



Ten new species of the genus *Draconarius* (Araneae: Amaurobiidae) from China

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Abstract

Ten new *Draconarius* species are described: *D. acutus* **spec. nov.**, *D. complanatus* **spec. nov.**, *D. expansus* **spec. nov.**, *D. magnarcuatus* **spec. nov.**, *D. pseudocoreanus* **spec. nov.**, *D. subabsentis* **spec. nov.**, *D. sublutulentus* **spec. nov.**, *D. ten-sus* **spec. nov.**, *D. ventrifurcatus* **spec. nov.** and *D. zonalis* **spec. nov.** Detailed descriptions and illustrations of these new species are provided.

Key words: Taxonomy, biodiversity, spiders, Sichuan, Yunnan, Hunan

Introduction

Draconarius Ovtchinnikov 1999 is a large genus of Coelotinae that comprises more than 100 species. Eighty of them are recorded from China (Platnick 2008). In recent years, a lot of new Coelotinae spiders species have been reported from the southwestern provinces of China, especially from Sichuan and Yunnan (Wang 2003, Wang & Jäger 2007). Of the ten new *Draconarius* species described in this study, five were also collected from this region. This result confirmed our hypothesis that southwestern China has an extremely high spider biodiversity (Xu & Li 2006).

Typical *Draconarius* has two retrolateral cheliceral teeth. In combination, *Draconarius* males have usually a dorsal apophysis of the conductor, a long and posteriorly extending embolus, a long cymbial furrow and an elongated median apophysis. Females exhibit large copulatory ducts and long spermathecae (Wang 2003). Among the ten new species described in this paper two are clearly *Draconarius*: *D. sublutulentus* **spec. nov.** and *D. pseudocoreanus* **spec. nov.** Others differ from the typical *Draconarius* in the origin of embolus, the shape of median apophysis and spermathecae or the length of cymbial furrow. However, they are also named as *Draconarius* species based on the presence of two retrolateral teeth and a conductoral dorsal apophysis.

Material and methods

All the specimens used in the current study are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS). Specimens were examined with an Olympus SZ40 stereomicroscope. Further details were studied with an Olympus BX41 compound microscope. All illustrations were made using an Olympus drawing tube and inked on ink jet plotter paper.

Measurements are given in millimeters. Eye diameters are taken at the widest point. The measurements of legs are shown as: total length (femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). In males, left structures are described,