

<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3904.2.8>
<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:FD269219-5572-44FB-8D42-6AE7A4CF3606>

First record of the wolf spider genus *Lysania* Thorell, 1890 from India with the description of a new species (Araneae: Lycosidae: Zoicinae)

JOBI J. MALAMEL, PRADEEP M. SANKARAN¹, MATHEW M. JOSEPH & POTHALIL A. SEBASTIAN

Division of Arachnology, Department of Zoology, Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Cochin, Kerala 682 013, India

¹Corresponding author. E-mail: pradeepmspala@rediffmail.com

The lycosid spider genus *Lysania* Thorell, 1890 contains just three species found in Borneo, China and Malaysia (World Spider Catalog 2014), which build small, horizontal, sheet-like webs (Lehtinen & Hippa 1979; Li *et al.* 2013). Members of the genus are characterised by having a male pedipalp without an articulated median apophysis, a beak-like lateral apophysis and wider conductor and female genitalia with a central/median hairy plate and long copulatory ducts (Lehtinen & Hippa 1979; Li *et al.* 2013). *Lysania deangia* Li, Wang and Zhang (described from China) and *L. pygmaea* Thorell, 1890 (described from China and Malaysia) are known from both males and females, while *L. sabahensis* Lehtinen and Hippa, 1979 (described from Borneo) is known only from females (World Spider Catalog 2014). Here we provide the description and illustration of a new *Lysania* species from the Western Ghats, one of the biodiversity hotspots of the world (Myers *et al.* 2000), in the Kerala region of southern India.

Specimens were preserved in 70% ethanol and studied with a Zeiss Stemi 2000-C stereomicroscope. Morphological terminology follows Lehtinen & Hippa (1979), Framenau *et al.* (2009) and Li *et al.* (2013). All measurements are in millimetres (mm) and were made with an ocular micrometer. The length of the pedipalp and leg segments are given as: total (femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). Spine positions are as follows: prolateral, dorsal, retrolateral and ventral. Drawings were made by the aid of a drawing tube attached to the microscope. The microphotographic images were taken by Leica DFC295 digital camera attached to Leica M205 C stereomicroscope with the software package Leica Application Suite (LAS), version 4.3.0. All specimens are deposited in a reference collection housed at the Division of Arachnology, Department of Zoology, Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Cochin, Kerala, India (ADSH).

Abbreviations used in the text: ALE—anterior lateral eye, AME—anterior median eye, PLE—posterior lateral eye, PME—posterior median eye.

Taxonomy

Family Lycosidae Sundevall, 1833

Subfamily Zoicinae Lehtinen & Hippa, 1979

Genus *Lysania* Thorell, 1890

Lysania Thorell, 1890: 313; Roewer, 1960: 973 (replacement name for *Anomalomma* Roewer, 1955); Lehtinen & Hippa, 1979: 14; Li *et al.*, 2013: 25.
Anomalomma Roewer, 1955: 310.

Diagnosis. For diagnostic features of the genus, see Li *et al.* 2013.

Type species. *L. pygmaea* Thorell, 1890, by original designation.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Rev. Fr. Prasanth Palackappillil CMI, Principal, S. H. College, Thevara, Cochin providing all facilities for completing this work. We especially acknowledge Dr Volker W. Framenau, Western Australian Museum, Australia and Dr Zhi-Sheng Zhang, Southwest University, China for providing literature support. The second author is indebted to Dr A. V. Sudhikumar, Christ College, Thrissur, Kerala for his encouragement and valuable suggestions. Thanks to Dr Raju M. K. and Mr Sam Thomas for their assistance in the field. We thank Chief Conservator of Forest, Kerala State Forest Division for permitting us to collect the specimens. We extend our heartfelt thanks to Dr Volker W. Framenau and an anonymous reviewer for their constructive comments and to Dr Cor J. Vink (Canterbury Museum, New Zealand) for his editorial and linguistic efforts. We especially acknowledge Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)-DST, New Delhi for providing funding support under Major Research Project: No. SR/SO/AS-99/2012.

References

- Framenau, V.W., Berry, J.W. & Beatty, J.A. (2009) Wolf spiders of the Pacific region: the genus *Zoica* (Araneae, Lycosidae). *Journal of Arachnology*, 37, 225–231.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1636/A08-54.1>
- Lehtinen, P.T. & Hippa, H. (1979) Spiders of the Oriental-Australian region. I. Lycosidae: Venoniinae and Zoicinae. *Annales Zoologici Fennici*, 16, 1–22.
- Li, Z., Wang, L.Y. & Zhang, Z.S. (2013) The first record of the wolf spider subfamily Zoicinae from China (Araneae: Lycosidae), with the description of two new species. *Zootaxa*, 3701 (1), 24–34.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3701.1.2>
- Myers, N., Mittermeier, R.A., Mittermeier, C.G., da Fonseca, G.A.B. & Kent, J. (2000) Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. *Nature*, 403, 853–858.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/35002501>
- Roewer, C.F. (1955) *Katalog der Araneae von 1758 bis 1940, bzw. 1954. Vol. 2a*. Institut Royal de Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, 1–923.
- Roewer, C.F. (1960) Araneae Lycosaeformia II (Lycosidae) (Fortsetzung und Schluss). *Exploration du Parc National de l'Upemba*, 55, 519–1040.
- Thorell, T. (1890) Arachnidi di Pinang raccolti nel 1889 dai Signori L. Loria e L. Fea. *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova*, 30, 269–383.
- World Spider Catalog (2014) World Spider Catalog. Natural History Museum Bern. Version 15.5. Available from: <http://wsc.nmbe.ch> (accessed 10 October 2014)