



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* Prószyński & 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 (Prószyński & Deeleman-Reinhold 2010; Prószyński 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 Natural Reserve, Guankou Administrative Station, 29°42'010" 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, Changning County, Zhuhai 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 Prószyński & 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, PME 0.09, PLE 0.35; AME–AME 0.02, AME–ALE 0.02, PME–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. Ventral spines 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.