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Four new species of the spider genus *Pseudopoda* Jäger, 2000 (Sparassidae) from Yintiaoling Natural Reserve of Chongqing, China

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Abstract

Four new species of the huntsmen spider genus *Pseudopoda* are described: *P. hongqi* **sp. n.** (male), *P. shuyue* **sp. n.** (male, female), *P. wuxi* s**p. n.** (male, female) and *P. yintiaoling* **sp. n.** (male, female). Morphological descriptions, photos of body and copulatory organs, as well as a locality map are provided.

Key words: biodiversity, description, huntsman spiders, morphology, taxonomy

Introduction

The Yintiaoling Natural Reserve (YNR) is located in the northeastern part of Chongqing Municipality, China, extending from 31°23′52″ to 31°33′37″N and 109°41′19″ to 109°57′42″E. It has a large elevation span, ranging from 450.2 to 2796.8 m. The reserve has not only the highest peak in Chongqing Municipality, but also a variety of deep gullies, which allows it to sustain a remarkable array of life. During preliminary explorations in YNR from 2014 to 2017, about 3595 vascular plant species, 60 mammalian, 215 avian, 25 reptilian, 19 amphibian, and 15 fish species have been recorded (Deng 2018). Starting in April 2022, a comprehensive survey of insects and spiders was launched in the reserve. So far, more than 2,000 insect species and 300 spider species have been collected and identified to family, genus or species level.

The genus *Pseudopoda* Jäger 2000 is endemic to Asia, consists of 247 known species from South, Southeast and East Asian countries, and is the largest genus of the family Sparassidae and the 12th largest genus of spiders (WSC 2023). Now 148 *Pseudopoda* species have been recorded in China, most of which have a very limited distribution, such as high-altitude forests, but have high local diversity (Jäger 2001; Yang & Zhang 2022; Zhang et al. 2023). *Pseudopoda* spiders mostly reside in leaf litter, under tree bark and stones, and on plants (Jäger & Vedel, 2007), with its high altitude and abundant forest cover, YNR provides an ideal habitat. Here, we report four new *Pseudopoda* species from YNR.

Material and methods

All specimens are preserved in 75% ethanol and were examined, illustrated, photographed and measured using a Leica M205A stereomicroscope equipped with a drawing tube, a Leica DFC450 Camera and LAS software (Ver. 4.6). Male pedipalps and epigynes were examined and illustrated after they were dissected. Female genitalia were

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cleared immersing them in pancreatin (Álvarez-Padilla & Hormiga 2007). Eye sizes were measured as the maximum dorsal diameter. Leg measurements are shown as: total length (femur, patella and tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). All measurements are in millimetres. Specimens examined here are deposited in the Collection of Spiders, School of Life Sciences, Southwest University, Chongqing, China (SWUC). Abbreviations used in the text: ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; dRTA, dorsal part/branch of retrolateral tibial apophysis; MOA, median ocular area; PLE, posterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye; RTA, retrolateral tibial apophysis; vRTA, ventral part/branch of retrolateral tibial apophysis; YNR, Yintiaoling Natural Reserve.

Taxonomy

Family Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872

Genus *Pseudopoda* Jäger, 2000

Pseudopoda hongqi sp. n.

Figures 1, 5–10

Type material. Holotype male (SWUC-T-SP-01-01), China, Chongqing Municipality, Wuxi County, Shuangyang Township, YNR, Hongqi Administrative Station, 31°30′32″N, 109°49′13″E, elev. 1186m, 21 June 2022, B. Luo and T.Y. Ren leg. **Paratype:** 1 male, with same data as for holotype (SWUC-T-SP-01-02).

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the type locality; noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. Male of *Pseudopoda hongqi* **sp. n.** resembles *P. alta* Jäger, 2001 and *P. digitata* Jäger & Vedel, 2007 (Figs 5, 6, 8, 9; Jäger, 2001, figs 43i–l; Jäger & Vedel, 2007, figs 105–107), but can be distinguished by the combination of following characters: 1) Embolic projection thumb-shaped, its apical tip extending apically beyond embolus tip and reaching distinctly beyond alveolus into cymbial tip in ventral view in *P. hongqi* **sp. n.** (Figs 5, 6, 8, 9; embolic projection like a small outgrowth in *P. alta*; somewhat triangular, pointing towards the prolateral margin of cymbium in *P. digitata*); 2) RTA longer than wide, gradually narrowing towards the tip in *P. hongqi* **sp. n.** (Figs 6, 10; spine-like in *P. alta*; finger-like in *P. digitata*); vRTA absent in *P. hongqi* **sp. n.** (Figs 6, 10; wider than long in *P. alta*; like a small hump in *P. digitata*); Conductor spine-like in prolateral view (Figs 5, 6, 8, 9; sheet like both in *P. alta* and *P. digitata*).

Description. Male holotype (Figs 1, 7) total length 10.15. Prosoma 4.78 long, 4.39 wide; Opisthosoma 5.09 long, 3.15 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.22, ALE 0.34, PME 0.28, PLE 0.30; AME–AME 0.19, AME–ALE 0.12, PME–PME 0.28, PME–PLE 0.44, ALE–PLE 0.40. MOA 0.84 long, anterior width 0.57, posterior width 0.83. Clypeus height 0.43. Chelicerae with 3 promarginal and 4 retromarginal teeth. Leg measurements: I 24.04 (6.31, 9.59, 5.85, 2.29); II 25.23 (6.93, 9.89, 6.09, 2.32); III 19.32 (5.65, 7.05, 4.86, 1.76); IV 22.48 (6.51, 7.74, 6.01, 2.22). Leg formula: 2143.

Palp (Figs 5, 6, 8–10): RTA longer than wide, slightly curved, gradually narrowing towards the tip, distal half strongly overlapping the cymbium in retrolateral view; tegulum retrolatero-proximally with strong bulge; spermophor running marginally along retrolateral margin of tegulum in ventral view. Embolus arising from 10 to 10.30-o'clock-position on tegulum, strongly curved with thumb-shaped embolic projection; distal end of embolus ventrally grooved, with broad tip; conductor membranous, spine-like.

Coloration (Figs 1A, 3A): Carapace yellowish, with many dark dots and linear trident pattern. Chelicerae, labium, gnathocoxae and sternum yellowish. Legs yellowish, with small spots and slightly larger spine patches. Dorsal opisthosoma yellowish, with distinct pattern and two pairs of sigilla, dark pattern partly fused in posterior half; venter yellowish, with black patches.

Female: Unknown.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality, Yintiaoling Natural Reserve, Chongqing, China.

