PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Volume 54, No. 26, pp. 499–662, 97 figs., 33 maps, 2 tables November 15, 2003

Species Revision of the Coelotine Spider Genera *Bifidocoelotes, Coronilla, Draconarius, Femoracoelotes, Leptocoelotes, Longicoelotes, Platocoelotes, Spiricoelotes, Tegecoelotes,* and *Tonsilla* (Araneae: Amaurobiidae)

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**The following coelotine genera from East Asia are revised: *Bifidocoelotes* Wang, with two species; *Coronilla* Wang, with five species, including two new species (*C. libo* and *C. subsigillata*) and one new synonym (the species *C. yanling* Zhang and Yin, 2001 is a junior synonym of *C. gemata*); *Draconarius* Ovtchinnikov, with 86 species, including 24 new species (*D. baxiantaiensis, D. haopingensis, D. episomos, D. absentis, D. agrestis, D. capitulatus, D. curiosus, D. disgregus, D. dissitus, D. dubius, D. griswoldi, D. incertus, D. linxiaensis, D. nudulus, D. parabrunneus, D. paraterebratus, D. patellabifidus, D. pseudobrunneus, D. pseudocapitulatus, D. pseudowuermlii, D. rotundus, D. simplicidens, D. tibetensis,* and *D. yichengensis*), five new synonyms (the species *D. parawudangensis* Zhang, Zhu and Song, 2002 is a junior synonym of *D.*

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wudangensis, the species _D. sinualis_ (Chen, Zhao and Wang, 1991) is a junior synonym of _D. lutulentus_, the species _Coelotes rufuloides_ Zhang, Peng and Kim, 1997 is a junior synonym of _D. rufulus_, the species _Coelotes shuangpaiensis_ Peng, Gong and Kim, 1996 is a junior synonym of _D. digitusiformis_, and the species _D. baccatus_ (Wang, 1994) is a junior synonym of _D. neixiangensis_), and 37 new combinations, all transferred from genus _Coelotes_ (_D. acidentatus_ (Peng and Yin, 1998), _D. adligansus_ (Peng and Yin, 1998), _D. altissimus_ (Hu, 2001), _D. amygdaliformis_ (Zhu and Wang, 1991), _D. argenteus_ (Wang et al., 1990), _D. bituberculatus_ (Wang et al., 1990), _D. brunneus_ (Hu and Li, 1987), _D. carinatus_ (Wang et al., 1990), _D. chaiqiaoensis_ (Zhang, Peng and Kim, 1997), _D. denisi_ (Schenkel, 1963), _D. digitusiformis_ (Wang et al., 1990), _D. everesti_ (Hu, 2001), _D. funiushanensis_ (Hu, Wang and Wang, 1991), _D. gyriniformis_ (Wang and Zhu, 1991), _D. hangzhouensis_ (Chen, 1984), _D. himalayaensis_ (Hu, 2001), _D. hui_ (Dankittipakul and Wang), _D. huizhunesis_ (Wang and Xie, 1988), _D. jiangyongensis_ (Peng, Gong and Kim, 1996), _D. linzhiensis_ (Hu, 2001), _D. magniceps_ (Schenkel, 1936), _D. nanyuensis_ (Peng and Yin, 1998), _D. ornatus_ (Wang et al., 1990), _D. penicillatus_ (Wang et al., 1990), _D. pervicax_ (Hu and Li, 1987), _D. picta_ (Hu, 2001), _D. qingzangensis_ (Hu, 2001), _D. quadratus_ (Wang et al., 1990), _D. rufulus_ (Wang et al., 1990), _D. streptus_ (Zhu and Wang, 1994), _D. strophadatus_ (Zhu and Wang, 1991), _D. subtitanus_ (Hu, 1992), _D. syzygiatus_ (Zhu and Wang, 1994), _D. terebratus_ (Peng and Wang, 1997), _D. tryblionatus_ (Wang and Zhu, 1991), _D. uncinatus_ (Wang et al., 1990), and _D. yadongensis_ (Hu and Li, 1987); _Femoracoelotes_ Wang, with two species; _Leptocoelotes_ Wang, with two species; _Longicoelotes_ Wang, with three species, including two new combinations, all transferred from genus _Coelotes_ (_L. kulianganus_ (Chamberlin, 1924) and _L. senkakuensis_ (Shimojana, 2000)); _Platocoelotes_ Wang, with five species, including one new species (_P. kailiensis_); _Spiricoelotes_ Wang, with three species, including one new species (_S. pseudozonatus_); _Tegecoelotes_ Ovtchinnikov, with five species; and _Tonsilla_ Wang and Yin, with seven species, including one new species (_T. makros_) and two new combinations, all transferred from genus _Coelotes_ (_T. lyratus_ (Wang et al., 1990) and _T. tautispinus_ (Wang et al., 1990)).

Coelotine spiders are endemic to the Holarctic region, where they are distributed from eastern North America, Europe, middle Asia, to East Asia, and comprise at least 277 species (Platnick 2000–2002; Wang 2002). Wang (2002) provided a generic revision and recognized 20 genera. The ongoing species revision by the author shows a great coelotine species diversity, particularly in East Asia.

The species of the North American genus *Wadotes* Chamberlin, 1925, with 11 described species, were revised by Bennett (1987) and those of the Himalayan genus *Himalcoelotes* Wang, 2002, with 10 described species, were revised by Wang (2002). In the present study, 10 East Asian genera are revised: they are *Bifidocoelotes* Wang, 2002; *Coronilla* Wang, 1994; *Draconarius* Ovtchinnikov, 1999; *Femoracoelotes* Wang, 2002; *Leptocoelotes* Wang, 2002; *Longicoelotes* Wang, 2002; *Platocoelotes* Wang, 2002; *Spiricoelotes* Wang, 2002; *Tegecoelotes* Ovtchinnikov, 1999; and *Tonsilla* Wang and Yin, 1992.

Materials and Methods

As coelotines are somatically relatively uniform, descriptions of the new species record only variable structures, such as chelicerae, eyes, and male and female genitalic structures, with special emphasis on genitalic structures in redescriptions of known species. Eyes, legs, and body lengths are given in the new species descriptions.

All measurements are in mm. Eye sizes are measured as the maximum diameter from either dorsal or frontal views. Leg measurements are given as: total length (femur, patella + tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). All scale lines are 0.2 mm length except where indicated otherwise.

ABBREVIATIONS.— ALE – anterior lateral eyes; AME – anterior median eyes; PLE – posterior lateral eyes; PME – posterior median eyes; RTA – retrolateral tibial apophysis.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank Charles Griswold (CAS) and Norman Platnick (AMNH) for their continuing support. Darrell Ubick and Charles Griswold of CAS critically read the manuscript in draft. A Schlinger Foundation (CAS) supported my study as a postdoctoral research fellow in the Department of Entomology at the California Academy of Sciences. Additional support for this research came from the China Natural History Project of the California Academy of Sciences (CAS) and the US National Science Foundation grant DEB 0103795. This is Scientific Contribution no. ####### from the California Academy of Sciences Center for Biodiversity Research and Information (CBRI) and contribution no. ###### from the China Natural History Project (CNHP).

I am especially grateful to the following curators and institutions that loaned East Asian material for this study:

AMNH – American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA. N.I. Platnick
AMNH-CU – Cornell University Collection loaned to the AMNH. N.I. Platnick
BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, UK. P. Hillyard and J. Margerison
CAS – California Academy of Sciences, California, USA. C.E. Griswold
CSO – Collection of Ovtchinnikov, Bishkek, Kyrghyzstan. S.V. Ovtchinnikov
HBI – Hunan Biological Institute, Changsha, China. X.J. Peng and C.M. Yin
HEC – Hope Entomological Collections, Oxford, England. M. Akinson
HTC – Hangzhou Teachers College, Hangzhou, China. Z.F. Chen
HTU – Hebei Teachers University, Shijiazhuang, China. M.S. Zhu
HUB – Hebei University, Baoding, China. M.S. Zhu
HUW – Hubei University, Wuhai, China. J. Chen and J.Z. Zhao
IZB – Institute of Zoology, Beijing, China. J. Chen and D.X. Song
KAI – Korean Arachnological Institute, Seoul, Korea. J.P. Kim
MCZ – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA. L. Leibensperger.
MNHN – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France. C. Rollard
NBUMS – Norman Bethune University of Medical Sciences, Changchun, China. J.C. Gao and C.D. Zhu
NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Basel, – Switzerland. A. Hänggi
NRS – Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden. T. Kronestedt
NSMT – National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan. H. Ono
PSU – Perm State University, Russia. V. Efimik and S. Esyunin
SMF – Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt, Germany. M. Grasshoff and J. Martens
SZM – Siberian Zoological Museum, Novosibirsk, Russia. D.V. Logunov
THU – Department of Biology, Tunghai University, Taichung, Taiwan. I.M. Tso
USNM – National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA. J. Coddington
ZMB – Museum fur Naturkunde, Zentralinstitut der Humboldt-Universitut zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany. J. Dunlop and Sh. Nawai.
ZSM – Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany. E. Karl
IZI – Institute of Zoology, Innsbruck, Austria. K. Thaler

Institution abbreviations used in this paper also include:

SDU – Shandong University, Jinan, China.

TAXONOMY

Genus *Bifidocoelotes* Wang, 2002

Bifidocoelotes Wang, 2002:37 (type species, by original designation, *Coelotes bifida* Wang, Tso and Wu, 2001, from Taiwan).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female can be distinguished from other coelotines by having the single, bifurcate epigynal tooth. The male is similar to *Asiacoelotes* and *Draconarius* by having the elongated cymbial furrow and long embolus, but differs from Asiacoelotes by the presence of a conductor dorsal apophysis and from *Draconarius* by the broad, bifurcate conductor and the small median apophysis (Figs. 1–2).

PHYLOGENETIC PLACEMENT.— Remains unresolved; with genera *Draconarius*, *Asiacoelotes*, and the *Platocoelotes* + *Spiricoelotes* clade, supported by the strongly elongated spermathecal tubes, well-developed cymbial furrow, long embolus, and posteriorly originating embolic base (Wang, 2002).

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang (2002).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Map 1).

COMPOSITION.— 2 species:

1. *Bifidocoelotes bifidus* (Wang, Tso and Wu, 2001)
2. *Bifidocoelotes primus* (Fox, 1937)

Bifidocoelotes bifidus (Wang, Tso and Wu, 2001)

Figures 1A–D; Map 1

Coelotes bifida Wang, Tso and Wu, 2001:128, figs. 1–10 (female holotype and male paratype from Nantou, Taiwan, in THU, examined).

Bifidocoelotes bifida: Wang, 2002:38, figs. 86–100.

DIAGNOSIS.— Distinguished from *B. primus* by the shorter epigynal bifurcation (less then ½ of the total length), the strongly developed copulatory ducts, the medially situated spermathecal heads, and the widely separated, longitudinally elongated spermathecae (Figs. 1A–D).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang, Tso and Wu (2001) and Wang (2002). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynum with single, long, slightly bifurcate epigynal tooth (less than ½ total length); atrium small, anteriorly situated, near base of epigynal tooth; copulatory ducts long, strongly convoluted mesad of spermathecae, and slightly extending laterad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads small, situated anteriorly, close together; spermathecal bases widely separated, stalks elongated, slightly convoluted, widely separated and anteriorly converging (Figs. 1A–B). Male palp with patellar apophysis large, with slightly curved apex; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis small; cymbial furrow longer than half cymbial length; conductor broad, more or less spiraled, with bifurcate apex; conductor with dorsal edge bearing broad membranous extension, dorsal apophysis small, lamella well developed; embolus posterior in origin, long, slender; median apophysis small, spoon-like (Figs. 1C–D).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Taiwan) (Map. 1).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: Taiwan: Nantou County, Huei-Sun Experimental Forest, elevation 1680m, March 31, 1998, female holotype (Hai-Yin Wu; THU, THU-Ar-990017); Nantou County, Huei-Sun Experimental Forest, March 31, 1998, 1 male paratype (Hai-Yin Wu; THU, THU-Ar-990020); Nantou County, Huei-Sun Experimental Forest, elevation 1680m, March 31, 1998, 1 male (Hai-Yin Wu, THU, THU-Ar-990019); Nantou County, Huei-Sun Experimental Forest, elevation 1675m, March 31, 1998, 1 male (Hai-Yin Wu, THU, THU-Ar-990026); Nantou

County, Huei-Sun Experimental Forest, elevation 1550m, March 31, 1998, 1 female (Hai-Yin Wu, THU, THU-Ar-990027).

***Bifidocoelotes primus* (Fox, 1937)**
Figures 2A–B; 97G; Map 1

Wadotes primus Fox, 1937:1, figs. 1–2 (female holotype and female paratype from Hong Kong, China, in AMNH and USNM, examined). Bennett, 1987:126, figs. 109–110.— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:395.
Bifidocoelotes primus: Wang, 2002:37.

DIAGNOSIS.— Distinguished from *B. bifidus* by the strongly bifurcate epigynal tooth (bifurcation more then ½ total length), the short copulatory ducts, the laterally situated, medially extending spermathecal heads, the closely situated spermathecae, and the transversely extending spermathecal bases (Figs. 2A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Fox (1937). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynum with single bifurcate tooth, bifurcation more than one half total length; atrium broad; epigynal hoods deep, situated laterad of atrium; copulatory ducts short; spermathecal heads long, slender, originating laterad of spermathecae, anteriorly extending and converging; spermathecal bases large, close together, laterally extending, stalks broad, convoluted, situated close together (Figs. 2A–B).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hong Kong) (Map. 1)

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: Hong Kong: Tingping Mt., October 14, 1997, 1 female (X. P. Wang, IZB); Hong Kong, female holoytpe (AMNH); Hong Kong, late January, 1920, 1 female paratype (Bassett Digby, USNM).

Genus *Coronilla* Wang, 1994

Coronilla Wang, 1994: 281 (type species, by original designation, *Coronilla gemata* Wang, 1994, from China).— Platnick, 1997:667;— Wang, 2002:61.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male can be distinguished from all other coelotine genera except *Femoracoelotes* by the absence of a lateral tibial apophysis, and from *Femoracoelotes* by the absence of a femoral apophysis and the presence of two patellar apophyses. The female can be recognized by the broad atrium, the presence of transversely extending atrial carina, and the absence of epigynal teeth (Figs. 3–6).

PHYLOGENETIC PLACEMENT.— The presence of four cheliceral retromargin teeth suggests *Coronilla* is the sister group of *Femoracoelotes* from Taiwan; together they form the sister group of all other coelotines (Wang, 2002).

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang (2002).

DISTRIBUTION.— China, Vietnam (Map 2).

COMPOSITION.— 5 species, including 2 new species and 1 new synonym:

1. *Coronilla gemata* Wang, 1994
   Coelotes huangsangensis Peng et al., 1998
   Coelotes yoshikoae Nishikawa, 1995
   Coronilla yanling Zhang and Yin, 2001, NEW SYNONYMY
2. *Coronilla libo*, sp. nov.
3. *Coronilla mangshan* Zhang and Yin, 2001
4. *Coronilla sigillata* Wang, 1994
5. *Coronilla subsigillata*, sp. nov.

Key To the Species of the Genus *Coronilla*

1. Male (those of *C. subsigillata* unknown). 2
   Female (those of C. libo unknown) 5

2. Patella with three apophyses . . . . . *mangshan*
   Patella with two apophyses 3

3. Median apophysis spiraled; conductor simple, not bifurcate, without ventral apophysis (Fig. 4B) . . . . . *libo*
   Median apophysis not spiraled; conductor either bifurcate (Fig. 5D) or with ventral apophysis (Fig. 3D). 4

4. Ventral patellar apophysis slender; conductor with large ventral apophysis; conductor dorsal apophysis small, not toothed (Figs. 3C-E). . . . . *gemata*
   Ventral patellar apophyses broad; conductor with small ventral apophysis; Conductor dorsal apophysis large, toothed (Figs. 5C-D) . . . . . *sigillata*

5. Spermathecae with laterally extending apophyses; spermathecal heads short, broad (Fig. 3B). . . . . *gemata*
   Spermathecae without laterally extending apophyses; spermathecal heads long, slender (Figs. 5B, 6B). 6

6. Copulatory ducts rounded, anteriorly situated. . . . . *mangshan*
   Copulatory ducts posteriorly extending 7

7. Copulatory ducts with broad, slightly lobed posterior edges; spermathecal heads originating dorsally (Fig. 5B) . . . . . *sigillata*
   Copulatory ducts with narrow, non-lobed posterior edges; spermathecal heads originating ventrally (Fig. 6B). . . . . *subsigillata*

***Coronilla gemata* Wang, 1994**

Figures 3A–E; Map 2

Coronilla gemata Wang, 1994:281, figs. 1–5 (female holotype and male allotype from Mt. Zhangjiajie, Dayong, Hunan, China, in HTU, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:389, figs. 229G–H, K-M;— Wang, 2002:61, figs. 158–180.

Coelotes yoshikoae Nishikawa, 1995:141, figs. 1–8 (types from Vinh Phu Prov., Vietnam, in NSMT, not examined).

Coelotes huangsangensis Peng et al., 1998:77, figs. 1–6 (female holotype and male allotype from Huangsang, Suining, Hunan, China, in HBI, examined).

Coronilla yanling Zhang and Yin, 2001:489, figs. 8–11 (male holotype and 1 male paratype from Taoyuandong, Yanling, Hunan, China, in HBI, not examined). NEW SYNONYMY.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male can be distinguished from *C. libo* by the presence of broad conductor ventral apophysis and from *C. sigillata* by the slender patellar ventral apophysis. The female can be recognized by the presence of spermathecal lateral apophyses and the anteriorly situated spermathecal heads (Figs. 3A–E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang (1994) and Wang (2002). Chelicerae with three promarginal and four retromarginal teeth. Female epigynum without teeth; atrium large, carina broad, transversely extending; copulatory ducts large; spermathecal heads short, situated anteriorly; sper-

mathecal bases transversely extending, situated close together; spermathecal stalks broad, with lateral apophyses (Figs. 3A–B). The male palp with two patellar apophyses, ventral slender and long (occasionally short), dorsal short and strong; RTA slightly shorter than tibia; lateral tibial apophysis absent; cymbial furrow short; conductor short, ventral apophysis long, broad, anteriorly curved; conductor dorsal apophysis large; median apophysis slender, with slightly curved apex (Figs. 3C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan, Sichuan) and VIETNAM (Vinh Phu) (Map 2).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: Hunan: Dayong, Mt. Zhangjiajie, November 5, 1985, female holotype, 6 female and 8 male paratypes (J.F. Wang, HTU); Tianpingshan, October 16, 1986, 4 females and 4 males (J.F. Wang, HTU); Suining, Huangsang, October 14, 1996, female holotype and male paratype of *C. huangsangensis* Peng et al., 1998 (M.X. Liu, HBI). Sichuan: E-mei-shan, September 27, 1975, 2 females (C.D. Zhu, NBUMS, 75–2172); Chongqing, September 26, 1997, molted to adult later October, 1 male (X.P. Wang, AMNH).

***Coronilla libo* Wang, sp. nov.**

Figures 4A–B; Map 2

TYPES.— The male holotype, 2 male paratypes from Libo, Guizhou, China (October 5, 1997; X. P. Wang), deposited in AMNH (holotype) and IZB (paratypes).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male can be distinguished from *C. gemata* and *C. sigillata* by the simple conductor (not bifurcate, without ventral apophysis), and the strongly spiraled median apophysis (Figs. 4A–C).

MALE.— Total length 8.20. Carapace 4.20 long, 2.96 wide. Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin four (occasionally five). Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.20, ALE 0.24, PME 0.20, PLE 0.21, AME-AME 0.10, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.13, PME-PLE 0.19, ALE-PLE 0.04, AME-PME 0.18. Clypeal height 0.30. Leg measurements: I: 14.7 (4.00, 4.96, 3.84, 1.88); II: 13.1 (3.60, 4.41, 3.40, 1.64); III: 11.6 (3.28, 3.80, 3.00, 1.48); IV: 14.6 (4.12, 4.72, 4.04, 1.68). Male palp with two patellar apophyses, ventral one relatively long and dorsally curved, dorsal one short; RTA slightly shorter than tibia; conductor slender, without ventral apophysis; conductor dorsal apophysis broad; median apophysis slender, long, with spiraled apex (Figs. 4A–C).

FEMALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Guizhou) (Map 2).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Coronilla mangshan* Zhang and Yin, 2001**

Map 2

Coronilla mangshan Zhang and Yin, 2001:487, figs. 1–7 (male holotype, 1 male and 2 female paratypes from Mangsha, Yizhang, Hunan, China, in HBI, not examined).

DIAGNOSIS.— The male can be distinguished from other species by the presence of three patellar apophyses and the female by the rounded, anteriorly situated copulatory ducts.

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Zhang and Yin (2001). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin four. Female epigynum lacking teeth; atrium large; posterior margin strongly extending; copulatory ducts broad, rounded, anteriorly situated; spermathecal heads small, situated medially on spermathecae, close together; spermathecal bases small, slightly separated; spermathecal

stalks close together, anteriorly diverging. Male palp with three patellar apophyses; conductor with ventral apophysis short, dorsal apophysis broad; median apophysis slender, slightly spiraled.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan) (Map 2).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Coronilla sigillata Wang, 1994

Figures 5; Map 2

Coronilla sigillata Wang, 1994: 282, figs. 6–10 (female holotype, 2 male paratypes from Mt. Tianmushan, Zhejiang, China, in HTU, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:389, figs. 229I–J, L–M.

NOTES.— Two male (one without palp) and three female types are examined from the same vial labeled as *C. sigillata*, but only one female matches the illustrations of the holotype female (Wang, 1994: figs. 9, 10). The two other females have quite different genitalic morphology and are treated in this study as a new species, *C. subsigillata* sp. nov. All specimens were collected from October 21 to October 23, 1974. It is possible that two *Coronilla* species exist in this location (Mt. Tianmushan). Whether the males are *C. sigillata* or *C. subsigillata* sp. nov. is uncertain. Here in this paper, the male specimens examined provisionally associated with *C. sigillata*.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male can be distinguished from other species by one strongly developed and one much reduced patellar apophysis and the broad, toothed conductor dorsal apophysis (Figs. 5C–E). The female can be recognized from *C. subsigillata* by the posteriorly notched copulatory ducts and the differences between their spermathecal head shapes (Figs. 5A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang (1994). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin four. Epigynal teeth absent; atrium large, carina broad, transversely extending; posterior margin strongly extending; copulatory ducts broad, with notched posterior end; spermathecal heads long, slender, situated dorsally on spermathecae; spermathecal bases small, situated close together; spermathecal stalks long, wide apart anteriorly and converging posteriorly (Figs. 5A–B). Male palp with two patellar apophyses, ventral long and strong, dorsal short; RTA as long as tibial length; conductor with ventral apophysis long, dorsal apophysis broad, with sharp anterior tooth and rounded posterior process; median apophysis relatively broad, with slightly curved apex (Figs. 5C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Zhejiang) (Map 2).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: Zhejiang: Mt. Tiamushan, October 21–23, 1974, female holotype and 2 male paratypes (J.F. Wang, HTU).

