

New records of the jumping spider *Dexippus pengi* Wang & Li, 2020 (Araneae: Salticidae: Plexippina) in India

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Abstract. The jumping spider *Dexippus pengi* Wang & Li, 2020, previously only known from its type locality in Yunnan, China, is reported for the first time from India. A detailed description and updated distribution map for this species is provided.

Key words. geographic distribution, Indo-Malayan region, Meghalaya

Introduction

The North-East region (NER) of India is located at the juxtaposition of the Indo-Malayan, Indo-Chinese and Indian biogeographical regions, supporting the existence of a wide array of taxa as well as biogeographic continuity of these taxa (Chatterjee et al., 2006). However, the exploration and inventory of the spider fauna in this region is still far from adequate (Gupta, Devi & Islam, 2015).

The poorly known genus *Dexippus* Thorell, 1891 includes four species all from Asian continent, with two species from India: *D. kleini* (Thorell, 1891) and *D. topali* (Prószyński, 1992). The other two species in this genus, *D. taiwanensis* Peng & Li, 2002 and *D. pengi* Wang & Li, 2020, were discovered in Taiwan and China, respectively.

Here we present the first Indian records of the species *Dexippus pengi* Wang & Li, 2020, previously known from only two localities in Yunnan, China. We redescribe the male from new Indian specimens, and map the known distribution of this species.

Material and Methods

The collected specimens were studied under a Leica M205C stereomicroscope. All measurements are in millimetres (mm). Lengths of the pedipalp and leg segments are given as total length [length of femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus (except for pedipalp), tarsus]. Micrographic images were taken with a Leica M205A stereomicroscope and the software package Leica Application Suite (LAS, version 3.8) for stacking images taken at different focal planes. The specimens examined are deposited at the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), Mumbai, India (curator: Rahul Khot).

Abbreviations used in the text. ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; do, dorsal; pld, prolateral dorsal; pl, prolateral; plv, prolateral ventral; PLE, posterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye; rld, retrolateral dorsal; rl, retrolateral; rlv, retrolateral ventral; RTA, retrolateral tibial apophysis; I–IV, 1st to 4th leg.

Repositories. IZCAS, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; BNHS, Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai, India (curator: Rahul Khot).

Taxonomy

Family Salticidae Blackwall, 1841

Genus *Dexippus* Thorell, 1891

Type species. *Dexippus kleini* Thorell, 1891, by monotypy.

Distribution. China, India, Indonesia (Sumatra), Taiwan (World Spider Catalog, 2022).

***Dexippus pengi* Wang & Li, 2020**

Figures 1–8

Dexippus pengi Wang & Li, 2020: 31, figs. 3A–C, 4A–F, 17C, 18C, 19C (♂♀).

Type material (published photographs examined). Holotype ♂ (IZCAS Ar 39771) from CHINA: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Mengla County: Menglun Town: Menglun Nature Reserve: Mannanxing Village (21°53.49' N, 101°17.12' E), 9.08.2018, C. Wang et al. leg. Paratypes: 2♂ 2♀ (IZCAS Ar 39772–39775), same data as holotype (for the complete list of details, see Wang & Li, 2020).

Other material examined. 1 ♂ (BNHS SP 417) from INDIA: Meghalaya: West Jaintiya Hills: Jowai (25°27'32.44"N, 92°12'47.32"E; 1376 m alt.), 05.02.2022, G. Kadam leg., from ground, by hand; 1 ♂ (BNHS SP 418), same data as above except Pelga falls, Tura: Rongdokgre village: West Garo Hills (25°32'56.02"N, 90°9'15.15"E; 159 m alt.), 16.02.2022; 1 ♂ (BNHS SP 419), same data as above except Eman Asakgre: South Garo Hills (25°20'22.96"N, 90°30'44.36"E; 213 m alt.), 08.02.2022.

