



Single Taxon Treatment

Description of a new species of *Thelcticopis* Karsch (Araneae, Sparassidae) from Guangxi Province, China

Chaohui Cai[‡], Yejie Lin[§], Yang Zhong[‡]

[‡] Hubei Key Laboratory of Radiation Chemistry and Functional Materials, School of Nuclear Technology and Chemistry & Biology, Hubei University of Science and Technology, Xianning, Hubei, China

[§] Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

Corresponding author: Yang Zhong (hubeispider@aliyun.com)

Academic editor: Yanfeng Tong

Received: 16 Apr 2021 | Accepted: 31 May 2021 | Published: 04 Jun 2021

Citation: Cai C, Lin Y, Zhong Y (2021) Description of a new species of *Thelcticopis* Karsch (Araneae, Sparassidae) from Guangxi Province, China. Biodiversity Data Journal 9: e67437.

<https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.9.e67437>

ZooBank: [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:63993007-8FDD-4160-AE15-5A20F31E3CF4](https://www.zoobank.org/pub:63993007-8FDD-4160-AE15-5A20F31E3CF4)

Abstract

Background

Due to its special ways of hiding and lifestyle, *Thelcticopis* is a type of spider that is very difficult to collect. In 2018, we collected two huntsman spiders in Guangxi. After comparison with other *Thelcticopis* species, such as anterior median eye larger than other eyes, they were found to belong to the genus of *Thelcticopis*.

New information

Currently, four *Thelcticopis* species are reported from China, *T. severa* (L. Koch, 1875), *T. zhengi* Liu, Li & Jäger, 2010, *T. dahanensis* Zhu & Zhong, 2020 and *T. unciformis* Zhu & Zhong, 2020. They are mainly distributed in the tropical or subtropical areas of China (Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hongkong, Hunan, Taiwan, Yunnan and Zhejiang).

In this paper, we diagnose and describe a new species, *Thelcticopis pinmini* sp. nov., which was collected from Guangxi Province, China.

Keywords

biodiversity, huntsman spiders, new species, taxonomy

Introduction

Thelcticopis Karsch, 1884 belongs to the subfamily Sparianthinae Simon, 1897 of the family Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872 (Berkau 1872, Karsch 1884, Simon 1897). Spiders of *Thelcticopis* are usually medium to large-sized, found on tree bark or inhabiting foliage and leaf litter. They are distributed in Latin and South America, Africa, Asia and Australia (Zhu et al. 2020). Due to their nocturnal lifestyle and quick ways of hiding, matched pairs of species of *Thelcticopis* are hard to collect in the field. To date, currently 50 species have been recorded worldwide, amongst which 37 species are based on a single sex (World Spider Catalog 2021). While examining specimens from Guangxi Province of China, one new species of the genus *Thelcticopis* was identified and is described here.

Materials and methods

Specimens were examined and measured with a Leica M205C stereomicroscope. Positions of the tegular appendages are given according to clock positions, based on the left palp in ventral view. Male palps were examined after dissection and removal from the spiders' bodies, the epigynes were examined and illustrated after dissection. Female copulatory organs were cleared in proteinase K at 56°C to dissolve non-chitinous tissues. All photographs were captured with an Olympus C7070 wide zoom digital camera (7.1 megapixels), mounted on an Olympus SZX12 dissecting microscope and assembled using Helicon Focus 7.0 image stacking software. Photographic images were then edited, using Adobe Photoshop CC 2015. Most of the hairs and macrosetae were generally not identified in the palp and epigyne drawings. All specimens are deposited in the Centre for Behavioural Ecology and Evolution, College of Life Sciences, Hubei University, Wuhan, China (CBEE).

Leg measurements in mm are shown as: total length (femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). Number of spines is listed for each segment in the following order: prolateral, dorsal, retrolateral, ventral (in femora and patellae, ventral spines are absent and fourth digit is omitted in the spination formula). Abbreviations: C = conductor; dRTA = dorsal branch of RTA; E = embolus; EA = embolic apophysis; FD = fertilisation duct; TA = tegular apophysis; MS = median septum; mRTA = median branch of RTA; RTA = retrolateral tibial apophysis; S = spermatheca; SP = spermphore; vRTA = ventral branch of RTA.