FIGURES 1–4. Photos of living specimens of *Pseudopoda*. 1. *P. hongqi* **sp. n.** (male); 2. *P. shuyue* **sp. n.** (male); 3–4. *P. yintiaoling* **sp. n.** (3 male; 4 female). (Photos by Qian-Le Lu).

***Pseudopoda shuyue* sp. n.**
Figures 2, 11–21

Type material. Holotype male (SWUC-T-SP-02-01), China, Chongqing Municipality, Wuxi County, YNR, Linkouzi Administrative Station, Fenshuihe, 31°29′47″N, 109°55′33″E, elev. 1796 m, 13 April 2022, L.Y. Wang, Z.S. Zhang, F. Lu, B. Luo and B. Tan leg. **Paratype:** 1 female, (SWUC-T-SP-02-02), with same data as for holotype.

Etymology. The specific epithet is taken from the name of Ms. Shuyue Wang, the newborn of Luyu Wang; noun (name) in apposition.

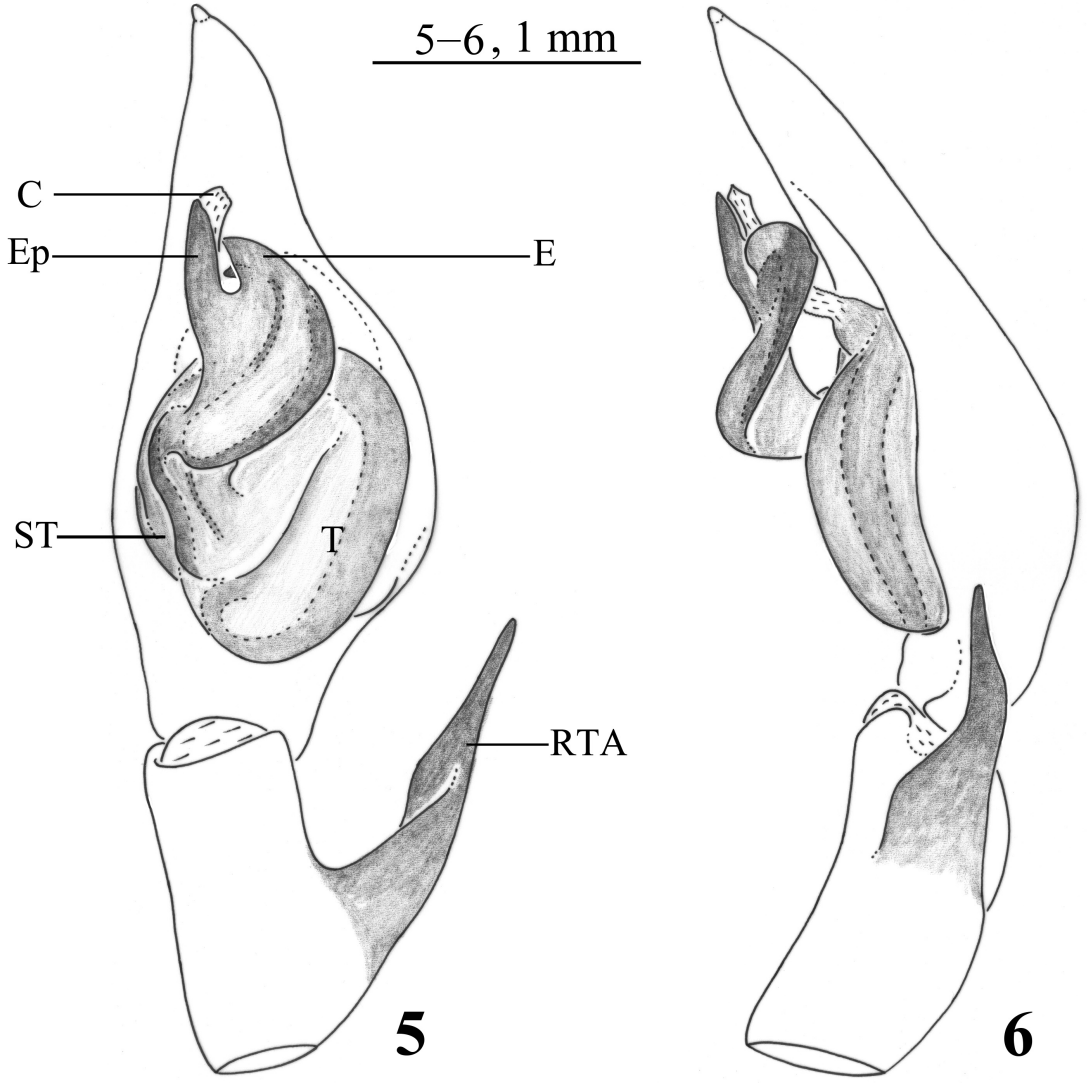
Diagnosis. Male of *Pseudopoda shuyue* **sp. n.** can be distinguished from all other congeners by: vRTA somewhat crown-shaped in retrolateral view (Figs 11, 12, 17, 18). Epigyne of *P. shuyue* **sp. n.** resembles that of *P. wuxi* **sp. n.** in having a similar morphology of epigynal field (Figs 13C, 20; Figs 24, 31) but can be distinguished by the anterior part of epigynal field with two distinct grooves separated by median septum in *P. shuyue* **sp. n.** (Figs 13,

20; grooves and medium septum absent, median field of epigyne sheet like, covering the copulatory opening in *P. wuxi* **sp. n.**).

