



## New taxonomic data on the sac spiders (Arachnida: Araneae: Clubionidae) from China, with description of a new species

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### Abstract

The present paper deals with three Clubioninae species. The genus *Pristidia* Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001 is recorded for the first time from China, and a new species, *P. ramosa* sp. nov., is described from Mt. Jinggang of Jiangxi province, China. The conspecific male of *Clubiona linzhiensis* Hu, 2001 is described for the first time. *Clubiona dactyla* Zhang & Zhu, 2009 is proposed as a junior synonym of *C. altissimoides* Liu et al., 2007.

**Key words:** Taxonomy, new species, new synonymy, *Pristidia ramosa* sp. nov., *Clubiona linzhiensis*

### Introduction

The Clubionidae Wanger, 1887 is a large family of dionychan spiders with unmodified eye pattern. There is much dispute for a long time about the group's limits and internal structure (Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman 2007). Deeleman-Reinhold (2001) divided the family into three subfamilies: Clubioninae, Eutichurinae and Systariinae. In the same book, she established a new genus *Pristidia* Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001 to accommodate four new species from Southeast Asia and placed it in the subfamily Clubioninae.

While examining spiders collected from Jiangxi, China, we found some specimens of sac spider seemingly belong to the genus *Pristidia*. It is the first record of this genus from China, and here we describe a new species *Pristidia ramosa* sp. nov.

In addition, the other two species collected from Tibetan Plateau were examined, which belong to the genus *Clubiona* Latreille, 1804—the largest genus of Clubioninae. The conspecific male of *C. linzhiensis* is described for the first time; *C. dactyla* is considered as a junior synonym of *Clubiona altissimoides* Liu et al., 2007.

### Material and method

Spiders were killed and preserved in 75% ethanol. Specimens were examined with an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope; details were studied with an Olympus BX51 compound microscope. Male palps and female epigyne were examined and illustrated after being dissected from the spider bodies. Spermathecae were cleared in boiling KOH solution to dissolve soft tissues. The tibia of male palp was excised by breaking the column (the membranous connection between the cymbium and the tibia) and a spermatheca was dissected from the vulva if necessary. Photos were made with Cannon G10 digital camera mounted on an Olympus SZX16 dissecting microscope. The digital images were taken and assembled using Helifocus 3.10 software package. The drawings were made using an Olympus drawing tube. Left palps were illustrated in prolateral, ventral, and retrolateral view. Most of hairs and macrosetae are usually not depicted in the final palp and epigynum images.

All measurements were obtained using an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope and given in millimeters. Eye diameters are taken at widest point. The total body length does not include the length of the chelicerae or spinnerets. Leg lengths are given as total length (femur, patella + tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). Materials treated herein