

Two new species of the genus *Aelurillus* Simon, 1884 from Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Araneae: Salticidae)

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Summary

Two new salticid species are described: *Aelurillus kronstedti* sp. n. (♂; from Sri Lanka) and *A. logunovi* sp. n. (♂♀; from Pakistan). Both species are diagnosed and illustrated; a distributional map is also provided.

Introduction

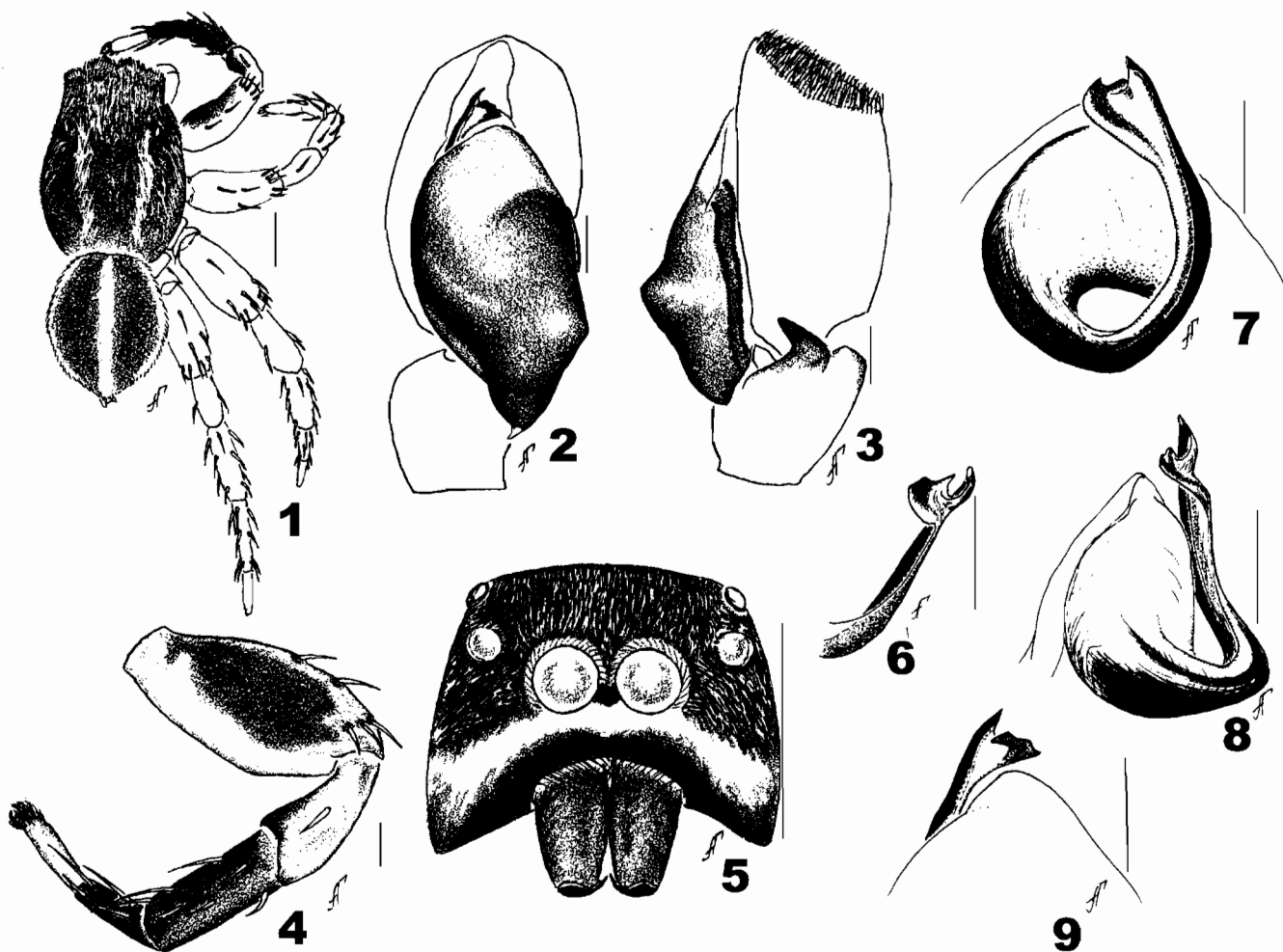
The aim of the present paper is to describe two new *Aelurillus* species from South Asia (Sri Lanka and Pakistan) collected by Dr Torbjörn Kronstedt, who deposited his material in the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden (SMNH, curator: Dr T. Kronstedt) and by Mr A. M. Wild, who

deposited his specimens in the Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (BMNH, curator: Mrs J. Beccaloni).

