

COMMON NAMES OF SOUTH ASIAN THERAPHOSID SPIDERS (ARANEAE: THERAPHOSIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

Some spiders of the Family Theraphosidae have been in the limelight for a few years now due to a growing interest in their trade. Trade names have been given, albeit inconsistently and not all species have common names. This paper provides standardized common names for the 62 described species of South Asian theraphosid spiders along with information on their distribution as known from literature.

KEYWORDS

Common names, distribution, mygalomorphs, South Asia, tarantula, theraphosid spiders

The suborder Orthognatha consists of some of the most primitive spiders of the world, mainly attributable to the horizontally directed chelicerae, simple epigyne structure and two pairs of booklungs (Kaston, 1980). Suborder Orthognatha and its infraorder Mygalomorphae (Raven, 1985) is represented by 15 families world wide, out of which eight families are found in South Asia (Platnick, 2004). Family Theraphosidae is a popular group due to the vivid colouration and large size of some of its members. Globally, the family Theraphosidae is represented by over 800 species in 13 subfamilies (Hüber *et al.*, 1996), out of which 62 species in five subfamilies and 11 genera have been described from South Asia. Referring to various sources, we recognize the following five subfamilies as occurring in India, namely, Ischnocolinae, Selenocosmiinae, Poecilotheriinae, Thrigmopoeinae and Selenogyriinae.

Pocock (1900b), Raven (1985), Smith *et al.* (2001) and Smith and Kirk (2001) consider the genus *Poecilotheria* to be in the subfamily Selenocosmiinae based on the stridulatory organ structure. However, we follow the classification given by Hüber *et al.* (1996), who treats the genus *Poecilotheria* separately in the subfamily Poecilotheriinae. Despite having similar stridulatory organ structure similar to the members of the family Selenocosmiinae, this genus is distinct in arboreal living habits, having comparatively thinner and longer legs, preferring wooded areas and tree holes, and having unique behaviours. Similarly, the genus *Annandaliella* is considered to be in the subfamily Selenogyriinae by Hüber *et al.* (1996) instead of in the subfamily Selenocosmiinae as considered by Raven (1985) and Smith & Kirk (2001).

Linnaeus in 1758 first described the theraphosid *Avicularia avicularia* although Madam Maria Merian had illustrated in 1700 the first South Asian theraphosid in Ceylon [= Sri Lanka]. The binomial, *Mygale fasciata*, was given to this illustration by Latreille (1804). Later Koch (1850) named this animal *Scurria fasciata* by Koch (1850). However, the genus name *Scurria*

was already preoccupied by a mollusc and hence in 1885, Simon proposed *Poecilotheria* as a replacement name (Pocock, 1899). For 91 years *Poecilotheria fasciata* was the only member of this genus. After this gap, Pocock (1895) described *P. subfusca* from Sri Lanka and *P. striata* from India (making this the first species of this genus described from India).

Later, Walckenaer in 1837 described *Mygale javanensis* from Java, which is now *Selenocosmia javanensis* after Ausserer (1871) erected the new genus. Pocock in 1900 reported *Selenocosmia javanensis* from Nicobar Island. However, this needs more detailed studies since the insular population could be a different taxon.

The first Theraphosid to be described from India was *Chilobrachys stridulans* by Wood-Mason in 1877 as *Mygale stridulans* from Sibsagar in Assam. In 1900, Pocock included *Mygale stridulans* under the genus *Chilobrachys*, which was described by Karsch (1891) based on *Chilobrachys nitelinus* from Sri Lanka. Its occurrence was confirmed with additions of new localities in Assam and West Bengal by Hirst (1909).

To date forty-nine species of theraphosids are endemic to India (out of which one is endemic to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands), nine species are endemic to Sri Lanka and one species is endemic to Nepal (Table 1). The genus *Poecilotheria* is endemic to South Asia, so far known only from India and Sri Lanka. *Haplocosmia* is a monotypic genus from Nepal. Three genera endemic to India are *Annandaliella* Hirst, 1909, *Haploclastus* Simon, 1892 and *Thrigmopoeus* Pocock, 1899, although further revisions in systematics could change these statistics. Two new species were named in an informal publication by Smith and Kirk (2001) – one from the South Andaman Island and the other from near Ponnudi, Kerala. They have not been taken into consideration here as the booklet distributed during the Eastern Hemisphere Tarantula workshop in Parambikulam in September 2001 was not formally published and therefore does not meet the standards for recognizing a new species.

