A new species of the genus *Chinatus* Logunov, 1999 from Nepal (Araneae: Salticidae)

**Dmitri V. Logunov**
The Manchester Museum, The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL, UK
E-mail: dmitri.v.logunov@man.ac.uk

**ABSTRACT** A new species, *Chinatus chichila* n. sp. (♂♀), is described from Nepal.

Key words: arachnology, taxonomy, Salticidae, Chinatus, new species, Nepal.

**INTRODUCTION**

The Holarctic genus *Chinatus* was recently established by Logunov (1999); together with a new species described later from China (Taiwan) (Bao & Peng 2002), a new combination proposed by Edwards (2002) and a synonymy revealed after the description of the genus (Song, Zhi & Chen 1999: 512, sub *Habrocestodes*), *Chinatus* currently consists of 11 valid species (S. Platnick 2003; Edwards 2002). A twelfth species from Nepal will be described subsequently.

Specimens for this study were borrowed from NHMB - Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (Dr. A. Hango). The format of the description and the terminology follows Logunov (1999). All measurements are in mm.

**Chinatus chichila** n. sp.

(Figs 1-6)

**TYPE MATERIAL**
Holotype: 1♂ (NHMB), NEPAL, Kosi, Chichila (TMKM – Chichira; 27°28’N, 87°14’E), 1900-2900 m a.s.l., 3-5.06.2001, M. Brancucchi et al.
Paratypes: NEPAL: 2 Q (NHMB). Kosi, Num Khola (27°33′N, 87°18′E), 900-1000 m a.s.l., 8-10.06.2001, M. BRANCUCCHI et al.; 1 Q (NHMB), Kosi, Mure (27°30′N, 87°16′E), 2000-2100 m a.s.l., 6-12.06.2001, M. BRANCUCCHI et al.

ETYMOLOGY
The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality, Chichla in Nepal.

DIAGNOSIS
This new species is especially similar to Chinatrus wulingensis (PENG et XIE, 1995) and C. wulingensis (PENG et XIE, 1995) described from single females and known to date from Hunan (China) only; the females of C. chichla n. sp. can easily be separated from those of both former species by poorly marked (almost invisible) glandular ducts and less heavily sclerotized receptacles (cf. Figs 5-6 and Figs 39-47 in PENG et XIE, 1995, sub Habronaella)。

DESCRIPTION
Male (the holotype)
Measurements. Carapace 1.65 long, 1.25 wide, 0.40 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.88 long, 1.15 wide anteriorly and 1.05 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.39. Abdomen 1.55 long, 1.10 wide. Chelicer length 0.65. Clypeal height 0.10. Length of leg segments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fm</th>
<th>Pt</th>
<th>Tb</th>
<th>Mt</th>
<th>Tr</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I 1.20</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>4.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II 0.93</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>2.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III 1.00</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV 0.96</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leg spinulation: Leg I: Fm d 0-1-1, Tb v 2-2-2ap; Mt v 2-2ap. Leg II: Fm d 0-1-1-2, Tb pr 0-1, v 1-2-2ap, Mt v 2-2ap. Leg III: Fm d 0-1-1-2, Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 1-0, Mt pr and rt 1-2ap, v 2-2ap. Leg IV: Fm d 0-1-1-2, Tb pr 0-1, rt 1-0, v 1-0-1ap, Mt pr, rt nd v 1-2ap.


Palpal structure as in Figs 1-2; the tegulum elongate, nearly rhomboid; the embolus spine-shaped; the titillal apophysis short, cone-shaped.
Female (the paratype from Num Khola, Nepal)

Measurements: Carapace 1.60 long, 1.33 wide, 0.93 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.95 long, 1.23 wide anteriorly and 1.25 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.40. Abdomen 1.70 long, 1.30 wide. Cheliceral length 0.50. Clypeal height 0.08.

Length of leg segments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fm</th>
<th>Pt</th>
<th>Tr</th>
<th>Mt</th>
<th>Tr</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>2.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>2.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>2.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>3.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leg spination: Leg I: Fm d 1ap; Tb pr 0-1, 2-2-2ap; Mt v 2-2ap. Leg II: Fm d 2ap; Tb v 1-2-2ap; Mt v 2-2ap. Leg III: Fm d 1ap; Tb pr and Mt 1-1, v 1-0-1ap; Mt

1-6. The copulatory organs of Chinthatu chilna (♂ holotype; ♀ paratype): 1. ♂ palp, ventral view; 2. ditto, retrolateral view; 3-4. epigyne, variations; 5. spambocyst, dorsal view; 6. ditto, ventral view. Scale: 0.1 mm.
pr and rt 1-2ap, v 2-2ap. Leg IV: Fm d 1ap, Tb pr 0-1, rt 1-1, Mt pr and rt 1-2ap, v 2ap.

Coloration. As described for male, but paler and differs as follows: eye field lacks the covering of white scales; clypeus lacks the transverse brush of white hairs; dorsum without scutum; and palps completely yellow.

Epigyne and spermaticae as in Figs 3-6; the epigyne is a triangular plate overhanging the epigastric frown; spermaticae massive, visible through the integument as a pair of dark rounded spots and consisting of the rounded receptacles twisted by the relatively wide insemination ducts.

HABITAT
Lithocarpus/Castanopsis sclerophyll forest (sweeping/feeding off vegetation and on fungi) and Eriaceae-sclerophyll forest (sweeping off vegetation) [present data taken from the collecting labels].

DISTRIBUTION
The type locality: Nepal (Kosi).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. A. Hanago (NHMB) for allowing me access to the salticid collections from Nepal kept in his museum. I am much obliged to Dr. J. Donlop (Berlin, Germany) for linguistic help.

REFERENCES