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Erratum 'Survey of Linyphiidae (Arachnida: Araneae) spiders from Yunnan, China'

MUHAMMAD IRFAN[1,2,3*], ZHI-SHENG ZHANG[2,4] & XIAN-JIN PENG[1,5*]
[1]*Key Laboratory of Eco-environments in Three Gorges Reservoir Region (Ministry of Education), School of Life Sciences, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China*
[2]*College of Life Sciences, Hunan Normal University, Changsha, 410081, China*
[3] *irfanuos94@yahoo.com; https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0445-9612*
[4] *zhangzs327@qq.com; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9304-1789*
[5] *xjpeng@126.com; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2614-3910*
**Corresponding authors: xjpeng@126.com, irfanuos94@yahoo.com*

Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859 is the second most specious family of spiders, with 4807 species currently recognized in 632 genera (WSC, 2023). An extensive survey of spiders conducted during 1988–2006 in the Gaoligong Mountains and the adjacent areas of Yunnan Province revealed about 110 species belonging to 53 genera, including seven new genera and 76 new species (Irfan *et al*., 2022).

In this erratum, three replacement names (two generic and one specific) are proposed for preoccupied names in accordance with Article 60 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 2012), and corrections of endings of specific epithets are proposed for 29 species in accordance with Article 34.2 of the Code.

1 Replacement names

Auricula Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022

The genus *Auricula* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022 (Araneae: Linyphiidae) was erected in 2022 with the type species *Auricula triangulara* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022 of the family Linyphiidae (Arachnida: Araneae) with 4 known species endemic to Yunnan Province, China. Unfortunately, this name is preoccupied by *Auricula* Lamarck, 1799, a genus of the family Ellobiidae L. Pfeiffer, 1854 (Gastropoda: Ellobiida) with 148 known species. According to article 60 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature a new substitute name is necessary, since *Auricula* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022 does not have a junior synonym applicable and is a junior homonym of another genus. Therefore, we propose a replacement name for the spider genus as follows.

Auriculaiana Irfan, Zhang & Peng nom. nov.

Nom. nov. pro Auricula Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022: nec *Auricula* Lamarck, 1799.

Type species. *Auricula triangulara* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022

Etymology. The generic epithet is formed from the word *Auricula*, used in the original (preoccupied) nomen, and the Latin suffix *-iana*. Gender is feminine.

Included species: *Auriculaiana aeda* (Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022) **comb. nov.**; *A. rotunda* (Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022) **comb. nov.**; *A. sanchaheensis* (Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022) **comb. nov.**; *A. triangularis* (Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022) **comb. nov.**.

Lepthyphantes baoshanensis Irfan, Zhang & Peng nom. nov. (保山斑皿蛛)

Etymology. This epithet derives from the type locality; geographical adjective.

Lepthyphantes serratus Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022 was recently described and is a primary homonym of *L. serratus* Oi, 1960 and requires a new name. For *L. serratus* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022 the replacement name *Lepthyphantes baoshanensis* Irfan, Zhang & Peng **nom. nov.** is herewith proposed. *L. serratus* Oi, 1960 was described from Kyoto (Japan) from both sexes and *L. serratus* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022 was described from Yunnan (China) with male only, their palpal structures are very different (Saito, 1992: figs 1–6; Irfan *et al*. 2022: figs 172, 173).

2 Corrections of specific epithets

Article 34.2 says "The ending of a Latin or latinized adjectival or participial species-group name must agree in gender with the generic name with which it is at any time combined; if the gender ending is incorrect, it must be changed accordingly (the author and date of the name remain unchanged)" (ICZN, 2012). The following corrections are all already implemented in the World Spider Catalog (WSC, 2023).

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***Absconditus acer* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*acer*", the original spelling of the ending "acerus" has to be corrected.

***Amfractus dentefaber* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*dentefaber*", the original spelling of the ending "dentefabris" has to be corrected.

***Atypena acutalis* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*acutalis*", the original spelling of the ending "acutala" has to be corrected.

***Bathyphantes magnus* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*magnus*", the original spelling of the ending "magnis" has to be corrected.

***Ceratinella acutalis* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*acutalis*", the original spelling of the ending "acutalum" has to be corrected.

***Gongylidiellum acerosum* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*acerosus*", the original spelling of the ending "acerosus" has to be corrected.

***Gongylidium bifurcatum* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*bifurcatus*", the original spelling of the ending "bifurcatus" has to be corrected.

***Lutosus projectus* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*projectus*", the original spelling of the ending "projectis" has to be corrected.

***Microlinyphia spiralis* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*spiralis*", the original spelling of the ending "spirala" has to be corrected.

***Molestia ancoraria* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*ancorarius*", the original spelling of the ending "ancorarius" has to be corrected.

***Molestia caudata* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*caudatus*", the original spelling of the ending "caudatus" has to be corrected.

***Molestia hamifera* (Simon, 1884)**

With the transfer from *Lepthyphantes* (gender masculine), the ending has to be adopted to feminine gender.

***Oia ceratina* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*ceratinus*", the original spelling of the ending "ceratinum" has to be corrected.

***Prosoponoides bangbieense* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the type locality; geographical adjective; the original spelling of the ending "bangbieensis" has to be corrected.

***Prosoponoides corneum* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*corneus*", the original spelling of the ending "corneus" has to be corrected.

***Prosoponoides dongshaofangense* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the type locality; geographical adjective; the original spelling of the ending "dongshaofangensis" has to be corrected.

***Prosoponoides guanduense* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the type locality; geographical adjective; the original spelling of the ending "guanduensis" has to be corrected.

***Prosoponoides longiprojectum* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*longus*" and "*projectus*", the original spelling of the ending "longiprojectus" has to be corrected.

***Prosoponoides longyangense* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from type locality; geographical adjective; the original spelling of the ending "longyangensis" has to be corrected.

***Prosoponoides minutum* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*minutus*", the original spelling of the ending "minutus" has to be corrected.

***Prosoponoides pianmaense* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the type locality; geographical adjective; the original spelling of the ending "pianmaensis" has to be corrected.

***Prosoponoides yakouense* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the type locality; geographical adjective; the original spelling of the ending "yakouensis" has to be corrected.

***Prosoponoides yapingense* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the type locality; geographical adjective; the original spelling of the ending "yapingensis" has to be corrected.

***Prosoponoides yunnanense* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the type locality; geographical adjective; the original spelling of the ending "yunnanensis" has to be corrected.

***Sinisterigone* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

The genus was proposed to be masculine, but the genus name *Erigone* Audouin, 1826, of which the name is derived, is feminine. So *Sinisterigone* has to have feminine gender, too.

***Sinisterigone incurvata* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*incurvatus*", the original spelling of the ending "incurvatis" has to be corrected.

***Sinisterigone rutunda* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*rutundus*", the original spelling of the ending "rutundis" has to be corrected.

***Tchatkalophantes lingulatus* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*lingulatus*", the original spelling of the ending "lingulatis" has to be corrected.

***Walckenaeria circularis* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022**

Etymology. This epithet derives from the Latin adjective "*circularis*", the original spelling of the ending "circulara" has to be corrected.

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