Taxon treatment

Thelcticopis pinmini Cai & Zhong, sp. n.

- ZooBank [AA1AE18F-9E99-4824-8CAF-8E70361DA535](https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1000000/v1)

Materials

Holotype:

- scientificName: *Thelcticopis pinmini* sp. nov.; order: Araneae; family: Sparassidae; genus: *Thelcticopis*; continent: Asian; country: China; countryCode: CHN; stateProvince: Guangxi; county: Fusui; locality: Liuqiao Town; decimalLatitude: -22.31; decimalLongitude: -107.71; samplingProtocol: by hand; year: 2018; month: 12; day: 7; individualCount: 1; sex: 1 male; lifeStage: adult; reproductiveCondition: in ethyl alcohol; recordedBy: Pinmin Li; identifiedBy: Yang Zhong

Paratype:

- scientificName: *Thelcticopis pinmini* sp. nov.; order: Araneae; family: Sparassidae; genus: *Thelcticopis*; continent: Asian; country: China; countryCode: CHN; stateProvince: Guangxi; county: Fusui; locality: Liuqiao Town; decimalLatitude: -22.31; decimalLongitude: -107.71; samplingProtocol: by hand; year: 2018; month: 12; day: 7; individualCount: 1; sex: 1 female; lifeStage: adult; reproductiveCondition: in ethyl alcohol; recordedBy: Pinmin Li; identifiedBy: Yang Zhong

Description

Male. PL 3.5, PW 3.6, AW 1.6, OL 2.8, OW 2.6. Eyes: AME 0.24, ALE 0.13, PME 0.13, PLE 0.16, AME–AME 0.22, AME–ALE 0.23, PME–PME 0.46, PME–PLE 0.32, AME–PME 0.19, ALE–PLE 0.09, CH AME 0.10, CH ALE 0.22. Spination: Palp: 131, 101, 0002; Fe: I 210, II–IV 311; Pa: I–IV 000; Ti: I–II 2028, III–IV 2026; Mt: I–II 0002, III–IV 2024. Measurements of palp and legs: Palp 5.4 (1.3, 0.7, 1.6, –, 1.8), I 11.7 (3.6, 1.8, 3.1, 2.5, 0.7), II 12.7 (4.1, 2.1, 3.2, 2.6, 0.7), III 10.4 (2.9, 1.4, 2.8, 2.5, 0.8), IV 10.1 (2.9, 1.3, 2.7, 2.4, 0.8). Leg formula: 2-1-3-4. Cheliceral furrow with three anterior and three posterior teeth, without denticles (Fig. 2B). Dorsal prosoma deep reddish-brown, lateral margins dark. Fovea and radial furrows distinctly marked. Labium and gnathocoxae reddish-brown, both with distal parts brighter. Sternum deep reddish-brown, covered by small setae. Legs yellowish-brown with widely dark spots. Dorsal opisthosoma greyish-brown covered by short dark setae. Ventral opisthosoma yellowish-brown covered by densely dark spots (Fig. 4A–B).

Palp as in diagnosis. Cymbium approximately two times longer than tibia in ventral view. Embolus arising from tegulum at 9-o'clock-position, with embolic tip distinctly wider than embolic apophysis. Conductor arising from tegulum in 12-o'clock-position. Tegular apophysis spoon-shaped, best seen in ventral view. Sperophore distinctly curved in retrolateral view. RTA arising medially from tibia, with three apices best seen in dorsal view. dRTA distinctly curved, U-shaped in prolateral view (Fig. 1A–C, Fig. 2A and Fig. 3A–C).

