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# Japanese spiders of the genus *Chinattus* (Araneae: Salticidae)

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**Abstract** — The salticid spider genus *Chinattus* is new to the Japanese fauna. One new species is described as *Chinattus ogatai*. Two species, *Chinattus dactyloides* comb. nov. and *Chinattus furcatus* are newly recorded from Japan. *C. dactyloides* is transferred from the genus *Hasarius*. The female of *C. furcatus* is described for the first time. Spiders of this genus are distinguishable from other Japanese salticid spiders by their general appearances or genital morphologies.

**Key words** — Taxonomy, Salticidae, *Chinattus*, new species, new combination, new records, Japan

## Introduction

*Chinattus* Logunov 1999 is a salticid spider genus, which was separated from the genus *Habrocestoides* Prószyński 1992, mainly on the basis of detailed genital structure (Logunov 1999). At present, 12 species are included in this genus: 11 from China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Nepal and Central Asian countries; one from USA & Canada (Platnick 2013). After examining the materials obtained mainly from western Japan, I recognized the occurrence of three *Chinattus* species. One species is new to science. The other two have been recorded only from China. One of them, *Hasarius dactyloides* (Xie, Peng & Kim 1993) has uncertainty of placement, and that is examined in this paper. The other, *Chinattus furcatus* (Xie, Peng & Kim 1993) has been recorded only with male, and female is described here for the first time. Here, I present the morphological characteristics of these species using the Japanese specimens.

The voucher specimens are deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

The following abbreviations are used: ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; PLE, posterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye; RTA, retrolateral tibial apophysis.

### Genus *Chinattus* Logunov 1999
[Japanese name: Kanoko-haetorigumo-zoku]

*Chinattus* Logunov 1999, p. 145; Type species: *Habrocestoides szechwanensis* Prószyński 1992, from Sichuan, China.

**Diagnosis**. Small spiders ranging from about 3.0 to 5.0 mm in length. Carapace moderately high. Eye field flat and horizontal. PME closer to PLE than ALE. Chelicera with two promarginal and one retromarginal unidentate teeth. Abdomen oval, without scutum even in male. Legs normal shape. Male palp showing following characters: genital bulb expanded at basal part; tegulum looks like lateral outgrowth of genital bulb; compound terminal apophysis absent; embolus well sclerotized, not so long; usually with one or two RTA. Epigynum simple and showing following characters: epigynal plate with round internal structure; copulatory openings widely separated; internal canals usually arranged transversely.

For further information, see Logunov (1999).

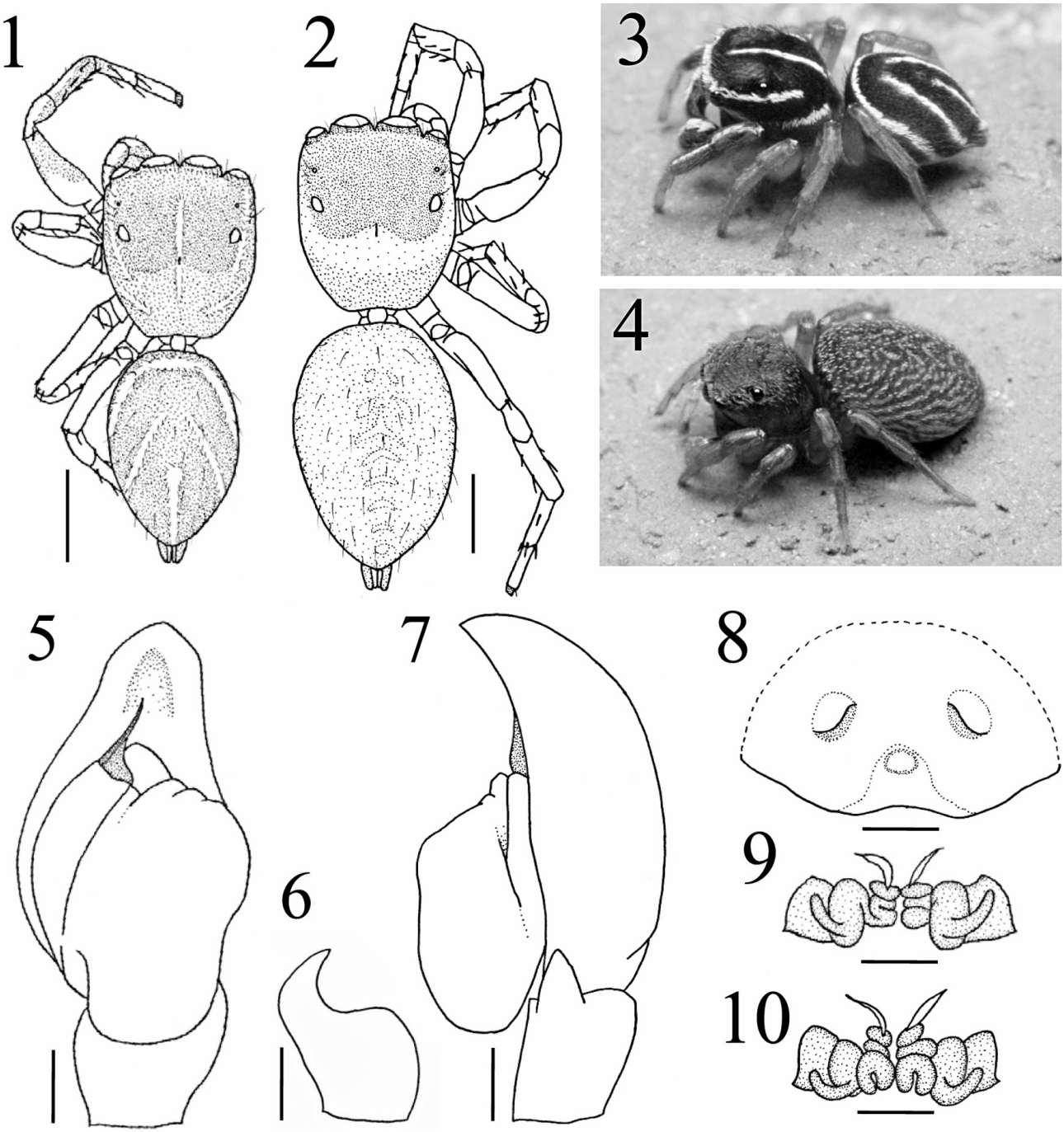
**Remarks**. Logunov cited that this genus shows poor sexual dimorphism and lacks spines on all patellae. However, these characters are unsuitable for generic definition because one of three Japanese species show remarkable sexual dimorphism, and all three have spines on patellae III and IV.