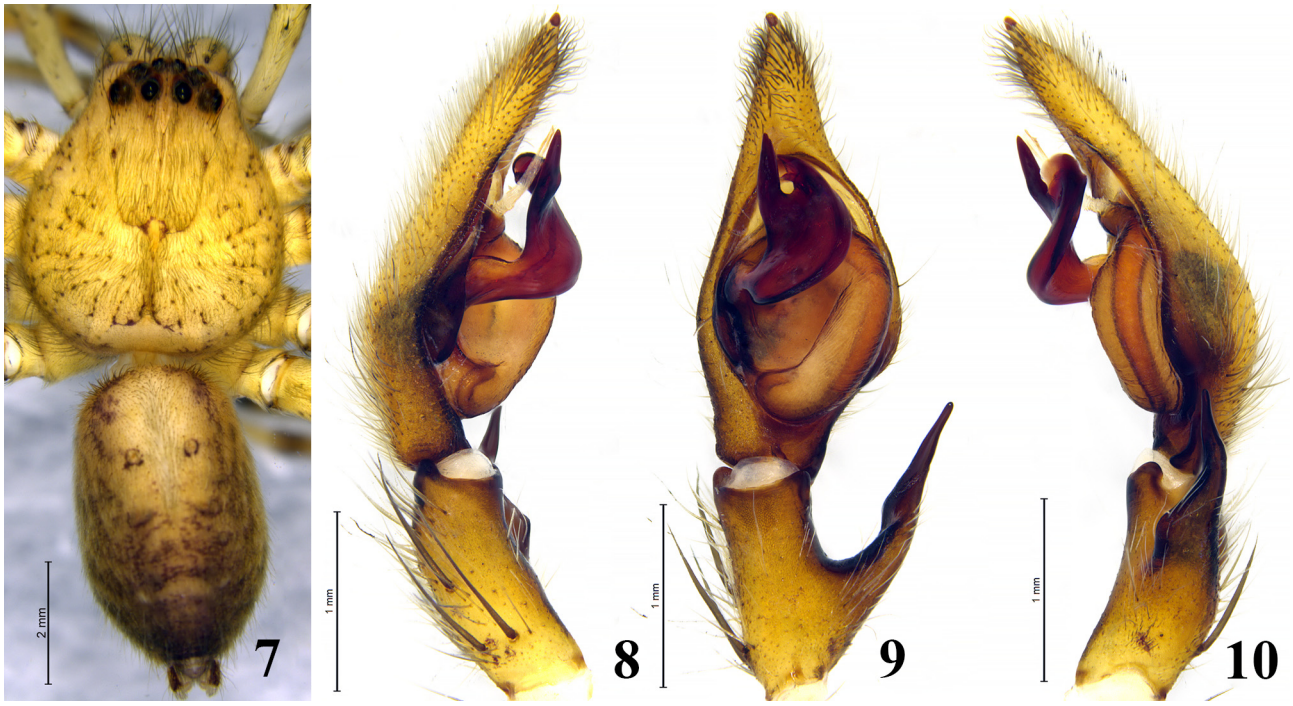
Description. Male holotype (Figs 2, 15) total length 9.11. Prosoma 4.63 long, 4.17 wide; Opisthosoma 4.96 long, 3.31 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.21, ALE 0.35, PME 0.24, PLE 0.29; AME–AME 0.20, AME–ALE 0.07, PME–PME 0.32, PME–PLE 0.42, ALE–PLE 0.39. MOA 0.85 long, anterior width 0.59, posterior width 0.83. Clypeus height 0.36. Chelicerae with 3 promarginal and 4 retromarginal teeth. Leg measurements: I 19.46 (5.40, 7.54, 4.73, 1.79); II 20.33 (5.88, 7.69, 5.05, 1.71); III 17.14 (5.12, 6.37, 4.05, 1.60); IV 18.12 (5.47, 6.07, 4.74, 1.84). Leg formula: 2143.

Palp (Figs 11, 12, 16–18): RTA with two branches; vRTA as wide as long with wave-like distal margin; dRTA longer than wide, gradually narrowing towards the tip; tegulum ventrally grooved, retrolaterally proximal half strongly bulged; spermophor running along retrolateral margin of tegulum. Embolus arising from 8-o'clock-position on tegulum, moderately curved with horn-shaped embolic projection; apical end of embolus dorsally grooved in retrolateral view, with pointed tip in prolateral view; conductor membranous, sheet-like.

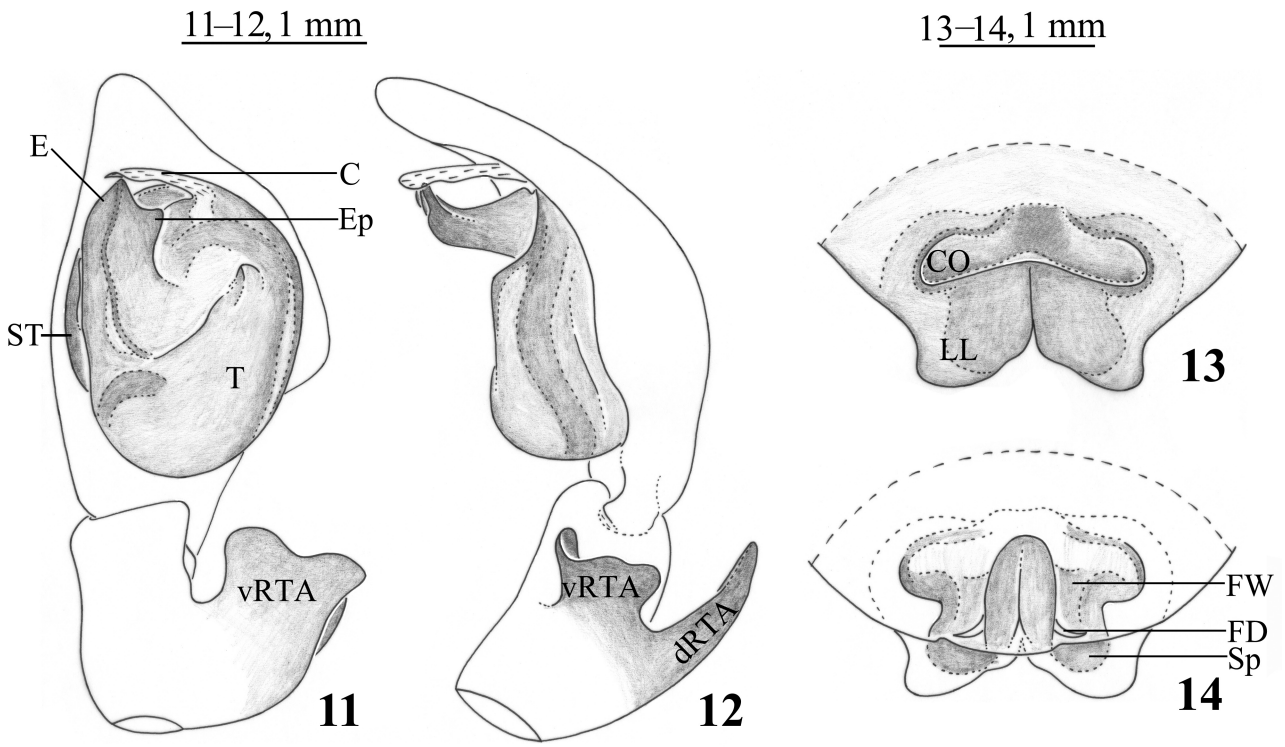
Coloration (Figs 2, 15): Carapace yellowish, with many dots and linear trident pattern. Fovea brown. Chelicerae, labium, gnathocoxae and sternum yellowish. Legs yellowish, with small spots and slightly larger spine patches. Dorsal opisthosoma yellowish, with distinct brown pattern, posterior half with the narrow transversal light chevron line, two pairs of sigilla, venter yellowish, with black patches.