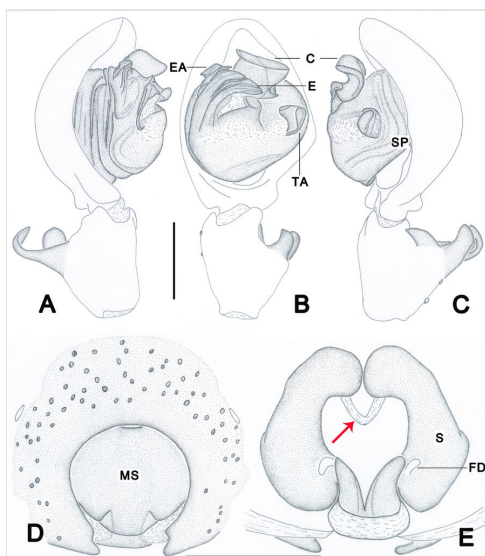


Figure 1. [doi](#)

Thelcticopis pinmini sp. nov. **A.** Palp, left, ventral view; **B.** Palp, prolateral view; **C.** Palp, retrolateral view; **D.** Epigyne, ventral view; **E.** Vulva, dorsal view. Abbreviations: C—conductor, E—embolus, EA—embolic apophysis, FD—fertilisation duct, MS—median septum, S—spermatheca, SP—spermophore, TA—tegular apophysis. Red arrow: initial part of internal duct system. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.



Figure 2. [doi](#)

Thelcticopis pinmini sp. nov. **A.** Palp, left, ventral view; **B.** Cheliceral dentition, male, ventral view; **C.** Cheliceral dentition, female, ventral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Female. PL 3.6, PW 3.5, AW 1.6, OL 4.7, OW 3.2. Eyes: AME 0.22, ALE 0.18, PME 0.14, PLE 0.19, AME–AME 0.20, AME–ALE 0.23, PME–PME 0.39, PME–PLE 0.36, AME–PME 0.22, ALE–PLE 0.08, CH AME 0.18, CH ALE 0.22. Spination: Palp: 131, 101, 2221, 1011; Fe: I–II 220 III–IV 120; Pa: I–IV 000; Ti: I–II 0008, III 0006, IV 0004; Mt: I–III 0002, IV 1014. Measurements of palp and legs: Palp 3.2 (0.9, 0.6, 0.7, –, 1.0), I 8.9 (2.9, 1.5, 2.4, 1.5, 0.6), II 9.6 (3.2, 1.7, 2.6, 1.5, 0.6), III 8.4 (2.9, 1.4, 2.0, 1.5, 0.6), IV 8.7 (2.9, 1.3, 2.4, 1.4, 0.7). Leg formula: 2-1-4-3. Cheliceral furrow with three anterior and four posterior teeth, without denticles (Fig. 2C).

Copulatory organs as in diagnosis. Epigynal field wider than long with one slit sensillum on each side of the epigynal field. Median septum medially about 1/2 of epigynal's width, with two humps on the posterior part. Posterior margin with two hooks, each pointing medially. Both sides of internal duct system separated. Fertilisation ducts arising posterior-laterally (Fig. 1D–E and Fig. 3D–E).

Colouration in ethanol: as in male, but dorsal opisthosoma yellowish-brown with wide dark spots (Fig. 4C–D).



Figure 3. [doi](#)

Thelcticopis pinmini sp. nov. **A.** Palp, left, prolateral view; **B.** Palp, left, retrolateral view; **C.** Left male palpal tibia, dorsal view; **D.** Epigyne, ventral view; **E.** Vulva, dorsal view. Abbreviations: dRTA—dorsal branch of RTA, mRTA—median branch of RTA, vRTA—ventral branch of RTA. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Diagnosis

Male of this species can be distinguished from the remaining species of the genus by its palps with embolic apophysis and embolus distally with an obvious crack (Fig. 1A–C,

Fig. 2A and Fig. 3A-B). Female resembles *Thelcticopis folia* Jäger & Praxaysombath, 2009 (see Jäger and Praxaysombath 2009: 48, figs. 106–113) in having a roundish median plate (Fig. 1D and Fig. 3D) and initial part of internal duct system narrow, leading to a chamber (Fig. 1E and Fig. 3E), but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters: 1, median septum rounded in anterior part and two humps on the posterior part (not in *T. folia*); 2, anterior part of internal duct system touching each other and distinctly narrower than posterior part (separated, the median part narrower than the other parts in *T. folia*).

