30th European Congress of Arachnology

August 20th-25th, 2017
University of Nottingham – UK

ORAL PRESENTATION

Molecular and morphological data reveal a cryptic radiation of shiny South Asian jumping spiders (Araneae: Salticidae)

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Chrysillines are small to medium sized, shiny foliage-dwellers. Recent field work in Sri Lanka yielded "similar-looking" groups of species that were initially identified as members of genera *Chrysilla* Thorell, 1887 and *Phintella* Strand, in Bösenberg & Strand 1906. However, detailed drawings of genitalia revealed that some of these morphospecies might not belong to either genus. In order to study their generic placement we analysed three genetic markers and morphology. Our data comprised 23 somatic and 33 genitalic characters (19 palpal and 14 epigynal) for 17 taxa. Partial fragments of mitochondrial protein-encoding gene cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (CO1, ~600 bp) and two nuclear ribosomal genes, 18S rRNA (18S, ~1600 bp) and 28S rRNA (28S, ~800 bp). Maximum likelihood and parsimony analysis were performed for single-gene sequences, as well as for the concatenated gene matrix of 3 kb. Our results suggest that part of our morphospecies complex comprises three evolutionary lineages, *Phintella* and two new ones. The two new genera and seven new species discovered will be described in a future publication. *Phintella vittata*, *Chrysilla lauta* and *C. volupe* will be redescribed based on new material from Sri Lanka. All trees support the placement of the two new genera under the tribe Chrysillini. All trees, except for the ML and MP single-gene trees of CO1, corroborated the monophyly of *Phintella* and its placement as sister to the proposed two new genera.

Keywords: Chrysillines, cryptic species, monophyly, new genera, phylogeny, synapomorphies.