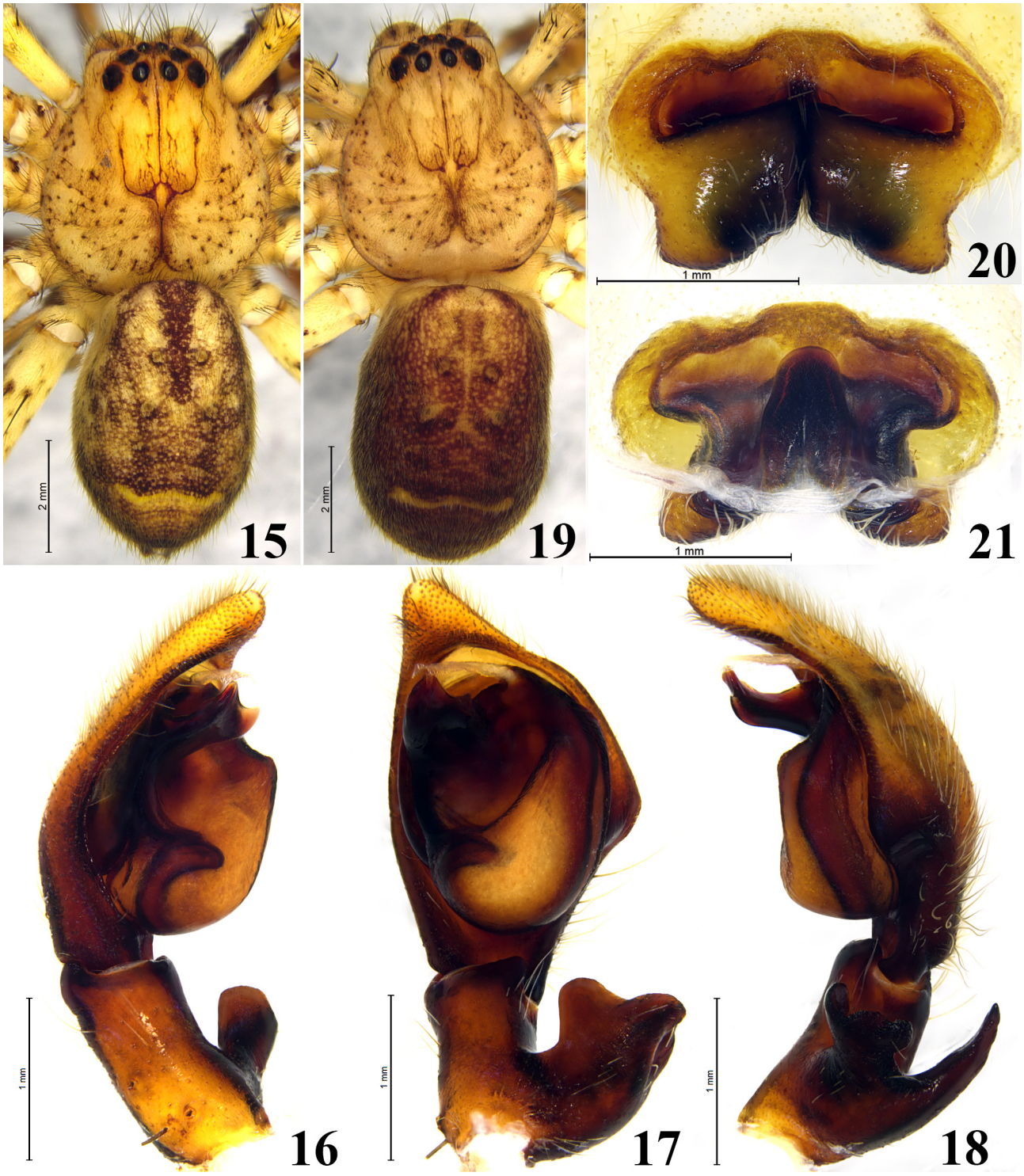
FIGURES 5–6. *Pseudopoda hongqi* **sp. n.** holotype male. 5. Left male palp, ventral view; 6. Same, retrolateral view. Abbreviations: C—conductor; E—embolus; EP—embolic projection; RTA—retrolateral tibial apophysis; ST—subtegulum; T—tegulum.



FIGURES 7–10. *Pseudopoda hongqi* **sp. n.** holotype male. 7. Male habitus, dorsal view; 8. Left male palp, prolateral view; 9. Same, ventral view; 10. Same, retrolateral view.



FIGURES 11–14. *Pseudopoda shuyue* **sp. n.** holotype male (11–12) and paratype female (13–14). 11. Left male palp, ventral view; 12. Same, retrolateral view; 13. Epigyne, ventral view; 14. Vulva, dorsal view. Abbreviations: C—conductor; CO—copulatory opening; dRTA—dorsal branch of RTA; E—embolus; EP—embolic projection; FD—fertilization duct; FW—first winding; LL—lateral lobes; Sp—spermatheca; ST—subtegulum; T—tegulum; vRTA— ventral branch of RTA.

