A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 (Aranei: Salticidae) from Thailand, with the first description of the male of A. afghanus Azarkina, 2006

Новый вид Aelurillus Simon, 1884 (Aranei: Salticidae) из Таиланда, с описанием самца A. afghanus Azarkina, 2006

Galina N. Azarkina
Г.Н. Азаркина

The Laboratory of Systematics of Invertebrate Animals, The Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch Russian Academy of Sciences, Frunze Street 11, Novosibirsk 630091, Russia. E-mail: urmakuz@gmail.com
Лаборатория систематики беспозвоночных животных, Институт систематики и экологии животных СО РАН, ул. Фрунзе, 11, Новосибирск 630091 Россия.

ABSTRACT. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

How to cite this article: Azarkina G.N. 2019. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

KEY WORDS: Araneae, jumping spiders, SE Asia, the 'minimontanus' species group, spiders.


ABSTRACT. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

How to cite this article: Azarkina G.N. 2019. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

KEY WORDS: Araneae, jumping spiders, SE Asia, the 'minimontanus' species group, spiders.

ABSTRACT. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

How to cite this article: Azarkina G.N. 2019. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

KEY WORDS: Araneae, jumping spiders, SE Asia, the 'minimontanus' species group, spiders.

ABSTRACT. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

How to cite this article: Azarkina G.N. 2019. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

KEY WORDS: Araneae, jumping spiders, SE Asia, the 'minimontanus' species group, spiders.

ABSTRACT. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

How to cite this article: Azarkina G.N. 2019. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

KEY WORDS: Araneae, jumping spiders, SE Asia, the 'minimontanus' species group, spiders.

ABSTRACT. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

How to cite this article: Azarkina G.N. 2019. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

KEY WORDS: Araneae, jumping spiders, SE Asia, the 'minimontanus' species group, spiders.

ABSTRACT. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

How to cite this article: Azarkina G.N. 2019. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

KEY WORDS: Araneae, jumping spiders, SE Asia, the 'minimontanus' species group, spiders.

ABSTRACT. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

How to cite this article: Azarkina G.N. 2019. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

KEY WORDS: Araneae, jumping spiders, SE Asia, the 'minimontanus' species group, spiders.

ABSTRACT. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

How to cite this article: Azarkina G.N. 2019. A new species of Aelurillus Simon, 1884 from Thailand — A. thailandicus sp.n. (♂♀, Phitsanulok and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces) — is diagnosed and described. The male of Aelurillus afghanus Azarkina, 2006 is described for the first time. The 'minimontanus' species group is proposed and described. An identification key to all the species of this group is given, and collecting localities of all of them are mapped.

KEY WORDS: Araneae, jumping spiders, SE Asia, the 'minimontanus' species group, spiders.
Material and methods

The studied specimens are shared between the following museums (curators in parentheses): BMNH — Natural History Museum, London, UK (J. Beccaloni); ISEA — Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia (G.N. Azarkina); NMP — National Museum of Prague, Czech Republic (P. Dolejš); and ZMMU — Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Russia (K.G. Mikhailov).

A total of 10 Aelurillus specimens is studied. The specimens were examined in ethanol and their coloration refers to that of the preserved specimens. All drawings were made with the aid of a reticuler eyepiece attached to a MBS-10 stereomicroscope. The epigynes were detached and macerated in 20% KOH solution overnight. Photographs were taken by means of a AxioCam MRc5 (for male of *A. afghanus*) and Canon EOS 550D (for *A. thailandicus* sp.n. and female of *A. afghanus*) attached to Zeiss Stemi 2000–C. Focal planes of single image stacks were combined using the Helicon Focus 6.3 software at the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals. All drawings were edited and assembled in Adobe Photoshop CS5.

Comparative material: Paratypes of *A. minimontanus* Azarkina, 2002 (Figs 37–40): 24♂♂, 4♀♀ (ISEA, 000.705), 7♂♂, 5♀♀ (ISEA, 000.710), India, Sissu Vil. (32°28.1’N, 77°07.9’E), 3150–
3500 m a.s.l., south facing stony slope and the first river terrace, dry meadow with Artemisia (hand collecting), 8–10.06.1999, Yu.M. Marusik.