A single *Aelurillus* species, *A. quadrimaculatus* Simon, 1889, has been described from India, the Himalayas and Sri Lanka. I have been unable to locate and re-examine the type of this species, and the original description by Simon is inadequate for identification. Therefore, the taxonomic relationship of *A. quadrimaculatus* to the new species described here from Sri Lanka remains unknown.

Recently, *Marpissa terebrosa* Butt & Beg, 2000 was described from Pakistan. On the basis of the figures of Butt & Beg (2000: fig. 1A–C), their new species seems to be a member of *Aelurillus*. Unfortunately, the quality of the original figures and description do not allow a reliable taxonomic conclusion. As I have been unable to obtain the type material of this species, its taxonomic status and relations to other *Aelurillus* species remain uncertain.

Abbreviations used in the text: AME=anterior median eyes, PLE=posterior lateral eyes, Fm=femur, Pt=patella, Tb=tibia, Mt=metatarsus. The sequence of leg segments in measurement data is as follows: femur+patella+tibia+metatarsus+tarsus. All



Figs. 1–9: *Aelurillus kronstedti* sp. n. (holotype). 1 Male, body and legs pattern; 2 Left male palp, ventral view; 3 Ditto, lateral view; 4 Leg I, prolateral view; 5 Face; 6 Left embolic division, postero-lateral view; 7 Ditto, dorsal view; 8 Ditto, prolateral view; 9 Ditto, ventral view. Scale lines = 1 mm (1, 5), 0.2 mm (4), 0.1 mm (2–3, 6–9).

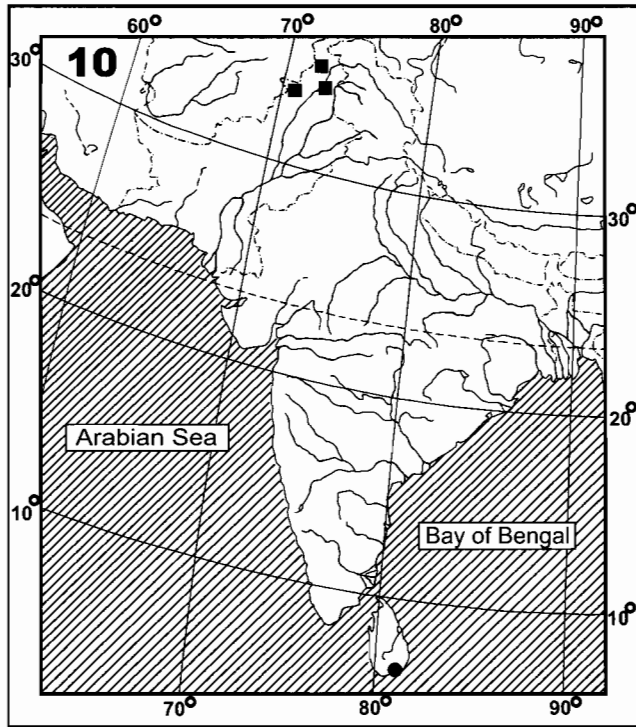


Fig. 10: Distribution of *A. kronestedti* sp. n. (circle) and *A. logunovi* sp. n. (squares).

measurements are in mm. For the leg spination the system adopted is that used by Ono (1988).

Aelurillus kronestedti sp. n. (Figs. 1–10)

