



## Three new *Sinopoda* species (Araneae: Sparassidae) from southern China

BAO-SHI ZHANG<sup>1</sup>, ZHI-SHENG ZHANG<sup>2</sup> & FENG ZHANG<sup>3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biochemistry, Baoding University, Baoding, Hebei 071051, P. R. China

<sup>2</sup>Key Laboratory of Eco-environments in Three Gorges Reservoir Region, School of Life Science, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, P. R. China

<sup>3</sup>The Key Laboratory of Invertebrate Systematics and Application, College of Life Sciences, Hebei University, Baoding, Hebei 071002, P. R. China

<sup>4</sup>Corresponding author. E-mail: [Dudu06042001@163.com](mailto:Dudu06042001@163.com)

### Abstract

Three new species of the huntsman spider genus *Sinopoda* Jäger, 1999, collected from Sichuan Province and Chongqing Municipality, P. R. China, are described: *Sinopoda cochlearia* **sp. nov.** (male, female), *S. globosa* **sp. nov.** (male, female) and *S. longiducta* **sp. nov.** (male, female). All three new species were collected from native forest by hand.

**Key words:** taxonomy, Heteropodinae, huntsman spiders, distributional records

### Introduction

The genus *Sinopoda*, belonging to the subfamily Heteropodinae Thorell, 1873, was erected by Jäger (1999). The genus has the following characteristics: male conductor membranous, arising from the distal part of tegulum; embolus with embolic apophysis; retrolateral tibial apophysis bifurcated, the dorsal branch longer than the ventral branch; the rims of the epigyne modified; copulatory ducts running from anterior genital orifice to posterior spermathecae, fused along the median line; spermathecae divided into a basal part and a head, situated lateral to the copulatory ducts (Jäger 1999; Liu *et al.* 2008). The genus *Sinopoda* is distributed in Asia with 52 known species (World Spider Catalog 2015). Jäger and Ono (2000, 2001, 2002) described *Sinopoda* species from Japan, Ryukyu Islands and Taiwan; Jäger (2012) described nine cave-dwelling species from Laos. Thirty-two *Sinopoda* species were recorded from China (Song *et al.* 1999; Bao *et al.* 2000; Xu *et al.* 2000; Yin *et al.* 2000; Hu 2001; Jäger & Yin 2001; Peng & Yin 2001; Jäger *et al.* 2002; Zhu *et al.* 2005; Zhang *et al.* 2007; Fu & Zhu 2008; Liu *et al.* 2008, 2009; Chen & Zhu 2009), including nine cave-dwelling species described by Liu *et al.* (2008, 2009). Only one species was recorded from Malaysia (Jäger 1999).

The species of the genus *Sinopoda* are small to large sized and live in leaf litter, in rock crevices, caves and grass, and on tree bark; some are synanthropic (Jäger 1998, 1999, 2012; Liu *et al.* 2008). During the examination of spider specimens collected from natural reserves in Sichuan Province and Chongqing Municipality, P. R. China, three new species were recognized and are described here, *Sinopoda cochlearia* **sp. nov.**, *S. globosa* **sp. nov.** and *S. longiducta* **sp. nov.**

### Material and methods

All specimens were kept in 75% ethanol and examined, drawn and measured under a Nikon SMZ1500 stereomicroscope equipped with a drawing tube. Photos were taken with a Leica M205A stereomicroscope equipped with a Leica DFC450 CCD camera. Length of dorsal prosoma was measured from the anterior margin to the rear margin of the prosoma medially. Eye sizes were measured as the maximum diameter of the lens in dorsal or frontal view. The measurements of legs are shown as: total length (femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). Spine