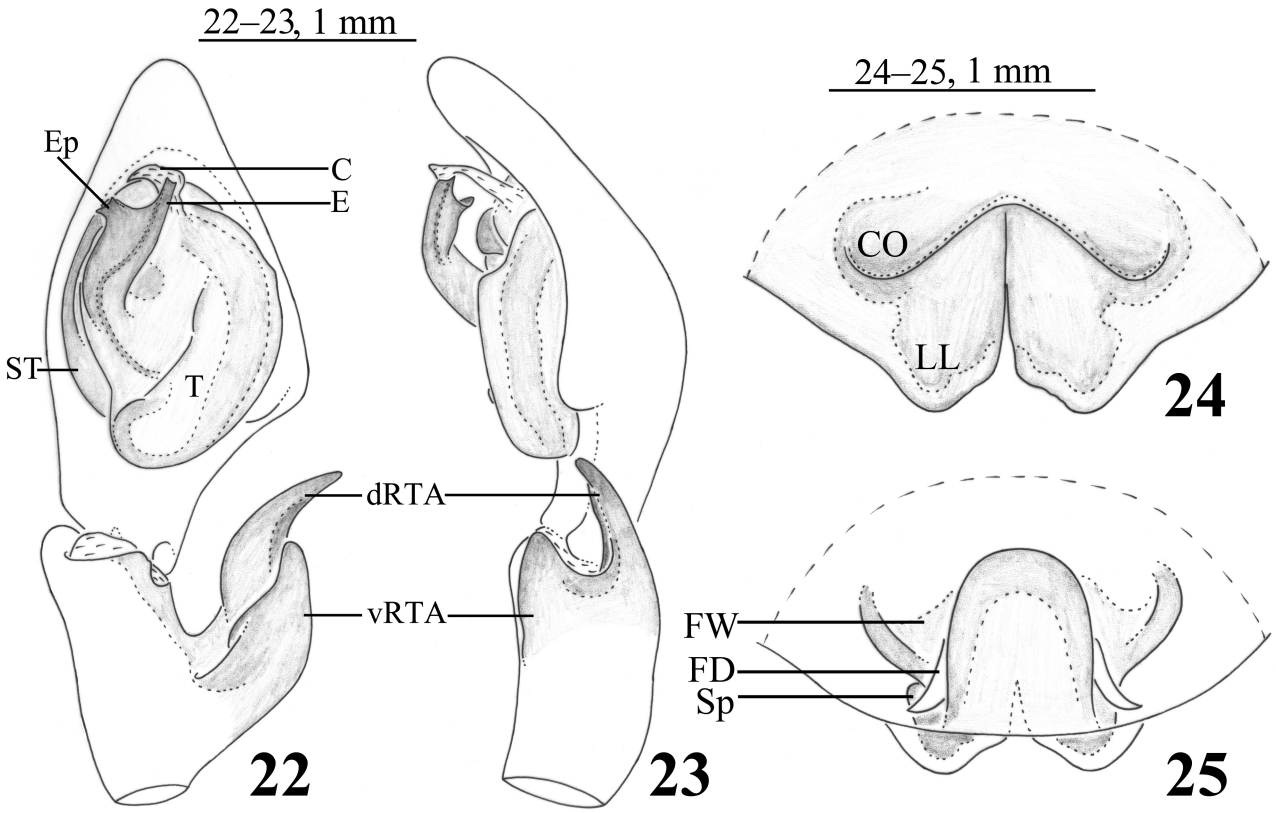


FIGURES 15–21. *Pseudopoda shuyue* **sp. n.** holotype male (15–18) and paratype female (19–21). 15. Male habitus, dorsal view; 16. Left male palp, prolateral view; 17. Same, ventral view; 18. Same, retrolateral view. 19. Female habitus, dorsal view; 20. Epigyne, ventral view; 21. Vulva, dorsal view.

Female (SWUC-T-SP-02-02, Fig. 19) total length 10.05. Prosoma 4.64 long, 4.20 wide; opisthosoma 5.40 long, 3.80 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.20, ALE 0.30, PME 0.22, PLE, 0.31; AME–AME 0.22, AME–ALE 0.12, PME–PME 0.31, PME–PLE 0.37, ALE–PLE 0.33. MOA 0.77 long, anterior width 0.57, posterior width 0.81. Clypeus height 0.36. Leg measurements: I 14.73 (4.23, 5.57, 4.43, 1.50); II 16.57 (4.95, 6.20, 3.94, 1.48); III 13.55 (4.20, 4.72, 3.27, 1.36); IV 14.74 (4.42, 4.95, 3.96, 1.41). Leg formula: 2143. Female opisthosoma pattern same as in male, except darker in color.

Epigyne (Figs 13, 14, 20, 21): Epigynal field wider than long, anterior margin with a pair of distinct grooves; lateral lobes as wide as long, posteriorly narrowing, touching each other medially, posterior margins of lateral lobes somewhat inverted V-shaped; first windings of internal duct system quite visible in dorsal view, posterior half covered by lateral lobes; internal duct system sinuous, covered by the lateral lobes in dorsal view; fertilization ducts laterad in dorsal view.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality, Yintiaoling Natural Reserve, Chongqing, China.



FIGURES 22–25. *Pseudopoda wuxi* **sp. n.** holotype male (22–23) and paratype female (24–25). 22. Left male palp, ventral view; 23. Same, retrolateral view; 24. Epigyne, ventral view; 25. Vulva, dorsal view. Abbreviations: C—conductor; CO—copulatory opening; dRTA—dorsal branch of RTA; E—embolus; EP—embolic projection; FD—fertilization duct; FW—first winding; LL—lateral lobes; Sp—spermatheca; ST—subtegulum; T—tegulum; vRTA— ventral branch of RTA.

***Pseudopoda wuxi* sp. n.**
Figure 22–32

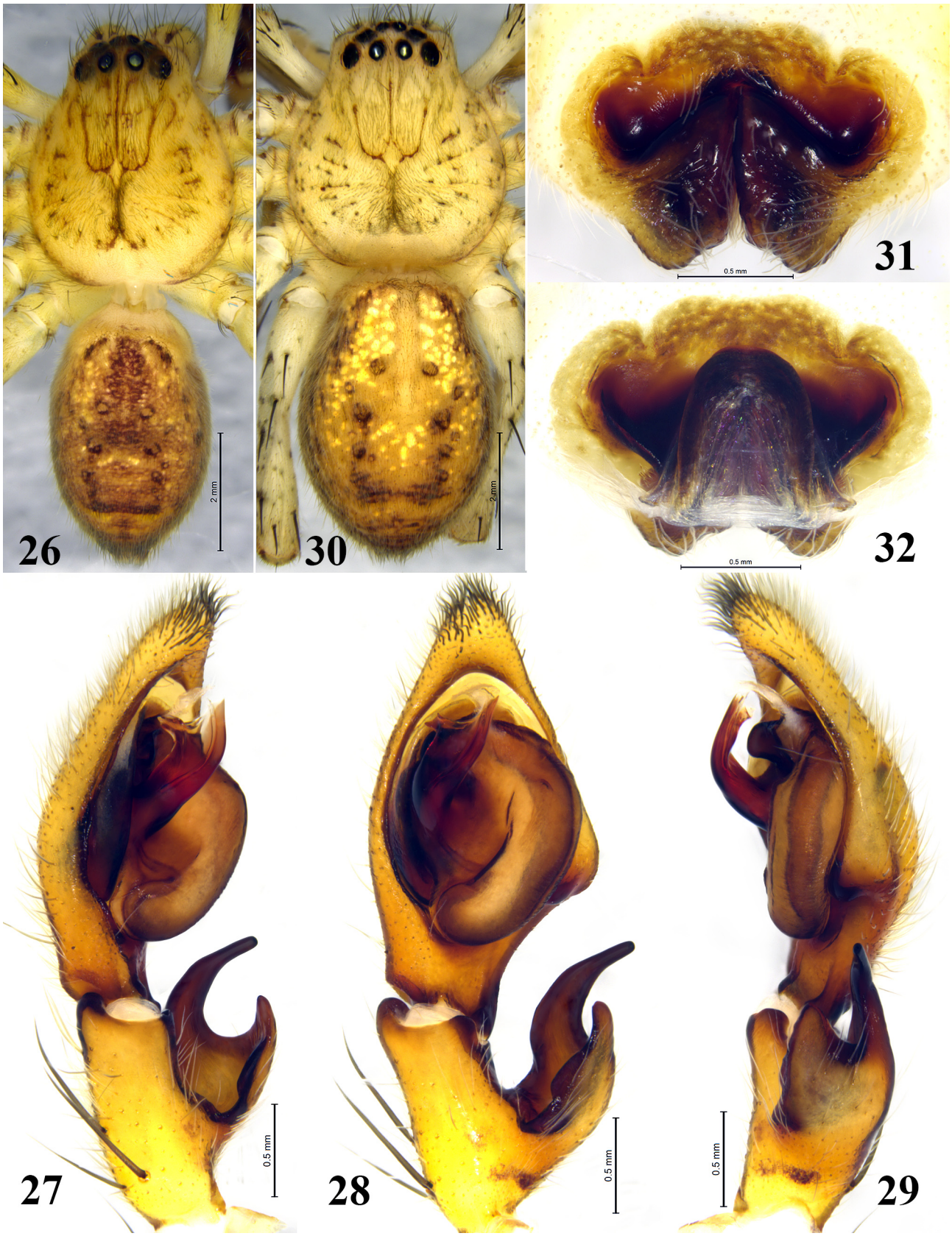
Type material. Holotype male (SWUC-T-SP-03-01), China, Chongqing Municipality, Wuxi County, YNR, Zhuanping Administrative Station, 31°29′53″N, 109°57′18″E, elev. 2178 m, 18 August 2022, L.Y. Wang and T.Y. Ren leg. **Paratypes:** 1 female (SWUC-T-SP-03-02), with same data as for holotype; 2 males (SWUC-T-SP-03-03~04), Wuxi County, YNR, Lanying Village, 31°24′23″N, 109°53′1″E, elev. 1760 m, B. Tan leg.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the type locality; noun in apposition.

