A new species of Chrysilla Thorell, 1887 from China (Araneae: Salticidae)

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The jumping spider genus Chrysilla, established by Thorell (1887) based on the male of C. lauta Thorell, 1887, is insufficiently known. Presently, seven species are included, but none of them is known by both sexes: three of them only by males (C. deelemani Prózyński & Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010; C. doriai Thorell, 1890 and the type species) and the other four only by females (C. albens Dyal, 1935; C. delicata Thorell, 1892; C. kolosvaryi Caporiacco, 1947 and C. pilosa (Karsch, 1878)) (Platnick 2011). Only the type species and C. deelemani from the Southeast Asia seem to belong to Chrysilla. Three species (C. delicata, C. doriai and C. pilosa) need to be revised and the others (C. albens and C. kolosvaryi) are misplaced (Prózyński & Deeleman-Reinhold 2010; Prózyński 2011).

The examination on some species from Southwest China confirmed a new species with both sexes, its male being similar to C. lauta and C. deelemani. So the true Chrysilla female is discovered for the first time, being greatly different from that of C. pilosa. The genus Chrysilla can be distinguished from Phintella and Icius by thin, long and more colorful bodies, stronger RTA and much longer than wide genital bulb of male palps, copulatory openings separated by one diameter or so (Figs 15–17) and piriform spermathecae of epigyne (Fig. 18).

All measurements given in the text are in millimeters. Specimens are preserved in 75% ethanol and were examined, illustrated, photographed and measured using a Leica M205C stereomicroscope equipped with a drawing tube, Leica DFC420 Camera and LAS software (Ver 3.8). Type specimens are deposited in the School of Life Science, Southwest University, Chongqing, China (SWUC). Abbreviations used in the text: ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; MOA, median ocular area; PLE, posterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye. RTA, retrolateral tibial apophysis.

Chrysilla acerosa sp. nov.

Figs 1–19

**Type material.** Holotype: Male, China, Chongqing City, Beibei District, Jinyun Mountain National Natural Reserve, Yunhe Administrative Station, 29°50′30″ N, 106°21′31″ E, Alt. 248m, 12 December 2010, Z.S. Zhang leg. Paratypes: 2 males, 2 females, with same data as for the holotype; 4 males, 1 female, Jinyun Mountain National Natural Reserve, Guankou Administrative Station, 29°42′01″ N, 106°17′25″ E, Alt. 517m, 12 January 2011, Z.X. Li & L.Y. Wang leg.; 1 male, SWUC campus, 29°49′20″ N, 106°25′38″ E, Alt. 238m, 4 September 2008, X.T. Zhao leg.; 1 male, SWUC campus, 13 June 2009, Z. Cao leg.; 3 males, 10 females, Sichuan Province, Chaging County, Zhubai Town, Sansonghu Village, 28°31′05″ N, 104°56′29″ E, Alt. 316m, 27–29 September 2008, L.Y. Wang & Z.S. Zhang leg.

**Etymology.** The specific name is a Latin word, meaning needle-like, and refers to the shape of embolus; adjective.

**Diagnosis.** Male of the new species is similar to C. lauta and C. deelemani (see Prózyński & Deeleman-Reinhold 2010: 159, figs 30–37), but differs from the others by the wider than long RTA with a ventral tip and the much longer embolus (Figs 4–5, 13–14). Female of this new species is the first known female of a true Chrysilla, but can be distinguished from those of other species presently included in the genus by anteriorly located copulatory openings with the same distance as the diameter of them and the piriform spermathecae (Figs 6–7, 15–18).

**Description.** Male. Total length 6.71–9.70. Holotype (Figs 2–3, 8, 10–12) total length 7.41. Prosoma 2.77 long, 2.02 wide; opisthosoma 4.60 long, 1.38 wide. Dorsum of prosoma dark brown, oval, fairly broad and longer than wide, iridescent setae locating on head region. Thorax region covering with short, dense, brown hairs. Six spines and a notch locating near the pedicel (Fig 10). Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.64, ALE 0.34, PBE 0.09, PLE 0.35; AME–AME 0.02, AME–ALE 0.02, PBE–PME 1.55, PME–PLE 0.35, ALE–PLE 0.78. MOA 0.95 long, front width 1.20, back width 1.69. Clypeus height 0.11. Chelicerae elongate, brown, with two promarginal and one retromarginal teeth. Endites and labium brown, longer than wide. Sternum orange, oval-shaped, with sparse orange hairs. Legs long and slender, yellowish brown. Femur I with black anterolateral surface and beautifully blue metal luster when live. Ventralspines locating on the surface of forelegs. Leg measurements: I 7.56 (2.27, 3.03, 1.49, 0.77); II 5.34 (1.69, 1.97, 1.26, 0.42); III 5.72 (1.68, 1.93, 1.42, 0.69); IV 6.87 (1.97, 2.37, 1.86, 0.67). Leg formula: 1432. Opisthosoma long, much narrower than prosoma. Dorsum brown, with a white longitudinal marking on the mid-line and several brick red small markings on the lateral side of white marking centrally when live.