Coronilla subsigillata Wang, sp. nov.

Figures 6, Map 2

TYPES.— Female holotype from Tianmushan, Zhejiang, China (October 21–23, 1974; J.F. Wang), deposited in HTU.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to its similarity to *C. sigillata*.

DIAGNOSIS.— This new species is similar to *C. sigillata* but can be distinguished by the less expanded posterior atrial margin, the posteriorly extending, non-notched copulatory ducts, and the ventrally situated spermathecal heads of the female (Figs. 6A–B).

FEMALES.— Total length 12.6. Carapace 5.80 long, 4.00 wide. Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin four. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.24, ALE 0.27, PME 0.22, PLE 0.23, AME-AME 0.15, AME-ALE 0.15, PME-PME 0.29, PME-PLE 0.40, ALE-PLE 0.12, AME-PME

0.29. Clypeal height 0.42. Leg measurements: I: 15.3 (4.36, 5.36, 3.60, 2.00); II: 13.5 (3.92, 4.64, 3.32, 1.64); III: 12.1 (3.48, 3.96, 3.12, 1.52); IV: 14.9 (4.24, 5.00, 3.96, 1.72). Epigynal teeth absent; atrium large, carina broad, transversely extending; epigynum with posterior margin slightly extending posteriorly; copulatory ducts broad, with extending, unnotched posterior ends; spermathecal heads ventrally situated, mostly covered by copulatory ducts from dorsal view; spermathecal bases small, situated close together; spermathecal stalks long, laterally extending (Figs. 6A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Zhejiang) (Map 2)

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: Zhejiang: Mt. Tiamushan, October 21–23, 1974, 1 female (not in good condition) (J.F. Wang, HTU).

Genus *Draconarius* Ovtchinnikov, 1999

Draconarius Ovtchinnikov, 1999:70 (type species, by original designation, *Draconarius venustus* Ovtchinnikov, 1999 from Tadzhikistan).— Wang, 2002:66.

DIAGNOSIS.— Similar to *Asiacoelotes* in having an elongated cymbial furrow (longer than half cymbial length) but can be distinguished by the posteriorly originating copulatory ducts and the presence of a conductor dorsal apophysis; similar to *Coelotes* in having a patellar apophysis and a conductor dorsal apophysis but can be distinguished by the elongated cymbial furrow (more than half cymbial length), the long, posteriorly extending embolus, and the elongated median apophysis of male and by the large copulatory ducts and the long spermathecae of female (Figs. 7–69).

PHYLOGENETIC PLACEMENT.— Remains unresolved with *Bifidocoelotes*, *Asiacoelotes*, and the *Platocoelotes+Spiricoelotes* clade. Together they are supported by the strongly elongated spermathecal tubes, the well-developed cymbial furrow, the long embolus, and the posteriorly originating embolic base (Wang, 2002).

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang (2002).

DISTRIBUTION.— Tadzhikistan, Bhutan, Nepal, China, Korea (Map 33).

GENITALIC VARIATIONS.— Patellar apophysis present in general, but can be absent in some species; RTA long, occupying most of tibial length, or occasionally short, about half tibial length; lateral tibial apophysis present; cymbial furrow long, broad, occupying more than half cymbial length in most species, but can be short, less than half cymbial length; conductor simple, with dorsal apophysis; conductor lamella large in general, or reduced in some species; median apophysis spoon-like, strongly elongated as in most species, but may be simple, not spoon-like, or absent; embolus long, posterior in origin in most species, or short, prolateral in origin in others. Epigynal teeth short in almost all species, but long as in *huizhunesis* group; epigynal teeth widely separated in most species, but may be closely and anteriorly situated, or absent in few others; atrium small, situated posteriorly in most species, but may vary in its shape and position in some species; copulatory ducts originated posteriorly, extending mesad of spermathecae in general, but may be extending laterad of spermathecae, extending anteriorly, looping around spermathecae, or stongly looped laterad of spermathecae; spermathecae broad, long in general, but can be short, rounded as in *gurkha* group species.

SPECIES GROUPS.— Many *Draconarius* species are described in recent years with only male or female. Most of those described with both male and female are only based on a limited number of individuals and some might be incorrectly matched. As a result, a phylogenetic analysis at this moment can hardly be achieved and in this study 35 of the 86 species are grouped only arbitrarily based on the female genitalic characteristics; the other 51 are unplaced.

COMPOSITION.— 86 species, including 24 new species, 5 new synonyms, and 37 new combinations. Among them, 35 species are grouped into 7 species groups according to female genitalia, and the other 51 species remain unplaced:

The *venustus* group species

The female epigynum with epigynal teeth short, may be anteriorly and closely situated (Fig. 17A), or medially situated and widely separated (Figs. 13A, 67A), or accasionally lacking (Fig. 62A); copulatory ducts short, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecae broad, with short, broad anterior expansion; spermathecal heads medially situated (Figs. 13B, 67B). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Widespread in East Asia.

1. *Draconarius aspinatus* (Wang et al., 1990)
2. *Draconarius baxiantaiensis*, sp. nov.
3. *Draconarius calcariformis* (Wang, 1994)
4. *Draconarius colubrinus* Zhang, Zhu and Song, 2002
5. *Draconarius coreanus* (Paik and Yaginuma, 1969) (In Paik, Yaginuma, and Namkung, 1969)
6. *Draconarius davidi* (Schenkel, 1963)
7. *Draconarius funiushanensis* (Hu, Wang and Wang, 1991), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
8. *Draconarius gyriniformis* (Wang and Zhu, 1991), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
9. *Draconarius hui* (Dankittipakul and Wang), in press, NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*).
   Replacement name for preoccupied. *Coelotes wangi* Hu, 2001
10. *Draconarius linzhiensis* (Hu, 2001), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
11. *Draconarius picta* (Hu, 2001), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
12. *Draconarius qingzangensis* (Hu, 2001), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
13. *Draconarius stemmleri* (Brignoli, 1978)
14. *Draconarius striolatus* (Wang et al., 1990)
15. *Draconarius trifasciatus* (Wang and Zhu, 1991)
16. *Draconarius venustus* Ovtchinnikov, 1999
17. *Draconarius wudangensis* (Chen and Zhao, 1997)
    Draconarius parawudangensis Zhang, Zhu and Song, 2002, NEW SYNONYMY
18. *Draconarius yadongensis* (Hu and Li, 1987), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
19. *Draconarius yosiianus* (Nishikawa, 1999

The *labiatus* group species

The female epigynum with epigynal teeth short, anteriorly and closely situated (Figs. 37A, 66A); copulatory ducts short, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecae broad, with long, strongly convoluted anterior expansion; spermathecal heads medially situated (Figs. 37B, 66B). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Recorded from southern China.

20. *Draconarius labiatus* (Wang and Ono, 1998)
21. *Draconarius wenzhouensis* (Chen, 1984)

The *lutulentus* group species

The female epigynum with epigynal teeth short, widely separated (Figs. 39A, 40A) or absent (Figs. 33A, 44A); copulatory ducts long, looping around spermathecae; spermathecae strongly elongated and convoluted, anteriorly converging; spermathecal heads situated distally (Figs. 33B, 39B, 40B, 44B). Chelicerae with three promarginal and three retromarginal teeth. Distributed in China and Himalayan region.

22. *Draconarius haopingensis*, sp. nov.
23. *Draconarius lutulentus* (Wang et al., 1990)
    Draconarius sinualis (Chen, Zhao and Wang, 1991), NEW SYNONYMY
24. *Draconarius molluscus* (Wang et al., 1990)
25. *Draconarius wuermlii* (Brignoli, 1978)

The *gurkha* group species

The female epigynum with epigynal teeth short, widely separated (Figs. 30A, 32A); copulatory ducts short; spermathecae short, rounded; spermathecal heads situated anteriorly (Figs. 30B, 32B; Hu 2000, figs. 8–45.2, 8–57.2). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Recorded from Himalayan region.

26. *Draconarius altissimus* (Hu, 2001), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
27. *Draconarius episomos*, sp. nov.
28. *Draconarius gurkha* (Brignoli, 1976)
    Coelotes lama Brignoli, 1976
29. *Draconarius himalayaensis* (Hu, 2001), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
30. *Draconarius subtitanus* (Hu, 1992), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)

The *huizhunesis* group species

The female epigynum with epigynal teeth strongly elongated, with slightly separated bases and diverging apexes (Wang and Xu 1988, fig. 1; Zhu and Wang 1991, fig. 12); spermathecae long, strongly convoluted (Wang and Xu 1988, fig. 2; Zhu and Wang 1991, fig. 13). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Collected from eastern China.

31. *Draconarius huizhunesis* (Wang and Xie, 1988), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
    C. huizhuneesis: Wang and Xie, 1988
    C. huizhouensis: Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999
32. *Draconarius strophadatus* (Zhu and Wang, 1991), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)

The *terebratus* group species

The female epigynum lacking epigynal teeth (Fig. 63A); copulatory ducts broad, anteriorly extended; spermathecae short; spermathecal heads strongly elongated (Fig. 63B). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Distributed in eastern and southern China.

33. *Draconarius ornatus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
34. *Draconarius terebratus* (Peng and Wang, 1997), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)

The *rufulus* group species

The female epigynum lacking epigynal teeth; atrium small, posteriorly situated (Fig. 57A); copulatory ducts broad, strongly convoluted with four to five loops laterad of spermathecae; spermathecae long; spermathecal heads small (Fig. 57B). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Distributed in eastern China.

35. *Draconarius rufulus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
    Coelotes rufuloides Zhang, Peng and Kim, 1997, NEW SYNONYMY

Other non-grouped species:

36. *Draconarius absentis*, sp. nov.
37. *Draconarius acidentatus* (Peng and Yin, 1998), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
38. *Draconarius adligansus* (Peng and Yin, 1998), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
39. *Draconarius agrestis*, sp. nov.
40. *Draconarius amygdaliformis* (Zhu and Wang, 1991), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
41. *Draconarius arcuatus* (Chen, 1984)
42. *Draconarius argenteus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
43. *Draconariuss baronii* (Brignoli, 1978)
44. *Draconarius bituberculatus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
45. *Draconarius brunneus* (Hu and Li, 1987), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
46. *Draconarius capitulatus*, sp. nov.
47. *Draconarius carinatus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
48. *Draconarius chaiqiaoensis* (Zhang, Peng and Kim, 1997), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
49. *Draconarius cheni* (Platnick, 1989)

Coelotes saxatilis Chen, 1984
50. *Draconarius curiosus*, sp. nov.
51. *Draconarius denisi* (Schenkel, 1963), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
52. *Draconarius digitusiformis* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
Coelotes shuangpaiensis Peng, Gong and Kim, 1996, NEW SYNONYMY
53. *Draconarius disgregus*, sp. nov.
54. *Draconarius dissitus*, sp. nov.
55. *Draconarius dubius*, sp. nov.
56. *Draconarius everesti* (Hu, 2001), NEW COMBINATIONN (from *Coelotes*)
57. *Draconarius griswoldi*, sp. nov.
58. *Draconarius hangzhouensis* (Chen, 1984), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
59. *Draconarius incertus*, sp. nov.
60. *Draconarius infulatus* (Wang et al., 1990)
61. *Draconarius jiangyongensis* (Peng, Gong and Kim, 1996), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
62. *Draconarius linxiaensis*, sp. nov.
63. *Draconarius magniceps* (Schenkel, 1936), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
64. *Draconarius nanyuensis* (Peng and Yin, 1998), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
65. *Draconarius neixiangensis* (Hu, Wang and Wang, 1991)
Draconarius baccatus (Wang, 1994), NEW SYNONYMY
66. *Draconarius nudulus*, sp. nov.
67. *Draconarius parabrunneus*, sp. nov.
68. *Draconarius paraterebratus*, sp. nov.
69. *Draconarius patellabifidus*, sp. nov.
70. *Draconarius penicillatus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
Coelotes penicilatus: Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999
71. *Draconarius pervicax* (Hu and Li, 1987), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
72. *Draconarius potanini* (Schenkel, 1963)
73. *Draconarius pseudobrunneus*, sp. nov.
74. *Draconarius pseudocapitulatus*, sp. nov.
75. *Draconarius pseudowuermlii*, sp. nov.
76. *Draconarius quadratus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
77. *Draconarius rotundus*, sp. nov.
78. *Draconarius schenkeli* (Brignoli, 1978)
79. *Draconarius simplicidens*, sp. nov.
80. *Draconarius singulatus* (Wang et al., 1990)
81. *Draconarius streptus* (Zhu and Wang, 1994), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
82. *Draconarius syzygiatus* (Zhu and Wang, 1994), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
83. *Draconarius tibetensis*, sp. nov.
84. *Draconarius tryblionatus* (Wang and Zhu, 1991), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
85. *Draconarius uncinatus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION (from *Coelotes*)
86. *Draconarius yichengensis*, sp. nov.

Key To Females of the Species of the Genus *Draconarius*

1. Epigynal teeth present 2
Epigynal teeth absent 52

2. Epigynal teeth long, with length at least five times width (Fig. 8A) 3
Epigynal teeth short, with length at most four times width (Figs. 19A; 39A) 5

3. Epigynal teeth with apexes close together (Fig. 8A). . . . . *acidentatus*
Epigynal teeth with apexes widely separated 4

4. Spermathecae with anterior ends close together . . . . . *huizhuensis*
   Spermathecae with anterior ends widely separated. . . . . *strophadatus*

5. Epigynal teeth with bases close together, separated by less than their width (Fig. 26A) . . . . . *digitusiformis*
   Epigynal teeth with bases separated at least by their width (Figs. 13A; 24A) 6

6. Copulatory ducts expanded anteriorly anterad of spermathecae 7
   Copulatory ducts otherwise 14

7. Epigynal teeth situated posteriorly near epigastric furrow . . . . . *infulatus*
   Epigynal teeth situated anteriorly, widely separated from epigastric furrow 8

8. Epigynal hoods deep, situated laterad of atrium (Figs. 56A; 58A) 9
   Epigynal hoods shallow, situated anterad of atrium (Figs. 9A; 44A) 10

9. Spermathecal bases widely separated, stalks long and looped; spermathecal heads situated anterad of spermathecae (Fig. 56B). . . . . *rotundus*
   Spermathecal bases close together, stalks short, not looped; spermathecal heads situated laterad of spermathecae (Fig. 58B). . . . . *schenkeli*

10. Epigynal teeth situated near atrial margin (Figs. 9A; 50A) 11
    Epigynal teeth widely separated from atrial margin (Fig. 44A). 12

11. Spermathecal stalks laterally extending; spermathecal heads surrounded by looped copulatory ducts (Fig. 50B). . . . . *penicillatus*
    Spermathecal stalks short, broad, not laterally extending; spermathecal heads not surrounded by copulatory ducts (Fig. 9B). . . . . *adligansus*

12. Epigynal teeth separated by less than half atrial width (Fig. 44A). . . . . *neixiangensis*
    Epigynal teeth separated by at lease atrial width (Figs. 25A; 34A). 13

13. Spermathecal heads short, posteriorly situated (Fig. 25B) . . . . . *denisi*
    Spermathecal heads long, anteriorly situated (Fig. 34B) . . . . . *hangzhouensis*

14. Spermathecae short, rounded, with length almost same as width (Figs. 43B; 32B) 15
    Spermathecae elongated, with length at least twice width (Figs. 61B; 67B; 39B) 22

15. Spermathecal heads not visible from dorsal view (Fig. 32B). 16
    Spermathecal heads visible from dorsal view (Figs. 30B; 43B) 17

16. Copulatory ducts broad, situated mesad of spermathecae (Fig. 60B) . . . . . *singulatus*
    Copulatory ducts not visible from dorsal view (Fig. 32B) . . . . . *gurkha*

17. Spermathecal heads situated anterad of spermathecae (Fig. 69B) 18
    Spermathecal heads situated mesad of spermathecae (Figs. 30B; 43B). 21

18. Epigynal teeth long, with length at least twice width; spermathecal heads situated anterolaterally (Fig. 69B) . . . . . *yichengensis*
    Epigynal teeth short, with length at most same as width; spermathecal heads situated anteriorly 19

19. Epigynal teeth separated from atrium . . . . . *himalayaensis*
    Epigynal teeth situated near atrium. 20

20. Spermathecae close together . . . . . *altissimus*
Spermathecae slightly separated . . . . . *subtitanus*

21. Epigynal teeth widely separated; copulatory ducts and spermathecal heads situated mesad of spermathecae (Figs. 30A–B) . . . . . *episomos*
Epigynal teeth slightly separated; copulatory ducts originating dorsally and spermathecal heads originating ventrally on spermathecae (Figs. 43A–B) . . . . . *nanyuensis*

22. Spermathecae broad, anteriorly expanded; spermathecal heads situated medially on spermathecae (Figs. 15B; 61B; 67B) 23
Spermathecae otherwise 40

23. Epigynal teeth situated anteriorly, close together (Figs. 17A; 24A) 24
Epigynal teeth widely separated (Figs. 13A; 67A) 26

24. Anterior atrial margin broad, bifurcate (Fig. 17B) . . . . . *calcariformis*
Anterior atrial margin indistinct, not bifurcate 25

25. Spermathecal heads indistinct (Fig. 24B) . . . . . *davidi*
Spermathecal heads distinct . . . . . *colubrinus*

26. Epigynal teeth wide apart, at least 1.5 times atrial width (Fig. 67A) 27
Epigynal teeth separated by atrial width or less (Fig. 13A) 31

27. Spermathecal stalks with anterior extension not converging . . . . . *yosiianus*
Spermathecal stalks anteriorly converging, close together (Fig. 22B) 28

28. Epigynal teeth situated posteriorly, near atrium . . . . . *picta*
Epigynal teeth situated anteriorly, widely separated from atrium (Fig. 22A) 29

29. Epigynum with a broad, membranous, transverse extension in front of atrium (Figs. 22A–B) . . . . . *coreanus*
Epigynum without transverse extension in front of atrium (Fig. 67A) 30

30. Spermathecal heads situated on anterior 1/3 part of spermathecae; spermathecal bases broad (Fig. 67B) . . . . . *wudangensis*
Spermathecal heads situated on posterior 1/3 part of spermathecae; spermathecal bases narrow . . . . . *venustus*

31. Epigynal teeth situated posteriorly, at same level or posterior compared to anterior atrial margin 32
Epigynal teeth situated anteriorly compared to anterior atrial margin (Fig. 13A) 35

32. Spermathecal bases close together . . . . . *funiushanensis*
Spermathecal bases separated at least by their width 33

33. Epigynal teeth situated at same level as anterior atrial margin . . . . . *hui*
Epigynal teeth situated at posterior level compared to anterior atrial margin 34

34. Spermathecal heads situated medially on spermathecae . . . . . *qingzangensis*
Spermathecal heads situated on anterior 1/3 of spermathecae . . . . . *linzhiensis*

35. Spermathecae with anterior expansion broader than stalks (Fig. 13B) 36
Spermathecae with anterior expansion same or narrower than stalks (Fig. 61B) 38

36. Epigynal teeth broad, situated slightly anterior of atrium . . . . . *trifasciatus*
Epigynal teeth narrow, widely separated from atrium 37

37. Anterior atrial margin expanded posteriorly (Fig.13A). . . . . *aspinatus*
Anterior atrial margin not expanded posteriorly. . . . . *gyriniformis*

38. Copulatory ducts originating medially, looped laterally (Fig. 15B) . . . . . *baxiantaiensis*
Copulatory ducts originating medially, short, not looped (Fig. 61B). 39

39. Spermathecae widely separated, at least by their width (Fig. 61B) . . . . . *stemmleri*
Spermathecae situated close together . . . . . *yadongensis*

40. Spermathecal stalks long, slender, extending laterally, and converging anteriorly (Fig. 39B) 41
Spermathecal stalks broad (Figs. 19B, 51B). 47

41. Copulatory ducts extending along spermathecae, not looped (Fig. 21A). 42
Copulatory ducts looped around spermathecae (Fig. 39B). 43

42. Epigynal teeth situated laterally, widely separated; spermathecal bases broad, heads long, close together (Figs. 36A–B) . . . . . *jiangyongensis*
Epigynal teeth situated medially, moderately separated; spermathecal bases narrow, heads widely separated (Figs. 21A–B) . . . . . *cheni*

43. Epigynal teeth situated anteriorly, close together (Fig. 66A) 44
Epigynal teeth situated near atrium, widely separated (Fig. 39A) 45

44. Spermathecae with anterior extension extending anteriorly; spermathecal heads not covered by copulatory ducts (Fig. 66B) . . . . . *wenzhouensis*
Spermathecae with anterior extension extending medially; spermathecal heads covered by copulatory ducts (Fig. 37B) . . . . . *labiatus*

45. Epigynal teeth separated by less than half atrial width (Fig. 11B). . . . . *arcuatus*
Epigynal teeth separated by at least atrial width (Fig. 39A) 46

46. Epigynal teeth situated laterad of atrium, away from atrial margins; copulatory ducts looped medially on spermathecae (Figs. 68A–B) . . . . . *wuermlii*
Epigynal teeth situated near atrial margins; copulatory ducts looped anteriorly on spermathecae (Figs. 39A–B). . . . . *lutulentus*

47. Copulatory ducts looped around spermathecae (Figs. 19B; 51B) 48
Copulatory ducts not looped 49

48. Copulatory ducts originating medially, with two loops around spermathecae (Fig. 51B) . . . . . *potanini*
Copulatory ducts originating laterally, with one loop (Fig. 19B) . . . . . *carinatus*

49. Spermathecal bases with diverticula (Fig. 48B) . . . . . *paraterebratus*
Spermathecal bases without diverticula 50

50. Spermathecal bases situated closed together. . . . . *pervicax*
Spermathecal bases separated at least by their width (Fig. 55B) 51

51. Epigynal hoods situated posteriorly near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts large; spermathecal stalks broad, not convoluted (Figs. 55A–B) . . . . . *quadratus*
Epigynal hoods situated anteriorly; copulatory ducts large; spermathecal stalks convoluted (Figs. 54A–B) . . . . . *pseudowuermlii*

52. Copulatory ducts originating mesad of spermathecae, extending laterad of spermathecae with 4–5 loops (Fig. 57B) . . . . . *rufulus*
Copulatory ducts originating either mesad or laterad of spermathecae, not extending laterad of spermathecae and looped 53