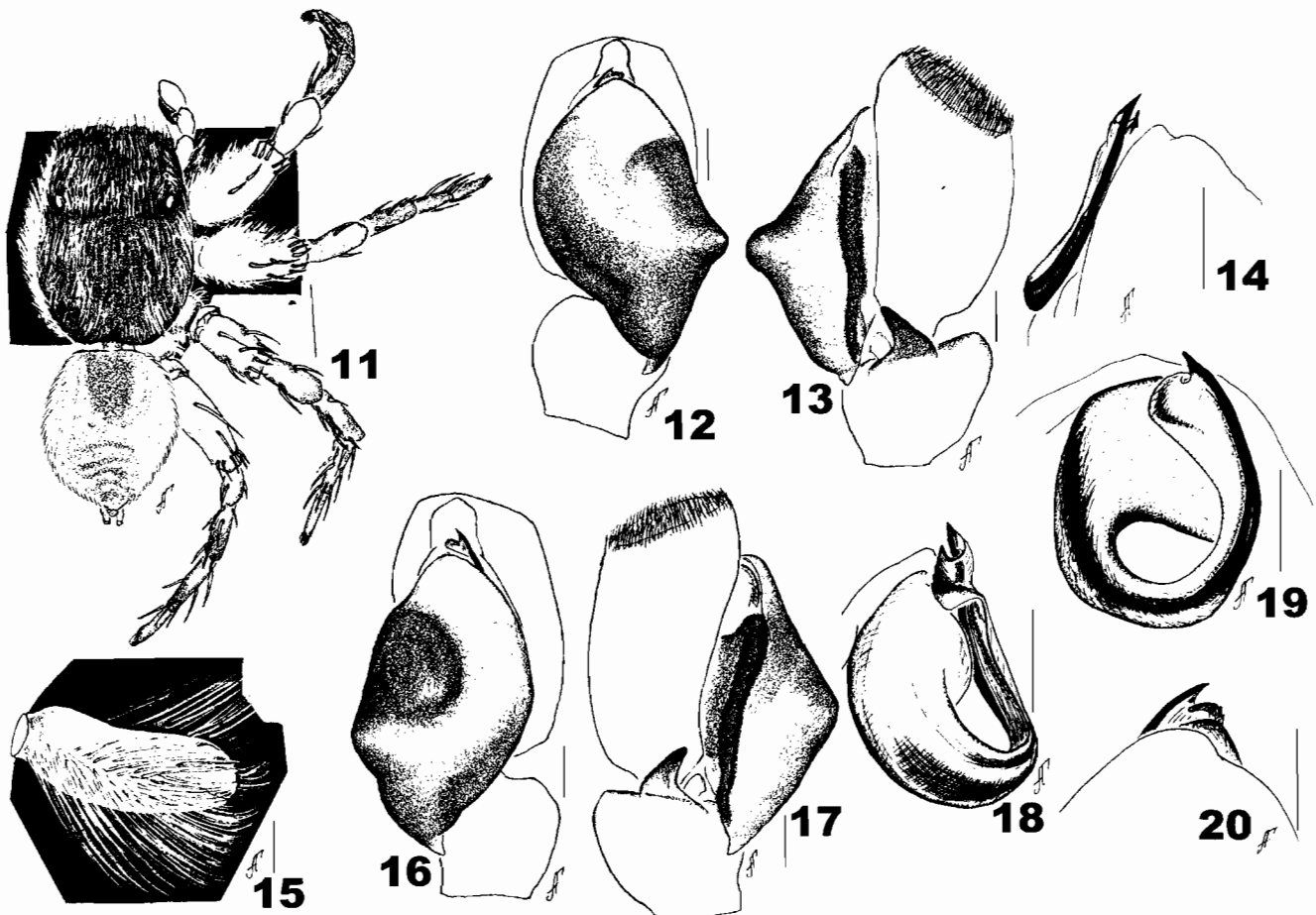
Type: Holotype ♂ (SMNH), Sri Lanka, Hambantota, sandy beach, 22 February 1974 (T. Kronestedt).

Etymology: This species is named in honour of the collector, the Swedish arachnologist Dr Torbjörn Kronestedt (Stockholm).

