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The female of *Heteropoda schwalbachorum* Jäger, 2008 (Araneae: Sparassidae)

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Besides the genus *Olios* Walckenaer, 1837, *Heteropoda* Latreille, 1804 is the most diverse genus in the spider family Sparassidae. Currently, a total of 217 *Heteropoda* species is known, among them 16 species from China (Platnick 2013). The species *Heteropoda schwalbachorum* Jäger, 2008 was first described by only one male specimen from Mt. Bawangling (Hainan Province, China) (Jäger 2008). For the present study, the authors examined *Heteropoda* specimens recently collected from Hainan Province and found that 18 males and 15 females belong to this species by comparison with the type specimen. Moreover, one couple was collected in copula (Mt. Jianfengling, 18 April 2013). According to these new records, the species appears to be very common on Hainan Island. In the present paper, the female of *H. schwalbachorum* is described for the first time.

Specimens were examined with an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope; details were further investigated with an Olympus BX51 compound microscope. All illustrations were made using an Olympus drawing tube. Male palps and female epigynes were examined and illustrated after dissection from the spider bodies. Vulvas were cleared in boiling KOH solution to dissolve non-chitinous tissues. Unless otherwise noted left palps were depicted. Hairs are omitted in the final palp and epigyne drawings.

Leg measurements 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: ALE—anterior lateral eyes; AME—anterior median eyes; PLE—posterior lateral eyes; PME—posterior median eyes; I, II, III, IV—legs I to IV. Collections: HUB—Hubei University, Wuhan, China; IZCAS—Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; SMF—Senckenberg Research Institute, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Measurements are in millimetres (mm).

Heteropoda schwalbachorum Jäger, 2008

(Figs 1–2)

Heteropoda schwalbachorum Jäger 2008: 292, figs 333–339 (description of male).

Type material: Holotype: male (PJ 2806), China, Hainan Island, Mt. Bawangling (19°6'33"N, 109°3'56"E), date of collection and collector unknown (IZCAS, examined).

Other material examined. CHINA: Hainan Province: 2 males, 3 females, Baisha County, Mt. Yinggeling, 19°03.049'N, 109°33.939'E, 22 April 2013, Jianlong Li, Yang Zhong, Jie Liu leg. (HBU); 15 males, 6 females, Yuedong County, Mt. Jianfengling 18°33.352'N, 108°50.259'E, 18 April 2013, Jianlong Li, Yang Zhong, Jie Liu leg. (HBU; 1 male, 1 female SMF); 3 males, 1 female, with same data as preceding specimens, 26 April 2009, Fengxiang Liu leg. (HBU); 1 male, 3 females, Lingshui County, Mt. Diaoluoshan, 18°39'42.44"N, 109°56'01.30"E, 13 April 2013, Jianlong Li, Yang Zhong, Jie Liu leg. (HBU); 2 females, Qiongzhou County, Mt. Limushan, 19°10.575'N, 109°45.268'E, 20 April 2013, Jianlong Li, Yang Zhong, Jie Liu leg. (HBU); 1 female, Changjiang County, Mt. Bawangling 109°05.09'N, 19°7.17'E, 20 April 2013, Jianlong Li, Yang Zhong, Jie Liu leg. (HBU); 1 male, 2 females, same locality as preceding specimen, 18 June 2011, Fengxiang Liu leg. (HBU).

Description. Male: see Jäger (2008); Figs 1A–C.

Female (from Mt. Bawangling, Figs 1D–E): Measurements: Prosoma length 9.3, width 9.2, anterior width 4.8; opisthosoma length 10.0, width 5.6. Eyes: AME 0.5, ALE 0.7, PME 0.5, PLE 0.7, AME–AME 0.4, AME–ALE 0.2, PME–PME 0.5, PME–PLE 1.0, AME–PME 0.6, ALE–PLE 0.8, clypeus height at AME 0.5, clypeus height at ALE 0.5. Leg and palp measurements: Palp 14.5 (4.6, 2.0, 3.1, 4.8), I 43.5 (12.5, 5.5, 12.0, 11.0, 2.5), II 46.5 (13.5, 5.5, 12.5, 11.5, 3.5), III 38.5 (11.0, 5.5, 9.5, 9.0, 3.5), IV 41.0 (11.50, 5.0, 10.5, 10.0, 4.0). Leg formula: II-I-IV-III. Spination: palp 131, 101, 2121, 1014; femur I–III 323, IV 331; patella I 001, II–IV 000; tibia I–II 2028, III–IV 2126; metatarsus I–II 1014, III 2014, IV 3036. Cheliceral furrow with 3 anterior teeth with median largest, and 4 posterior teeth, and with ca. 35 denticles in slightly elongated patch close to anterior teeth; margins close to fang base with one bristle. Palpal claw with 7 teeth. Sternum, ventral coxae and femora, distal legs as well as frontal chelicerae with long setae, otherwise with shorter setae.

Epigynal field with discontinuous anterior bands. Lateral lobes (LL) widely separated from each other. Median septum (MS) wide, covered partly by lateral lobes medially and posteriorly. Internal duct system with anterior part of first winding medially touching each other, looped apex rounded, situated at the margin of the first winding, posterioro-laterad. Spermathecae large and oval, separated from each other by their diameter. Fertilization ducts (FD) arising posterioro-medially, laterad (Figs 1D–E).

Colouration in ethanol: yellowish- to slightly reddish-brown. Chelicerae reddish-brown; dorsal prosoma bright reddish-brown with cuticular radial pattern and vivid pattern consisting of dark hairs. Sternum, ventral coxae and femora, gnathocoxae and labium pale yellowish, gnathocoxae and labium proximally pale yellowish-brown. Legs pale yellowish-brown with distal parts slightly darker, spine bases surrounded by deep yellowish-brown spots; ventral femora dotted. Dorsal opisthosoma dark-brown, with three median pairs of dark spots and a dark transversal wave-shaped pattern near the spinnerets. Ventral opisthosoma with bright trapezoid-shaped pattern in the median part, otherwise dark-brown without distinct pattern. Spinnerets yellowish-brown.

Distribution. China (Hainan Province) (Fig. 2).

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