The checklist of Indian spiders by Tikader (1987) listed 50 species of theraphosids from India, many of which have been either synonymised or transferred. This checklist of South Asian theraphosids is the most updated list primarily based on Platnick (2004) and Siliwal *et al.* (in prep).

The first taxonomists who described South Asian theraphosids included foreigners/westerners such as Latreille (1804), Walckenaer (1837), Wood-Mason (1877), Simon (1884, 1891,

1892) and Pocock (1895, 1899, 1900a, b). R.I. Pocock has contributed much to the knowledge of theraphosids in the region with 29 new descriptions out of 62 species (Pocock 1895, 1899, 1900a, b). All the descriptions were based on the specimens deposited at the British Museum. The first arachnologist to study Indian theraphosids in the field was Gravely (1915, 1935), the then Superintendent of the Government Museum in Madras (Chennai). Thereafter, some Indian arachnologists contributed to this field like Dyal (1935), Tikader (1977) and Barman (1978). After this there was a gap of 17 years, in which no new theraphosid descriptions were formally reported from South Asia. There have been several references in various popular and semi-scientific papers on newer species of theraphosids by pet traders/taxonomists in Europe, with some claims of new hybrid species in captivity. Theraphosids became popular in the western countries in the pet trade in the early 1990s and since then a few traders from Europe started taking interest in South Asian theraphosid taxonomy. Subsequently, taxonomists and parataxonomists associated with traders took interest in describing newer species of this group since 1996.

Information on distribution of theraphosid species in this paper is from a variety of sources ranging from type localities to additional information from published sources and our own compilation of locality information through the questionnaire and field survey conducted in the last four years. The names of localities have been retained as such from the original papers and current names are used in the cases of our records and newer publications.

Common names for South Asian theraphosids

Theraphosids are commonly called tarantulas by the Americans, which has its origin in Italy, where lycosid spiders (of suborder Labidognatha) were referred to by the name. Although the term is a misnomer for the group of hairy theraphosids, the usage is almost universal, thanks not only to popular and scientific literature from the United States, but also to many references to the group by hobbyists from America and Europe who have established 'Tarantula Societies', childrens' books, and also the infamous movies produced by Hollywood. Initially the term tarantula was used to refer to the group of theraphosid spiders of South and Central Americas, popular in pet trade as bird-eating spiders. The addition of similar spiders from other parts of the world has resulted in all theraphosid spiders in the pet trade being referred to as tarantulas. The Indian theraphosids were even referred to as Eastern Hemisphere tarantulas. South Asians are not very familiar with the term and think tarantulas do not occur in the region. They are correct, in a sense, as the term is more applicable to the Old World wolf spiders. In this paper, we have tried to stay away from the term tarantula and provide common names for every theraphosid species described until date from this region.

The recent controversy of 'tarantulas' killing people in West Bengal is a good example of the lack of knowledge of spiders in general and theraphosids in particular. The controversy ranged from whether tarantulas occur in India or not to whether they could be considered a deadly group of spiders that actively

chase and kill humans, clearly a misconception. This overview is to establish some basic common names with an intention to increase awareness about the taxonomy and biology of these spiders in the region.

Common names have been provided for some of the popular Indian and Sri Lankan theraphosids in trade, but these names are used randomly with many variations between countries and traders. Further, since not all South Asian theraphosid species have common names the current list presented here is meant to help establish standardized names. This would also help legislators in the South Asian countries easily determine the groups/genera/species to be included in wildlife legislation for conservation.

Rationale of common names for the species / groups

The subfamily Ischnocolinae has confirmed members of the genera *Plesiophrictus*, which are very small hairy spiders usually found in small burrows in many areas of southern India and also in northeastern India. The other genus reported by Tikader (1977) with two species, *Iscnocolous decoratus* and *I. khasiensis* seem to be wrongly identified as the diagrams indicate otherwise. However, since all the spiders in this subfamily are small compared to other theraphosids, they have been called 'Small hairy burrowers'.

The genus *Poecilotheria* needs separate treatment rather than combining it with other similar species of the subfamily Selenocosmiinae. This group of arboreal spiders has a unique behaviour from which the name is derived. When the males are disturbed on a tree or on a wall, they tend to jump either to the neighbouring tree, or more often just sail down like a leaf to the ground, after which their excellent camouflaging colours make them nearly invisible. We have observed these spiders to 'parachute' down in the wild, hence we propose the name 'Parachute spiders'.