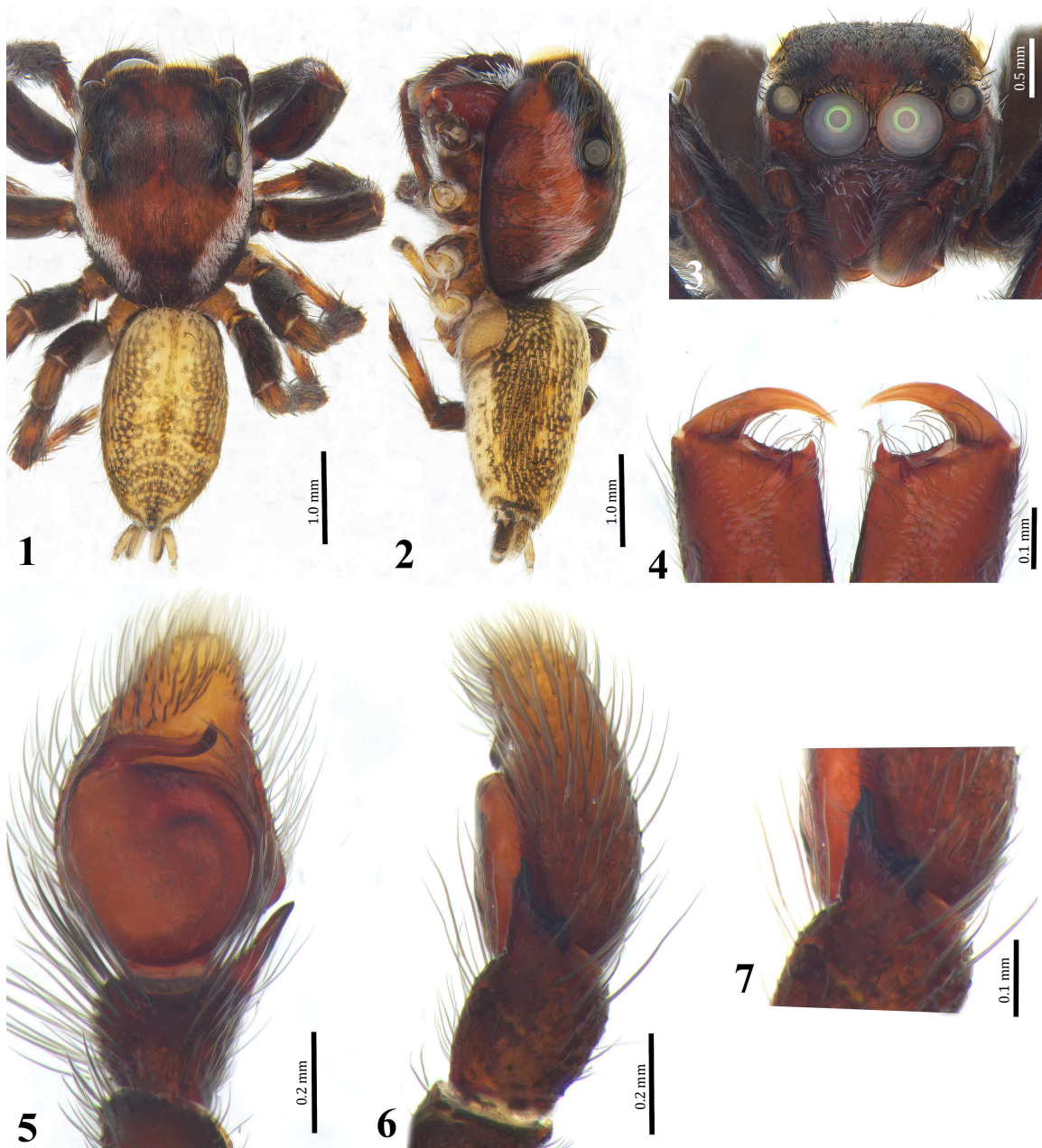
Diagnosis. For diagnostic features of this species see Wang & Li (2020).

Supplementary description. *Male* (Figures 1–7). Carapace brick red, covered with black appressed hairs, laterally provided with broad bands of white hairs (Figures 1–2). Eye field dark, covered with appressed black hairs intermixed with long black hairs; rim of eyes with golden brown hairs. Fovea narrow, straight, longitudinal, reddish-brown. Clypeus low, covered with white setae (Figures 1, 3). Chelicerae long, robust; promargin with two teeth (proximal small and distal large), retromargin with a single large tooth (Figure 4). Labium and endites reddish-brown with pale white tips. Sternum yellowish-brown, covered with grey hairs. Opisthosoma elongate-ovoid, yellowish with black markings on dorsum and sides forming numerous pale yellowish speckles, posteriorly with a chevron pattern (Figures 1–2); venter creamy-yellow. Legs reddish-brown; I–II robust with white patches on patellae. Spinnerets creamy yellow with black longitudinal stripes, covered with white hairs. Body length 5.25. Carapace 2.49 long, 1.91 wide. Opisthosoma 2.76 long, 1.36 wide. Ocular area 1.12 long, 1.61 wide. Eye diameters and intraocular distances: AME 0.56, ALE 0.29, PME 0.07, PLE 0.31; AME–AME 0.02, AME–ALE 0.02, PME–PME 1.49, ALE–ALE 1.15, PME–PLE 0.25, PLE–PLE 1.36, ALE–PME 0.26, ALE–PLE 0.58. Chelicerae 0.91 long. Clypeus 0.03 high. Sternum 0.94 long, 0.67 wide. Measurements of pedipalp and legs: pedipalp 2.07 [0.79, 0.30, 0.31, 0.67], leg I 4.54 [1.46, 0.73, 1.11, 0.75, 0.49], leg II 3.94 [1.32, 0.61, 0.90, 0.65, 0.46],

