Taxonomic notes on some species of the genus *Zelotes* (Araneae: Gnaphosidae) from Korea and Japan

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Abstract — New taxonomic conclusions on some species of the genus *Zelotes* (Gnaphosidae) are reported. *Z. tintinnus* Paik 1986 is synonymized with *Z. kimwha* Paik 1986. It was detected that the females associated with *Z. hayashii* Kamura 1987 correctly belong to *Z. bifukaensis* Kamura 2000, and true female of *Z. hayashii* is described. Although male *Z. flexuosus* Kamura 1999 has not been reported, it became clear that a part of the males formerly associated with *Z. ryukyensis* Kamura 1999 belongs to *Z. flexuosus*.

Key words — Gnaphosidae, *Zelotes*, taxonomy, new synonymy, Korea, Hokkaido, Okinawa Pref.

In this paper, new taxonomic conclusions on some species of the genus *Zelotes* (Gnaphosidae) are reported, namely a new synonymy on species described from Korea, correction on matching of male and female of two species from Hokkaido, and solution to confusion on males of two species from Okinawa Prefecture.

Abbreviations used in this paper are as follows: ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; MOA, median ocular area; NY, N. Yasuda leg.; p, proventral; PLE, posterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye; r, retroventral. Eye size means length of long axis of an eye, but measurement of posterior median eye was made at horizontal level.

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New synonymy

Zelotes kimwha Paik 1986 was originally described only by a male from Korea and was also recorded from Japan (Kamura 2000). *Zelotes tintinnus* Paik 1986 was originally described from Korea only by a female. Each opposite sex of these two species has not been reported. I found a male and a female considered to belong to the same single species in specimens collected from Korea, which were offered by the late Dr. C. Okuma. The male and female were identified

with *Z. kimwha* and *Z. tintinnus* respectively. Therefore I concluded that these two species are synonymous with each other.

Zelotes kimwha Paik 1986
(Figs. 1–2)

Zelotes kimwha Paik 1986, p. 30, figs. 29–36; Kamura 2000, p. 161, figs. 5–6.

Zelotes tintinnus Paik 1986, p. 32, figs. 37–43. **new synonymy**

Specimens examined. 1♂1♀, Mt. Sudosan, Gyongsangbug-do, Korea, 350 m alt., 27–31. V. 1979, K. Yamagishi leg.

Male. Described by Paik (1986) and Kamura (2000).

Female. Described by Paik (1986).

Measurements (based on the specimens shown above, in mm). Body length ♂6.65, ♀10.13. Carapace length ♂2.95, ♀3.33; width ♂2.35, ♀2.63. Abdomen length ♂3.70, ♀6.80; width ♂2.25, ♀3.50.

Ventral spines on legs I and II (based on the specimens shown above). ♂: tibiae: I and II 0-0-0; metatarsi: I and II 2-0-0. ♀: tibiae: I and II 0-0-0; metatarsi: I 2-0-0, II 2-1p-0.

Distribution. Korea and Japan (Honshu).

Correction on matching of male and female

Zelotes hayashii Kamura 1987 and *Zelotes bifukaensis* Kamura 2000 are known from Hokkaido, Japan. Each of the two species was originally described only by male. Female of the former species was later described (Kamura 1994) and that of the latter has not been reported. After examining specimens collected from Hokkaido, which were loaned by Dr. H. Ono and Mr. N. Yasuda, I recognized males of these two species and females of two forms. Female of the one

Figs. 1–2. *Zelotes kimwha* Paik 1986 (Mt. Sudosan, Korea) — 1, Epigynum, ventral view; 2, female genitalia, dorsal view. (Scale: 0.2 mm)

form was identified with *Z. hayashii*, and that of the other one was newly found and expected to belong to *Z. bifukaensis*. However, male and female specimens collected from Rebun Island, Rishiri Island and Mts. Daisetsuzan suggested that male of *Z. bifukaensis* and female associated with *Z. hayashii* in Kamura (1994) belong to the same single species (Fig. 7). I concluded that matching of male and female of the two species was erroneous, that is, the females associated with *Z. hayashii* correctly belong to *Z. bifukaensis*, and the newly found females belong to *Z. hayashii*.

Zelotes hayashii Kamura 1987
(Figs. 3–4, 7)

Zelotes hayashii Kamura 1987, p. 5, figs. 6–7; Matsuda 1988, p. 15, figs. 12–13; Kamura 1994, p. 135 (males only).

