



### First description of the female *Ozyptila kansuensis* (Tang, Song & Zhu, 1995), comb. nov. (Araneae: Thomisidae)

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The genus *Ozyptila* Simon, 1864 contains 107 catalogued species distributed mainly in the Holarctic region (Platnick 2013). This genus has traditionally been regarded as a group of small ground-living thomisids with clavate setae related to *Xysticus* (Lehtinen 2002). Ten species were recorded from China (Song & Zhu, 1997; Platnick 2013). Species of *Ozyptila* can be distinguished from those of *Xysticus* by the presence of clavate body setae on the abdominal dorsum, the swollen femur, and the sparsely armed leg I (Dondale & Render 1978).

*Xysticus kansuensis* was recorded from Wen County (adjacent to Sichuan), Gansu, China (Tang *et al.*, 1995). While studying thomisids collected from Yuelu Mountains, Changsha City, Hunan Province, we noticed 18 male and 6 female thomisid specimens. The male specimens were identified as *Xysticus kansuensis* Tang *et al.*, 1995; the female specimens belonged to *Ozyptila* according to the clavate setae on body (Fig 1) and the epigynal hood (Figs 9, 13). The presence of the clavate setae in the male specimen (Figs. 2, 3) and the similar male palp structure convinced us that *X. kansuensis* should be transferred to the genus *Ozyptila*. The female of *O. kansuensis* (Tang, Song & Zhu, 1995) **comb. nov.** is described here for the first time. One dwarf male specimen of this species with a pair of developed asymmetric palps is documented (Figs 4, 5).

All specimens were kept in 75% ethanol unless otherwise stated. Specimens were examined and photographed with an Olympus BX53 compound microscope, an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope and a Canon Powershot G12 digital camera. The terminology used mainly follows Dondale & Render (1975, 1978). All measurements are given in millimeters. Epigynes were cleared in warm solution of potassium hydroxide (KOH). Leg measurements are given as total length (femur, patella + tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). Specimens are deposited in Hunan Normal University, Changsha, China.

#### *Ozyptila kansuensis* (Tang, Song & Zhu, 1995) **comb. nov.**

Figs 1–14

*Xysticus kansuensis* Tang *et al.*, 1995: 19, fig. 3 (A–B, ♂); Song & Zhu, 1997: 91, plate 58 (A–B, ♂); Yin *et al.*, 2012: 1318, plate 712 (a–c, ♂).

**Type material. Holotype:** male, CHINA: **Gansu Province** (“Kansu” in Tang *et al.*, 1995), Wen County, 24 June 1992, leg. Y.Q. Tang, kept in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing (IZCAS-Ar 9447), examined by G. Tang.

**Other material examined. CHINA: Hunan**, Changsha City, Mountain Yuelu: 3 ♂, May 1986, leg. X.J. Peng; 1 ♀, 2 November 2007, leg. G. Tang and X.Q. Mi; 10 ♂, 5 ♀, the square (about 80 m<sup>2</sup>) of the Monument of Anti-Japanese Heroes (N28°11.54', E112°56.28', 112 m), 5–25 May 2012, by hand, leg. G. Tang; 5 ♂ (kept in 95% ethanol), the same data.

**Diagnosis.** This species is similar to *O. imbrex* Tang & Li, 2010 and *O. wuchangensis* Tang & Song, 1988 (Tang & Li 2010: p.41–44, figs 28–30; Tang & Song 1988: p.246–248, figs 4–10). The female is similar to those species in having an epigynal hood and lateral epigynal sclerites, but can be distinguished by: 1) the larger body size: 4.80–7.20 (2.90–3.50 in *O. imbrex*, 3.5 in *O. wuchangensis*); 2) the slender copulatory ducts. The male can be distinguished from *O. imbrex* by the tegulum with raised ridge and the intermediate tibial apophysis (ITA) without bifurcation (tegulum with 3 apophyses, ITA bifurcated in *O. imbrex*); the male can be distinguished from *O. wuchangensis* by: the slender embolus, the long ITA (embolus short, ITA much shorter in *O. wuchangensis*).

*Epigyne* (Figs 9–10, 13–14). Epigyne anteriorly with a hood, a pair of lateral sclerites which cover copulatory openings; copulatory ducts slender, twisted; spermatheca convoluted.

**Male:** Smaller than female, somatic coloration darker than in female. The clavate setae on cephalothorax are not obvious in darken specimens while they can be observed in lighten ones (Fig 2, 3). Measurements. Total length 4.20, cephalothorax 2.30 long, 2.30 wide; abdomen 2.10 long, 2.10 wide. Cephalothorax dorsally blackish brown (Fig. 2). Tibiae and metatarsi I–II with 3 pairs of ventral spines. Leg measurements: I 8.00 (2.40, 2.80, 1.80, 1.00), II 8.40 (2.60, 3.00, 1.80, 1.00), III 5.30 (1.80, 1.80, 1.00, 0.70), IV 5.50 (2.00, 1.80, 1.00, 0.70), leg formula 2143.

*Palp* (Figs 6–8, 11–12). Tibia with stout, hooked ventral apophysis, digitiform intermediate apophysis and long retrolateral apophysis. Palp with raised basal tegular ridge, embolus slender.

**Variation.** Total length: ♂ 4.00–4.55 (n=17, a dwarf male specimen only 3.50); ♀ 4.80–7.20 (n=6). The abdominal markings of both sexes vary in coloration and size. The “V”-shaped marking on cephalothorax can also be observed in some male specimens. The dwarf male specimen shows un-symmetrically developed palps: the left one developed while the right one un-developed (Figs 4, 5).

**Distribution.** China (Gansu, Hunan).

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