

**Fig. 1.** *Electrocteniza sadilenkoi* gen. et sp. nov.: (a–j) holotype PIN, no. 363/88; (a) carapace, laterally, (b) male palp, ventrolaterally, (c) male palp, laterally, (d) spinnerets, ventrally, (e) tibia, metatarsus and tarsus I, laterally, (f) tarsal claw I, laterally, (g) tibia, metatarsus and tarsus II, laterally, (h) tarsal claw II, laterally, (i) tibia, metatarsus and tarsus III, laterally, (j) tarsal claw III, laterally.

of large posterior sigilla (Fig. 2b, Pl. 1, figs. 2, 4, Pl. 2, fig. 1). Tibiae I and II have 2–3 ventral spines, the metatarsi and tarsi I and II are aspinose, the distal portions of both curved metatarsi and swollen tarsi are scopulate. The tibiae and metatarsi III and IV have few ventral and dorsal spines, both straight metatarsi and cylindrical tarsi are ascopulated. All legs have three tarsal claws, ITC are curved and bare, STC I has three teeth, STC II has two teeth, and STC III–IV have a single tooth (Fig. 1e–1j, Pl. 2, figs. 4, 5). There are two pairs of spinnerets, PMS is small, cylindrical, PLS is short and broad, the apical segment of PLS is domed (Fig. 1d, Pl. 2, fig. 3). The palp is long and slender, with long, cylindrical tibia, the cymbium is aspinose, its retrolateral lobe is rounded, the bulb is pyriform, with long, tapering embolus (Fig. 1b, 1c, Pl. 1, figs. 2, 4, Pl. 2, fig. 2).

**Measurements** (mm): total length (with chelicerae), 5.88; length of carapace, 2.63, width of carapace, 2.25, length of sternum, 1.55, width of sternum, 1.38; length of abdomen, 2.50, width of abdomen, 1.88; length of leg joints, I—2.38 + 1.13 + 1.63 + 1.13 + 0.75; II—1.75 + 0.95 + 1.43 + 1.00 + 0.68; III—1.75 + 0.75 + 1.00 + 0.88 + 0.75; IV—2.00 + 1.00 + 1.25 + 1.25 + 0.75.

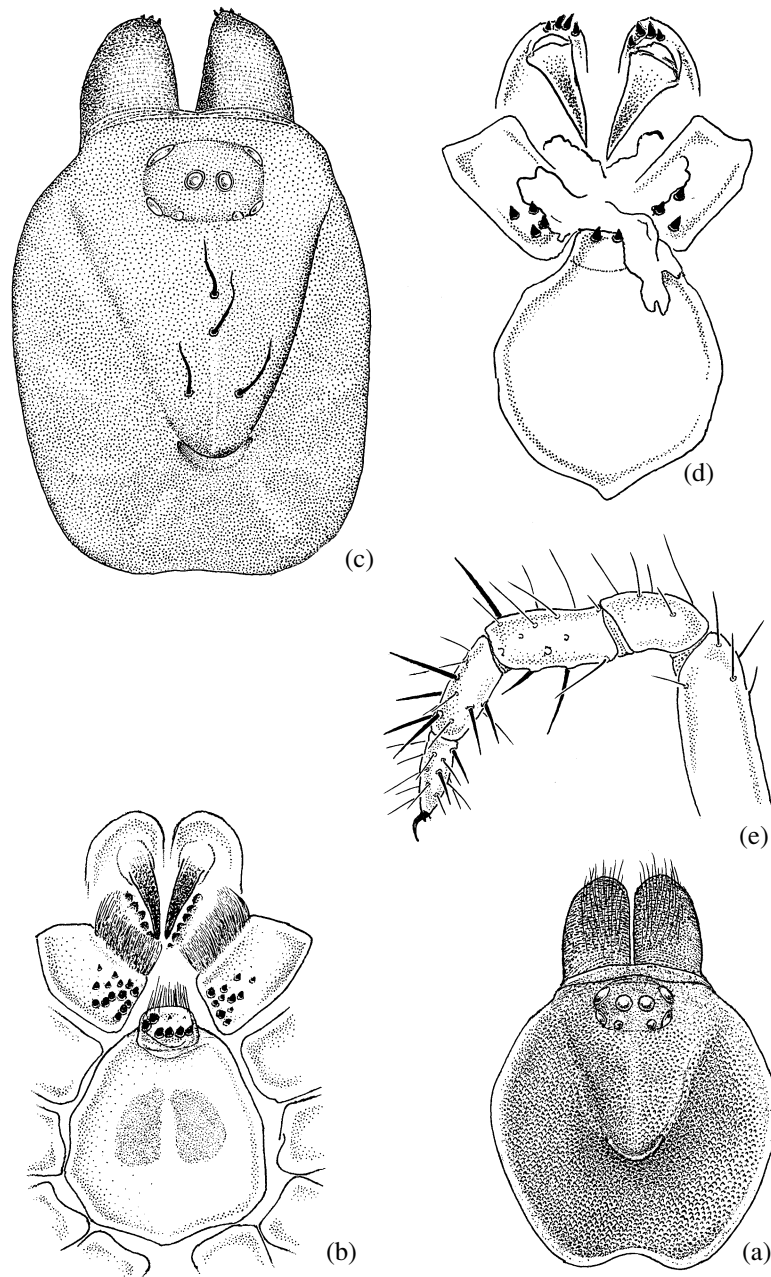
**Material.** Holotype.

