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## Description of a new *Cladolasma* (Opiliones: Nemastomatidae: Ortholasmatinae) species from China

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### Abstract

The harvestmen genus *Cladolasma* Suzuki, 1963, previously known only from Japan and Thailand, is here reported from China for the first time. A new species, *Cladolasma damingshan* sp. nov., is described on the basis of a single male specimen collected from Daming Mountain, Guangxi, China. The new species is distinct from *C. parvulum* Suzuki, 1963 and *C. angka* (Schwendinger & Gruber, 1992) in lacking keels around the eyes; and from the known males of *C. parvulum* in the arrangement of large spines on the penial glans. The finding also represents the first record of Nemastomatidae and Ortholasmatinae for China.

**Key words:** harvestmen, taxonomy, *Dendrolasma*, Daming Mountain

### Introduction

The nemastomatid harvestmen subfamily Ortholasmatinae Shear and Gruber, 1983 currently contains five genera and 19 species in Southeast and East Asia, North and Central America (Schönhofer 2013; Shear 2006, 2010; Shear & Gruber 1983). Four of its genera (*Dendrolasma* Banks, 1894; *Martensolasma* Shear, 2006; *Ortholasma* Banks, 1894; and *Trilasma* Goodnight & Goodnight, 1942) are distributed in North America (Canada, the United States, Mexico and Honduras). Only *Cladolasma* Suzuki, 1963 is found exclusively in Asia (Japan and Thailand).

*Cladolasma* was originally considered monotypic, established on the type species *C. parvula* Suzuki, 1963 (subadult specimens) from Japan. After Suzuki (1974) re-examined further adult specimens of both sexes, he synonymised *C. parvulum* with *Dendrolasma*. Subsequently a second Asian *Dendrolasma*, *D. angka* Schwendinger and Gruber, 1992 (female holotype and juveniles), was described from northern Thailand (Schwendinger & Gruber 1992). The genus *Cladolasma* eventually was reinstated for the two currently known Asian species (Shear 2010).

Asiatic and American Ortholasmatinae appear quite different, not only because of their geographic separation. Also many morphological characters are distinct, especially regarding penis morphology. For example, the Asiatic representatives have a relatively stout penis shaft, a compressed glans and a short, slender, pointed stylus; whereas the American species have a long, thin shaft, a flattened glans and a contorted stylus (Suzuki 1974, Schwendinger & Gruber 1992, Shear 2010). Since the male of *C. angka* remains unknown, only the distinctive penis of *C. parvulum* can serve to establish these characters for the genus *Cladolasma*.

When collecting harvestmen in the mountains of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, a new *Cladolasma* species was found which is described here as *Cladolasma damingshan* sp. nov. The presence of a male of this new species allows us to revisit the characters of the genus *Cladolasma* and the relationship between the known species.