Sufil FOR RESERACE	Original Research Paper	Zoology			
Provide Antipation Provide Antip	Record of <i>Stenaelurillus jagannathae</i> from Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India				
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ABSTRACT Seven species of Genus <i>Stenaelurillus</i> 'Simon (1885) are reported from India. Out of this <i>S. jagannathae</i> has been reported firstly from Maharashtra in this paper. In the present study, <i>S. jagannathae</i> is recorded from North Maharashtra Region, for the first time. Detailed illustrations and distributional records are provided.					

KEYWORDS : Araneae, Salticidae, Stenaelurillus, distribution.

Introduction

Salticidae is the largest and most diverse family among spiders. Out of 46,582 accepted spider species 5.949 species under 621 genus belong to the family Salticidae (World Spider Catalog, 2017). The *Aelurillinae* is the subfamily belongs to Salticidae, jumping spiders with many species known from the Palaearctic and Afrotropical regions. Very few species are reported from the Indian and Oriental region. Thirty nine species of the genus *Stenaelurillus* Simon (1885) are known from the world (J. T. Caleb & Mathai, 2016; Prószyński, 2012; World Spider, 2017). The Asian species record is poorly known and the original descriptions are insufficient. The data on the distribution of *Stenaelurillus* species in India are scanty.

Seven species are known from India, those are *S. albus*(Sebastian, Sankaran, Malamel, & Joseph, 2015), *S. jagannathae*(Vidhel, Malik, Sabata, & Das, 2015), *S. lesserti* (Reimoser, 1934), *S. sarojinae*(*T. Caleb & Mathai, 2014*), *S. metallicus*(J. T. Caleb & Mathai, 2016), *S. digitus* (Prajapati et al. 2016) and *S. gabrieli*(*Prajapati, Murthappa, Sankaran, & Sebastian, 2016*)

In this paper, we report the occurrence of S. jagannathae found in Jalgaon District, Maharashtra, India.

Materials and Methods

Spiders were collected by hand picking method from various places in and around the Jalgaon city, Maharashtra, India in year 2015-16. Live spiders were photographed using DSLR Nikon D3100, 18-55mm lens. They were preserved in 70% alcohol for further taxonomical examination in Animal house facility, Department of Zoology, Moolji Jaitha College, Jalgaon. The taxonomical examination was conducted by using Lawrence and Mayo stereo zoom microscope. Male palps were detached, examined and permanent slide was prepared. Female genitalia were removed using fine surgical scalpel. The epigyne was then transferred to petri dish containing KOH 10% aqueous solution for clearing. After clearing the epigyne were observed under USB digital microscope with micro-measure software was used for making measurements. The epigyne preserved by preparing permanent slide. Descriptions based on fresh specimen unless or otherwise stated. The specimens were deposited in the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Regional station, Pune. Measurements are given in mm (millimeters). Leg measurements are given as, total length (femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus, tarsus).

Taxonomy

Stenaelurillus Simon, 1886

Diagnosis: For diagnostic features and description, Szűts and Scharff (2005) and Wesołowska (2013)

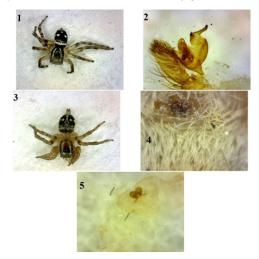
Description

Two male & two female specimens are collected from Mehrun Lake,

Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India (20.975505° N, 75.565434° E, 193 m) on 30 September 2015 and examined.



Map: Distributional records of Stenaelurillus jagannathae in India



Figures 1: *Stenaelurillus jagannathae* male, 2: Male ganatalia(Male palp), 3: holotype female, 4: female Epigyne (ventral view), 5: female Epigyne (Dorsal view)

Male

Carapace black in color with two longitudinal white bands that starts from front of the rear eyes and run backwardly to form 'V' shape. The total length 4.38, Carapace 2.18 long and 1.57 wide; abdomen 2.20 long and 1.63 wide. Chelicerae are dark brown white palp and all legs dusty white, palp and leg IV with black rings, tip of all legs black. Spinneret is brown in color. The morphometry of legs

VOLUME-6, ISSUE-6, JUNE-2017 • ISSN No 2277 - 8160

is shown in table 1. Eye measurements are: AME 0.20, ALE 0.08, PME 0.06, PLE 0.14, AME-AME 0.60, PME-PME 1.20, PLE-PLE 1.15, AME-ALE 0.10, ALE-PME 0.50, PME-PLE 0.26.

Table 1 Morphometry of legs of male *Stenaelurillus jagannathae* in millimeter:

	Leg I	leg ll	leg III	leg IV	Palp
Femur	1.15	1.11	1.51	1.62	0.47
Patella	0.45	0.43	0.67	0.71	0.17
Tibia	0.67	0.59	0.76	0.8	0.16
Metatarsus	0.51	0.55	1.22	0.98	
Tarsus	0.45	0.34	0.56	0.55	
Total	3.23	3.02	4.72	4.66	0.8

Female

Total length 5.53, carapace 2.51 long and 1.90 wide; abdomen 3.02 long and 2.13 wide. Carapace black with a transverse white band to form 'U' shape without meeting with each other at their ends, clypeus and eye region with white and brown bristles follows by yellowish white border on the lateral margins. Chelicerae dark brown, palp and all legs dusty white, palp and leg IV with black rings, tip of all legs black. Spinnerets are brown in color. The morphometry of legs is shown in table 2. Eye Measurement: AME 0.25, ALE 0.12, PME 0.06, PLE 0.12, AME-AME 0.50, PME-PME 1.50, PLE-PLE 1.25, AME-ALE 0.70, ALE-PME 0.35, PME-PLE 0.25.

Table 2 Morphometry of legs of female Stenaelurillus jagannathae in millimeter:

	Leg I	leg ll	leg III	leg IV	Palp
Femur	0.45	0.4	0.75	0.7	0.5
Patella	0.53	0.53	1.24	1.45	0.19
Tibia	0.66	0.7	1.28	1.26	0.21
Metatarsus	0.67	0.69	0.97	0.74	0.53
Tarsus	1.3	1.16	1.99	1.74	
Total	3.61	3.48	6.23	5.89	1.43

Natural History

The species is very common in Mehrun Lake and in and around the Jalgaon city, Maharashtra, India. The species is active predator and both male and female are active throughout the day. Found commonly in agricultural field.

Acknowledgements

The authors are thankful to Principal, Moolji Jaitha College for providing necessary facilities to carry out experiment. We are grateful to Dr. John Caleb for his valuable Comments and reviewing the manuscript. The first author is thankful to North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India for granting "Shri Gyanchand H. Raisoni doctoral fellowship". Authors are also thankful to Dr Bhatnagar, Officer-in-Charge, and Mr. Patil S. R., Western Regional Centre, ZSI, Pune, for their help and allowing depositing and identifying specimens.

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