



## New spider species of Coelotinae (Araneae, Amaurobiidae) from northern Thailand IV

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### Abstract

Two new species of Coelotinae, *Draconarius suttisani* **sp. n.** and *D. promontorioides* **sp. n.**, are described and illustrated from material collected in northern Thailand. *Draconarius suttisani* **sp. n.** belongs to the *venustus*-group. *Draconarius promontorioides* **sp. n.** belongs to the *lutulentus*-group.

**Key words:** *Draconarius*, *venustus*-group, *lutulentus*-group, new taxa, taxonomy, zoogeography

### Introduction

The Holarctic spider subfamily Coelotinae F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1893 comprises several genera of spiders that strongly resemble the cribellate Amaurobiidae in their general appearance (Wang 2002). These spiders are rather infrequently collected, and are especially poorly studied in Thailand, mainly because they are confined to high-altitude mountains. Over recent decades large numbers of ground spiders have been collected in parts of China, Korea and Japan, as well as in Thailand, with more than a hundred species being described. During recent inventories of the spider fauna of Thailand, several Coelotinae were discovered (Dankittipakul & Wang 2003, 2004; Dankittipakul *et al.* 2005, 2006), thus extending the currently known geographical distribution of the subfamily into Southeast Asia.

Thailand has possibly the richest fauna of Coelotinae in Southeast Asia, with most species recently collected by means of pitfall trapping and direct searching. Spiders of Coelotinae are often found in silken retreats under stones or rotten logs on the forest floor (Wang 2002). Specimens of *Draconarius*, however, appear to have a preference for building T-shaped retreats embedded in sandy soil bank of road side cutting through evergreen hill forests. In our preceding publications, new taxa were described and placed in four genera: *Coelotes* Blackwall, 1841, *Coronilla* Wang 1994, *Draconarius* Ovtchinnikov, 1999 and *Iwogumoa* Kishida, 1955. Here two new species are described and placed in the genus *Draconarius*, which is one of the most speciose genera within this subfamily. As a result, a total of twenty-six coelotine species are hitherto known to occur in Thailand (Platnick 2007; Wang, 2007). From the relatively sparse records presented above, it is clear that much collecting for these spiders still needs to be done, and further basic taxonomic and faunistic works is required. The presently recognized species treated here are likely only a fraction of the actual fauna.