Compared with other Japanese salticid spider genera, this genus can be easily distinguished by the genital morphology: male palp with genital bulb which is expanded at basal part, and short thick RTA; epigynum with widely separated openings, and round internal structure or bell-shaped cavity.

**Distribution**. Japan (new record), China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Nepal, Central Asian countries, USA and Canada.

### ***Chinattus ogatai*** sp. nov.
[Japanese name: Shirosuji-kanoko-haetori]
(Figs. 1–10)

**Type series**. Holotype: ♂, Kuno, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa Pref., Japan, 23-VI-2013, K. Arai, T. Ichikawa & T. Suguro leg. (NSMT-Ar 12814). Paratypes: 1♂1♀, Kashimadai, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki Pref., Japan, 23-V-2013 (♂), 6-VI-2013 (♀), T. Suguro leg. (NSMT-Ar 12815, 12816); 2♂3♀, same data as the holotype (NSMT-Ar




**Figs. 1−10.** *Chinattus ogatai* sp. nov. 1−2, dorsal view (1, male; 2, female); 3−4, habitus (3, male; 4, female); 5−7, male palp (5, ventral view; 6, tibia, dorsal view; 7, retrolateral view); 8, epigynum; 9−10, female internal genitalia, dorsal view. (1, 5−7, NSMT-Ar 12814; 2, 4, 8, 10, NSMT-Ar 12819; 3, NSMT-Ar 12815; 9, NSMT-Ar 12820.) Scales＝1.0 mm (1−2); 0.1 mm (5−10).

12817−12821); 1♂1♀, Nishihirose-chô, Toyoda-shi, Aichi Pref., Japan, 11-X-2011, K. Ogata leg. (NSMT-Ar 12822, 12823).

**Other specimens examined**. All the specimens were collected in Japan. Ibaraki Pref.: 2♂2♀, Kashimadai, Tsukuba-shi, 25-IV-2013 (1♂), 8-VI-2013 (1♂2♀), T. Suguro leg. Kanagawa Pref.: 1♂ 1♀, same locality as holotype, 8-VII-2012, K. Arai leg.; 4♂4♀, same data as holotype. Fukui Pref.: 1♀, Shihizakai, Matsuoka-cho, 29-VI-2004, K. Nojima leg.; 1♀, Kitanokami-chô, Fukui-shi, 10-VIII-2004, K. Nojima leg. Shiga Pref.: 1♂, Kitawaki, Hino-chô, 30-IX-2003, K. Nojima leg. Okayama Pref.: 1♀, Kawabe, Mabi-chô, 12-X-2010, K. Nojima leg. Tottori Pref.: 2♂, Hara, Saihaku-cho, 16-VI-1992, K. Nojima leg.; 1♂, Enokihara, Yonago-shi, 17-VI-1992, K. Nojima leg.

**Diagnosis**. Males of this species resemble those of *C.*

*sinensis* (Prószyński 1992), but are easily distinguished from the latter by twisted embolus of palp (Fig. 5). Females of this species resemble those of *C. emeiensis* (Peng & Xie 1995) and *C. szechwanensis* (Prószyński 1992), but are distinguished from the latters by long and meandering spermatheca (Figs. 9–10).