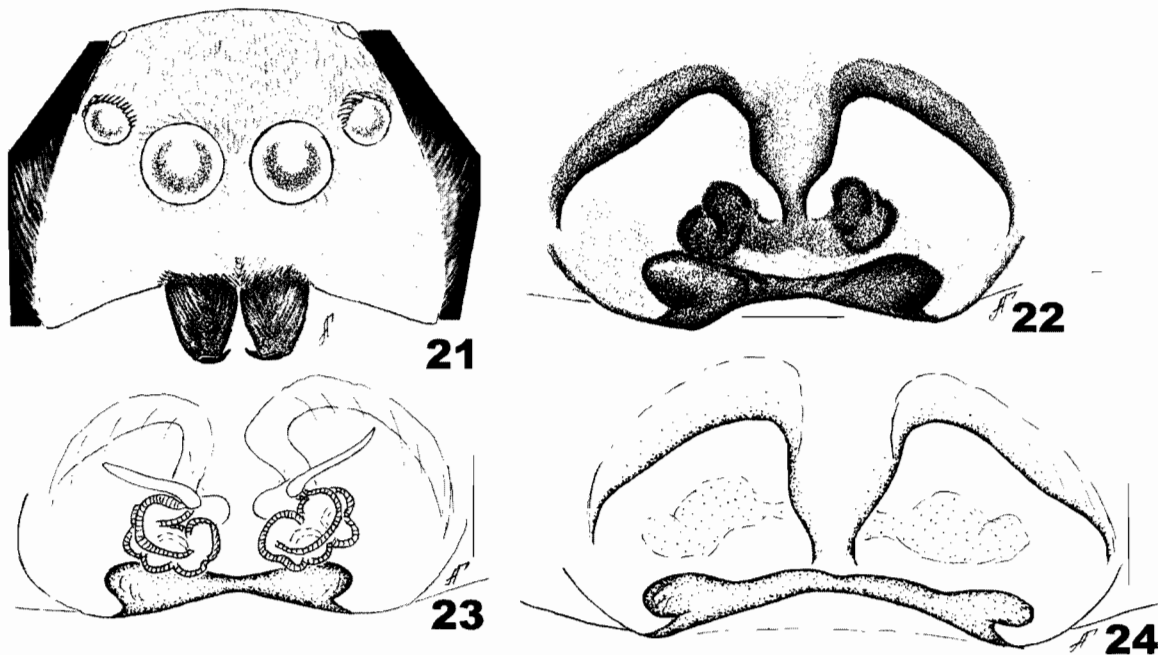
Diagnosis: By the coloration and palpal structure, *A. kronestedti* sp. n. is close to *A. marusiki* Azarkina, 2002 from Iran, but differs in having a hook on the membranous embolic part (Figs. 7, 9) (absent in *A. marusiki*), a narrow band of white hairs on the clypeus (Fig. 5) (absent in *A. marusiki*), the colour pattern of the carapace consisting of two narrow white longitudinal stripes (Fig. 1) (wider stripes in *A. marusiki*), and the differently coloured leg 1 with brown prolateral stain on the femora and dark brown tibia and metatarsus (Fig. 4).

Distribution: Sri Lanka (Fig. 10).

Description: *Male* (holotype): Carapace 2.4 long, 1.7 wide, 1.2 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.0 long, 1.2 wide anteriorly, 1.2 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.4. Abdomen 1.9 long, 1.5 wide. Cheliceral length 0.6. Clypeal height 0.2. Length of leg segments:



Figs. 11–20: *Aelurillus logunovi* sp. n., male (11–13, 15 Holotype; 14, 16–20 Paratype from Wah). 11 Body and legs pattern; 12 Left palp, ventral view; 13 Ditto, lateral view; 14 Left embolic division, retrolateral view; 15 Palpal femur, retrolateral view; 16 Right palp, ventral view; 17 Ditto, lateral view; 18 Left embolic division, prolateral view; 19 Ditto, dorsal view; 20 Ditto, ventral view. Scale lines = 1 mm (11), 0.1 mm (12–20).



Figs. 21–24: *Aelurillus logunovi* sp. n. **21** Male face; **22** Epigyne, ventral view; **23** Spermathecae, dorsal view; **24** Epigyne, ventral view. Specimens: **21** Holotype; **22–23** Paratypes from Wah; **24** Paratype from Abbotabad. Scale lines=0.1 mm (22–24).

I 1.2+0.8+0.8+0.6+0.6; II 1.2+0.8+0.7+0.6+0.6; III 1.7+0.9+0.85+0.9+0.7; IV 1.6+0.8+0.9+1.2+0.7. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1, v 2-2-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1-1-0, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 1-3-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. IV: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. Carapace dark brown, with black eye field, covered with yellow-white scales and with two indistinct longitudinal white stripes (Fig. 1). Hairs around eyes yellowish brown. Clypeus under AME with white transverse stripe, extending onto cheeks and sides of carapace (Fig. 5). Abdomen grey-yellow, dorsum dark brown, with white median stripe (Fig. 1). Book-lungs and spinnerets grey-brown. All legs yellow, except femur I and patella I prolaterally with dark brown stains, and tibia I and metatarsus I completely dark brown (Fig. 4). Palp yellow, covered with brown (dorsally) and yellowish (ventrally) hairs. Palpal femur without ventral knob. Palpal structure as in Figs. 2–3, 6–9.

