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A new species of the genus *Utivarachna* Kishida, 1940 (Araneae: Trachelidae) from China, with the first description of the male of *U. fabaria* Zhao & Peng, 2014 and a redescription of *U. gui* (Zhu, Song & Kim, 1998)

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Abstract

A new species belonging to the *kinabaluensis* group of the trachelid genus *Utivarachna* Kishida, 1940, *U. lata* sp. nov., is described from China. The male of *U. fabaria* Zhao & Peng, 2014 is described here for the first time based on specimens collected from Yunnan Province, China. The type material of *U. gui* (Zhu, Song & Kim, 1998) is re-examined and the species is redescribed.

Key words: spider, new species, taxonomy, China

Introduction

The family Trachelidae has been long recognized as the subfamily Trachelinae in the Clubionidae (Gertsch 1942; Chickering 1972) and then the Corinnidae (Bosselaers & Jocqué 2002). Lehtinen (1996) and Deeleman-Reinhold (2001) previously referred to the group as a separate family, but they did not change the rank. Trachelinae was recently elevated to family rank and is now Trachelidae (Ramírez 2014). It currently includes 16 genera and 206 species with a nearly cosmopolitan distribution, excluding Australia (World Spider Catalog 2015).

The genus *Utivarachna* was established with the single species *U. fukasawana* Kishida, 1940 (Kishida 1940). The genus remained monotypic until Deeleman-Reinhold (2001) reported seven new species and transferred four species from *Trachelas*. Later, Chami-Kranon & Likhitrakarn (2007) and Zhao & Peng (2014) reported one and three new species, respectively. The genus *Utivarachna* currently has 16 described species, mainly from Southeast Asia (World Spider Catalog 2015). Among these species, five are reported from China.

Utivarachna can be distinguished from all other trachelids by (see Deeleman-Reinhold 2001 for a diagnosis of the genus): (1) the broad and strongly convex, posteriorly wedge-shaped carapace with deep lateral invaginations behind the cephalic part; (2) the clypeus margin extending between the cheliceral bases; (3) the presence of vertical chitinous strips between the carapace and the sternum; (4) the folded tegulum of the male palp with a coiled embolus between the apical part and the cymbial alveolus; (5) in females, the posterior median spinnerets are bilobed with five cylindrical gland spigots.

While examining *Utivarachna* specimens collected from China, we found a species that does not belong to any of the previously described taxa. Thus, we describe it as new to science under the name *U. lata* sp. nov.. The new species belongs to the *kinabaluensis* group because of the following characteristics: the carapace is not protruded posteriorly into a stalk; the lateral margins of the carapace are vaguely undulate; the PER is recurved and PME–PME<PME–PLE; the gradually tapering retrolateral tibial apophysis of the male palp; the posteriorly rounded epigynal atrium, and the bursae that are not near the pedicel in females. Additionally, we found several undescribed male *Utivarachna* specimens with the female of *U. fabaria* Zhao & Peng, 2014 from the same locality. Because the male specimen has a habitus and colour that is very similar to the female of *U. fabaria*, we identified it as *U.*