**Description**. *Male* (NSMT-Ar 12814, holotype, Fig. 1). Measurement (in mm; measurement in parenthesis indicate the range among specimens examined). Body 3.42 (2.90–3.84) long; carapace 1.80 (1.56–1.98) long; 1.32 (1.17–1.43) wide; 0.95 (0.87–1.08) high; abdomen 1.62 (1.34–1.86) long; 1.25 (0.97–1.40) wide. Eye field: eye row I 1.27 (1.10–1.33) wide; eye row III 1.20 (1.07–1.27) wide; eye row 0.82 (0.70–0.83) long; distance between eye row I and II/length of eye row 0.55 (0.53–0.56); width of eye row I/width of eye row III 1.06 (1.01–1.06); AME diameter 0.38 (0.32–0.40); ALE/AME 0.61 (0.61–0.68); ALE/PLE 1.40 (1.27–1.40); PME/PLE 0.25 (0.20–0.27). Length of legs [femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus = total]: I 0.98 + 0.63 + 0.70 + 0.52 + 0.38 = 3.21; II 0.80 + 0.50 + 0.53 + 0.43 + 0.37 = 2.63; III 1.08 + 0.52 + 0.58 + 0.65 + 0.37 = 3.20; IV 1.00 + 0.43 + 0.62 + 0.73 + 0.37 = 3.15.

Carapace moderately high, height/width 0.72 (0.69–0.76), with short longitudinal fovea. Chelicera short, with two promarginal and one retromarginal teeth. Spination of legs as shown in Table 1. Abdomen oval.

Palp (Figs. 5–7). Embolus thick and twisted. RTA short, bending inwardly.

Coloration and markings (Figs. 1, 3). Carapace mostly dark brown, covered with sparse black hairs, bearing some white stripes made of white hairs: on front and lateral margins of eye field, along the midline of head to thorax, and on clypeus to posterolateral side of thorax. Eye field blackish brown, covered by dense brown hairs, surrounded by sparse black setae. Eyes surrounded by thick hairs. Clypeus brown with black and white long hairs. Chelicera brown. Labium, maxilla and sternum bright brown. Abdomen. Dorsum bright brown, mostly pigmented with blackish brown, covered with sparse black hairs, bearing some stripes made of white hairs: on front and lateral margins, on the middle as inverted-v-shaped, and along the midline of rear. Venter yellowish white, partially pigmented with black, covered with transparent hairs. Spinnerets greyish brown. Legs mostly yellowish white except some black parts: venter of femur I, patella I and tibia I. Leg I dorsally with white stripe made of white hairs on patella and tibia. Palp mostly dark brown except yellowish white proximal half of femur, covered with sparse brown hairs, dorsally with white stripe made of white hairs on dark brown part. Palpal embolus black.

*Female* (NSMT-Ar 12819, one of paratypes, Fig. 2). Body 3.80 (3.52–4.69) long; carapace 1.96 (1.90–2.20) long; 1.45 (1.33–1.62) wide; 1.05 (0.97–1.15) high; abdomen 1.84 (1.48–2.73) long; 1.38 (1.22–1.96) wide. Eye field: eye row I 1.35 (1.28–1.45) wide; eye row III 1.30 (1.18–1.43) wide; eye row 0.83 (0.78–0.92) long; distance between eye row I and II/length of eye row 0.54 (0.53–0.57); width of eye row I/width of eye row III 1.04 (0.99–1.04); AME diameter 0.40 (0.37–0.43); ALE/AME 0.63 (0.60–0.65); ALE/PLE 1.25 (1.15–1.36); PME/PLE 0.21 (0.21–0.31). Length of legs [femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus = total]: I 0.97 + 0.65 + 0.63 + 0.50 + 0.37 = 3.12; II 0.88 + 0.50 + 0.50 + 0.47 + 0.35 = 2.70; III 1.20 + 0.62 + 0.62 + 0.68 + 0.35 = 3.47; IV 1.17 + 0.52 + 0.72 + 0.87 + 0.38 = 3.66.

Carapace moderately high, height/width 0.72 (0.69–0.73), with short longitudinal fovea. Chelicera short, with two promarginal and one retromarginal teeth. Spination of legs as shown in Table 1. Abdomen oval.

Genitalia (Figs. 8–10). Epigynum with lemon-shaped distinct copulatory openings, bearing round internal structure: the bottom of cavity. Internal canal with long and distinct glandular duct. Spermatheca meandering.

Coloration and markings (Figs. 2, 4). Carapace mostly brown, covered with sparse black hairs. Eye field dark brown, covered by dense brown hairs, surrounded by sparse black setae. Eyes surrounded by thick hairs. Clypeus bright brown with black and white long hairs. Chelicera brown. Labium, maxilla and sternum bright brown. Abdomen bright brown and mostly pigmented with grayish brown, covered with sparse black and white hairs on dorsum and venter. Spinnerets greyish brown. Legs entirely bright brown. Palp bright brown and covered by long dark brown hairs.

**Distribution**. Japan (Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Aichi, Fukui, Shiga, Okayama & Tottori Prefs.).

**Remarks**. Males and females are considered conspecific because no other candidates were collected at type locality and Ibaraki Pref.