Note. Female specimens listed as *Z. hayashii* in Kamura (1994) and Ono (1994) belong to *Z. bifukaensis*.

Specimens examined other than those listed in Kamura (1994). Teshio-gun, Hokkaido, Japan: 1♂, Sarobetsu, Horonobe-cho, 20. VIII. 1996, A. Kudo leg.; 1♀, Sarobetsu, 9. VI. 1991, NY (NSMT-Ar 5320); 1♀, Sarobetsu, Toyotomi-cho, 11. VII. 1991, NY. Tomamae-gun, Hokkaido: 1♂, Teuri-shima Is., Haboro-cho, 27. V. 1982, K. Kumada leg.

Male. Described by Kamura (1987).

Female. Diagnosis. Female of *Z. hayashii* is similar to that of *Z. clivicola* (L. Koch 1870) in structure of epigynum

(see Grimm 1985, figs. 286 a, b), but is distinguished from the latter by having a pair of longitudinal ducts situated medianly in internal genitalia.

Measurements (based on one female collected on 11. VII. 1991 from Sarobetsu, Hokkaido; in mm). Body length 5.95. Carapace length 2.65, width 2.05. Abdomen length 3.30, width 1.80. Eye sizes: AME 0.08, ALE 0.10, PME 0.10, PLE 0.10. Distances between eyes: AME-AME 0.04, AME-ALE 0.01, PME-PME 0.04, PME-PL 0.04, ALE-PL 0.08. MOA anterior width 0.19, posterior width 0.24, length 0.26. Clypeus height 0.12. Length of legs as in Table 1.

Variation (in mm). ♂: body length 5.10–5.95; carapace length 2.30–2.70, width 1.90–2.10; abdomen length 2.80–3.25, width 1.65–2.03. ♀ (one female other than above shown one): body length 7.45; carapace length 2.75, width 2.05; abdomen length 4.70, width 2.75.

Ventral spines on legs I and II. ♂: tibiae: I 0-0-0, II 0-0-0 or 0-1r-0; metatarsi: I 2-0-0, II 2-0-0 or 2-1r-0. ♀: tibiae: I and II 0-0-0; metatarsi: I 2-0-0, 2-1p-0 or 2-2-0, II 2-0-0 or 2-2-0.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido).

Zelotes bifukaensis Kamura 2000
(Figs. 5–7)

Zelotes hayashii: Kamura 1994, p. 135, figs. 1–2 (females only, misidentification); Ono 1994, p. 185 (misidentification).

Zelotes bifukaensis Kamura 2000, p. 160, figs. 1–2.

Table 1. Measurements of legs of *Zelotes hayashii* Kamura 1987 from Sarobetsu (11.VII.1991) (♀, in mm).

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	1.80	1.11	1.23	1.05	0.85	6.04
II	1.55	0.98	1.05	0.98	0.80	5.36
III	1.38	0.78	0.85	1.06	0.73	4.80
IV	2.00	1.10	1.43	1.78	0.88	7.19

Specimens examined other than those listed in Kamura (2000). Hokkaido, Japan: 4♂3♀, Mt. Rebun-dake, Rebun Island, 15.VII.1991, NY (2♂1♀: NSMT-Ar 5321); 1♂2♀, Mt. Rishiri-san, Rishiri Island, 1. VII. 1990, NY (NSMT-Ar 5322); 1♀, Sarobetsu, Teshio-gun, 9. VI. 1991, NY (NSMT-Ar 5323); 1♂, Mts. Daisetsu-zan, Kamikawa-gun, 23. VII. 1982, NY; 1♂1♀, same locality, 21. VIII. 1982, NY; 1♀, Shiretoko, 26-28. VII. 1987, S. Kaneno leg.

Female specimens misidentified with *Z. hayashii* in Kamura (1994) and Ono (1994). Hokkaido: 1♀, SW of Mt. Piashiri-yama, Nayoro-shi, 18. VIII. 1990, Y. Nishikawa leg.; 1♀, Mt. Teshio-dake, Asahi-cho, Kamikawa-gun, 28. VII. 1988, NY (NSMT-Ar 3189); 1♀, Shirikishi-manai-gawa, Furano-shi, 8. VIII. 1991, M. Matsuda leg.

Male. Described by Kamura (2000).

Female. Described by Kamura (1994) as *Z. hayashii*.