The terminology follows Azarkina & Zamani [2019] and Logunov & Azarkina [2018]. Abbreviations used in the text are as follows: ALE — anterior lateral eyes, AME — anterior or median eyes, ap — apical, CO — copulatory openings, d — dorsal, ED — embolic division, EP — epigynal pocket, EW — epigynal wings, Fm — femur, ID — insemination duct, Mt — metatarsus, pr — prolateral, PLE — posterior lateral eyes, PS — primary spermatheca, Pt — patella, RTA — retrolateral tibial apophysis, SR — salticid radix, TA — terminal apophysis, Tb — tibia, rt — retrolateral, v — ventral. All measurements are in mm. For leg spination the system adopted is that used by Uno [1988].

**Taxonomy**

**Genus Aelurillus Simon, 1884**

Type species: *Aelurillus v-insignitus* (Clerck, 1758)

The genus *Aelurillus* includes 73 valid species (including two subspecies) [WSC, 2019]. The new species, *A. thailandicus* sp.n., together with *A. afghanus* Azarkina, 2006 and *A. minimontanus* Azarkina, 2002, form a separate ‘minimontanus’ species group, which differs from other species groups (see Azarkina [2006a]) in the following characters: (1) The terminal apophysis and the membrane connecting TA and the embolus possess very long teeth (Figs 3–6, 28–31, 37–40). Almost all the representatives of the ‘aeroginosus’ species group (e.g., *A. blands* (Simon, 1871), see figs 4–7 in Azarkina [2002]; *A. concolor* Kulczyński, 1901, see figs 12–25 in Azarkina & Mirshamsi [2014]) and some species of the ‘lus tus susus’ species group (e.g., *A. improvisus* Azarkina, 2002 and *A. minutus* Azarkina, 2002, see figs 23–25 and 69 in Azarkina [2002]) also have teeth, but their teeth are very short and sometimes are inconspicuous. (2) The dorsal tibial apophysis very short, slightly bent ventrad and with a blunt tip (Figs 2, 21, 27; cf. fig. 60 in Azarkina [2002]). (3) The epigyne resembles those of species from the ‘m-nigrum’ group (e.g. figs 39 and 79 in Azarkina [2002]; figs 1–3 in Azarkina et al. [2018]), but the copulatory openings are situated at a wider distance from each other (cf. Figs 8, 35 and fig. 56 in Azarkina [2002] and fig. 3 in Azarkina [2006b]).

**KEY TO THE ‘MINIMONTANUS’ SPECIES GROUP**

1. **Males .................................................................................. 2**  
   – Females............................................................................ 4  
2. TA dorsally with a retrolateral curve, so that the apical part of the ED looks like a wineglass (Figs 3, 28) ....... 3  
   – TA without a retrolateral curve (Fig. 38) .......................... 5
3. Embolus with three apical protuberances (arrowed in Figs 29, 31) ........................................... 4
   – Embolus without apical protuberances (Figs 4–5) ............ 5
4. CO and EW are situated horizontally, EP high, occupying 4/5 of the epignyal height from its basis to CO (see Fig. 56 in Azarkina [2002]), spermathecae simple, ID short, with a small number of twists (see figs 57–58 in Azarkina [2002]) .......................................................... 5
   – A. minimontanus

5. WP width twice as wide as base of the wings, ID long, with numerous twists (Fig. 36) .................... *A. thailandicus* sp.n.

– WP width 1.5 times broader than base of the wings, spermathecae simple, ID short, with a small number of twists (see Fig. 9 and fig. 1 in Azarkina [2006b]) .................. *A. afghanus*

*Aelurillus afghanus* Azarkina, 2006

Figs 1–11, 18–21, Map.

*Aelurillus afghanus* Azarkina, 2006: 64, figs 1–4 (D'; holo-type ♀ from NMP, examined).

**TYPES. HOLOTYPE ♀ (NMP) from Afghanistan, Nangarhar Province, Jalalabad District, 12–20 km SE of Jalalabad (c. 34°19′N, 70°36′E), 600 m a.s.l., 7.03.1966, Povolný & Tenora. – PARATYPE: 1 ♀ (NMP), Afghanistan, Nangarhar Province, Sherzad District, c. 35 km SW from Jalalabad, Nimla (c. 34°17′46″N, 70°06′04″E), 2.05.1963, collector unknown.

**MATERIAL. PAKISTAN:** 1 ♀ (ZMU, Ta-8075) Peshawar – Islamabad Road, bridge across Indus River, c. 60 km E of Peshawar (33°53′N, 72°18′E), 30.08–1.09.2005, S.V. Ovtchinikov; 4 ♀ (BMNH), Wah (c. 33°46′N, 72°43′E), waste ground in garden, 5.04.1958, A.M. Wild.