**Etymology**. The species is dedicated to Mr. Kiyoto Ogata, Aichi Pref., who collected two of paratypes.

**Table 1.** Spination of legs of *Chinattus ogatai* sp. nov. (dorsal / ventral; none = no spine, r = retrolateral, p = prolateral).

| Leg | | Femur | Patella | Tibia | Metatarsus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | ♂ | 1/none | none/none | none/2-2-1p-2 | none/2-2 |
| | ♀ | 1/none | none/none | none/1-2-1p-1 | none/2-2 |
| II | ♂ | 1/none | none/none | none/1-2-1p-2 | none/2-2 |
| | ♀ | 1/none | none/none | none/1-2-1p-1 | none/2-2 |
| III | ♂ | 1p, 2/none | 1p, 1r/none | none/1p, 1r-1p, 1r-2 | 2-0-2/0-2-2, 1p, 1r |
| | ♀ | 2/none | 1p, 1r/none | none/1-1p, 1r-1p, 1r-1 | 2-0-2/0-2-1p, 2 |
| IV | ♂ | 1/none | 1r/none | none/1p, 1r-1p, 1r-2 | 1-2/1-2 |
| | ♀ | 1/none | none/none | none/1r-1p, 1r-1 | 1-2/1-2 |

*Chinattus dactyloides* (Xie, Peng & Kim 1993) **comb. nov.**
[Japanese name: Torafu-kanoko-haetori]
(Figs. 11–18)

*Habrocestoides dactyloides* Xie, Peng & Kim 1993, p. 23, f. 1–4 [male holotype from China: Hunan, deposited in Hunan Biology Research Institute, not examined]; Peng & Xie 1995, p. 57, f. 1–7, ♂♀; Song, Zhu & Chen 1999, p. 512, f. 297E–F, O–P, ♂♀.
*Hasarius dactyloides*: Logunov 1999, p. 148.

**Specimens examined**. All the specimens were collected in Japan. Kagoshima Pref.: Tanegashima Is.: 3♂4♀ (1♂: NSMT-Ar 12824, 1♀: NSMT-Ar 12825), Genna, Nishinoomote-shi, 7-VII-2011, T. Suguro leg. Wakayama Pref.: 1♀, Nagata, Kibi-chô, 14-IX-2005, K. Nojima leg.; 7♂3♀, Kaminakashima, Aritagawa-cho, 2-VI-2006, K. Nojima leg.; 1♂1♀, Taguchi, Kibi-chô, 12-X-2005, K. Nojima leg. Okayama Pref.: 1♀, Mizue, Kurashiki-shi, 18-V-2011, K. Nojima leg. Kochi Pref.: 2♀, Nishitosa-Nakaba, Shimanto-shi, 21-VII-2010, K. Nojima leg.

**Diagnosis**. Compared with other Japanese *Chinattus* species, this species can be easily distinguished by black complex markings on abdomen in both sexes (Figs. 11–14). Also, genital morphologies are characteristic: male palp with s-shaped embolus (Fig. 15); epigynum with distinct oval openings and bell-shaped cavity (Fig. 17).

**Description**. Based on 1♂ (NSMT-Ar 12824, Fig. 11) and 1♀ (NSMT-Ar 12825, Fig. 12) from Japan.

*Male*. Measurement (in mm; measurement in parenthesis indicate the range among specimens examined). Body 2.72 (2.72–3.12) long; carapace 1.44 (1.44–1.72) long; 1.08 (1.08–1.30) wide; 0.76 (0.76–0.90) high; abdomen 1.28 (1.16–1.40) long; 1.02 (0.90–1.08) wide. Eye field: eye row I 1.02 (1.02–1.20) wide; eye row III 0.98 (0.98–1.18) wide; eye row 0.68 (0.68–0.80) long; distance between eye row I and II/length of eye row 0.56 (0.55–0.57); width of eye row I/width of eye row III 1.04 (1.02–1.04); AME diameter 0.32 (0.32–0.35); ALE/AME 0.63 (0.63–0.67); ALE/PLE 1.33 (1.27–1.33); PME/PLE 0.33 (0.27–0.33). Length of legs [femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus = total]: I 0.72 + 0.48 + 0.48 + 0.36 + 0.34 = 2.38; II 0.66 + 0.38 + 0.38 + 0.36 + 0.30 = 2.08; III 0.88 + 0.44 + 0.46 + 0.48 + 0.30 = 2.56; IV 0.78 + 0.38 + 0.42 + 0.56 + 0.34 = 2.48.

Carapace moderately high, height/width 0.70 (0.68–0.70), with short longitudinal fovea. Chelicera short, with two promarginal and one retromarginal teeth. Spination of legs as shown in Table 2. Abdomen oval.

Palp (Figs. 15–16). Embolus slender and twisted. RTA short, slightly bending ventrally.

Coloration and markings (Figs. 11, 13). Carapace mostly reddish brown, covered with sparse black and white hairs. Eye field dark brown and surrounded by sparse black setae. Thorax with a pair of obscure black transverse band. Eyes surrounded by bright brown thick hairs. Clypeus bright reddish brown with white long hairs. Chelicera bright reddish brown. Labium and maxilla bright brown with light margin. Sternum pale brown. Abdomen. Dorsum yellowish white with black complex markings, covered with sparse black hairs. Venter yellowish white, covered with yellowish white hairs, bearing few black spots. Spinnerets greyish brown. Legs mostly yellowish white except some dark yellowish brown parts: whole of patella I and tibia I, and distal end of other segments. Palp mostly bright brown except black embolus, covered with brown and white hairs: white ones on distal end of femur, whole of patella and proximal end of cymbium; brown ones on the rest.