The genus *Annandaliella* of the subfamily Selenogyriinae are not active burrowers, are very small, and are restricted to India. They are usually seen occupying crevices under rocks and roots, hence we call them 'Tiny Indian rock spiders'.

The subfamily Selenocosmiinae translates roughly to 'ornamented' spiders, hence the name is given to *Selenocosmia* genus of the group. However, the genus *Chilobrachys* is easily identifiable by its chevron markings and so the ground spiders under this group are called 'Striated Burrowing Spiders'. Similarly, the other genera, *Haplocosmia*, *Phlogeillus* and *Lyrognathus* are called 'Bright burrowing spiders'.

The Thrigmopoeinae group has two main genera, *Thrigmopoeus* and *Haploclastus*, although there is much speculation about unifying all the spiders under the genus *Thrigmopoeus*. These spiders are some of the bigger ground burrowers, and are restricted to the South Asian mainland, hence we call them 'Large Indian burrowing spiders'.

Further, we have referred to individual spider species either by

Table 1. Suggested common names for South Asian theraphosid spiders

Scientific name	Common Name	Distribution	Comments
I. Subfamily Ischnocolinae I.A. Genus <i>Ischnocolus</i> Ausserer, 1871	Small Hairy Burrowing Spiders		It is unlikely this genus is present in India and the two species described from India could be <i>Neoplesiophrictus</i> (Smith & Kirk, 2001).
1. <i>Ischnocolus decoratus</i> Tikader, 1977	Decorated Small Burrowing Spider	India – Maharashtra: Borivali National Park in Bombay and Medtedi, near Mahabaleshwar in Dist. Satara (Tikader, 1977)	Taxonomic verification is needed as this species morphologically resembles <i>Chilobrachys</i> sp.
2. <i>Ischnocolus khasiensis</i> Tikader, 1977	Khasi Small Burrowing Spider	India – Meghalaya: Umshining in Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Tikader, 1977)	
I.B. Genus <i>Plesiophrictus</i> Pocock, 1899			
3. <i>Plesiophrictus bhoi</i> Gravely, 1915	Parambikulam Small Burrowing Spider	India - Parambikulam, Cochin State (Gravely, 1915)	Known only from the type locality.
4. <i>Plesiophrictus blatterii</i> Gravely, 1935	Anamalai Small Burrowing Spider	India - Panchgani, Satara Dist. (Gravely, 1935); Parambikulam in Cochin State (Smith & Kirk, 2001)	
5. <i>Plesiophrictus collinus</i> Pocock, 1899	Yercaud Small Burrower	India - Yercaud in Shevaroy Hills; Madras Presidency (Pocock, 1899; Pocock, 1900b)	
6. <i>Plesiophrictus fabrei</i> (Simon, 1892)	Madurai Small Burrower	India - Madura (Pocock, 1900b)	Known only from the type locality.
7. <i>Plesiophrictus linteatus</i> (Simon, 1891)	Pondicherry Small Burrower	India - Pondicherry (Pocock, 1900b)	Known only from the type locality.