53. Copulatory ducts situated laterad of spermathecae (Fig. 31B) 54
Copulatory ducts situated mesad of spermathecae (Fig. 33B) 56

54. Copulatory ducts only laterally extending, not anteriorly expanding; spermathecae anteriorly converging, not looped (Fig. 23B) . . . . . *griswoldi*
Copulatory ducts expanding anteriorly; spermathecae looped (Fig. 23B) 55

55. Atrium with distinct lateral margins; epigynal hoods situated near atrium; spermathecae looped laterally (Fig. 7A–B) . . . . . *absentis*
Atrium with distinct anterior margin; epigynal hoods widely separated from atrium; spermathecae looped medially (Fig. 23A–B) . . . . . *curiosus*

56. Epigynal hoods situated laterally, laterad of atrium (Fig. 42A) 57
Epigynal hoods situated anteriorly, anterad of atrium (Fig. 27A) 59

57. Copulatory ducts not looped (Fig. 63B) . . . . . *terebratus*
Copulatory ducts looped around spermathecae (Fig. 42B) 58

58. Copulatory ducts with two loops; spermathecae with distal end strongly convoluted (Fig. 42B) . . . . . *molluscus*
Copulatory ducts with one loop; spermathecae with distal end smooth, not convoluted (Fig. 33B) . . . . . *haopingensis*

59. Spermathecae elongated, looped 60
Spermathecae short, not looped 62

60. Spermathecal bases extending laterally, away from each other . . . . . *tryblionatus*
Spermathecal bases extending medially, approaching each other 61

61. Spermathecal stalks strongly convoluted, shaped like circles . . . . . *syzygiatus*
Spermathecal stalks extending laterally, then converging medially, not shaped like circles . . . . . *streptus*

62. Copulatory ducts broad, strongly extending anteriorly (Fig. 41B) . . . . . *magniceps*
Copulatory ducts small, not anteriorly extending 63

63. Epigynum wrinkly anterad of atrium as in Figs. 27A; 47A 64
Epigynum not wrinkly 67
64. Spermathecal bases broader than stalks (Fig. 47B) 65
Spermathecal bases narrower than stalks (Fig. 27B) 66

65. Spermathecal heads situated anteriorly on spermathecae (Fig. 47B) . . . . . *parabrunneus*
Spermathecal heads situated medially on spermathecae (Fig. 52B) . . . . . *pseudobrunneus*

66. Spermathecae with converging distal ends . . . . . *brunneus*
Spermathecae with widely separated distal ends (Fig. 27B). . . . . *disgregus*

67. Spermathecae strongly expanded anteriorly; spermathecal heads situated medially on spermathecae (Fig. 62B) . . . . . striolatus
Spermathecae not anteiorly expanded, or slightly expanded; spermathecal heads situated anteirorly on spermathecae (Fig. 18B). 68

68. Spermathecae medially lobed (Fig. 53B) 69
Spermathecae not lobed 70

69. Spermathecae with lobes close together, slightly separated (Fig. 18B) . . . . . *capitulatus*
Spermathecae with lobes separated at least by their sizes (Fig. 53B). . . . . *pseudocapitulatus*

70. Spermathecae widely separated at least by their sizes (Fig. 28B) 71
Spermathecae separated by less than their sizes (Fig. 29B). 72

71. Spermathecal heads and copulatory ducts distinct (Fig. 28B) . . . . . *dissitus*
Spermathecal heads and copulatory ducts indistinct . . . . . *amygdaliformis*

72. Spermathecal bases broader than stalks (Fig. 29B) . . . . . *dubius*
Spermathecal bases narrower than stalks 73

73. Copulatory ducts large, anteriorly extending; spermathecal heads extending mesad of spermathecae (Fig. 59B). . . . . *simplicidens*
Copulatory ducts small, not anteriorly extending; spermathecal heads extending anterad of spermathecae (Fig. 49B) . . . . . *patellabifidus*

Key To Males of the Species of the Genus *Draconarius*

1. Patellar apophysis absent (Fig. 13E) 2
Patellar apophysis present (Fig. 39E) 12

2. Median apophysis not spoon-like (Figs. 19C-E) 3
Median apophysis spoon-like (Fig. 13D). 4

3. Median apophysis strongly bifurcate (Figs. 19C-E). . . . . *carinatus*
Median apophysis elongated, not bifurcate. . . . . *nudulus*

4. Conductor long, extending posteriorly, reaching embolic base (Figs. 17B; 57D) 5
Conductor short, retrolaterally or anteriorly extending (Figs. 13D; 44C). 6

5. Embolus broad, posterior in origin, (Figs. 57C, D) . . . . . *rufulus*
Embolus slender, retrolateral in origin, (Figs. 17A–B). . . . . *bituberculatus*

6. Embolus prolateral in origin (Fig. 12A) 7
Embolus posterior in origin (Fig. 13D) 8
7. Conductor with slender apex; median apophysis strongly elongated (Fig. 12). . . . . *argenteus*
Conductor with broad apex; median apophysis slightly elongated (Fig. 20) . . . . *chaiqiaoensis*

8. Embolus broad, conductor broad, deeply grooved (Figs. 38A, 44C) 9
Embolus slender, conductor slender, slightly grooved (Figs. 13C-E) 11

9. Embolus with narrow base; median apophysis not elongated (Figs. 38A–B) . . . . . *linxiaensis*
Embolus with broad base, median apophysis strongly elongated (Fig. 44C) 10

10. Embolus with slender apex . . . . . *colubrinus*
Embolus with broad apex (Figs. 44C, D) . . . . . *neixiangensis*

11. Conductor with dorsal edge slightly toothed, as in Figures 8–43:3–5 (Hu, 2001). . . *altissimus*
Conductor not toothed (Figs. 13C-E) . . . . . *aspinatus*

12. Patellar apophysis bifurcate (Fig. 49D) 13
Patellar apophysis not bifurcate (Figs. 39D, E) 16

13. Median apophysis spoon-like (Fig. 65B) . . . . . *uncinatus*
Median apophysis not spoon-like (Figs. 49C, D) 14

14. Conductor with distal part spiraled . . . . . *tryblionatus*
Conductor not spiraled 15

15. Embolic base notched. . . . . *himalayaensis*
Embolic base not notched (Figs. 49C, D) . . . . . *patellabifidus*

16. Median apophysis absent 17
Median apophysis present 18

17. Embolus broad (Fig. 23C) . . . . . *curiosus*
Embolus slender (Fig. 7C) . . . . . *absentis*

18. Median apophysis not spoon-like (Figs. 27C; 29C) 19
Median apophysis spoon-like (Fig. 67D) 21

19. Median apophysis broad; patellar apophysis strong curved (Figs. 27C, D) . . . . . *disgregus*
Median apophysis slender; patellar apophysis not curved (Fig. 29C) 20

20. Patellar apophysis as long as or longer than tibia (Figs. 29 C, D). . . . . *dubius*
Patellar apophysis much shorter than tibia (Figs. 35A–B) . . . . . *incertus*

21. Conductor as long as cymbium, looping and extending posteriorly . . . . . *syzygiatus*
Conductor short 22

22. Embolic base lobed (Fig. 63D) . . . . . *terebratus*
Embolic base not lobed 23

23. Conductor strongly bifurcate (Figs. 16C; 46B) 24
Conductor not bifurcate. 26

24. Conductor deeply bifurcate from the base (Fig. 16C). . . . . *calcariformis*
Conductor slightly bifurcate from the distal part (Fig. 46B) 25

25. Embolus broad, cymbial furrow short (Figs. 46A–B) . . . . . *ornatus*
Embolus slender, cymbial furrow long. . . . . *huizhunesis*

26. Conductor with apex slightly spiraled, anteriorly extending (Figs. 26C-E). . . . *digitusiformis*
Conductor slender, retrolaterally extending (Fig. 67D) 27

27. Patellar apophysis as long as tibia. . . . . *funiushanensis*
Patellar apophysis short, less than tibial length 28

28. Embolus prolateral in origin (Fig. 60D) 29
Embolus posterior in origin (Fig. 67D). 30

29. RTA longer than half tibial length (Fig. 60E). . . . . *singulatus*
RTA shorter than half tibial length . . . . . *everesti*

30. RTA shorter than half tibial length (Figs. 39D, E) 31
RTA longer than half tibial length (Figs. 22D, E). 32

31. Conductor long, looped posteriorly (Fig. 39D). . . . . *lutulentus*
Conductor short, not looped (Fig. 67D) . . . . . *wudangensis*

32. Median apophysis not extending, with anterior edge not free (Figs. 22D; 50D). 33
Median apophysis extending, with anterior free edge (Figs. 10A; 31C) 36

33. Cymbial furrow less than half cymbial length (Fig. 14C) 34
Cymbial furrow at least half cymbial length (Fig. 22C). 35

34. Conductor with broad anterior edge (Fig. 64B). . . . . *tibetensis*
Conductor without broad anterior edge (Fig. 14B) . . . . . *baronii*

35. Embolic base short, conductor positioned posteriorly (Fig. 50D) . . . . . *penicillatus*
Embolic base long, conductor positioned anteriorly (Fig. 22D) . . . . . *coreanus*

36. Embolic base short . . . . . *venustus*
Embolic base elongated (Fig. 31C). 37

37. Conductor with narrow dosal edge; embolic base with a small lobe on prolateral side
. . . . . *trifasciatus*
Conductor with broad dosal edge; embolic base normal, without lobe (Figs. 10A–B; 8

38. Embolus stout (Fig. 10A) . . . . . *agrestis*
Embolus slender (Fig. 31C) . . . . . *griswoldi*

***Draconarius absentis* Wang, sp. nov.**
Figures 7A–D; Map 3

TYPES.— Male holotype and female paratype from Luoshuidong, 28 air km E TengChong, 24°57′N, 98°45′E, native forest, 2300m, Baoshan Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 26–31, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI; 9 female and 7 male paratypes from Pass over Gaoligongshan at 2100 m, Nankang, 36 air km SE TengChong, 24°50′N, 98°47′E, native forest, Baoshan Prefecture, Yunnan, China (November 4–7, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (7 females and 5 males) and CAS (2 males and 2 females); 3 male and 5 female paratypes from Luoshuidong, Baoshan, Yunnan, China (October 26–31, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in CAS.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the absence of both epigynal teeth and median apophysis, which differs from most other *Draconarius*.

DIAGNOSIS.— This new species can be distinguished from other *Draconarius* by the absence

of epigynal teeth, the broad copulatory ducts, the short spermathecae of female (Figs. 7A–B), and by the short cymbial furrow, the trifid conductor, prolateral origin of embolus, and the absence of median apophysis of male (Figs. 7C–D).

FEMALE.— Total length 9.80. Carapace 4.60 long, 2.90 wide. Abdomen 5.20 long, 2.20 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.11, ALE 0.20, PME 0.18, PLE 0.20; AME-AME 0.10, AME-ALE 0.07, PME-PME 0.15, PME-PLE 0.20, AME-PME 0.17. Leg measurements: I: 12.0 (3.40, 4.10, 2.80, 1.80); II: 10.8 (3.00, 3.50, 2.60, 1.70); III: 9.76 (2.60, 3.16, 2.50, 1.50); IV: 13.2 (3.40, 4.30, 3.60, 1.90). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Epigynal teeth absent; atrium large, with broad anterior atrial margin; epigynal hoods deep, situated near anterior atrial margin; copulatory ducts broad, extending anteriorly and laterally; spermathecal heads large, situated laterad of spermathecae; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks separated, anteriorly extending and diverging (Figs. 7A–B).

MALE.— Total length 9.60. Carapace 4.80 long, 3.10 wide. Abdomen 4.80 long, 2.80 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.16, ALE 0.21, PME 0.19, PLE 0.20; AME-AME 0.08, AME-ALE 0.06, PME-PME 0.10, PME-PLE 0.19, AME-PME 0.16. Leg measurements: I: 14.3 (3.80, 4.86, 3.50, 2.10); II: 12.6 (3.40, 4.12, 3.10, 2.00); III: 10.6 (3.00, 3.60, 2.20, 1.76); IV: 15.4 (3.90, 4.80, 4.50, 2.20). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Male palp with patellar apophysis short; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large, near RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor moderately long, with trifid apex; conductor dorsal apophysis present; conductor lamella small; embolus short, prolateral in origin; median apophysis absent (Figs. 7C–D).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 3).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius acidentatus (Peng and Yin, 1998), NEW COMBINATION

Figures 8A–B; 97A; Map 3

Coelotes acidentatus Peng and Yin, 1998:26, figs. 1–3 (female holotype and 1 female paratype from Huangsang, Suining, Hunan, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:365.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species can be easily recognized by the long, closely situated epigynal teeth, the deep, medially situated epigynal hoods, the laterally originating copulatory ducts, and the posteriorly situated spermathecal heads (Figs. 8A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Peng and Yin (1998). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth long, broad, originating anteriorly, situated close together; epigynal hoods deep, situated medially; atrium small, near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts originating laterad of spermathecae, anteriorly extending; spermathecal heads long, originating posteriorly laterad of spermathecae; spermathecal bases broad, slightly separated; spermathecal stalks broad, close together (Figs. 8A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan) (Map 3).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: Hunan: Suining, Huangsang, August 1996, female holotype (Yin, C.M. and X.J. Peng, HBI); Suining, Huangsang, May 28, 1996, 1 female paratype (Yin, C.M., X.J. Peng and Y.J. Zhang, HBI).

Draconarius adligansus (Peng and Yin, 1998), NEW COMBINATION

Figures 9A–B; 97B; Map 3

Coelotes adligansus Peng and Yin, 1998: 26, figs. 4–6 (female holotype from Nanyue, Hunan, China, in HBI, examined).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. denisi* in having the anteriorly expanding copulatory ducts but can be distinguished by the posteriorly situated, moderately separated epigynal teeth (situated near atrium, separated by less than atrial width) and the anteriorly expanded spermathecae (Figs. 9A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Peng and Yin (1998). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, situated on anterior atrial margin, separated by less than atrial width; atrium with distinct median carina; copulatory ducts large, anteriorly extending; spermathecal heads small, anteriorly situated; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks short, anteriorly expanding and slightly diverging (Figs. 9A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan) (Map 3).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: Hunan: Nanyue, August 3–7, 1995, female holotype (C.M. Yin, HBI).

***Draconarius agrestis* Wang, sp. nov.**
Figures 10A–B; Map 4

TYPES.— Male holotype and 2 male paratypes from from Luoshuidong, 28 air km E TengChong, 24°57′N, 98°45′E, native forest, 2300m, Baoshan Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 26–31, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (holotype male and 1 male paratype) and CAS (1 male paratype).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the large cymbial furrow and long, broad embolus.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this new species is similar to *D. griswoldi* in having a small patellar apophysis, an elongated cymbial furrow, and a posteriorly originated, long embolus but can be distinguished by the broad embolus, the broad conductor apex, and the spoon-like median apophysis (Figs. 10A–B).

MALE.— Total length 9.60. Carapace 4.80 long, 3.40 wide. Abdomen 4.80 long, 4.00 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.16, ALE 0.20, PME 0.21, PLE 0.21; AME-AME 0.09, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.09, PME-PLE 0.24, AME-PME 0.11. Leg measurements: I: 13.7 (3.92, 4.60, 3.20, 1.94); II: 12.1 (3.40, 3.92, 2.80, 1.80); III: 8.18 (2.60, 1.92, 2.36, 1.30); IV: 12.4 (3.50, 4.24, 3.20, 1.50). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Male palp with small patellar apophysis; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis small, widely separated with RTA; cymbial furrow large, longer than half cymbial length; conductor broad, with broad, membranous dorsal edge and large basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis present; embolus posterior in origin, long, broad; median apophysis spoon-like, elongated (Figs. 10A–B).

FEMALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 4).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius altissimus* (Hu, 2001), NEW COMBINATION**
Map 3

Coelotes altissimus Hu, 2001:131, figs. 8–43:1–5 (female holotype and male paratype from GongbuJiangda, Tibet, China, in SDU, not examined).

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this species is similar to *D. aspinatus* and can only be distinguished

by the slightly toothed conductor. The female is similar to *D. himalayaensis* and *D. subtitanus* in having the short epigynal teeth, anteriorly situated spermathecal heads and rounded, closely situated spermathecae but can be distinguished from *D. himalayaensis* by the epigynal teeth position (situated close to atrium), from *D. subtitanus* by the non separated spermathecae.

DESCRIPTION.— See Hu (2001). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, widely separated, situated near anterior atrium; atrium small, posteriorly situated; spermathecal heads situated anteriorly; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, rounded, close together. Male palp without patellar apophysis; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis small; cymbial furrow large, longer than half cymbial length; conductor slender; embolus long, posterior in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, elongated.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Tibet) (Map 3).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius amygdaliformis (Zhu and Wang, 1991), NEW COMBINATION

Map 4

Coelotes amygdaliformis Zhu and Wang, 1991:2, figs. 8–9 (female holotype, 2 female paratypes from Xishan, Kunming, Yunnan, China, in NBUMS, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:365, figs. 216H–I.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *Tegenaria domestica* by having small, posteriorly situated atrium and small, widely separately spermathecae.

DESCRIPTION.— See Zhu and Wang (1991). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female without epigynal teeth; atrium small, posteriorly situated, near epigastric furrow; spermathecae small, rounded, widely separated. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 4).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius arcuatus (Chen, 1984)

Figures 11A–B; Map 4

Coelotes arcuatus Chen, 1984:2, figs. 3–4 (4 female paratypes from Huanglongdong, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China, in HTC, examined).— Chen and Zhang, 1991:189, figs. 187.1–2;— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:374, figs. 216J–K, 218A–B.
Draconarius arcuatus: Wang, 2002:66.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. cheni* in having a broad, medially situated, anteriorly expanding copulatory ducts but can be distinguished by the broad atrium (twice epigynal teeth distance) and the distinct, anteriorly situated spermathecal heads (Figs. 11A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— The female was described by Chen (1984). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth situated posteriorly near atrium, close together; atrium slightly extending posteriorly; copulatory ducts originating posteriorly, extending anteriorly, slightly spiraled; spermathecal heads distinct, anteriorly situated; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks long, laterally extending (Figs. 11A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Zhejiang) (Map 4).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Zhejiang**: Hangzhou, Huanglongdong, February 26 to March 1, 1982, 4 female paratypes (Z. F. Chen, HTC).

***Draconarius argenteus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION**
Figures 12A–B; Map 4

Coelotes argenteus Wang et al., 1990:229, figs. 117–119 (male holotype from Jinhong, Yunnan, China, in HBI, examined). — Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:374, figs. 218C, J.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male is similar to *D. nudulus* in lacking a patellar apophysis and having a short conductor but can be distinguished by the short RTA (half tibial length), the spoon-like median apophysis, and the lobed embolic base (Figs. 12A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Chelicerae with three promarginal and five retromarginal teeth. Male palp without patellar apophysis; RTA approximately half tibial length; lateral tibial apophysis large, situated anteriorly and near RTA; cymbial furrow slightly less than half cymbial length; conductor broad, with slender apex; conductor dorsal apophysis present; conductor lamella broad; embolus prolateral in origin; embolic base with a lobe on its retrolateral side; median apophysis spoon-like, strongly elongated (Figs. 12A–B). Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 4).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — CHINA: **Yunnan**: Jinhong, October 21, 1987, male holotype (J.F. Wang, HBI).

***Draconarius aspinatus* (Wang et al., 1990)**
Figures 13A–E; Map 5

Coelotes aspinatus Wang et al., 1990:207, figs. 68–72 (female holotype and male paratype from Huangshan, Anhui, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:374, figs. 216L–M, 218D, K.
Draconarius aspinatus: Wang, 2002:66.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of his species is similar to *D. altissimus* and can only be recognized by non-toothed conductor. The female is similar to *D. wudangensis* in having the medially situated and widely separated epigynal teeth, and similar spermathecal tubes but can be distinguished by the epigynal teeth position (separated by less than atrial width) (Figs. 13C–E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, situated anterad of atrium; atrium small, slightly expanded posteriorly; copulatory ducts posteriorly originating, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads slender, situated medially on spermathecae; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly expanded and converging (Figs. 13A–B). Male palp without patellar apophysis; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis small; cymbial furrow large, longer than half cymbial length; conductor slender, with large basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis present; embolus posterior in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, elongated (Figs. 13C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Anhui) (Map 5).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Anhui**: Huangshan, female holotype and male paratype, October 24, 1974 (J.F. Wang and C.M. Yin, HBI).

***Draconarius baronii* (Brignoli, 1978)**
Figures 14A–C; Map 5

Coelotes baronii Brignoli, 1978:42, figs. 17–18 (male holotype from Dorjula, Bhutan, in NHMB, examined) (male only, female paratype is *Himalcoelotes brignolii* Wang, 2002).
Draconarius baronii: Wang, 2002:66

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this species is similar to *D. tibetensis* but can the distinguished by the long, slender conductor (Figs. 14A–C).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Brignoli (1978). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Male palp with patellar apophysis short; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large, widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor long, slender, with large basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis present; embolus posterior in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, elongated (Figs. 14A–C). Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— Bhutan (Map 5).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— BHUTAN: **Dorjula**: 3100 m, June 6, 1972, male holotype (NHMB, 2302a, 2302b) (female paratype is *Himalcoelotes brignolii* Wang, 2002).

Draconarius baxiantaiensis Wang, sp. nov.

Figures 15A–B; 97C; Map 5

TYPES.— Female holotype and female paratype from Baxiantai, Taibai Mt, Shaanxi, China (July 13, 1991; X.P. Wang), deposited in IZB.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this new species is similar to *D. potanini* in having looped copulatory ducts and broad, long spermathecae but can be distinguished by the dorsally originating spermathecal heads and the relatively short copulatory ducts (with only one loop) (Figs. 15A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 8.18. Carapace 4.01 long, 2.65 wide. Abdomen 4.17 long, 2.72 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.07, ALE 0.16, PME 0.12, PLE 0.15; AME-AME 0.1, AME-ALE 0.08, PME-PME 0.16, PME-PLE 0.19. Leg measurements: I: 8.92 (2.60, 3.22, 1.92, 1.18); II: 8.41 (2.43, 2.95, 1.88, 1.15); III: 7.85 (2.22, 2.82, 1.71, 1.10); IV: 10.8 (2.87, 3.45, 2.97, 1.47). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, situated posteriorly near atrium; atrium small, posteriorly situated; copulatory ducts originating posteriorly mesad of spermathecae, extending laterally and formed one loop around spermathecae; spermathecal heads long, slender, originating from dorsal side of spermathecae; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly extending, slightly converging (Figs. 15A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Shaanxi) (Map 5).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius bituberculatus (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION

Figures 16A–C; Map 6

Coelotes bituberculatus Wang et al., 1990:209, figs. 73–75 (male holotype from Huangshan, Anhui, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:374, figs. 218F, M.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this species can be easily distinguished from other *Draconarius* by the absence of a patellar apophysis, the broad, posteriorly extending conductor (reaching embolic base), and the retrolaterally extending embolic base (Figs. 16A–C).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Male palp without patellar apophysis; RTA long, strongly elevated from tibia; lateral tibial apophysis present; cymbial furrow slightly longer than half cymbium length; conductor long, broad, posteriorly extending and reaching embolic base, with small basal lamella; conduc-

tor dorsal apophysis short; embolus long, retrolateral in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, elongated (Figs. 16A–C). Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Anhui) (Map. 6).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: CHINA: **Anhui:** Huangshan, October 27, 1974, female holotype (C. M. Yin and J. F. Wang, HBI).

Draconarius brunneus (Hu and Li, 1987), NEW COMBINATION

Map 5

Coelotes brunneus Hu and Li, 1987:277, figs.1–2 (female holotye and female paratype from Yadong, Tibet, China, in SDU, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:374, figs. 216V–W;— Hu, 2001:136, figs. 8–46:1–2.

DIAGNOSIS – The female of this species is similar to *D. disgregus* in lacking epigynal teeth and having broad spermathecae but can be distinguished by the non-convoluted, anteriorly converging spermathecae.

DESCRIPTION.— See Hu and Li (1987). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female without epigynal teeth; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly converging. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Tibet) (Map 5).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius calcariformis (Wang, 1994)

Figures 17A–D; 97D; Map 6

Coelotes calcariformis Wang, 1994:287, figs. 6–10 (1 male and 1 female types, no holotype indicated, from Dabashan, Hubei, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:374, figs. 217A–B, 218H–I.
Draconarius calcariformis: Wang, 2002:67.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. colubrinus and D. davidi* in having the posteriorly situated atrium, anteriorly and closely situated epigynal teeth, and similar spermathecal tubes but can be distinguished by the broad, slightly bifurcate anterior atrial margin and the strongly convoluted spermathecae (Figs. 17A–B). The male can be easily identified by the strongly bifurcate conductor and the ventrally and laterally concave tibia (Figs. 17C–D).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang (1994). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Epigynal teeth short, anteriorly situated, adjacent; atrium broad, situated posteriorly near epigastric furrow; anterior atrial margin broad, slightly bifurcate; copulatory ducts originating posteriorly, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads slender, situated medially on spermathecae; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks anteriorly expanded and converging (Figs. 17A–B). Male palp with a short, blunt patellar apophysis; tibia concave ventrally and laterally; RTA long, almost as long as tibia; lateral tibial apophysis small, situated anteriorly near RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor strongly bifurcate, with small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis present; embolus posterior in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, small, slightly elongated (Figs. 17C–D).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hubei) (Map 6).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hubei**: Dabashan, Nov. 10, 1990, 1 male and 1 female types (J.F. Wang, HBI).

***Draconarius capitulatus* Wang, sp. nov.**
Figures 18A–B; Map 6

TYPES.— Female holotype and 5 female paratypes from Pianma Yakou, pass over Gaoligongshan, at elev. 3200m, 25°58′N, 98°41′E, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 11, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (male holotype and 3 female paratypes) and CAS (2 female paratypes); 1 female paratype from Nujiang Prefecture, Nujiang State Nature Reserve, No. 12 Bridge Camp area, 16.3 air km W of Gongshan, N27.715°/E98.502°, 2775m, Gaoligong Shan, Yunnan, China (July 15–19, 2000; H.M. Yan, D. Kavanaugh, C.E. Griswold, H.B. Liang, D. Ubick, and D.Z. Dong), deposited in CAS.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the prominent spermathecal heads.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. pseudocapitulatus* in lacking epigynal teeth and having short, medially lobed spermathecae but can be distinguished by the closely situated, not anteriorly expanded spermathecae (Figs. 18A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 10.6. Carapace 5.20 long, 3.60 wide. Abdomen 5.40 long, 3.60 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.16, ALE 0.27, PME 0.25, PLE 0.25; AME-AME 0.12, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.15, PME-PLE 0.28, AME-PME 0.20. Leg measurements: I: 13.1 (3.80, 4.70, 3.04, 1.60); II: 12.3 (3.60, 4.42, 2.80, 1.50); III: 10.3 (2.80, 3.60, 2.60, 1.30); IV: 14.3 (4.00, 4.80, 3.80, 1.70). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth absent; atrium posteriorly situated; copulatory ducts originating posteriorly, extending mesad of spermathecae, slightly separated; spermathecal heads large, situated anteriorly on inner side of spermathecae; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks short, broad (Figs. 18A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 6).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius carinatus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION**
Figures 19A–E; Map 7

Coelotes carinatus Wang et al., 1990:211, figs. 76–80 (female holotype, male and female paratypes from Huangshan, Anhui, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:374, figs. 217C–D, 219A–H.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species can be easily distinguished from other coelotines by the broad, laterally originating, medially extending copulatory ducts of female (Figs. 19A–B), and by the absence of patellar apophysis, the strongly bifurcate median apophysis, and the broad embolus of male (Figs. 19C–E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth large, situated posteriorly on anterior atrial margin; atrium small, posteriorly situated; copulatory ducts originating laterally, looped around spermathecae and extending medially; spermathecal heads small, anteriorly situated; spermathecae small, widely separated (Figs. 19A–B). Male palp lacking patellar apophysis; RTA strongly elevated from tibia; lateral tibial apophysis widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor broad, deeply grooved, the small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis present; embolus broad, posterior in origin; median apophysis strongly bifurcate, not spoon-like (Figs. 19C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Anhui) (Map 7).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Anhui**: Huangshan, October 27, 1974, female holotype, 1 male and 1 female paratypes (C.M. Yin and J.F. Wang, HBI).

***Draconarius chaiqiaoensis* (Zhang, Peng and Kim, 1997), NEW COMBINATION**
Figures 20A–C; 97E; Map 6

Coelotes chaiqiaoensis Zhang, Peng and Kim, 1997:291, figs. 1–3 (male holotype from Chaiqiao, Ningbo, Zhejiang, China, in HBI, examined).

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this species can be easily distinguished from other coelotines by the absence of a patellar apophysis, the short cymbial furrow, and the presence of short, broad conductor (Figs. 20A–C).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Zhang, Peng and Kim (1997). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Male palp without patellar apophysis; RTA short, approximately half tibial length; lateral tibial apophysis widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor short, broad, with large dorsal edge and reduced basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis present; embolus prolateral in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, slightly elongated (Figs. 20A–C). Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Zhejiang) (Map 6).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Zhejiang**: Ningbo, Chaiqiao, November 20, 1991, female holotype (Y.J. Zhang, HBI).

***Draconarius cheni* (Platnick, 1989)**
Figures 21A–B; Map 7

Coelotes saxatilis Chen, 1984:2, figs. 5–6 (female holotype and female paratype from Huanglongdong, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China, in HTC, examined).— Chen and Zhang, 1991:189, figs. 188.1–2. (specific name preoccupied by Balckwall, 1833).
Coelotes cheni Platnick, 1989:422 (replacement name).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:374, figs. 217E–F.
Draconarius cheni: Wang, 2002:67.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. arcuatus* in having a broad, medially situated copulatory ducts but can be distinguished by the small atrium (same width as epigynal teeth distance) and the indistinct spermathecal heads (Figs. 21A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— The female was described by Chen (1984). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, situated anterad of atrium, separated by atrial width; atrium small; copulatory ducts broad, originating posteriorly, extending anteriorly mesad of spermathecae, slightly folded; spermathecal heads not visible from dorsal view; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks long, slender, extending laterally and then slightly converging anteriorly (Figs. 21A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Zhejiang) (Map 7).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Zhejiang**: Hangzhou, March 1977, female holotype and 1 female paratype (Z.F. Chen, HTC).

***Draconarius colubrinus* Zhang, Zhu and Song, 2002**
Map 7

Draconarius colubrinus Zhang, Zhu and Song, 2002:52, figs. 1–4 (male holotype and three female paratypes from Muyu, Shennongjia, Hubei, China, in HU, not examined).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. calcariformis* in having the posteriorly situated atrium, anteriorly and closely situated epigynal teeth, and similar spermathecal tubes, but can be dis-

tinguished by the broad, moderately separated spermathecal bases. The male is similar to *D. neixiangensis* but can be recognized by the slender embolic apex.

DESCRIPTION.— See Zhang, Zhu and Song (2002). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Epigynal teeth short, anteriorly situated, close together; atrium small, posteriorly situated, near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts originating posteriorly, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads situated laterally on spermathecae; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly expanded and converging. Male palp without patellar apophysis; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large; cymbial furrow short; conductor broad, with basal lamella small; conductor dorsal apophysis small; embolus broad, posterior in origin, with slender apex; median apophysis spoon-like, elongated.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hubei) (Map. 7).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius coreanus (Paik and Yaginuma, 1969)

Figures 22A–E; Map 7

Coelotes coreanus Paik and Yaginuma, 1969:837, figs. 62–64 (types deposited in the National Science Museum, Tokyo, not examined).— Paik, 1978:337, figs. 149.1–3.
Draconarius coreanus: Wang, 2002:67.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. wudangensis* in having the medially situated and widely separated epigynal teeth, and similar spermathecal tubes but can be distinguished by the broad atrium and the slender spermathecal bases (Figs. 22A–B). The male is similar to *D. wudangensis* but can be recognized by the long RTA (more than half tibial length) and the broad median apophysis (Figs. 22C-E).

DESCRIPTION.— See Paik, Yaginuma and Namkung (1969). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Epigynal teeth short, widely separated; atrium small, situated posteriorly near epigastric furrow; anterior atrial margin broad, membranous; copulatory ducts originating posteriorly near epigastric furrow, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads situated medially on spermathecae; spermathecal bases small; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly expanded and converging (Figs. 22A–B). Male palp with patellar apophysis long; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis present; cymbial furrow more than half cymbial length; conductor short, slender, with large basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis slender; embolus posterior in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, slightly elongated (Figs. 22C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— South Korea (Map. 7).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— SOUTH KOREA: Mt. Kwan-ak, May 5, 1991, 1 female (Cheol-hoe Jung, KAI); Mt. Hallason, August 7, 1984, 1 male (J.P. Kim, KAI).

Draconarius curiosus Wang, sp. nov.

Figures 23A–D; Map 7

TYPES.— Male holotype and female paratype from Luoshuidong, 28 air km E TengChong, 24°57′N, 98°45′E, native forest, 2300m, Baoshan Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 26–31, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI; 1 female paratype from Pass over Gaoligongshan at 2100 m, Nankang, 36 air km SE TengChong, 24°50′N, 98°47′E, native forest, Baoshan Prefecture, Yunnan, China (November 4–7, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI; 2 male and 15 female paratypes from Luoshuidong, Baoshan, Yunnan,

China (October 26–31, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (1 male and 7 females) and CAS (1 male and 8 females).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to its odd palpal structure.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this new species is similar to *D. griswoldi* by the absence of epigynal teeth and the laterally situated copulatory ducts but can be distinguished by the looped spermathecae (Fig. 23B). The male of this species can be easily recognized from all other coelotines by the absence of a median apophysis, the broad embolus, and strongly expanded embolic apex (Figs. 23C, D).

FEMALE.— Total length 6.80. Carapace 3.20 long, 2.14 wide. Abdomen 3.60 long, 2.50 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.09, ALE 0.19, PME 0.19, PLE 0.19; AME-AME 0.09, AME-ALE 0.04, PME-PME 0.08, PME-PLE 0.12, AME-PME 0.11. Leg measurements: I: 7.06 (2.12, 2.46, 1.60, 0.88); II: 6.44 (1.92, 2.18, 1.40, 0.94); III: 6.06 (1.64, 2.00, 1.52, 0.90); IV: 8.48 (2.20, 2.80, 2.34, 1.14). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Epigynal teeth absent; atrium broad; copulatory ducts broad, originating posteriorly, extending laterad of spermathecae, anteriorly converging; spermathecal heads situated inside spermathecal loops; spermathecal bases large, widely separated; spermathecal stalks extending with one loop (Figs. 23A–B).

MALE.— Total length 5.62. Carapace 2.90 long, 2.00 wide. Abdomen 2.72 long, 1.60 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.09, ALE 0.16, PME 0.18, PLE 0.18; AME-AME 0.05, AME-ALE 0.03, PME-PME 0.06, PME-PLE 0.07, AME-PME 0.09. Leg measurements: I: 7.82 (2.22, 2.74, 1.80, 1.06); II: 7.10 (2.04, 2.40, 1.66, 1.00); III: 6.46 (1.82, 2.02, 1.72, 0.90); IV: 8.72 (2.34, 2.68, 2.52, 1.18). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Male palp with patellar apophysis present; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis small; cymbial furrow short; conductor short, deeply grooved, with basal lamella small; conductor dorsal apophysis small; embolus posterior in origin, broad, with strongly expanded apex; median apophysis absent (Figs. 23C, D).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 7).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius davidi (Schenkel, 1963)

Figures 24A– B; Map 8

Coelotes davidi Schenkel, 1963:283, fig. 159 (female holotype from Inkiaphou, Shensi, China, in MNHN, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:374.
Draconarius davidi: Wang, 2002:67.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. calcariformis* in having the posteriorly situated atrium, anteriorly and closely situated epigynal teeth, and similar spermathecal tubes but can be distinguished by the broad spermathecal bases (Figs. 24A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— See Schenkel (1963). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, anteriorly situated, close together; atrium small, posteriorly situated, near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts originating posteriorly, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads not visible on the examined specimen; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly expanded and converging (Figs. 24A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Shaanxi) (Map 8).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Shaanxi** (Shensi): Inkiaphou, 1 female type, collected in 1873 (A. David, MNHN, B2011 bis.).

***Draconarius denisi* (Schenkel, 1963) NEW COMBINATION**
Figures 25A–B; Map 8

Coelotes denisi Schenkel, 1963:285, fig. 160 (female holotype from Lo Thoei-Tong, Yunnan, China, in MNHN, examined).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. adligansus* by the anteriorly situated, widely separated epigynal teeth (away from atrium, separated by at least atrial width) and the small spermathecae (Figs. 25A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— See Schenkel (1963). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, situated anteriorly, widely separated; atrium small; copulatory ducts large, anteriorly extending, close together; spermathecal heads situated laterally; spermathecae short, widely separated (Figs. 25A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 8).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— **CHINA:** Lo Thoei Tong (Yunnan?), March 2, 1925, female holotype (MNHN, B2011 bis).

***Draconarius digitusiformis* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION**
Figures 26A–E; 97F; Map 8

Coelotes digitusiformis Wang et al., 1990:205, figs. 63–67 (1 male and 2 female types, holotype not indicated, from Zhong Village, Ling County, Hunan, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999: 374, figs. 217K–L, 219F, M.

Coelotes shuangpaiensis Peng, Gong and Kim, 1996:20, figs. 15–18 (male holotype from Shuangpai, Hunan, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:378, figs. 226U, 228C. NEW SYNONYMY.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species can be easily distinguished by the closely situated epigynal teeth, the anteriorly situated, strongly convoluted copulatory ducts of female (Figs. 26A–B), and by the broad, anteriorly extending, slightly spiraled conductor of male (Figs. 26C–E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth situated anteriorly, close together; atria small, widely separated; copulatory ducts broad, strongly convoluted, extending anterad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads situated posterad of copulatory ducts; spermathecal bases broad, close together; spermathecal stalks short, broad, extending laterally (Figs. 26A–B). Male palp with patellar apophysis long, broad; RTA almost as long as tibia; lateral tibial apophysis small; cymbial furrow more than half cymbial length; conductor short, broad, form broad groove and slightly spiraled apex, with large basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis small; embolus posterior in origin; median apophysis small, spoon-like (Figs. 26C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan) (Map 8).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hunan**: Ling County, Zhong Village, December 15, 1982, 1 male and 2 female types (J.F. Wang, HBI); Shuangpai, October 3, 1993, male holotype of *Coelotes shuangpaiensis* (C.L. He, HBI).

***Draconarius disgregus* Wang, sp. nov.**
Figures 27A–D; Map 8

TYPES.— Male holotype and female paratype from native forest in Gaoligongshan at 9.5 road km ESE Pianma, 25°59′N, 98°40′E, el. 2500m, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 15–18, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI; 2 male and 5 female

paratypes from native forest in Gaoligongshan at 9.5 road km ESE Pianma, 25°59′N, 98°40′E, el. 2500m, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 15–18, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (1 male and 2 females) and CAS (1 male and 3 females).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to its difference from other *Draconarius* in both male and female genitalia.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. brunneus* in lacking epigynal teeth and having broad spermathecae but can be distinguished by the convoluted, anteriorly diverging spermathecae. (Figs. 27A–B). The males can be easily distinguished from other coelotines by the short, slightly curved patellar apophysis and the broad, not spoon-like median apophysis (Figs. 27C–D).

FEMALE.— Total length 11.4. Carapace 5.80 long, 3.70 wide. Abdomen 5.60 long, 4.00 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.17, ALE 0.26, PME 0.24, PLE 0.25; AME-AME 0.15, AME-ALE 0.12, PME-PME 0.15, PME-PLE 0.25, AME-PME 0.20. Leg measurements: I: 13.8 (4.00, 4.80, 3.10, 1.90); II: 12.4 (3.60, 4.20, 2.80, 1.80); III: 10.9 (3.00, 3.60, 2.80, 1.50); IV: 14.7 (4.00, 4.80, 4.00, 1.90). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Epigynum lacking epigynal teeth; atrium small; copulatory ducts short, invisible from dorsal view; spermathecal heads large, anteriorly situated; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly extending and slightly converging (Figs. 27A–B).

MALE.— Total length 9.90. Carapace 5.10 long, 3.80 wide. Abdomen 4.80 long, 3.40 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.17, ALE 0.24, PME 0.21, PLE 0.23; AME-AME 0.10, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.11, PME-PLE 0.19, AME-PME 0.20. Leg measurements: I: 17.3 (4.60, 5.90, 4.40, 2.40); II: 15.7 (4.20, 5.10, 4.10, 2.30); III: 13.4 (3.60, 4.20, 3.70, 1.90); IV: 17.1 (4.60, 5.20, 5.00, 2.30). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Male palp with patellar apophysis short, slightly curved dorsally; RTA almost as long as tibia; lateral tibial apophysis small; cymbial furrow short; conductor with broad apex and small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis small; embolus prolateral in origin; median apophysis broad, membranous, not spoon-like (Figs. 27C–D).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 8).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius dissitus Wang, sp. nov.

Figures 28A–B; Map 9

TYPES.— Female holotype, 3 female paratypes from Yupin area (S. Tibet), Tibet, China (May, 1998; G. Schaller), deposited in AMNH.

ETYMOLOGY. — The specific name refers to the widely separated spermathecae.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. capitulatus* and *D. pseudocapitulatus* but can the distinguished by the absence of medially expanded spermathecal lobes and the presence of small, widely separated spermathecae (Figs. 28A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 13.8. Carapace 5.80 long, 4.00 wide. Abdomen 8.00 long, 5.20 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.18, ALE 0.26, PME 0.22, PLE 0.24; AME-AME 0.12, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.22, PME-PLE 0.25, AME-PME 0.20. Leg measurements: I: 13.0 (3.80, 4.64, 2.88, 1.68); II: 12.1 (3.44, 4.16, 2.88, 1.60); III: 11.0 (3.20, 3.60, 2.80, 1.36); IV: 14.2 (3.84, 4.72, 3.88, 1.80). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Epigynal teeth absent; atrium small; epigynal hoods distinct, situated anteriorly; copulatory ducts short, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads small, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecae small, slightly extending anteriorly, widely separated (Figs. 28A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Tibet) (Map 9).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius dubius* Wang, sp. nov.**

Figures 29A–D; Map 9

TYPES.— Male holotype and female paratype from Pianma Yakou, pass over Gaoligongshan, at elev. 3200m, 25°58′N, 98°41′E, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 11, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI; 7 female paratypes from Pianma Yakou, Nujiang, Yunnan, China (October 11, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (3 females) and CAS (4 females); 4 male paratypes from native forest in Gaoligongshan at 9.5 road km ESE Pianma, 25°59′N, 98°40′E, el. 2500m, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, China, (October 15–18, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (2 males) and CAS (2 males).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the unusual morphology compare to other *Draconarius*: the not spoon-like median apophysis and the absence of epigynal teeth.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. patellabifidus* and *D. simplicidens* by lacking epigynal teeth and having broad spermathecae but can be recognized from *D. simplicidens* by the anteriorly situated spermathecal heads, from *D. patellabifidus* by the broader spermathecal bases and the anteriorly diverging spermathecae (Figs. 29A–B). Male can be recognized by the not spoon-like median apophysis, the bifurcated conductor, and the long patellar apophysis (longer than patellar length) (Figs. 29C–D).

FEMALE.— Total length 8.00. Carapace 4.00 long, 2.90 wide. Abdomen 4.00 long, 2.70 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.15, ALE 0.21, PME 0.19, PLE 0.20; AME-AME 0.10, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.13, PME-PLE 0.18, AME-PME 0.20. Leg measurements: I: 10.3 (2.90, 3.70, 2.30, 1.40); II: 9.60 (2.70, 3.30, 2.20, 1.40); III: 9.00 (2.40, 3.00, 2.30, 1.30); IV: 12.0 (3.20, 3.80, 3.30, 1.70). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Epigynal teeth absent; atrium large; copulatory ducts small, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads large, situated anteriorly mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal bases broader than stalks; spermathecal stalks anteriorly diverging (Figs. 29A–B).

MALE.— Total length 6.80. Carapace 3.60 long, 2.66 wide. Abdomen 3.20 long, 3.00 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.11, ALE 0.20, PME 0.18, PLE 0.19; AME-AME 0.05, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.08, PME-PLE 0.14, AME-PME 0.13. Leg measurements: I: 11.3 (3.10, 3.94, 2.60, 1.70); II: 10.2 (2.80, 3.40, 2.46, 1.52); III: 9.40 (2.70, 2.80, 2.50, 1.40); IV: 12.1 (3.20, 3.80, 3.50, 1.60). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Male palp with patellar apophysis longer than patellar length; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large, widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor broad, bificated, with small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis present; embolus prolateral in origin; median apophysis simple, not spoon-like (Figs. 29C–D).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 9).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius episomos* Wang, sp. nov.**

Figures 30A–B; Map 10

TYPES.— Female holotype and female paratype from Pianma Yakou, pass over Gaoligong-

shan, at elev. 3200m, 25°58′N, 98°41′E, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 11, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (female holotype) and CAS (female paratype).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the large spermathecae.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. himalayaensis*, *D. altissimus* and *D. subtitanus* in having the short epigynal teeth and rounded, closely situated spermathecae but can be distinguished by the widely separated epigynal teeth (at least one and half atrial width) and the medially situated spermathecal heads. (Figs. 30A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 10.7. Carapace 4.68 long, 2.99 wide. Abdomen 5.98 long, 3.64 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.11, ALE 0.16, PME 0.14, PLE 0.16; AME-AME 0.11, AME-ALE 0.13, PME-PME 0.20, PME-PLE 0.22, AME-PME 0.13. Leg measurements: I: 11.0 (3.23, 3.80, 2.42, 1.51); II: 9.93 (2.86, 3.38, 2.21, 1.48); III: 9.41 (2.55, 3.09, 2.34, 1.43); IV: 12.5(3.28, 4.16, 3.38, 1.66). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Epigynal teeth short, widely separated; atrium small, near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts small, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads small, situated anteriorly mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly expanded and converging (Figs. 30A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 10).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius everesti (Hu, 2001), NEW COMBINATION

Map 9

Coelotes everesti Hu, 2001:145, figs.8–55:1–3 (male holotye from Ang-Ren, Tibet, China, in SDU, not examined).

DIAGNOSIS – The male of this species is similar to *D. singulatus* in having a short cymbial furrow and prolaterally originating embolus but can be distinguished by the short RTA.

DESCRIPTION.— See Hu (2001). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Male palp with patellar apophysis present; RTA short, much less than half tibial length; cymbial furrow short; conductor short; embolus prolateral in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, slightly elongated. Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Tibet) (Map 9).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius griswoldi Wang, sp. nov.

Figures 31A–D; Map 11

TYPES.— Female holotype and 2 female paratypes from Pianma Yakou, pass over Gaoligongshan, at elev. 3200m, 25°58′N, 98°41′E, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 11, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (holotype female) and CAS (paratype females); 2 male paratypes from native forest in Gaoligongshan at 9.5 road km ESE Pianma, 25°59′N, 98°40′E, el. 2500m, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 15–18; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (1 male) and CAS (1 male).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name is a patronym in honor of Dr. Charles E. Griswold, the collector of the specimens.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this new species is similar to *D. curiosus* in having the laterally extending copulatory ducts and lacking epigynal teeth but can be easily distinguished by the anteriorly situated spermathecal heads and the unlooped spermathecae (Figs. 31A–B). The male is similar to *D. agrestis* in having a small patellar apophysis, an elongated cymbial furrow, and a posteriorly originated, long embolus but can be distinguished by the slender embolus, the sharp conductor apex, and the slightly spoon-like median apophysis (Figs. 31C–D).

FEMALE.— Total length 5.60. Carapace 2.60 long, 1.80 wide. Abdomen 3.00 long, 2.00 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.18, PME 0.15, PLE 0.18; AME-AME 0.03, AME-ALE 0.02, PME-PME 0.04, PME-PLE 0.10, AME-PME 0.10. Leg measurements: I: 5.90 (1.72, 2.14, 1.24, 0.80); II: 5.40 (1.58, 1.90, 1.20, 0.72); III: 5.10 (1.40, 1.70, 1.30, 0.70); IV: 6.86 (1.80, 2.30, 1.86, 0.90). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Epigynal teeth absent; atrium large; copulatory ducts originating posteriorly laterad of spermathecae, connected to spermathecae anteriorly; spermathecal heads small, situated anteriorly; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks long, anteriorly converging (Figs. 31A–B).

MALE.— Total length 5.36. Carapace 2.76 long, 1.80 wide. Abdomen 2.60 long, 1.60 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.07, ALE 0.17, PME 0.15, PLE 0.15; AME-AME 0.04, AME-ALE 0.03, PME-PME 0.05, PME-PLE 0.10, AME-PME 0.07. Leg measurements: I: 7.26 (2.16, 2.50, 1.60, 1.00); II: 6.60 (1.92, 2.20, 1.50, 0.98); III: 5.54 (1.64, 1.60, 1.50, 0.80); IV: 8.10 (2.20, 2.60, 2.20, 1.10). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Male palp with patellar apophysis small; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis present; cymbial furrow more then half cymbial length; conductor broad, with slender apex and large basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis broad; embolus posterior in origin; median apophysis broad, elongated, slightly spoon-like (Figs. 31C–D).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 11).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius funiushanensis (Hu, Wang and Wang, 1991), NEW COMBINATION

Map 9

Coelotes funiushanensis Hu, Wang and Wang, 1991:41, figs. 14–17 (female holotype, male and female paratypes from Yaochanggou, Neixiang, Henan, China, in SDU, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:375, figs. 217Q–R, 222B, 223G.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. hui* but can be distinguished by the closely situated spermathecal bases. The male can be easily recognized by the long, lobed patellar apophysis.

DESCRIPTION.— See Hu, Wang and Wang (1991). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth near atrium; atrium small; spermathecal bases small, close together; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly expanded, close together. Male palpal patellar apophysis large, strongly lobed; RTA long; embolus posterior in origin.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Henan) (Map 9).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius gurkha (Brignoli, 1976)

Figures 32A–B; Map 10

Coelotes gurkha Brignoli, 1976:239, figs. 13–14 (female holotype from Yak-Alm, Taboche, Nepal, in IZI, Np61–77, examined).

Draconarius gurkha: Wang, 2002:67.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. singulatus* by the indistinct spermathecal heads but can be distinguished by the small atrium and the indistinct copulatory ducts (Figs. 32A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— See Brignoli (1976). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth situated near atrium; atrium small, near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts invisible from dorsal view; spermathecal bases narrow, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, rounded (Figs. 32A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— Nepal (Fig. Map 10).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— NEPAL: Taboche (= Taweche), Yak-Alm, Zwergstranchheideboden, 4550 m, May 31, 1961, female holotype (H. Janetschek, IZI, Np61–77); Mingbo-Tal beim Airstrip der Hillary-Makalu Expedition, 4800 m, May 28, 1961, female type of *Coelotes lama* Brignoli, 1976 (IZI, Np61–71).

Draconarius gyriniformis (Wang and Zhu, 1991), NEW COMBINATION

Map 10

Coelotes gyriniformis Wang and Zhu, 1991:4, figs. 11–12 (female holotype, 1 female paratype from Kangding, Sichuan, China, in NBUMS, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:375, figs. 217Y–Z.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. wudangensis* in having medially situated and widely separated epigynal teeth, and similar spermathecal tubes but can be distinguished by laterally situated spermathecal heads.

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang and Zhu (1991). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth widely separated, anterior of atrium; atrium small, near epigastric furrow; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly expanded and converging. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Sichuan) (Map 10).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius haopingensis Wang, sp. nov.

Figures 33A–B; 96A; Map 10

TYPES.— Female holotype and female paratype from Haoping, Taibaishan, Shaanxi, China (August 11, 1989; X.P. Wang), deposited in IZB.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this new species is similar to *D. molluscus* by lacking epigynal teeth and having laterally situated epigynal hoods but can be distinguished by the single loop of copulatory ducts and the smooth, non-convoluted spermathecal distal ends (Figs. 33A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 5.19. Carapace 2.28 long, 1.76 wide. Abdomen 2.91 long, 1.89 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.12, ALE 0.14, PME 0.14, PLE 0.15; AME-AME 0.08, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.11, PME-PLE 0.13. Leg measurements: I: 7.18 (1.94, 2.61, 1.69, 0.94); II: 6.43 (1.81, 2.31, 1.40, 0.79); III: 5.68 (1.64, 1.85, 1.40, 0.79); IV: 7.76 (2.20, 2.59, 2.06, 0.91). Chelicerae with three promarginal and three retromarginal teeth. Epigynal teeth absent; atrium large; epigynal hoods situated posteriorly, laterad of atrium; copulatory ducts broad, originating posteriorly, extending mesad of spermathecae, looped around spermathecae; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks long, anteriorly converging (Figs. 33A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Shaanxi) (Map 10).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius hangzhouensis* (Chen, 1984), NEW COMBINATION**
Figures 34A–B; Map 11

Coelotes hangzhouensis Chen, 1984:1, figs.1–2 (female holotype from Yunqi, 1 female paratype from Huanglongdong, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China, in HTC, examined).— Chen and Zhang, 1991:188, figs. 186.1–2;— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:375, figs. 217A–B.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species can be easily recognized by the trifurcated, less sclerotized anterior atrial margin, the broad, anteriorly extending copulatory ducts, and the long, large spermathecal heads of the female (Fig. 34A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— See Chen (1984). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, situated anteriorly; anterior atrial margin modified into three broad, less sclerotized pieces; atrium small, near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts broad, originating posteriorly, mesad of spermathecae, extending anteriorly anterad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads large, anteriorly extending; spermathecae broad, widely separated (Figs. 34A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Zhejiang) (Map 11).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou, Yunqi, October 7, 1981, female holotype (Z.F. Chen, HTC); Huanglongdong, October 7, 1979, 1 female paratype (Z.F. Chen, HTC).

***Draconarius himalayaensis* (Hu, 2001), NEW COMBINATION**
Map 11

Coelotes himalayaensis Hu, 2001:134, figs. 8–45:1–4 (female holotype, male and female paratypes from Linzhi, Tibet, China, in SDU, not examined).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. altissimus* and *D. subtitanus* in having the short epigynal teeth, anteriorly situated spermathecal heads and rounded, closely situated spermathecae but can be distinguished by the epigynal teeth position (widely separated with atrium). The male is similar to *D. patellabifidus* in having a bifurcate patellar apophysis and simple median apophysis but can be distinguished by the slightly notched embolic base and the less apparent cymbial furrow (the cymbial furrow might have been ignored in the original illustration).

DESCRIPTION.— See Hu (2001). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth small, widely separated; atrium small; copulatory ducts long, slender, anteriorly extending; spermathecal heads situated anteriorly; spermathecae broad, rounded, close together. Male palpal patellar apophysis strongly bifurcate, with ventral one large and dorsal one small; RTA almost tibial length; lateral tibial apophysis present; cymbial furrow short; conductor short, anteriorly extending, with small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis short; embolus broad, prolateral in origin; embolic base slightly notched; median apophysis long, broad, not spoon-like.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Tibet) (Map 11).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: CHINA: **Tibet**: Jala (SE Tibet), 29.42°N, 94.54°E, 2900 m., April 29, 1998, 3 females (G. Schaller, AMNH).

***Draconarius hui* Dankittipakul and Wang**
Map 12

Coelotes wangi Hu, 2001:133, figs. 8–44:1–2 (female holotype, 2 female paratypes from Sejilashan, Linzhi, Tibet, China, in SDU, not examined). This specific name is preoccupied by Chen and Zhao, 1997.
Coelotes hui Dankittipakul and Wang (in press). (replacement name).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. funiushanensis* but can be distinguished by the widely separated spermathecal bases.

DESCRIPTION.— See Hu (2001). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female with epigynal teeth situated near atrium; atrium large; copulatory ducts originating posteriorly, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal bases broad, anteriorly expanded and converging. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Tibet) (Map 12).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius huizhunesis (Wang and Xu, 1988), NEW COMBINATION

Map 11

Coelotes huizhunesis Wang and Xu, 1988:7, figs. 1–5 (female holotype, male and femle paratypes from Qiyun Mt., Aihui, China, in HJTC, not examined).— Platnick, 2000–2002.

Coelotes huizhuneesis: Wang and Xu, 1988: 4 (invalid name, Platnick, 2000–2002).

Coelotes huizhouensis Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:375, figs. 219O–P, 222E, 223H (invalid emendation, Platnick, 2000–2002)

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. strophadatus* in having long epigynal teeth but can be distinguished by the widely separated and anteriorly converging spermathecal stalks. The male is similar to *D. ornatus* in having a bifurcate conductor but can be recognized by the slender embolus and the strongly elongated cymbial furrow.

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang and Xu (1988). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female with epigynal teeth situated anteriorly, close together, strongly elongated; spermathecal bases small, close together; spermathecal stalks extending laterally, widely separated, convoluted, and anteriorly converging. Male palpal patellar apophysis present; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor bifurcate; conductor dorsal apophysis present; median apophysis spoon-like, rounded; embolic base narrow; embolus long, posterior in origin.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Aihui) (Map 11).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius incertus Wang, sp. nov.

Figures 35A–B; Map 12

TYPES.— Male holotype and 4 male paratypes from native forest in Gaoligongshan at 9.5 road km ESE Pianma, 25°59′N, 98°40′E, el. 2500 m, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 15–18, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (holotype male and 2 paratype males) and CAS (2 paratype males).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the uncertain generic placement because of the not spoon-like median apophysis and the prolaterally originated embolus.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this new species is similar to *D. dubius* but can be recognized by the short patellar apophysis (Figs. 35A–B).

MALE.— Total length 8.00. Carapace 4.00 long, 2.80 wide. Abdomen 4.00 long, 2.60 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.14, ALE 0.20, PME 0.17, PLE 0.19; AME-AME 0.06, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.12, PME-PLE 0.15, AME-PME 0.12. Leg measurements: I: 17.7 (4.40, 5.70, 4.50, 3.10); II: 16.0 (4.00, 5.00, 4.10, 2.90); III: 14.2 (3.70, 4.30, 4.00, 2.20); IV: 19.1 (4.60,

5.56, 6.00, 2.90). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Male palp with short patellar apophysis; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large, widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor slender, with apex slightly bifurcate; conductor dorsal apophysis slender; conductor lamella small; embolus prolateral in origin; median apophysis large, not spoon-like (Figs. 35A–B).

FEMALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 12).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius infulatus* (Wang et al., 1990)**
Map 12

Coelotes infulatus Wang et al., 1990:202, figs. 57–58 (female holotype and female paratype from Tianmushan, Zhejiang, China, in HBI, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:375, figs. 220F–G.
Draconarius infulatus: Wang 2002:67.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species can be easily distinguished from other coelotines by the posteriorly situated, widely separated epigynal teeth and the broad, anteriorly expanded, overlapped copulatory ducts.

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang et al. (1990). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth widely separated, situated posteriorly near atrium; atrium broad, near epigynal furrow; copulatory ducts broad, posteriorly originating, anteriorly expanded, connected to spermathecae laterally; spermathecae small, enclosed by copulatory ducts. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Zhejiang) (Map 12).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius jiangyongensis* (Peng, Gong and Kim, 1996), NEW COMBINATION**
Figures 36A–B; 96B; Map 12

Coelotes jiangyongensis Peng, Gong and Kim, 1996:19, figs. 7–9 (female holotype, 4 female paratypes from Qianjiatong, Jiangyong, Hunan, Chian, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:376, figs. 220J–K.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species can be easily recognized by the vase-shaped epigynal plate, the long, anteriorly extending copulatory ducts, and the long, wedge-shaped spermathecae of female (Fig. 36A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— See Peng, Gong and Kim (1996). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin four. Female epigynal teeth short, widely separated; atria separated by the median septum that spaced wider apart posteriorly than anteriorly; copulatory ducts long, anteriorly extending along with spermathecae; spermathecal heads small, anteriorly situated and laterally extending; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks long, wider apart posteriorly and converged together anteriorly (Figs. 36A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan) (Map 12).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hunan**: Jiangyong, Qianjiatong, October 1, 1991, female holotype and 4 female paratypes (N.S. Gong, HBI).

***Draconarius labiatus* (Wang and Ono, 1998)**
Figures. 37A–B; Map 13

Coelotes labiatus Wang and Ono, 1998:145, figs. 8–9 (female holotye and 1 female paratype from Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, China, in NSMT, examined).
Draconarius labiatus: Wang, 2002:67.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species is similar to *D. wenzhouensis* but can be distinguished by the small, dorsally covered spermathecal heads and the transversely extending spermathecal expansions (Fig. 37A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang and Ono (1998). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth short, anteriorly situated, adjacent; atrium situated posteriorly near epigastric furrow, with anterior atrial margin expanded, lip-shaped; copulatory ducts slightly sclerotized, originating posteriad, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads small, covered by copulatory ducts in dorsal view; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks extending anteriorly, then curved and extending (Figs. 37A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Taiwan) (Map 13).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Taiwan**: Nantou Hsien, Tatachia, 2100 m alt., March 5, 1991, female holotype (H. Ono, NSMT, NSMT-Ar.3436); Nantou Hsien, Shemu, Mt. Hohuan-shan, 2180 m alt., March 12, 1991, 1 female paratype (H. Ono, NSMT, NSMT-Ar.3444).

Draconarius linzhiensis (Hu, 2001), NEW COMBINATION

Map 13

Coelotes linzhiensis Hu, 2001:138, figs. 8–48:1–2 (female holotype and paratypes from Linzhi, Tibet, China, in SDU, not examined).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. qingzangensis* in having the similar spermathecal tubes but can be distinguished by the slightly separated atria and the moderately expanded anterior spermathecae (same width as stalks).

DESCRIPTION.— See Hu (2001). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth situated laterad of atrium; atrium large; spermathecal heads situated medially on spermathecae; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly expanded and converging. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Tibet) (Map 13).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius linxiaensis Wang, sp. nov.

Figures 38A–B; Map 13

TYPES.— Male holotype from Linxia, Gansu, China (August 30, 1997; X.P. Wang), deposited in IZB.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this new species is similar to *D. neixiangensis* in lacking a patellar apophysis and having a broad, deeply grooved conductor but can be distinguished by the broad median apophysis and the slender embolic base and apex (Figs. 38A–B).

MALE.— Total length 7.80. Carapace 4.00 long, 2.72 wide. Abdomen 3.80 long, 2.00 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.14, ALE 0.17, PME 0.15, PLE 0.17; AME-AME 0.06, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.13, PME-PLE 0.17, AME-PME 0.12. Leg measurements: I: 12.3 (3.20, 4.20, 2.92, 2.00); II: 11.3 (3.00, 3.80, 2.88, 1.60); III: 10.7 (2.80, 3.36, 3.00, 1.52); IV: 14.3 (3.20, 4.40, 4.32, 2.40). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Male palp lacking

patellar apophysis; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large, widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor broad, deeply grooved; conductor dorsal apophysis broad; embolus long, broad, posterior in origin, with narrow base and slender, bifurcate apex; median apophysis broad, spoon-like (Figs. 38A–B).

FEMALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Gansu) (Map 13).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius lutulentus* (Wang et al., 1990)**

Figures 39A–E; 40A–H; Map 13

Coelotes lutulentus Wang et al., 1990:216, figs. 88–92 (2 male and 2 female paratypes, holotype not indicated, from Zhangjiajie, Dayong, Hunan, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:376, figs. 220R-S, 222K, 223N; -Hu, 2001:139, figs. 8–49:1–4.

Coelotes sinualis Chen, Zhao and Wang, 1991:10, figs. 3, 4 (female holotype from Jinding, Wudangshan, Hubei, China, in HUW, examined);— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:378, figs. 224T, U. NEW SYNONYMY.

Draconarius sinualis: Wang, 2002:72, figs. 192–210.

Draconarius lutulentus: Wang, 2002:12.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. wuermlii* but can be distinguished by the strongly convoluted spermathecae and the differences in shapes between their atria (Figs. 39A–B; 40A–B, E–F). The male is similar to *D. wudangensis* in having the short RTA but can be recognized by the long, slender conductor (Figs. 39C–E; 40C–D, G–H).

SYNONYMY.— This species is widespread in central and eastern China, with variable male and female genitalic morphology. The species *D. sinualis*, described from Wudangshan, Hubei, China, has the identical genitalic morphology and is placed as a junior synonym of *D. lutulentus*.

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin three. Epigynal teeth short, situated laterally, near atrium; atrium small; copulatory ducts long, originating posteriorly, extending mesad of spermathecae, looped around distal spermathecae; spermathecal heads small; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks long, anteriorly converging (Figs. 39A–B; 40A–B, E–F). Male palp with large patellar apophysis; RTA short, approximately half tibial length; lateral tibial apophysis large; cymbial furrow long, about half tibial length or longer; conductor long, slender, with large basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis slender; embolus posterior in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, elongated (Figs. 39C–E; 40C–D, G–H).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi, Tibet, Zhejiang, Anhui) (Map 13).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hubei**: Wudangshan, Jinding, April 23, 1982, female holotype of *Coelotes sinualis* Chen, Zhao and Wang, 1991 (HUW); Wudangshan, Jinding, September 24, 1997, 3 females, 1 male and 2 females (X.P. Wang, AMNH); Wudangshan, Nanya to Jinding, September 24, 1997, 1 male and 1 female, 1 female, 11 females and 3 males (X.P. Wang, IZB); Wudangshan, Zhixiao to Nanya, September 23, 1997, 3 females and 7 males (X.P. Wang, MCB); Hongping, September 21, 1997, 2 males and 9 females (X.P. Wang, IZB). **Hunan**: Dayong, Zhangjiajie, October 17, 1984, 2 male and 2 female paratypes (J.F. Wang and Y.J. Zhang, HBI). **Shaanxi**: Huxian, Cuihuashan, October 18, 1989, 1 male and 1 female (X.P. Wang, IZB).

***Draconarius magniceps* (Schenkel, 1936), NEW COMBINATION**

Figure 41A–B; Map 14

Coelotes magniceps Schenkel, 1936:186, fig. 61 (female holotype from Kina, S. Gansu, China, in NRS, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:376.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species can be easily recognized by the absence of epigynal teeth, the presence of a broad atrial septum, and the large, anteriorly expanded copulatory ducts (Figs. 41A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Schenkel (1936). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth absent; atrium large, with broad septum; copulatory ducts broad, extending anteriorly; spermathecal heads small, anteriorly situated; spermathecae broad, short, slightly separated (Figs. 41A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Gansu) (Map 14).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Gansu**: Kina, female holotype (Dr. Hummel, NRS, burk 6, Sven Hedins Exp. Ctr. Asien).

Draconarius molluscus (Wang et al., 1990)

Figure 42A–B; 96D; Map 14

Coelotes molluscus Wang et al., 1990:214, figs. 86–87 (4 female types, holotype not indicated, from Lushan, Jiangxi, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:376, figs. 221G–H.
Draconarius molluscus: Wang, 2002:67.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. haopingensis* in lacking the epigynal teeth and having the laterally situated epigynal hoods but can be distinguished by the presence of two copulatory duct loops and the convoluted spermathecal distal ends (Fig. 42A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin three. Female without epigynal teeth; atrium broad; epigynal hoods deep, situated posteriorly, laterad of atrium; copulatory ducts long, originating posteriorly, mesad of spermathecae, looped around spermathecae; spermathecal heads small; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks long, anteriorly converging (Figs. 42A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Jiangxi) (Map 14).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. –CHINA: **Jiangxi**: Lushan, June 15, 1987, 4 female types (J.F. Wang, HBI).

Draconarius nanyuensis (Peng and Yin, 1998), NEW COMBINATION

Figures 43A–B; Map 14

Coelotes nanyuensis Peng and Yin, 1998:27, figs. 7–9 (female holotype from Nanyue, Hunan, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:376.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species can be easily distinguished by the adjacent, anteriorly situated epigynal teeth, the separated atria, and the rounded spermathecae (Figs. 43A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Peng and Yin (1998). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth short, situated anteriorly, adjacent; atria small, distinctly separated; copulatory ducts narrow, originating posteriorly, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads anteriorly situated; spermathecae large, rounded, slightly separated (Figs. 43A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan) (Map 14).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hunan**: Nanyue, August 3–7, 1995, female holotype (C.M. Yin, HBI).

***Draconarius neixiangensis* (Hu, Wang and Wang, 1991)**
Figures 44A–D; Map 14

Coelotes neixiangensis Hu, Wang and Wang, 1991:43, figs. 18–21 (female holotype, male and female paratypes from Neixiang, Henan, China, deposited in ShanDongUniv, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:377, figs. 221K–L, 222N, 224B.
Coelotes baccatus Wang, 1994:286, figs. 1–5 (2 male and 2 female types from Xiangfan, Hubei, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:374, figs. 216P–Q, 218E, L. NEW SYNONYMY.
Draconarius baccatus: Wang, 2002:66.
Draconarius neixiangensis: Wang, 2002:68.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species can be easily recognized by the anteriorly situated epigynal teeth, the broad, posteriorly situated atrium, and the broad, anteriorly expanded copulatory ducts (Figs. 44A–B). The male is similar to *D. linxiaensis* in lacking a patellar apophysis and having the broad, deeply grooved conductor but can be distinguished by the elongated, slender median apophysis and the broad embolic base and apex (Figs. 44C–D).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Chen (1984) and Wang (1994). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, situated anteriorly, close together; atrium broad, near epigastric furrow, with anterior margin slightly notched into two broad, less sclerotized pieces; copulatory ducts broad, originating posteriorly, strongly expanded anteriorly; spermathecal heads small, situated laterally on ventral side of spermathecae; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks short, anteriorly diverging (Figs. 44A–B). Male palp without patellar apophysis; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor broad, strongly grooved, with small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis small; embolus broad, posterior in origin, with slightly modified apex; median apophysis spoon-like, elongated (Figs. 44C–D).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Henan, Hubei) (Map 14).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hubei**: Xiangfan, October 26, 1990, 2 male and 2 female types of *Coelotes baccatus* (J.F. Wang, HBI).

***Draconarius nudulus* Wang, sp. nov.**
Figures 45A–B; Map 15

TYPES.— Male holotype from 36 air km SE TengChong, pass over Gaoligongshan at 2100 m, 24°50′N, 98°47′E, Nankang, Baoshan, Yunnan, China (November 4–7, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the absence of patellar apophysis.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this new species is similar to *D. argenteus* in lacking a patellar apophysis and having a short conductor but can be distinguished by the long RTA (more than half tibial length), the simple median apophysis, and the non-lobed embolic base (Figs. 45A–B).

MALE.— Total length 6.14. Carapace 3.14 long, 1.94 wide. Abdomen 3.00 long, 2.30 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.16, PME 0.15, PLE 0.15; AME-AME 0.04, AME-ALE 0.04, PME-PME 0.15, PME-PLE 0.15, AME-PME 0.10. Leg measurements: I: 8.68 (2.40, 3.08, 1.96, 1.24); II: 7.36 (2.08, 2.40, 1.76, 1.12); III: 6.70 (1.86, 2.06, 1.80, 0.98); IV: 9.30 (2.46, 3.00, 2.64, 1.20). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin one. Male palp without patellar apophysis; RTA approximately tibial length or slightly longer; lateral tibial apophysis near RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor short; conductor dorsal apophysis broad; conductor lamella small; embolus posterior in origin; median apophysis strongly elongated, slightly or not spoon-like (Figs. 45A–B). Female unknown.

FEMALE.— Unknown.
DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 15).
OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius ornatus (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION

Figures 46A–C; 96C; Map 15

Coelotes ornatus Wang et al., 1990:199, figs. 53–54 (female holotype and paratypes from Xishan, Kunming, Yunnan, China, in HBI, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:377, figs. 221O–P.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. terebratus* by lacking epigynal teeth, having posteriorly situated epigynal hoods, anteriorly extending copulatory ducts, and long spermathecal heads but can be distinguished by the slightly elongated atrium and the less broad spermathecal bases. The male is similar to *D. huizhunesis* by having a bifurcate conductor but can be distinguished by the broad embolus and the short cymbial furrow (Fig. 46A–C).

NOTES.— Although the female types could not be located, two males labeled as *C. ornatus* were found in HBI collection. Further collection of this species is badly needed in order to verify this association.

DESCRIPTION.— The female was described by Wang et al. (1990), and the male is described for the first time. Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth absent; atrium large; epigynal hoods situated posteriorly, laterad of atrium; copulatory ducts posteriorly originating, strongly expanded anteriorly; spermathecal heads long, slender, anteriorly extending; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks anteriorly diverging. Male palp with patellar apophysis long; RTA small; lateral tibial apophysis widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor long, broad, with bifurcate apex and small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis small; embolus broad, posterior in origin; median apophysis small, spoon-like (Figs. 46A–C).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 15).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Yunnan**: Kunming, Xishan, August 8, 1991, 2 males (HBI).

Draconarius parabrunneus Wang, sp. nov.

Figures 47A–B; 96E; Map 15

TYPES.— Female holotype, 4 female paratypes from native forest in Gaoligongshan at 9.5 road km ESE Pianma, 25°59′N, 98°40′E, el. 2500 m, Gaoligongshan, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 15–18, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (holotype and 2 paratype females) and CAS (2 paratype females).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to its similarity to *D. brunneus* related species.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. pseudobrunneus* in lacking the epigynal teeth and having small, broad spermathecae but can be distinguished by the anteriorly situated spermathecal heads and the broad spermathecal bases (broader than stalks) (Figs. 47A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 10.3. Carapace 4.30 long, 2.80 wide. Abdomen 6.00 long, 4.00 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.13, ALE 0.22, PME 0.20, PLE 0.20; AME-AME 0.10, AME-ALE 0.04, PME-PME 0.13, PME-PLE 0.13, AME-PME 0.14. Leg measurements: I: 12.8 (3.60, 4.30, 2.90, 2.00); II: 11.6 (3.30, 3.80, 2.76, 1.70); III: 10.6 (3.00, 3.20, 2.80, 1.60); IV: 14.3 (3.60, 4.56, 4.10, 2.00). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth absent; atrium small; epigynum wrinkly on anterior atrium; copulatory ducts short, situated

mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads situated anteriorly; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; speramthecal stalks short (Figs. 47A–B). Male unknown.

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 15).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius paraterebratus* Wang, sp. nov.**
Figures 48A–B; Map 16

TYPES.— Female holotype from pass over Gaoligongshan at 2300 m, Luoshuidong, 28 air km E TengChong, 24°57′N, 98°45′E, native forest, TengChong, Luoshuidong, Baoshan, Yunnan, China (October 26–31, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to its similarity to *D. terebratus*.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species can be easily recognized by the posteriorly situated epigynal teeth and the presence of diverticula on spermathecal bases (Figs. 48A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 11.2. Carapace 5.00 long, 3.20 wide. Abdomen 6.20 long, 4.20 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.25, ALE 0.24, PME 0.24, PLE 0.24; AME-AME 0.10, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.20, PME-PLE 0.26, AME-PME 0.25. Leg measurements: I: 13.5 (3.82, 4.64, 3.28, 1.80); II: 11.9 (3.50, 4.02, 2.82, 1.58); III: 10.3 (3.04, 3.22, 2.76, 1.30); IV: 13.5 (3.82, 4.32, 3.70, 1.70). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth small, situated posteriorly laterad of atrium; atrium broad; copulatory ducts broad, long, originating anteriorly, overlapped dorsally with spermathecal stalks; spermathecal heads anteriorly situated; spermathecal bases slightly separated, with long diverticula; spermathecal stalks long, widely separated (Figs. 48A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Fig. Map 16).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius patellabifidus* Wang, sp. nov.**
Figures 49A–D; Map 17

TYPES.— Male holotype, 2 male and 4 female paratypes from Dulong/Gongshan Yakou area, Nujiang State Nature Reserve, Nujiang Prefecture, Gaoligong Shan, Yunnan, China (July 16–17, 2000; H.M. Yan, D. Kavanaugh, C.E. Griswold, H.B. Liang, D. Ubick, and D.Z. Dong), deposited in HBI (male holotype, 1 male and 3 female paratype) and CAS (1 male and 1 female paratypes); 1 female paratype from Nujiang State Nature Reserve, Dulong/Gongshan Yakou area, 21 airkm W of Gongshan, N27.697°/E98.454°, 3300–3680m, Gaoligong Shan, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, China (July 16–17, 2000; H.M. Yan, D. Kavanaugh, C.E. Griswold, H.B. Liang, D. Ubick, and D.Z. Dong), deposited in CAS; 9 male paratypes from Pianma, Yakou, Pass over Gaoligongshan at el. 3200 m, 25°58′N, 98°41′E, bamboo thicket and under stones, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, China (October 11, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI (4 males) and CAS (5 males).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the bifurcate patellar apophysis.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. dubius* and *D. simplicidens* by lacking epigynal teeth and having broad spermathecae but can be recognized from *D. simplicidens* by the anteriorly situated spermathecal heads, from *D. dubius* by the less expanded spermathecal bases (smaller than stalks) (Figs. 49A–B). The male is similar to *D. himalayaensis* by having the bifur-

cate patellar apophysis and the simple median apophysis but can be distinguished by the entire embolic base and the presence of distinct cymbial furrow (Figs. 49C–D).

FEMALE.— Total length 10.4. Carapace 5.20 long, 3.51 wide. Abdomen 5.20 long, 3.38 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.15, ALE 0.25, PME 0.20, PLE 0.20; AME-AME 0.13, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.15, PME-PLE 0.25, AME-PME 0.23. Leg measurements: I: 13.2 (3.64, 4.58, 3.07, 1.95); II: 12.2 (3.38, 4.16, 2.81, 1.82); III: 11.5 (3.02, 3.85, 2.94, 1.69); IV: 14.7 (3.77, 4.89, 3.98, 2.05). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Epigynal teeth absent; atrium small; copulatory ducts small, originating posteriorly, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads situated anteriorly; spermathecae broad, widely separated (Figs. 49A–B).

MALE.— Total length 11.8. Carapace 6.11 long, 4.21 wide. Abdomen 5.72 long, 3.64 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.19, ALE 0.26, PME 0.23, PLE 0.24; AME-AME 0.11, AME-ALE 0.06, PME-PME 0.15, PME-PLE 0.20, AME-PME 0.18. Leg measurements: I: 21.5 (5.51, 7.07, 5.59, 3.28); II: 19.8 (5.20, 6.50, 5.20, 2.91); III: 17.6 (4.55, 5.59, 4.81, 2.60); IV: 21.7 (5.59, 6.76, 6.24, 3.07). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Palpal patellar apophysis strongly bifurcate, with ventral one large and dorsal one small; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis wide apart from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor short, anteriorly extending, with bifid apex and small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis short; embolus broad, prolateral in origin; median apophysis long, not spoon-like (Figs. 49C–D).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 17).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius penicillatus (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION

Figures 50A–E; Map 16

Coelotes penicillatus Wang et al., 1990:197, figs. 48–52 (female holotype and male paratype from Xishan, Kunming, Yunnan, China, in HBI, examined).
Coelotes penicilatus Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:377, figs. 221U–V, 223A, 224E.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species can be easily identified by the anteriorly situated copulatory ducts and the laterally extending spermathecae (Fig. 50A–B). The male is similar to *D. coreanus* but can be recognized by the posteriorly extending conductor and the short embolic base (Figs. 50C-E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth small, situated near atrium; atrium small; copulatory ducts broad, anteriorly situated, convoluted around spermathecal heads; spermathecal heads anteriorly situated; spermathecal bases small; spermathecal stalks extending laterally (Figs. 50A–B). Male plalp with small patellar apophysis; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large; cymbial furrow more than half cymbial length; conductor short, posteriorly extending, with small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis broad; embolus long, posterior in origin; embolic base short; median apophysis small, rounded; spoon-like (Figs. 50C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 16).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Yunnan**: Kunming, Xishan, October 24, 1987, female holotype and male paratype (J. F. Wang, HBI).

Draconarius pervicax (Hu and Li, 1987), NEW COMBINATION

Map 15

Coelotes pervicax Hu and Li, 1987:279, figs. 18.5–6 (female holotype from Yadong, Tibet, China, in SDU, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:377, figs. 221W-X;— Hu, 2001:141, figs. 8–51:1–2.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. quadratus* but can be distinguished by the closely situated spermathecal bases.

DESCRIPTION.— See Hu and Li (1987). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth situated laterad of atrium; atrium broad; spermathecal bases large, close together; spermathecal stalks widely separated, anteriorly elongated. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Tibet) (Map 15).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius picta (Hu, 2001), NEW COMBINATION

Map 16

Coelotes picta Hu, 2001:142, figs. 8–52:1–2 (female holotype and 2 female paratypes from Sejilashan, Linzhi, Tibet, China, in SDU, not examined).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. wudangensis* in having the medially situated and widely separated epigynal teeth, and similar spermathecal tubes but can be distinguished by the closely situated spermathecae and the slender spermathecal bases.

DESCRIPTION.— See Hu (2001). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth widely separated, situated posteriorly near epigastric furrow; atrium small; spermathecal heads small; spermathecal bases slightly separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly expanded and converging. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Tibet) (Map 16).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius potanini (Schenkel, 1963)

Figures 51A–B; Map 16

Cybaeus potanini Schenkel, 1963:275, fig. 156 (female holotype from Gansu, China, in MNHN, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:355, figs. 208I–J.
Draconarius potanini: Wang, 2002:68.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. baxiantaiensis* by having the looped copulatory ducts and broad, long spermathecae but can be distinguished by the small atrium, the presence of two copulatory duct loops, and the anteriorly situated spermathecal heads (Figs. 51A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Schenkel (1963). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female with epigynal teeth small; atrium small; copulatory ducts long, originating posteriorly, with two loops around spermathecae; spermathecal heads small, situated ventrally on anterior spermathecae; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly converging (Figs. 51A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Gansu) (Map 16).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Gansu**: Kloster Dschoni (Choni), June 8, 1885, female holotype (MNHN).

Draconarius pseudobrunneus Wang, sp. nov.

Figure 52A–B; Map 18

TYPES.— Female holotype and 3 female paratypes from Danzhu He drainage, 13.5 air km

SSW of Gongshan, 2700m, N27.631°/E98.621°, Gongshan Co., Nujiang, Yunnan, China (June 30–July 5, 2000; D. Kavanaugh, C.E. Griswold, H.B. Liang, D. Ubick, H M. Yan, and D.Z. Dong), deposited in HBI (holotype female and 1 paratype female) and CAS (2 paratype females).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to its similarity to *D. brunneus*.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. parabrunneus* in lacking the epigynal teeth, and having small, broad spermathecae but can be distinguished by the medially situated spermathecal heads and the moderately expanded spermathecal bases (same width as stalks) (Figs. 52A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 7.28. Carapace 3.38 long, 2.08 wide. Abdomen 3.90 long, 2.73 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.09, ALE 0.18, PME 0.15, PLE 0.17; AME-AME 0.09, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.10, PME-PLE 0.15, AME-PME 0.13. Leg measurements: I: 7.72 (2.31, 2.60, 1.64, 1.17); II: 7.26 (2.08, 2.55, 1.59, 1.04); III: 6.79 (1.87, 2.24, 1.69, 0.99); IV: 9.81(2.42, 3.07, 2.47, 1.22). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Epigynal teeth absent; atrium small; epigynum wrinkled on anterior atrium; copulatory ducts small, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads small, situated medially on spermathecae; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks widely separated, slightly converging anteriorly (Figs. 52A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 18).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius pseudocapitulatus* Wang, sp. nov.**

Figures 53A–B; Map 19

TYPES.— Female holotype and 1 female paratype from Danzhu He drainage, 13.5 air km SSW of Gongshan, 2700m, N27.631°/E98.621°, Gongshan Co., Nujiang, Yunnan, China (June 30 – July 5, 2000; D. Kavanaugh, C.E. Griswold, H.B. Liang, D. Ubick, H.M. Yan, and D.Z. Dong), deposited in HBI; 1 female paratype from Nujiang State Nature Reserve, No. 12 Bridge Camp area, 16.3 air km W of Gongshan, N27.715°/E98.502°, 2775m, Nujiang Prefecture, Gaoligong Shan, Yunnan, China (July 15–19, 2000; H.M. Yan, D. Kavanaugh, C.E. Griswold, H.B. Liang, D. Ubick, and D. Z. Dong), deposited in CAS.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to its similarity to *D. capitulatus*.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. capitulatus* but can be distinguished by the anteriorly expanded, widely separated spermathecae (fig. 53A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 11.7. Carapace 5.20 long, 3.54 wide. Abdomen 6.50 long, 4.94 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.15, ALE 0.23, PME 0.20, PLE 0.22; AME-AME 0.14, AME-ALE 0.11, PME-PME 0.19, PME-PLE 0.29, AME-PME 0.20. Leg measurements: I: 12.0 (3.64, 3.90, 2.76, 1.69); II: 11.7 (3.25, 4.50, 2.47, 1.46); III: 9.60 (2.73, 3.15, 2.42, 1.30); IV: 13.2(3.64, 4.42, 3.51, 1.61). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Epigynal teeth absent; atrium broad, near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts short, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads situated anteriorly, mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks short, expanded anteriorly (Figs. 53A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 19).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius pseudowuermlii* Wang, sp. nov.**
Figures 54A–B; Map 18

TYPES.— Female holotype from Pass over Gaoligongshan at 2300 m, Luoshuidong, 28 air km E TengChong, 24°57′N, 98°45′E, native forest, Baoshan, Yunnan, China (October 26–31, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to its similarity to *D. wuermlii*.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this new species is similar to *D. wuermlii* but can be distinguished by the medially situated, not looped copulatory ducts and the broad, rounded spermathecal bases (fig. 54A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 6.30. Carapace 3.10 long, 2.20 wide. Abdomen 3.20 long, 2.40 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.18, PME 0.18, PLE 0.20; AME-AME 0.05, AME-ALE 0.08, PME-PME 0.04, PME-PLE 0.13, AME-PME 0.12. Leg measurements: I: 7.44 (2.24, 2.56, 1.66, 0.98); II: 6.38 (1.96, 2.16, 1.46, 0.80); III: 5.32 (1.56, 1.80, 1.28, 0.68); IV: 7.64 (2.24, 2.64, 1.92, 0.84). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Epigynal teeth short, situated laterad of atrium; atrium broad, with less sclerotized, whitish median piece; copulatory ducts broad, anteriorly extending, situated mesad of spermathecae, connected to spermathecae laterally; spermathecal heads large, widely separated; spermathecal bases broad, rounded; spermathecal stalks long, strongly convoluted (Figs. 54A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 18).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius qingzangensis* (Hu, 2001), NEW COMBINATION**
Map 17

Coelotes qingzangensis Hu, 2001:143, figs. 8–54:1–2 (female holotype, 2 female paratypes from Nangqian, Qinghai, China, in SDU, not examined).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. linzhiensis* by the similar spermathecal tubes but can be distinguished by the not separated atria and the strongly expanded anterior spermathecae (larger then stalks).

DESCRIPTION.— See Hu (2001). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth situated laterad of atrium, near atrial lateral margins; atrium large; spermathecal heads situated medially on spermathecae; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly expanded and converging. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Qinghai) (Map 17).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius quadratus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION**
Figures 55A–B; Map 17

Coelotes quadratus Wang et al., 1990:197, figs. 46–47 (female holotype from Damingshan, Guangxi, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:377, figs. 224H–I.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. pervicax* but can be distinguished by the widely separated spermathecal bases and the posteriorly situated epigynal hoods (Fig. 55A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth small, situated near atrium; atrium small; epigynal hoods

situated posteriorly near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts small; spermathecal heads anteriorly situated; spermathecal bases widely separated, broad; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly diverging (Figs. 55A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Guangxi) (Map 17).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Guangxi**: Damingshan, August 10, 1982, female holotype (J.F. Wang, HBI).

***Draconarius rotundus* Wang, sp. nov.**
Figures 56A–B; Map 17

TYPES.— Female holotype from Pass over Gaoligongshan at 2300 m, Luoshuidong, 28 air km E TengChong, 24°57′N, 98°45′E, native forest, Baoshan, Yunnan, China (October 26–31, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the rounded copulatory ducts.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this new species can be easily recognized by the posteriorly situated epigynal hoods, the anteriorly expanded copulatory ducts, and the looped, widely separated spermathecae (Figs. 56A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 8.00. Carapace 3.80 long, 2.60 wide. Abdomen 4.20 long, 2.80 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.12, ALE 0.18, PME 0.19, PLE 0.19; AME-AME 0.09, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.05, PME-PLE 0.20, AME-PME 0.16. Leg measurements: I: 8.78 (2.62, 3.00, 1.92, 1.24); II: 8.24 (2.42, 2.90, 1.76, 1.16); III: 6.74 (1.96, 2.18, 1.60, 1.00); IV: 10.6 (2.80, 3.38, 3.30, 1.16). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Epigynal teeth short, situated laterally, slightly anterad of atrium; atrium broad; epigynal hoods situated posteriorly laterad of atrium; copulatory ducts broad, originating posteriorly, mesad of spermathecae, extending anteriorly and connected to spermathecae laterally; spermathecal heads situated laterally; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, looped (Figs. 56A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 17).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius rufulus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION**
Figures 57A–E; 96I; Map 18

Coelotes rufulus Wang et al., 1990:194, figs. 41–45 (2 male and 2 female types, holotype not indicated, from Tianmushan, Zhejiang, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:377, figs. 224L–M, 226S, 228A.

Coelotes rufuloides Zhang, Peng and Kim, 1997:295, figs. 8–9 (female holotype from Tiantong Mt., Zhejiang, China, in HBI, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species can be easily recognized by the absence of epigynal teeth, the tongue-like posterior epigynal extension, the elongated, looped copulatory ducts of female (Figs. 57A–B) and by lacking a patellar apophysis, the strongly modified conductor, and the broad, strongly modified embolus of male (Figs. 57C–E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynum without epigynal teeth; atrium small, situated posteriorly, near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts posteriorly originating, extending mesad of spermathecae, and then strongly looped laterad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads small; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks strongly convoluted, anteriorly elongated (Figs. 57A–B).

Male palp without patellar apophysis; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large, near RTA; cymbial furrow slightly shorter than cymbial tibial length; conductor long, broad, posteriorly extending, strongly modified with broad dorsal edge and a strong tooth, with small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis small; embolus long, broad, strongly modified, posterior in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, elongated (Figs. 57C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Anhui, Zhejiang) (Map 18).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Zhejiang**: Tianmushan, October 15, 1974, 2 male and 2 female paratypes (J.F. Wang, HBI); Tiantong Mt., January 22, 1988, female holotype of *Coelotes rufuloides* (Y.J. Zhang, HBI); Beihai Hotel (no provinces on label), October 29, 1974, 2 females (C. D. Zhu, NBUMS, 74–1990).

Draconarius schenkeli (Brignoli, 1978)

Figures 58A–B; Map 18

Coelotes schenkeli Brignoli, 1978: 46, figs. 23–24 (female holotype from Chimakothi, Bhutan, in NHMB, examined).
Draconarius schenkeli: Wang, 2002:69.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species can be easily identified by the closely situated epigynal teeth, the posteriorly situated epigynal hoods, the long, anteriorly extending copulatory ducts, and the laterally situated spermathecal heads (Figs. 58A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Brignoli (1978). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth short, situated medially on anterior atrial margin; epigynal hoods situated posteriorly, laterad of atrium; copulatory ducts strongly extending and converging anteriorly; spermathecal heads small, laterally situated; spermathecal bases small, slightly separated; spermathecal stalks short, slightly extending laterally (Figs. 58A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— Bhutan (Map 18).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— BHUTAN: Chimakothi, 1900–2300 m, May 22, 1972, female holotype (NHMB, 2305a).

Draconarius simplicidens Wang, sp. nov.

Figures 59A–B; Map 19

TYPES.— Female holotype from Pass over Gaoligongshan at 2300 m, Luoshuidong, 28 air km E TengChong, 24°57′N, 98°45′E, native forest, Baoshan, Yunnan, China (October 26–31, 1998; C. Griswold, D. Kavanaugh, C-L. Long), deposited in HBI.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the simple epigynum.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this new species is similar to *D. dubius* and *D. patellabifidus* by lacking epigynal teeth and having broad spermathecae but can be recognized by the medially situated spermathecal heads (Figs. 59A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 8.00. Carapace 3.80 long, 2.20 wide. Abdomen 4.20 long, 2.80 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.18, PME 0.18, PLE 0.20; AME-AME 0.05, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.10, PME-PLE 0.11, AME-PME 0.11. Leg measurements: I: 7.70 (2.42, 2.78, 1.60, 0.90); II: 6.58 (2.02, 2.34, 1.42, 0.80); III: 5.08 (1.58, 1.66, 1.14, 0.70); IV: 7.26 (2.32, 2.60, 1.64, 0.70). Promargin of chelicera with three, retromargin with two to three teeth. Epigynal teeth absent; atrium small, indistinct; copulatory ducts small, originating posteriorly, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads large, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly diverging (Figs. 59A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Yunnan) (Map 19).

Other Material examined.— None.

***Draconarius singulatus* (Wang et al., 1990)**

Figures 60A–E; Map 19

Coelotes singulatus Wang et al., 1990:192, figs. 36–40 (1 male and 2 female types, holotype not indicated, from Nanshanping, Chenbu, Hunan, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:378, figs. 224R–S, 227A, 228D.

Draconarius singulatus Wang, 2002:69.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. gurkha* but can be distinguished by the broad, medially situated copulatory ducts (Figs. 60A–B). The male is similar to *D. everesti* by the short cymbial furrow and the prolaterally originating embolus but can be distinguished by the long RTA and the distinct lateral tibial apophysis (Figs. 60C-E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth short, situated slightly anterior atrial margin; atrium small; copulatory ducts broad, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads not visible from dorsal view; spermathecae broad, widely separated (Figs. 60A–B). Male palpal patellar apophysis present, long; RTA slightly longer than half tibial length; lateral tibial apophysis large, widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor broad, with small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis slender; embolus prolateral in origin; median apophysis elongated, spoon-like (Figs. 60C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan) (Map 19).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hunan**: Chanbu, Nanshanping, July 30, 1982, 1 male and 2 female types (J. F. Wang, HBI).

***Draconarius stemmleri* (Brignoli, 1978)**

Figures 61A–B; Map 19

Coelotes stemmleri Brignoli, 1978:43, figs. 15–16 (female holotype from Sha Gogona, Bhutan, in NHMB, female paratype from Gogona, Kotota, Bhutan, in MCV, examined).

Draconarius stemmleri: Wang, 2002:69.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. yadongensis* but can be distinguished by the medially situated spermathecal heads (Figs. 61A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Brignoli (1978). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth short, broad, situated slightly anterior atrial margin; atrium small; copulatory ducts small, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads large, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, strongly expanded anteriorly (Figs. 61A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— Bhutan (Map 19).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— BHUTAN: Sha Gogona, 3100 m, July-August, 1972, female holotype (NHMB, 2303a). Kotoka, Gogona, 2600–3400 m alt., June 10, 1972, 1 female paratype (MCV).

***Draconarius streptus* (Zhu and Wang, 1994), NEW COMBINATION**
Map 20

Coelotes streptus Zhu and Wang, 1994:40, figs. 13–14 (female holotype from Kangding, Sichuan, China, in NBUMS, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:378, figs. 224V–W.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. syzygiatus* in lacking epigynal teeth, having broad atrium and medially extending spermathecal bases but can be distinguished by the long, slender, anteriorly converging spermathecal stalks.

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Zhu and Wang (1994). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth absent; atrium large; spermathecal heads small, situated anteriorly; spermathecal bases widely separated, medially extending; spermathecal stalks slender, laterally extending, anteriorly converging and close together. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Sichuan) (Map 20).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius striolatus* (Wang et al., 1990)**
Figure 62A–B; Map 20

Coelotes striolatus Wang et al., 1990:190, figs. 34–35 (female holotype from Yuzhong, Gansu, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:378, figs. 225A–B.
Draconarius striolatus: Wang, 2002:69.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. stemmleri* but can be distinguished by the absence of epigynal teeth (Figs. 62A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth absent; atrium large; copulatory ducts small, situated posteriorly mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads long, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks anteriorly expanded and converging (Figs. 62A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Gansu) (Fig. Map 20).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: CHINA: **Gansu**: Yuzhong, August 16, 1988, female holotype (J.F. Wang, HBI).

***Draconarius strophadatus* (Zhu and Wang, 1991), NEW COMBINATION**
Map 20

Coelotes strophadatus Zhu and Wang, 1991:3, figs. 12–13 (female holotype from Huangshan, Anhui, China, in NBUMS, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:378, figs. 225C–D.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. huizhunesis* by having the long epigynal teeth but can be distinguished by the closely situated spermathecal stalks and widely separated spermathecal heads.

DESCRIPTION.— See Zhu and Wang (1991). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth situated anteriorly and close together, strongly elongated; spermathecal bases small, slightly separated; spermathecal stalks close together, convoluted, and anteriorly diverging. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Anhui) (Map 20).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius subtitanus* (Hu, 1992), New Combination**
Map 20

Tegenaria pagana: Hu and Li, 1987:283, figs. 20.3–4 (misidentification).
Coelotes subtitanus Hu, 1992:42, figs. 9–10 (female holotype, 2 female paratypes from Yadong, Tibet, China, in SDU, not examined).— Hu. 2001:147, figs. 8–57.1–2.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. himalayaensis* and *D. altissimus* in having the short epigynal teeth, anteriorly situated spermathecal heads and rounded, closely situated spermathecae but can be distinguished from *D. himalayaensis* by the epigynal teeth position (close to atrium), from *D. altissimus* by the slightly separated spermathecae.

DESCRIPTION.— See Hu (1992). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, widely separated, situated near anterior atrium; atrium broad, posteriorly situated; spermathecal heads situated anteriorly; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, rounded, slightly separated. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Tibet) (Map 20).
Material examined.— None.

***Draconarius syzygiatus* (Zhu and Wang, 1994), NEW COMBINATION**
Map 21

Coelotes syzygiatus Zhu and Wang, 1994:37, figs. 1–4 (female holotype and male paratype from Emei Mt., Sichuan, China, in NBUMS, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:378, figs. 225G–H, 227C, 228F.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. streptus* by the absence of epigynal teeth, the presence of broad atrium, and the medially extending spermathecal bases but can be distinguished by the strongly spiraled, rounded spermathecal stalks. The male can be easily identified by the long, posteriorly extending conductor.

DESCRIPTION.— See Zhu and Wang (1994). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth absent; atrium large; spermathecal heads small, situated anteriorly; spermathecal bases widely separated, medially extending; spermathecal stalks long, spiraled, rounded. Male palpal patellar apophysis small; RTA short; lateral tibial apophysis long, slender; cymbial furrow about half cymbial length; conductor strongly elongate (about the cymbial length), posteriorly extended and looped, with broad base and slender apex; conductor lamella small; conductor dorsal apophysis present; embolic base small; embolus long, slender, strongly extended posteriorly and then curved back anteriorly; median apophysis small, spoon-like.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Sichuan)(Map 21).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius terebratus* (Peng and Wang, 1997), NEW COMBINATION**
Figures 63A–E; 96G–H; Map 21

Coelotes terebratus Peng and Wang, 1997:330, figs. 27–31. (female holotype and male allotype from Tianpingshan, Sangzhi, Hunan, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:378, figs. 225M–N, 227E, 228H.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. ornatus* by lacking epigynal teeth, having posteriorly situated epigynal hoods, anteriorly extending copulatory ducts, and long spermathecal heads but can be distinguished by the rounded atrium and the broad spermathecal bases

(Figs. 63A–B). The male can be recognized by the large lateral tibial apophysis, the lobed embolic base, and the long, toothed embolus (Figs. 63C–E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Peng and Wang (1997). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female lacking epigynal teeth; atrium large; epigynal hoods situated posteriorly laterad of atrium; copulatory ducts posteriorly originating, strongly expanded anteriorly; spermathecal heads long, slender, anteriorly extending; spermathecal bases small, widely separated; spermathecal stalks anteriorly diverging (Figs. 63A–B). Male palpal patellar apophysis present; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large, widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor long, broad, with slender, posteriorly hooked apex and small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis small; embolic base lobed; embolus posterior in origin, modified with a small tooth; median apophysis small, spoon-like (Figs. 63C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan) (Map 21).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hunan**: Sangzhi, Tianpingshan, October 16, 1986, female holotype and male allotype (J.F. Wang, HBI).

Draconarius tibetensis Wang, sp. nov.

Figures 64A–C; Map 21

TYPE.— Male holotype from Yupik Valley, 29.48°N, 96.14°E, Tibet, China (May 14, 1998; G. Schaller), deposited in AMNH.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this species is similar to *D. baronii* but can the distinguished by the broad dorsal edge of conductor (Figs. 64A–C).

MALE.— Total length 11.2. Carapace 6.80 long, 3.40 wide. Abdomen 4.40 long, 3.20 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.14, ALE 0.20, PME 0.15, PLE 0.17; AME-AME 0.14, AME-ALE 0.14, PME-PME 0.28, PME-PLE 0.30, AME-PME 0.18. Leg measurements: I: 16.8 (4.20, 5.60, 4.40, 2.60); II: 15.6 (4.00, 5.60, 4.20, 2.40); III: 14.2 (3.60, 4.40, 4.00, 2.20); IV: — (4.40, —, —, —). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two widely separated retromarginal teeth. Male palp with large patellar apophysis; RTA slightly longer than half tibial length; lateral tibial apophysis widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor short, with broad dorsal edge; conductor dorsal apophysis small; conductor lamella large; embolus posterior in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, elongated (Figs. 64A–C).

FEMALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Tibet) (Map 21).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius trifasciatus (Wang and Zhu, 1991)

Map 22

Coelotes trifasciatus Wang and Zhu, 1991:3, figs.1–4 (female holotype and male paratype from Mt. Emei, Sichuan, China, in NBUMS, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:388, figs. 225U–V, 227I, 228J.
Draconarius trifasciatus: Wang, 2002:69.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. stemmleri* but can be distinguished by the less distinct spermathecal heads and the anteriorly converging spermathecae. The male can be recognized by the large cymbial furrow, the long conductor, and the toothed (lobed) embolic base.

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang and Zhu (1991). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynum with widely separated, posteriorly situated, broad epigynal teeth; atrium broad, situated posteriorly near epgastric furrow; spermathecae broad. Male palp with patellar apophysis; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis situated near RTA; cymbial furrow large, almost as long as cymbium; conductor long, slender; conductor dorsal apophysis present; embolic base with a prolateral lobe; embolus long, posterior in origin.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Sichuan) (Map 22).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius tryblionatus (Wang and Zhu, 1991), NEW COMBINATION

Map 21

Coelotes tryblionatus Wang and Zhu, 1991:3, figs. 5–8 (female holotype, male and female paratypes from Mt. Qingcheng, Sichuan, China, in NBUMS, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:388, figs. 226C–D, 227K, 228L.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. streptus* and *D. syzygiatus* in lacking epigynal teeth and having broad atrium but can be distinguished by the laterally extending spermathecal bases. The male is similar to *D. uncinatus* in having the bifurcate patellar apophysis, a broad conductor, and a strong embolus but can be distinguished by the spiraled embolus and the broad median apophysis.

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang and Zhu (1991). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and three retromarginal teeth. Female without epigynal teeth; atrium large; spermathecal bases widely separated, laterally extending; spermathecal stalks laterally extending and then curved medially, anteriorly converging and close together. Male palp with bifurcate patellar apophysis; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis present; cymbial furrow short; conductor broad; median apophysis situated near conductor; embolus strong, spiraled.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Sichuan) (Map 21).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Draconarius uncinatus (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION

Figures 65A–C; 96F; Map 22

Coelotes uncinatus Wang et al., 1990:188, figs. 29–31 (2 male types, holotype not indicated, from Tianmushan, Zhejiang, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:388, figs. 227L, 228M.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species is similar to *D. tryblionatus* in having a bifurcate patellar apophysis, a broad conductor, and a strong embolus but can be distinguished by the non-spiraled embolus and the small median apophysis (Fig. 65A–C).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Male palp with bifurcate patellar apophysis; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis present; cymbial furrow short; conductor broad; conductor dorsal apophysis small; conductor lamella small; embolus posterior in origin, broad; median apophysis spoon-like, small (Figs. 65A–C). Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Zhejiang) (Map 22).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Zhejiang**: Tianmushan, October 15, 1974, 2 male types (J.F. Wang, HBI).

***Draconarius venustus* Ovtchinnikov, 1999**
Map 22

Draconarius venustus Ovtchinnikov, 1999:70, figs. 23–27 (male holotype and female paratype from Khszratisho Mt., Yachsuriver Valley, Tajikistan, deposited in cSO, not examined).— Wang, 2000:69.

DIAGNOSIS.— Similar to *D. wudangensis* in having the medially situated and widely separated epigynal teeth, and similar spermathecal tubes but can be distinguished by the posteriorly situated spermathecal heads and the strong anterior expansion of spermathecae of female, and by the long RTA (almost tibial length), short tibia (about patellar length), and the short patellar apophysis of male.

DESCRIPTION.— See Ovtchinnikov (1999). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, widely separated; atrium small, situated posteriorly near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts apparent, originating posteriorly mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads situated posteriorly, near spermathecal bases; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks strongly converging and expanded anteriorly. Male palp with patellar apophysis small; RTA almost as long as tibia; lateral tibial apophysis present; cymbial furrow almost as long as cymbium; conductor short, with large lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis present; embolus posterior in origin, long; median apophysis spoon-like.

DISTRIBUTION.— Tajikistan (Map 22).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius wenzhouensis* (Chen, 1984)**
Figures 66A–B; Map 22

Coelotes wenzhouensis Chen, 1984:3, figs. 7–8 (female holotype and 1 female paratype from Xueshan, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, China, in HTC, examined).— Chen and Zhang, 1991:190, figs. 189.1–2;— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:388, figs. 226I–J.
Draconarius wenzhouensis: Wang, 2002:69.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species is similar to *D. labiatus* but can be distinguished by the large spermathecal heads and the anteriorly extending spermathecae (Fig. 66A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Chen (1984). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth short, close together, anteriorly situated; atrium situated posteriorly near epigastric furrow, with anterior atrial margin lip-shaped and expanded posteriorly; copulatory ducts posteriorly originating, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads large; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks strongly expanded and converging anteriorly (Figs. 66A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Zhejiang) (Map 22).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Zhejiang**: Wenzhou, Xueshan, March 10–12, 1980, female holotype and 2 female paratypes (Z.F. Chen, HTC).

***Draconarius wudangensis* (Chen and Zhao, 1997)**
Figures 67A–E; Map 23

Coelotes wudangensis Chen and Zhao, 1997:87, figs. 1—4 (1 male and 1 female paratypes, holotype not indicated, from Jinding, Wudangshan, Hubei, China, in HUW, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:388, figs. 226K–L, 227O, 229A.
Draconarius wudangensis: Wang, 2002:69.
Draconarius parawudangensis Zhang, Zhu and Song, 2002:53, figs. 5– 6. NEW SYNONYMY.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female is similar to *D. aspinatus*, *D. calcariformis*, *D. coreanus*, *D. davidi*, *D. linzhiensis*, *D. picta*, *D. qingzangensis*, and *D. venustus* in having similar spermathecae but can be distinguished by the medially situated, widely separated (widely separated from atrium) epigynal teeth, the anteriorly situated (anterior 1/3 of spermathecae) spermathecal heads, and the broad spermathecal bases (Figs. 67A–B). The male is similar to *D. venustus* but can be distinguished by the short RTA (half tibial length), long tibia (twice patellar length), and the long patellar apophysis (Figs. 67C–E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Chen and Zhao (1997) and Wang (2002). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth short, widely separated; atrium small, situated posteriorly near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts originating posteriorly, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads situated anteriorly; spermathecal bases widely separated, broad; spermathecal stalks broad, anteriorly extending and converging (Figs. 67A–B). Male palp with patellar apophysis long; RTA approximately half tibial length; lateral tibial apophysis present; cymbial furrow long, slightly more than half cymbial length; conductor short, with large basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis present; embolus posterior in origin, long; median apophysis spoon-like, elongated (Figs. 67C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hubei, Shaanxi, Shanxi) (Map 23).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hubei**: Wudangshan, Jinding, August 1996, 1 male and 1 female paratypes (J. Chen, HUW); Wudangshan, Jinding, September 24, 1997, 7 females (X.P. Wang, IZB); Wudangshan, Nanya to Jinding, September 24, 1997, 1 male and 16 females (X.P. Wang, IZB). **Shaanxi**: Taibaishan, Haoping, August 11, 1989, 1 male and 1 female, 1 male and 1 female /1 male and 1 female, 1 male (X.P. Wang, AMNH and MCB); Taibaishan, Mingxinshi, Aug. 8, 1989, 1 female (X.P. Wang, IZB). **Shanxi**: Yongji, July 20, 1980, 1 female (M.S. Zhu, HUB, No-044).

***Draconarius wuermlii* (Brignoli, 1978)**

Figures 68A–B; Map 23

Coelotes wuermlii Brignoli, 1978:44, figs. 21–22 (female holotype from Dechhi Paka, Bhutan, in NHMB, examined).
Paracoelotes wuermlii: Brignoli, 1982:349.
Draconarius wuermlii: Wang, 2002:69.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. pseudowuermlii* but can be distinguished by the looped copulatory ducts, the less convoluted spermathecae, and the small spermathecal bases (Figs. 68A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Brignoli (1978). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth short, widely separated, situated posteriorly and laterad of atrium; atrium small; copulatory ducts originating posteriorly and mesad of spermathecae, looped around spermathecae; spermathecal heads situated anteriorly; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks long, anteriorly converging (Figs. 68A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— Bhutan (Map 23).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— BHUTAN: Dechhi Paka, 3300 m, June 20, 1972, female holotype (Basel-Bhutan Expediture 1972, NHMB, 2304a).

***Draconarius yadongensis* (Hu and Li, 1987), NEW COMBINATION**
Map 23

Wadotes yadongensis Hu and Li, 1987:280, figs. 20.1–2 (female holotype from Yadong, Tibet, China, in SDU, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:395, figs. 230M-N;— Hu, 2001:153, figs. 8–61.1–2.
Coelotes yadongensis: Hu, 1992:43.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *D. stemmleri* but can be distinguished by the anteriorly situated spermathecal heads.

DESCRIPTION.— See Hu and Li (1987). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, broad, situated slightly anterior of atrial margin; atrium small; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, strongly expanded anteriorly. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Tibet) (Map 23).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius yichengensis* Wang, sp. nov.**
Figures 69A–B; Map 23

TYPES.— Female holotype from Yicheng, Shanxi, China (August 15, 1983; M.S. Zhu), deposited in HUB (No-83–0025).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this new species can be easily recognized by the long epigynal teeth, the broad, rounded spermathecae, and the ventrally originating spermathecal heads (Figs. 69A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 6.20. Carapace 3.12 long, 2.05 wide. Abdomen 3.08 long, 1.81 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.15, PME 0.11, PLE 0.12; AME-AME 0.09, AME-ALE 0.15, PME-PME 0.13, PME-PLE 0.16. Leg measurements: I: 7.94 (2.24, 2.81, 1.72, 1.17); II: 7.43 (2.10, 2.54, 1.65, 1.14); III: 7.06 (1.95, 2.32, 1.73, 0.94); IV: 9.57 (2.56, 3.11, 2.70, 1.20). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth long, situated near anterior atrial margin; atrium broad; copulatory ducts small; spermathecal heads anteriorly situated, originating ventrally; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks broad, rounded, anteriorly converging (Figs. 69A–B). Male unknown.

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Shanxi) (Map 23).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Draconarius yosiianus* (Nishikawa, 1999)**
Map 24

Coelotes yosiianus Nishikawa, 1999:23, figs. 1–5 (female holotype and 1 female paratype from Jiabao Dong, Xingren Cun, Jiazhuan Xiang, Bama Xian, Guangxi, China, in NSMT, not examined).
Draconarius yosiianus: Wang, 2002:69.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species can be easily recognized by the absence of eyes, the widely separated, medially expanded spermathecae.