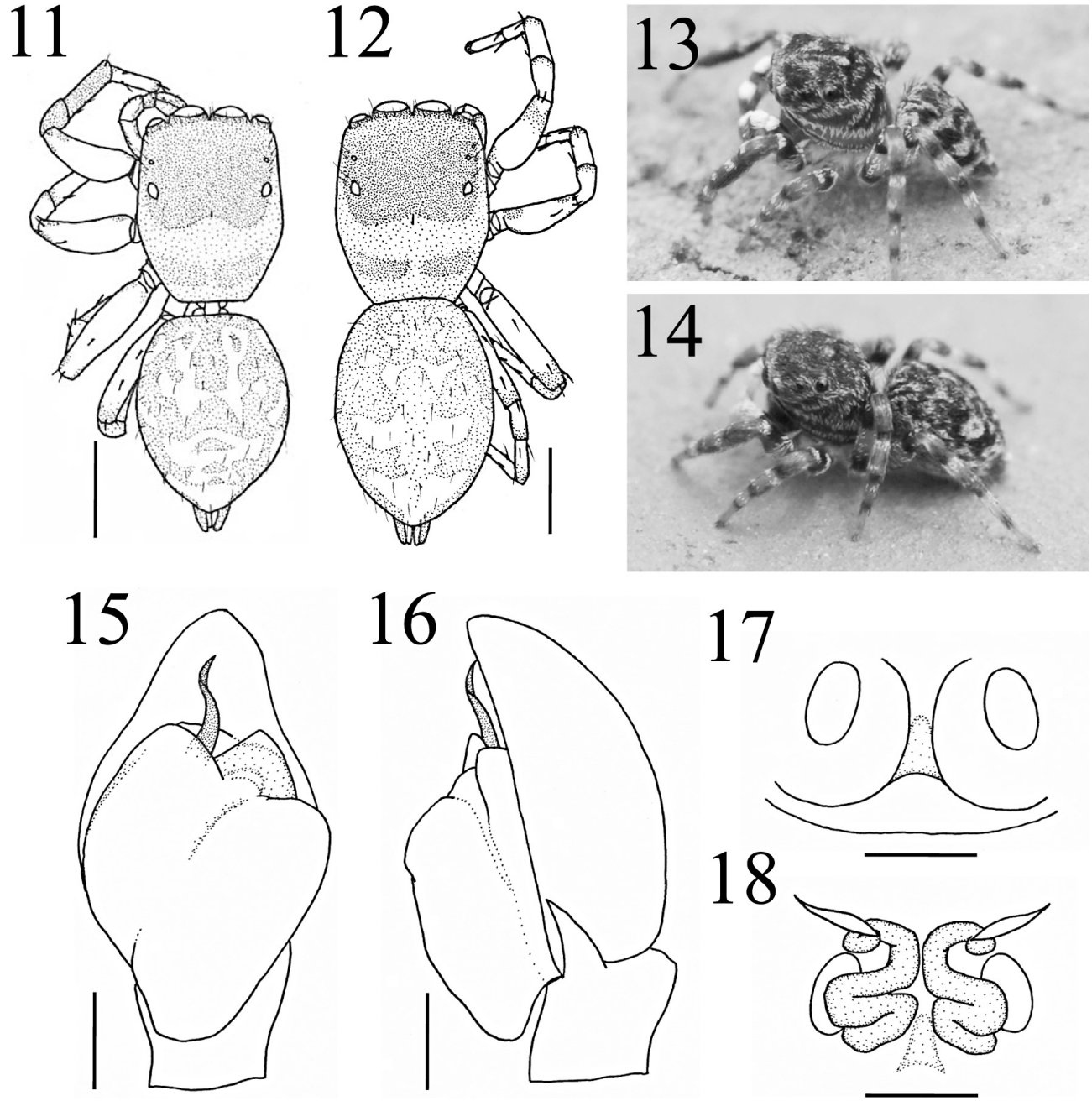
*Female*. Measurement (in mm; measurement in parenthesis indicate the range among specimens examined). Body 3.74 (3.40–3.96) long; carapace 1.82 (1.58–1.88) long; 1.42 (1.22–1.44) wide; 1.00 (0.88–1.04) high; abdomen 1.92 (1.82–2.14) long; 1.58 (1.38–1.58) wide. Eye field: eye row I 1.24 (1.08–1.24) wide; eye row III 1.26 (1.08–1.26) wide; eye row 0.80 (0.70–0.82) long; distance between eye row I and II/length of eye row 0.58 (0.55–0.58); width of eye row I/width of eye row III 0.98 (0.98–1.00); AME diameter 0.38 (0.33–0.38); ALE/AME 0.61 (0.60–0.61); ALE/PLE 1.27 (1.20–1.27); PME/PLE 0.36 (0.30–0.36). Length of legs [femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus = total]: I 0.92 + 0.60 + 0.58 + 0.46 + 0.38 = 2.94; II 0.84 + 0.54 + 0.46 + 0.44 + 0.36 = 2.64; III 1.22 + 0.60 + 0.62 + 0.66 + 0.38 = 3.48; IV 1.10 + 0.48 + 0.64 + 0.80 + 0.42 = 3.44.

