



Notes on two *Draconarius* species (Araneae, Agelenidae) from Guizhou, China

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Abstract

This research provides the first description of male *Draconarius guizhouensis* (Peng, Li & Huang, 2002) **comb. n.**, which is transferred from *Coelotes*. Our study also supported the following *Draconarius* synonyms: *D. semilunatus* Zhu & Chen, 2009 **syn. n.** is a junior synonym of *D. guizhouensis* (Peng, Li & Huang, 2002) and *D. grossus* Zhu & Chen, 2009 **syn. n.** is a junior synonym of *D. spirallus* Xu & Li, 2007.

Key words: taxonomy, spiders, new combination

The subfamily Coelotinae comprises more than half of the species in the spider family Agelenidae (Wang 2012, Platnick 2012, Miller *et al.* 2010). The genus *Draconarius* is the largest coelotine genus, with 240 species throughout the Palearctic (Wang 2012). However, a large number of coelotine spider species are reported based on a single sex. It is important to have both sexes described in order to understand species diversity and distributions.

Specimens studied were collected from caves of Guiyang, Guizhou Province, China, and are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS) in Beijing. All illustrations were made using an Olympus drawing tube. Photos were made with an Olympus C7070 wide zoom digital camera (7.1 megapixels) mounted on an Olympus SZX12 dissecting scope. The images were montaged using image stacking software Helicon Focus version 3.10.3. All measurements are given in millimeters.

Draconarius guizhouensis (Peng, Li & Huang, 2002) **comb. n.**

Figs 1–3

Coelotes guizhouensis Huang *et al.* 2002: 79, figs 3–4

Draconarius semilunatus Zhu & Chen 2009: 184, figs 1–2. **syn. n.**

Material examined. China: Guizhou: 2♀3♂ (IZCAS), Anshun County, Qiyangqiao Town, Shanfengqiao Village, Shanfengqiao Cave [26°17.053'N, 106°02.531'E, altitude 1330 m], 5 November 2011, Zuwei Zha & Zhigang Chen leg.; 1♀, holotype (IZCAS), same locality, 14 January 2001, Daohong Li leg.

Diagnosis. Females of *D. guizhouensis* can be distinguished from all other *Draconarius* except *D. spirallus* (Xu & Li 2007: 347, fig 7C) by the large, initially elongated longitudinally then spiraled laterally copulatory ducts; but can be distinguished from *D. spirallus* by the slightly convoluted distal copulatory ducts (while distal copulatory ducts are highly convoluted in *D. spirallus*); the separated bases of copulatory ducts (bases of copulatory ducts fused in *D. spirallus*). Males of this species can be distinguished from all other *Draconarius* except *D. altissimus*, *D. anthonyi*, *D. argenteus*, *D. aspinatus*, *D. beloniforis*, *D. bituberculatus*, *D. carinatus*, *D. catillus*, *D. chaiqiaoensis*, *D. colubrinus*, *D. exilis*, *D. linxiaensis*, *D. magnarcuatus*, *D. neixiangensis*, *D. nudulus*, *D. papai*, *D. paraspiralis*, *D. rufulus*, *D. spinosus*, *D. subabsentis*, *D. tiantangensis*, *D. zonalis* by the absence of a patellar apophysis; but can be distinguished from the 22 species by the presence of a small paraconductor (Figs 1C, 2A).