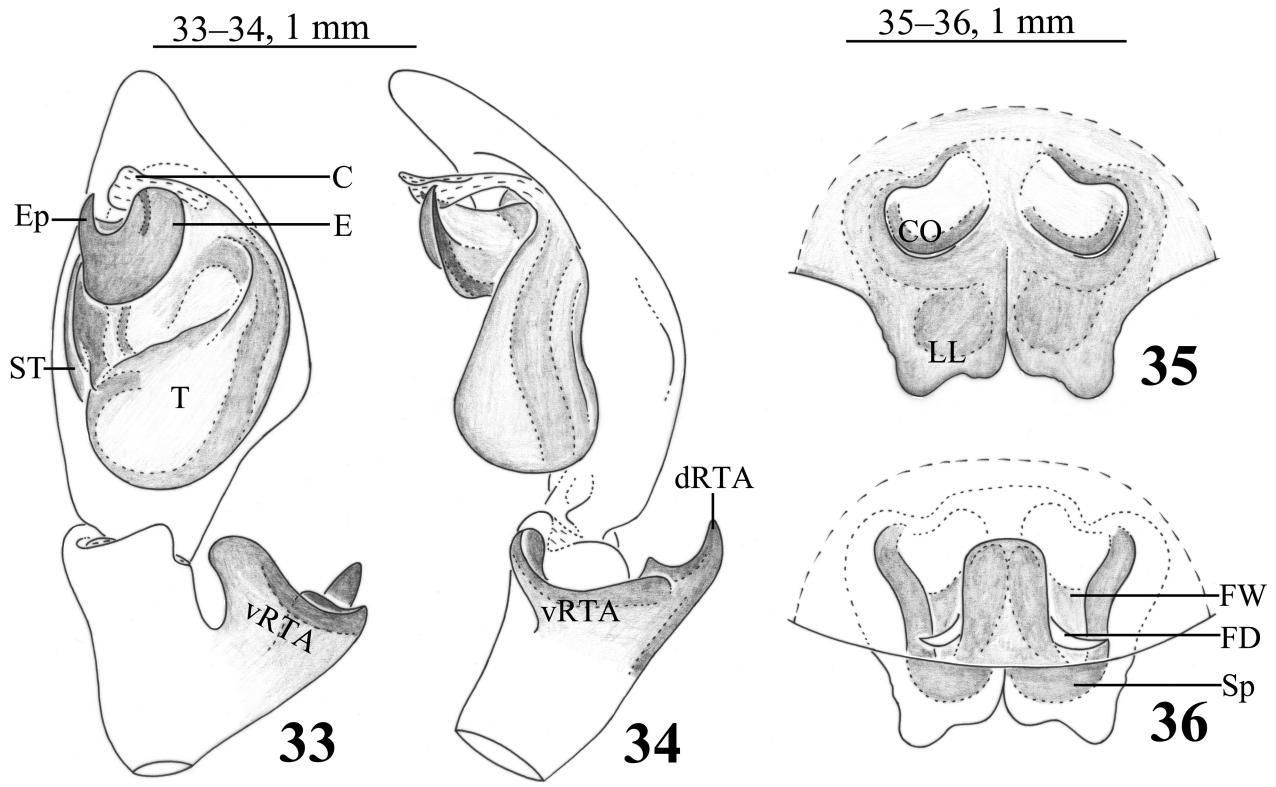
Diagnosis. Male of *Pseudopoda wuxi* **sp. n.** resemble those of *P. martensi* Jäger, 2001 in having a similar embolic projection and dRTA (Figs 22–23, 27–29; Jäger, 2001, figs 39a–b, d) but can be distinguished by: 1) Retrolateral margin of embolus straight in ventral view in *P. wuxi* **sp. n.** (Figs 22, 28; round in *P. martensi*); 2) vRTA with large triangular projection in *P. wuxi* **sp. n.** (Figs 22, 29; with no such projection in *P. martensi*). Epigyne: See diagnosis of *P. shuyue* **sp. n.**

Description. Male holotype (Fig. 26) total length 9.06. Prosoma 4.19 long, 3.49 wide; Opisthosoma 4.45 long, 2.62 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.21, ALE 0.31, PME 0.28, PLE 0.35; AME–AME 0.17, AME–ALE 0.10, PME–PME 0.26, PME–PLE 0.32, ALE–PLE 0.28. MOA 0.76 long, anterior width 0.53, posterior width 0.78. Clypeus height 0.46. Chelicerae with 3 promarginal and 4 retromarginal teeth. Leg measurements: I 17.49 (5.05,

6.82, 3.97, 1.65); II 18.61 (5.43, 7.19, 4.33, 1.66); III 15.23 (4.63, 5.79, 3.39, 1.42); IV 16.98 (5.14, 5.83, 4.31, 1.70). Leg formula: 2143.



