

## Redescription of *Asemonea cristata* Thorell, 1895 (Araneae: Salticidae: Asemoneinae), with notes on its synonymy and distribution

Переописание *Asemonea cristata* Thorell, 1895 (Araneae: Salticidae: Asemoneinae), с заметками о его синонимии и распространении

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Aranei, паук-скакунчик, Западные Гаты, заповедник Вэйнард.

**ABSTRACT.** *Asemonea cristata* Thorell, 1895 is redescribed on the basis of newly collected materials from the Western Ghats region, Kerala, India. *Asemonea picta* Thorell, 1895 and *A. santinagarensis* (Biswas et Biswas, 1992) are synonymised with *A. cristata*. Collecting localities of *A. cristata* are mapped as well.

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**РЕЗЮМЕ.** *Asemonea cristata* Thorell, 1895 переписан по свежесобранным материалам из региона Западные Гаты, Керала, Индия. *Asemonea picta* Thorell, 1895 и *A. santinagarensis* (Biswas et Biswas, 1992) синонимизированы с *A. cristata*. Также про картированы точки находок *A. cristata*.

### Introduction

The jumping spider genus *Asemonea* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869 currently comprises 25 valid species distributed mainly in Africa and Asia [WSC, 2020]. Members of this genus are small, often green or yellowish, and are usually found among leaves [Wesołowska, 2009]. *Asemonea cristata* Thorell, 1895 was described from a single male from Tharrawady in Burma (now Myanmar). We have collected the male and female of *A. cristata* during a three year long field survey in the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, a part of the Southern Western Ghats of India. In the present paper, we redescribe both sexes of *A. cristata* on the

basis of the fresh material. Additionally, we argue that the names *Asemonea picta* Thorell, 1895 and *A. santinagarensis* (Biswas et Biswas, 1992) are to be synonymised with *A. cristata*. The current geographic distribution of the species is mapped as well.

### Materials and methods

Photos of live specimens were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark-III using Canon EF 100mm f/2.8 Macro USM Lens, Canon MP-E 65mm 1–5x Macro Lens and Canon MT-24EX Macro Twin Lite Flash. Spiders were collected by beating vegetation and the collected specimens were stored in 70% ethanol. Morphological examination was undertaken under a Leica M205 C stereomicroscope. The digital images were taken by means of Leica DMC4500 digital camera attached to Leica M205 C stereomicroscope, with the software package Leica Application Suite (LAS), version 4.3.0. LAS montage facility. All measurements are in mm. Measurement data for palps and legs are as follows: total length [femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus (except palp), tarsus]. The terminology follows Wanless [1980]; for leg spination the format by Bosselaers & Jocque [2000] is followed. The studied specimens are deposited in the reference collection at the Centre for Animal Taxonomy and Ecology (CATE), Department of Zoology, Christ College (Autonomous), Irinjalakuda, Kerala, India.

Abbreviations used in the text and figures are as follows: a — atrium, ALE — anterior lateral eye, AME — anterior median eye, D — described, da — dorsal apophysis, co — copulatory opening, do — dorsal, e — embolus, f — distal flange, fa — femoral apophysis, fd — fertilization duct, pl — prolateral, PLE — posterior lateral eyes, PME — posterior median eyes, plv — prolateral ventral, rl — retrolateral, RTA — retrolateral tibial apophysis, rlv — retrolateral ventral, st — subtegulum, t — tegulum, v — ventral, ZSI — The Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata.