A Description of the Male of *Cyclosa onoi* TANIKAWA, 1992
(Araneae: Araneidae)

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谷川明男：オノゴミグモの雄の記載（クモ目：コガネグモ科）

Abstract The male of *Cyclosa onoi* TANIKAWA, 1992 is described for the first time based on the specimens collected from Tokyo and Hyogo, Japan.

When the author (TANIKAWA, 1992) described *Cyclosa onoi*, he could not examine its male. However, in August 1992, Dr. Tadashi MIYASHITA and Mr. Ken-ichi KUMADA discovered several males of the species almost simultaneously in Tokyo and Hyogo. Dr. MIYASHITA found two males hanging in the orb-webs which were built near the ground in a sampling field of pine trees, and Mr. KUMADA collected a male by the beating method from the grass field along a river.

In this paper, only the male of the species will be dealt with. The description of the female was given in TANIKAWA (1992). All the specimens examined in this study are deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

*Cyclosa onoi* TANIKAWA, 1992

(Figs. 1–6)

*Cyclosa onoi* TANIKAWA, 1992, p. 28.


Description. Measurement (in mm). Body length ♂ 3.62–4.10; carapace length ♂ 1.76–1.90, width ♂ 1.19–1.36; abdomen length ♂ 1.84–2.11, width ♂ 1.02–1.16. Length of legs of 1♂ from Tokyo as shown in Table 1.

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Table 1. Measurement of leg segments of *Cyclosa onoi* TANIKAWA, 1992 (in mm; ♂).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leg</th>
<th>Tarsus</th>
<th>Metatarsus</th>
<th>Tibia</th>
<th>Patella</th>
<th>Femur</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>5.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>5.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>3.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>4.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Male. Carapace length/width 1.40–1.48, head region projecting forward; cervical groove indistinct; median ocular area length/width 0.83–0.90, anterior width/posterior width 1.64–1.75; posterior median eyes almost adjoining. Chelicera with 2–3 teeth on both the margins. Labium length/width 0.59–0.79; sternum length/width 1.14–1.24. Length of leg I/carapace 3.11–3.19; 1st coxa with small hook; retrolateral side of 1st femur distally with a row of 3–4 spines; spiniformation of 2nd tibia as shown in Figs. 5–6. Male palp (Figs. 2–3):
Male of *Cyclosa onoi*

**Remarks.** As was mentioned in the previous paper (TANIKAWA, 1992), *C. onoi* is resembles *Cyclosa oculata* WALCKENAER, 1802. The males of these species can be separated from each other by the following points: palpal median apophysis of *C. onoi* basally has only a wing-shaped lamella, but in *C. oculata*, that has a digitiform appendix along with a wing-shaped lamella (LEVI, 1977, fig. 23); palpal conductor of *C. onoi* is more roundish than that of *C. oculata* (Fig. 2; LEVI, 1977, fig. 23). In general appearance, the male of *C. onoi* closely resembles *Cyclosa laticauda* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906, but it can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: palpal paramedian apophysis of *C. onoi* is almost hidden by the basal lamella of median apophysis in prolateral view (Fig. 2), but in *C. laticauda*, it is easily visible (TANIKAWA, 1992, fig. 18); spiniformations of 2nd tibiae are also different from each other (Figs. 5–6; TANIKAWA, 1992, figs. 20–21). In the shape of the male palpal organ, *C. onoi* is closely resembles *Cyclosa octotuberculata* KARSCH, 1879 and *Cyclosa monticola*.
Bösenberg et Strand, 1906. It can be easily separated from C. octotuberculata by the shape of abdomen: abdomen of C. onoi has a pair of dorsal tubercles and four caudal protuberances (Fig. 4), but abdomen of C. octotuberculata has a pair of dorsal tubercles and six caudal protuberances (Tanikawa, 1992, fig. 2). C. onoi can be separated from C. monticola by the following features: the tips of distal end of palpal median apophysis are closely situated in C. onoi (Fig. 3), but those of C. monticola are more apart (Tanikawa, 1992, fig. 30); the shapes of abdomens and the spiniformations of 2nd tibiae are also different from each other, respectively (Figs. 4–6; Tanikawa, 1992, figs. 25, 33–34).

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References