8. <i>Plesiophrictus madraspatanus</i> Gravely, 1935	Madras Small Burrower	India - Madras city; Chingleput Dist.: Velacheri, Nagalapuram Hill and Kambakkam Hill (Gravely, 1935)	
9. <i>Plesiophrictus mahabaleshwari</i> Tikader, 1977	Mahabaleshwar Small Burrowing Spider	India- Maharashtra: Mahabaleshwar in Satara, Dist. (Tikader, 1977)	Known only from the type locality.
10. <i>Plesiophrictus meghalayaensis</i> Tikader, 1977	Meghalaya Small Burrowing Spider	India – Meghalaya: Nongrim Hills in Shillong (Tikader, 1977)	Known only from the type locality.
11. <i>Plesiophrictus millardi</i> Pocock, 1899	Matheran Small Burrowing Spider	India - Matheran; Uran in Mumbai region (Pocock, 1899)	
12. <i>Plesiophrictus milleti</i> (Pocock, 1900)	Nasik Small Burrowing Spider	India - Nasik; Eastern Poona; Jauli in Satara (Pocock, 1900b)	
13. <i>Plesiophrictus raja</i> Gravely, 1915	Cochin Small Burrowing Spider	India - Kavalai in Cochin State Forest Tramway (Gravely, 1915)	Known only from the type locality.
14. <i>Plesiophrictus satarensis</i> Gravely, 1915	Satara Small Burrowing Spider	India - Bombay Presidency: Medha in Yenna Valley, Umbri, Taloshi, Helvak and Kembsa in Koyna Valley of Satara Dist. (Gravely, 1915)	
15. <i>Plesiophrictus sericeus</i> Pocock, 1900	Pune Small Burrowing Spider	India - Eastern parts of Poona Dist. (Pocock, 1900b)	Known only from the type locality.
16. <i>Plesiophrictus tenuipes</i> Pocock, 1899	Kandy Small Burrowing Spider	Sri Lanka - Kandy (Pocock, 1899; Pocock, 1900b)	Known only from the type locality.
II. Subfamily: Poecilotheriinae II.A. Genus <i>Poecilotheria</i> Simon, 1885	Indian and Sri Lankan Parachute Spiders		Endemic to South Asia.
17. <i>Poecilotheria fasciata</i> (Latreille, 1804)	Banded Parachute Spider	India and Sri Lanka Sri Lanka - Trincomali, Kandy, Punduloya (Pocock, 1900a,b) Anuradhapura, Wilpattu, Habarana (Smith & Kirk, 2001)	
18. <i>Poecilotheria formosa</i> Pocock, 1899	Beautiful or Fine Parachute Spider	India - Mullapuram and Kadiampatti, in Salem Dist. (Pocock, 1900a,b); Renigunta station (Smith & Kirk, 2001)	
19. <i>Poecilotheria hanumavilasumica</i> Smith, 2004	Rameshwaram Parachute Spider	India - Pamben Island and Mandapam (Smith, 2004)	
20. <i>Poecilotheria metallica</i> Pocock, 1899	Peacock Parachute Spider	India - Near Gooty (Pocock, 1900a,b)	Known only from the type locality.
21. <i>Poecilotheria miranda</i> Pocock, 1900	Wonderful or Red Parachute Spider	India - Chota Nagpur (Pocock, 1900b): Kharagpur Hills and Near Chaibassa in Singbhum Dist. (Gravely, 1915)	
22. <i>Poecilotheria ornata</i> Pocock, 1899	Ornate Parachute Spider	Sri Lanka - Ratnapura (Pocock, 1900a,b), Nuwara Eliya, Labungama, Deryaniyagala, Sinharaja (Smith & Kirk, 2001)	
23. <i>Poecilotheria pedersenii</i> Kirk, 2001	Hambantota Parachute Spider	Sri Lanka - Hambantota Dist. (Smith & Kirk, 2001)	Known only from the type locality.

