Chetia & Bora, 2022)

***Dendrolycosa robusta* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018)
- West Bengal (Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Dendrolycosa sahyadriensis* Sudhin, Sen & Jäger, 2023

- Karnataka (Sudhin et al., 2023a)

***Dendrolycosa* spp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)

***Dolomedes fimbriatus* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Ganesh Kumar et al., 1999)

***Dolomedes* spp.**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017; Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)

- Odisha (Palita, 2016)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)

Eucamptopus coronatus* Pocock, 1900

- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Tikader & Malhotra, 1976b)

***Eucamptopus* sp.**

- West Bengal (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Das et al., 2022)

***Euprosthops ellioti* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1877)**

- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Sherriffs, 1919; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)

Hygropoda chandrakantii* (Reddy & Patel, 1993)

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Puducherry (Reddy & Patel, 1993c)

Hygropoda gracilis* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

Hygropoda longimana* (Stoliczka, 1869)

- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869)

Hygropoda sikkimus* (Tikader, 1970)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1977b)

***Hygropoda* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2005)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Nilus albocinctus* (Doleschall, 1859)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885b)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Karnataka (Pawar & Ganesh, 2016; Vaibhav et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2003a; Sebastian et al., 2011; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Kulkarni et al., 2015; Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011)

- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Jeyaparvathi et al., 2013; Mahalakshmi & Jeyaparvathi, 2014)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Pooja et al., 2019)

Nilus decorata* (Patel & Reddy, 1990)

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1990b)
- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)
- Telangana (Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Nilus phipsoni* (F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1898)**

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Kelkar et al., 2006; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919)

Nilus pseudoalbocinctus* (Sen, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2010)

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2010b; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Nilus* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Jithin et al., 2021)

Perenethis dentifasciata* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran, 2001)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Perenethis sindica* (Simon, 1897)**

- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Kelkar et al., 2006)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2016d)

***Perenethis venusta* L. Koch, 1878**

- Assam (Singh et al., 2012, 2013; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Ramakrishnaiah et al., 2014; Somashekar et al., 2020)

- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2007; Adarsh & Nameer, 2016; Jose et al., 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Sayyed, 2016; Lanka et al., 2017; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Mohapatra et al., 2014)
- Punjab (Chaudhary, 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Ghosh et al., 2018)

***Perenethis* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Karnataka (Murali et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Pisaura mirabilis* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Pisaura novicia* (L. Koch, 1878)**

- Himachal Pradesh (Sarkar et al., 2023f)

Pisaura podilensis* Patel & Reddy, 1990

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1990b; Dhali et al., 2016d)
- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Pisaura swamii* Patel, 1987

- Gujarat (Patel, 1987b; Mehta, 2001; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

***Pisaura* spp.**

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Gujarat (Patel & Vyas, 2001)
- Himachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2008b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006; Gore et al., 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Dharmaraj et al., 2018)

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012; Quasin & Uniyal, 2013)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2010)

***Pisaurina* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014)

***Polyboea vulpina* Thorell, 1895**

- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Sen & Sureshan, 2021c; Sen et al., 2022)

***Polyboea zonaformis* (Wang, 1993)**

- Maharashtra (Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2010b; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Polyboea* sp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

Stoliczka affinis* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Tinus arindamai* Biswas & Roy, 2005

- Kerala (Biswas & Roy, 2005a)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

***Tinus* sp.**

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)

35. Family: Prodidomidae

The taxonomic status of prodidomid spiders has historically alternated between family (Prodidomidae, Platnick, 1990) and subfamily (of Gnaphosidae, Azevedo et al., 2018) status. Recently, Azevedo et al. (2022) again revalidated it to family rank. The prodidomid spiders are usually called as long-spinneret ground spiders. They have greatly elongated base of the piriform gland spigots. At least parts of their body are covered with shiny scales or setae. Their posterior median eyes are flat and silvery, with a triangular, egg-shaped or irregularly rectangular shape. Most of the species are nocturnal and hide themselves during the day in litter (Platnick et al., 2006).

The Prodidomidae is comparatively a small spider family, currently with 23 genera and 192 species distributed widely (WSC, 2023). In India, Simon (1884b) seems the first to describe a prodidomid spider, *Prodidomus chaperi* and recorded another species, *Zimiris doriae* Simon, 1882 collected from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, respectively. Later, Cooke (1972) described 4 species of *Prodidomus* Hentz, 1847 from Andhra Pradesh. Thereafter, three more species are described by Platnick (1976b), Tikader (1982) and Platnick & Penney (2004) from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala, respectively. Since then, no new species was described from India. Following is the list of these spiders distributed in India. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Prodidomus chaperi* (Simon, 1884)

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1884b, 1885a)

Prodidomus palkai* Cooke, 1972

- Andhra Pradesh (Cooke, 1972)

Prodidomus papavanasanemensis* Cooke, 1972

- Andhra Pradesh (Cooke, 1972)

Prodidomus saharanpurensis* (Tikader, 1982)

- Uttar Pradesh (Tikader, 1982)

Prodidomus sirohi* Platnick, 1976

- Rajasthan (Platnick, 1976b)

Prodidomus tirumalai* Cooke, 1972

- Andhra Pradesh (Cooke, 1972)

Prodidomus venkateswarai* Cooke, 1972

- Andhra Pradesh (Cooke, 1972)

***Prodidomus* spp.**

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2016)

- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)

Zimiris diffusa* Platnick & Penney, 2004

- Kerala (Platnick & Penney, 2004)

***Zimiris doriae* Simon, 1882**

- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019; Prajapati, 2021)

- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1884b; Sherriffs, 1919)

***Zimiris* sp.**

- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

36. Family: Psechridae Simon, 1890

The spiders of the family Psechridae are commonly known as lace-sheet-weavers and occur in southeast Asia, northern Australia and China (Bayer, 2012). They are mostly found in forest, rocky areas, and even in caves. They are araneomorphic, entelegyne and cribellate spiders with body length up to 20 mm. These spiders have long legs, tarsus being very flexible. The female spiders carry their eggs-sac in the chelicerae. They build horizontal webs, lace webs (*Psechrus* spp.) and pseudo-orbs (*Fecenia* spp.). In some cases, the diameter of webs may be more than 100 cm (Tiwari et al., 2021a). The Psechridae is a very small family with only 62 described species under 2 genera (WSC, 2023). In India, only 6 species under both genera are recorded of which 3 species are endemic. They are distributed mostly in western coastal areas. Distribution of *Psechrus libelti* Kulczyński, 1908 in Andaman & Nicobar is doubtful (Bayer, 2012), hence not included in this checklist. Following is the distribution of these spiders in different states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Fecenia protensa* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Tikader, 1977b; Bayer, 2011)
- Kerala (Pocock, 1899a; Sunil Jose & Sebastian, 2001a; Bayer, 2011)
- Tamil Nadu (Levi, 1982; Bayer, 2011; Dharmaraj et al., 2018)

Psechrus crepido* Bayer, 2012

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Bayer, 2012, 2014; Levi, 1982)

***Psechrus hartmanni* Bayer, 2012**

- Tamil Nadu (Ashigha et al., 2021; Sen et al., 2022)

Psechrus himalayanus* Simon, 1906

- Himachal Pradesh (Levi, 1982; Bayer, 2012)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1906b; Levi, 1982; Quasin & Uniyal, 2010)

***Psechrus inflatus* Bayer, 2012**

- Assam (Chatterjee et al., 2017a)

***Psechrus torvus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869)**

- Kerala (Sunil Jose & Sebastian, 2001a; Sebastian et al., 2011; Bayer, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Kapoor, 2008; Bayer, 2012)

- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Psechrus* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)

37. Family: Psilodercidae Machado, 1951

The Psilodercidae is a small family comprising comprises 224 species described under 11 genera and mostly distributed in Southeast Asia, southern China, and parts of South Asia (WSC, 2023). These spiders can be differentiated by other having the segestriid positioning of their six eyes, *i.e.* six eyes are arranged in three groups of two each that are positioned near the front of the head region. In addition, these spiders lack leg bristles, strong apical bristles on the cymbium, and several pairs of spermathecae in females (Tiwari et al., 2021a).

At present, only 3 species of a single genus *Althepus* Thorell, 1898 are recorded from Western Ghat and two of them are endemic. Following is the distribution of these spiders in the country. The endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Althepus devraii* Kulkarni & Dupérré, 2019

- Maharashtra (Kulkarni & Dupérré, 2019)

Althepus incognitus* Brignoli, 1973

- Tamil Nadu (Brignoli, 1973; Kulkarni & Dupérré, 2019)

***Althepus pictus* Thorell, 1898**

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)

38. Family: Salticidae Blackwall, 1841

Salticidae includes jumping spiders and is the largest family of the order Araneae containing 677 genera and 6,577 species globally (WSC, 2023). Jumping spiders can easily be identified by the shape of their cephalothorax or prosoma and the pattern of their eight eyes. The faces are approximately rectangular surfaces perpendicular to their direction of motion. They have four eyes in front row, median two being very large and prominent specialized for high spatial resolution, appropriate to their predatory habits as stalker-hunters. Their front two pairs of

legs are generally larger than the rear two pairs, which are used in jumping while front legs are used in prey capture and also in species recognition during courtship and mating (Singh et al., 2020c). The body length of jumping spiders generally ranges from 1 to 25 mm. The silk is used for safety lines while jumping, as a tether to enable them to reach prey that otherwise would be inaccessible, and also for making “pup tents” where they rest at night and also as shelter home during bad weather. In general, jumping spiders do not construct web to capture prey. However, exceptionally some species of *Portia* build unusual funnel shaped web (Richman & Jackson, 1992). Most of the jumping spiders have bright colours and elaborate embellishment, and display sexual colour dimorphism in that males are generally brighter than females. This colourful ornamentation remains largely unanswered, but is supposed to be beneficial in sexual selection, yet they may pay costs to maintain such distinctiveness. No doubt, it is attractive to conspecific females, but there is also risk of their predation. The jumping spiders are master hunter, with the ability to jump vast distances. Although, most of the jumping spiders are predatory and feed a large variety of prey in the wild but few are known to consume nectar and other plant materials (Nyffeler, 2016). Larger jumping spiders are known to prey on fishes, amphibians and snakes (Singh et al., 2020c).

Sundevall (1833) was first to describe a jumping spider, *Hyllus bos* from West Bengal. Recently, Caleb (2019) and Singh et al. (2020c, d, e, f, 2021b) have described the taxonomic history of the family Salticidae in India and also compiled its distribution across different states and union territories of India. Misidentified species of this family recorded by several authors are separately given in Table 5. At present, 348 species belonging to 114 genera are recorded from India during the last 190 years (1833-2023). Several species recorded in India by renowned spider taxonomists of India as well as of the world are not included in World Spider catalog (WSC, 2023). The type localities of one species, *Yllenus baltistanus* as mentioned by its author Caporiacco (1935), all belongs to Pakistan, and not in India as mentioned in WSC (2023). Among the described/recorded species of jumping spiders of India, 224 species under 88 genera (64.4%) are endemic, i.e. described from India. Some of them are also recorded in subsequent years in the neighbouring countries. All these spiders were distributed in all the Indian states and union territories except Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (Figure 25).

Following is the list and distribution of the family Salticidae in India. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

***Acragas* sp.**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

Aelurillus improvisus* Azarkina, 2002

- Himachal Pradesh (Azarkina, 2002)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Rajasthan (Patil et al., 2016b; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2017; Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Aelurillus kronestedti* Azarkina, 2004**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb et al., 2015; Karthikeyani et al., 2017; Caleb, 2020b)

Aelurillus minimontanus* Azarkina, 2002

- Himachal Pradesh (Azarkina, 2002)
- Rajasthan (Patil et al., 2016b)

Aelurillus quadrimaculatus* Simon, 1889

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)

***Aelurillus* spp.**

- Goa (Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Karnataka (Somashekar et al., 2020)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

Afraflacilla banni* Prajapati, Tatu & Kamboj, 2021

- Gujarat (Prajapati et al., 2021b)

Afraflacilla flavipes* (Caporiacco, 1935)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Afraflacilla kurichiadensis* Sudhin, Nafin & Sudhikumar, 2022

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2022b)

Afraflacilla miajlaensis* Tripathi, Jangid, Prajapati & Siliwal, 2022

- Gujarat (Sudhin et al., 2022b)
- Rajasthan (Sudhin et al., 2022b)

***Afraflacilla* spp.**

- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- West Bengal (Ahmed et al., 2019)

***Anarrhotus fossulatus* Simon, 1902**

- Assam (Jose et al., 2023)

***Anarrhotus* sp.**

- Karnataka (Hill et al., 2019a)
- Kerala (Hill et al., 2019a)



Figure 25: Number of species of Salticidae in Indian states and union territories.

***Asemonea cristata* Thorell, 1895**

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

***Asemonea tenuipes* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Singh et al., 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014)
- Goa (Halarnkar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a; Yadav et al., 2017a; Yadav & Kumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Prashanthakumara et al., 2015; Abhijith & Hill, 2018)
- Kerala (Sherriffs, 1931; Sebastian et al., 2005b; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; More & Sawant, 2013; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1978; Ghosh et al., 2018; Das et al., 2022)

***Asemonea* spp.**

- Karnataka (Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bawaskar et al., 2018)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)

***Attulus avocator* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Ladakh (Žabka, 1981)

***Attulus* sp.**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)

Bathippus brevipalpis* (Roy, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2016)

- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2016)

***Bavia sexpunctata* (Doleschall, 1859)**

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)

***Bavia* spp.**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Gupta et al., 2015b)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)

***Bianor albobimaculatus* (Lucas, 1846)**

- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2023)
- Himachal Pradesh (Logunov, 2001)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Kerala (Nafin et al., 2019)

- Punjab (Logunov, 2001a)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014; Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttarakhand (Logunov, 2019)

***Bianor angulosus* (Karsch, 1879)**

- Assam (Logunov, 2001a)
- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Himachal Pradesh (Logunov, 2001a)
- Jharkhand (Logunov, 2001)
- Karnataka (Logunov, 2001)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Pooja et al., 2016; Babu et al., 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Logunov, 2001)
- Punjab (Logunov, 2001)
- Uttarakhand (Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Logunov, 2001)

***Bianor balius* Thorell, 1890**

- Gujarat (Ramanujam et al., 2019; Raghunandan et al., 2021)
- Jharkhand (Logunov, 2001)
- Karnataka (Logunov, 2001)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Joseph & Premila, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Logunov, 2001, 2019; Caleb, 2020b)
- Meghalaya (Logunov, 2001, 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Caleb, 2020b)
- Uttarakhand (Pooja et al., 2019)

Bianor narmadaensis* (Tikader, 1975)

- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Karnataka (Venkateshalu et al., 2009)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader, 1975c)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985; Biswas, 1987; Ramakrishna et al., 2006)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Dhali et al., 2017)

Bianor pashanensis* (Tikader, 1975)

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Karnataka (Venkateshalu et al., 2009)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1975c)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Bianor pseudomaculatus* Logunov, 2001

- Assam (Logunov, 2019)
- Meghalaya (Logunov, 2001, 2019)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014; Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- West Bengal (Logunov, 2001)

Bianor punjabicus* Logunov, 2001

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a; Yadav & Kumar, 2019)
- Punjab (Logunov, 2001)

Bianor tortus* Jastrzębski, 2007

- Assam (Jastrzębski, 2007)

***Bianor* spp.**

- Bihar (Goswami et al., 2015; Yadav et al., 2016)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019; Ramanujam et al., 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Brettus adonis* Simon, 1900**

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a)

Brettus anchorum* Wanless, 1979

- Jammu & Kashmir (Chakrabarti, 2013a)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Rajasthan (Patil et al., 2016b)
- Tamil Nadu (Wanless, 1979)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012; Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Brettus cingulatus* Thorell, 1895**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Gupta et al., 2015b; Saha et al., 2015a)

- Goa (Halarankar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Ahmed et al., 2017; Abhijith & Hill, 2019a)
- Kerala (Strand, 1912; Malamel & Samson, 2014; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Ahmed et al., 2017; Patil & Uniyal, 2018)
- Rajasthan (Patil et al., 2016b)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1900a; Kapoor, 2008; Sen et al., 2022)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2017; Sen et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2016)

***Brettus* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Goa (Halarankar & Pai, 2018)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)

***Bristowia heterospinosa* Reimoser, 1934**

- Goa (Dobroruka, 2004)

Bristowia gandhii* Kanesharatnam & Benjamin, 2016

- Goa (Kanesharatnam & Benjamin, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020b)

***Bristowia* sp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

***Burmattus pococki* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2016, 2018)

Carrhotus andhra* Caleb, 2020

- Andhra Pradesh (Caleb et al., 2020)

Carrhotus assam* Caleb, 2020

- Assam (Caleb et al., 2020)

***Carrhotus erus* Jastrzębski, 1999**

- Uttarakhand (Logunov, 2021a)

***Carrhotus sannio* (Thorell, 1877)**

- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017; Caleb et al., 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Nagaland (Caleb et al., 2020)
- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Logunov, 2021a)

Carrhotus silanthi* Caleb, 2020

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb et al., 2020)

Carrhotus spiridonovi* Logunov, 2021

- Odisha (Logunov, 2021a)

Carrhotus tholpettyensis* Sudhin, Nafin, Caleb & SudhiKumar, 2021

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2021)

***Carrhotus tristis* Thorell, 1895**

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

***Carrhotus viduus* (C. L. Koch, 1846)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014; Palem et al., 2016; Caleb et al., 2020)
- Assam (Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Saha et al., 2015a; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Thumar, 2019; Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Rao et al., 2018; Hill et al., 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904; Caleb, 2020b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Prószyński, 1992a; Sawane, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Nagalanad (Caleb et al., 2020)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Panda et al., 2011; De & Palita, 2018)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sheriffs, 1931; Caleb, 2016a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1974b; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Caleb et al., 2020)

***Carrhotus* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015; Pandit, 2019)
- Goa (Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Rao et al., 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)

Chalcoscirtus glacialis* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Chalcoscirtus martensi* Żabka, 1980

- Ladakh (Żabka, 1980, 1981)

Chalcotropis pennata* Simon, 1902

- Karnataka (Murali et al., 2017; Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Asalatha et al., 2017a; Jose et al., 2018; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1902; Sen et al., 2022; Veeramani et al., 2023)

***Chalcotropis* spp.**

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019)

Chinattus prabodhi* Basumatary, Das, Caleb & Brahma, 2020

- Assam (Basumatary et al., 2020b)

***Chinattus validus* (Xie, Peng & Kim, 1993)**

- Himachal Pradesh (Logunov, 2021b)

***Chrysilla acerosa* Wang & Zhang, 2012**

- Odisha (Tripathy & Mohapatra, 2022)
- Assam (Ahmed et al., 2014b)

***Chrysilla lauta* Thorell, 1887**

- Gujarat (Parmar & Patel, 2017; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Deshmukh, 2018b)

***Chrysilla volupe* (Karsch, 1879)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Manikyam & Swathi, 2022)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Caleb et al., 2018a; Prajapati et al., 2023; Parmar et al., 2023)

- Karnataka (Caleb et al., 2018a; Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019)
- Kerala (Caleb et al., 2018a; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Shihabudeen et al., 2022)
- Maharashtra (Caleb et al., 2018a)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb & Mathai, 2014c; Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Caleb et al., 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Caleb et al., 2018a)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Chrysilla* spp.**

- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Goa (Sarmokadam, 2019)
- Karnataka (Shraddha & Chaturved, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)

Cocalus lacinia* Sudhin, Nafin, Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2019

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2019a)

***Cocalus murinus* Simon, 1899**

- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2016)

Cocalus shendurneyensis* Sudhin, Sen, Caleb & Hegde, 2022

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2022c; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)

***Cocalus* spp.**

- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2016b)

Colaxes nitidiventris* Simon, 1900

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1900b; Benjamin, 2004; Prószyński, 1987)

Colaxes sazailus* Paul, Prajapati, Joseph & Sebastian, 2020

- Karnataka (Paul et al., 2020)

Colopsus arkavathi* Caleb, 2022

- Karnataka (Caleb et al., 2022a)

Colopsus manu* (Caleb, Christudhas, Laltanpuui & Chitra, 2014)

- Andhra Pradesh (Logunov, 2021a)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb et al., 2014b; Caleb, 2020a)

Colopsus peppara* Sudhin, Sen & Caleb, 2023

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2023b)

Colyttus proszynskii* Caleb, Chatterjee, Tyagi, Kundu & Kumar, 2018

- Assam (Caleb et al., 2018b)

***Cosmophasis* cf. *bitaeniata* (Keyserling 1882)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (John, 2020a)

Cosmophasis miniaceomicans* (Simon, 1888)

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Andaman & Nicobar (Simon, 1888)

***Cosmophasis* spp.**

- Andaman & Nicobar (John, 2020a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010)

***Curubis erratica* Simon, 1902**

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2016c; Sangavi et al., 2023)

Curubis sipeki* Dobroruka, 2004

- Maharashtra (Dobroruka, 2004)
- Rajasthan (Dobroruka, 2004)

***Curubis tetrica* Simon, 1902**

- Kerala (Samson & Sebastian, 2014a; Abhilash & Kumar, 2018; Sankaran et al., 2019c)

***Curubis* sp.**

- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Telangana (Hirur et al., 2020)

***Cyrba algerina* (Lucas, 1846)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Cyrba ocellata* (Kroneberg, 1875)**

- Gujarat (Prajapati et al., 2023; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2017; Majagi et al., 2018)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Maharashtra (Nerlekar et al., 2016)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b; Wanless, 1984; Caleb, 2020a)

***Cyrba* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Cytaea albolimbata* Simon, 1888

- Andaman & Nicobar (Simon, 1888)

Dendryphantès caporiaccoi* Roewer, 1951

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935; Roewer, 1951)

***Dexippus kleini* Thorell, 1891**

- Assam (Basumatary et al., 2021)

***Dexippus pengi* Wang & Li, 2020**

- Meghalaya (Kadam et al., 2022)

Dexippus topali* Prószyński, 1992

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

Epeus albus* Prószyński, 1992

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)

Epeus chilapataensis* (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

***Epeus edwardsi* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2010)

***Epeus flavobilineatus* (Doleschall, 1859)**

- Kerala (Asima et al., 2020; Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)

Epeus indicus* Prószyński, 1992

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Gupta et al., 2015b; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015; Yadav et al., 2017a; Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Jose et al., 2007; Sebastian et al., 2011; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a; De & Palita, 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Srikumar et al., 2018; Sen et al., 2022)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2017)

***Epeus tener* (Simon, 1877)**

- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Gupta et al., 2015b)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Kerala (Jose et al., 2018; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020; Prasad et al., 2022a)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)

Epeus triangulopalpis* Malamel, Nafin, Sudhikumar & Sebastian, 2019

- Kerala (Malamel et al., 2019b; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)

***Epeus* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)

***Epocilla aura* (Dyal, 1935)**

- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)
- Kerala (Sathiamma et al., 1987; Patel, 2003b)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal, 2000; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965e; More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007; Caleb et al., 2021a)
- Punjab (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder, 2005)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Talukdar & Majumder, 2008; Das et al., 2010)

***Epocilla aurantiaca* (Simon, 1885)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2020; Prajapati et al., 2016a; Thumar, 2019; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Dhali & Sureshan, 2016; Jose et al., 2018; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b; Srikumar et al., 2018; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Roy et al., 2016)

***Epocilla calcarata* (Karsch, 1880)**

- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b; Caleb et al., 2021a)
- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)

***Epocilla praetextata* Thorell, 1887**

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2014, 2018)

Epocilla sirohi* Caleb, Chatterjee, Tyagi, Kundu & Kumar, 2017

- Rajasthan (Caleb et al., 2017a; Jangid et al., 2019)

Epocilla xylina* Simon, 1906

- Himalayan plateau (Simon, 1906a)

***Epocilla* spp.**

- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Euophrys evae* Żabka, 1981

- Jammu & Kashmir (Żabka, 1981)

***Euophrys frontalis* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012; Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2014; Roy et al., 2016; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Euophrys omnisuperstes* Wanless, 1975**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2014, 2017; Sen et al., 2015)

***Euophrys* spp.**

- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2010)

Eupoa lehtineni* Logunov & Marusik, 2014

- Meghalaya (Logunov & Marusik, 2014)

***Evarcha flavocincta* (C.L. Koch, 1846**

- Kerala (Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Odisha (Prasad et al., 2022c)
- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Tamil Nadu (Veeramani et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2014b, 2016; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Evarcha jucunda* (Lucas, 1846)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Evarcha pococki* Zabka, 1985)**

- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)

- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Evarcha* spp.**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Karnataka (Murali et al., 2017; Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017b)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Pooja et al., 2019; Siddhu et al., 2020)

***Gelotia lanka* Wijesinghe, 1991**

- Kerala (Jose et al., 2023)

Ghumattus primus* Prószyński, 1992

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

Habrocestoides bengalensis* Prószyński, 1992

- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a)
- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

Habrocestoides darjeelingus* Logunov, 1999

- West Bengal (Logunov, 1999)

Habrocestoides indicus* Prószyński, 1992

- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a)

Habrocestoides micans* Logunov, 1999

- West Bengal (Logunov, 1999)

Habrocestoides nitidus* Logunov, 1999

- West Bengal (Logunov, 1999)

***Habrocestoides* sp.**

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

Habrocestum emanasakgrensis* Kadam & Tripathi, 2023

- Meghalaya (Kadam et al., 2023)

Habrocestum imilchang* Kadam & Tripathi, 2023

- Meghalaya (Kadam et al., 2023)

Habrocestum kerala* Asima, Caleb, Babu & Prasad, 2022

- Kerala (Asima et al., 2022)

Habrocestum longispinum* Sankaran, Malamel, Joseph & Sebastian, 2019

- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2019c)

Habrocestum mookambikaense* Sudhin, Sen, Caleb & Hegde, 2022

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2022c)

Habrocestum shendurneyense* Asima, Caleb, Babu & Prasad, 2022

- Kerala (Asima et al., 2022; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)

Habrocestum togansangmai* Kadam & Tripathi, 2023

- Meghalaya (Kadam et al., 2023)

***Harmochirus brachiatus* (Thorell, 1877)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal & Kumar, 2003b; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Dhali & Sureshan, 2016; Asima et al., 2020; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1977d; Rajgurav et al., 2018; Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Dhali et al., 2017; Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

Harmochirus exaggeratus* Caleb & Mathai, 2015

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb & Mathai, 2015; Caleb, 2020a)

Harmochirus lloydi* Narayan, 1915

- West Bengal (Narayan, 1915)

Harmochirus zabkai* Logunov, 2001

- Karnataka (Logunov, 2001)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1976c; Logunov, 2001)
- Punjab (Logunov, 2001)
- Tamil Nadu (Logunov, 2001; Caleb, 2020a)

***Harmochirus* spp.**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Chikhale & Santape, 2013; Nerlekar et al., 2016)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Hasarius adansoni* (Audouin, 1825)**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Pandit, 2019)
- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015; Yadav et al., 2017a; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)

- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Jose et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Nakambam et al., 2021; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014; Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Simon, 1885b; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a; Gajbe, 2020)
- Odisha (Mohapatra et al., 2014; Choudhury et al., 2019; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Puducherry (Sangeeta & Reddy, 2012)
- Rajasthan (Saini et al., 2012b; Kaur et al., 2014; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b; Caleb, 2020a; Sen et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022; Roy et al., 2016)

Hasarius kjellerupi* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

Hasarius mumbai* Joshi & Tripathi, 2023

- Maharashtra (Tripathi et al., 2023b)

***Hasarius workmani* Thorell, 1892**

- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

***Hasarius* spp.**

- Bihar (Goswami et al., 2015; Yadav et al., 2016)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Maharashtra (Chikhale & Santape, 2013; Gore et al., 2021)