Carapace moderately high, height/width 0.70 (0.70–0.72), with short longitudinal fovea. Chelicera short, with two promarginal and one retromarginal teeth. Spination of legs as shown in Table 2. Abdomen oval.

Genitalia (Figs. 17–18). Epigynum with oval distinct

**Table 2.** Spination of legs of *Chinattus dactyloides* (Xie, Peng & Kim 1993) comb. nov. (dorsal / ventral; none = no spine, r = retrolateral, p = prolateral).

| Leg | | Femur | Patella | Tibia | Metatarsus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | ♂ | 1/none | none/none | none/1-2-1, 1p | none/2-2 |
| | ♀ | 1/none | none/none | none/2-2-1, 1p | none/2-2 |
| II | ♂ | 2/none | none/none | none/1-1-1, 1p | none/2-2 |
| | ♀ | 2/none | none/none | none/1-1-1, 1p | none/2-2 |
| III | ♂ | 1-2/none | 1p, 1r/none | none/1-1p, 1r-1p, 1r-1 | 2-0-2/0-2-2, 1p, 1r |
| | ♀ | 1-2/none | 1p, 1r/none | none/1-1p, 1r-1p, 1r-1 | 2-0-2/0-2-2, 1p, 1r |
| IV | ♂ | 1-1-1/none | 1r/none | none/1p, 1r-1p, 1r-2 | 0-2/1, 1r-2, 1p, 1r |
| | ♀ | 1-1-1/none | 1r/none | none/1p, 1r-1p, 1r-2 | 0-2/1, 1r-2, 1p, 1r |




**Figs. 11–18.** *Chinattus dactyloides* (Xie, Peng & Kim 1993) comb. nov. 11–12, dorsal view (11, male; 12, female); 13–14, habitus (13, male; 14, female); 15–16, male palp (15, ventral view; 16, retrolateral view); 17, epigynum; 18, female internal genitalia, dorsal view. (11, 13, 15, 16, NSMT-Ar 12824; 12, 14, 17, 18, NSMT-Ar 12825.) Scales = 1.0 mm (11–12); 0.1 mm (15–18).

copulatory openings, bearing bell-shaped cavity. Internal canal meandering and without distinct glandular duct.

Coloration and markings (Figs. 12, 14). Generally similar to male. Carapace rather darker. Abdomen ventrally mottled with sparse greyish brown spots. Legs mostly yellowish white except dark yellowish brown distal end of each segment. Palp dark yellowish brown on femur, yellowish white on other segments, mostly covered by long white hairs.

**Distribution**. Japan (new record: Wakayama, Okayama & Kochi Prefs., Tanegashima Island) and China.

**Remarks**. This species was placed into *Hasarius* by Logunov (1999). However, this judgment was unsuitable because *Hasarius* species are fissidentate (Prószyński 2003), whereas this species is unidentate (Logunov did not examine the specimens). Also, Logunov mentioned that the epigynum of this species lacks the main diagnostic character of *Chinattus*, that is, round internal structure. Actually, this "round internal" structure is the bottom of a cavity opening to backside. In most of *Chinattus* species, the opening of

cavity is facing dorsally, whereas in this species, that is facing posteriorly. Therefore, this species has the same structure as other *Chinattus* species, though its direction is different. That made me decide to transfer this species to *Chinattus*.

In the drawing by Peng & Xie (1995), internal canal of female genitalia bears a short glandular duct which is not observed in Japanese specimens. However, other genital and somatic characters are highly consistent. Therefore, I identified Japanese specimens as this species.

*Chinattus furcatus* (Xie, Peng & Kim 1993)
[Japanese name: Kanoko-haetori]
(Figs. 19–27)

*Habrocestoides furcatus* Xie, Peng & Kim 1993, p. 24, f. 5–9 [male holotype from China: Hunan, deposited in Hunan Biology Research Institute, not examined]; Peng & Xie 1995, p. 59, f. 12–16, ♂; Song, Zhu & Chen 1999, p. 512, f. 297Q, 298I, ♂.
*Chinattus furcatus*: Logunov 1999, p. 147.

**Specimens examined**. 5♂5♀ (1♂: NSMT-Ar 9809, 1♀: NSMT-Ar 9810), Kunigami, Nishinoomote-shi, Tanegashima Is., Kagoshima Pref., Japan, 7-VII-2011, T. Suguro leg.

**Diagnosis**. Males of this species can be easily distinguished from those of other Japanese *Chinattus* species by the palp with short embolus (Fig. 23), and orange-brown body with white spots (Figs. 19, 21). Females of this species resemble those of *C. ogatai* in general appearance and epigynum, however, internal canal of this species lacks distinct glandular duct (Figs. 26–27). Also, females of this species have paired large light-colored spots on abdomen (Figs. 20, 22).

