



A new species of the genus *Clubiona* Latreille (Araneae, Clubionidae) from Hainan Island, China

BIRAN ZHU, HAIQING REN & JIAN CHEN¹

College of Life Sciences, Hubei University, Wuhan 430062, Hubei, China

¹Corresponding author. E-mail: chenjian_hb@tom.com

The genus *Clubiona* Latreille, 1804 is the biggest genus of Clubionidae and the only genus reported from China till now. According to Platnick (2011), a total of 578 species have been described from all over the world, of which 100 species were reported from China (Song *et al.* 1999). Various field collections in Hainan Island, China were carried out by the colleagues of Hubei University in 2010. During these we have found a *Clubiona* species, which has a wing-shaped femoral apophysis and is described here as new to the science.

Specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hubei University, Wuhan, China. All measurements are given in millimeter. For total length the sum of carapace and abdomen length is given without the petiolus. Carapace length was measured from the anterior face of the ocular area to the rear margin of the carapace medially, excluding the clypeus. The measurements of the legs are as follows: total length (femur, patella + tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). Throughout the text, figures cited from other papers are listed as 'fig.', those appearing in this paper as 'Fig'. The following abbreviations are used in the text: ALE, anterior lateral eyes; AME, anterior median eyes; AME–ALE, distance between AME and ALE; AME–AME, distance between AMEs; BU, bursa; C, conductor; CO, copulatory opening; E, embolus; FA, femoral apophysis; FD, fertilization duct; MOQ, median ocular quadrangle; PA, patellar apophysis; PLE, posterior lateral eyes; PME, posterior median eyes; PME–PLE, distance between PME and PLE; PME–PME, distance between PME; SD, sperm duct; SP, spermatheca; ST, subtegulum; T, tegulum.

Clubiona brachyptera Zhu & Chen sp. n.

Figs 1–12

Type material. *Holotype* male, China: Hainan Island: Qiongzong County, Mt. Limu [19.27°N, 109.78°E], 28 August 2010, leg. Jie Liu and Haiqing Ren.

Paratypes: 3 males and 4 females, same data as holotype; 2 males, from the same locality, 25 to 26 October 2005, leg. Hao Yu and Zhengyu Jin.

Etymology. The species epithet is a combination of the Greek words '*brachy*' and '*ptera*' means 'short wing', referring to the wing-shaped femoral apophysis.

Diagnosis. Males of this species can be readily identified by the conspicuous femoral apophysis, the blunt tibial apophysis, the very short embolus and the small round shaped sclerotized conductor. Females can be identified by the spermathecae situated anterior to the enlarged bursae (Figs 7, 12).

Description. Male (holotype). Total length 2.75, prosoma length 1.60, width 1.07. Abdomen length 1.58, width 0.86. Prosoma oval (Fig. 1), pars cephalica slightly narrowed, in profile highest just behind longitudinal fovea, gradually sloping posteriorly; integument smooth. Carapace pale yellow with some radial pattern on the carapace and diffused darker on the abdomen.

Eyes with black rings and surrounded by purplish markings. Eye measurements: AME 0.08; ALE 0.10; PME 0.11; PLE 0.10; AME–AME 0.13; AME–ALE 0.13; PME–PME 0.25; PME–PLE 0.15. MOQ: 0.20 long, 0.19 anterior width, 0.32 posterior width.

Legs yellow, femora with dark brown ventral band; tibiae with dark distal and proximal annuli; anterior metatarsi with distal dark band; tarsi brown. Leg formula: IV, II, I, III; leg measurements: I: 2.80 (0.85, 1.00, 0.65, 0.30); II: 3.00 (1.00, 1.15, 0.50, 0.35); III: 2.70 (0.75, 1.00, 0.60, 0.35); IV: 3.95 (1.10, 1.35, 1.00, 0.50).