Heliophanoides epigynalis* Prószyński, 1992

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

Heliophanoides spermathecalis* Prószyński, 1992

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

***Heliophanus curvidens* (O. P. Cambridge, 1872)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Prószyński, 1992a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Hindumanes karnatakaensis* (Tikader & Biswas, 1978) ***

- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Sudhin et al., 2017)

- Karnataka (Tikader & Biswas, 1978; Logunov, 2004)
- Tamil Nadu (Veeramani et al., 2023)

Hindumanes wayanadensis* Sudhin, Nafin & Sudhikumar, 2017

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2017)

Hyllus bos* (Sundevall, 1833)

- West Bengal (Sundevall, 1833; Simon, 1864)

***Hyllus diardi* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Basumatary et al., 2018b)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Asima et al., 2020)

***Hyllus pudicus* Thorell, 1895**

- Kerala (Pooja et al., 2016)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)
- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

Hyllus semicupreus* (Simon, 1885)

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Borkakati et al., 2018)
- Goa (Prószyński, 1992a; Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Tikader, 1974c; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1931; Bhat et al., 2013; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014; Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Upadhyay et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Keswani, 2014; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Mohapatra et al., 2014; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014; Jangid et al., 2019; Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1931; Caleb, 2020a; Raja et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014b; Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder, 2007; Das et al., 2022)

***Hyllus* spp.**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017b)
- Maharashtra (Bhandarkar & Paliwal, 2019; Gore et al., 2021)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017b)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Icius alboterminus* (Caleb, 2014)

- Gujarat (Prajapati & Kamboj, 2020a; Parmar et al., 2023; Patel et al., 2023)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2014; Caleb, 2020b)

Icius kumariae* Caleb, 2017

- Karnataka (Caleb, 2017b)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2017b; Caleb, 2020b)

Icius tukarami* Prajapati, Kumbhar, Caleb, Sanap & Kamboj, 2021

- Maharashtra (Prajapati et al., 2021c)

Icius vikrambatrai* Prajapati, Malamel, Sudhikumar & Sebastian, 2018

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Kerala (Prajapati et al., 2018b; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)

Imperceptus minutus* Prószyński, 1992

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

Indomarengo chavarapater* Malamel, Prajapati, Sudhikumar & Sebastian, 2019

- Kerala (Malamel et al., 2019c)

***Indomarengo* sp.**

- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)

Indopadilla darjeeling* Caleb & Sankaran, 2019

- West Bengal (Caleb et al., 2019a)

Indopadilla insularis* (Malamel, Sankaran & Sebastian, 2015)

- Kerala (Malamel et al., 2015c; Jose et al., 2018; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)

Indopadilla kodagura* Maddison, 2020

- Karnataka (Maddison et al., 2020)

***Indopadilla* sp.**

- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Irura mandarina* Simon, 1903**

- Maharashtra (Kadam et al., 2021)

Jajpurattus incertus* Prószyński, 1992

- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a)

***Jerzego bipartitus* (Simon, 1903)**

- Tamil Nadu (Wanless, 1981)

Jerzego sunillimaye* Sanap, Caleb & Joglekar, 2019

- Maharashtra (Sanap et al., 2019)

Kelawakaju sahyadri* Vishnudas, Maddison, & Sudhikumar, 2022

- Karnataka (Maddison et al., 2022)
- Kerala (Maddison et al., 2022)

Langelurillus lacteus* Sanap, Joglekar & Caleb, 2017

- Maharashtra (Sanap et al., 2017)

Langelurillus onyx* Caleb, Sanap, Joglekar & Prajapati, 2017

- Gujarat (Sanap et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Sanap et al., 2017)

Langelurillus tertius* Sanap & Caleb, 2022

- Maharashtra (Sanap & Caleb, 2022)

Langona albolinea* Caleb & Mathai, 2015

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb et al., 2015; Caleb, 2020a)

***Langona aperta* (Denis, 1958)**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)

***Langona bhutanica* Prószyński, 1978**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)

Langona davidi* (Caleb, Mungkung & Mathai, 2015)

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb et al., 2015; Caleb, 2020a)

Langona goaensis* Prószyński, 1992

- Goa (Prószyński, 1992a)

Langona tigrina* (Simon, 1885)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b; Caleb, 2020a)

***Langona* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Maharashtra (Gore et al., 2021)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Lechia minuta* (Prószyński, 1992)**

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

***Lyssomanes* sp.**

- West Bengal (Das et al., 2010)

Madhyattus jabalpurensis* Prószyński, 1992

- Madhya Pradesh (Prószyński, 1992a)

***Madhyattus* spp.**

- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Maevia* sp.**

- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976)

Marengo batheryensis* Sudhin, Nafin, Benjamin & Sudhikumar, 2019

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2019b)

***Marengo crassipes* Peckham & Peckham, 1892**

- Uttar Pradesh (Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Marengo nitida* Simon, 1900**

- Kerala? (Sherriffs, 1931 (doubted by Benjamin, 2004))

Marengo sachintendulkar* Malamel, Prajapati, Sudhikumar & Sebastian, 2019

- Gujarat (Malamel et al., 2019c; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Malamel et al., 2019c)
- Tamil Nadu (Malamel et al., 2019c)

***Marengo striatipes* Simon, 1900**

- Kerala? (Sherriffs, 1931 (doubted by Benjamin, 2004))

Marengo zebra* Sudhin, Nafin, Benjamin & Sudhikumar, 2019

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2019b)

***Marengo* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Maripanthus gloria* Caleb, 2021

- Karnataka (Caleb et al., 2021b; Asima et al., 2021a)
- Kerala (Asima et al., 2021a)

Maripanthus jubatus* Maddison, 2020

- Karnataka (Maddison et al., 2020; Asima et al., 2021a)

***Maripanthus* sp.**

- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

Marpissa dayapurensis* Majumder, 2004

- West Bengal (Majumder, 2004a)

Marpissa gangasagarensis* Majumder, 2005

- West Bengal (Majumder, 2005; Chandra et al., 2021)

Marpissa kalighatensis* Biswas & Biswas, 1992

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Marpissa nutanae* Biswas & Biswas, 1984

- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1984; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Marpissa pauariensis* Biswas & Roy, 2008

- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Roy, 2008)

Marpissa prathamae* Biswas & Biswas, 1984

- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1984; Satpathi, 1995)

***Marpissa* spp.**

- Himachal Pradesh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004; Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Gawali et al., 2020)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Halder et al., 2012)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2010)

***Marusyllus auspex* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Ladakh (Żabka, 1981)

Marusyllus gregoryi* (Logunov, 2010)

- Ladakh (Logunov, 2010)

Marusyllus karnai* (Logunov & Marusik, 2003)

- Ladakh (Logunov & Marusik, 2003)

Megaeupoa gravelyi* (Caleb, 2018)

- West Bengal (Caleb et al., 2018c)

***Menemerus albocinctus* Keyserling, 1890 ***

- Andaman & Nicobar (Keyserling, 1890; Sherriffs, 1931)

***Menemerus bivittatus* (Dufour, 1831)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Pandit, 2019)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013; Prajapati et al., 2016a; Chandra et al., 2021; Patel et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006; Gajbe, 2020; Markad, 2020)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; De & Palita, 2018; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Puducherry (Sangeeta & Reddy, 2012)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017; Jangid et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b; Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chaubey et al., 2019; Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Chatterjee, 2015; Dhali et al., 2017; Das et al., 2022)

***Menemerus brachygnathus* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Gujarat (Parmar & Patel, 2017)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Jastrzębski, 1997a)

***Menemerus brevibulbis* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Assam (Saha et al., 2016)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

***Menemerus brevibulbis* (Thorell, 1887)**

- West Bengal (Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Roy et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016)

***Menemerus fulvus* (L. Koch, 1878)**

- Gujarat (Parmar, 2020; Thumar, 2019)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Jastrzębski, 1997a; Das et al., 2022)

***Menemerus marginatus* (Kroneberg, 1875)**

- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2021)

***Menemerus nigli* Wesolowska & Freudenschuss, 2012**

- West Bengal (Chatterjee et al., 2017b)

***Menemerus* spp.**

- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a; Tabasum et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Chikhale & Santape, 2013; Bhandarkar & Paliwal, 2019; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012; Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Saha et al., 2017)

***Modunda staintoni* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**

- Gujarat (Parmar & Prajapati, 2023; Patel et al., 2023)
- Punjab (Logunov, 2001)

Mogrus fabrei* Simon, 1885

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b)

Mogrus rajasthanensis* Caleb, Chatterjee, Tyagi, Kundu & Kumar, 2017

- Rajasthan (Caleb et al., 2017a; Jangid et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)

***Mogrus* sp.**

- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)

***Myrmaplata plataleoides* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Gupta et al., 2015b; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Bihar (Narayan, 1915; Tikader, 1973c; Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Delhi (Sharma & Sarup, 1980)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013; Prajapati et al., 2016a; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1931; Caleb, 2016d; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014; Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)

- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Keswani, 2014; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Prószyński, 1992a; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Ganesh Kumar & Mohanasundaram, 1998; Caleb, 2016d; Sen et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017; Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Mishra & Rastogi, 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Narayan, 1915; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Das et al., 2022)

Myrmarachne calcuttaensis* Biswas, 1984

- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- West Bengal (Biswas, 1984b; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

***Myrmarachne caliraya* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Dhali et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)

Myrmarachne dirangicus* Bastawade, 2002

- Arunachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2002)

Myrmarachne hidaspis* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Myrmarachne himalayensis* Narayan, 1915

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- West Bengal (Narayan, 1915)

Myrmarachne incerta* Narayan, 1915

- Bihar (Narayan, 1915)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- West Bengal (Narayan, 1915)

***Myrmarachne kiboschensis* Lessert, 1925**

- Assam (Tyagi et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2011)

***Myrmarachne kuwagata* Yaginuma, 1967**

- Karnataka (Nathan et al., 2023)
- Madhya Pradesh (Nathan et al., 2023)

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2016d; Caleb, 2020b)
- Uttar Pradesh (Nathan et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Nathan et al., 2023)

***Myrmarachne laeta* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Bihar (Narayan, 1915)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Punjab (Sadana & Gupta, 1998)
- Tamil Nadu (Narayan, 1915)
- West Bengal (Narayan, 1915)

Myrmarachne laeta flava* Narayan, 1915

- Bihar (Narayan, 1915)

Myrmarachne ludhianaensis* Sadana & Gupta, 1998

- Punjab (Sadana & Gupta, 1998)

Myrmarachne manducator* (Westwood, 1841)

- Bihar (Narayan, 1915)
- North India (Westwood, 1841)

***Myrmarachne markaha* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2007)

Myrmarachne melanocephala* MacLeay, 1839

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b; Roy et al., 2016)
- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Das et al., 2015; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Prajapati et al., 2016a; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Jharkhand (Kumar et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Ramakrishnaiah et al., 2014; Fernandes & Ganesh, 2020)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Jose et al., 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; More & Sawant, 2013; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; Mohapatra et al., 2014)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)

- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Sankari et al., 2014; Caleb, 2016d; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a; Sharma & Singh, 2018a; Anjali et al., 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- West Bengal (MacLeay, 1839; Tikader, 1973c; Dhali et al., 2017)

Myrmarachne platypalpus* Bradoo, 1980

- Chandigarh (Bradoo, 1980)

Myrmarachne poonaensis* Tikader, 1973

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1973c; More & Sawant, 2013; Deshmukh, 2017)

***Myrmarachne prava* (Karsch, 1880)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Bihar (Narayan, 1915)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2016d, 2020b)
- Uttar Pradesh (Samuel & Samuel, 2022)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1973c; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Myrmarachne providens* (Peckham & Peckham, 1892)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

***Myrmarachne pumilio* (Karsch, 1880)**

- West Bengal (Benjamin, 2015)

***Myrmarachne ramunni* Narayan, 1915**

- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Malamel & Samson, 2014; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Narayan, 1915; Dharmaraj et al., 2018; Caleb, 2016d)

***Myrmarachne robusta* (Peckham & Peckham, 1892)**

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006)
- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1973c; More & Sawant, 2013; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

Myrmarachne roeweri* Reimoser, 1934

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)

Myrmarachne satarensis* Narayan, 1915

- Maharashtra (Narayan, 1915; More & Sawant, 2013)

***Myrmarachne spissa* (Peckham & Peckham, 1892)**

- Kerala (Tripathi et al., 2023c)

Myrmarachne transversa* (Mukerjee, 1930)

- West Bengal (Mukerjee, 1930)

***Myrmarachne tristis* (Simon, 1882)**

- Gujarat (Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Parmar, 2018; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Narayan, 1915)
- West Bengal (Narayan, 1915)

Myrmarachne uniseriata* Narayan, 1915

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Tripathi et al., 2023c)
- Tamil Nadu (Narayan, 1915)

***Myrmarachne* spp.**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008; Bhat et al., 2013)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014; Kanhere & Kanare, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019; Ramanujam et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Nandicius deletus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Ladakh or Himachal Pradesh (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Nandicius frigidus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Andreeva et al., 1984; Prószyński, 1992a)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)

Nandicius mussooriensis* (Prószyński, 1992)

- Uttarakhand (Prószyński, 1992b)

Nandicius pseudoicioides* (Caporiacco, 1935)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Nandicius vallisflorum* Caleb et al., 2018

- Uttarakhand (Caleb et al., 2018d)

Neaetha tomkovichii* Logunov, 2019

- Andhra Pradesh (Logunov, 2019)

***Neobrettus tibialis* (Prószyński, 1978)**

- West Bengal (Banerjee et al., 2019)

***Neobrettus* sp.**

- West Bengal (Ahmed et al., 2018)

***Neon reticulatus* (Blackwall, 1853)**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

Nepalicius nepalicus* (Andreeva, Hęciak & Prószyński, 1984)

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Tamil Nadu (Prószyński, 1992b)

Okinawicius daitaricus* (Prószyński, 1992)

- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a)

Okinawicius modestus* (Simon, 1885)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b)

Onomastus indra* Benjamin, 2010

- Tamil Nadu (Benjamin, 2010)

Onomastus patellaris* Simon, 1900

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1900a; Wanless, 1980)

***Onomastus* spp.**

- Karnataka (Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Orientattus aurantius* (Kanesharatnam & Benjamin, 2018)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Caleb & Acharya, 2019; Caleb, 2020c)
- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Caleb, 2020c)

- Kerala (Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Uttarakhand (Caleb & Acharya, 2019; Caleb, 2020c)

Padillothorax casteti* (Simon, 1900)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1900b; Maddison et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani et al., 2017)

***Pancorius changricus* Żabka, 1990**

- Sikkim (Gurung et al., 2022)

Pancorius daitaricus* (Prószyński, 1992)

- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a)

Pancorius darjeelingianus* Prószyński, 1992

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a; Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Pancorius magnus* Żabka, 1985**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Caleb et al., 2019b)
- Assam (Caleb et al., 2019b)
- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a; Caleb et al., 2019b)

Pancorius manipuriensis* (Biswas & Biswas, 2004)

- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018; Caleb, 2023)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007; Caleb, 2023)

Pancorius nagaland* Caleb, 2019

- Arunachal Pradesh (Caleb et al., 2019b)
- Nagaland (Caleb et al., 2019b)

Pancorius submontanus* Prószyński, 1992

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

Pancorius tagorei* Prószyński, 1992

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a; Caleb et al., 2019b)

***Pancorius* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Pandisus indicus* Prószyński, 1992

- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a)

Panysinus grammicus* Simon, 1902

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1902)

Pellenes allegrii* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Pellenes himalaya* Caleb, Sajan & Kumar, 2018

- Uttarakhand (Caleb et al., 2018d)

***Pellenes iva* Caleb, 2018**

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb & Kumar, 2018b; Caleb, 2020b)*

***Pellenes* sp.**

- Gujarat (Patel et al., 2023)

***Phaeacius fimbriatus* Simon, 1900**

- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2016)

***Phaeacius lancearius* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Gujarat (Malamel, 2018; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018; Abhijith & Hill, 2019b)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016; Vishnudas et al., 2021)

***Phaeacius malayensis* Wanless, 1981**

- Kerala (Asima et al., 2020)

***Phaeacius* spp.**

- Andaman & Nicobar (John, 2020b)
- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Phanuelus gladstone* Caleb & Mathai, 2015

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb et al., 2015; Caleb, 2020a)

***Phanuelus* sp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

***Phidippus audax* (Hentz, 1845)**

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chaubey, 2017)
- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Edwards, 2004)
- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)

Phidippus bengalensis* Tikader, 1977

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Parikh et al., 2008; Bhatt, 2014)
- Karnataka (Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Kerala (Sathiamma et al., 1987)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987)
- Punjab (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder, 2005)
- Tamil Nadu (Umarani & Umamaheswari, 2013; Raja et al., 2023)

- West Bengal (Tikader, 1977e; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Talukdar & Majumder, 2008)

Phidippus bhimrakshiti* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Wankhade et al., 2012; Deshmukh, 2017)

Phidippus calcuttaensis* Biswas, 1984

- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Yadav, 2019)
- West Bengal (Biswas, 1984b)

Phidippus khandalaensis* Tikader, 1977

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1977e)

Phidippus punjabensis* Tikader, 1974

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Solanki & Kumar, 2014)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1974b)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Punjab (Tikader, 1974b)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)

Phidippus yashodharae* Tikader, 1977

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012, 2013; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014)
- Karnataka (Pawar & Ganesh, 2016)
- Kerala (Mamel & Samson, 2014; Shihabudeen et al., 2022; Prasad et al., 2022a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Dharmaraj et al., 2018)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012; Lawania & Mathur, 2014b)

***Phidippus* spp.**

- Chhattisgarh (Mishra & Shrivastava, 2002)
- Gujarat (Patel et al., 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004; Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Bawaskar et al., 2018)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)

- Uttar Pradesh (Tandon & Lal, 1983; Chandra et al., 2017)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2010)

Phintella accentifera* (Simon, 1901)

- Manipur (Sudhin et al., 2023c)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1901a)

Phintella assamica* Prószyński, 1992

- Meghalaya (Prószyński, 1992a)

Phintella bifurcata* Prószyński, 1992

- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a; Choudhury et al., 2019; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

Phintella cholkei* Prajapati, Kumbhar, Caleb, Sanap & Kamboj, 2021

- Maharashtra (Prajapati et al., 2021c)

Phintella coonooriensis* Prószyński, 1992

- Tamil Nadu (Prószyński, 1992b)

***Phintella debilis* (Thorell, 1891)**

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2023c)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)
- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a)
- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

Phintella dhritiae* Sudhin, Sen & Caleb, 2023

- Karnataka (Sudhin et al., 2023c)

Phintella indica* (Simon, 1901)

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1901b; Wesółowska, 1986; Prószyński, 1992b)

Phintella macrops* (Simon, 1901)

- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006; Rithe, 2012)
- Sikkim (Simon, 1901b)

Phintella nilgirica* Prószyński, 1992

- Tamil Nadu (Prószyński, 1992b)

Phintella platnicki* Sudhin, Sen & Caleb, 2023

- Tamil Nadu (Sudhin et al., 2023c)

Phintella reinhardtii* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Sherriffs, 1931)

Phintella suknana* Prószyński, 1992

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

Phintella vittata* (C L Koch, 1846)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Sen et al., 2015)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Das et al., 2015; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Delhi (Sharma & Sarup, 1980)
- Goa (Proszynski, 1992b; Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Mohapatra et al., 2014; Choudhury et al., 2019; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Punjab (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder, 2005; Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Kaur et al., 2014; Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1967; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder, 2005)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a; Sen et al., 2022; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000; Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a; Mishra & Rastogi, 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Sherriffs, 1931; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012; Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Prószyński, 1992a; Das et al., 2022)

***Phintella* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Karnataka (Rao et al., 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Kanhere & Kanare, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Phintelloides jesudasi* (Caleb & Mathai, 2014)

- Kerala (Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb & Mathai, 2014c; Caleb, 2020a)

Phintelloides manipur* Caleb, 2020

- Manipur (Caleb & Acharya, 2020)

Phintelloides singhi* (Monga, Singh & Sadana, 1989)

- Haryana (Monga et al., 1988a)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)

Phintelloides undulatus* (Caleb & Karthikeyani, 2015)

- Maharashtra (Caleb & Karthikeyani, 2015)
- Gujarat (Prajapati & Kamboj, 2020b; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Kerala (Prajapati & Kamboj, 2020b)

***Phintelloides versicolor* (C. L. Koch, 1846)**

- Assam (Caleb & Acharya, 2020)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019; Prajapati et al., 2023; Patel et al., 2023)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)
- Manipur (Caleb & Acharya, 2020)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Phintelloides* sp.**

- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Phlegra abhinandanvarthamani* Prajapati, 2019

- Gujarat (Prajapati, 2019)

Phlegra dhakuriensis* (Tikader, 1974)

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar & Patel, 2017)
- Jharkhand (Agrawal & Ghose, 1995b)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Sathiamma et al., 1987)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Deshmukh, 2017; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1974b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)
- Tamil Nadu (Sahayaraj & Parvathi, 2011)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)

***Phlegra fasciata* (Hahn, 1826)**

- Himachal Pradesh (Logunov & Koponen, 2002)

Phlegra prasanna* Caleb & Mathai, 2015

- Andhra Pradesh (Caleb et al., 2015)

- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2023)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb et al., 2015; Caleb, 2020a)

***Phlegra* spp.**

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)

Pilia escheri* Reimoser, 1934

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)

Pilia saltabunda* Simon, 1902

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1902)

***Piranthus decorus* Thorell, 1895**

- Maharashtra (Caleb & Sanap, 2017)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019; Hun et al., 2023)

Piranthus planolancis* Malamel, Nafin, Sudhikumar & Sebastian, 2019

- Karnataka (Nafin et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Malamel et al., 2019b; Nafin et al., 2020)

***Piranthus* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

***Plexippus bhutani* Żabka, 1990**

- Karnataka (Prószyński, 2017)

***Plexippus clemens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**

- Gujarat (Prajapati et al., 2021d; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Caleb, 2016a)

Plexippus ignatius* Caleb, 2022

- Karnataka (Caleb et al., 2022b)

Plexippus minor* Wesolowska & van Harten, 2010

- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2022)

***Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a; Rao et al., 1981; Majumder, 2005)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Gupta et al., 2015b; Borkakati et al., 2018)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Delhi (Biswas & Biswas, 1997)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Chandra et al., 2021; Patel et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004; Nautiyal et al., 2017; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016; Prasad et al., 2022a)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904; Caleb, 2020b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Keswani, 2014; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1974b; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a; Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Roy et al., 2017a; Nakambam et al., 2021)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985; Biswas, 1987; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Puducherry (Sangeeta & Reddy, 2012)
- Punjab (Chaudhary, 2020; Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Kaur et al., 2014; Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1967)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1931; Reimoser, 1934; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017; Patil, 2021; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013; Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a; Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1974b; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Plexippus petersi* (Karsch, 1878)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Das et al., 2015)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Prajapati et al., 2016a; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Jose et al., 2018; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006; Phartale et al., 2014; Gajbe, 2020)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; Mohapatra et al., 2014; Arjun et al., 2021)

- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017; Jangid et al., 2019; Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Wilson et al., 2014; Dharmaraj et al., 2018; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a; Anjali et al., 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1974b; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Das et al., 2022)

***Plexippus redimitus* Simon, 1902**

- Kerala (Sherriffs, 1931)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1931)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Plexippus* spp.**

- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008; Somashekar et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Upadhyay et al., 2018; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Khandelwal, 2014; Bhandarkar & Paliwal, 2019)
- Rajasthan (Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Telangana (Ramanujam et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Pristobaeus jocosus* Simon, 1902**

- Kerala (Aslatha et al., 2017b)

Portia albimana* (Simon, 1900)

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Karnataka (Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019; Maliye et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Ahmed et al., 2015d)
- Tamil Nadu (Murphy & Murphy, 1983)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1900a; Sherriffs, 1931; Wanless, 1978)

Portia assamensis* Wanless, 1978

- Assam (Wanless, 1978; Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Rajasthan (Lawania et al., 2013; Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)

- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014b)

***Portia fimbriata* (Doleschall, 1859)**

- Assam (Gupta et al., 2015b)
- Gujarat (Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1931; Jalajakshi & Usha, 2019)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Samson & Sebastian, 2014b; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Jeyaparvathi et al., 2013; Dharmaraj et al., 2018)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Portia labiata* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Tamil Nadu (Wanless, 1978)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)

***Portia* spp.**

- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Proszynskia anusuae* (Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh, 2017)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

Proszynskia diatreta* (Simon, 1902)

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1902; Caleb & Mathai, 2014c; Caleb, 2020b)

Pseudamycus himalaya* (Tikader, 1967)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1967)

Pseudicius andamanius* (Tikader, 1977)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988)
- Meghalaya (Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

***Pseudicius* spp.**

- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Pseudomogrus sudhii* Logunov, Tripathi & Jangid, 2022

- Rajasthan (Logunov et al., 2022)

Ptocasius senchalensis* (Prószyński, 1992)

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

***Ptocasius* sp.**

- Telangana (Guruswamy et al., 2022)

***Rhene albigera* (C.L. Koch, 1846)**

- Gujarat (Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Jastrzębski, 1997b)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Rajasthan (Sen et al., 2009b; Saha et al., 2015b; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Prószyński, 1992a)

Rhene callida* Peckham & Peckham, 1895

- West Bengal (Peckham & Peckham, 1895)

Rhene callosa* (Peckham & Peckham, 1895)

- Himalaya mountain (Peckham & Peckham, 1895)

Rhene daitarensis* Prószyński, 1992

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a)

Rhene darjeelingiana* Prószyński, 1992

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

***Rhene flavicomans* Simon, 1902**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Shraddha & Chaturved, 2020; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020; Asima et al., 2020; Caleb et al., 2022c)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1931; Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Rhene flavigera* (C. L. Koch, 1846)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)

- Assam (Gupta et al., 2015b)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Thumar, 2019; Patel et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Karnataka (Ramakrishnaiah et al., 2014; Fernandes & Ganesh, 2020; Caleb et al., 2022d)
- Kerala (Sathiamma et al., 1987; Sebastian et al., 2011; Caleb et al., 2022d)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Keswani, 2014; Caleb et al., 2022d)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1977f; Keswani, 2014; Caleb et al., 2022d)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Panda et al., 2011)
- Punjab (Tikader, 1973d; Sadana, 1991; Caleb et al., 2022d)
- Tamil Nadu (Sankari et al., 2014; Sen et al., 2022; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Pooja et al., 2019; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Das et al., 2022)

Rhene histrio* (Thorell, 1891)

- Tamil Nadu (Thorell, 1891)

Rhene mus* (Simon, 1889)

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a; Caleb et al., 2022d)

***Rhene pallida* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1977f; Warghat et al., 2011; Caleb et al., 2022d)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Caleb et al., 2022d)

***Rhene rubrigera* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Sherriffs, 1931)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Gujarat (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018; Caleb et al., 2022d)
- Kerala (Jose et al., 2018; Dhali et al., 2019; Caleb et al., 2022d)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Sheriffs, 1931)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Das et al., 2022)

***Rhene* spp.**

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Bawaskar et al., 2018)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Pooja et al., 2019)

Rudakius ludhianaensis* (Tikader, 1974)

- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1974b; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)
- Punjab (Tikader, 1974b; Sadana & Kaur, 1974b; Sadana, 1980)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb et al., 2019c; Caleb, 2020b)

Saitis chaperi* Simon, 1885

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a)

Salticus benefices* (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Salticus* spp.**

- Himachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2008b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009; Lone et al., 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)
- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan & Misra, 2003; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Talukdar & Majumder, 2008)

Siler niser* Caleb, Parag & Datta-Roy, 2023

- Odisha (Caleb et al., 2023)

***Siler semiglaucus* (Simon, 1901)**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)

- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Kulkarni & Joseph, 2015; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Dhali et al., 2017)

Siler spp.