leg III 4.67 [1.55, 0.63, 0.98, 0.97, 0.54], leg IV 4.89 [1.53, 0.63, 1.03, 1.10, 0.60]. Leg formula: 4312. Spination of pedipalp and legs: pedipalp femur I–II pld 2 do 3, III–IV pld 2 do 3 rld 1; patella I–II pl 1, III–VI pl 1 rl 1; tibia I–II pld1 pl 2 plv 3 rlv 3, III–IV pld 1 pl 2 plv 3 rld 2 rl 1 rlv 3; metatarsus I–II pl 1 plv 2 rlv 2, III–IV pld 2 pl 1 plv 2 rld 2 rl 1 rlv 2; tarsus I–IV spineless.

Pedipalp (Figures 5–7) segments brown. RTA short, broad, with angular apex having slight prolateral curvature, with a small retrolateral thorny protrusion (Figures 5–7). Bulb almost round (Figure 5); embolus stout, originating apicoprolaterally, curved retrolaterally, with upward directed tip (Figure 5).

Female. For description and illustrations of the female, see Wang & Li (2020).



Figures 1–7. Male *Dexippus pengi* from Meghalaya, India. **1**, Dorsal view. **2**, Left lateral view. **3**, Frontal view. **4**, Chelicerae, posterior view. **5**, Left pedipalp, ventral view. **6**, Same, retrolateral view. **7**, Same as (6), detail of retrolateral tibial apophysis.

Distribution (Figure 8). China (World Spider Catalog, 2022), India (new record).

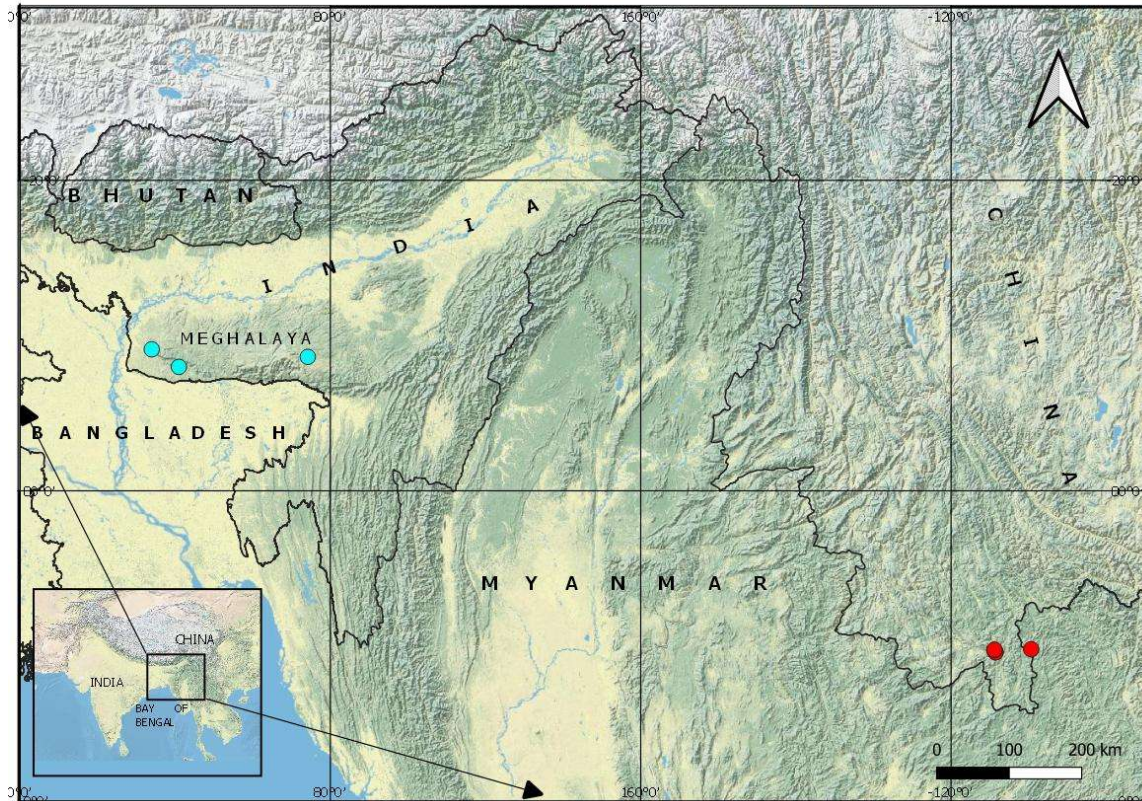


Figure 8. Known distribution of *Dexippus pengi* Wang & Li, 2020. Blue circles = new records from India, red circles = type localities in Yunnan, China.

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