Scientific name	Common Name	Distribution	Comments
24. <i>Poecilotheria pococki</i> Charpentier, 1996	Pocock's Parachute Spider	Sri Lanka	Due to unavailability of original reference, we are unable to give the exact locality.
25. <i>Poecilotheria regalis</i> Pocock, 1899	Regal or King Parachute Spider	India - Arkonam in North Arcot, Coorg, Nilgiri Hills, Matheran, Dahanu / Dahanee in Thana Dist. of North Konkan (Pocock, 1900a,b); Bangalore, Annamalai Hills (Gravely, 1915); Shencottah in Travancore; Madanapalle in Chittoor Dist. (Gravely, 1935)	
26. <i>Poecilotheria rufilata</i> Pocock, 1899	Reddish or Rufus Parachute Spider	India - Trivandrum in Travancore (Pocock, 1899; Pocock, 1900b); Bandipur Forest, Karnataka; Kallar, Ponmudi, Peppara Dam, Agastyavalam Reserve (Smith & Kirk, 2001)	
27. <i>Poecilotheria smithi</i> Kirk, 1996	Kandy Parachute Spider	Sri Lanka - Haragama, Kandy (Smith & Kirk, 2001)	
28. <i>Poecilotheria striata</i> Pocock, 1895	Striped or Striated Parachute Spider	India - Penang (Pocock, 1900a; Mysore, Trivandrum in Travancore (Pocock, 1900b); Pamben on Rameshwaram Island (Gravely, 1915)	
29. <i>Poecilotheria subfusca</i> Pocock, 1895	Brown Parachute Spider	Sri Lanka - Peradenia; Pundaloya (Pocock, 1900a); Kandy (Pocock, 1900b); Sudugang in Matale; Dankanikota (Gravely, 1935); Nuwara Eliya; Gammaduwa (Smith & Kirk, 2001)	
30. <i>Poecilotheria uniformis</i> Strand, 1913	Uniform Parachute Spider	Sri Lanka	Due to unavailability of original reference, we are unable to give the exact locality.
III. Subfamily Selenogyriinae			
III.A. Genus <i>Annandaliella</i> Hirst, 1909	Tiny Indian Rock Spider		Endemic to India.
31. <i>Annandaliella pectinifera</i> Gravely, 1935	Coimbatore Rock Spider	India - Coimbatore (Gravely, 1935)	Known only from the type locality.
32. <i>Annandaliella travancorica</i> Hirst, 1909	Travancore Rock Spider	India - Kulattupuzha in Travancore, Trichur in Cochin, Cochin State Forest Tramway (Gravely, 1915)	
IV. Subfamily Selenocosmiinae	Bright Burrowing Spiders		
IV.A. Genus <i>Chilobrachys</i> Karsch, 1891	Striated Burrowing Spider		
33. <i>Chilobrachys andersoni</i> (Pocock, 1895)	Anderson's Striated Burrowing Spider	India, Myanmar, Malaysia	Due to unavailability of original reference, we are unable to give the exact locality.
34. <i>Chilobrachys assamensis</i> Hirst, 1909	Assam Striated Burrowing Spider	India - Sibsagar (Hirst, 1909)	Known only from the type locality.
35. <i>Chilobrachys femoralis</i> Pocock, 1900	Nasik Striated Burrowing Spider	India - Nasik (Pocock, 1900b)	Known only from the type locality.
36. <i>Chilobrachys fimbriatus</i> Pocock, 1899	Fimbriated Striated Burrowing Spider	India - Khandalla (Pocock, 1899); Hoshali in Shimoga Dist., Mysore; Jaoli in Satara (Pocock, 1900b); Castle Rockin North Kanara Dist; Panchgani in Satara Dist. (Gravely, 1935)	
37. <i>Chilobrachys flavopilosus</i> (Simon, 1884)	Myanmar or Yellow Striated Burrowing Spider	India, Myanmar	Due to unavailability of original reference, we are unable to give the exact locality.
38. <i>Chilobrachys fumosus</i> (Pocock, 1895)	Northeastern Striated Burrowing Spider	India - Burroi in Dafia Hills (Gravely, 1915); Darjiling Dist.: Sureil; Kurseong (Gravely, 1915, 1935); Kalimpong in; Jor Pokri, nr. Sitong; Sitong Ridge, Mangpu; Pashok and streams at Baumpukri nr. Punkabari (Gravely, 1935)	
39. <i>Chilobrachys hardwicki</i> (Pocock, 1895)	Eastern Indian Striated Burrowing Spider	India - Shahjahanpur in North-west Provinces; Bilaspur in Central provinces; Burdwan (Pocock, 1900b); Bihar: Dharhara in Monghyr Dist. and Sahibgunge; Chakardharpur in Singbhum Dist., Chota Nagpur; Gmatia in Birbhum Dist. and Murshidabad in Bengal (Gravely, 1915); Hazaribagh in Bihar (Gravely, 1935)	
40. <i>Chilobrachys nitelinus</i> Karsch, 1891	Sri Lankan Striated Burrowing Spider	Sri Lanka - Punduloya and Dikoya (Pocock, 1900b)	
41. <i>Chilobrachys stridulans</i> (Wood-Mason, 1877)	Stridulated Striated Burrowing Spider	India - Assam: Silcuri in Cachar, Shamshernager in Sylhet, Aideo (Hirst, 1909; Gravely, 1915) and Sibsagar (Pocock, 1900b; Gravely, 1915); Punkabari in Darjeeling Hills (Hirst, 1909; Gravely, 1915)	
42. <i>Chilobrachys thorelli</i> Pocock, 1900	Sadiya Striated Burrowing Spider	India - Sadiya (Pocock, 1900b)	Known only from the type locality.
IV.B. Genus <i>Haplocosmia</i> Schmidt & von Wirth, 1996			Endemic to Nepal.
43. <i>Haplocosmia nepalensis</i> Schmidt & von Wirth, 1996	Nepal Bright Burrowing Spider	Nepal - Kathmandu (Smith & Kirk, 2001)	Known only from the type locality.
IV.C. Genus <i>Lyrognathus</i> Pocock, 1895			
44. <i>Lyrognathus crotalus</i> Pocock, 1895	Northern Indian Bright Burrowing Spide	India - Northern India (Pocock, 1900b)	Known only from the type locality. Exact locality is not known.