- Maharashtra (Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010)

Similaria enigmatica* Prószyński, 1992

- West Bengal (Prószyński, 1992a)

Sparbambus sindhudurg* Kadam & Tripathi, 2023

- Maharashtra (Tripathi et al., 2023d)

Stenaelurillus albus* Sebastian, Sankaran, Malamel & Joseph, 2015

- Goa (Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a; Yadav & Kumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a; Sudhin et al., 2023d)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2015; Prajapati et al., 2016b; Sudhin et al., 2023d)
- Maharashtra (Asarkar & Ade, 2017)

Stenaelurillus arambagensis* (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

- Andhra Pradesh (Caleb et al., 2017b; Sudhin et al., 2023d)
- Bihar (Sudhin et al., 2023c)
- Gujarat (Prajapati et al., 2016b; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020; Sudhin et al., 2023c)
- Maharashtra (Caleb et al., 2017b)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Sudhin et al., 2023c)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023; Sudhin et al., 2023c)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Sudhin et al., 2023c)

Stenaelurillus gabrieli* Prajapati, Murthappa, Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016

- Gujarat (Prajapati et al., 2016b)

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

Stenaelurillus indicus* Logunov, 2020

- Andhra Pradesh (Logunov, 2020)

Stenaelurillus jagannathae* Das, Malik & Vidhel, 2015

- Delhi (Vidhel et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Maheshwari & Chopda, 2017; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Devika et al., 2022)

Stenaelurillus lesserti* Reimoser, 1934

- Andhra Pradesh (Logunov, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar & Patel, 2017; Parmar, 2020)
- Karnataka (Caleb & Sanap, 2016)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2015; Caleb & Sanap, 2016; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Puducherry (Logunov & Azarkina, 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Caleb & Sanap, 2016; Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Sharma & Singh, 2018a)

Stenaelurillus marusiki* Logunov, 2001

- Maharashtra (Marathe et al., 2022)

Stenaelurillus megamalai* Sudhin, Sen & Caleb, 2023

- Tamil Nadu (Sudhin et al., 2023c)

Stenaelurillus metallicus* Caleb & Mathai, 2016

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb & Mathai, 2016b; Caleb, 2020a)

Stenaelurillus neyyar* Sudhin, Sen & Caleb, 2023

- Kerala (Sudhin et al., 2023c)

Stenaelurillus sarojinae* Caleb & Mathai, 2014

- Andhra Pradesh (Caleb & Mathai, 2014c; Caleb et al., 2015; Marathe et al., 2022)

Stenaelurillus shwetamukhi* Marathe, Sanap, & Maddison, 2022

- Andhra Pradesh (Marathe et al., 2022)
- Karnataka (Marathe et al., 2022)

Stenaelurillus tamravarni* Marathe & Maddison, 2022

- Andhra Pradesh (Marathe et al., 2022)

Stenaelurillus tettus* Logunov, 2020

- Andhra Pradesh (Logunov, 2020)

Stenaelurillus vyaghri* Sanap, Joglekar, & Caleb, 2022

- Maharashtra (Marathe et al., 2022)

Stenaelurillus wandae* Logunov, 2020

- Bihar (Sudhin et al., 2023c)
- Odisha (Logunov, 2020; Sudhin et al., 2023c)

***Stenaelurillus* spp.**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Karnataka (Shraddha & Chaturved, 2020)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Gore et al., 2021)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Nataraj et al., 2017)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Synagelides brahmaputra* Caleb, Chatterjee, Tyagi, Kundu & Kumar, 2018

- Assam (Caleb et al., 2018b)

Synagelides darjeelingus* Logunov & Hereward, 2006

- West Bengal (Logunov & Hereward, 2006)

Synagelides lehtineni* Logunov & Hereward, 2006

- Tamil Nadu (Logunov & Hereward, 2006; Nataraj et al., 2017)

***Synagelides martensi* Bohdanowicz, 1987**

- Uttarakhand (Logunov & Hereward, 2006)

Synagelides munnar* Logunov, 2017

- Kerala (Logunov, 2017)

***Tamigalesus munnaricus* Zabka, 1988**

- Kerala (Samson & Sebastian, 2013; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)

Tanzania yellapragadai* Prajapati & Dudhatra, 2022

- Gujarat (Prajapati & Dudhatra, 2022)

***Telamonia dimidiata* (Simon, 1899)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011; Das et al., 2015; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)

- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Tikader, 1974c; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Prajapati et al., 2016a; Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Jose et al., 2018; Asima et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014; Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Upadhyay et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1978; Gajbe, 2016; Gawali et al., 2020)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Siliwal et al., 2008; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019; Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Sen et al., 2009b; Kaur et al., 2014; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriiffs, 1931; Siliwal et al., 2008; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan & Misra, 2003; Anjali & Prakash, 2012; Mishra & Rastogi, 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012; Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Das et al., 2022)

***Telamonia elegans* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Kerala (Dhali et al., 2019; Sidheek, 2021; Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Chaudhari & Deshmukh, 2018)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriiffs, 1931)

***Telamonia festiva* Thorell, 1887**

- Tamil Nadu (Veeramani et al., 2021; Veeramani et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2016)
- Punjab (Sadana & Kumari, 1991)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1967)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Telamonia formosa* (Simon, 1902)**

- Tamil Nadu (Sherriiffs, 1931)

***Telamonia hasselti* (Thorell, 1878)**

- Tamil Nadu (Sherriiffs, 1931)

***Telamonia peckhami* Thorell, 1891**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)

***Telamonia* spp.**

- Madhya Pradesh (Kanhare & Kanare, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012; Gore et al., 2021)
- Odisha (Mallick et al., 2017)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

***Thiania bhamoensis* Thorell, 1887**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Joshi & Venkateshwarlu, 2017)
- Kerala (Davis et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Deshmukh, 2017; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Puducherry (Sangeeta & Reddy, 2012)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2007; Jeyaparvathi et al., 2013; Wilson et al., 2014)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Das et al., 2022)

Thiania indica* Asima, Caleb & Prasad, 2023

- Kerala (Asima et al., 2023)

***Thiania cf. suboppressa* Strand, 1907**

- Tripura (Ahmed et al., 2020)

***Thiania* spp.**

- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Kanhare & Kanare, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Phartale et al., 2014)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Thyene bivittata* Xie & Peng, 1995**

- Uttarakhand (Logunov, 2021a)

***Thyene calebi* (Kanesharatnam & Benjamin, 2018)**

- Kerala (Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb & Mathai, 2014c; Sangavi et al., 2023)

***Thyene imperialis* (Rossi, 1846)**

- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2021; Prajapati et al., 2016a; Parmar et al., 2023; Patel et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a; Bibhishan & Ananda, 2017)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Punjab (Caleb, 2019)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019; Malhotra et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Logunov, 2021a)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Thyene* spp.**

- Madhya Pradesh (Kanhare & Kanare, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Bawaskar et al., 2018)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Toxeus alboclavus* Jose & Sudhikumar, 2022

- Kerala (Jose & Sudhikumar, 2022)

Toxeus jajpurensis* (Prószyński, 1992)

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Odisha (Prószyński, 1992a)

***Uroballus nazirwanii* Prajapati, Malamel & Sebastian, 2020 ***

- Kerala (Prajapati et al., 2020)

Vailimia ajmerensis* Caleb & Jangid, 2020

- Gujarat (Parmar & Prajapati, 2023)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014; Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015; Basumatary et al., 2020c)

Vailimia jharbari* Basumatary, Caleb & Das, 2020

- Assam (Basumatary et al., 2020c)

***Vailimia* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Karnataka (Hill et al., 2019b)
- Kerala (Hill et al., 2019b)

Viciria diademata* Simon, 1902

- Puducherry (Simon, 1902)

Viciria minima* Reimoser, 1934

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Dharmaraj et al., 2020b)

Yaginumaella aishwaryi* Sunil Jose, 2013

- Kerala (Sunil Jose, 2013)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)

***Yaginumaella* sp.**

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

***Zebraplatys* sp.**

- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)

***Zygoballus* spp.**

- Assam (Pathak & Saha, 1999)
- Chhattisgarh (Mishra & Shrivastava, 2002)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004; Venkateshalu et al., 2009)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985)
- West Bengal (Agrawal & Ghose, 1995a)

39. Family: Scytodidae Blackwall, 1864

The members of the family Scytodidae is commonly called as spitting spiders. They are haplogyne and have six-eyes arranged in three pairs, the middle being larger. The prosoma of these spiders has a circular shape with a dome-shaped carapace and is larger than its abdomen. The body length is 4 to 8 mm, light brown in colour with black spots having very long legs with black rings. The spitting spiders are known to have their silk glands are in the prosoma, unlike other spiders where these are located in the abdomen. Also, silk glands are connected with its poison glands, so that the spider is able to

produce venomous silk. Most of these spiders are nocturnal and slow hunter. The silk produced by spitting spiders is used to seize prey meticulously which is unique among spiders. They spit venomous sticky silk threads through the opening of their cheliceral fangs over the prey from a distance of 10-20 mm very quickly in a zigzag manner by which the prey becomes immobilised at once. The spitting is also used as defense against predators. The female does not build nests and actively pursue their prey (usually found wandering over walls and ceilings in buildings) and carries her egg sacs under the abdomen in a net of silk. Few species carry egg sacs in their chelicerae. Few species of spitting spiders live in caves. These spiders are also unique because of exhibiting complicated social structure in terms of web sharing and prey capture (Singh BB et al., 2021).

Scytodidae is a small family comprising only 240 species described under 4 genera throughout the world (WSC, 2023). In India, the history of taxonomical studies of Scytodidae begins with the description of *Scytodes propinqua* by Stoliczka (1869) collected nearby Kolkata (West Bengal). The detail history of subsequent description/records is provided by Singh BB et al. (2021). At present, only 12 species of spitting spiders are described or recorded under 2 genera in 20 Indian states and 4 union territories (Figure 26); and out of them 5 species are endemic. Following is the detail list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

***Dictis striatipes* L. Koch, 1872**

- Maharashtra (Keswani, 2015b; Ahmed et al., 2015f)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Caleb, 2020a)

***Dictis* sp.**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)

Scytodes alfredi* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Gajbe, 2015; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani, 2013)

***Scytodes fusca* Walckenaer, 1837**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Assam (Thorell, 1891; Das et al., 2015; Pandit, 2019)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav et al., 2017a; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Karnataka (Ramakrishnaiah et al., 2014; Sampathkumar et al., 2022)

- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Prasad et al., 2022a)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; Misal et al., 2019)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1905)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Brignoli, 1976; Sampathkumar et al., 2022; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)

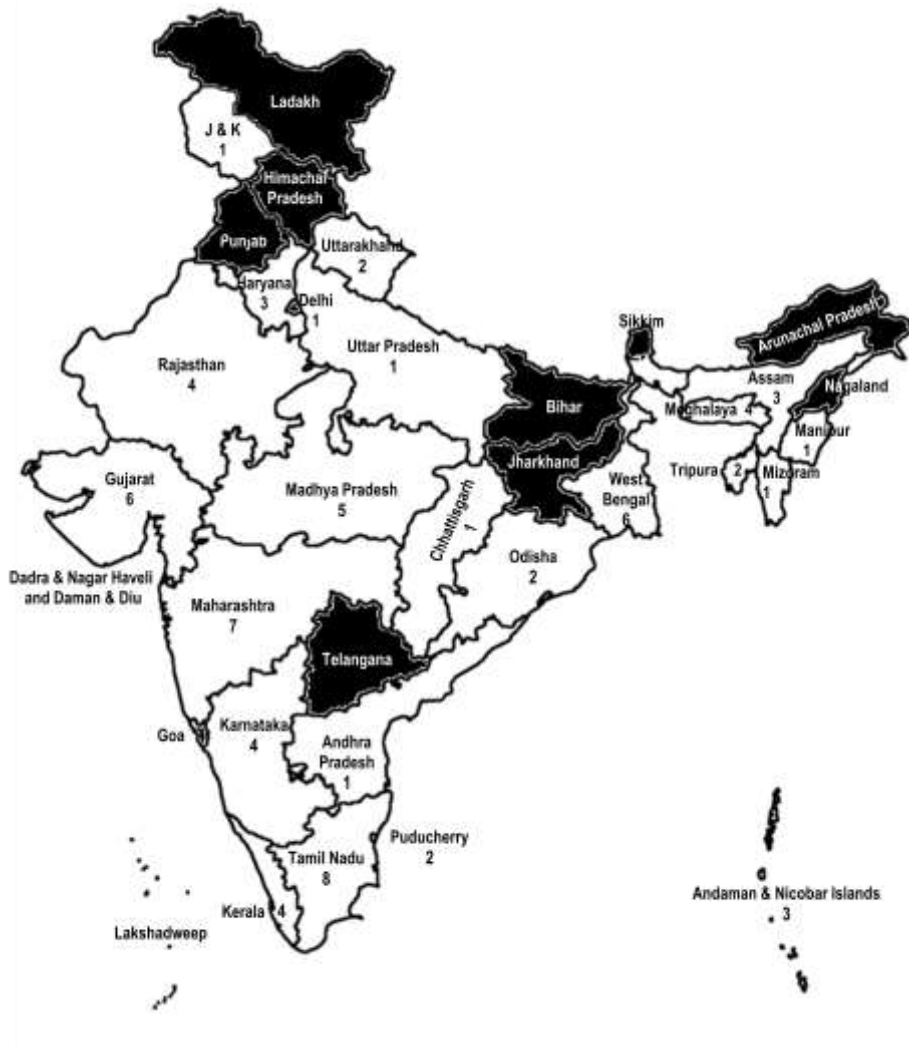


Figure 26: Number of species of Scytodidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

***Scytodes gilva* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1895)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919)

Scytodes kinsukus* Patel, 1975

- Gujarat (Patel, 1975c; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010; Gajbe, 2007)
- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010)

Scytodes mawphlongensis* Tikader, 1966

- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1966e, 1969b; Barman, 1974)

***Scytodes pallida* Doleschall, 1859**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015; Gupta et al., 2015b; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Kerala (Jose et al., 2018; Shihabudeen et al., 2022)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dey et al., 2013; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Gravelly, 1921a; Panda et al., 2011; De & Palita, 2018)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Saha et al., 2017; Das et al., 2022)

Scytodes propinqua* Stoliczka, 1869

- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Yadav, 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010; Gajbe, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1905)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905; Gupta et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1897a)
- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Scytodes semipullata* (Simon, 1909)**

- Meghalaya (Kemp, 1924)

Scytodes stoliczkai* Simon, 1897

- Maharashtra (Simon, 1897a)

***Scytodes thoracica* (Latreille, 1802)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1975c; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Mathew et al., 2014; Jose et al., 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; More, 2015; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Sen et al., 2015)

***Scytodes univittata* Simon, 1882**

- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b)

***Scytodes* spp.**

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav et al., 2017a; Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Ghosh et al., 2018)

40. Family: Segestriidae Simon, 1893

The Segestriidae is a haplogyne family dwelling in tubes and commonly known as tube web spiders or tunnel spiders. The adults measure 6-22 mm long with short legs, the first three pairs arranged forwardly, with six eyes arranged as a pair of separate medians and two pairs of smaller laterals and have cigar-shaped abdomen. The tunnel spider builds tubular retreat with trip-lines radiating from the opening in the wall crevices, in bark fissures or under stones. These trip-lines are used by the spiders to detect preys. These spiders are nocturnal sedentary hunters that live in a variety of habitats. The female deposits eggs deep in her silken tube and care her offspring after hatching until they spread (Tiwari et al., 2021a).

Presently, Segestriidae comprises 179 species in 5 genera distributed in the tropical and subtropical regions of the world (WSC, 2023). In India, only 10 species of 3 genera are recorded mostly from Odisha and Western Ghat and all are endemic. Following is the distribution of these spiders in the country.

Ariadna chhotae* Siliwal & Yadav, 2017

- Karnataka (Siliwal et al., 2017)

Ariadna molur* Siliwal & Yadav, 2017

- Karnataka (Siliwal et al., 2017)

Ariadna nebulosa* Simon, 1906

- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a)

Ariadna vandsa* Siliwal, Yadav & Kumar, 2017

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2017)

***Ariadna* spp.**

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

Indoseges chilika* Siliwal, Das, Choudhury & Giroti, 2021

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2021)

Indoseges malkangiri* Choudhury, Siliwal, Das & Giroti, 2021

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2021)

Indoseges narayani* Choudhury, Siliwal, Das & Giroti, 2021

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2021)

***Indoseges satkosia* Das, Siliwal, Choudhury & Giroti, 2021 ***

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2021)

Indoseges sushildutta* Siliwal et al., 2021

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2021)

Segestria inda* Simon, 1906

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a)

***Segestria* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

41. Family: Selenopidae Simon, 1897

Selenopidae is an entelegyne spider family, the members of which are commonly known as wall crab spiders, wall spiders and flatties. Body is about 5-23 mm long and extremely flattened dorsoventrally with eight eyes arranged in two rows with the wide anterior row of six eyes located near the anterior rim of the carapace and the posterior row of two large eyes located one on each side, and laterigrade legs having two tarsal claws. They are one of the fastest creatures in the world with camouflage on their usual habitat of walls, rocks and trees that often makes them difficult to locate (Crews & Harvey, 2011; Tiwari et al., 2021a). Females lay eggs in papery disc-shaped egg sacs which are secured against the substrata.

The family Selenopidae is a small spider family with only 281 described species under 9 genera and is widely distributed in tropical and subtropical region of the world (WSC, 2023). In India, only 8 species under 3 genera are recorded of which 7 species are endemic. All these spiders are distributed in 17 states and 2 union territories of India (Figure 27). Following is the distribution of the selenopid spiders in different states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Makdiops agumbensis* (Tikader, 1969)

- Karnataka (Tikader, 1969c; Sankaran et al., 2020d)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Makdiops mahishasura* Crews & Harvey, 2011

- Karnataka (Crews & Harvey, 2011)

Makdiops montigena* (Simon, 1889)

- Himachal Pradesh (Crews & Harvey, 2011)
- Jharkhand (Gravely, 1931; Crews & Harvey, 2011)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran, 2001)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a; Gravely, 1931; Crews & Harvey, 2011)

Makdiops nilgirensis* (Reimoser, 1934)

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Crews & Harvey, 2011)

Makdiops shevaroyensis* (Gravely, 1931)

- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Sankaran et al., 2022)

Makdiops shiva* Crews & Harvey, 2011

- Maharashtra (Crews & Harvey, 2011)

***Makdiops* sp.**

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

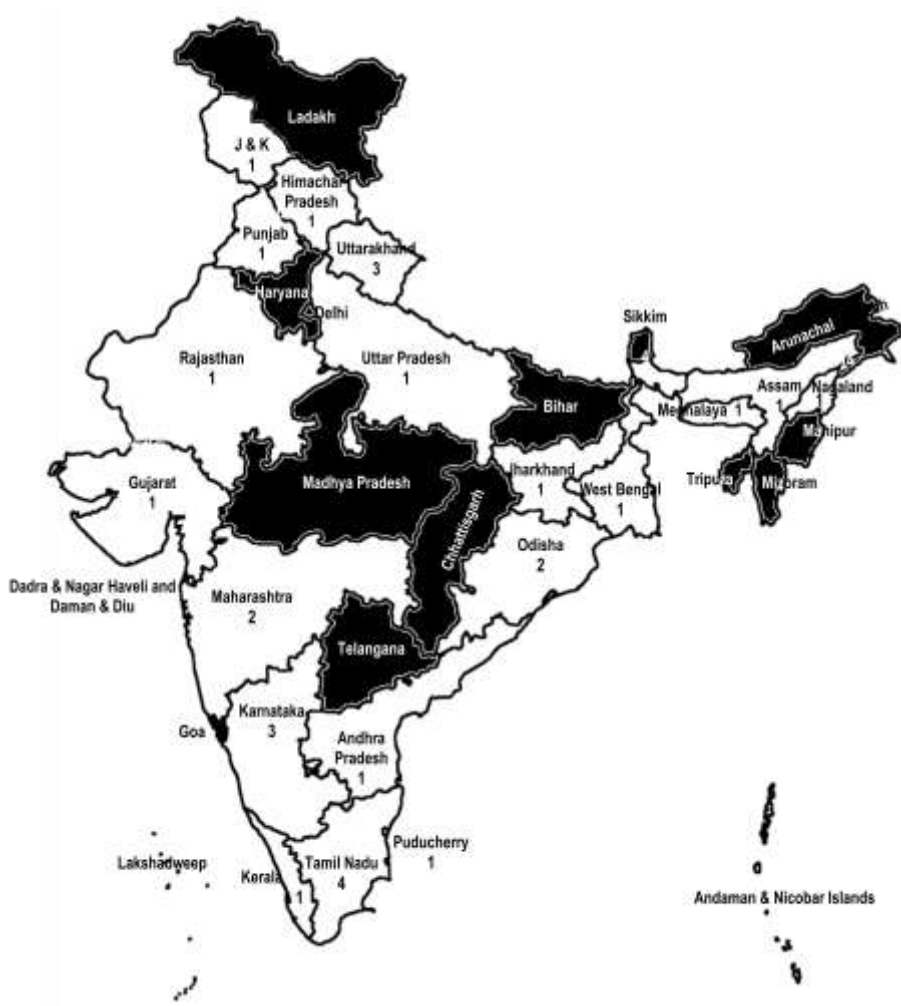


Figure 27. Number of species of Selenopidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

***Selenops radiatus* Latreille, 1819**

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a)

- Assam (Gravely, 1931)
- Gujarat (Pocock, 1900; Patel & Patel, 1973b; Bhatt, 2014)
- Karnataka (Pocock, 1900)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1931; Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1931)
- Nagaland (Gravely, 1931)
- Odisha (Biswas, 1987)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Gravely, 1931)
- Uttar Pradesh (Pocock, 1900; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Leardi, 1901b; Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Ghosh et al., 2018)

***Selenops* spp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019; Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012; Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011)

Siamspinops garoensis* Kadam, Tripathi & Sankaran, 2022

- Meghalaya (Sankaran et al., 2022)

42. Family: Sicariidae Keyserling, 1880

Sicariidae is a haplogyne family, members of which are commonly known as recluse spiders, violin spiders, assassin spiders and sand spiders depending upon the species. The body is 6 to 19 mm in length with six eyes arranged in three sets of two eyes each and usually the thorax bears a violin-shaped mark. Some species usually construct sheet webs to trap preys, others simply chase and capture the preys. They are venomous and known for deadly necrotic bites. The females lay eggs inside egg sacs made with a mixture of sand and silk. They usually live in dark corners of houses, garages, burrows, under rocks, deserts and other abandoned areas (Tiwari et al., 2021a).

The family Sicariidae is also a small family consisting of 172 species placed in only 3 genera distributed worldwide in warmer areas. In

India, only a single species is recorded from 9 states, and 2 union territories as mentioned below.

***Loxosceles rufescens* (Dufour, 1820)**

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Solanki, 2015; Trivedi & Dal, 2019; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Vaibhav et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020; Malamel, 2021)
- Lakshadweep (Sunil Jose, 2005)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963d; More & Sawant, 2013; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Sahoo et al., 2023)
- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2010)
- Sikkim (Roewer, 1959)
- Tamil Nadu (Sheriffs, 1919; Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)

***Loxosceles* sp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Lone et al., 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Sheriffs, 1919)

43. Family: Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872

The family Sparassidae is a moderately large family of spiders (1,457 species described under 96 genera, WSC, 2023) commonly known as huntsman spiders, giant crab spiders, wood spiders, rain spiders or lizard-eating spiders depending upon the habit and habitat. They are globally distributed mostly in warm temperate to tropical regions of the world, majority found in Southeast Asia and Australia; few species are native to colder climates of Europe. These spiders are characterised by flattened bodies with elongated laterigrade legs which are more or less at right angles to the vertical axis of the spiders, so that spiders look crab-like in appearance; having 8-eyes arranged in two forward-facing rows of four each. Sparassid are large spiders (about 20 mm) with the largest leg-span of 30 cm, e.g. giant huntsman spider, *Heteropoda maxima* Jäger, 2001 (Jäger, 2001). Most of the crab-spiders are cursorial and live under rocks, barks and undisturbed places (e.g. sheds, garages etc.). They run quickly, often using a springing jump and walk on walls and even on ceilings. Like most of the spiders, huntsman spiders use venom to immobilize prey. The huntsman spiders do not construct webs, but hunt and forage for preys mostly insects. Females used to defend their egg sacs and young ones (Singh, 2021c).