**Description**. Based on 1♂ (NSMT-Ar 9809, Fig. 19) and 1♀ (NSMT-Ar 9810, Fig. 20) from Japan.

*Male*. Measurement (in mm; measurement in parenthesis indicate the range among specimens examined). Body 3.48 (3.32–3.64) long; carapace 1.92 (1.86–2.00) long; 1.48 (1.40–1.52) wide; 1.00 (0.98–1.02) high; abdomen 1.56 (1.46–1.64) long; 1.16 (1.16–1.20) wide. Eye field: eye row I 1.40 (1.34–1.48) wide; eye row III 1.36 (1.26–1.40) wide; eye row 0.92 (0.84–0.94) long; distance between eye row I and II/length of eye row 0.57 (0.57–0.59); width of eye row I/width of eye row III 1.03 (1.03–1.09); AME diameter 0.42 (0.42–0.45); ALE/AME 0.64 (0.60–0.69); ALE/PLE 1.23 (1.15–1.38); PME/PLE 0.23 (0.23–0.31). Length of legs [femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus = total]: I 0.96 + 0.62 + 0.64 + 0.54 + 0.40 = 3.16; II 0.92 + 0.58 + 0.54 + 0.46 + 0.36 = 2.86; III 1.14 + 0.56 + 0.60 + 0.70 + 0.36 = 3.36; IV 1.04 + 0.46 + 0.66 + 0.78 + 0.42 = 3.36.

Carapace moderately high, height/width 0.68 (0.67–0.70), with short longitudinal fovea. Chelicera short, with two promarginal and one retromarginal teeth. Spination of legs as shown in Table 3. Abdomen oval.

Palp (Figs. 23–24). Embolus thick and short. RTA small, with slight ventral projection on base.

Coloration and markings (Figs. 19, 21). Carapace mostly orange-brown, covered with sparse black hairs, bearing several spots made of white hairs. Eye field dark brown, covered by dense brown hairs, surrounded by sparse black setae. Eyes surrounded by bright brown thick hairs. Clypeus orange-brown with white long hairs. Chelicera, labium, maxilla and sternum bright brown. Abdomen. Dorsum yellowish white, mostly pigmented with dark brown, bearing several spots made of white hairs, covered with sparse black hairs. Venter yellowish white, covered with sparse brown hairs. Spinnerets greyish brown. Legs generally bright brown except some dark brown parts and white spots: patella I, tibia I, and distal end of other segments dark brown; femur I-IV, patella I-IV, tibia I-IV and metatarsus I with white spots made of hairs. Palp mostly dark brown, covered with sparse brown hairs, dorsally covered with white hairs on distal end of femur and proximal end of patella. Genital bulb bright brown. Embolus black.

*Female*. Measurement (in mm; measurement in parenthesis indicate the range among specimens examined). Body 4.78 (4.24–5.06) long; carapace 2.20 (2.04–2.32) long; 1.66 (1.58–1.76) wide; 1.04 (1.02–1.16) high; abdomen 2.58 (2.16–2.74) long; 1.90 (1.62–1.90) wide. Eye field: eye row I 1.54 (1.44–1.66) wide; eye row III 1.48 (1.40–1.56) wide; eye row 0.98 (0.90–1.02) long; distance between eye row I and II/length of eye row 0.57 (0.57–0.59); width of eye row I/width of eye row III 1.04 (1.01–1.06); AME diameter 0.47 (0.43–0.50); ALE/AME 0.61 (0.58–0.63); ALE/PLE 1.21 (1.15–1.21); PME/PLE 0.29 (0.29–0.33). Length of legs [femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus = total]: I 1.10 + 0.74 + 0.76 + 0.56 + 0.42 = 3.58; II 1.10 + 0.64 + 0.60 + 0.52 + 0.40 = 3.26; III 1.38 + 0.68 + 0.74 + 0.84 + 0.42 = 4.06; IV 1.32 + 0.62 + 0.84 + 0.98 + 0.42 = 4.18.