**DIAGNOSIS.** By the body coloration and conformation of the copulatory organs, the male of *A. afghanus* is similar to that of *A. thailandicus* sp.n., but differs from it in fine details of the ED: (1) the thick embolus without apical protuberances in *A. afghanus* (Figs 4–5) compared to the thinner embolus with three triangle apical protuberances in *A. thailandicus* sp.n. (arrowed in Figs 29, 31); and (2) the embolic tip is bent retrolateral in *A. afghanus* (Fig. 6), whereas it is bent prolateral in *A. thailandicus* sp.n. (Fig. 30). By conformation of the epigyne, the female of *A. afghanus* is similar to those of *A. thailandicus* sp.n. and *A. minimontanus*, but differs from both in the EP shape: EP low, its width 1.5 times broader than the wing base in *A. afghanus* (see Fig. 8 and fig. 1 in Azarkina [2006b]); EP wide, its width 2 times broader than the wing base in *A. thailandicus* sp.n. (Fig. 35); and EP high, occupying 4/5 of the epigynal height from its basis to CO in *A. minimontanus* (fig. 56 in Azarkina, 2002). By conformation of the vulva, *A. afghanus* is most similar to that of *A. minimontanus*: the spermathecae in both species are simple, with 3–4 twists, terminal parts of the spermathecae near FD are situated horizontally in *A. afghanus* (see Fig. 9 and fig. 1 in Azarkina [2006b]), whereas they are vertical in *A. minimontanus* (see fig. 57 in Azarkina [2002]).

**DESCRIPTION.** MALE: Carapace 1.80 long, 1.40 wide, 1.10 high at PLE. Occular area 0.90 long, 1.00 wide anteriorly and 0.95 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.25. Abdomen 1.60 long, 1.10 wide. Cheliceral length 0.40. Clypeal height 0.25. Length of leg segments: I 0.80 + 0.45 + 0.60 + 0.45 + 0.35 (2.65); II 0.75 + 0.45 + 0.50 + 0.40 + 0.35 (2.45); III 1.20 + 0.55 + 0.65 + 0.65 + 0.35 (3.40); IV 0.90 + 0.60 + 0.80 + 0.90 + 0.50 (3.70). Leg spination: I: Fm 1–1–4; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1–0–0, pr 1–1–1, v 2–2–2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1–1 ap, v 1–0–2 ap; Mt d 1–0–0, pr and rt 1–1–1, v 1–0–2 ap; Mt d 1–0–0, pr and rt 1–1–0–0, v 1–0–2 ap; Mt d 1–0–0, pr and rt 1–1–0–0, v 1–0–2 ap; Mt d 1–0–0, pr and rt 1–1–0–0, v 1–0–2 ap; Mt d 1–0–0, pr and rt 1–1–0–0, v 1–0–2 ap; Mt d 1–0–0, pr and rt 1–1–0–0, v 1–0–2 ap. Coloration (in alcohol). Carapace brown to dark brown, dorsally with two white longitudinal bands, laterally with white broad bands, marginally with white hairs (Fig. 10). Eye field with white scales, with two brown stripes running from AMEs towards the back side of eye field. Cheeks brown, clypeus dark brown, covered with dense white hairs. There are two narrow, longitudinal strips of brown recumbent scales and a white narrow
Figs 10–17. General appearance of males of *Aelurillus afghanus* Azarkina, 2006 (10–11) and *A. thailandicus* sp.n. (12, 15–16 holotype; 13–14, 17 paratype): 10, 12–13 — dorsal view; 11, 14 — frontal view; 15 — ventral view; 16 — lateral view; 17 — latero-frontal view. Scale bars: 1 mm.

Map. Collecting localities of three Aelurillus species from the ‘minimontanus’ group.

Figure 11. Chelicerae yellow. Sternum brown-yellow. Abdomen ventrally yellow to yellow-grey; dorsally brown, with a median white longitudinal stripe which is broad near the pedicel tapering towards the caudal part, and with a long brownish stripe in anterior half of the dorsum (Fig. 10). Book-lungs and spinnerets yellow-brown. All legs yellow. Tibiae I yellow to brownish, metatarsi and tarsi I dark brown. Femora I and II ventrally in first third with grey brownish patches, in some specimens without patches. Palps yellow, covered with white hairs. Palpal organs as in Figs 1–7: palpal tibia with three (two sclerotized and one membranous) processes — ventral sclerotized process pointed apically, bending dorsad; dorsal process broad, short, with round tip, slightly bending ventrad (Fig. 2); femur with a prolatero-ventral bulge (Fig. 7); embolus and TA bend ventrad (Figs 4–5); TA tip and membrane between TA and embrus with long teeth (Figs 3–6).