Variation (in mm). Body length ♂4.90-5.90, ♀5.05-7.30. Carapace length ♂2.20-2.50, ♀2.30-2.95; width ♂1.75-2.00,

♀1.75-2.33. Abdomen length ♂2.70-3.40, ♀2.75-4.75; width ♂1.45-1.68, ♀1.60-2.50.

Ventral spines on legs I and II. ♂: tibiae: I 0-0-0, 0-1r-0, 0-2-0 or 1r-2-0, II 0-1r-0, 0-2-0, 0-1r-1p, 0-2-1p, 1r-1r-0, 1r-2-1p or 1r-2-2; metatarsi: I and II 2-1r-0 or 2-2-0. ♀: tibiae: I 0-0-0, II 0-0-0 or 0-1r-0; metatarsi I 1r-2-0, 2-1p-0, 2-1r-0 or 2-2-0, II 2-1p-0 or 2-2-0.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido).

Solution to confusion on males of two species

Zelotes ryukyuensis Kamura 1999 and *Zelotes flexuosus* Kamura 1999 are known from Okinawa Prefecture, southwest Japan. Both sexes of *Z. ryukyuensis* and female of *Z. flexuosus* were described, but male of the latter species has not been reported. It was known that in males from Okinawa Prefecture there are two forms which differ from each other in shapes of retrolateral tibial apophysis in palp (Kamura 1999, figs. 20 & 21). I considered the difference

Figs. 3-4. *Zelotes hayashii* Kamura 1987 (Sarobetsu, Hokkaido, Japan) — 3, Epigynum, ventral view; 4, female genitalia, dorsal view. (Scale: 0.2 mm)

Figs. 5-6. *Zelotes bifukaensis* Kamura 2000 (Furano-shi, Hokkaido, Japan) — 5, Epigynum, ventral view; 6, female genitalia, dorsal view. (Scale: 0.2 mm)

as variation among individuals of *Z. ryukyuensis* because these two forms are extremely similar in whole the structure of palp except retrolateral tibial apophysis. However, after the research in Okinawa-jima Island in summer of 2002, males of the one form and females of *Z. flexuosus* were collected from same habitat in same locality (Yona, Kunigami-son). Therefore I reconsidered that males of the two forms do not belong to same species, that is, a part of the males associated with *Z. ryukyuensis* in the original description (Kamura 1999) belongs to *Z. flexuosus*.

Zelotes ryukyuensis Kamura 1999
(Figs. 8–11, 13)

Zelotes ryukyuensis Kamura 1999, p. 86, figs. 21–23 (females and part of males).

Note. In the original description of *Z. ryukyuensis*, two male specimens collected from Yona, Kunigami-son, Okinawa-jima Island were listed and one of them were des-

ignated as one of the paratypes (NSMT-Ar 4316), but these males belong to *Z. flexuosus*.

Female. Described by Kamura (1999).

Male. Diagnosis. Males of *Z. ryukyuensis* and *Z. flexuosus* are very similar to each other, and it is impossible to distinguish them by ventral view of palp (see Kamura 1999, fig. 17), but they are separated from each other by a following point. In *Z. ryukyuensis* retrolateral tibial apophysis is pointed and the tip is slightly bifid (Figs. 8–11), while it is rounded (Fig. 12) in *Z. flexuosus*.

Measurements (based on one male from Mt. Otowa-dake, Nakijin-son, Okinawa-jima Island; in mm). Body length 4.70. Carapace length 2.10, width 1.75. Abdomen length 2.60, width 1.55. Eye sizes: AME 0.08, ALE 0.12, PME 0.08, PLE 0.12. Distances between eyes: AME-AME 0.04, AME-ALE 0.01, PME-PME 0.04, PME-PLP 0.04, ALE-PLP 0.03. MOA anterior width 0.18, posterior width 0.20, length 0.24. Clypeus height 0.10. Length of legs as in Table 2.

Variation (in mm). ♂: body length 4.70–5.53; carapace

Fig. 7. Collecting localities of two *Zelotes* species in Hokkaido, Japan. ▲: *Z. hayashii* Kamura 1987 (male), △: same (female), ●: *Z. bifukaensis* Kamura 2000 (male), ○: same (female).

Table 2. Measurements of legs of *Zelotes ryukyuensis* Kamura 1999 from Mt. Otowa-dake (♂, in mm).

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	1.74	1.08	1.40	1.32	1.04	6.58
II	1.46	0.90	1.06	1.06	0.84	5.32
III	1.30	0.70	0.87	1.06	0.68	4.61
IV	1.82	1.00	1.40	1.64	0.84	6.70

Figs. 8–12. Male palpal tibiae of two *Zelotes* species from Okinawa Prefecture, Japan (retrolateral view) — 8, *Z. ryukyuensis* Kamura 1999 (Shuri, Naha-shi); 9, same (Mt. Otowa-dake, Nakijin-son); 10, same (Izumi, Motobu-cho); 11, same (Iheya-jima Is.); 12, *Z. flexuosus* Kamura 1999 (Yona, Kunigami-son). (Scale: 0.2 mm)

length 2.10–2.50, width 1.68–2.05; abdomen length 2.55–3.03, width 1.45–1.80.

Ventral spines on legs I and II. ♂: tibiae: I 0-0-0, II 0-0-0, 0-1r-0 1r-1r-0; metatarsi: I 2-1p-0 or 2-2-0, II 2-2-0.

Distribution. Japan (central and southern parts of Okinawa-jima Island, and Iheya-jima Island).

Zelotes flexuosus Kamura 1999
(Figs. 12–13)

Zelotes ryukyuensis Kamura 1999, p. 86, figs. 17–20 (part of males, misidentification).

Zelotes flexuosus Kamura 1999, p. 88, figs. 24–25.

Specimens examined other than those listed in Kamura (1999). Kunigami-son, Okinawa-jima Island, Okinawa Pref., Japan (Takahide & Takae Kamura leg.): 5♂8♀, Yona, 20 m alt., 25. VII. 2002 (1♀ matured on 30. VII. 2002). 1♂, 2 km NNW of Mt. Yonaha-dake, 300–320 m alt., 25. VII. 2002. 1♀, 1 km SSW of Mt. Fenchiji-dake, 280–300 m alt., 26. VII. 2002.

Male specimens misidentified with *Z. ryukyuensis* in Kamura (1999). 1♂, Yona, Kunigami-son, Okinawa-jima Island, 20 m alt., 1. IV. 1987, M. Yoshida & T. Sasaki leg. (NSMT-Ar 4316, designated as one of the paratypes of *Z. ryukyuensis*). 1♂, same locality, 27. VII. 1997, T. & T. Kamura leg.

Female. Described by Kamura (1999).

Male. Described as part of *Z. ryukyuensis* by Kamura (1999, figs. 17–20). As for the discrimination, see the diagnosis of *Z. ryukyuensis*.

Variation (in mm). Body length ♂4.03–5.78, ♀4.30–6.36.

Fig. 13. Collecting localities of two *Zelotes* species in Okinawa Prefecture, Japan. ●: *Z. ryukyuensis* Kamura 1999, ▲: *Z. flexuosus* Kamura 1999.

Carapace length ♂2.03–2.48, ♀2.00–2.78; width ♂1.63–1.98, ♀1.45–2.10. Abdomen length ♂2.00–3.30, ♀2.30–3.58; width ♂1.35–1.90, ♀1.30–2.15.

Ventral spines on leg I and II. ♂: tibiae: I and II 0-0-0, 0-1r-0 or 1r-1r-0; metatarsi I 2-1p-0 or 2-2-0, II 2-2-0. ♀: tibiae: I and II 0-0-0 or 0-1r-0; metatarsi I 2-0-0, 2-1p-0, 2-1r-0, 1p-2-0 or 2-2-0, II 2-0-0, 2-1p-0, 2-1r-0, 2-2-0.

Distribution. Japan (northern part of Okinawa-jima Island).

Note. Collecting date of the holotype of *Z. flexuosus* (NSMT-Ar 4319) is "27.VII.1997", which was missing in the original description (Kamura 1999).

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Acta Arachnologica Vol. 52, No. 1 掲載論文の和文要旨

ゴミグモ (クモ目: コガネグモ科) のゴミリボンが餌捕獲に及ぼす影響 (pp. 1-3)

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本研究ではゴミグモ (*Cyclosa octotuberculata*) のゴミリボンが獲物の行動に影響を与え、餌捕獲数に影響を及ぼすという仮説を検証した。実験的にゴミリボンのある網と無い網を作成し、野外で餌捕獲数を比較したところ有意な差はなかった。またその他の要因を考慮にいれて重回帰分析を行ったが、餌捕獲数への影響はみとめられなかった。この結果よりゴミリボンが網上の大きな構造物にも関わらず獲物に対して視覚的效果をもたない可能性が考えられる。

札幌市近郊におけるザトウムシの季節消長と生態、およびエゾナミザトウムシとその近縁種についての分類学的ノート (pp. 5-24)

