



A new *Zoropsis* species from China, with notes on *Zoropsis pekingensis* Schenkel, 1953 (Araneae, Zoropsidae)

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The family Zoropsidae is currently represented by 15 genera and 87 species (World Spider Catalog 2015). Zoropsids are medium to large size spiders, with a narrow, bipartite cribellum and calamistrum; eight eyes in two rows, anterior eye row nearly straight, posterior row strongly recurved; median furrow longitudinal; toothed chelicerae; tibiae and metatarsi I, II equipped with several pairs of ventral spines; metatarsi and tarsi bearing scopulae; two tarsal claws (Bosselaers 2002). They are often collected from houses, under stones or in leaf litter in forest.

The genus *Zoropsis* was erected by Simon (1878) with *Zoropsis spinimana* (Dufour, 1820) as the type species and presently contains fifteen known species. They are mainly distributed in Eurasia and Africa with *Z. spinana* was recently introduced to North America (Griswold & Ubick 2001). Two species have been recorded from China, *Zoropsis pekingensis* Schenkel, 1953 and *Z. markamensis* Hu & Li, 1987 (World Spider Catalog 2015).

Zoropsis pekingensis was originally described from a female from “pai t'a, n. von peking” (the Baita Temple in Beijing). The male was first described by Tang *et al.* (1999) on the basis of nine females and twelve males from Helan Mountains, Alxa League, Inner Mongolia. However, the Helan Mountains are 900 km from Beijing and the habitats at these two locations are quite different. During a study of *Zoropsis* specimens collected from Beijing and adjacent areas, we found that female *Zoropsis* specimens from Xiaowutai Mountains have a narrow median scape, which is consistent with *Z. pekingensis* as described by Schenkel (1953) rather than the specimens described by Tang *et al.* (1999) from the Helan Mountains.

Male *Zoropsis* specimens from Beijing are characteristic of the genus *Zoropsis* Simon, 1878 and have the same habitus and markings as the female of *Z. pekingensis*. We consider both male and female specimens from Beijing and its adjacent areas as *Z. pekingensis* and we redescribe the female and describe the male. Specimens from Helan Mountains were misidentified by Tang *et al.* (1999) and here we describe them as a new species, *Z. tangi* **sp. nov.**

All measurements are given in millimetres. All specimens are preserved in 75% alcohol and were examined, illustrated, photographed and measured under a Leica M205A stereomicroscope equipped with an Abbe drawing device. Epigynes were cleared in warm solution of potassium hydroxide (KOH). Leg measurements are given as total length (femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). The specimens of *Zoropsis pekingensis* used in this paper are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University, Baoding, China (MHBU), and *Zoropsis tangi* **sp. nov.** in Inner Mongolia Normal University, Hohhot, China. Spination pattern is given in two different formulae: for the palp the sum of all spines is listed for the prolateral, dorsal, retrolateral and ventral sides. For the leg segments the spine positions are given from proximal to distal on each side (prolateral, dorsal, retrolateral and ventral).

Abbreviations used in the text and figures legends are: ALE, anterior lateral eyes; AME, anterior median eyes; AME–ALE, distance between AME and ALE; AME–AME, distance between AMEs; C, conductor; CD, copulatory ducts; d, dorsal; E, embolus; FD, fertilization ducts; MA, median apophysis; MOA, median ocular area; OB, ovoid bodies; p, prolateral; PLE, posterior lateral eyes; PME, posterior median eyes; PME–PLE, distance between PME and PLE; PME–PME, distance between PMEs; r, retrolateral; RTA, retrolateral tibial apophysis; S, spermatheca; SC, scape; SP, subdistal process; v, ventral.

Zoropsis Simon, 1878

Zoropsis Simon, 1878: 327; Levy, 1990: 139.