



## First description of the male of *Notiocoelotes pseudolingulatus* (Araneae: Agelenidae) from Hainan Island, China

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The genus *Notiocoelotes* was established by Wang, Xu & Li, 2008. At present, it includes 11 species (Platnick 2011), all from Southeast Asia: China (Hainan Island), Laos, Thailand and Vietnam (Wang, Xu & Li, 2008; Liu & Li, 2010). While studying the *Notiocoelotes* species collected from Hainan Island, China, we found one male and two female *Notiocoelotes* specimens in the same locality. We identified the female as *Notiocoelotes pseudolingulatus* Liu & Li, 2010. The male specimen has habitus and markings very similar to the female of *N. pseudolingulatus*, and the characters of palpal organ conform to the genus *Notiocoelotes*. We therefore identified it as the male of *N. pseudolingulatus*, and describe it here. The format of the description and abbreviations of morphological terms follow that of Wang, Xu & Li, 2008.

All measurements given in the text are in millimeters. All specimens are preserved in 75% alcohol and were examined, drawn and measured under a Tech TL-II stereomicroscope equipped with an Abbe drawing device. Species are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University, Baoding, China (MHBU).

### *Notiocoelotes pseudolingulatus* Liu & Li, 2010

(Figs 1–6)

*Notiocoelotes pseudolingulatus* Liu & Li, 2010: 40, figs 10–11.

**Diagnosis.** Female of the species closely resembles *N. lingulatus* Wang, Xu & Li, 2008, both having small atrium, round and separated spermathecal bases, but can be easily distinguished by the arc-shaped anterior atrial edge, the triangular atrial scape, the thin copulatory ducts and the anteriorly originated spermathecal heads (Fig. 2–3); whereas *N. lingulatus* has a nearly square-shaped atrium with straight anterior atrial edge, a tongue-shaped atrial scape, broad and semi-circular copulatory ducts (cf. Wang, Xu & Li, 2008: Figs 9–11). Male is similar to *N. sparus* (Dankittipakul, Chami-Kranon & Wang, 2005) having long embolus, posteriorly extended conductor and cymbial furrow almost half of cymbial length, but distinguished by the broad, blunt conductor apex (acute apex of *N. sparus*) and the wide distance between RTA and LTA (Figs 4–6, cf. Wang, Xu & Li, 2008: Figs 32–34).

**Description.** Male. Small sized coelotine. Total body length 4.31; prosoma 2.26 long, 1.50 wide; opisthosoma 1.87 long, 1.10 wide. Prosoma yellow, longer than wide, cephalic region narrow (Fig. 1). Median furrow distinct, longitudinal. Radial groove obvious, gray. Anterior eye row recurved, posterior eye row almost straight from above. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.03, ALE 0.08, PME 0.09, PLE 0.08; AME–AME 0.03, AME–ALE 0.04, PME–PME 0.04, PME–PLE 0.03. MOA 0.20 long, anterior width 0.12, posterior width 0.25. Chelicerae yellow brown, with 3 promarginal and 2 retromarginal teeth. Endites, labium and sternum yellow. Legs yellow, with gray bands. Leg measurements: I 7.02 (1.82, 0.57, 1.70, 1.73, 1.20); II 5.56 (1.55, 0.55, 1.25, 1.33, 0.88); III 5.49 (1.52, 0.60, 1.17, 1.50, 0.70); IV 7.60 (2.05, 0.72, 1.73, 2.20, 0.90). Leg formula: 4123. Opisthosoma dorsally light gray (Fig. 1), longer than wide, anteriorly with a large gray spot; venter yellow. Spinnerets yellow.

Palpus (Figs 4–6) without patellar apophysis; RTA small, and LTA strongly bifurcated; cymbial furrow about half length of cymbium or slightly longer; conductor long, but slightly coiled comparing to other congeners; conductor dorsal apophysis absent; conductor lamella moderately large; median apophysis reduced; embolus filiform, arising at approximately 9:00–o'clock-position.