**Genus *Baltocteniza* Eskov et Zonshtein, gen. nov.**

**Etymology.** From Baltic Sea and the genus *Cteniza*.

**Type species.** *B. kulickae* sp. nov.

**Diagnosis.** Small-sized ctenizid spiders. Carapace broad-oviform, its surface smooth, with few



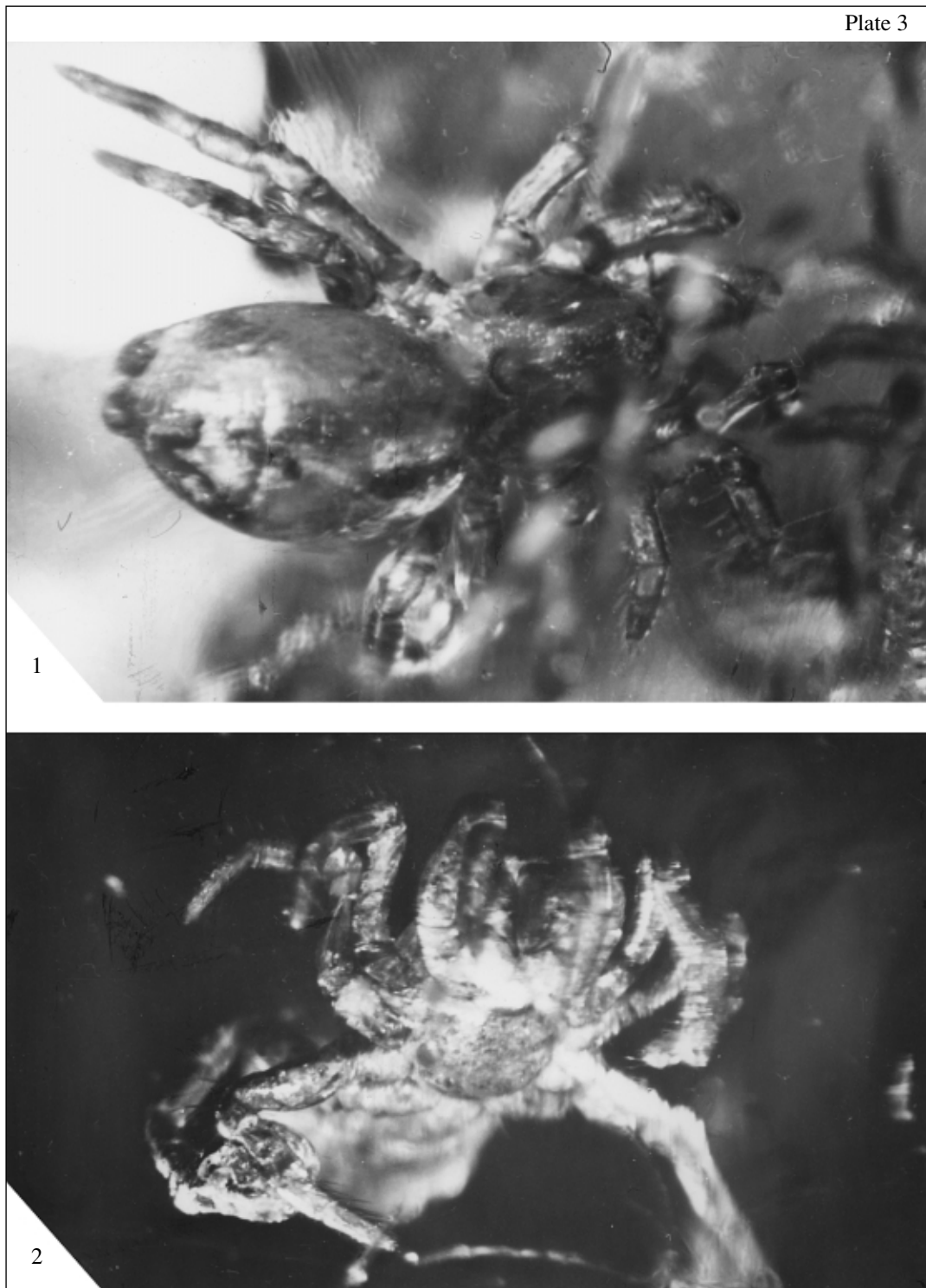
**Fig. 2.** *Electrocteniza sadilenkoi* gen. et sp. nov.: (a, b) holotype PIN, no. 363/88 and *Baltocteniza kulickae* gen. et sp. nov.: (c–e) holotype MZW, no. 12 845; (a) and (c) carapace, dorsally, (b) and (d) sternum, labium, maxillae, and chelicera, ventrally, (e) leg IV, laterally.