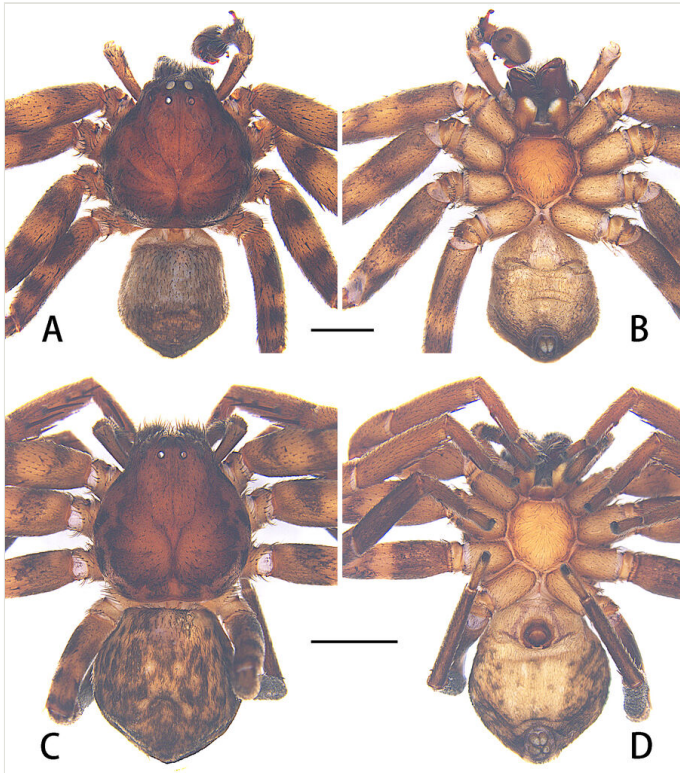


Figure 4. [doi](#)

Habitus of *Thelcticopis pinmini* sp. nov. **A.** Male, ventral view; **B.** Male, dorsal view; **C.** Female, ventral view; **D.** Female, dorsal view. Scale bars: 2 mm.

Etymology

The specific name is dedicated to Mr Pinmin Li for his kind instructions on our collection of huntsman spiders; name in the genitive case.

Distribution

Known only from the type locality (Fig. 5).

Figure 5. [doi](#)Distribution of *Thelcticopis pinmini* sp. nov.

Acknowledgements

The manuscript benefitted greatly from comments by Drs. Peter Jäger (Senckenberg Research Institute and Museum, Germany) and Jie Liu (Hubei University, China). We are especially grateful to Yanfeng Tong (Shenyang Normal University, China), the subject editor of this manuscript. This study was financially supported by the National Natural Sciences Foundation of China (NSFC-32000303), Natural Sciences Foundation of Hubei Province (2019CFB248) and a PhD grant from Hubei University Science and Technology (BK201811).

References

- Bertkau P (1872) Über die Respirationsorgane der Araneen. Archiv für Naturgeschichte 38: 208-233. URL: <http://zoobank.org/e245ab7b-4fbb-41db-affa-dd576774f295>
- Jäger P, Praxaysombath B (2009) Spiders from Laos: New species and new records (Arachnida: Araneae). Acta Arachnologica 58: 27-51. <https://doi.org/10.2476/asjaa.58.27>
- Karsch F (1884) Arachnoidea. In: Greeff, R. (ed.) Die Fauna der Guinea-Inseln S.-Thomé und Rolas. Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft zur Beförderung der Gesamten Naturwissenschaften zu Marburg 2: 60-68, 79.

- Simon E (1897) Histoire naturelle des araignées. Deuxième édition, tome second. Roret, Paris, 192 pp.
- World Spider Catalog (2021) World Spider Catalog. Version 22.0. <http://wsc.nmbe.ch>. Accessed on: 2021-4-06.
- Zhu Y, Lin Y, Zhong Y (2020) Two new and one newly recorded species of *Thelcticopis* Karsch, 1884 (Araneae, Sparassidae) from China. ZooKeys 940: 105-115. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.940.50764>