Female: Unknown.

Material examined: Only the holotype.

Aelurillus logunovi sp. n. (Figs. 10–24)

Type: Holotype ♂ (BMNH), NWF Pakistan, Mt. Darband, September 1959 (A. M. Wild).

Etymology: This species is named in honour of the well-known Russian arachnologist Dr Dmitri V. Logunov (Manchester, UK).

Diagnosis: This species is close to *A. improvisus* Azarkina, 2002 from N. India, but differs in the dorsal body pattern of males (the carapace lacking two

longitudinal white bands, and abdomen without colour pattern; see Fig. 11), and in having a more massive base of the embolic division [*sensu* Logunov, 1996] and a wider terminal apophysis (Figs. 14, 18–20). Females of the two species are almost indistinguishable.

Distribution: Pakistan (Fig. 10).

Description: *Male* (holotype): Carapace 2.7 long, 2.0 wide, 1.6 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.1 long, 1.6 wide anteriorly, 1.5 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.45. Abdomen 2.5 long, 1.9 wide. Cheliceral length 0.7. Clypeal height 0.3. Length of leg segments: I 1.3+0.8+0.9+0.6+0.55; II 1.3+0.8+0.8+0.7+0.6; III 1.8+0.9+1.0+1.2+0.7; IV 1.7+0.8+1.1+1.2+0.7. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1, v 2-2-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 1-3-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 0-1-1-0 or 1-1-1-1, rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. IV: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 0-1-1-1 or 1-1-1-1, rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. Carapace brown, with dark brown eye field, covered with yellow-brown scales, laterally with dense white hairs (Fig. 11). Clypeus, cheeks and chelicerae dark brown, covered with long dense white hairs (Fig. 21). Hairs around eyes white. Abdomen grey-yellow, dorsum dark brown, covered with dense silvery hairs (Fig. 11). Femora I and II yellow, densely covered with long white hairs. Femora III and IV yellow, without dense white hairs. Patellae, tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi of all legs brown. Palp yellow, palpal femur without ventral knob, covered with dense long white hairs, greyish at proximal end (Fig. 15). Palpal structure as in Figs. 12–14, 16–20.

Female (paratype from West Pakistan, Wah): Carapace 3.1 long, 2.4 wide, 1.4 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.2 long, 1.8 wide anteriorly, 1.7 wide posteriorly.

Diameter of AME 0.5. Abdomen 4.3 long, 3.25 wide. Cheliceral length 0.9. Clypeal height 0.3. Length of leg segments: I 1.4+1.0+0.9+0.6+0.6; II 1.4+1.0+0.9+0.7+0.6; III 1.9+1.1+1.2+1.2+0.9; IV 1.9+1.0+1.2+1.5+0.85. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-4; Tb pr 1, v 2-2-2ap; Mt v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 1-2-4; Tb pr 1-1, v 1-1-2ap; Mt v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 1-2-4; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap or 2-2ap. IV: Fm d 1-1-2; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-0-2 ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. Carapace brown, with dark brown eye field, covered with white scales. Clypeus and cheeks brown-yellow, covered with white hairs. Hairs around eyes white. Chelicerae yellow-brown. Abdomen yellow, dorsum yellow-brown, covered with silvery hairs, without colour pattern. All legs yellow, with brown stains and half rings, covered with white hairs. Palp brownish yellow, covered with long white hairs. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs. 22–24.

Material examined: Paratypes: PAKISTAN: 2♂ 2♀ (BMNH), W. Pakistan, Wah, wall of house, February 1958 (A. M. Wild); 1♀ (BMNH), W. Pakistan, NE of Abbotabad, c. 4000 ft [1220 m], amongst stones, 16 March 1958 (A. M. Wild); 1♀ (BMNH), W. Pakistan, Mt. Haripore, river bed on River Srian, Haripore-Turbela road, 2 July 1958 (A. M. Wild).

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