The taxonomic history of the family Sparassidae is described recently by Singh (2021c). At present, 91 species placed in 14 genera are described or recorded from India, out of which, 69 species (75.8%) are endemic. All these spiders are distributed in 27 states (except Chhattisgarh) and 6 union territories (Figure 28). Maximum 27 species of these

spiders are recorded in Tamil Nadu. Following is the detailed list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

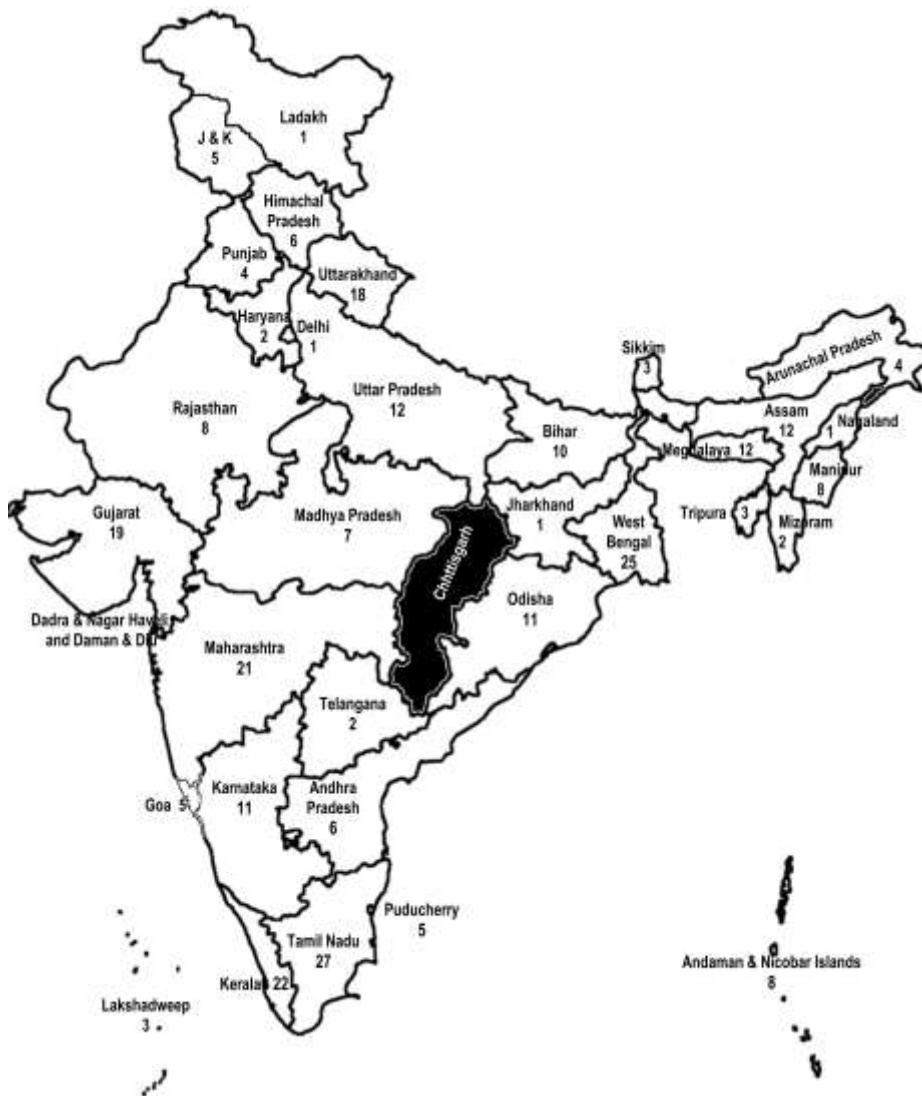


Figure 28: Number of species of Sparassidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

Bhutaniella sikkimensis* (Gravely, 1931)

- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Saha et al., 2016)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Sikkim (Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Saha et al., 2016)

- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Sen et al., 2015)

***Eusparassus kronebergi* Denis, 1958**

- Rajasthan (Moradmand & Jäger, 2012)

Eusparassus pearsoni* (Pocock, 1901)

- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Gravely, 1931; Moradmand & Jäger, 2012)

***Eusparassus pontii* Caporiacco, 1935**

- Ladakh (Moradmand & Jäger, 2012)

***Eusparassus xerxes* (Pocock, 1901)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Gravely, 1931)
- Gujarat (Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Meghalaya (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)

Gnathopalystes denticulatus* (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007)

- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007a)

***Gnathopalystes flavidus* (Simon, 1897)**

- Bihar (Tikader & Sethi, 1990)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Jäger et al., 2022)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Tikader & Sethi, 1990)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1931; Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Pocock, 1900; Tikader & Sethi, 1990)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Pocock, 1900; Tikader & Sethi, 1990)

Gnathopalystes kochi* (Simon, 1880)

- Assam (Tikader & Sethi, 1990)
- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader & Sethi, 1990; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)

Heteropoda afghana* Roewer, 1962

- Himachal Pradesh (Roewer, 1962; Jäger, 2005)

Heteropoda altithorax* Strand, 1907

- Karnataka (Strand, 1907b, 1909)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)

Heteropoda bhaikakai* Patel & Patel, 1973

- Gujarat (Patel & Patel, 1973b; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Keswani, 2014; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)
- Tamil Nadu (Umarani & Umamaheswari, 2013; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Heteropoda emarginativulva* Strand, 1907

- Karnataka (Strand, 1907b, 1909)

Heteropoda fabrei* Simon, 1885

- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b; Pocock, 1900, Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Heteropoda fischeri* Jäger, 2005

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Jäger, 2005)

Heteropoda gourae* Monga, Sadana & Singh, 1988

- Haryana (Monga et al., 1988b)

Heteropoda hampsoni* Pocock, 1901

- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Pooja et al., 2016)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1901; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)

***Heteropoda kandiana* Pocock, 1899**

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005)
- Assam (Majumder, 2005; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1931; Biswas, 1987; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Heteropoda kuluensis* Sethi & Tikader, 1988

- Haryana (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Himachal Pradesh (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Heteropoda lentula* Pocock, 1901

- Kerala (Pocock, 1901; Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1901; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)

***Heteropoda leprosa* Simon, 1884**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Assam (Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Singh et al., 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014)
- Himachal Pradesh (Gravely, 1931)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Sikkim (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)

- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttar Pradesh (Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)
- Uttarakhand (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Heteropoda lunula* (Doleschall, 1857)**

- Assam (Tikader & Sethi, 1990)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2015)

Heteropoda malitiosa* Simon, 1906

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)

Heteropoda merkarensis* Strand, 1907

- Karnataka (Strand, 1907b, 1909)

Heteropoda nilgirina* Pocock, 1901

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Gupta et al., 2015b)
- Goa (Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013; Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Ramakrishnaiah et al., 2014; Vaibhav et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Asima et al., 2020; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Phartale et al., 2014)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1901; Reimoser, 1934; Raja et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Uttarakhand (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

***Heteropoda nirounensis* (Simon, 1903)**

- West Bengal (Tikader & Sethi, 1990)

Heteropoda pedata* Strand, 1907

- Uttarakhand (Strand, 1907b, 1909)

***Heteropoda phasma* Simon, 1897**

- Assam (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Patel & Patel, 1973b)
- Himachal Pradesh (Pocock, 1900; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Patel, 2003b)

- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Pocock, 1900; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Heteropoda robusta* Fage, 1924

- Gujarat (Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Phartale & Gyananath, 2018)
- Meghalaya (Fage, 1924; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Jäger, 2005)

Heteropoda sexpunctata* Simon, 1885

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a; Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Goa (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Mehta, 2001)
- Jharkhand (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Karnataka (Simon, 1906a; Gravely, 1931)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1931)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Reimoser, 1934; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Heteropoda striatipes* (Leardi, 1901)

- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

***Heteropoda submaculata* Thorell, 1881**

- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

Heteropoda subplebeia* Strand, 1907

- India (Strand, 1907b)

***Heteropoda venatoria* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a; Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Das et al., 2015; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Bihar (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Goa (Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Mehta, 2001; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

- Karnataka (Strand, 1909; Prashanthakumara et al., 2015; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 1998; Jose et al., 2007; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2016a; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Subrahmanyam, 1944; Shukla & Lele, 2008; Bhandarkar & Paliwal, 2019)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a; Simon, 1906a; Sangeeta & Reddy, 2012)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Sen et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021; Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000; Dey et al., 2013; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Leardi, 1901b; Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Siddhu et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Majumder, 2004a; Das et al., 2022)

***Heteropoda* spp.**

- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Deshpande & Paul, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe PU, 2004)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Gore et al., 2021)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019; Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019; Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Martensopoda minuscula* (Reimoser, 1934)

- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2015b)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Jäger, 2002)

Martensopoda sanctor* Sankaran et al., 2015

- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2015b; Joseph et al., 2017)

Martensopoda transversa* Jäger, 2006

- Kerala (Jäger, 2006)

Olios admiratus* (Pocock, 1901)

- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)

Olios bhattacharjeei* (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007)

- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007a)

Olios bhavnagarensis* Sethi & Tikader, 1988

- Gujarat (Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

Olios debalae* (Biswas & Roy, 2005)

- West Bengal (Biswas & Roy, 2005d)

Olios gravelyi* Sethi & Tikader, 1988

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Meghalaya (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

Olios hampsoni* (Pocock, 1901)

- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1901; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Sugumaran et al., 2005)

Olios jaldaparaensis* Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007

- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007a)

Olios kiranae* Sethi & Tikader, 1988

- Gujarat (Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Pradipkumar, 2009)
- Maharashtra (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2022)
- Rajasthan (Jäger et al., 2022)

***Olios lamarcki* (Latreille, 1806)**

- Karnataka (Abhijith, 2021)
- Kerala (Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)
- Maharashtra (Rajgurav et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987)
- Puducherry (Pocock, 1900; Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b; Pocock, 1900; Caleb, 2018)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Strand, 1909; Das et al., 2022)

Olios milleti* (Pocock, 1901)

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014; Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Ramakrishnaiah et al., 2014; Vaibhav et al., 2017; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1931; Biswas, 1987; Mohapatra et al., 2014)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019; Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014; Lawania & Mathur, 2017; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Kapoor, 2008; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Mishra & Rastogi, 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Das et al., 2022)

Olios obesulus* (Pocock, 1901)

- Bihar (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1931)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Uttar Pradesh (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- West Bengal (Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016; Gravely, 1931)

***Olios punctipes* Simon, 1884**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1931)
- Assam (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1931; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Tamil Nadu (Sahayaraj & Parvathi, 2011; Sahayaraj & Parvathi, 2011; Jeyaparvathi, 2014)
- Uttar Pradesh (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Uttarakhand (Strand, 1909)

- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931 Agrawal & Ghose, 1995a; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Olios pyrozonis* (Pocock, 1901)

- Assam (Pocock, 1901)

Olios rossettii* (Leardi, 1901)

- Himalaya plateau (Simon, 1906a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Uttarakhand (Leardi, 1901b; Uniyal et al., 2011; Pooja et al., 2019)

Olios rotundiceps* (Pocock, 1901)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1901)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Pooja et al., 2019)

***Olios senilis* Simon, 1880**

- Tamil Nadu (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)

***Olios stimulator* (Simon, 1897)**

- Bihar (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar et al., 2015; Parmar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1901; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)

***Olios tarandus* (Simon, 1897)**

- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919)

Olios tener* (Thorell, 1891)

- Assam (Thorell, 1891; Pocock, 1900)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Parmar & Patel, 2017; Yadav, 2019)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Rajasthan (Sen et al., 2009b; Saha et al., 2015b; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1931)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1931 Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2016b)

Olios tikaderi* Kundu, Biswas & Raychaudhuri, 1999

- Gujarat (Parmar, 2018)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

- West Bengal (Kundu et al., 1999)

Olios wroughtoni* (Simon, 1897)

- Bihar (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Gujarat (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Simon, 1897b; Pocock, 1900; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

***Olios* spp.**

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Thorell, 1891; Pocock, 1900)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Gujarat (Yadav, 2019)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2013; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Murali et al., 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bawaskar et al., 2018; Bhandarkar & Paliwal, 2019)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Chauhan et al., 2009)
- Telangana (Ramanujam et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)

Pandercetes celatus* Pocock, 1899

- Kerala (Pocock, 1899a)

Pseudopoda abnormis* Jäger, 2001

- Arunachal Pradesh (Jäger, 2001)

Pseudopoda akashi* (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)

- Meghalaya (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)

Pseudopoda ashcharya* Jäger & Kulkarni, 2016

- Maharashtra (Jäger & Kulkarni, 2016)

Pseudopoda bifaria* Zhang, Jäger & Liu, 2023

- India (Zhang et al., 2023)

***Pseudopoda casaria* (Simon, 1897)**

- Himachal Pradesh (Jäger, 2001; Zhang et al., 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Jäger, 2001)

- Uttar pradesh (Jäger, 2001; Zhang et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Gravely, 1931; Jäger, 2001)

Pseudopoda cheppe Caleb, 2018*

- Arunachal Pradesh (Caleb et al., 2018e)

Pseudopoda fabularis Jäger, 2008*

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- India (Jäger, 2008a)

Pseudopoda flabelliformis Zhang, Jäger & Liu, 2023*

- India (Zhang et al., 2023)

Pseudopoda hingstoni Jäger, 2001*

- West Bengal (Jäger, 2001)

Pseudopoda lutea (Thorell, 1895)

- Uttarakhand (Leardi, 1901b)

Pseudopoda minor Jäger, 2001*

- West Bengal (Jäger, 2001)

Pseudopoda nandaensis Zhang, Jäger & Liu, 2023*

- Uttar Pradesh (Zhang et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Zhang et al., 2023)

Pseudopoda perplexa Jäger, 2008*

- Meghalaya (Jäger, 2008)

Pseudopoda prompta (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Gravely, 1931)
- Himachal Pradesh (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Jäger, 2000)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Jäger, 2000)
- Sikkim (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Uttarakhand (Pocock, 1900; Strand, 1909; Quasin & Uniyal, 2010)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Pseudopoda shillongensis (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)*

- Meghalaya (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)

Pseudopoda sicca Jager, 2008*

- West Bengal (Jäger, 2008)

Pseudopoda straminiosa (Kundu, Biswas & Raychaudhuri, 1999)*

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- West Bengal (Kundu et al., 1999; Dhali et al., 2017; Sen et al., 2015)

***Pseudopoda* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Sinopoda assamensis* Grall & Jäger, 2020

- Assam (Grall & Jäger, 2020)

Sivalicus viridis* Dyal, 1957

- Punjab (Dyal, 1957)

Spariolenus buxa* (Saha et al., 1995)

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- West Bengal (Saha et al., 1995b)

Spariolenus tigris* Simon, 1880

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Goa (Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Simon, 1897b; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Pande et al., 2013)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1931; Biswas, 1987; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Simon, 1880; Pocock, 1900; Majumder, 2004a)

***Spariolenus* spp.**

- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2005; Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)

***Stasina paripes* (Karsch, 1879)**

- Kerala (Sherriffs, 1919)

Thelcticopis ajax* Pocock, 1901

- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1901)

Thelcticopis bicornuta* Pocock, 1901

- Nagaland (Pocock, 1901)

Thelcticopis bifasciata* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

***Thelcticopis canescens* Simon, 1887**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Gravely, 1931; Tikader & Sethi, 1990)

Thelcticopis kirankhalapi* Ahmed, Sumukha, Khalap, Mohan & Jadhav, 2015

- Karnataka (Ahmed et al., 2015g)

Thelcticopis maindroni* Simon, 1906

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Sethi & Tikader, 1988)

Thelcticopis moolampilliensis* Sunil Jose & Sebastian, 2007

- Kerala (Sunil Jose & Sebastian, 2007; Joseph et al., 2017; Jäger et al., 2022)

Thelcticopis rufula* Pocock, 1901

- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1901; Reimoser, 1934)

Thelcticopis serambiformis* Strand, 1907

- Karnataka (Strand, 1907b, 1909)

Thelcticopis virescens* Pocock, 1901

- Kerala (Pocock, 1901; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020; Malamel, 2021)

***Thelcticopis* sp.**

- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006)

***Tychicus longipes* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

44. Family: *Stenochilidae* Thorell, 1873

Stenochilidae is a very small family of araneomorph and ecribellate spiders containing only 13 species placed in 2 genera globally (WSC, 2023). Its family status was raised from a subfamily of *Palpimanidae* by Platnick & Shadab (1974). Very little is known about their biology and ecology. In India, only 3 species of its type genus *Stenochilus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871 are recorded from 10 states and single union territory (Puducherry). Of them, two species are endemic marked by an asterisk (*).

Following is the distribution of these spiders in different states and union territories.

***Stenochilus crocatus* Simon, 1884**

- Madhya Pradesh (Vyas & Shirbhate, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2008a; Rithe, 2012)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2021)

Stenochilus hobsoni* O. Pickard- Cambridge, 1871

- Andhra Pradesh (Platnick & Shadab, 1974)
- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Yadav, 2019; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Platnick & Shadab, 1974)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008)

- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1871; Platnick & Shadab, 1974)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1884a)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1884a; Platnick & Shadab, 1974)

Stenochilus scutulatus* Platnick & Shadab, 1974

- Rajasthan (Platnick & Shadab, 1974)

45. Family: Symphytognathidae Hickman, 1931

Symphytognathidae is a very small family containing 100 species in 10 genera (WSC, 2023). They are mostly distributed in the tropics of Central and South America and Australia, few are recorded in Africa and Asia. They are remarkable for minute size (mostly less than 1.0 mm, the absence of book lungs and female pedipalps, and the fusion of the chelicerae. These spiders mainly live within soil, leaf litter layer of forests and some inhabit dark caves and rarely seen in open air (Tiwari et al., 2021a). Only one species is described from Tamil Nadu by Brignoli (1980) as mentioned below.

Iardinis mussardi* Brignoli, 1980

- Tamil Nadu (Brignoli, 1980; Lopardo & Hormiga, 2015)

46. Family: Tetrablemmidae O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873

Tetrablemmidae is a less known family of tropical haplogyne araneomorph spiders. They are commonly known as armoured spiders due to complicated patterns of abdominal scuta. These spiders measure 0.8 to 2.0 mm in body length. Number of eyes may be 2, 4 or 6 in different genera. They are cryptozoic and live in leaf litter, soil, and some live in caves with typical cave adaptation (loss of eyes and weak sclerotisation) (Tiwari et al., 2021a). The family contains 151 species placed in 27 genera and is distributed in tropical and subtropical region of the world, mostly in eastern and southern Asia (WSC, 2023). In India, only 10 species under 5 genera are described and all of them are endemic marked by an asterisk (*). Following is the distribution of the selenopid spiders in India.

Brignoliella besuchetiana* Bourne, 1980

- Meghalaya (Bourne, 1980; Lehtinen, 1981)

Choiroblemma bengalense* Bourne, 1980

- West Bengal (Bourne, 1980; Lehtinen, 1981)

Choiroblemma rhinoxunum* Bourne, 1980

- West Bengal (Bourne, 1980; Lehtinen, 1981)

Indicoblemma sheari* Bourne, 1980

- West Bengal (Bourne, 1980; Lehtinen, 1981)

Shearella alii* Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016

- Kerala (Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016)

Tetramelema brignolii* Lehtinen, 1981

- Tamil Nadu (Lehtinen, 1981; Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016)

Tetramelema deccanense* (Tikader, 1976)

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1976d; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Tetramelema loebli* Bourne, 1980

- Uttarakhand (Bourne, 1980; Lehtinen, 1981; Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016)

Tetramelema medioculatum cochinense* Lehtinen, 1981

- Kerala (Lehtinen, 1981; Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016)

Tetramelema medioculatum gangeticum* Lehtinen, 1981

- Bihar (Lehtinen, 1981)

***Tetramelema* sp.**

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

47. Family: Tetragnathidae Menge, 1866

Tetragnathidae is an ecribellate, entelegyne or secondary haplogyne spiders commonly called as longed-jawed orb weavers, long-jawed spiders, stretch spiders or stilt spiders. They have an elongated body (2-23 mm long) having long slender legs with 3 tarsal claws and elongated chelicerae. They have 8 subequal eyes arranged in two rows of 4 equally distant or with the medial eyes closer to each other than laterals which are either spaced apart or contiguous. These spiders hold their back pair of legs out to the back of their body and their two front pairs of legs to the front when they are at rest. Like most of the spiders, males of long-

jawed spiders are usually smaller than females often having an inflated base of the abdomen with relatively longer chelicerae than females. These spiders spin more or less horizontal orb webs which are loosely woven with an open hub with few wide-set radii and spiral with no signal line or retreat. The spider usually sits in the centre of the web. The webs are temporary and may be rebuilt daily. These spiders are often found in vegetation near water. When disturbed, these spiders drop to the ground or rush into the vegetation and enfold their legs around a stalk or adopting a stretch posture with legs stretched out (Singh, 2021d). The elongated chelicerae of males, often armoured with numerous teeth, of several species are used to lock the female chelicerae during copulation. These long-jawed spiders restrain their prey by grasping it with their legs and the leg-like palps/pedipalps and inject poison/digestive juices through fangs located at the tips of the chelicerae. The egg sacs are usually kept on the ground, behind the barks or fastened in the vegetation and often watched over by the females. Morphological, phylogenetic and behavioural relationships between the species of Tetragnathidae are well illustrated by Álvarez-Padilla & Hormiga (2011).

The Tetragnathidae includes 987 described species in 45 genera (WSC, 2023). The family has a worldwide distribution particularly highly diverse in the tropical and subtropical regions and is associated with some of the most important and fragile ecosystems of the world, wetlands and river ecosystems, often building their orb webs very close to the water surface. In India, Walckenaer (1841) was the first to describe a long-jawed spider, *Tetragnatha bengalensis* collected from West Bengal. Thereafter, Stoliczka (1869) described a species, *Tetragnatha irridescens* from the same state. The detail taxonomic history of the Tetragnathidae is dealt by Singh (2021d). At present, 64 species placed in 13 genera are described or recorded from India, out of which, 25 species (39%) are endemic. Maximum of 34 species of these spiders were recorded in Kerala followed by 26 species in Maharashtra, 25 species in Tamil Nadu, and 22 species in West Bengal, and less number of species is recorded in other states (Figure 29). No species is recorded in Nagaland, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu and Ladakh and need extensive research work in these regions.

Following is the detailed list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Atelidea nona* Sankaran, Malamel, Joseph & Sebastian, 2017

- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2017c)

Dolichognatha lonarensis* Bodkhe & Manthen, 2015

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

- Maharashtra (Bodkhe & Manthen, 2015)



Figure 29. Number of species of Tetragnathidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

***Dolichognatha longiceps* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose, 2014; Joseph et al., 2017)

***Dolichognatha* spp.**

- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)

***Dyschiriognatha* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Eucta* spp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b)
- Kerala (Radhakrishnan et al., 2006)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a)

***Glenognatha dentata* (Zhu & Wen, 1978)**

- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Sebastian et al., 2005a; Joseph & Premila, 2016)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)

Glenognatha ganeshi* (Bodkhe, Manthen & Tanikawa, 2014)

- Maharashtra (Bodkhe et al., 2014; Sankaran et al., 2020e)

Glenognatha paullula* Sankaran, Caleb & Sebastian, 2020

- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2020e)

Leucauge beata* (Pocock, 1901)

- Maharashtra (Pratibha & Vandana, 2016; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Pocock, 1901)

***Leucauge bituberculata* Baert, 1987**

- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a)

***Leucauge celebesiana* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Roychaudhuri, 2011)
- Bihar (Yadav et al., 2016)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Delhi (Biswas & Biswas, 1997)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Pradipkumar, 2009)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009; Khan & Rather, 2012; Sharma, 2014)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Patel, 2003b; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Madhya Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982; Markad, 2020)
- Meghalaya (Gravely, 1921b; Tikader, 1970; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Tikader, 1982; Umarani & Umamaheswari, 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)

- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1921b; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Leucauge decorata* (Blackwall, 1864)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2005; Subba Reddy, 2014; Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Ahmed, 2018)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1921b; Tikader, 1982; Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Delhi (Sharma & Sarup, 1980)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995; Sharma, 2014)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1921b; Tikader, 1982; Fernandes & Ganesh, 2020)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Sebastian et al., 2011; Dhali et al., 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Sharma et al., 2010; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2004; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a; Gajbe, 2015)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gravely, 1921b; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921b; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1906a; Tikader, 1982)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019; Singh S et al., 2020; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Kaur et al., 2014; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Saha et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1921b; Karthikeyani et al., 2017a; Caleb, 2020a)
- Telangana (Sailu et al., 2017; Anitha et al., 2019; Patil, 2021)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008b; Anjali & Prakash, 2012; Singh & Singh, 2014)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a; Gravely, 1921b; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1921b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Das et al., 2022)

***Leucauge ditissima* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919)

Leucauge dorsotuberculata* Tikader, 1982

- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Ambily & Antony, 2016; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1982; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sahayaraj & Parvathi, 2011)

***Leucauge fastigata* (Simon, 1877)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017; Ahmed, 2018)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019)
- Himachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2008b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chakrabarti, 2013a)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1928; Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 1998; Sebastian et al., 2011; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Warghat et al., 2011; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Tikader, 1982; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020; Sen et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013; Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Gravely, 1921b)
- Uttarakhand (Gravely, 1921b; Tikader, 1982; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Sen et al., 2015; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Leucauge granulata* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

- Kerala (Subrahmaniam, 1955; Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Malamel & Sebastian, 2018)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1921b; Tikader, 1982; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

***Leucauge nicobarica* (Thorell, 1891)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

***Leucauge parangscipinia* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Leucauge rubrotrivittata* Simon, 1906**

- Himalayan plateau (Simon, 1906a)

***Leucauge subgemmea* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011)

***Leucauge tessellata* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Majumder, 2005; Rao et al., 2005; Palem et al., 2016)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Gravely, 1921b; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Ahmed, 2018)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1975a; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Patel et al., 2012)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1982; Ramakrishnaiah et al., 2014)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1921b; Joseph et al., 1998; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Pande et al., 2013; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Choudhury et al., 2019; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Biswas & Majumder, 1995; Saha et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Sen et al., 2022)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1921b; Majumder, 2004a; Saha et al., 2017)

Leucauge tristicta* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

***Mesida culta* (O. Pickard- Cambridge, 1869)**

- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Himalaya plateau (Simon, 1906a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1982)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Maharashtra (Pande et al., 2013; Vairale, 2016)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Kapoor, 2008)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1921b; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Mesida* sp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

Meta abdominalis* Patel & Reddy, 1993

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1993a)

***Meta menardi* (Latreille, 1804)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Meta simlaensis* Tikader, 1982

- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader, 1982)

***Meta* sp.**

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Metellina* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Orsinome armata* Pocock, 1901

- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Meghalaya (Pocock, 1901)

***Orsinome vethi* (van Hasselt, 1882)**

- Assam (Caleb et al., 2018f)
- Goa (Anonymous, 2023)
- Gujarat (Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Solanki & Kumar, 2014)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- West Bengal (Caleb et al., 2018f)

***Orsinome* sp.**

- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2014)

Tetragnatha andamanensis* Tikader, 1977

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Assam (Pathak & Saha, 1999; Singh et al., 2012)
- Delhi (Biswas & Biswas, 1997)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995)
- Jharkhand (Agrawal & Ghose, 1995b)
- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004; Venkateshalu et al., 2009)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Joseph & Premila, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985)
- Tamil Nadu (Raja et al., 2023)
- Tripura (Biswas & Majumder, 2000)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Agrawal & Ghose, 1995a; Majumder, 2007)

Tetragnatha bengalensis* Walckenaer, 1841

- Assam (Borkakati et al., 2018)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Gajbe, 2016)
- West Bengal (Walckenaer, 1841; Satpathi, 2023)

***Tetragnatha bituberculata* L Koch, 1867**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

***Tetragnatha bogotensis* Keyserling, 1865**

- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gravely, 1921b)
- Maharashtra (Gravely, 1921b)
- West Bengal (Basu & Raychaudhuri, 2016)

***Tetragnatha caudicula* (Karsch, 1879)**

- West Bengal (Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016)

***Tetragnatha ceylonica* O. Pickard- Cambridge, 1869**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Pocock, 1900; Sinha, 1951b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1921b)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1921b)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1921b; Sebastian et al., 2005a; Dhali et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Gravely, 1921b; Bhuvad et al., 2011; Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2022)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921b; Biswas, 1987; Panda et al., 2011)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1900; Sherriffs, 1919; Caleb, 2020b)
- Uttar Pradesh (Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1921b; Sen et al., 2015)

Tetragnatha chamberlini* (Gajbe, 2004)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Tetragnatha cochinensis* Gravely, 1921

- Karnataka (Gravely, 1921b; Joshi & Venkateshwarlu, 2017)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1921b; Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1921b; Sherriffs, 1928; Sangavi et al., 2023)

***Tetragnatha coelestis* Pocock, 1901**

- Meghalaya (Pocock, 1901; Sherriffs, 1928; Barman, 1974)

Tetragnatha delumbis* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Gravely, 1921b; Sherriffs, 1928)

***Tetragnatha elongata* Walckenaer, 1841**

- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Asima et al., 2020)
- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021)

***Tetragnatha extensa* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2017; Parmar, 2021; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1935)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Warghat et al., 2011)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

Tetragnatha fletcheri* Gravely, 1921

- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003a)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2005a; Joseph & Premila, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Gravely, 1921b)
- Tamil Nadu (Srikumar et al., 2018)

Tetragnatha foliferens* Hingston, 1927

- Andaman & Nicobar (Hingston, 1927)

***Tetragnatha foveata* Karsch, 1892**

- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)

***Tetragnatha geniculata* Karsch, 1892**

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Jharkhand (Gravely, 1921b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004b; Gajbe P, 2009; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Pande et al., 2013; Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Gravely, 1921b)

Tetragnatha hasselti birmanica* Sherriffs, 1919

- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919)

***Tetragnatha hasselti* Thorell, 1890**

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Kerala (Shabnam et al., 2021)
- Maharashtra (Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)

- Odisha (Biswas, 1987; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Basu & Raychaudhuri, 2016; Dhali et al., 2016b)

Tetragnatha iridescent* Stoliczka, 1869

- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869; Gravely, 1921b; Sherriffs, 1928)

***Tetragnatha isidis* (Simon, 1880)**

- Assam (Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1906a)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)

***Tetragnatha javana* (Thorell, 1890)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Pathak et al., 2020)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Saha et al., 2015a; Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1921b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Yadav et al., 2016)
- Goa (Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Himachal Pradesh (Das & Raychaudhuri, 1983)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan & Rather, 2012; Sharma, 2014)
- Jharkhand (Gravely, 1921b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1921b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Sebastian et al., 2011; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006; More & Sawant, 2013; Vairale, 2016)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1970; Barman, 1974)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921b; Biswas, 1987)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1921b; Ganesh Kumar & Velusamy, 1996; Sen et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Ramanujam et al., 2019; Hirur et al., 2020)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan & Misra, 2003; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Siddhu et al., 2020; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1921b; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Basu & Raychaudhuri, 2016)

***Tetragnatha josephi* Okuma, 1988**

- West Bengal (Basu & Raychaudhuri, 2016)

