

Revision of the spider genus *Hamataliwa* Keyserling from China (Araneae: Oxyopidae)

JUN-XIA ZHANG¹, MING-SHENG ZHU² & DA-XIANG SONG³

College of Life Sciences, Hebei University, Baoding, Hebei 071002, China;

¹jxzhang@mail.hbu.edu.cn, ²mingshengzhu@263.net (corresponding author), ³dxsong@mail.hbu.edu.cn

Abstract

Five lynx spider species of the genus *Hamataliwa* Keyserling from China are described, including two new species, *Hamataliwa aurita* sp. nov. and *H. cordata* sp. nov. The species *Oxyopes labialis* Song, 1991 and *O. sikkimensis* Tikader, 1970 are transferred to *Hamataliwa* as their genital structures are coherent with the diagnosis of *Hamataliwa*. The species *H. sanmenensis* Song & Zheng, 1992 is redescribed from type specimens from Sanmen County of Zhejiang Province, China. A key to Chinese species of *Hamataliwa* is provided.

Key words: New species, new combination, identification key

Introduction

Oxyopidae, commonly called lynx spiders, is a small family comprising nine genera and 412 species worldwide, of which 39 species of three genera are known from China (Platnick 2005; Song *et al.* 1999; Bao & Yin 2002; Yin *et al.* 2003; Zhang & Zhu 2004; Zhang *et al.* 2005). Spiders of this family with a body length of 5–23 mm are mostly plant dwellers usually found on grass and shrubs. Their eight eyes are aligned in four rows (2–2–2–2), which is distinctive from other spiders.

Hamataliwa Keyserling is the second largest genus of the family Oxyopidae, and currently contains 54 species (Platnick 2005). Most species of this genus are reported in America (46 species), and only a few are known from other regions, such as Africa (5 species), Australia (2 species) and Asia (1 species). Many species of this genus are arboreal in habit and found on barks of trees and twigs or woody shrubs (Brady 1970), with relatively drab body color, long hairs on the legs and opisthosoma, and weakly developed last two pairs of legs.