medial setae; thoracic fovea short, U-shaped; clypeus relatively broad and declined; carapace edge unbordered. Eye tubercle well developed, 8 eyes, eye formula: ALE > AME = PLE > PME. Chelicerae with rastellar mound, rastellum consists of few stout conical teeth. Maxillae medium-sized, rectangular, several enormously large cusps confined to their basal third. Labium wider than long, with few cusps. Sternum widely cordate, sternal sigilla are indistinct. Abdomen unmodified. Two pairs of spinnerets, PMS small, cylin-

drical, PLS short and broad, apical segment of PLS domed. Legs short and stout, leg formula 1243. Tibiae, metatarsi, and tarsi I–IV covered with enormously long spiniform bristles, tibiae III unmodified, scopula absent.

**Composition.** Type species.

**Comparison.** The new genus differs from the majority of the recent ctenid genera by the distinct eye tubercle and seems to be close to the recent genus



## Explanation of Plate 3

**Figs. 1, 2.** *Baltocteniza kulicka* gen. et sp. nov., holotype MZW, no. 12 845: (1) total view, dorsally; (2) total view, ventrally.

*Latouchia* (see Raven, 1985) and fossil *Electrocteniza* gen. nov. *Baltocteniza* gen. nov. is clearly distinguished from the both genera by the unique shape of eye area – anterior eye row so strongly procurved, that AME are located almost in the center of the eye group.

*Baltocteniza kulicka* Eskov et Zonshtein, sp. nov.

Plate 3, figs. 1–2

**E t y m o l o g y.** The new species is named after the late Dr. R. Kulicka (MZW).

**Holotype.** MZW, no. 12 845, inadult female; inclusion in Baltic amber; Upper Eocene.

**Description** (Figs. 2c–2e). The carapace is smooth and broad-oviform, with four long medial setae, the thoracic fovea is short, U-shaped, the eye tubercle is well developed (Fig. 2c, Pl. 3, fig. 1). The chelicerae have rastellar mound, the rastellum consists of few stout conical teeth, the maxillae are medium-sized, rectangular, few enormously large cuspules confined to their basal third, the labium is wider than long, provided with few cuspules (Fig. 2d, Pl. 3, fig. 2). The tibiae, metatarsi, and tarsi I–IV are covered with enormously long spiniform bristles, the tibia III is unmodified, the scopula is absent (Fig. 2e).

**Measurements** (mm): total length (with chelicerae), 3.38; length of carapace, 1.13, width of carapace, 0.90, length of sternum, 0.55, width of sternum, 0.50; length of abdomen, 1.75, width of abdomen, 1.00; length of leg joints, I—0.50 + 0.20 + 0.28 + 0.20 + 0.23; II—0.40 + 0.18 + 0.25 + 0.18 + 0.20; III—0.50 + 0.20 + 0.25 + 0.25 + 0.25; IV—0.60 + 0.25 + 0.30 + 0.28 + 0.30.

**Material.** Holotype.

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