***Tetragnatha keyserlingi* Simon, 1890**

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Pathak et al., 2020)
- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a; Borkakati et al., 2018)
- Bihar (Goswami et al., 2015; Yadav et al., 2016)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Patel et al., 2012; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan & Rather, 2012; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Parasappa et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1921b; Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Jose et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Bhalekar & Patil, 2019)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019; Ramanujam et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019; Ramanujam et al., 2019; Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Basu & Raychaudhuri, 2016; Satpathi, 2023)

***Tetragnatha mandibulata* Walckenaer, 1841**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Sinha, 1951a; Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014; Palem et al., 2016)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Pathak et al., 2020)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Singh et al., 2012; Ahmed, 2018)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1921b; Yadav et al., 2016)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Patel et al., 2012; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)
- Jharkhand (Gravely, 1921b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1921b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1921b; Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma et al., 2010; Shukla et al., 2015; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2004; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921b; Biswas, 1987; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a; Simon, 1906a; Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)
- Rajasthan (Tikader, 1961a; Chauhan et al., 2009; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1977b)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Gravely, 1921b; Caleb, 2020a)
- Telangana (Rao et al., 2005; Sailu et al., 2017; Raju et al., 2021)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan & Misra, 2003; Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1921b; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Tetragnatha nigrigularis* Simon, 1898**

- Puducherry (Sherriffs, 1928)

Tetragnatha paradisea* Pocock, 1901

- Meghalaya (Pocock, 1901; Sherriffs, 1928; Barman, 1974)

Tetragnatha parvula* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Sherriffs, 1928)

Tetragnatha sutherlandi* Gravely, 1921

- Bihar (Gravely, 1921b)
- Gujarat (Patel & Vyas, 2001; Pradipkumar, 2009; Patel et al., 2013)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1921b; Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Patel, 2003b)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1921b)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1921b; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

***Tetragnatha vermiformis* Emerton, 1884**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Bihar (Gravely, 1921b; Sinha, 1951a)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Jharkhand (Sinha, 1951a)
- Karnataka (Gravely, 1921b)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1921b; Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gravely, 1921b; Sinha, 1951a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Gravely, 1921b)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)

- Odisha (Gravely, 1921b)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1921b)
- West Bengal (Gravely, 1921b)

Tetragnatha viridorufa* Gravely, 1921

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013; Parmar et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Joshi & Venkateshwarlu, 2017)
- Kerala (Gravely, 1921b; Sunil Jose et al., 2004; Mathew et al., 2014)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; More & Sawant, 2013; Sayyed, 2016)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921b; Biswas, 1987; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Gravely, 1921b; Dharmaraj et al., 2018; Raja et al., 2023)

***Tetragnatha* spp.**

- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Mishra & Shrivastava, 2002)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995; Khan, 2009)
- Karnataka (Kumar & Patil, 2004; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Adarsh & Nameer, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a; Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Bhandarkar & Paliwal, 2019)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921b; Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Punjab (Bhathal et al., 1990; Anjali et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan & Misra, 2003)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Chakraborty et al., 2016)

Tylorida flava* Sankaran, Malamel, Joseph & Sebastian, 2017

- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2017c; Anju & Sudhikumar, 2023; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)

***Tylorida marmorea* (Pocock, 1901)**

- Kerala (Gravely, 1921b; Biswas & Roy, 2004; Sankaran et al., 2017c)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gravely, 1921b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Gravely, 1921b; Kulkarni, 2014; Kulkarni & Lewis, 2015)

- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Sankaran et al., 2017c)

***Tylorida striata* (Thorell, 1877)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Tikader, 1977b)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Saha et al., 2015a; Pandit, 2019)
- Goa (Halali, 2016; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Kulkarni & Yadav, 2015)
- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2017c; Jose et al., 2018; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Kulkarni & Yadav, 2015)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Tamil Nadu (Veeramani et al., 2021; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Siddhu et al., 2020; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

***Tylorida ventralis* (Thorell, 1877)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Saha et al., 2015a; Pandit, 2019)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Gujarat (Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar et al., 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Joshi & Venkateshwarlu, 2017; Rao et al., 2018)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 1998; Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Sankaran et al., 2017c)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2004; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970, 1982)
- Tamil Nadu (Majumder, 2005; Dharmaraj et al., 2018; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Siddhu et al., 2020; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

***Tylorida* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2014)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Wolongia papafrancisi* Malamel, Nafin, Sankaran & Sebastian, 2018

- Kerala (Malamel et al., 2018; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)

48. Family: Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833

Theridiidae is globally distributed family but is most diverse in the tropics. These spiders are commonly known as the cobweb spiders, tangle-web spiders and comb-footed spiders and are presently the fifth largest family with 2,538 known species in 124 genera (WSC, 2023). These are entelegyne and ecribellate spiders varying in size (female: 7-16 mm, male: 3-5 mm), eight eyes are arranged in two rows with four median eyes and two pairs of lateral eyes (cave-dwelling species are blind), and have first legs usually longest, third legs shortest with a comb of serrated bristles on the tarsus of the fourth leg which is used to throw sticky silk over the prey to wrap that delays direct contact with prey until it is safely immobilized (Singh, 2021e). The sticky silk is secreted by large, specially modified silk spigots that are uniquely elongate. The abdomen is usually round and rarely elongate. Most of these spiders produce sound by stridulatory organ, often more strongly developed in males, where elevated setal bases on the front of the abdomen rub against ridges on the back of the carapace. The sound is used during courtship display in species recognition. The web of these spiders are highly variable but typically consist of a three-dimensional mesh with gumfoot lines which are under tension and decorated with sticky droplets, however, in some theridiid these are absent (Singh, 2021e). Most of the time, cobweb spiders are found hanging upside down in the middle of the web.

In India, probably Westwood (1835) was first to describe the first comb-footed spider, *Phoroncidia aculeata* from Malabar (Kerala). After five decades, O. Pickard-Cambridge (1885) described two species, *Euryopis sagittata* and *Theridion expallidatum* from Jammu & Kashmir (Murree to Sind Valley). Detail taxonomic history of the family is mentioned by Singh (2021e).

At present, 126 species belonging to 41 genera are described or recorded from India during the last 159 years (1835-2023), out of which, 49 species (38.9%) were endemic. Misidentified species are listed in Table 5. A maximum of 58 species of these comb-footed spiders are recorded from Kerala followed by 55 from Maharashtra, 37 species from Gujarat, 35 species from Tamil Nadu, and less than 35 species are recorded from other states (Figure 30). No species of comb-footed spider is recorded from Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Nagaland, and Punjab and two union territories, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep. Several species of Theridiidae reported from India are recorded only from one state or from the type locality. Hence, extensive faunistic surveys

for these spiders are required throughout the country. Following is the detailed list of these spiders distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

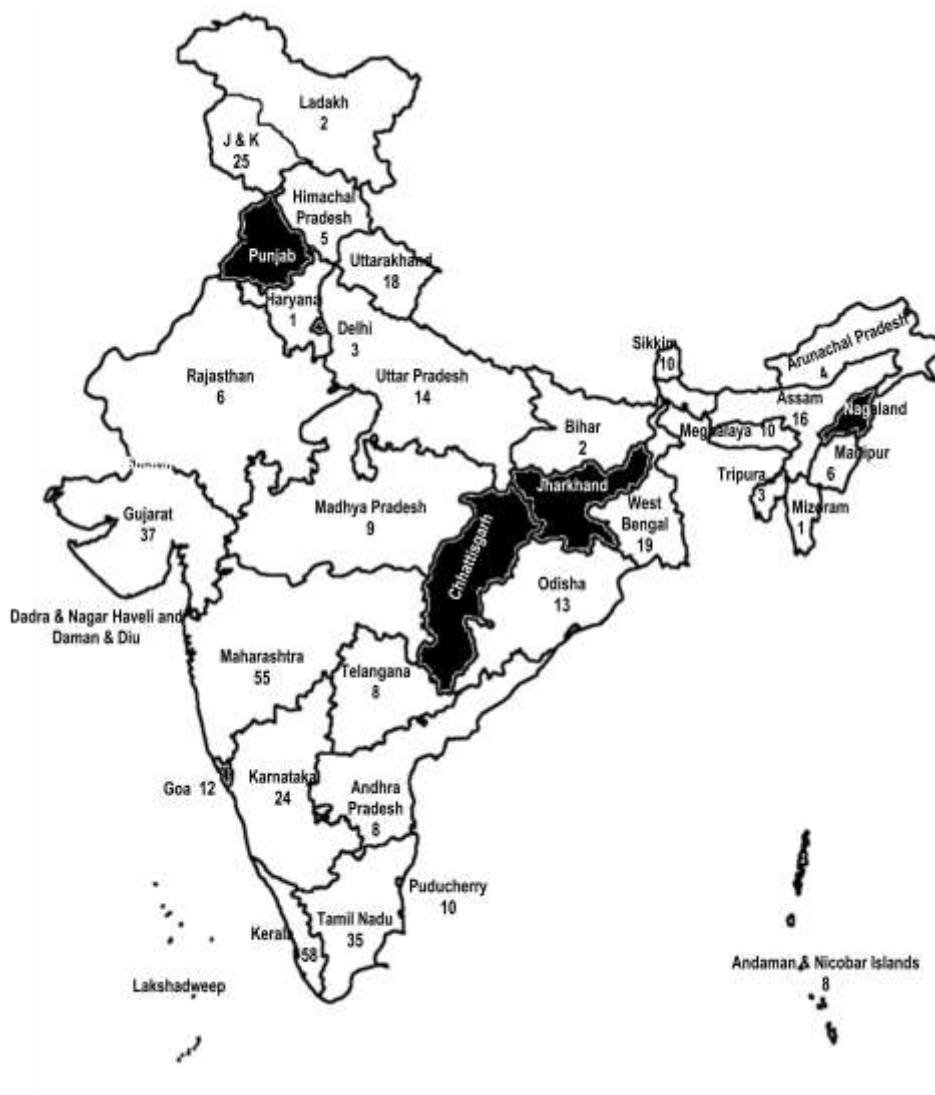


Figure 30: Number of species of Theridiidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded States and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

Achaearanea budana* Tikader, 1970

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal et al., 2003b)
- Himachal Pradesh (Uniyal, 2006)

- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008b; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Achaeearanea diglipuriensis* Tikader, 1977

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Sunil Jose, 2010)

Achaeearanea durgae* Tikader, 1970

- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Parmar & Patel, 2017)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sunil Jose, 2010; Jose et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Achaeearanea triangularis* Patel, 2005

- Gujarat (Parmar, 2020)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a, b; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Achaeearanea* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b)
- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Lanka, 2015)
- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2013)

Argyrodes ambalikae* Tikader, 1970

- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Vineetha & George, 2021)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

***Argyroides amboinensis* Thorell, 1878**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

***Argyroides argentatus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880**

- Andhra Pradesh (Javed et al., 2010b)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Das et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Parmar & Patel, 2017; Solanki et al., 2020; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Malamel & Samson, 2014; Joseph et al., 2017; Asima et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006; Rithe, 2012; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Caleb, 2020b; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)
- Telangana (Javed et al., 2010b)
- Uttarakhand (Siddhu et al., 2020; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)

***Argyroides argyroides* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1927)

***Argyroides bonadea* (Karsch, 1881)**

- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)

Argyroides chiriatapuensis* Tikader, 1977

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)

Argyroides cyrtophorae* Tikader, 1963

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1973; Sebastian, 1988; Bhatt, 2014)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963e, 1974a; Vairale, 2016)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Argyroides dipali* Tikader, 1963

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1973; Sebastian, 1988; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963e; Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)

***Argyroides fissifrons* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869**

- Kerala (Pooja et al., 2016; Vineetha & George, 2021)

- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Argyroides fissifrons terrestris* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

***Argyroides flavescens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880**

- Andhra Pradesh (Javed et al., 2010b)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Gupta et al., 2015b; Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015; Yadav, 2019; Parmar, 2020)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Jose et al., 2018; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Argyroides gazedes* Tikader, 1970

- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Saha et al., 2015a; Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1973; Mehta, 2001; Siliwal et al., 2003b)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Rajasthan (Sen et al., 2009b; Saha et al., 2015b; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

Argyroides gazingensis* Tikader, 1970

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Sunil Jose, 2010)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)

Argyroides gouri* Tikader, 1963

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963e; Rithe, 2012; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)

***Argyroides gracilis* (L. Koch, 1872)**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

Argyroides jamkhedes* Tikader, 1963

- Gujarat (Patel, 1973; Sebastian, 1988; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963e; Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)

***Argyroides kumadai* Chida & Tanikawa, 1999**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Vishnudas et al., 2021; Prasad et al., 2022a)

***Argyroides miniaceus* (Doleschall, 1857)**

- Kerala (Sibi et al., 2022)

***Argyroides nephilae* Taczanowski, 1872**

- Telangana (Javed et al., 2010b)

Argyroides projeles* Tikader, 1970

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003b)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani, 2013)

***Argyroides scintillulanus* O.P.Cambridge, 1880**

- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)

***Argyroides* spp.**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Somashekar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Sebastian et al., 2005a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2008; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Kumari et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Ariamnes flagellum* (Doleschall, 1857)**

- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2003; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Asima et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)

***Ariamnes pavesii* Leardi, 1901**

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

Ariamnes simulans* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1892

- West Bengal (Pickard-Cambridge, 1892)

***Ariamnes* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1929)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Asagena* sp.**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

Cephalobares globiceps* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Pickard-Cambridge, 1871)

***Cephalobares* sp.**

- Gujarat (Solanki et al., 2020)

***Chikunia nigra* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880)**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Gupta et al., 2015b; Pandit, 2019)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Kerala (Jose et al., 2018; Dhali et al., 2019; Asalatha et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Srikumar et al., 2018; Sen et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Chikunia* sp.**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a)

Chrysso angula* (Tikader, 1970)

- Arunachal Pradesh (Siliwal, 2009b; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011; Saha et al., 2015a; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Parmar, 2020)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Jose et al., 2018; Sekhar & Sunil Jose, 2019a)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Odisha (Mallick et al., 2017)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Sen et al., 2022; Sangavi et al., 2023)

- West Bengal (Biswas et al., 1997; Sen et al., 2011c; Sen et al., 2015)

***Chrysso isumbo* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2008; Sebastian et al., 2012)

***Chrysso nigriceps* Keyserling, 1884**

- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Chrysso scintillans* (Thorell, 1895)**

- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2015b; Sen et al., 2015)

Chrysso urbanusae* (Tikader, 1970)

- Assam (Pandit, 2019; Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sebastian et al., 2011; Vishnudas et al., 2022)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Pratibha & Vandana, 2016; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Saha et al., 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2007; Kapoor, 2008; Dharmaraj et al., 2018)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Chrysso* spp.**

- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011)
- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Murali et al., 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran et al., 2007; Kapoor, 2008)
- Telangana (Ramanujam et al., 2019; Raju et al., 2021)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Coleosoma blandum* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1882**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Dhali & Sureshan, 2016; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Odisha (Prasad et al., 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Sarkar et al., 2022a)

***Coleosoma floridanum* Banks, 1900**

- Andhra Pradesh (Srinivasulu et al., 2013)

- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar, 2007 Mathew et al., 2005)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Levi, 1959)

***Coleosoma* spp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)
- Telangana (Hirur et al., 2020)

***Coscinida tibialis* Simon, 1895**

- Maharashtra (Rajoria, 2015b)

***Cryptachaea riparia* (Blackwall, 1834)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Cyllognatha surajbe* Patel & Patel, 1972

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Gujarat (Patel & Patel, 1972; Patel, 1985; Patel et al., 2012)
- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976)

***Cyllognatha* sp.**

- Gujarat (Parasharya & Pathan, 2013)

***Dipoena* sp.**

- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a)

***Dipoenura fimbriata* Simon, 1909**

- Uttar Pradesh (Sharma & Singh, 2018b)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Emertonella taczanowskii* (Keyserling, 1886)**

- Maharashtra (Rajoria, 2015b)

***Enoplognatha diodonta* Zhu & Zhang, 1992**

- Himachal Pradesh (Marusik et al., 2014)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)

***Enoplognatha* spp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Telangana (Hirur et al., 2020)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Episinus affinis* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin et al., 2012; Uniyal et al., 2011)

Episinus pentagonalis* Chakrabarti, 2013

- Himachal Pradesh (Chakrabarti, 2013b)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)

***Episinus* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Euryopsis episinoides* (Walckenaer, 1847)**

- Maharashtra (Rajoria, 2016a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

Euryopsis nubila* Simon, 1889

- Puducherry (Simon, 1889b)

Euryopsis sagittata* (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Euryopsis venutissima* (Caporiacco, 1934)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

***Euryopsis* spp.**

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Pooja et al., 2019)

***Faiditus xiphias* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Gujarat (Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Sunil Jose, 2010)

***Faiditus* sp.**

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav et al., 2017a)

***Latrodectus elegans* Thorell, 1898**

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2012, 2018)

***Latrodectus erythromelas* Schmidt & Klaas, 1991**

- Telangana (Srinivasulu et al., 2013)

***Latrodectus geometricus* C. L. Koch, 1841**

- Gujarat (Vasava et al., 2015)
- Maharashtra (Shukla & Broome, 2007; Pande et al., 2013; Satam, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020; Gokul et al., 2022)
- West Bengal (Ghosh et al., 2018)

***Latrodectus hasselti* Thorell, 1870**

- Gujarat (Patel, 1973; Siliwal & Kumar, 2001; Parasharya et al., 2015)
- Haryana (Goyal & Malik, 2017)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Pocock, 1900; Daniel & Soman, 1961; Hippargi et al., 2012b)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Tamil Nadu (Ganesh Kumar & Siliwal, 2005; Sugumaran et al., 2020; Roopha et al., 2021)
- Telangana (Pravalikha & Srinivasulu, 2014)

***Latrodectus tredecimguttatus* (Rossi, 1790)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

***Latrodectus* spp.**

- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Uttarakhand (Verma & Ahimaz, 2012)

Meotipa andamanensis* (Tikader, 1977)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Mathew et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Maharashtra (Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Mohapatra et al., 2014)

***Meotipa argyrodiformis* (Yaginuma 1952)**

- Assam (Gupta et al., 2015b)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Tamil Nadu (Srikumar et al., 2018)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

Meotipa multuma* Murthappa, Malamel, Prajapati, Sebastian & Venkateshwarlu, 2017

- Karnataka (Murthappa et al., 2017)

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Sekhar & Sunil Jose, 2021a; Dhanya et al., 2022)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a)

Meotipa picturata* Simon, 1895

- Goa (Kulkarni et al., 2017)
- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Yadav et al., 2017a; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1927)
- Kerala (Murthappa et al., 2017; Jose et al., 2018; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1895b; Kulkarni et al., 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Meotipa sahyadri* Kulkarni, Vartak, Deshpande & Halali, 2017

- Goa (Kulkarni et al., 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Kulkarni et al., 2017)
- Karnataka (Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Maharashtra (Kulkarni et al., 2017)

Meotipa ultapani* Basumatary & Brahma, 2019

- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2019b)

***Meotipa* sp.**

- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Molione triacantha* Thorell, 1892**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Moneta grandis* Simon, 1905

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905)

***Neospintharus trigonum* (Hentz, 1850)**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

***Nesticodes rufipes* (Lucas, 1846)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Strand, 1907a; Jalajakshi & Usha, 2019)
- Kerala (Sherriffs, 1919; Sekhar & Sunil Jose, 2017; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)

- Maharashtra (Keswani, 2014; Lanka et al., 2017; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Kemp, 1924)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a; Simon, 1905)
- West Bengal (Talukdar & Sanyal, 2013)

***Nesticodes* sp.**

- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Nihonhimea brookesiana* (Barrion & Litsinger, 1995)**

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Ganesh Kumar & Siliwal, 2007)

Nihonhimea indica* (Tikader, 1977)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b; Prasad et al., 2019)
- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2005; Pande et al., 2013; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran, 2001)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Sen et al., 2015; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

***Nihonhimea japonica* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)**

- Kerala (Sekhar & Sunil Jose, 2019b)

***Nihonhimea mundula* (L. Koch, 1872)**

- Gujarat (Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati et al., 2016a; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1927; Bhat et al., 2013; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Jose et al., 2018; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2008; Panda et al., 2011; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1905)
- Rajasthan (Saini et al., 2012b; Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015; Kumari et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Kapoor, 2008; Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a; Anjali & Prakash, 2012)

- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Pooja et al., 2019; Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)

***Nihonhimea tikaderi* (Patel, 1973)**

- Gujarat (Patel, 1973; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Patel et al., 2012)
- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

***Nihonhimea* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Prasad et al., 2019)

***Parasteatoda celsabdomina* (Zhu, 1998)**

- Kerala (Sekhar & Sunil Jose, 2016)

***Parasteatoda kompirensis* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)**

- Delhi (Malik et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Malik et al., 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019)

***Parasteatoda oxymaculata* (Zhu, 1998)**

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Rajoria, 2016b; Manthen et al., 2023)

***Parasteatoda tepidariorum* (C.L. Koch, 1841)**

- Gujarat (Parmar, 2021; Parmar & Acharya, 2015)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1927; Bhat et al., 2013; Vaibhav et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1905)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919)

***Parasteatoda* spp.**

- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Kokilamani et al., 2019; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Phoroncidia aculeata* Westwood, 1835

- Kerala (Westwood, 1835)

Phoroncidia maindroni* (Simon, 1905)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905)

***Phoroncidia septemaculeata* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873**

- Kerala (Nafin et al., 2019; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Dhanya et al., 2022)
- Maharashtra (Patil et al., 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Nafin et al., 2019)

***Phoroncidia testudo* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873)**

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- South India (Archer, 1950)

***Phoroncidia* spp.**

- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)

***Phycosoma altum* (Keyserling, 1886)**

- Delhi (Malik et al., 2016b)

***Phycosoma martinae* (Roberts, 1983)**

- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004b; Sebastian et al., 2011; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)

***Phycosoma* sp.**

- Kerala (Sudhikumar & Sebastian, 2005)

***Phylloneta impressa* (L. Koch, 1881)**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Quasin & Uniyal, 2012)

***Phylloneta sisypbia* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

***Phylloneta sisypbia torandae* (Strand, 1917)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1934)

***Phylloneta* sp.**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Platnickina mneon* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)**

- Kerala (Asima et al., 2020)

***Propostira quadrangulata* Simon, 1894**

- Kerala (Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

- Puducherry (Simon, 1905)

Propostira ranii* Bhattacharya, 1935

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Sikkim or Bangladesh (Bhattacharya, 1935b)

***Rhomphaea ceraosus* (Zhu & Song, 1991)**

- Maharashtra (Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)

***Rhomphaea labiata* (Zhu & Song, 1991)**

- Kerala (Sekhar & Sunil Jose, 2018)

***Rhomphaea projiciens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1896**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1973; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Dhanya et al., 2022)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a)
- Telangana (Srinivasulu et al., 2013)

***Rhomphaea* spp.**

- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Vairale, 2016; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019; Arjun et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Ruborridion musivum* (Simon, 1873)**

- Uttarakhand (Quasin et al., 2017b)

***Ruborridion* sp.**

- Meghalaya (Nakambam et al., 2021)

***Rugathodes instabilis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Steatoda alboclatherata* (Simon, 1897)**

- Maharashtra (Simon, 1897b; Reimoser, 1934)

***Steatoda albomaculata* (De Geer, 1778)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)
- Ladakh (Caporiacco, 1934)
- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2023e)

***Steatoda cingulata* (Thorell, 1890)**

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Maharashtra (Rajoria, 2016c)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin et al., 2019)

***Steatoda erigoniformis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**

- Maharashtra (Tripathi et al., 2023f)
- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2023f)

Steatoda nigrocincta* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Himachal Pradesh (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Steatoda paykulliana* (Walckenaer, 1806)**

- India (WSC, 2023)

***Steatoda rufoannulata* (Simon, 1899)**

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905)

***Steatoda* spp.**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Nerlekar et al., 2016; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Stemmops satpudaensis* Rajoria, 2015

- Maharashtra (Rajoria, 2015c)

Theridion bengalensis* Sen, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2011

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2011d)

***Theridion confusum* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Theridion expallidatum* Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1935)

***Theridion hotanense* Zhu & Zhou, 1993**

- Kerala (Sekhar et al., 2021)

***Theridion incertum* Pickard-Cambridge, 1885**

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005)

Theridion latisternum* Caporiacco, 1934

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

Theridion leucophaeum* Simon, 1905

- Puducherry (Simon, 1905)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905; Sherriffs, 1927; Prasad et al., 2019)

***Theridion lumabani* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Mathew et al., 2014)

Theridion maindroni* Simon, 1905

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905; Prasad et al., 2019)

Theridion manjithar* Tikader, 1970

- Assam (Singh et al., 2012, 2013)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1973; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Trivedi, 2009)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2013)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Somashekar et al., 2020; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Jose et al., 2018; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Sawane, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Prasad et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani, 2013; Dharmraj et al., 2018)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

***Theridion melanostictum* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876**

- Gujarat (Dal & Trivedi, 2020)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bodkhe et al., 2015; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Rajasthan (Prasad et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

***Theridion melanurum* Hahn, 1831**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)

Theridion nilgherinum* Simon, 1905

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905; Prasad et al., 2019)

Theridion odisha* Prasad, Tyagi, Caleb & Kumar, 2019

- Odisha (Prasad et al., 2019)

Theridion sadani* Monga & Singh, 1989

- Jammu & Kashmir (Monga & Singh, 1989)

Theridion spinosissimum* Caporiacco, 1935

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1934)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

Theridion subitum* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Theridion subvittatum* Simon, 1889

- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a; Prasad et al., 2019)

***Theridion zonulatum* Thorell, 1890**

- Assam (Singh et al., 2012)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2015c; Joseph et al., 2017; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

***Theridion* spp.**

- Assam (Pathak & Saha, 1999)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Himachal Pradesh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008; Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Mathew et al., 2014)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sharma et al., 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2008; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Dharmaraj et al., 2018)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976; Mukherjee et al., 2020)

***Theridula gonygaster* (Simon, 1873)**

- Kerala (Sekhar & Sunil Jose, 2021b; Fasila & Gafoor, 2021; Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

***Theridula opulenta* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

- Kerala (Sekhar & Sunil Jose, 2021b)

***Theridula* spp.**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- West Bengal (Ghosh et al., 2018)

Thwaitesia dangensis* Patel & Patel, 1972

- Gujarat (Patel & Patel, 1972; Patel, 2002)

***Thwaitesia margaritifera* Pickard-Cambridge, 1881**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020; Shabnam et al., 2021; Dhanya et al., 2022)
- Uttar Pradesh (Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Thwaitesia* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2015)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Tomoxena dives* Simon, 1895

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1895b)

***Yaginumena maculosa* (Yoshida & Ono, 2000)**

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rajoria, 2015d)

49. Family: Theridiosomatidae Simon, 1881

Theridiosomatidae, commonly known as ray spiders, is a little-known and poorly understood family, mostly distributed in Neotropical Central and South America and tropical Africa, Australia, Malaysia and New Guinea. The body length hardly exceeds 2.0 mm and can be distinguished from all other spiders by the presence of pits on the prolateral margins of the sternum in both sexes, and the connate spermathecae (Coddington, 1986). Abdomen of these spiders is mostly silver-shining and spherical, and they build derived cone-shaped orb webs (Tiwari et al., 2021a). Globally, 141 species are known placed in 20 genera (WSC, 2023) but in India only one species *Wendilgarda assamensis* Fage, 1924 was described by Fage (1924) from Siju Cave, Meghalaya.