Scientific name	Common Name	Distribution	Comments
45. <i>Lyrognathus pugnax</i> Pocock, 1900	Shillong Bright Burrowing Spider	India - Shillong; Khasi Hills (Pocock, 1900b; Gravely, 1935); Shillong (Gravely, 1935)	
46. <i>Lyrognathus saltator</i> Pocock, 1900	Khasi Hills Bright Burrowing Spider	India - North Khasi Hills (Pocock, 1900b)	Known only from the type locality.
IV.D. Genus <i>Phlogiellus</i> Pocock, 1897			
47. <i>Phlogiellus subarmatus</i> (Thorell, 1891)	Nicobar Bright Burrowing Spider	India - Nanchoury in Nicobar Is. (Pocock, 1900b)	Known only from the type locality.
IV.E. Genus <i>Selenocosmia</i> Ausserer, 1871			
Ornament Spider			
48. <i>Selenocosmia himalayana</i> Pocock, 1899	Himalayan Ornament Spider	India - Dehra Dun (Pocock, 1899); Assam: Sibsagar; Kasauli; Dalhousie; Almora; Naini Tal (Gravely, 1915); Kalimpong, (Gravely, 1935)	
49. <i>Selenocosmia javanensis</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	Java Ornament Spider	India - Lesser Nicobar Island (Pocock, 1900b); Malaysia to Sulawesi	
50. <i>Selenocosmia kulluensis</i> Chamberlin, 1917	Kullu Ornament Spider	India - Kullu valley Pradesh (Gravely, 1935)	
51. <i>Selenocosmia pritami</i> Dyal, 1935	Pritam's Ornament Spider	India	Due to unavailability of original reference, we are unable to give the exact locality.
52. <i>Selenocosmia sutherlandi</i> Gravely, 1935	Kalimpong Ornament Spider	India - Kalimpong in Darjeeling Dist., West Bengal (Gravely, 1935)	
V. Subfamily Thrigmopoeinae			
Large Indian Burrowing Spider			
Endemic to South Asia.			
V.A. Genus <i>Haploclastus</i> Simon, 1892			
53. <i>Haploclastus cervinus</i> Simon, 1892	Palni Large Burrowing Spider	India - Palni Hills (Pocock, 1900b); Vilpatti, Shembaganur and Kodaikanal in Palni Hills (Gravely, 1935)	
54. <i>Haploclastus himalayensis</i> (Tikader, 1977)	Hamalayan Large Burrowing Spider	India - West Bengal: Birch Hills in Darjeeling, Eastern Himalayas (Tikader, 1977)	Known only from the type locality.
55. <i>Haploclastus kayi</i> Gravely, 1915	Parambikulam Large Burrowing Spider	India - Parambikulam in Cochin State (Gravely, 1915, 1935)	Known only from the type locality.
56. <i>Haploclastus nilgirinus</i> Pocock, 1899	Nilgiri Large Burrowing Spider	India - Nilgiri Hills (Pocock, 1899; Pocock, 1900b); Savarimullay in Vandiperiyar, Travancore	
57. <i>Haploclastus robustus</i> (Pocock, 1899)	Robust Large Burrowing Spider	India - Matheran, Jauli in Satara (Pocock, 1899; Pocock, 1900b)	Known only from the type locality.
58. <i>Haploclastus satyanus</i> (Barman, 1978)	Shillong Large Burrowing Spider	India - Shillong (Barman, 1978)	Known only from the type locality.
59. <i>Haploclastus tenebrosus</i> Gravely, 1935	Madurai Large Burrowing Spider	India - High Wavy Mountains in Madura Dist. [Madurai] (Gravely, 1935)	
60. <i>Haploclastus validus</i> (Pocock, 1899)	Strong Large Burrowing Spider	India - Matheran (Pocock, 1899; Pocock, 1900b)	Known only from the type locality.
V.B. Genus <i>Thrigmopoeus</i> Pocock, 1899			
Endemic to India.			
61. <i>Thrigmopoeus insignis</i> Pocock, 1899	Notable Large Burrowing Spider	India - Kanara Ghats, Kanara Dist.: Castle Rock and Karmal (6.5 miles from Castle Rock) (Pocock, 1899; Pocock, 1900b);	
62. <i>Thrigmopoeus truculentus</i> Pocock, 1899	Karwar Large Burrowing Spider	India - Karwar (Pocock, 1899; Pocock, 1900b)	Known only from the type locality.

their characters (if denoted in the Latin name, or if known from morphology), by place names (usually type localities, or in cases with a broader distribution, by the region's name), or very rarely after the person's name after which the species has been described.

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