FIGURES 26–32 *Pseudopoda wuxi* **sp. n.** holotype male (26–29) and paratype female (30–32). 26. Male habitus, dorsal view; 27. Left male palp, prolateral view; 28. Same, ventral view; 29. Same, retrolateral view. 30. Female habitus, dorsal view; 31. Epigyne, ventral view; 32. Vulva, dorsal view.



FIGURES 33–36 *Pseudopoda yintiaoling* **sp. n.** holotype male (33–34) and paratype female (35–36). 33. Left male palp, ventral view; 34. Same, retrolateral view; 35. Epigyne, ventral view; 36. Vulva, dorsal view. Abbreviations: C—conductor; CO—copulatory opening; dRTA—dorsal branch of RTA; E—embolus; EP—embolic projection; FD—fertilization duct; FW—first winding; LL—lateral lobes; Sp—spermatheca; ST—subtegulum; T—tegulum; vRTA— ventral branch of RTA.

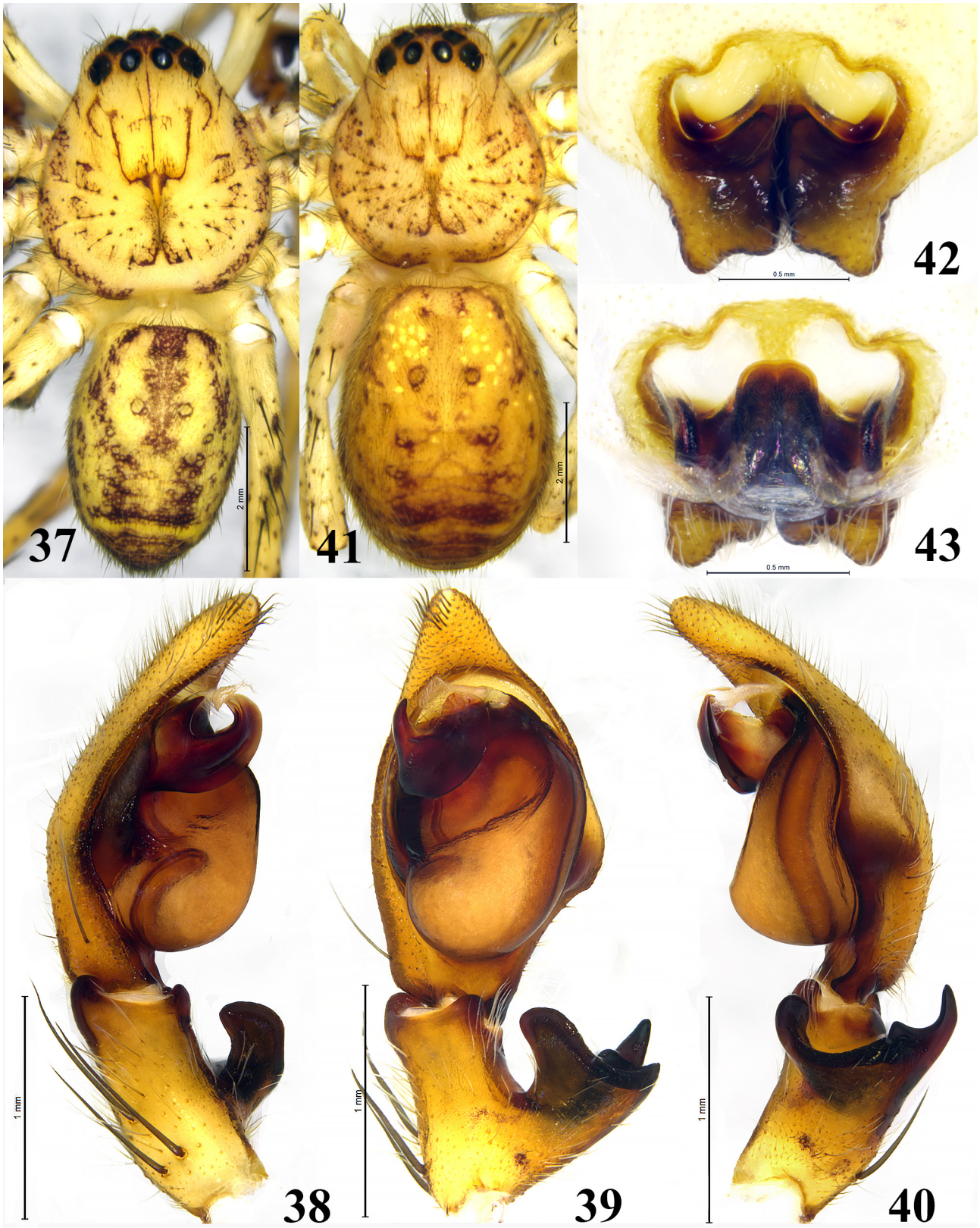
Palp (Figs 22, 23, 27–29): RTA with two branches, vRTA triangular with blunt end, dRTA longer than wide, horn-shaped, gradually narrowing towards the tip; tegulum ventrally grooved, retrolaterally strongly bulged, spermophor running submarginally along retrolateral margin of tegulum. Embolus flat, tip notched, apical end of embolus dorsally grooved, arising from 9-o'clock-position on tegulum, strongly curved with quadrangle embolic projection in ventral view; conductor membranous, sheet-like.

Coloration (Fig. 26): Carapace yellowish, with many dots and linear trident pattern, lateral margins with inconspicuous grey bands. Chelicerae, labium, gnathocoxae and sternum yellowish. Legs yellowish, with small spots and slightly larger spine patches. Dorsal opisthosoma yellowish, with distinct brown pattern, two pairs of sigilla; venter yellowish, with black patches.

Female (SWUC-T-SP-03-02, Fig. 30) total length 9.11. Prosoma 4.27 long, 3.70 wide; opisthosoma 4.63 long, 3.31 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.19, ALE 0.31, PME 0.24, PLE, 0.31; AME–AME 0.20, AME–ALE 0.08, PME–PME 0.25, PME–PLE 0.35, ALE–PLE 0.31. MOA 0.73 long, anterior width 0.52, posterior width 0.75. Clypeus height 0.32. Leg measurements: I 14.09 (4.02, 5.30, 3.39, 1.38); II 14.89 (4.46, 5.46, 3.58, 1.39); III 11.99 (3.85, 4.22, 2.43, 1.49); IV 14.12 (4.43, 4.57, 3.68, 1.44). Leg formula: 2143. Female opisthosoma color and pattern same as in male, except lighter in color.

