



## Description of a new *Otacilia* species from China, with transfer of two species from the genus *Phrurolithus* (Araneae: Corinnidae)

DONG-SHENG HU & FENG ZHANG<sup>1</sup>

College of Life Science, Hebei University, Baoding, Hebei 071002, China. E-mail: xingfuhds@126.com

<sup>1</sup>Corresponding author: E-mail: dudu06042001@163.com

### Abstract

A new species, *Otacilia liupan*, is diagnosed, described and illustrated. Two species, *Otacilia hengshan* (Song, 1990) **comb. nov.** and *O. foveata* (Song, 1990) **comb. nov.**, are transferred from the genus *Phrurolithus*. The male of *O. foveata* is reported for the first time. A distribution map of those three species is provided.

**Key words:** taxonomy, Corinnidae, new species, new combination, China

### Introduction

The spider family Corinnidae currently contains 84 genera and 962 species worldwide (Platnick 2011). At present 52 species of 14 genera are recorded from China (Song *et al.* 1999; Li & Wang 2011; Platnick 2011). The Corinnidae are hunting spiders living on the ground, usually found in dead leaves, woody debris or humus on the forest floor. This family is currently subdivided in four subfamilies, Phrurolithinae, Corinninae, Castianeirinae and Trachelinae (Deeleman-Reinhold 2001, Bosselaers & Jocqué 2002, Zhang *et al.* 2009).

The genus *Otacilia* was established by Thorell in 1897 using a single species, *Otacilia armatissima* Thorell, 1897 from Burma (Kamura 2001). At present, the genus includes 18 species in the world, most species are mainly distributed in east and south-east Asia (Platnick 2011). Both the genera *Otacilia* and *Phrurolithus* C. L. Koch, 1839 are in the subfamily Phrurolithinae. *Phrurolithus* is currently the largest phrurolithine genus in the northern hemisphere, however, over half of the species now listed in *Phrurolithus* are most probably misplaced, and some have already been formally reassigned to other genera (Yin *et al.* 2004). Several of the south-east Asian species have been moved to *Otacilia*, for instance, *O. luna* (Kamura, 1994) and *O. lynx* (Kamura, 1994) were transferred by Deeleman-Reinhold (2001), and *O. komurai* (Yaginuma, 1952), *O. taiwanica* (Hayashi & Yoshida, 1993) and *O. vulpes* (Kamura, 2001) were transferred by Kamura (2004). Additionally, Deeleman-Reinhold (2001) also regarded *Palaetyra* Simon, 1898 as a junior synonym of *Otacilia*, including its type species *P. luzonica* (Simon, 1898) in the genus.

Only seven species of the genus *Otacilia* were reported from China; *O. komurai* is distributed in Zhejiang Province, *O. lynx* and *O. taiwanica* are distributed in Taiwan; Zhang *et al.* (2009) described *O. yangi* from Yunnan Province, and Fu *et al.* (2010) described three species from Hainan Island, *O. bawangling*, *O. jianfengling* and *O. limushan*.

During a field trip to Liupan Mountains, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, from 2008 to 2010, we collected some corinnid specimens using small glass tubes and manually by sifting leaf litter. After the examination of the *Otacilia* specimens, one new species was recognized and will be described here.

The examination of the type specimens of *Phrurolithus hengshan* Song, 1990, revealed that this species belongs to *Otacilia*. At the same time, we presumed that *Phrurolithus foveatus* Song, 1990 also should be transferred to *Otacilia*. Although the male of this species was unknown, we examined one female and one male from Fang County, Hubei Province, and identified the female as *O. foveata*; the male specimen has similar body habitus and pattern as the female of *O. foveata*, and its palp has a large and crescent RTA with a dorsal branch; the sperm