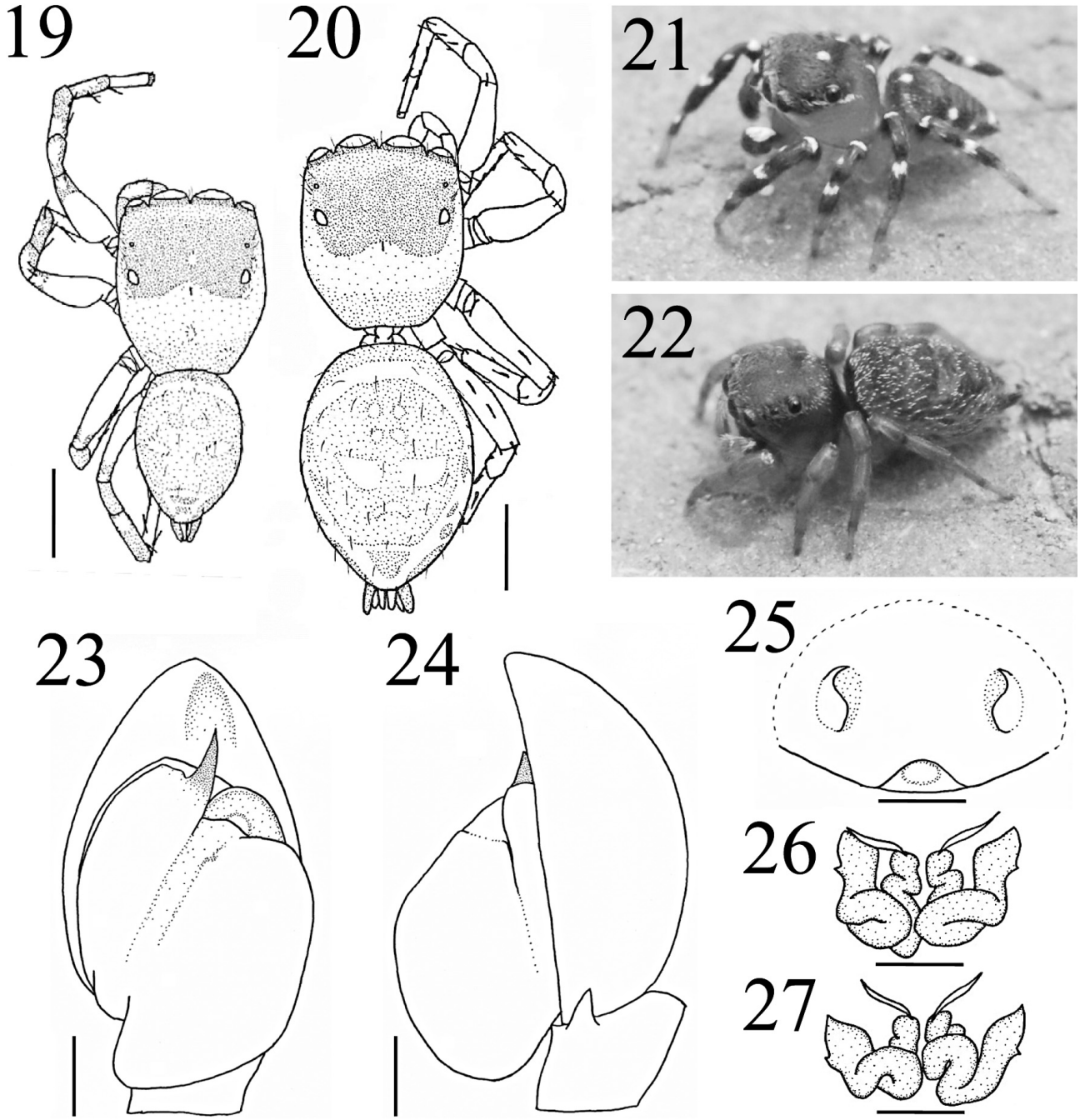
Carapace moderately high, height/width 0.63 (0.63–0.68), with short longitudinal fovea. Chelicera short, with two promarginal and one retromarginal teeth. Spination of legs as shown in Table 3. Abdomen oval.

Genitalia (Figs. 25–27). Epigynum with comma-shaped distinct copulatory openings, bearing round internal structure: the bottom of cavity. Internal canal without distinct glandular duct. Spermatheca meandering.

Coloration and markings (Figs. 20, 22). Generally similar to male but lacking white spots of white hairs. Carapace rather darker. Clypeus with sparser white hairs. Chelicera, maxilla and labium darker. Abdomen with a pair of large light-colored spots. Legs entirely bright brown. Palp bright brown and covered by long grayish brown hairs.

**Distribution**. Japan (new record: Tanegashima Island) and China.

**Remarks**. Males and females are considered conspecific because no other candidates were collected at the locality in Tanegashima Island. Also, they share similar abdominal




**Figs. 19–27.** *Chinattus furcatus* (Xie, Peng & Kim 1993). 19–20, dorsal view (19, male; 20, female); 21–22, habitus (21, male; 22, female); 23–24, male palp (23, ventral view; 24, retrolateral view); 25, epigynum; 26–27, female internal genitalia, dorsal view. (19, 21, 23, 24, NSMT-Ar 9809; 20, 22, 25, 27, NSMT-Ar 9810.) Scales＝1.0 mm (19–20); 0.1 mm (23–27).

**Table 3.** Spination of legs of *Chinattus furcatus* (Xie, Peng & Kim 1993). (dorsal / ventral; none＝no spine, r＝retrolateral, p＝prolateral).

| Leg | | Femur | Patella | Tibia | Metatarsus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | ♂ | 1/none | none/none | none/2-2-1p-2 | none/2-2 |
| | ♀ | 1/none | none/none | none/2-2-1p-2 | none/2-2 |
| II | ♂ | 1/none | none/none | none/1-1-1p-2 | none/2-2 |
| | ♀ | 1/none | none/none | none/1-2-1p-2 | none/2-2 |
| III | ♂ | 1-2/none | 1p, 1r/none | none/1-1p, 1r-1p, 1r-2 | 2-0-2/0-2-2, 1p, 1r |
| | ♀ | 1-2/none | 1p, 1r/none | none/1-1p, 1r-1p, 1r-2 | 2-0-2/0-2-2, 1p, 1r |
| IV | ♂ | 1-1-1/none | 1r/none | none/1p, 1r-1p, 1r-2 | 2-2/2-2, 1p, 1r |
| | ♀ | 1-1-1/none | 1r/none | none/1-1r-1p, 1r-2 | 2-2/2-2, 1p, 1r |

markings.

No significant differences are found in both coloration and genital morphology between present specimens from Japan and populations of China (Xie, Peng & Kim 1993).

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