Epigyne (Figs 24, 25, 31, 32): Epigynal field wider than long, median field extending posteriorly almost completely covering the copulatory openings; lateral lobes as wide as long, posteriorly narrowing, touching each other medially, posterior margins of lateral lobes inverted V-shaped; first windings distinct, somewhat wing-shaped, internal duct system sinuous, covered by the lateral lobes; fertilization ducts laterad in dorsal view.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality, Yintiaoling Natural Reserve, Chongqing, China.



FIGURES 37–43 *Pseudopoda yintiaoling* **sp. n.** holotype male (37–40) and paratype female (41–43). 37. Male habitus, dorsal view; 38. Left male palp, prolateral view; 39. Same, ventral view; 40. Same, retrolateral view. 41. Female habitus, dorsal view; 42. Epigyne, ventral view; 43. Vulva, dorsal view.

***Pseudopoda yintiaoling* sp. n.**
Figure 3, 4, 33–43

Type material. Holotype male (SWUC-T-SP-04-01), China, Chongqing Municipality, Wuxi County, YNR, Hongqi Administrative Station, Shuangtong Reservoir, 31°31′25″N, 109°49′32″E, elev. 1258 m, 23 September 2022, L.Y. Wang, F. Lu, B.J. Wang, H.Y. Chen and X.L. Chen leg. **Paratypes:** 1 male, 1 female (SWUC-T-SP-04-02~03), YNR, Hongqi Administrative Station, Shuangtong Reservoir, 10 April 2022, L.Y. Wang, Z.S. Zhang, B. Luo and B. Tan leg.; 1 female (SWUC-T-SP-04-04), YNR, Hongqi Administrative Station, 31°31′22.19″N, 109°49′36.80″E, elev. 1194 m, 10 April 2022, L.Y. Wang, Z.S. Zhang, B. Luo and B. Tan leg.; 1 female (SWUC-T-SP-04-05), YNR, Linkouzi, Fenshuihe, 31°29′16.32″N, 109°54′49.70″E, elev. 1672 m, 13 April 2022, L.Y. Wang, Z.S. Zhang, B. Luo and B. Tan leg.; 1 female (SWUC-T-SP-04-06), Shuangyang Township, YNR, Shuangyang Village, Miaogou, 13 August 2022, T.Y. Ren leg.; 2 males, 1 female (SWUC-T-SP-04-07~09), YNR, Zhuanping Administrative Station, 31°29′53″N, 109°57′18″E, elev. 2178 m, 18 August 2022, L.Y. Wang and T.Y. Ren leg.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the type locality; noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. Male of *Pseudopoda yintiaoling* **sp. n.** resembles *P. daliensis* Jäger & Vedel, 2007 in having a similar disc-shaped embolus and by the presence of an embolic projection (Figs 33–34, 38–40; Jäger & Vedel, 2007, figs 79–90), but can be distinguished by: 1) embolic projection large, hook-shaped in prolateral view in *P. yintiaoling* **sp. n.** (Figs 33, 38; small, triangular in *P. daliensis*); 2) distal end of embolus broad with round tip in ventral view in *P. yintiaoling* **sp. n.** (Figs 33, 38; narrow with pointed tip in *P. daliensis*); 3) RTA apical margin with a small tooth in between the vRTA and dRTA in *P. yintiaoling* **sp. n.** (Figs 34, 40; tooth absent in *P. daliensis*); 4) vRTA longer than wide in *P. yintiaoling* **sp. n.** (Figs 39, 40; wider than long in *P. daliensis*). Epigyne resembles *P. wuxi* **sp. n.** in having the similar outline of epigynal field (Figs 35, 36, 42, 43; Figs 24, 25, 31, 32) but can be distinguished by the posterior bulges of lateral lobes like small hump in *P. yintiaoling* **sp. n.** (Figs 35, 42; somewhat round in *P. wuxi* **sp. n.**).

Description. Male holotype (Figs 3, 37) total length 7.54. Prosoma 3.69 long, 3.29 wide; Opisthosoma 3.61 long, 2.39 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.15, ALE 0.28, PME 0.24, PLE 0.27; AME–AME 0.15, AME–ALE 0.10, PME–PME 0.29, PME–PLE 0.34, ALE–PLE 0.34. MOA 0.72 long, anterior width 0.47, posterior width 0.71. Clypeus height 0.27. Chelicerae with 3 promarginal and 4 retromarginal teeth. Leg measurements: I 15.46 (4.36, 5.88, 3.67, 1.55); II 15.95 (4.39, 6.22, 3.85, 1.49); III 12.29 (3.72, 4.19, 3.15, 1.23); IV 14.36 (4.31, 4.83, 3.84, 1.38). Leg formula: 2143.

Palp (Figs 33, 34, 38–40): RTA arising basally from tibia, with two branches, with a small tooth in between vRTA and dRTA; vRTA broad in retrolateral view, longer than wide, with round apical end in ventral view; dRTA horn-shaped with blunt end; tegulum ventrally in proximal half strongly bulged, spermophor running submarginally along retrolateral tegular margin. Embolus arising from 9-o'clock-position on tegulum; conductor membranous, sheet-like.

Coloration (Figs 3, 37): Carapace yellowish, with many dark spots and linear trident pattern. Chelicerae yellowish, with brown spots; labium, gnathocoxae, coxae and sternum yellowish. Legs yellowish, with small spots and slightly larger spine patches. Dorsal opisthosoma yellowish, with dark patch above heart and two lateral dark bands, the latter posteriorly fused to transversal line, behind that a light transversal line and a dark posterior part, two pairs of sigilla; venter yellowish, with black patches.

Female (SWUC-T-SP-04-03 Figs 4, 41) total length 7.94. Prosoma 3.33 long, 3.13 wide; opisthosoma 4.42 long, 3.06 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.16, ALE 0.26, PME 0.22, PLE, 0.27; AME–AME 0.16, AME–ALE 0.11, PME–PME 0.28, PME–PLE 0.33, ALE–PLE 0.33. MOA 0.67 long, anterior width 0.45, posterior width 0.69. Clypeus height 0.25. Leg measurements: I 11.75 (3.33, 4.40, 2.76, 1.26); II 12.21 (3.70, 4.43, 2.86, 1.22); III 9.74 (3.09, 3.40, 2.20, 1.05); IV 11.34 (3.58, 3.57, 2.97, 1.22). Leg formula: 2143. Female color and pattern same as in male, except lighter in color.

Epigyne (Figs 35, 36, 42, 43): Epigynal field wider than long, anterior margin outline W-shaped; lateral lobes longer than wide, medially touching each other, posterior margins wrinkled; first windings visible in dorsal view, internal duct system covered by the lateral lobes; fertilization ducts laterad in dorsal view.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality, Yintiaoling Natural Reserve, Chongqing, China.

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