



A new species of the genus *Sinanapis* Wunderlich & Song (Araneae, Anapidae) from China

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Anapidae are small-sized (~ 3 mm), three-clawed, haplogyne spiders with six or eight eyes situated on an elevated ocular region and an anterior labral spur. The family currently contains 38 genera and 153 species worldwide (Platnick 2013, Lin, Li & Jäger, 2013). Nine species belonging to six genera have been recorded from China (Oi, 1960; Brignoli 1981; Zhang & Chen, 1994; Wunderlich & Song, 1995; Ono, Chang & Tso, 2006; Miller, Griswold & Yin, 2009; Lin & Li, 2012).

The genus *Sinanapis* was established by Wunderlich & Song (1995) to accommodate the new species *S. crassitarsus* from China. Later, *S. thaleri* Ono, 2009 and *S. lingituba* Lin & Li, 2012 were described from Vietnam and China respectively; but in 2013, *S. thaleri* was synonymized with *S. crassitarsus* by Lin, Li & Jäger (2013).

While examining spider specimens from the Wuyi Mountains (southern China), we found one male specimen of a new species of *Sinanapis*. This new species is here described as *Sinanapis wuyi*.

All measurements given in the text are in millimeters. The specimen is preserved in 75% alcohol and was examined, drawn, and measured under a Leica M165C stereomicroscope equipped with an Abbe drawing device. Photographs were taken using a Leica M205A stereomicroscope equipped with a DFC450 CCD. The specimen is deposited in the Museum of Hebei University (MHBUE), Baoding, China.

The following abbreviations are used: ALE, anterior lateral eyes; AME, anterior median eyes; AME–ALE, distance between AME and ALE; AME–AME, distance between AME; BRPA, basal retrolateral patellar apophysis; DPA, dorsal patellar apophysis; DRPA, distal retrolateral patellar apophysis; DS, dorsal scutum; E, embolus; F, femur; LS, labral spur; MOA, median ocular area; P, patella; PLE, posterior lateral eyes; PLE–PLE, distance between PLE; PME, posterior median eyes; PME–PLE, distance between PME and PLE; Ti, tibia; VS, ventral scutum.

Genus *Sinanapis* Wunderlich & Song, 1995

Diagnosis. The genus can be distinguished from other anapids by the following combination of features: eyes in groups, posterior eye row strongly procurved; prosoma coarsely punctuated, without a furrow; metatarsus and tarsus I with cusps; palpal femur and tibia without apophysis, patella complicated, with several apophyses, tibia short; bulb simple, embolus long and slender.

Sinanapis wuyi sp. nov.

(Figs 1–12)

Type material. Holotype ♂, CHINA, Fujian Province, Wuyi Mountains: Nankeng (27°56'N, 118°06'E), 6 August 2010, F. Zhang leg.

Diagnosis. *Sinanapis wuyi* can easily be distinguished from *S. lingituba* Lin & Li, 2012 by the larger dorsal scutum, the much shorter embolus and the patternless abdomen. The new species resembles *S. crassitarsus* in having a similar body size, modified cusps on the metatarsus and tarsus I, complicated palpal patellar apophyses and a long, distally filiform embolus; but it can be distinguished by: 1) the presence of AMEs (Figs 1, 4); 2) the much larger and non-transparent dorsal scutum (Figs 1, 3); 3) the femur I with two rows of cusps ventrally (Fig. 5); 4) the smooth DPA (Figs 7, 8, 11, 12; in *S. crassitarsus* the DPA has many teeth); 5) the spine-shaped BRPA (Figs 7–12).