Female: See Azarkina [2006b].

**Aelurillus thailandicus sp.n.**

Figs 12–17, 22–36, Map.

TYPES. HOLOTYPE ♂ (ISEA, 001.8306) from Thailand, Phitsanulok Province, Phitsanulok (c. 16°50′N, 100°15′E), bank of Nan river, 9–11.11.2011, V.K. Zinchenko. — PARATYPES: THAILAND: 1 ♀ (ZMMU, Ta-8074), together with the holotype; 1 ♀ (ISEA, 001.8308), Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat) Province, Nong Bun Nak Vil, (14°41.3′N, 102°27.3′E), 240 m a.s.l., 22.05.2010, V.K. Zinchenko.

ETIMOLOGÍA. The species is named after the country of origin, Thailand.

DIAGNOSIS. By the body coloration and conformation of the copulatory organs, the male of *A. thailandicus* sp.n. is similar to that of *A. afghanus*, but differs from it in the ED conformation: the thin embolus with three apical triangle protruberances in *A. thailandicus* sp.n. (arrowed in Figs 29, 31), whereas the thick embolus without apical protruberances in *A. afghanus* (Figs 4–5); the embolic tip bends prolaterad in *A. thailandicus* sp.n. (Fig. 30), but retrolaterad in *A. afghanus* (Fig. 6). By conformation of the epigyne, the female of *A. thailandicus* sp.n. is similar to those of *A. afghanus* and *A. minimontanus*, but differs from them in the EP shape: EP wide and low, its width two times broader than the wing base in *A. thailandicus* sp.n. (Fig. 35), whereas EP low, its width 1.5 times broader than the wing base in *A. afghanus* (see Fig. 8 and fig. 1 in Azarkina [2006b]), and EP is high, occupying 4/5 of the epigynal height from its basis to CO in *A. minimontanus* (see fig. 56 in Azarkina [2002]). Besides, the female of *A. thailandicus* sp.n. differs from both related species in having the more complex spermathecae having longer insemination ducts (Fig. 36).

COMMENTS. The studied males and the females were collected from different localities in different provinces of Thailand and therefore are provisionally matched together. Yet, it is very likely that they are conspecific indeed.

DESCRIPTION. MALE (holotype): Carapace 1.50 long, 1.30 wide, 0.90 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.90 long, 0.70 wide anteriorly and 0.65 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME
Two Aelurillus species from Asia

Figs 18–25. General appearance of females of *Aelurillus afghanus* Azarkina, 2006 (18–21) and *A. thailandicus* sp.n. (22–25, paratype): 18, 22 — dorsal view; 19, 23 — ventral view; 20, 24 — lateral view; 21, 25 — frontal view. Scale bars: 1 mm.


0.30. Abdomen 1.30 long, 1.10 wide. Cheliceral length 0.40. Clypeal height 0.20. Length of leg segments: I 0.70 + 0.50 + 0.55 + 0.40 + 0.40 (2.55); II 0.80 + 0.45 + 0.50 + 0.40 + 0.40 (2.55); III 1.20 + 0.60 + 0.70 + 0.65 + 0.45 (3.60); IV 1.10 + 0.40 + 0.60 + 0.80 + 0.45 (3.35). Leg spination: I: Fm d 1–1–3; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1–0–0, pr 1–1–1, rt 0–1–1, v 2–2–2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1–1 ap, v 2–2 ap. II: Fm d 1–2–5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1–0–0, pr 1–1–1, rt 0–1–2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1–1 ap, v 2–2 ap. III: Fm d 1–2–5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1–0–0, pr 1–1–1, rt 1–0–2 ap; Mt d 1–1–0, pr and rt 1–0–2 ap, v 2–0–2 ap. IV: Fm d 1–1–4; 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 ap, rt 1–0–2 ap, v 1–1–2 ap. Coloration (in alcohol). Coloration similar to that of *A. afghanus*. Carapace dark brown, with two poorly visible longitudinal white bands, laterally with white broad bands, marginally with white hairs (Fig. 13). Eye field black, covered with whitish transparent scales, with two longitudinal brown stripes running from AMEs to the thorax end. Cheeks and clypeus brown, covered with dense white hairs. There are two narrow lines of brownish scales running from AMEs to the back side of eye field (Figs 14, 17). Chelicerae brownish yellow. Sternum brown, covered with white hairs (Fig. 15). Abdomen ventrally grey-brown; dorsally dark brown, with white longitudinal median stripe which is broad near the pedicel, tapering towards the caudal part; sides with two short transverse white stripes across the middle part of abdomen (Fig. 13). Spinnerets brown. Book-lungs yellowish brown. All legs brownish yellow. Metatarsi and tarsi I brown. Palps yellow, covered with white hairs. Palpal organs as in Figs 26–33: palpal tibia with three (two sclerotized and one membranous) processes — ventral sclerotized process pointed apically, bending in-
ward and dorsad; dorsal process broad, short, with round tip, slightly bending outward and ventrad (Figs 27, 33); femur with a prolatero-ventral bulge (Fig. 32); embolus and TA bend ventrad (Figs 29, 31); TA tip and membrane between TA and embolus with long teeth (Figs 28–31).
Two Aelurillus species from Asia

