

Oonopidae: *Stenoonops*, *Scaphioides*, and related genera

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*Stenoonops* is a circum-Caribbean genus. Recently revised (<http://digitallibrary.amnh.org/dspace/handle/2246/6078>), the genus currently includes 23 species, from Mexico and southern Florida to Venezuela, including many from the Caribbean islands:

- Bahama Is. (Bimini, one endemic)
- Cuba (probably at least two endemics)
- Jamaica (four endemics)
- Hispaniola (Dominican Republic, one endemic)
- Puerto Rico (one endemic)
- Virgin Islands (three endemics)
- Saba Is. (one endemic)
- Trinidad (one endemic)

The related genus *Scaphioides* has not yet been revised, but occurs in at least the southeastern US, Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Antigua. Both groups, as well as some related genera that we greatly need additional specimens of, are best recognized by having a weakly sclerotized cephalothorax that will look orange or dark yellow, and an unsclerotized, white abdomen (which may have a slightly sclerotized epigastric scutum in females). Some of the undescribed genera will have the eyes reduced in size or number (anywhere from the normal six down to no eyes at all, in some small species that appear to live deep in the litter and soil). *Stenoonops* species have a distinctively shaped sternum, with grooves separating elevated extensions that separate the leg coxae.

Search strategy: as with most oonopids, these animals are collected efficiently only by concentrating leaf litter through a sifter. The concentrated litter can be sorted by hand, or run through portable Berlese funnels or Winkler traps. Note that for all oonopids, it is best to collect any spiders that are under 3 mm in total length, and have six or fewer eyes. Do not attempt to discriminate adults from juveniles in the field; best to collect all the small spiders with six or fewer eyes. These will include some ochyroceratids, tetrablemmids, and caponiids, but all those groups are of interest.

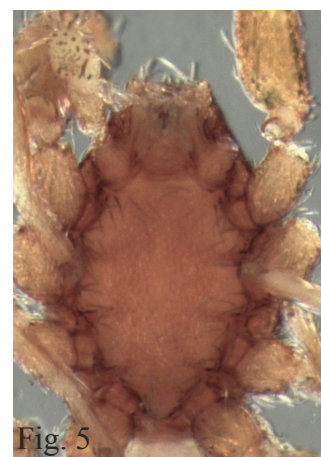
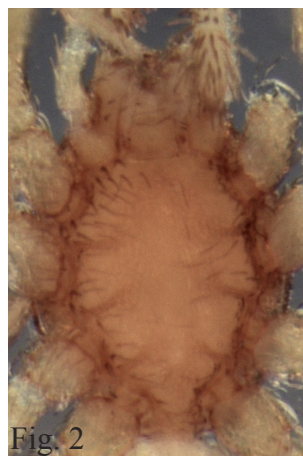


Fig. 1-6. *Stenoonops petrunkevitchi*. Fig. 1-3. Female 1. Habitus dorsal view. 2. Sternum, ventral view. 3. Habitus, lateral view. Fig. 4-6. Male. 4. Habitus, dorsal view. 5. Sternum, ventral view. 6. Habitus, lateral view.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

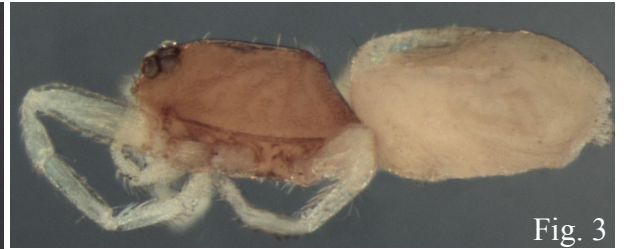


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Fig. 1-3. Female *Scaphioides* sp. Fig. 2-4. Male *Scaphioides minutus*. 1. Female habitus, dorsal view. 2. Male habitus, dorsal view. 3. Female habitus, lateral view. 4. Male habitus, lateral view.