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Phylogeny and zoogeography of the australian genus *Storena* (Araneae, Zodariidae)

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It has been hypothesized (JOCQUÉ, in press) that the Australian Zodariidae have a double origin: a majority of old endemic taxa, and a few genera which have invaded Australia in recent geological times. The revision of *Storena* supposed to belong to the former group, provides ideal data to test the hypothesis.

The revision of the genus (JOCQUÉ & BAEHR, 1992) revealed that *Storena* is a clearly delimited genus with a very stable somatic morphology. In contrast there is a clear tendency towards increased complexity in the structure of the male palp. The cladistic analysis was therefore only based on male palpal morphology (of the 27 species mentioned in the revision only 19 males are known).

Both the cladistic analysis in the sense of HENNIG (1966) and a numerical cladistic analysis yielded the same important monophyletic groups: the *cyanea*-group (5 species) and the *formosa*-group (7 species) The *raveni*-group consists of the more primitive species but its size differs according the analysis and contains resp. 5 and 3 species. As the group does not have any autapomorphy its status is uncertain. The numerical analysis leaves the 4 most plesiomorphic species in an unresolved assemblage, the other approach remains with 2 ungrouped species.

The most primitive species of the *raveni*-group are found in northern, western and central Australia. The *cyanena*-group with more apomorphic species has its distribution in the eastern part of Australia. The species of the *formosa*-group form a lineage from northeastern Australia through eastern to southern and western Australia with increasing

complexity of the palps. The origin of that must have been in northern Australia. The fact that the plesiomorphic ungrouped species are scattered through the continent with species in northern Australia as well as in southern Queensland still obscures the origin of the genus as a whole.