Wendilgarda assamensis* Fage, 1924

- Meghalaya (Fage, 1924; Kemp, 1924)

50. Family: Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833

Thomisidae is an entelegyne and stout ecribellate spider family which is distributed throughout the world. These spiders are commonly known as the crab spiders, flower spiders or flower crab spiders because of crab-like appearance. Presently, the family is the seventh largest family with 2,169 known species in 171 genera (WSC, 2023). The crab spiders have larger and stronger front legs than the other six and are held sideways and hold on to prey while paralysing it with a venomous bite. Like crabs, it can move sideways. They are cryptically coloured and usually 4-10 mm in length. The cephalothorax and abdomen of crab spiders are usually short and broad. Eight homogeneously coloured eyes are arranged in two transverse rows of four each, however, in life, the anterior median eyes appear lighter than the others (Singh & Singh, 2021d). Other distinguishing characters are free chelicerae, bear two dentate tarsal claws on each laterigrade leg, one pair of book lungs and absence of cribellum and calamistrum (Tikader, 1971a). The crab spiders also mimic ants of taxonomically diverse groups. Few species of crab spiders are social and mothers take care of spiderlings. Most of the species are found on vegetation but some occur on dead bark, on the ground, or in leaf detritus. These spiders do not build web, rather capture the prey by ambushing and sometimes by active pursuit. The crab spiders are not active hunters but are sit-and-wait predators that hunt in flowers, foliage, or leaf litter. They remain

impassive until the prey arrives and catches it. Few crab spiders with flattened bodies either hunt in the crevices of tree trunks or under loose bark, or shelter under such crevices by day and come out at night to hunt (Tikader, 1971a; Singh & Singh, 2021d). Most of the species of Thomisidae are sexually dimorphic, males are sometimes much smaller than females. The females usually look after their egg sacs which are fastened to the vegetation until the spiderlings hatch. Benjamin (2011) studied the phylogeny of Thomisidae genera using morphological characters, the monophyly of internal groupings and subfamilies and explored the evolution of colour change behaviour and the eye arrangement patterns of the median ocular quadrangle in light of the preferred phylogenetic hypothesis.

In India, most probably Stoliczka (1869) was first to describe three species of crab spiders, *Thomisus elongatus* and *Thomisus pugilis* from West Bengal, and *Phrynarachne peeliana* from Assam. Thereafter, O. Pickard-Cambridge (1885) described three species, *Tmarus dejectus* and *Xysticus mundulus* from Jammu & Kashmir; and *Xysticus breviceps* from Ladakh. Detail update taxonomic history of the family Thomisidae is described by Singh & Singh (2021d).

At present, 214 species belonging to 43 genera are described or recorded from India during the last 155 years (1869-2023), out of which, 163 species (76.2%) were endemic. All these spiders were distributed in all the Indian states except Nagaland and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (Figure 31). Misidentified species are listed in Table 5.

A maximum of 82 species of these crab spiders are recorded from Maharashtra followed by 56 species in Madhya Pradesh, 55 species from West Bengal, and less than 50 species were recorded from other states (Figure 31). Following is the detailed list of these spiders which are distributed in Indian states and union territories. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

***Amyciaea albomaculata* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

***Amyciaea forticeps* (O. Pickard- Cambridge, 1873)**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Gupta *et al.*, 2015b)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Siliwal *et al.*, 2003b; Solanki *et al.*, 2020)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Sebastian *et al.*, 2005b; Sunil Jose *et al.*, 2003b; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1971a, 1980b; Gajbe, 1995a; Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Manipur (Kananbala *et al.*, 2018)
- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya *et al.*, 2017)
- Odisha (Choudhury *et al.*, 2019)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1906a)
- Tamil Nadu (Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Bhattacharya, 1934; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Sen *et al.*, 2015)



Figure 31: Number of species of Thomisidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded state denote no record of these spiders in that region.

***Amyciaea lineatipes* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1901**

- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)

***Amyciaea* sp.**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Odisha (Choudhury *et al.*, 2019)

Angaeus pentagonalis* Pocock, 1901

- Karnataka (Tikader, 1963f, 1971a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1977b)
- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b, 1980b)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)
- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1901)

***Angaeus zhengi* (Tang & Li, 2009)**

- Gujarat (Thumar et al., 2021)

***Angaeus* sp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

***Bassaniodes tristrami* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**

- Rajasthan (Tripathi et al., 2023g)

Bomis bengalensis* Tikader, 1962

- West Bengal (Tikader, 1962b; Tikader, 1980b; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

Bomis calcuttaensis* Biswas & Mazumder, 1981

- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Mazumder, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Bomis khajuriai* Tikader, 1980

- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader, 1980b; Sen et al., 2010c)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a)

***Bomis larvata* L. Koch, 1874**

- Kerala (Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)

***Bomis* spp.**

- Maharashtra (Chikhale & Santape, 2013; Bawaskar et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Borboropactus bituberculatus* Simon, 1884**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Dash & Sivaperuman, 2021a)

Borboropactus elephantus* (Tikader, 1966)

- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1966f, 1971a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

Camaricus bipunctatus* Bastawade, 2002

- Andhra Pradesh (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2002)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2002; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; More & Sawant, 2013)

***Camaricus formosus* Thorell, 1887**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Das et al., 2015; Ahmed, 2018)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Radhakrishnan et al., 2006; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sen et al., 2010c; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Pande et al., 2013)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017; Roy et al., 2017a)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Odisha (Majumder, 2005; Panda et al., 2011; Mohapatra et al., 2014; De & Palita, 2018)
- Puducherry (Sangeeta & Reddy, 2012)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Saha et al., 2017)

Camaricus khandalaensis* Tikader, 1980

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Dhali et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1980b; Pande et al., 2013)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; Mohapatra et al., 2014)
- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007b)

***Camaricus maugei* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)
- West Bengal (Simon, 1895a)

Camaricus rinkae* Biswas & Roy, 2005

- Kerala (Biswas & Roy, 2005c)

Camaricus siltorsus* Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007

- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007b; Sen et al., 2015)

***Camaricus* spp.**

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Singh & Singh, 2014; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Demogenes andamanensis* (Tikader, 1980)

- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Sunil Jose, 2010)
- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1980b)

Diaea bengalensis* Biswas & Mazumder, 1981

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004; Kananbala et al., 2018)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Mazumder, 1981; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

***Diaea dorsata* (Fabricius, 1777)**

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

Diaea pougneti* Simon, 1885

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885a)

***Diaea subdola* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1968b, 1971a, 1980a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Diaea suspiciosa* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Ladakh or Himachal Pradesh (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Diaea* spp.**

- Gujarat (Parmar, 2018)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)

- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)

Dietopsa castaneifrons* (Simon, 1895)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1895c)

Dietopsa parnassia* (Simon, 1895)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1895a, 1906a)

***Ebrechtella concinna* (Thorell, 1877)**

- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Acharya, 2015)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Mathew et al., 2014)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965c, 1980a; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)

***Ebrechtella sufflava* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Ebrechtella tricuspidata concolor* (Caporiacco, 1935)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Ebrechtella* spp.**

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

***Epidius armatus* (Thorell, 1895)**

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970, 1971a, 1980)
- West Bengal (Tang et al., 2009)

Epidius longimanus* Benjamin, 2017

- Tamil Nadu (Benjamin, 2017)

***Epidius longipalpis* Thorell, 1877**

- India (Simon, 1897c)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)

Epidius mahavira* Benjamin, 2017

- Tamil Nadu (Benjamin, 2017)

***Epidius parvati* Benjamin, 2000**

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2017, 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)

***Henriksenia hilaris* (Thorell, 1877)**

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Sunil Jose, 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965c, 1980a; Warghat et al., 2011; Gawali et al., 2020)

- West Bengal (Ghosh et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1966f, 1971a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1906a)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader, 1965c; Biswas & Biswas, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Henriksenia* spp.**

- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)

Heriaeus chareshi* Sen & Sureshan, 2022

- Tamil Nadu (Sen & Sureshan, 2022b; Sen et al., 2022)

***Heriaeus horridus* Tyschchenko, 1965**

- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Warghat et al., 2011)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader, 1980b)

Holopelus malati* Simon, 1895

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1895c)

Indosmodicinus bengalensis* Sen et al., 2010

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2010d; 2015)

Indoxysticus minutus* (Tikader, 1960)

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Das et al., 2015)
- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015, 2018)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Gajbe, 2007; Kujur & Ekka, 2016b)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Prajapati et al., 2016a)
- Himachal Pradesh (Das & Raychaudhuri, 1983)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Vaibhav et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Jose et al., 2018; Asima et al., 2020; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1971a; Keswani, 2014; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1968b, 1980a; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)
- Odisha (Mohapatra et al., 2014)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Saini et al., 2012a; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020; Sen et al., 2022; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1960; Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976; Sen et al., 2015)

***Indoxysticus* spp.**

- Gujarat (Patel et al., 2023)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Loxobates castetsi* (Simon, 1906)

- Himalayan plateau (Simon, 1906a)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)

Loxobates kapuri* (Tikader, 1980)

- Kerala (Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1980b)

***Loxobates* sp.**

- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)

Lycopus bangalores* (Tikader, 1963)

- Karnataka (Tikader, 1963f, 1971a)
- Kerala (Asalatha et al., 2017a)

Lycopus trabeatus* Simon, 1895

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1895c; Simon, 1906a)

Lysiteles brunettii* (Tikader, 1962)

- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2016a; Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1962b; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Lysiteles catulus* Simon, 1895

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1895c, 1906a; Sherriffs, 1929)

***Lysiteles excultus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Lysiteles mandali* (Tikader, 1966)

- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1966f, 1971a; Barman, 1974; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

***Lysiteles niger* Ono, 1979**

- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Lysiteles* spp.**

- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)

Massuria roonwali* (Basu, 1964)

- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)

- Uttarakhand (Basu, 1964; Tikader, 1971a; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007b; Sen et al., 2015)

Massuria sreepanchamii* (Tikader, 1962)

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1962b, 1971a; Barman, 1974; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007b)

Massuria uthoracica* Sen, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2012

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2012c; Sen et al., 2015)

***Massuria* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

Mastira menoka* (Tikader, 1963)

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1974a; Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1963f)
- Kerala (Lehtinen, 2004)
- Uttar Pradesh (Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Pooja et al., 2019)

Mastira nicobarensis* (Tikader, 1980)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1980b)
- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007b; Sen et al., 2015)

Misumena annapurna* Tikader, 1963

- Karnataka (Tikader, 1963f, 1971a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1971a, 1980a; Vairale, 2016)

Misumena ganpatii* Kumari & Mittal, 1994

- Chandigarh (Kumari & Mittal, 1994)

Misumena greenae* Tikader, 1965

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965c, 1971a; More, 2015)

Misumena indra* Tikader, 1963

- Karnataka (Tikader, 1963f, 1971a)
- Kerala (Pooja et al., 2016)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1974a; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Misumena mickeyi* Sen, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2012

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2012c; Sen et al., 2015)

Misumena mridulai* Tikader, 1962

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose & Sebastian, 2001b)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Warghat et al., 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1962b, 1971a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Misumena oblonga* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1935)

Misumena ritujae* Gajbe, 2008

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2008c)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

***Misumena* spp.**

- Assam (Das et al., 2015; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Sebastian et al., 2011)
- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Rajasthan (Jangid et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Yadav & Prakash, 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Misumenoides gwarighatensis* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Vairale, 2016)

Misumenoides naginae* Biswas & Roy, 2008

- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Roy, 2008)

***Misumenoides* spp.**

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Parasharya & Pathan, 2013)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a)

Misumenops khandalaensis* Tikader, 1965

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Chatrabhuj, 2007)

- Himachal Pradesh (Das & Raychaudhuri, 1983)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965c, 1971a; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Vairale, 2016)

***Misumenops* spp.**

- Karnataka (Shraddha & Chaturved, 2020)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Monaeses israeliensis* Levy, 1973**

- Kerala (Sen & Sureshan, 2021d)

Monaeses jabalpurensis* Gajbe & Rane, 1992

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe UA & Rane, 1992; Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe, 2007)

Monaeses mukundi* Tikader, 1980

- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1980b; Bastawade, 2006a; Pande et al., 2013)

Monaeses pachpediensis* (Tikader, 1980)

- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader, 1980b)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)

Monaeses parvati* Tikader, 1963

- Chandigarh (Tikader, 1971a)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav et al., 2017a; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963f, 1971a; Pande et al., 2013)

***Monaeses* spp.**

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Parasharya & Pathan, 2013)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Oxytate chlorion* (Simon, 1906)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Sherriffs, 1929; Sudhin & Sen, 2023b)

Oxytate elongata* (Tikader, 1980)

- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Kerala (Dhali & Sureshan, 2016; Sudhin & Sen, 2023b)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1980b; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Sawane, 2016)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Oxytate greenae* (Tikader, 1980)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1980b; Sudhin & Sen, 2023b)
- Kerala (Dhali et al., 2019; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

Oxytate kanishkai* (Gajbe, 2008)

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2008b)

***Oxytate subvirens* (Strand, 1907)**

- Tamil Nadu (Sudhin & Sen, 2023b)

***Oxytate virens* (Thorell, 1891)**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Das et al., 2015; Ahmed, 2018)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Patel, 2017; Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Joshi & Venkateshwarlu, 2017; Jalajakshi & Usha, 2019)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Jose et al., 2018; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Nerlekar et al., 2016; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Srikumar et al., 2018; Sugumaran & Duraimurugan, 2019)

***Oxytate* spp.**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016b)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Sonali, 2012; Lanka, 2015; Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Nakambam et al., 2021; Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Tripura (Das et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Ozyptila amkhasensis* Tikader, 1980

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader, 1980b; Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)

***Ozyptila biprominula* Tang & Li, 2010**

- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014)

- Maharashtra (Keswani, 2014)

Ozyptila chandosiensis* Tikader, 1980

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015; Vairale, 2016)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004, 2009)
- Uttar Pradesh (Tikader, 1980b)

Ozyptila jabalpurensis* Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001c; Gajbe PU, 2004; Chandra et al., 2010)

Ozyptila khasi* Tikader, 1961

- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1961d, 1971a; Saha et al., 2016)
- West Bengal (Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Sen et al., 2015)

Ozyptila manii* Tikader, 1961

- Assam (Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1961d; Tikader, 1980b)

Ozyptila maratha* Tikader, 1971

- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Tikader, 1980b)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1964b, 1971a; More & Sawant, 2013)

Ozyptila reena* Basu, 1964

- Gujarat (Mehta, 2001)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- West Bengal (Basu, 1964; Tikader, 1980b; Biswas & Biswas, 1992•)

***Ozyptila spinosissima* Caporiacco, 1934**

- Ladakh (Caporiacco, 1934)

Ozyptila theobaldi* Simon, 1885

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1885b; Simon, 1906a)

***Ozyptila* spp.**

- Gujarat (Parasharya & Pathan, 2013)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a, b; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

***Pagida salticiformis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1883)**

- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a)

Pasias marathas* Tikader, 1965

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965c, 1971a; Pande et al., 2013)

Pasias puspagiri* Tikader, 1963

- Karnataka (Tikader, 1963f, 1971a)

Pharta indica* Sen, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2012

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2012c, 2015)

***Phrynarachne ceylonica* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1884)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Dash & Sivaperuman, 2021b)
- Assam (Das et al., 2019b)

Phrynarachne peeliana* (Stoliczka, 1869)

- Assam (Stoliczka, 1869)
- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2010b)

***Phrynarachne tuberosa* (Blackwall, 1864)**

- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2010b)

***Phrynarachne* spp.**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)

***Pistius barchensis* Basu, 1965 ***

- Uttarakhand (Basu, 1965a; Tikader, 1971a)
- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007b)

Pistius bhadurii* Basu, 1965

- Uttar Pradesh (Basu, 1965a; Tikader, 1971a)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Pistius gangulyi* Basu, 1965

- Uttarakhand (Basu, 1965a; Tikader, 1971a)
- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007b)

Pistius kalimpus* Tikader, 1970

- West Bengal (Tikader, 1970; Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007b; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Pistius kanikae* Basu, 1964

- Uttarakhand (Basu, 1964; Tikader, 1971a)

Pistius robustus* Basu, 1965

- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Basu, 1965a; Tikader, 1971a)

***Pistius* spp.**

- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)

Pistius tikaderi* Kumari & Mittal, 1999

- Punjab (Kumari & Mittal, 1999)

Platythomismus sudeepi* Biswas, 1977

- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008)
- Karnataka (Biswas, 1977; Tikader, 1980b)
- Kerala (Siliwal & Molur, 2005)
- Maharashtra (Yadav et al., 2017b)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)

***Platythomismus xiandao* Lin & Li, 2019**

- Assam (Yadav et al., 2017b; Lin et al., 2019)

***Psammitis minor* (Charitonov, 1946)**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

***Psammitis setiger* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Psammitis xysticiformis* (Caporiacco, 1935)

- Ladakh (Caporiacco, 1935)

Runcinia bifrons* (Simon, 1895)

- Sikkim (Simon, 1895c)

Runcinia disticta* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

Runcinia escheri* Reimoser, 1934

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005d, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Tikader, 1971a)

Runcinia ghorpadei* Tikader, 1980

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav et al., 2017a; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1980b)
- Kerala (Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

***Runcinia insecta* (L. Koch, 1875)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Gajbe, 1995a, 2007)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008; Kokilamani et al., 2019; Sharma & Ramakrishna, 2021)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose & Sebastian, 2001b; Radhakrishnan et al., 2006; Jose et al., 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Gajbe, 1995b; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012; Maheshwari et al., 2018; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1966f; Sen & Basu, 1973; Biswas & Biswas, 2006)
- Odisha (Behera, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Ganesh Kumar & Velusamy, 1996; Caleb, 2020a; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Oppenheimer & Tikader, 1976; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Saha et al., 2020)

Runcinia khandari* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)

Runcinia kinbergi* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)

Runcinia roonwali* Tikader, 1965

- Assam (Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Karnataka (Deshpande & Paul, 2016)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016 Jose et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965c, 1971a; Kulkarni et al., 2015)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1968b; Tikader, 1971a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Runcinia sitadongri* Gajbe, 2004

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004c)

Runcinia yogeshi* Gajbe & Gajbe, 2001

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 2000d; Gajbe PU, 2004; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

***Runcinia* spp.**

- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008; Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2014)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004b; Upadhyay et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012; Chikhale & Santape, 2013)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Telangana (Guruswamy et al., 2022)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2013; Uniyal & Hore, 2006)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Stiphropus duriusculus* (Simon, 1885)

- Andhra Pradesh (Simon, 1885a)

***Stiphropus sangayus* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Madhya Pradesh (Sen et al., 2010c)

Stiphropus soureni* Sen, 1964

- Arunachal Pradesh (Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Sen, 1964)

***Stiphropus* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)

Strigoplus bilobus* Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2004

- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2004b)

Strigoplus moluri* Patel, 2003

- Kerala (Patel, 2003b)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

Strigoplus netravati* Tikader, 1963

- Goa (Bastawade & Borkar, 2008; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1963a, 1971a; Sundararaj, 2008; Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Dhali et al., 2016e; Asima et al., 2020)

- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Sharma, 2002)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)

***Strigoplus* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Karnataka (Deshpande & Paul, 2016; Murali et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Joseph & Premila, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Telangana (Guruswamy et al., 2022)

Synema decoratum* Tikader, 1960

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005c, 2007; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Patel, 2017; Yadav et al., 2017; Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1971a)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1971a, 1980a; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020a)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1960; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

Synema mysorens* Tikader, 1980

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1980b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005d, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)

***Synema revolutum* Tang & Li, 2010**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2012c; Sen et al., 2015)

***Synema* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Maharashtra (Shirbhate & Shirbhate, 2018)
- Rajasthan (Sivaperuman & Rathore, 2004, 2009)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Talaus opportunus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873)**

- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a)

Tharpyrna himachalensis* Tikader & Biswas, 1979

- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Biswas, 1979)

Tharpyrna indica* Tikader & Biswas, 1979

- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1979; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

***Tharpyna* spp.**

- Jharkhand (Agrawal & Ghose, 1995b)

Thomisus albens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Ladakh or Himachal Pradesh (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Thomisus andamanensis* Tikader, 1980

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1980b)
- Delhi (Malik et al., 2015)
- Gujarat (Mehta, 2001; Thumar, 2019; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sebastian et al., 2011; Dhali et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh, 2017)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- Rajasthan (Sen et al., 2009b; Saha et al., 2015b)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2016b; Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

Thomisus armillatus* (Thorell, 1891)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Sherriffs, 1929)

Thomisus ashishi* Gajbe, 2005

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005c)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Thomisus baghdeoi* Gajbe, 2004

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004c)

Thomisus bargi* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)

Thomisus beautifularis* Basu, 1965

- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Ganesh Kumar & Velusamy, 1996; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- West Bengal (Basu, 1965b; Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Thomisus bulani* Tikader, 1960

- Gujarat (Patel, 2003a; Patel, 2003a; Siliwal et al., 2003b)
- Karnataka (Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1960; Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007b; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Thomisus danieli* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)

***Thomisus daradioides* Simon, 1890**

- India (Bonnet, 1959; Dippenaar- Schoeman, 1983)

***Thomisus dentiger* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Uttarakhand (Leardi, 1901b)

Thomisus dhakuriensis* Tikader, 1960

- Gujarat (Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Yadav, 2019)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Deshmukh, 2017)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1960; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

Thomisus dhananjayi* Gajbe, 2005

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005d)

Thomisus dyali* Kumari & Mittal, 1997

- Punjab (Kumari & Mittal, 1997)

Thomisus elongatus* Stoliczka, 1869

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005c, 2007)
- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Solanki, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan, 2006)
- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869; Tikader, 1966f, 1971a)

Thomisus godavariae* Reddy & Patel, 1992

- Andhra Pradesh (Reddy & Patel, 1992d)

Thomisus granulifrons* Simon 1906

- Odisha (Prasad et al., 2021b)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1906a)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a)

***Thomisus italongus* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Rajasthan (Sen et al., 2009b; Saha et al., 2015b)

Thomisus katraighatus* Tikader, 1963

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 1981)
- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1963f, 1980a; Pande et al., 2013)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Tikader & Biswas, 1981)

Thomisus keralae* Biswas & Roy, 2005

- Kerala (Biswas & Roy, 2005a; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)

Thomisus kokiwadai* Gajbe, 2004

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004c)

Thomisus krishnae* Reddy & Patel, 1992

- Andhra Pradesh (Reddy & Patel, 1992d)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Yadav, 2019)

***Thomisus laglaizei* Simon, 1877**

- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1929)

Thomisus leucaspis* Simon, 1906

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a)

Thomisus lobosus* Tikader, 1965

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005c 2007; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Parmar & Patel, 2017; Thumar, 2019)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Bhat et al., 2013; Padma & Sundarraj, 2021)
- Kerala (Sunil Jose & Sebastian, 2001b; Jose et al., 2018; Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965c, 1980a; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Mohapatra et al., 2014)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019; Chaudhary, 2020; Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014; Jangid et al., 2019; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020; Devika et al., 2022; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Telangana (Hirur et al., 2020)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014b)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012; Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Thomisus ludhianaensis* Kumari & Mittal, 1997

- Punjab (Kumari & Mittal, 1997)

Thomisus manishae* Gajbe, 2005

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005d; Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005d)

Thomisus meenae* Gajbe, 2005

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005d)

Thomisus mimae* Sen & Basu, 1963

- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- West Bengal (Sen & Basu, 1963)

Thomisus nirmali* Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007c)

***Thomisus okinawensis* Strand, 1907**

- Maharashtra (Keswani, 2014; Maheshwari et al., 2018)
- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014)

***Thomisus onustus* Walckenaer, 1805**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Madhya Pradesh (Shweta et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Thomisus pateli* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)

Thomisus pathaki* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015; Vairale, 2016)

Thomisus pooneus* Tikader, 1965

- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007; PradiPKumar, 2009)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Patil et al., 2016a; Khare et al., 2023)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965c, 1980a; Bastawade, 2008a)
- Telangana (Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2021)

Thomisus pritiae* Gajbe, 2005

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005d)

Thomisus projectus* Tikader, 1960

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Gajbe, 1995a; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Dhulia & Yadav, 1991; Patel, 2003a)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)

- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2011; Jose et al., 2018; Sudhin & Sen, 2023a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005d, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Lanka et al., 2017; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Biswas & Biswas, 2004)
- Odisha (Mohapatra et al., 2014)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Saini et al., 2012b; Kumari et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Pravalikha & Srinivasulu, 2015; Patil, 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014b)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)
- West Bengal (Tikader, 1960; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Talukdar & Majumder, 2008)

Thomisus pugilis* Stoliczka, 1869

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Gupta et al., 2015b; Chetia & Bora, 2022)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Prajapati et al., 2016a)
- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012; Kokilamani et al., 2019)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b; Dhali & Sureshan, 2016; Smitha & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Singh, 1994; Gajbe, 1995b, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Chikhale & Santape, 2013; Lanka et al., 2017; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Mizoram (Chowdhury et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011)
- Punjab? (Tikader, 1971a, 1980a; Caleb, 2020b)
- Rajasthan (Kaur et al., 2014)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1929; Ganesh Kumar & Velusamy, 1996; Caleb, 2020b)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan, 2006; Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- West Bengal (Stoliczka, 1869; Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Thomisus rajani* Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001c; Gajbe PU, 2004; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Thomisus rigoratus* Simon, 1906

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Sherriffs, 1929; Dharmaraj et al., 2020b)

Thomisus rishus* Tikader, 1970

- Kerala (Dhali & Sureshan, 2016)
- Maharashtra (Rajgurav et al., 2018)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970, 1971a)

Thomisus shillongensis* Sen, 1963

- Kerala (Shabnam et al., 2021)
- Meghalaya (Sen, 1963; Tikader, 1968b; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

Thomisus shivajiensis* Tikader, 1965

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Parmar & Patel, 2017)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1965c, 1971a; Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983; Singh & Mavi, 1984)

Thomisus sikkimensis* Tikader, 1962

- Maharashtra (Kulkarni et al., 2012; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Odisha (Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Panda et al., 2011)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1962b, 1970)
- West Bengal (Satpathi, 2023; Saha et al., 2020)

Thomisus simoni* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)

Thomisus sorajaii* Basu, 1963

- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2004, 2008a; Vairale, 2016)
- Uttar Pradesh (Chandra et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Basu, 1963; Tikader, 1980b)

***Thomisus spectabilis* (Doleschall, 1859)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017)
- Gujarat (Ramanujam et al., 2019; Thumar, 2019; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019)
- Kerala (Vineetha & George, 2021)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)
- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Nataraj et al., 2017)
- West Bengal (Saha et al., 2016)

***Thomisus stoliczkai* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1929)

Thomisus sundari* Gajbe & Gajbe, 2001

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 2000e; Gajbe PU, 2004; Chandra et al., 2010)

Thomisus telanganaensis* Pravalikha & Srinivasulu, 2015

- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- Telangana (Pravalikha & Srinivasulu, 2015; Patil, 2021)

***Thomisus unidentatus* DippenaarSchoeman & van Harten, 2007**

- Delhi (Diksha et al., 2018)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Diksha et al., 2018)

Thomisus viveki* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Pratibha & Vandana, 2016; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)

Thomisus whitakeri* Gajbe, 2004

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe PU, 2004; Patil, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Chaware & Vairale, 2021; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)

***Thomisus* spp.**

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 1981; Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Das et al., 2015; Pandit, 2019)
- Bihar (Goswami et al., 2015; Yadav et al., 2016)
- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Himachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2008b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Thakur et al., 1995; Khan, 2011b)
- Karnataka (Sundararaj, 2008; Venkateshalu et al., 2009)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a; Sen et al., 2010c)

- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006)
- Odisha (Siliwal et al., 2008; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Caleb, 2020b)
- Telangana (Anitha & Vijay, 2016; Ramanujam et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan & Misra, 2003; Chandra et al., 2021)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal & Hore, 2006; Quasin & Uniyal, 2010)

Tmarus dejectus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1935)

Tmarus fasciolatus* Simon, 1906

- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Sherriffs, 1929)

***Tmarus hystrix* (Simon, 1895)**

- Uttarakhand (Sarkar et al., 2022b)

Tmarus jabalpurensis* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999j; Gajbe PU, 2004; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; Sawane, 2016)

