

First record of *Cytaea* (*C. oreophila*) from Vietnam

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Abstract. *Cytaea* (*Cytaea cf. oreophila*) is reported from Vietnam for the first time.

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There are currently about 40 species of the genus *Cytaea* recorded (Metzner 2023; WSC 2023). *Cytaea oreophila* Simon 1902 (see Appendix 1 for original description) is a fairly common species that we have encountered and sampled. They can be found in low bushes or in orchards such as rambutan orchards and nest on coconut leaves in Ben Tre Province, Vietnam. Identification of *Cytaea oreophila* Simon 1902 is based on published descriptions (Simon 1902; Zhang & Madison 2015; Patoleta & Trębicki 2015; Metzner 2023). Published records for *C. oreophila* are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Published records for *Cytaea oreophila*.

| locality | collector | sex | references |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Mount Teugger, Java | H. Fruhstorfer | ♂ holotype | Simon 1902; Patoleta & Trębicki 2105 |
| Foret de Kock, Sumatra | Jacobson | ♂ | Proszynski 1984 |
| Labrador Park, Singapore | | ♂♀ | Zhang 2012; Zhang & Maddison 2015 |
| Ben Tre Province, Vietnam | | ♂♀ | Tam et al. 2023 (this paper) |

Unlike the holotype male specimen (Simon 1902; Patoleta & Trębicki 2015), male specimens collected in Ben Tre Province, Vietnam did not have brown horizontal stripes on their chelicerae, and the male chelicerae have a promargin with four (not three) teeth, with a single bicuspid retromarginal tooth. However in other characters, including details of the genitalia, both males and females agreed with previously published descriptions for this species (Figures 1-16). As noted by Zhang & Maddison (2015), this species is quite distinct from other *Cytaea*. This is the first species of the genus *Cytaea* recorded in Vietnam, which also extends the distribution record of this species to the north. One new species of *Cytaea*, *C. maoming*, was recently described from Guangdong Province, China (Yu & Zhang 2022). Otherwise *Cytaea* species are generally found to the south, from Singapore and Sumatra southeast to tropical Australasia.



Figures 1-16. Adult *Cytaea oreophila* from Ben Tre Province, Vietnam. **1-6,** Living males. **7-8,** Living females. **9-10,** Ventral views of left male pedipalp. **11-12,** Ventral views of right male pedipalp. **13,** Dorsal view of male carapace, showing chelicerae. **14,** Ventral view of male prosoma, showing bicuspid retromarginal tooth of each chelicera. **15,** Ventral view of female opisthosoma. **16,** Detail from (15), showing epigynum (anterior toward the top of the page).

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Appendix 1. Translation of Simon's description of *Cytaea oreophila*

Original description of holotype ♂ in Latin (Simon 1902: 392-393)

***Cytaea oreophila* sp. nov.** — ♂. Long 6 mill. — Cephalothorax fusco-castaneus, parte cephalica nigra, thoracica vitta submarginali diluiore cincta, omnino crebre (ad marginem frontalem longius) fulvo-albido-pilosus vix squamulatus. Pili oculorum fulvo-rufescentes, sub oculis mediis albi. Clypeus omnino crebre niveo-barbatus. Abdomen longum, supra atrum, luteo-nilido-squamulatum, subtus dilutius et niveo-squamulatum. Chelae sat debiles et parallelae, in dimidio basali crebre niveo-hirsutae, in medio nigrae et glabrae, ad apicem fulvae, longe sed parcius albo-crinatae, margine superiore sulci dentibus trinis, ultimo reliquis minore, inferiore carinula sat longa bidentata, dente 2° 1° majore. Sternum pedesque omnino fulvo-ravida, pedes aculeis ordinariis armati. Pedes maxillares fusco-olivacei, albido-pilosi, sat breves et robusti; femore curvato; tibia patella vix brevior, supra ad apicem leviter incrassata et recte secta, extus, ad angulum inferiorem apophysi nigra longa et obliqua, compressa, apice ampliata et malleiformi, armata; tarso sat crasse ovato; bulbo ovato, convexo, apice stylo, circulum formante, munito. — Java: Mons Teugger (H. Fruhstorfer).

New English translation

***Cytaea oreophila* sp. nov.** — ♂. Length 6 millimeters. — The cephalothorax is brown-chestnut, with the cephalic part black and a slightly lighter submarginal stripe encircling the thoracic area. It is densely covered with yellowish-white hairs, barely scaled. The hairs around the eyes are reddish-brown, while those below the median eyes are white. The clypeus is entirely covered with dense snowy-white hairs. The abdomen is long, dark above, with yellowish and shiny scales, and lighter and snowy-scaled underneath. The chelicerae are weak and parallel, with the basal half covered in dense white hairs, the middle portion black and smooth, and the apex brown, sparsely covered in longer white hairs. The upper margin of the sulcus has three teeth, with the last one being smaller than the rest. The lower margin has a fairly long bidentate carina, with the second tooth larger than the first. The sternum and legs are entirely reddish-brown, with the legs armed with regular spines. The pedipalps are brown-olive, covered in whitish hairs, relatively short and robust, with a curved femur. The tibia is barely shorter than the patella, slightly thickened and straight-cut at the apex, with a long and oblique black apophysis on the outer side, compressed, expanded, and hammer-shaped at the tip. The tarsus is quite thick and ovate. The bulb is ovate and convex, with a pointed apex forming a circle with a stylus. It is found at Mount Teugger in Java (H. Fruhstorfer).