0.40 (2.85); II 0.90 + 0.60 + 0.50 + 0.35 + 0.35 (2.70); III 1.50 + 0.70 + 0.65 + 0.80 + 0.50 (4.15); IV 1.20 + 0.60 + 0.75 + 0.90 + 0.50 (3.95). Leg spination: I: Fm d 1–1–2; Tb pr and rt 0–2, v 1–1–2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1–1 ap, v 2–2 ap. II: Fm d 1–1–2; Tb pr and rt 0–1, v 2–1–1 ap or 1–1–2 ap; Mt pr and rt 1–1 ap, v 2–2 ap. III: Fm d 1–1–3; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1–0–0, pr and rt 0–1–1, v 0–0–2 ap; Mt d 1–0–0, pr and rt 1–0–2 ap, v 1–1–2 ap. IV: Fm d 1–1–1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1–0–0, pr and rt 0–1–1, v 2–0–2 ap or 2–0–2 ap; Mt d 1–1–0, pr 1–1–2 ap, rt 0–1–2 ap. Coloration (in alcohol). Carapace brown, with dark brown eye field, covered with whitish transparent scales, with no pattern (Fig. 22). Sternum brown, covered with short white hairs. Labium and endites yellow-brown, pale apically. Cheeks and clypeus brown, covered with sparse white hairs. There are two narrow lines of brownish scales running from AMEs to the back side of eye field (Fig. 25). Chelicerae brown. Abdomen brownish yellow ventrally (Fig. 23), brown dorsally, covered with white hairs and dark brown bristles, without clear pattern (Fig. 22). Spinnerets brown book-lungs grey-yellow. All legs and palps brownish-yellow, with brown patches and semi-rings. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 34–36: EP low and wide, twice as wide as the base of the wings, round in the centre (Fig. 35); spermathecae compact, ID’s long, with numerous twists (Figs 34, 36).

Discussion

A. thailandicus sp.n. is the first record of Aelurillus from Indochina and the third finding of Aelurillina in SE Asia. Hitherto, two Aelurillus species were described from Vietnam: P. pisarskii and S. abramovi; the latter was later recorded from Thailand as well [Logunov, Azarkina, 2018]. A small number of the Aelurillina in the region at hand is likely due to its poor state of knowledge. For instance, the neighbouring faunas of India and China contain 16 species in four genera and 16 species in five genera correspondingly [WSC, 2019]. Perhaps, with a more detailed study of the region at hand at least representatives of the genera Langona Simon, 1901 and Phlegra Simon, 1876 will be encountered.

Acknowledgements. I am obliged to D.V. Logunov (Manchester, UK) for his kind linguistic help and critical comments that helped me to improve the ms. I also wish to thank W. Chotwong (Bangkok, Thailand) for providing me with some literature. I am grateful to V.K. Zinchenko (Novosibirsk, Russia) for collecting specimens of a new species. This work was supported by the Federal Fundamental Scientific Research Programme for 2013–2020 (No. AAAA-A16-116121410121-7).

References


Metzner H. 2019. Jumping spiders (Arachnida: Araneae: Salticidae) of the world (accessed on 19.05.2019); online at https://www.jumping-spiders.com


Shorthouse D.P. 2010. SimpleMappr, an online tool to produce publication-quality point maps. http://www.simplemappr.net (accessed on 13.05.2019)


*Responsible editor D.V. Logunov*