Tmarus kotigeharus* Tikader, 1963

- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Patel, 2003a; Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1963f, 1971a)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017; Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1971a; Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Saha & Raychaudhury, 2022)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1968b, 1971a; Barman, 1974)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)
- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sen et al., 2022)
- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015)

Tmarus soricinus* Simon, 1906

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Sherriffs, 1929)

Tmarus srisailamensis* Rao, Bastawade, Javed & Krishna, 2006

- Andhra Pradesh (Rao et al., 2006a)

***Tmarus stellio* Simon, 1875**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Tmarus* spp.**

- Assam (Basumatary & Brahma, 2017)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003a)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2004a)
- Maharashtra (Chikhale & Santape, 2013; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Kashmeera et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Xysticus audax* (Schrank, 1803)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

Xysticus bengalensis* Tikader & Biswas, 1974

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988; Parikh et al., 2008)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe, 2005d; Dubey et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Malhotra et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1974; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Xysticus bengdakus* Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007

- West Bengal (Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2007b)

Xysticus bharatae* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999k; Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Wankhade et al., 2012; Sawane, 2016)

Xysticus breviceps* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Patel, 2017)
- Ladakh or Himachal Pradesh (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017; Asima et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)

***Xysticus cristatus* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935; Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a)

***Xysticus croceus* Fox, 1937**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Tikader, 1971a; Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)
- Gujarat (Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1962b, 1968b; Barman, 1974; Biswas & Biswas, 2006)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 2006)

Xysticus himalayaensis* Tikader & Biswas, 1974

- Gujarat (Sebastian, 1988)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1974; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Xysticus hindusthanicus* Basu, 1965

- West Bengal (Basu, 1965b; Tikader, 1980b)

Xysticus jabalpurensis* Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe & Gajbe, 1999k; Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Xysticus jaharai* Basu, 1979

- Uttarakhand (Basu, 1979)

Xysticus joyantius* Tikader, 1966

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2007; Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2013)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2006a; Vairale, 2016; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1968c; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Xysticus kali* Tikader & Biswas, 1974

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Parmar, 2020)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005d, 2007)
- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1974; Majumder & Talukdar, 2013)

Xysticus kamakhyai* Tikader, 1962

- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1962b, 1971a; Barman, 1974)

Xysticus kashidi* Tikader, 1963

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994)
- Karnataka (Tikader, 1963f, 1971a)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006)

Xysticus khasiensis* Tikader, 1980

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1980b; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

***Xysticus maculiger* Roewer, 1951**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

Xysticus mundulus* Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

***Xysticus pseudobliteus* (Simon, 1880)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Caporiacco, 1935)

***Xysticus pynurus* Tikader, 19*68**

- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1968c, 1971a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

Xysticus roonwali* Tikader, 1964

- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1971a, 1980a)
- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007)

Xysticus shillongensis* Tikader, 1962

- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1962b, 1971a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)

Xysticus shyamrupus* Tikader, 1966

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007; Patil et al., 2016a)
- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1966f, 1971a; Biswas & Majumder, 1995)
- Uttarakhand (Biswas & Biswas, 2010)

Xysticus sikkimus* Tikader, 1970

- Maharashtra (Vairale, 2016)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970, 1971a, 1980a)

Xysticus tikaderi* Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001

- Chhattisgarh (Kujur & Ekka, 2012; Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)

- Madhya Pradesh (Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001c; Gajbe PU, 2004; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)

Xysticus viveki* Gajbe, 2005

- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe, 2005d)

Xysticus yogeshi* Gajbe, 2005

- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2005d)

***Xysticus* spp.**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Solanki & Kumar, 2014)
- Himachal Pradesh (Uniyal, 2006; Bastawade, 2008b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Sebastian et al., 2005a; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Ladakh (Uniyal, 2006)
- Madhya Pradesh (Sen et al., 2010c; Sharma & Sharma, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade, 2005; Bawaskar et al., 2018)
- Odisha (Ghode et al., 1985)
- Punjab (Bhathal et al., 1990)
- Rajasthan (Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

51. Family: Titanoecidae Lehtinen, 1967

Titanoecidae includes spiders commonly known as rock weavers, is a very small family which is widely distributed in the New World and Eurasia with 5 genera and 58 species globally (WSC, 2023). These are mostly dark-coloured cribellate spiders and construct wooly silk webs which may be attached to the substrate and can include sheet-like components. All these spiders have a divided cribellum, a complex dorso-apical apophysis on the tibia of male palpus, a tegular process near the base of the embolus and a median apophysis (a flexible projection attached to the middle of the tegulum) that is located baso-laterally on the tegulum (Tiwari et al., 2021a).

Presently, Titanoecidae includes 3 genera and 12 species in India, out of which 10 species are endemic marked by an asterisk (*) and distributed in 9 Indian states and 2 union territories as mentioned below.

Anuvinda escheri* (Reimoser, 1934)

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934; Karthikeyani et al., 2017)

Pandava andhraca* (Patel & Reddy, 1990)

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1990c)
- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)

Pandava aruni* Bodkhe, Uniyal, Kamble, Manthen, Santape & Chikhale, 2017

- Maharashtra (Bodkhe et al., 2017)

Pandava ganesha* Almeida-Silva, Griswold & Brescovit, 2010

- Tamil Nadu (Almeida-Silva et al., 2010)

Pandava ganga* Almeida-Silva, Griswold & Brescovit, 2010

- Karnataka (Almeida-Silva et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Almeida-Silva et al., 2010)
- Odisha (Almeida-Silva et al., 2010)

Pandava kama* Almeida-Silva, Griswold & Brescovit, 2010

- Maharashtra (Almeida-Silva et al., 2010)

***Pandava laminata* (Thorell, 1878)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b, 1982; Sankaran et al., 2020c)
- Gujarat (Solanki, 2015; Solanki et al., 2017)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Nerlekar et al., 2016)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

Pandava nathabharii* (Patel & Patel, 1975)

- Gujarat (Patel & Patel, 1975b; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Yadav et al., 2017a)

Pandava shiva* Almeida-Silva, Griswold & Brescovit, 2010

- Rajasthan (Almeida-Silva et al., 2010)

***Pandava* sp.**

- Gujarat (Solanki et al., 2020)

***Titanoeca asimilis* Song & Zhu, 1985**

- Uttarakhand (Quasin et al., 2022)

Titanoeca intermedia* Caporiacco, 1934

- Ladakh (Caporiacco, 1934)

Titanoeca sharmai* (Bastawade, 2008)

- Himachal Pradesh (Bastawade, 2008b; Marusik et al., 2012; Sarkar et al., 2022c)

52. Family: Trachelidae Simon, 1897

Trachelidae is a recently elevated small family of mostly indoor spiders consisting of 269 species in 20 genera distributed worldwide except in Australia and New Zealand (WSC, 2023). They are ground sac spiders mostly wandering in habit and never construct webs. These spiders are characterised by having a strong reduction in the number of normal leg spines, the presence (mostly in males) of blunt ventral legs cusps on the last three apical segments of the anterior legs, and the presence of 4-5 cylindrical gland spigots in two rows in the female posterior median spinnerets. The trachelid spiders usually prefer ground habitat, in loose bark of trees, in rolled leaves, or under stones (Singh & Singh, 2021e).

In India, the family Trachelidae is represented by only 8 species belonging to 3 genera, out of which 5 species are endemic and distributed in 7 states and only one union territory (Ladakh) as mentioned below. Record of two species, *Utivarachna fukasawana* Kishida, 1940 and *Utivarachna rama* Chami-Kranon & Likhitrakarn, 2007 from Kerala needs further confirmation.

***Orthobula impressa* Simon, 1897**

- Maharashtra (Bodkhe & Manthen, 2014)

Trachelas chamoli* Quasin, Siliwal & Uniyal, 2018

- Uttarakhand (Quasin et al., 2018)

Trachelas costatus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Ladakh (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1935; Marusik et al., 2018)

Trachelas himalayensis* Biswas, 1993

- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a, b)
- West Bengal (Biswas, 1993)

Trachelas oreophilus* Simon, 1906

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

***Trachelas* spp.**

- Gujarat (Solanki, 2016)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Utivarachna fronto* (Simon, 1906)

- Maharashtra (Meshram, 2011; Vairale, 2016)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Majumder & Tikader, 1991)

***Utivarachna fukasawana* Kishida, 1940**

- Kerala (Asalatha et al., 2017a)

***Utivarachna rama* Chami-Kranon & Likhitrakarn, 2007**

- Kerala (Dhanya et al., 2022)

53. Family: Trochanteriidae Karsch, 1879

Trochanteriidae is a small and little known family of spiders having 52 species of 6 genera (WSC, 2023). These spiders are dull brown with highly flattened carapace, with the eyes occupying most of the carapace width and difficult to locate as they are cryptic in nature living beneath the tree bark or rocks. The family name is derived from ‘trochanter’ that refers to the second segment of the leg or palp between coxa and femur. The spiders of this family have a highly elongated trochanter of leg IV, which is at least 1.5 times longer than that of leg III, a fairly peculiar character (Singh & Singh, 2021c).

In India, only 5 species of a single genus *Plator* Simon, 1880 are known, and all are endemic. They are recorded only in 5 Indian states and only one union territory (Jammu & Kashmir) as listed below.

Plator himalayaensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1976

- Uttarakhand (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976e; Sankaran et al., 2020f)

Plator indicus* Simon, 1897

- Himachal Pradesh (Pocock, 1900)
- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Simon, 1897b; Pocock, 1900; Pande et al., 2013)
- Uttarakhand (Pocock, 1899a, 1900; Uniyal et al., 2011)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Talukdar, 2015b)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Sadana, 1983)

Plator kashmirensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1973

- Jammu & Kashmir (Tikader & Gajbe, 1973; Sankaran et al., 2020f)

Plator pandeae* Tikader, 1969

- Himachal Pradesh (Sankaran et al., 2020f)
- Uttarakhand (Tikader, 1969c)

Plator solanensis* Tikader & Gajbe, 1976

- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976d; Sankaran et al., 2020f)

54. Family: Uloboridae Thorell, 1869

The spiders of the family Uloboridae are commonly known as the hackled-band orb-weavers as the spiral portion of the capturing web (in the form of orbs or portions of orbs) is spun by an unusual type of wooly silk thread known as hackled band. These spiders sometimes live in group with individual webs loosely connected. They lack poison glands and encase their prey thoroughly in silk covering it in regurgitated digestive juice, and then ingest the liquified body. They are characterized by having four (arranged in one row), six or eight eyes (arranged in two rows of four) and three tarsal claws; a dorsally compressed, curved metatarsus IV possessing a uniseriate calamistrum (often absent in males); rows of long trichobothria on femora. When eyes are only four, they are accompanied by increased visual angles, optical material investment, and potential visual acuity of the retained eyes (Singh & Singh, 2021e).

The Uloboridae is a small family and is represented by only 285 species described under 19 genera worldwide (WSC, 2023). In India, only 30 species placed in 5 genera are known, out of which 24 species are endemic. All these species are recorded in 23 Indian states and in 4 union territories (Figure 32). Distribution of three species, *Uloborus glomosus* (Walckenaer, 1841), *Uloborus plumipes* Lucas, 1846 and *Uloborus walckenaerius* Latreille, 1806 require identification confirmation. The detail distribution pattern of these spiders in India is listed below. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

***Hyptiotes affinis* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

- Sikkim (Chatterjee et al., 2018)

Hyptiotes himalayensis* Tikader, 1981

- Himachal Pradesh (Tikader, 1981c)

Hyptiotes indicus* Simon, 1905

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905)

***Hyptiotes* spp.**

- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Miagrammopes albomaculatus* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

Miagrammopes apostrophus* Sen, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2013

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2013; Sen et al., 2015)



Figure 31. Number of species of Uloboridae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

Miagrammopes extensus* Simon, 1889

- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Jose et al., 2018; Asima et al., 2020)

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Uttarakhand (Simon, 1889a)

Miagrammopes gravelyi* Tikader, 1971

- Kerala (Tikader, 1971b)
- Mizoram (Biswas & Biswas, 2007)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Miagrammopes indicus* Tikader, 1971

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1971b; More & Sawant, 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

Miagrammopes kirkeensis* Tikader, 1971

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1971b)
- Meghalaya (Roy et al., 2017a)
- West Bengal (Raychaudhuri et al., 2016; Saha et al., 2016)

Miagrammopes poonaensis* Tikader, 1971

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1971b; Rithe, 2012)

Miagrammopes satpudaensis* Rajoria, 2015

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; Rajoria, 2015e)

Miagrammopes sexpunctatus* Simon, 1906

- Himalayan plateau (Simon, 1906a)
- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017; Sudhin & Sen, 2023)

Miagrammopes sutherlandi* Tikader, 1971

- West Bengal (Tikader, 1971b)

***Miagrammopes thwaitesi* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870**

- India (location not mentioned) (Keswani et al., 2012; Caleb & Sankaran, 2023)

***Miagrammopes* spp.**

- Goa (Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Karnataka (Abhijith, 2021)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2005; Sunil Jose et al., 2008)
- Maharashtra (Lanka, 2015)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Philoponella feroxa* (Bradoo, 1979)

- Andhra Pradesh (Babu et al., 2022)
- Gujarat (Babu et al., 2022)

- Kerala (Bradoo, 1979; Babu et al., 2022; Asalatha et al., 2017a)

Philoponella hilaris* (Simon, 1906)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906b; Sherriffs, 1928)

Philoponella rostralis* Shilpa & Sudhikumar, 2022

- Kerala (Shilpa & Sudhikumar, 2022)

***Philoponella* spp.**

- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)

Uloborus albescens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885

- Jammu & Kashmir (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Caporiacco, 1935)

Uloborus bigibbosus* Simon, 1905

- Puducherry (Simon, 1905)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1927; Kumar et al., 2013)

Uloborus filifaciens* Hingston, 1927

- Andaman & Nicobar (Hingston, 1927)

Uloborus furunculus* Simon, 1906

- Maharashtra (Simon, 1906b; Sherriffs, 1928; Wasankar & Kakde, 2016)

***Uloborus glomosus* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)

Uloborus jabalpurensis* Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001

- Chhattisgarh (Ekka & Kujur, 2015)
- Madhya Pradesh (Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001b; Gajbe P, 2003a; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Maheshwari et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Karthikeyani, 2013)

Uloborus khasiensis* Tikader, 1969

- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011; Saha et al., 2015a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal et al., 2003b; Parmar, 2020)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe, 2007; Chandra et al., 2010)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; More & Sawant, 2013; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Tikader, 1969d; Barman, 1974; Roy et al., 2017a)
- West Bengal (Raychaudhuri et al., 2016)

Uloborus krishnae* Tikader, 1970

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Assam (Roychaudhuri, 2011)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Parmar & Patel, 2017; Yadav et al., 2017a)

- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017; Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Sunil Jose et al., 2008; Asalatha et al., 2017a)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015; Nerlekar et al., 2016)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970)
- Tamil Nadu (Raja et al., 2023; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011; Pooja et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992)

Uloborus modestus* Thorell, 1891

- Andaman & Nicobar (Thorell, 1891; Sherriffs, 1928)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)

***Uloborus plumipes* Lucas, 1846**

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Prajapati et al., 2016a; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)

Uloborus shendurneyensis* Asima, Sudhikumar & Prasad, 2021

- Kerala (Asima et al., 2021b; Sudhin & Sen, 2023)

***Uloborus walckenaerius* Latreille, 1806**

- Maharashtra (Keswani, 2014; Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)

***Uloborus* spp.**

- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Das et al., 2015; Pandit, 2019)
- Goa (Pandit & Pai, 2017; Pandit & Dharwadkar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b; Patel et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Kokilamani et al., 2019; Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b; Sebastian et al., 2005a)
- Madhya Pradesh (Dhamorikar & Gore, 2015; Sharma & Sharma, 2015; Upadhyay et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Bastawade & Khandal, 2006; Khandelwal, 2014; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)
- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Choudhury et al., 2019; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Rajasthan (Singh & Sihag, 2007; Saini et al., 2012b; Malhotra et al., 2019)
- Sikkim (Tikader, 1961c)
- Tamil Nadu (Kapoor, 2008; Caleb, 2020b)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009)

- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Uniyal et al., 2011; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

***Zosis geniculata* (Olivier, 1789)**

- Andaman & Nicobar (Tikader, 1977b)
- Andhra Pradesh (Palem et al., 2016)
- Assam (Ahmed et al., 2015a; Das et al., 2015; Pandit, 2019)
- Chhattisgarh (Gajbe & Sharma, 1994; Kujur & Ekka, 2016a)
- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Siliwal et al., 2003a; Solanki et al., 2020; Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)
- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Karnataka (Sherriffs, 1927; Nautiyal et al., 2017; Shraddha & Chaturved, 2020)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a; Sebastian et al., 2011; Asima et al., 2020)
- Lakshadweep (Pocock, 1904)
- Madhya Pradesh (Gajbe P, 2003a; Gajbe, 2004a; Sethy & Ahi, 2022)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1969d; Gajbe, 1991; Vairale & Wagh, 2021)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018; Choudhury et al., 2019; Arjun et al., 2021)
- Puducherry (Leardi, 1901a; Sangeeta & Reddy, 2012)
- Punjab (Singh S et al., 2020)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017; Jangid et al., 2019)
- Tamil Nadu (Sherriffs, 1919; Siliwal et al., 2008; Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a; Uniyal & Hore, 2009; Kumar et al., 2017a)
- Uttarakhand (Leardi, 1901b; Quasin & Uniyal, 2010; Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Biswas, 1981; Sen et al., 2015; Das et al., 2022a)

***Zosis* spp.**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Gujarat (Parmar et al., 2015)
- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2014)
- Maharashtra (Sawane, 2016; Vairale, 2016; Lanka et al., 2017)
- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)

55. Family: Zodariidae Thorell, 1881

The spiders of the family Zodariidae are sometimes called as ant spiders because most of the species live together with ants, prey them (also termites) and also mimic their behaviour and chemical traits. They are small to medium sized, eight-eyed spiders mostly distributed in tropics and subtropics of the world. Most of the species are ground living spiders and hunt during daytime. Some species of this family live in underground silken burrows and capture prey by biting through the burrow walls. Few species are found on and beneath rocks, where they build retreats covered with sand grains and feed on ants. In typical zodariids, the spiders have a particular conformation of the spinning field of the anterior lateral spigots and have teeth on the inner side of the leg tarsal claws (Singh & Singh, 2021e).

The Zodariidae is represented by 1,274 species belonging to 90 genera which are distributed globally (WSC, 2023). In India, only 35 species belonging to 13 genera are known, out of which majority (31 species) are endemic. All these species are recorded only in 14 Indian states and in two union territories (Figure 33). The detail distribution pattern of these spiders in India is listed below. All endemic species are marked by an asterisk (*).

Asceua cingulata* (Simon, 1905)

- Andaman & Nicobar (Sankaran, 2023b)
- Kerala (Adarsh & Nameer, 2016; Joseph et al., 2017; Sankaran, 2023b)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Sankaran, 2023b)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1905; Sankaran, 2023b)
- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023; Sankaran, 2023b)
- West Bengal (Sankaran, 2023b)

Asceua thrippalurens* Sankaran, 2023

- Kerala (Sankaran, 2023b)

***Asceua* spp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

Capheris escheri* Reimoser, 1934

- Tamil Nadu (Reimoser, 1934)

Capheris stillata* Simon, 1905

- Kerala (Sankaran, 2023b)
- Puducherry (Simon, 1905)

Cryptothele collina* Pocock, 1901

- Tamil Nadu (Pocock, 1901)

***Cryptothele sundaica* Thorell, 1890**

- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2008)

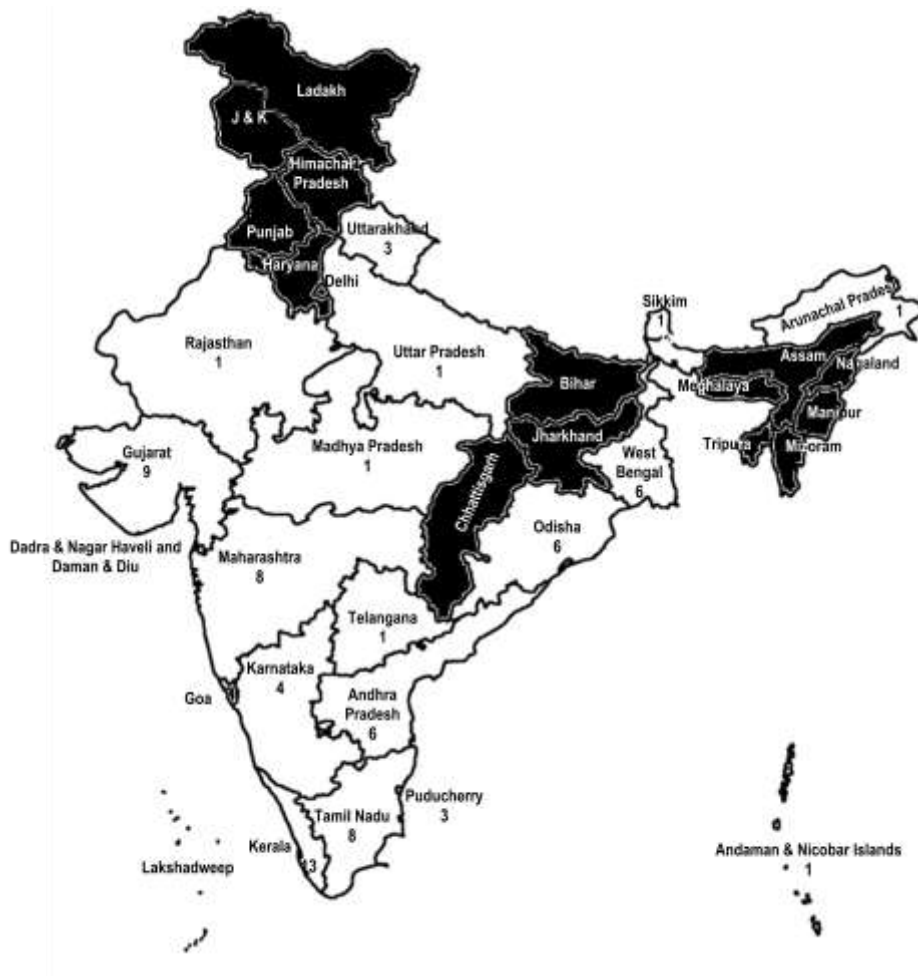


Figure 33. Number of species of Zoradiidae in Indian states and union territories. Black shaded States and union territories denote no record of these spiders in that region.

***Heliconilla* spp.**

- Maharashtra (Keswani & Vankhede, 2014a)

Hermippus arjuna* (Gravely, 1921)

- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Biswas, 1987; Siliwal & Molur, 2008)

Hermippus cruciatus* Simon, 1905

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905)
- Gujarat? (Sankaran et al., 2014)

Hermippus gavi* Sankaran, Jobi, Joseph & Sebastian, 2014

- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2014; Joseph et al., 2017)

Hermippus globosus* Sankaran, Jobi, Joseph & Sebastian, 2014

- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2014)

Hermippus inflexus* Sankaran, Jobi, Joseph & Sebastian, 2014

- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2014)

***Hermippus* spp.**

- Odisha (Panda et al., 2011; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Gupta & Siliwal, 2012)

Laminion arakuense* (Patel & Reddy, 1989)

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1989; Sankaran et al., 2020g)

Laminion birenifer* (Gravely, 1921)

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1989)
- Gujarat (Chatrabhuj, 2007)
- Odisha (Gravely, 1921a; Siliwal & Molur, 2008; Sankaran et al., 2020g)

Laminion debasrae* (B. Biswas & K. Biswas, 1992)

- West Bengal (Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Majumder, 2005; Sankaran et al., 2020g)

Laminion gujaratense* (Tikader & Patel, 1975)

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1989)
- Gujarat (Tikader & Patel, 1975; Solanki et al., 2018; Solanki et al., 2020)

Laminion jatashankar* (Talwar, Majagi, Bodkhe & Kamble, 2018)

- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2018, 2020; Sankaran, 2023b)
- Madhya Pradesh (Talwar et al., 2018; Sankaran, 2023b)
- Maharashtra (Talwar et al., 2018; Sankaran, 2023b)

Laminion katapagai* (Talwar, Majagi, Bodkhe & Kamble, 2018)

- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2018)

***Lutica* spp.**

- Uttarakhand (Quasin & Uniyal, 2013)

Mallinella dibangensis* (Biswas & Biswas, 2006)

- Arunachal Pradesh (Biswas & Biswas, 2006; Caleb & Kumar, 2018a)

Mallinella indica* (Tikader & Patel, 1975)

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1989)
- Gujarat (Tikader & Patel, 1975; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sankaran et al., 2020g)

Mallinella nilgherina* (Simon, 1906)

- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1906a; Dankittipakul et al., 2012; Sangavi et al., 2023)

Mallinella redimita* (Simon, 1905)

- Puducherry (Simon, 1905; Dankittipakul et al., 2012)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1905; Dankittipakul et al., 2012)

***Mallinella* spp.**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a; Solanki et al., 2020)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)
- Kerala (Patel, 2003b)
- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Puducherry (Raghul & Kumar, 2021)
- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

***Storena* spp.**

- Odisha (Gravelly, 1921a; Choudhury et al., 2019)
- Telangana (Narayana, 2021)

Storenomorpha joyaus* (Tikader, 1970)

- Sikkim (Tikader, 1970; Sankaran et al., 2020g)
- West Bengal (Majumder & Talukdar, 2013; Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

Storenomorpha raghavai* (Patel & Reddy, 1991)

- Andhra Pradesh (Patel & Reddy, 1991b; Sankaran, 2021b)
- Gujarat (Parikh et al., 2008)

Suffasia ala* Sen, Dhali, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 2015

- West Bengal (Sen et al., 2015; Dhali et al., 2017)

Suffasia keralaensis* Sudhikumar, Jocqué & Sebastian, 2009

- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2009)

Suffasia tigrina* (Simon, 1893)

- Rajasthan (Patil et al., 2016b)
- Tamil Nadu (Simon, 1893, 1905; Jocqué, 1991)

***Suffasia* spp.**

- Odisha (Choudhury et al., 2019)

Tropizodium bengalense* (Tikader & Patel, 1975)

- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1981d; More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Uniyal & Hore, 2009)
- West Bengal (Tikader & Patel, 1975; Biswas & Biswas, 1992; Sankaran et al., 2019d)

Tropizodium kalami* Prajapati, Murthappa, Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016

- Gujarat (Yadav, 2019)
- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a; Talwar et al., 2020)
- Kerala (Prajapati et al., 2016c)

Tropizodium kovvureense* (Reddy & Patel, 1993)

- Andhra Pradesh (Reddy & Patel, 1993d; Sankaran et al., 2019d)
- Kerala (Sankaran et al., 2019d)

Tropizodium poonaense* (Tikader, 1981)

- Tamil Nadu (Sangavi et al., 2023)
- Maharashtra (Tikader, 1981d; Sankaran et al., 2019d)

Tropizodium viridurbium* Prajapati, Murthappa, Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016

- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Gujarat (Prajapati et al., 2016c; Yadav, 2019)
- Maharashtra (Bodkhe et al., 2021)

***Tropizodium* spp.**

- Gujarat (Siliwal et al., 2003b)
- Tamil Nadu (Caleb, 2020b)
- Uttar Pradesh (Hore & Uniyal, 2008a)

Zodarion deccanense* (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976)

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)
- Kerala (Ramanujam et al., 2015)
- Maharashtra (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976c; Tikader, 1981d; Kelkar et al., 2006; More, 2015)

***Zodarion* spp.**

- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)
- Uttarakhand (Uniyal et al., 2011)

Table 4 shows the updated distribution of spiders belonging to different taxa in different Indian states and union territories.

Table 4. Number of families, genera and species of spider fauna in different states and union territories of India.