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札幌市近郊の3カ所(野幌, 円山, 北大構内)に生息するザトウムシ 11 種の季節消長と生態を調査した。ほとんどの種は年1化卵越冬の生活史を示したが、フタコブザトウムシ *Paraumbogrella pumilio* は年1化成体越冬、マキノブラシザトウムシ *Sabacon makinoi* では卵と幼体の両方での越冬が示唆された。四国に生息するザトウムシと比較すると、幼体越冬の種を欠くことが北海道産種の生活史の特徴である。卵越冬の種では、春季により早く孵化する種ほど幼体期間が長かった。また、卵越冬のほとんどの種で雌が雄よりも早く成体に達する傾向(雌先熟)がみられた。雌先熟は他のクモガタ綱や昆虫では非常に珍しいが、マザトウムシ上科 *Phalangioidea* のザトウムシでは一般的傾向と思われる。長い繁殖期間と雌の多数回交尾が一般的であることが雌先熟傾向を生み出しているのかもしれない。土壌性の3種(ブラシザトウムシ属 *Sabacon* 2種とフタコブザトウムシ *P. pumilio*) をのぞき、どの種も幼体初期には土壌リター中で過ごす。幼体期の途中から、草本層や樹幹へ日中の生息場所を移した。両生生殖の3種では性比は雄に偏る傾向がみられた。雌先熟とも関係して、性比は時間的にも変化した。7種の産卵数と10種の卵サイズのデータを示した。ブラシザトウムシ科の2種の卵のうを初めて記録した。さらに、学名が未決定であったエゾナミザトウムシに対して *Nelima suzukii* の名称を与え、ナミザトウムシ属の分類について若干の知見を付記した。

韓国及び日本産のケムリグモ属 (クモ目: ワシグモ科) 数種についての分類学的検討 (pp. 25-30)

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ケムリグモ属 *Zelotes* の数種について分類学的検討の結果を報告した。韓国で記載されたミカドケムリグモ *Z. kimwha* Paik 1986 と *Z. tintinnus* Paik 1986 については、同一地点から採集された雌雄の標本を検討した結果、後者を前者の新参異名とした。北海道に分布するコブシケムリグモ *Z. hayashii* Kamura 1987 とビフカケムリグモ *Z. bifukaensis* Kamura 2000 については、前者の雌雄及び後者の雄のみが知られており、後者の雌は未知であったが、新たな標本を検討した結果、従来コブシケムリグモの雌とみなされていたものは正しくはビフカケムリグモの雌であることが判明し、同時に、真のコブシケムリグモの雌も見出された。沖縄産のリュウキュウケムリグモ *Z. ryukyuensis* Kamura 1999 とツヅラケムリグモ *Z. flexuosus* Kamura 1999 については、前者の雌雄及び後者の雌のみが知られており、後者の雄は未知であったが、沖縄島における再調査の結果、これら2種の雄の触肢の構造は互いに極めてよく似ており、リュウキュウケムリグモの雄とみなされていたものの中にツヅラケムリグモの雄が混じっていたことが判明した。

東京都青梅市の山林から発見されたササラダニ類 (イカダニ科) の1新種 (pp. 31-33)

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青梅市の北部に広がる黒沢川沿いのコナラを主とする林の林床の倒木の樹皮から、イカダニ科に属するササラダニ類の未記載種が見出されたので *Dolicheremaeus ohmensis* オウメイイカダニと命名して記載した。イカダニ科の多くの種では後体部前縁に2対の瘤状突起があるが、本種を含めて6種では、その突起が1対しかない。その中で本種は胴感毛の柄が短く先端部が強く膨らむこと、背毛が短いものと著しく長いものの2群に分かれることなどによって、既知の5種から区別される。

日本産キシダグモ科の2新種および2新記録種 (pp. 35-42)

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日本産キシダグモ科の2新種, *Dolomedes orion* n. sp. オオハシリグモ (新称) と *Dolomedes zatsun* n. sp. ササキハシリグモ (新称) を記載し, *Dolomedes horishanus* Kishida 1936 ヘリジロハシリグモと *Pisaura bicornus* Zhang & Song 1992 サイホウキシダグモ (新称) の2種を日本から新たに記録し, 再記載した。また, *Dolomedes yawatai* Ono 2002 イシガキアオグロハシリグモを西表島から新たに記録した。台湾から知られていた *Dolomedes mizhoanus* Kishida 1936 はヘリジロハシリグモの新参シノニムである。