States/Union Territories	Families	Genera	Species
States of India			
1. Andhra Pradesh	36	109	200
2. Arunachal Pradesh	22	58	114
3. Assam	28	137	267
4. Bihar	23	57	95
5. Chhattisgarh	24	72	180
6. Goa	24	129	174
7. Gujarat	44	217	548
8. Haryana	16	37	58
9. Himachal Pradesh	24	70	124
10. Jharkhand	14	29	38
11. Karnataka	41	215	397
12. Kerala	47	288	616
13. Madhya Pradesh	30	138	346
14. Maharashtra	46	269	789
15. Manipur	25	83	133
16. Meghalaya	30	133	252
17. Mizoram	19	48	70
18. Nagaland	5	6	7
19. Odisha	42	165	272
20. Punjab	19	64	107
21. Rajasthan	34	119	202
22. Sikkim	22	58	93
23. Tamil Nadu	48	263	547
24. Telangana	22	66	135
25. Tripura	18	58	84
26. Uttar Pradesh	36	147	284
27. Uttarakhand	46	212	382
28. West Bengal	39	246	581
Union territories of India			
1. Andaman & Nico	29	93	141
2. Chandigarh	5	7	7
3. Delhi	18	43	53

4. Jammu & Kashmir	32	148	264
5. Ladakh	16	35	42
6. Lakshadweep	11	19	20
7. Puducherry	27	74	98
Total	65	560	2,240

Chapter- 3

Doubtful and Erroneous Records

Records of at least 216 species of spiders belonging to 127 genera in 27 families from different states and union territories of India (Figure 34) are seemingly erroneous and doubtful (Table 5). These species are not authentically reported from India and the authors have not given their photographs, morphological details, identification sources, etc. And need further confirmation by authorities. Such misidentified species of spiders are maximally recorded by research workers of Maharashtra (88 species) followed by northeast states (49 species), Karnataka (45 species) and less than 20 species from other regions of India. Even, these species are recorded in more than one states/union territories. Hence, these erroneously recorded species of spiders are not included in the present compilation of spider fauna of India and are given separately.

Table 5. Doubtful and erroneous records of spider species from different states and union territories of India.

1. Family: Agelenidae

***Agelenopsis pennsylvanica* (C. L. Koch, 1843)**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)

***Eratigena atrica* (C. L. Koch, 1843)**

- Maharashtra (Tiwari et al., 2018)

2. Family: Amaurobiidae

***Amaurobius ferox* (Walckenaer, 1830)**

- Tamil Nadu (Banu & Kannagi, 2016)

3. Family: Araneidae

***Aculepeira ceropegia* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

***Afracantha camerunensis* (Thorell, 1899)**

- Gujarat (Patel, 1971; Yadav et al., 2017a)

***Araneus angulatus* Clerck, 1757**

- Maharashtra (Bade & Ade, 2017)

***Araneus cavaticus* (Keyserling, 1881)**

- Tamil Nadu (Gokul et al., 2022)

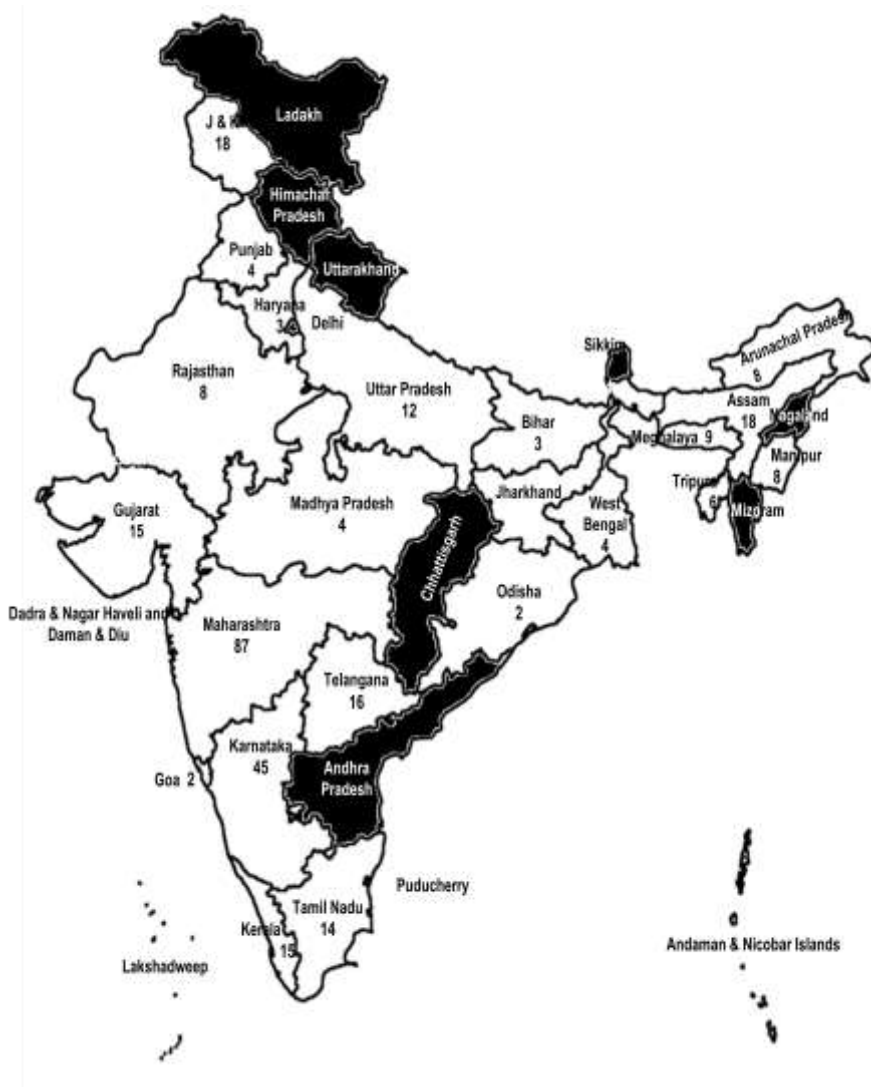


Figure 34. Number of misidentified species of spiders in different Indian states and union territories. Black shaded states and union territories denote no record of such spiders in that region.

***Araneus circe* (Audouin, 1826)**

- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012)

***Araneus cyrtarachnoides* (Keyserling, 1887)**

- Gujarat (Patel, 1971)
- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012)

***Araneus rufipes* (O. Pickard- Cambridge, 1889)**

- Tamil Nadu (Gokul et al., 2022)

***Araneus trifolium* (Hentz)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)

***Araneus ventricosus* (L. Koch, 1878)**

- Tamil Nadu (Gokul et al., 2022)

***Araneus viridiventris* Yaginuma, 1969**

- Kerala (Shilpa et al., 2023)

***Argiope argentata* (Fabricius, 1775)**

- Karnataka (Pawar & Ganesh, 2016; Nijagal et al., 2020)

***Argiope aurantia* Lucas, 1833**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Muthukumaravel et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012)
- Tamil Nadu (Muthukumaravel et al., 2013)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012)

***Argiope keyserlingi* Karsch, 1878**

- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)

***Argiope luzona* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

- Tamil Nadu (Sankari & Thiyagesan, 2010)
- Uttar Pradesh (Sharma & Singh, 2018a)
- West Bengal (Sankari & Thiyagesan, 2010)

***Argiope magnifica* L. Koch, 1871**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)

***Backobourkia brouni* (Urquhart, 1885)**

- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)

***Bijoaraneus praesignis* (L. Koch, 1872)**

- Maharashtra (Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)

***Cyclosa atrata* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)

***Cyclosa confusa* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Sonali, 2012; Taktode, 2012)

***Cyclosa kumadai* Tanikawa, 1992**

- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)

***Cyrtophora beccarii* (Thorell, 1878)**

- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006)

***Eriophora transmarina* (Keyserling, 1865)**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)

***Eriovixia cavaleriei* (Schenkel, 1963)**

- Maharashtra (Patil & Uniyal, 2015)

***Gasteracantha fornicata* (Fabricius, 1775)**

- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)
- West Bengal (Ghosh et al., 2018)

***Larinia directa* (Hentz, 1847)**

- Maharashtra (Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)

***Larinia lineata* (Lucas, 1846)**

- Maharashtra (Shirbhate & Shirbhate, 2017)

***Lariniaria argiopiformis* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)**

- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011; Shirbhate & Shirbhate, 2017)

***Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)

***Neoscona lipana* Barrion-Dupo, 2008**

- Maharashtra (Chaware & Vairale, 2021)

***Neoscona oaxacensis* (Keyserling, 1864)**

- Maharashtra (Asarkar & Ade, 2017; Bade & Ade, 2017)
- Tamil Nadu (Banu & Kannagi, 2016)

***Neoscona pratensis* (Hentz, 1847)**

- Maharashtra (Deshmukh, 2018a)

***Neoscona scylla* (Karsch, 1879)**

- Karnataka (Kokilamani et al., 2019)

***Neoscona subfusca* (C. L. Koch, 1837)**

- Gujarat (Parmar, 2020)

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Shirbhate & Shirbhate, 2017)
- Odisha (De & Palita, 2018)

***Nuctenea umbratica* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Maharashtra (Gavali et al., 2020)

***Trichonephila clavipes* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

- Maharashtra (Revankumar, 2016)

4. Family: Cheiracanthiidae

***Cheiracanthium furculatum* Karsch, 1879**

- Gujarat (Kashmeera & Sharma, 2023)

***Cheiracanthium inclusum* (Hentz, 1847)**

- Maharashtra (Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)
- Uttarakhand (Jeetikasiddhu et al., 2021)

***Cheiracanthium mildei* L. Koch, 1864**

- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Gavali et al., 2020)

5. Family: Clubionidae

***Clubiona abboti* L. Koch, 1866**

- Punjab (Singh & Mavi, 1984)

***Clubiona japonicola* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Pathak et al., 2020)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2011b; Khan & Rather, 2012)
- Tamil Nadu (Ganesh Kumar & Velusamy, 1996)
- Uttar Pradesh (Khan & Misra, 2003; Chandra et al., 2017; Sharma & Singh, 2018a)

***Clubiona lena* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Pathak et al., 2020)

***Clubiona obesa* Hentz, 1847**

- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012)

***Clubiona pallidula* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

***Clubiona terrestris* Westring, 1851**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Maharashtra (Deshmukh, 2017)

***Elaver excepta* (L. Koch, 1866)**

- Punjab (Kumari, 1983)

6. Family: Corinnidae

***Falconina gracilis* (Keyserling, 1891)**

- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)

***Merenius alberti* Lessert, 1923**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)

***Nyssus albopunctatus* (Hogg, 1896)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)

7. Family: Ctenizidae

***Cteniza sauvagesi* (Rossi, 1788)**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)

8. Family: Dictynidae

***Ajmonia capucina* (Schenkel, 1936)**

- West Bengal (Das et al., 2022)

9. Family: Gnaphosidae

***Aphantaulax trifasciata* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017b)

***Callilepis pluto* Banks, 1896**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)

***Drassodes gosiutus* Chamberlin, 1919**

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

***Drassodes lutescens* (C. L. Koch, 1839)**

- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)

***Drassodes villosus* (Thorell, 1856)**

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

***Drassyllus praeficus* (L. Koch, 1866)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)

***Gnaphosa sericata* (L. Koch, 1866)**

- Karnataka (Nijagal et al., 2020)

***Gnaphosa sticta* Kulczyński, 1908**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017b)

***Haplodrassus dalmatensis* (L. Koch, 1866)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

***Herpyllus ecclesiasticus* Hentz, 1832**

- Maharashtra (Gavali et al., 2020)

***Herpyllus propinquus* (Keyserling, 1887)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)

***Scotophaeus blackwalli* (Thorell, 1871)**

- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)
- Karnataka (Pawar & Ganesh, 2016)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

***Sergiolus montanus* (Emerton, 1890)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

***Sosticus insularis* (Banks, 1895)**

- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)

***Zelotes clivicola* L. Koch, 1870**

- Maharashtra (Chaware & Vairale, 2021)

***Zelotes latreillei* (Simon, 1878)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)

10. Family: Hersiliidae***Hersilia albinota* M. Baehr & B. Baehr, 1993**

- Karnataka (Suraj & Parimala, 2020)

***Hersilia deelemanae* Baehr & Baehr, 1993**

- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)

11. Family: Linyphiidae***Atypena formosana* (Oi, 1977)**

- Assam (Borkakati et al., 2018)
- Telangana (Anitha & Vijay, 2016; Raju et al., 2021)
- Tamil Nadu (Jayakumar & Sankari, 2010; Sankari et al., 2016)
- West Bengal (Roy et al., 2021)

***Frontinella pyramitela* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)

***Lepthyphantes leprosus* (Ohlert, 1865)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

***Linyphia hortensis* Sundevall, 1830**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017b)

***Linyphia triangularis* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018; Nijagal et al., 2020)

***Neriere emphana* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

- Karnataka (Nijagal et al., 2020)

***Neriere hammeni* (van Helsdingen, 1963)**

- Kerala (Joseph et al., 2017)

12. Family: Lycosidae***Acantholycosa lignaria* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Maharashtra (Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019)

***Anoteropsis hilaris* (L. Koch, 1877)**

- Rajasthan (Saini et al., 2012b; Kumari et al., 2017)

***Arctosa littoralis* (Hentz, 1844)**

- Maharashtra (Wankhade & Manwar, 2016; Bawaskar et al., 2018)

***Arctosa maculata* (Hahn, 1822)**

- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021)

***Hogna carolinensis* (Walckenaer, 1805)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021)

***Hogna lenta* (Hentz, 1844)**

- Odisha (Palita, 2016)

***Hogna radiata* (Latreille, 1817)**

- Maharashtra (Gavali et al., 2020)

***Leucauge argyra* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

- Maharashtra (Gavali et al., 2020)

***Lycosa moulmeinensis* Gravely, 1924**

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985)

***Pardosa agrestis* (Westring, 1861)**

- Maharashtra (Bade & Ade, 2017)

***Pardosa agricola* (Thorell, 1856)**

- Maharashtra (Bade & Ade, 2017)

***Pardosa amentata* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Bade & Ade, 2017)

***Pardosa fuscula* (Thorell, 1875)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

***Pardosa groenlandica* Thorell, 1872)**

- Maharashtra (Chaware & Vairale, 2021)

***Pardosa lugubris* Walckenaer, 1802**

- Maharashtra (Chaware & Vairale, 2021)

***Pardosa milvina* (Hentz, 1844)**

- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021)

***Rabidosa rabida* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

- Maharashtra (Gavali et al., 2020; Markad, 2020)

***Trochosa urbana* O. Pickard- Cambridge, 1876**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Dhali et al., 2016b)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Rajasthan (Lawania et al., 2013; Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a; Kumar et al., 2017b)

13. Family: Oecobiidae***Oecobius annulipes* Lucas, 1846**

- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)

***Oecobius navus* Blackwall, 1859**

- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Maharashtra (Gavali et al., 2020; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)

14. Family: Oonopidae***Brignolia carlmulleri* Ranasinghe & Benjamin, 2016**

- Gujarat (Yadav, 2019)

***Brignolia meemure* Ranasinghe & Benjamin, 2016**

- Gujarat (Yadav, 2019)

***Opopaea apicalis* (Simon, 1893)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Pathak et al., 2020)

15. Family: Oxyopidae***Hamadruas superba* (Thorell, 1887)**

- Goa (Halarankar & Pai, 2018)

***Oxyopes elegans* L. Koch, 1878**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

***Oxyopes lineatus* Latreille, 1806**

- Assam (Singh et al., 2012; Singh & Borkotoki, 2014)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

***Oxyopes macilentus* L. Koch, 1878**

- Karnataka (Nijagal et al., 2020)
- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012; Asarkar & Ade, 2017)

***Oxyopes quadrifasciatus* L. Koch, 1878**

- Uttar Pradesh (Chaubey, 2019)

***Oxyopes ramosus* (Martini & Goeze, 1778)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

***Oxyopes salticus* Hentz, 1845**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Das et al., 2015)
- Bihar (Yadav et al., 2016)
- Gujarat (Prajapati et al., 2023)
- Karnataka (Parasappa et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Sumesh & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011)
- Telangana (Ramanujam et al., 2019; Raju et al., 2021)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012)

***Oxyopes scalaris* Hentz, 1845**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020; Das et al., 2021)

***Peucetica viridans* Hentz 1832**

- Madhya Pradesh (Sharma & Sharma, 2015)

16. Family: Philodromidae***Philodromus vulgaris* (Hentz, 1847)**

- Maharashtra (Masram et al., 2015)

***Thanatus coloradensis* Keyserling, 1880**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

17. Family: Pholcidae***Crossopriza pristina* (Simon, 1890)**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)

***Dolomedes tenebrosus* Hentz, 1844**

- Maharashtra (Gavali et al., 2020)

***Leptopholcus podophthalmus* (Simon, 1893)**

- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)

***Leptopholcus podophthalmus* (Simon, 1893)**

- Rajasthan (Malhotra et al., 2019)

***Physocyclus globosus* (Taczanowski, 1874)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Maharashtra (Kelkar et al., 2006)
- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)

***Pribumia atrigularis* (Simon, 1901)**

- Assam (Singh et al., 2013)
- Karnataka (Bhat et al., 2013; Vaibhav et al., 2017)
- Kerala (Mathew et al., 2005; Ambily & Antony, 2016; Pooja et al., 2016)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)
- Assam (Singh et al., 2012)

18. Family: Pisauridae***Dendrolycosa putiana* (Barrion & Litsinger, 1995)**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012; Pandit, 2019)
- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013)

***Dolomedes aquaticus* Goyen, 1888**

- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021)

***Dolomedes tenebrosus* Hentz, 1844**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Gavali et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Sugumaran & Duraimurugan, 2019)
- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021)

***Dolomedes triton* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)

***Nilus marginatus* (Simon, 1887) n.d.**

- Maharashtra (More & Sawant, 2013; More, 2015a)

***Pisaurina mira* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

- Maharashtra (Deshmukh & Tekade, 2019; Gavali et al., 2020)

19. Family: Salticidae***Attulus distinguendus* (Simon, 1868)**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)

***Bianor maculatus* (Keyserling, 1883)**

- Telangana (Anitha & Vijay, 2016)

***Carrhotus barbatus* (Karsch, 1880)**

- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)

***Carrhotus xanthogramma* (Latreille, 1819)**

- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)

***Colonus hesperus* (Richman & Vetter, 2004)**

- Karnataka (Nijagal et al., 2020)

***Colonus sylvanus* (Hentz, 1846)**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)

***Cosmophasis umbratica* Simon, 1903**

- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)

***Evarcha culicivora* Wesolowska & Jackson, 2003**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara et al., 2015; Suraj & Parimala, 2020)
- Maharashtra (Taktode, 2012)

***Evarcha falcata* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Kerala (Prasad et al., 2022a)
- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021)

***Evarcha infrastrata* (Keyserling, 1881)**

- Tamil Nadu (Dharmaraj et al., 2017; Nataraj et al., 2017)

***Helpis minitabunda* (L. Koch, 1880)**

- Bihar (Priyadarshini et al., 2015)

***Hentzia palmarum* (Hentz, 1832)**

- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)

***Hyllus decoratus* Thorell, 1887**

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

***Hyllus giganteus* C. L. Koch, 1846**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)

***Marpissa muscosa* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)

- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020)

***Menemerus semilimbatus* (Hahn, 1829)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)
- Punjab (Anjali et al., 2019)
- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali et al., 2019; Yadav & Prakash, 2021)

***Myrmaplata aureonigra* (Edmunds & Prószyński, 2003)**

- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019)

***Myrmarachne cornuta* Badcock, 1918**

- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019)

***Myrmarachne corpuzrarosae* Barrion, 1981**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Khan, 2009)

***Myrmarachne formicaria* (De Geer, 1778)**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019)

***Myrmarachne inermichelis* Bösenberg and Strand, 1906**

- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)

***Myrmarachne japonica* (Karsch, 1879)**

- Kerala (Rajeevan et al., 2019)
- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)

***Myrmarachne kochi* Reimoser, 1925**

- Kerala (Jose et al., 2018)

***Myrmarachne vulgarisa* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

***Pelegrina proterva* (Walckenaer, 1837)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)

***Pellenes maderianus* Kulczyński, 1905**

- Madhya Pradesh (Prószyński, 1992a)

***Phidippus clarus* Keyserling, 1885**

- Uttar Pradesh (Anjali & Prakash, 2012)

***Phidippus insignarius* C. L. Koch, 1846**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)

***Phidippus otiosus* (Hentz, 1846)**

- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)
- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012)

***Phidippus regius* C. L. Koch, 1846**

- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012)

***Platycryptus undatus* (De Geer, 1778)**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)
- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)

***Plexippus insulanus* Thorell, 1881**

- Maharashtra (Dar, 2014; Khandelwal, 2014; Deshmukh and Tekade, 2019)

***Plexippus phyllus* Karsch, 1878**

- Karnataka (Somashekar et al., 2020)

***Plexippus setipes* (Karsch, 1879)**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017a)

***Salticus scenicus* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)
- Punjab (Kumari, 1983; Bhathal et al., 1990)

***Sandalodes superbus* (Karsch, 1878)**

- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020)

***Sassacus vitis* (Cockerell, 1894)**

- Maharashtra (Bade and Ade, 2017)

20. Family: Selenopidae***Selenops insularis* Keyserling, 1881**

- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)

21. Family: Sicariidae***Loxosceles reclusa* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940**

- Karnataka (Nijagal et al., 2020)

22. Family: Sparassidae***Heteropoda cervina* (L. Koch, 1875)**

- Tripura (Dey et al., 2013)

***Holconia insignis* (Thorell, 1870)**

- Karnataka (Nijagal et al., 2020)

***Olios giganteus* Keyserling, 1884**

- Karnataka (Pawar & Ganesh, 2016)

***Olios giganteus* Keyserling, 1884**

- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012)

***Pandercetes decipiens* Pocock, 1899**

- Tamil Nadu (Kadam & Rajkumar, 2020)

23. Family: Tetragnathidae***Leucauge blanda* (L. Koch, 1878)**

- Maharashtra (Chapke, 2012; Sonali, 2012)

***Leucauge venusta* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Arunachal Pradesh (Chetry & Moran, 2019)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)

***Meotipa pulcherrima* (MelloLeitão, 1917)**

- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Trigunayat, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh (Lawania & Mathur, 2014a)

***Metellina mengi* (Blackwall, 1869)**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)

***Nihonhimea tessellata* (Keyserling, 1884)**

- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)

***Pachygnatha degeeri* Sundevall, 1830**

- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019)

***Tetragnatha cambridgei* Roewer, 1942**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)

***Tetragnatha gressitti* Okuma, 1988**

- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)

***Tetragnatha montana* Simon, 1874**

- Assam (Pandit, 2019)
- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)
- Kerala (Sidheek, 2021)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011; Gavali et al., 2020)
- Tamil Nadu (Banu & Kannagi, 2016)
- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021)
- Tripura (Das & Deb, 2020)

***Tetragnatha moulmeinensis* Gravely, 1921**

- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)
- Meghalaya (Barman, 1974)

***Tetragnatha nitens* (Audouin, 1826)**

- Gujarat (Chandra et al., 2021)
- Kerala (Sudhikumar et al., 2004a)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Telangana (Ramanujam et al., 2019)

***Tetragnatha okumae* Barrion & Litsinger, 1995**

- Karnataka (Nautiyal et al., 2017)

***Tetragnatha versicolor* Walckenaer, 1841**

- Kerala (Malamel & Sudhikumar, 2020)
- Telangana (Anitha et al., 2019)

***Tetragnatha virescens* Okuma, 1979**

- Arunachal Pradesh (Pathak et al., 2020)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)
- Telangana (Anitha & Vijay, 2016)

24. Family: Theraphosidae***Brachypelma klaasi* (Schmidt and Krause, 1994)**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)

25. Family: Theridiidae***Anelosimus exiguus* Yoshida, 1986**

- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)

***Argyroides antipodianus* O. Pickard- Cambridge, 1880**

- Gujarat (Thumar, 2019)

***Argyroides fasciatus* Thorell, 1892**

- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)

***Ariamnes colubrinus* Keyserling, 1890**

- Karnataka (Prashanthakumara & Venkateshwarlu, 2017b)

***Coscinida tibialis* Simon, 1895**

- Maharashtra (Rajoria, 2015b; Manthen & Hippargi, 2023)

***Enoplognatha ovata* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012)

***Euryopsis cyclosisa* Zhu & Song, 1997**

- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)

- Maharashtra (Thakur et al., 2015)

***Euryopsis flavomaculata* (C. L. Koch, 1836)**

- Maharashtra (Lanka et al., 2017)

***Faiditus spinosus* (Keyserling, 1884)**

- Gujarat (Yadav et al., 2017a)

***Latrodectus mactans* (Fabricius, 1775)**

- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)

***Parasteatoda corrugata* Yoshida, 2016**

- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)

- Kerala (Fasila & Gafoor, 2021)

***Parasteatoda lunata* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Maharashtra (Bhuvad et al., 2011)

***Rhomphaea ceraosus* (Zhu and Song, 1991)**

- Maharashtra (Keswani and Vankhede, 2014a)

***Steatoda grossa* (C.L. Koch, 1838)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

- Madhya Pradesh (Khandelwal & Sharma, 2014)

- Maharashtra (Tiwari et al., 2018)

***Steatoda nobilis* (Thorell, 1875)**

- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)

***Steatoda triangulosa* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

***Theridion varians* Hahn, 1833**

- Karnataka (Talwar et al., 2020)

26. Family: Thomisidae

***Ebrechtella tricuspidata* (Fabricius, 1775)**

- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012, Chapke, 2012)

***Misumena vatia* (Clerck, 1757)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)
- Assam (Chetia & Kalita, 2012)
- Goa (Halarnkar & Pai, 2018)
- Karnataka (Mubeen & Basavarajappa, 2018)
- Meghalaya (Bhattacharya et al., 2017)
- Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et al., 2017a)

***Misumenops rubrodecoratus* Millot, 1942**

- Karnataka (Shraddha & Chaturved, 2019)

***Misumessus oblongus* (Keyserling, 1880)**

- Karnataka (Tabasum et al., 2018)

***Ozyptila brevipes* (Hahn, 1826)**

- Rajasthan (Kashmeera et al., 2020)

***Ozyptila trux* (Blackwall, 1846)**

- Jammu & Kashmir (Punjoo & Bhat, 2015)

***Runcinia acuminata* (Thorell, 1881)**

- Karnataka (Nalini Bai & Ravindranatha, 2012)
- Maharashtra (Sonali, 2012)
- Manipur (Kananbala et al., 2018)

***Runcinia grammica* (C. L. Koch, 1837)**

- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021)

***Tharrhalea evanida* (L. Koch, 1867)**

- Haryana (Malik & Goyal, 2017)
- Maharashtra (Warghat et al., 2011)

***Thomisus perspicillatus* (Thorell, 1890)**

- Madhya Pradesh (Keswani, 2014)
- Maharashtra (Keswani, 2014)

27. Family: Uloboridae

***Uloborus plumipes* Lucas, 1846**

- Gujarat (Patel, 1985; Prajapati et al., 2016a; Parmar et al., 2023)
- Maharashtra (Rithe, 2012; Chaware & Vairale, 2021)
- Rajasthan (Lawania & Mathur, 2017)

28. Family: Zodariidae

***Mallinella fulvipes* (Ono & Tanikawa, 1990)**

- Maharashtra (Markad, 2020)

***Mallinella shimojanai* (Ono & Tanikawa, 1990)**

- Andhra Pradesh (Subba Reddy, 2014)

***Nostera lynx* Jocqué, 1991**

- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)

***Storena cyanea* Walckenaer, 1805**

- Meghalaya (Gogoi & Ningthoujam, 2023)

***Zoropsis spinimana* (Dufour, 1820)**

- Telangana (Raju et al., 2021)

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