DESCRIPTION.— See Nishikawa (1999). Chelicerae with three promarginal, and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth short, situated slightly anterior atrium; atrium large; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks widely separated, medially expanded. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Guangxi) (Map 24). Known only from a cave.
MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Genus *Femoracoelotes* Wang, 2002

Femoracoelotes Wang, 2002:81 (type species, by original designation, *Coelotes platnicki* Wang and Ono, 1998 from China).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this genus can be easily recognized by the absence of epigynal teeth and the presence of broad copulatory ducts, the male by the presence of a femoral apophysis and the absence of median apophysis (Figs. 70–71).

PHYLOGENETIC PLACEMENT.— The presence of four cheliceral retromargin teeth suggests *Femoracoelotes* is the sister group of *Coronilla* from China, together they form the sister group of all other coelotines (Wang, 2002).

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang (2002).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Map 25).

COMPOSITION.— 2 species:

1. *Femoracoelotes latus* (Wang, Tso and Wu, 2001)
2. *Femoracoelotes platnicki* (Wang and Ono, 1998)

Femoracoelotes latus (Wang, Tso and Wu, 2001)

Figures 70A–E; Map 25

Coelotes latus Wang, Tso and Wu, 2001:130, figs. 11–21 (male holotype, 1 male and 1 female paratypes from Nantou, Taiwan, in THU, examined).
Femoracoelotes latus: Wang, 2002:81.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species can be distinguished from *F. platnicki* by the small, slightly expanded copulatory ducts, the less convoluted spermathecae of female (Figs. 70A–B), and by the short conductor and the short, and dorsally situated conductor dorsal apophysis (Figs. 70C–E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang, Tso and Wu (2001). Chelicerae with three promarginal and four retromarginal teeth. Epigynal teeth absent; atria small; copulatory ducts broad, slightly extending anteriorly; spermathecal heads small, anteriorly situated; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks slightly elongated, not convoluted (Figs. 70A–B). Male palp with femoral apophysis slightly bifurcate; femora with numerous short spines on distal prolateral surface; patellar apophysis short; RTA as long as tibia; lateral tibial apophysis absent; cymbial furrow short; conductor short, broad, with small basal lamella; conductor dorsal apophysis short; median apophysis absent; embolus strong, prolateral to posterior in origin, with bifurcate apex (Figs. 70C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Taiwan) (Map 25).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Taiwan**: Nantou, Hui-Sun Experimental Forest Station, October 1997, male holotype, 1 male and 1 female paratypes (Hai-Ying Wu, THU).

Femoracoelotes platnicki (Wang and Ono, 1998)

Figures 71A–E; Map 25

Coelotes platnicki Wang and Ono, 1998:148, figs. 15–19 (male holotype and female paratype from Mt. Tengchih, Paoshan-tsun, Taoyuan-hsiang, Kaohsiung-hsien, Taiwan, in NSMT, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:377.
Femoracoelotes platnicki: Wang, 2002:82, figs. 227–241.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species can be distinguished from *F. latus* by the broad, anteriorly expanded copulatory ducts, the convoluted spermathecae of female (Figs. 71A–B), and by the broad, strongly elongated conductor and the long, ventrally situated conductor dorsal apophysis of male (Figs. 71C–E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang and Ono (1998). Chelicerae with three promarginal and four retromarginal teeth (occasionally five). Female epigynal teeth absent; atrium small, situated posteriorly near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts broad, anteriorly expanded; spermathecal heads large; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks short, convoluted (Figs. 71A–B). Male palp with femoral apophysis bifurcate; femora with numerous short spines on distal prolateral surface; patellar apophysis present; RTA as long as tibia; lateral tibial apophysis absent; cymbial furrow short; conductor long, broad, strongly modified, lamella small, dorsal apophysis long, ventrally situated; median apophysis absent; embolus strong, prolateral to posterior in origin, with slightly modified apex (Figs. 71C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Taiwan) (Map 25).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: Taiwan: Kaohsiung-hsien, Taoyuan-hsiang, Paoshan-tsun, Mt. Tengchih, 1550–1800 m alt., November 1, 1989, 5 males and 7 females (H. Ono, NSMT, NSMT-Ar.3421); Kaohsiung-hsien, Taoyuan-hsiang, Paoshan-tsun, Mt. Tengchih, 1550 m alt., November 1, 1989, 1 male (H. Ono, NSMT, NSMT-Ar.3430); Kaohsiung-hsien, Taoyuan-hsiang, Paoshan-tsun, Mt. Tengchih, 1550–1800 m alt., November 1, 1989, male holotype and female paratype (H. Ono, NSMT, NSMT-Ar.3421).

Genus *Leptocoelotes* Wang, 2002

Leptocoelotes Wang, 2002:105 (type species, by original designation, *Coelotes pseudoluniformis* Zhang, Peng and Kim, 1997 from China).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female can be easily recognized by the broad, weakly sclerotized epigynal teeth, the shallow atrium, and the short copulatory ducts, and the male by the complex conductor, the absence of a conductor dorsal apophysis, and the absence of a median apophysis (Figs. 72–73).

PHYLOGENETIC PLACEMENT.— Remains unresolved with *Tegecoelotes* and the clade with spoon-like median apophysis and slender epigynal teeth (Wang, 2002).

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang (2002).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Map. 26).

COMPOSITION.— 2 species:

1. *Leptocoelotes edentulus* (Wang and Ono, 1998)
2. *Leptocoelotes pseudoluniformis* (Zhang, Peng and Kim, 1998)

Leptocoelotes edentulus (Wang and Ono. 1998)

Figures 72A–B; Map 26

Coelotes edentulus Wang and Ono, 1998:142, figs. 1–2 (female holotype from Ilan, Taiwan, in NSMT, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:375.
Leptocoelotes edentulous: Wang, 2002:105.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species can be distinguished from *L. pseudoluniformis* by the anteriorly situated epigynal hoods and the posteriorly originating copulatory ducts (Figs. 72A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang and Ono (1998). Chelicerae with five to six promarginal and five retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth broad but weak, indistinct; atrium broad; epigynal hoods deep, situated anterad of atrium; copulatory ducts short, broad, originating posteriorly

and laterad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads small, situated anteriorly, laterally extending; spermathecal bases broad, slightly separated; spermathecal stalks short, close together (Figs. 72A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Taiwan) (Map 26).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— China: **Taiwan**: Ilan, Tienking-miao, near Tali, 50 m, March 17, 1991, female holotype (H. Ono, NSMT, NSMT-Ar.3427); Nantou, Tatachia, 2100 m, March 5, 1991 1 female paratype (H. Ono, NSMT, NSMT-Ar.3427).

Leptocoelotes pseudoluniformis (Zhang, Peng and Kim, 1997)

Figures 73A–G; Map 26

Coelotes pseudoluniformis Zhang, Peng and Kim, 1997:293, fig. 6–7 (female holotype from Tiantong, Zhejiang, China, in HBI, examined).
Leptocoelotes pseudoluniformis: Wang, 2002:105.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species can be recognized from *L. edentulus* by the laterally situated epigynal hoods and the anteriorly originating copulatory ducts (Figs. 73A–D). The male can be distinguished by the tiny lateral tibial apophysis, the strongly bifurcate conductor, the absence of conductor dorsal apophysis, and the absence of median apophysis (Figs. 73E–G).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Zhang, Peng and Kim (1997). Chelicerae with five promarginal and four to five retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth broad but weak, situated on anterior atrial margin; atrium broad; epigynal hoods deep, situated laterad of atrium; copulatory ducts short, originating anteriorly and laterad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads small, situated anteriorly; spermathecal bases broad, widely separated; spermathecal stalks short, broad, widely separated (Figs. 73A–D). Male palp with patellar apophysis small, dorsally curved; RTA approximately half tibial length; lateral tibial apophysis tiny, situated posteriorly near RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor strongly bifurcate, slightly spiraled; conductor dorsal apophysis absent, lamella small; embolus posterior in origin; median apophysis absent (Figs. 73E–G).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Zhejiang, Hunan) (Map 26).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Zhejiang**: Tiantong, January 20, 1988, female holotype (Y.J. Zhang, HBI). **Hunan**: Changsha, Yuelushan, Dec. 22, 1982, 2 males and 4 females (J.F. Wang, HBI).

Genus *Longicoelotes* Wang, 2002

Longicoelotes Wang, 2002:109 (type species, by original designation, *Longicoelotes karschi* Wang, 2002).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female can be easily recognized by the absence of epigynal teeth and the distinct shape of epigynum, and the male by the strongly elongated patellar apophysis and the reduced median apophysis (Figs. 74A–E).

PHYLOGENETIC PLACEMENT.— The reduced atrium and the presence of small copulatory ducts support the sister group relationship between *Longicoelotes* and all coelotines with epigynal teeth (Wang 2002).

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang (2002).

DISTRIBUTION.— China, Senkaku (Map. 27).

COMPOSITION.— 3 species, including 2 new combinations:

1. *Longicoelotes karschi* (Wang, 2002)
2. *Longicoelotes kulianganus* (Chamberlin, 1924), NEW COMBINATION
3. *Longicoelotes senkakuensis* (Shimojana, 2000), NEW COMBINATION

***Longicoelotes karschi* Wang, 2002**
Figures 74A–E; Map 27

Coelotes mollendorffi: Schenkel, 1963:280, fig. 158.— Chen and Zhang, 1991:187, fig. 185 (misidentification).
Coelotes moellendorffi: Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:376, figs. 221E–F, 222M, 224A (misidentification).
Longicoelotes karschi Wang, 2002:109.

DIAGNOSIS.— Same as for genus (Figs. 74C-E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang (2002). Chelicerae with three promarginal, two retromarginal teeth. Female without epigynal teeth; middle epigynum relatively elevated with clear lateral edges which converge anteriorly; atrium small; copulatory ducts short, originating and situated laterad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads apparent, extending laterally; spermathecal bases broad, slightly separated; spermathecal stalks short, situated close together (Figs. 74A–B). Male palp with patellar apophysis strongly elongated, longer than tibial length; RTA almost as long as tibia; lateral tibial apophysis widely separated from RTA, situated relatively dorsally; cymbial furrow short; conductor short, broad, with a dorsally bifurcate apophysis and ventrally broad apophysis; conductor lamella small; conductor dorsal apophysis present; median apophysis reduced to a small apophysis, not spoonlike; embolus basal in origin (Figs. 74C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Jiangsu, Zhejiang) (Map 27).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Zhejiang**: West Tschenkiang, April 1872, 1 female (A. David, MNHN, B2011 bis); Hangtscheou, 1925, 3 females (MNHN, B2011 bis); Lin-An, October 19, 1974, 3 males and 3 females (C.D. Zhu, NBUMS). **Jiangsu**: Nanjin, Zijin (Purple) Mt., 350—450 m, September 13, 1997, male holotype (X.P. Wang, AMNH); Nanjin, Zijin (Purple) Mt., October 9, 1988, 1 female paratype (P. Beron, AMNH).

***Longicoelotes kulianganus* (Chamberlin, 1924), NEW COMBINATION**
Map 27

Coelotes kulianganus Chamberlin, 1924:24, fig. 40 (female holotype from Kuliang, Fujian, China, in USNM, examined, with the abdomen missing).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female epigynum of this species is similar to *L. karschi* (according to Chamberlin, 1924). Unfortunately, the holotype lacks the abdomen. Further collection of both male and female from the type locality is needed. Male unknown.

DESCRIPTION.— See Chamberlin (1924). Female chelicerae with three promarginal, two retromarginal teeth. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Fujian) (Map 27).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Fujian**: Kuliang, 2400 m, female holotype (with abdomen missing) (N. Gist Gee, USNM, No. 883).

***Longicoelotes senkakuensis* (Shimojana, 2000), NEW COMBINATION**
Map 27

Coelotes senkakuensis Shimojana, 2000:175, figs. 44–49 (female holotype from Senkaku, deposited in NSMT, not examined).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species appears similar to *L. karschi* on the basis of the published description but can be distinguished by the small spermathecal heads and the differences in shapes between their epigynum.

DESCRIPTION.— See Shimojana (2000). Female chelicerae with three promarginal, two retromarginal teeth. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— Senkaku (Map 27).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

Genus *Platocoelotes* Wang, 2002

Platocoelotes Wang, 2002:119 (type species, by original designation, *Coelotes impletus* Peng and Wang, 1997 from China).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female can be easily recognized by the absence of epigynal teeth, the presence of an anteriorly situated epigynal cavity (depression), the deep, posteriorly situated epigynal hoods, and the long, strongly convoluted spermathecae, and the male by the presence of two patellar apophyses, the elongated cymbial furrow, the presence of a conductor posterior apophysis, the long embolus, and the absence of median apophysis (Figs. 75–78).

PHYLOGENETIC PLACEMENT.— The absence of both epigynal teeth and median apophysis supports the sister group relationship between *Platocoelotes* and *Spiricoelotes*, together they remain unresolved with the genera *Draconarius*, *Asiacoelotes*, and *Bifidocoelotes* (Wang, 2002).

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang (2002).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Map 28).

COMPOSITION.— 5 species, including 1 new species:

1. *Platocoelotes impletus* (Peng and Wang, 1997)
2. *Platocoelotes icohamatoides* (Peng and Wang, 1997)
3. *Platocoelotes icohamatus* (Zhu and Wang, 1991)
4. *Platocoelotes kailiensis* Wang, sp. nov.
5. *Platocoelotes lichuanensis* (Chen and Zhao, 1998)

Key to the Species of the Genus *Platocoelotes*

1. Males (those of *P. icohamatus* and *P. icohamatoides* unknown) 2
   Females (those of *P. lichuanensis* unknown, and *P. icohamatus* not examined) 4

2. Embolus with base extending prolaterally (Figs. 75D; 78A) 3
   Embolus with base extending posteriorly (Fig. 77D) . . . . . *kailiensis*

3. Conductor with apical apophyses large, as in Fig. 78A. . . . . *lichuanensis*
   Conductor with apical apophyses small, as in Fig. 75D . . . . . *impletus*

4. Spermathecal bases large, transversely extending; spermathecal stalks broad, with less than three loops (Fig. 75B). . . . . *impletus*
   Spermathecal bases small, close together, longitudinally extending, spermathecal stalks narrow, with at least three loops (Figs. 76B; 77B) 5

5. Spermathecal stalks extremely long, with at least five loops (Fig. 77B) . . . . . *kailiensis*
   Spermathecal stalks moderately long, with 3–4 loops (Fig. 76B) . . . . . *icohamatoides*

Platocoelotes impletus (Peng and Wang, 1997)

Figures 75A–E; Map 28

Coelotes impletus Peng and Wang, 1997:328, figs. 11–19 (2 male and 2 female types from Zhangjiajie, Hunan, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:375, figs. 220D–E, 222H, 223K.

Platocoelotes impletus: Wang, 2002:122, figs. 336–348.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *P. icohamatus*, unfortunately the vulva of *P. icohamatus* was not illustrated in the original paper and the specimens of *P. icohamatus* were not available for this research. The female can be distinguished from other *Platocoelotes* by the anteriorly diverging spermathecae and less looped copulatory ducts (two loops) (Figs. 75A–B). The male can be differentiated from *P. kailiensis* by the prolaterally extending embolic base, and from *P. lichuanensis* only by the smaller conductor apical apophyses (Figs. 75C–E).

DESCRIPTION.— See Peng and Wang (1997) and Wang (2002). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynum without teeth; epigynal hoods situated posteriorly, near epigastric margin; atrium large, longitudinally elongated; epigynum with anteriorly situated cavity; copulatory ducts short; spermathecal heads small; spermathecal bases extending transversely; spermathecal stalks broad, with less than three loops (Figs. 75A–B). Male palp with two patellar apophyses; retrolateral tibial apophysis long, occupying almost entire tibial length; lateral tibial apophysis small, widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow about half cymbial length or slightly shorter; conductor broad, with a long, posteriorly extending apophysis and an anteriorly extending finger-like apophysis; conductor dorsal apophysis broad; conductor basal lamella small; embolus posterior in origin, long; median apophysis absent (Figs. 75C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan) (Map 28).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. CHINA: **Hunan**: Zhangjiajie, August 18–20, 198?, 2 male and 2 female types (J.F. Wang and X.J. Peng, HBI).

Platocoelotes icohamatoides (Peng and Wang, 1997)
Figures 76A–B; Map 28

Coelotes icohamatoides Peng and Wang, 1997:328, figs. 5–10 (1 female paratype from Naer Mt., Fenghuang, Hunan, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:375, figs. 219Q–R.
Platocoelotes icohamatoides: Wang, 2002:122.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *P. kailiensis* but can be distinguished by the less looped spermathecal stalks (with 3 loops) (Figs. 76A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Peng and Wang (1997). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynum without epigynal teeth; epigynal hoods situated posteriorly near epigastric margin; atrium large, longitudinally elongated; epigynum with anteriorly situated cave; copulatory ducts short; spermathecal heads small; spermathecal bases extending longitudinally, situated close together; spermathecal stalks broad, with at least three loops (Figs. 76A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan) (Map 28).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hunan**: Fenghuang, Naer Mt., 1 female paratype (J.F. Wang, HBI).

Platocoelotes icohamatus **(Zhu and Wang, 1991)**
Map 28

Coelotes icohamatus Zhu and Wang, 1991:2, fig. 5–7 (female holotype, male and female paratypes from Sichuan, China, in NBUMS, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:375, figs. 220A, 222F, 223I.
Platocoelotes icohamatus: Wang, 2002:122.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female epigynum of this species is identical to *P. impletus*, unfortunately the vulva was not illustrated in the original paper and the specimens were not available for this research. The male paratypes are similar to *D. calcariformis* and might be mistakenly matched.

NOTES.— Judging from the illustrations by Zhu and Wang (1991, figures 6–7) and Song, Zhu and Chen (1999, figures 222F, 223I), the male paratypes from the same locality with female holotype may be mistakenly matched.

DESCRIPTION.— See Zhu and Wang (1991). Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Female epigynum without epigynal teeth; epigynal hoods situated posteriorly near epigastric margin; atrium large, longitudinally elongated; epigynum with anteriorly situated cave.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Sichuan) (Map 28).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Platocoelotes kailiensis* Wang, sp. nov.**

Figures 77A–E; Map 28

TYPES.— Holotype male from Kaili, Guizhou, China (X.P. Wang; October 3, 1997), 1 female paratype from Shanchahe Cave, Maolai Natural Reserve, Libo, Guizhou, China (X.P. Wang; October 6, 1997), 1 female paratype from WongAng Cave, Maolai Natural Reserve, Libo, Guizhou, China (X.P. Wang; October 9, 1997), deposited in IZB.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this new species is similar to *P. icohamatoides* but can be distinguished by the long, looped copulatory ducts (with at least 5 loops) (Figs. 77A–B). The male can be distinguished by the posterior extension of the embolic base and the strongly expanded cymbial furrow (Figs. 77C–E).

FEMALE.— Total length 6.47. Carapace 3.19 long, 2.15 wide. Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.17, PME 0.15, PLE 0.16; AME-AME 0.08, AME-ALE 0.06, PME-PME 0.09, PME-PLE 0.16, ALE-PLE 0.05, AME-PME 0.14. Leg measurements: I: 12.3 (3.28, 4.18, 2.91, 1.92); II: 10.4 (2.68, 3.44, 2.60, 1.72); III: 9.39 (2.51, 2.89, 2.52, 1.47); IV: 12.6 (3.22, 4.05, 3.50, 1.78). Female epigynum without teeth; epigynal hoods situated posteriorly near epigastric furrow; atrium longitudinally elongated; epigynum with anterior cavity; copulatory ducts short; spermathecal heads small; spermathecal bases small, contiguous, longitudinally extending; spermathecal stalks strongly elongated, slender, highly convoluted with at least 5 loops (Figs. 77A–B).

MALE.— Total length 8.47. Carapace 3.90 long, 2.67 wide. Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin with two. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.18, ALE 0.19, PLE 0.19; PME 0.19, AME-AME 0.08, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.13, PME-PLE 0.15. Leg measurements: I: 17.5 (4.60, 5.79, 4.42, 2.70); II: 15.5 (4.22, 4.90, 3.91, 2.44); III: 14.1 (3.75, 4.18, 3.93, 2.19); IV: 18.4 (4.70, 5.61, 5.61, 2.49). Palp with two patellar apophyses; RTA long, occupying almost entire tibial length; lateral tibial apophysis broad; cymbial furrow elongate, at least 2/3 cymbial length; conductor broad, with a posteriorly extending apophysis and an anteriorly extending finger-like apophysis; conductor dorsal apophysis broad; conductor basal lamella small; embolus posterior in origin; embolic base extending posteriorly; without median apophysis (Figs. 77C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Guizhou) (Map 28).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Platocoelotes lichuanensis* (Chen and Zhao, 1998)**

Figures 78A–B; Map 28

Coelotes lichuanensis Chen and Zhao, 1998:3, figs. 1(1–3) (male holotype from Lichuan, Hubei, China, in HUW, examined.

Platocoelotes icohamatus: Wang, 2002:122.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this species is similar to *P. impletus* but can be recognized by the large lateral tibial apophysis and the relatively strong conductor apical apophyses (Figs. 78A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Chen and Zhao (1998). Male palp with two patellar apophyses; RTA long, occuping almost entire tibial length; lateral tibial apophysis broad; cymbial furrow elongate, at least half cymbial length; conductor broad, with a posteriorly extending apophysis and an anteriorly extending finger-like apophysis; conductor dorsal apophysis broad, lamella small; embolus posterior in origin; embolic base extending prolaterally; without median apophysis (Figs. 78A–B). Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hubei) (Map 28).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hubei**: Lichuan, September 21, 1977, male holotype (HUW, 77–598).

Genus *Spiricoelotes* Wang, 2002

Spiricoelotes Wang, 2002:129 (type species, by original designation, *Coelotes zonatus* Peng and Wang, 1997 from China).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female can be easily recognized by the absence of epigynal teeth and the long, strongly convoluted spermathecae, and the male by the strongly curved patellar apophysis, the elongated cymbial furrow, the absence of a conductor dorsal apophysis, and the slender, anteriorly extending, spiraled conductor (Figs. 79–80).

PHYLOGENETIC PLACEMENT.— The absence of both epigynal teeth and median apophysis supports the sister group relationship between *Platocoelotes* and *Spiricoelotes*, together they remain unresolved with the genera *Draconarius*, *Asiacoelotes*, and *Bifidocoelotes* (Wang, 2002).

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang (2002)

DISTRIBUTION.— China, Japan (Map 29).

COMPOSITION.— 3 species, including 1 new species:

1. *Spiricoelotes urumensis* (Shimojana, 1989)
2. *Spiricoelotes zonatus* (Peng and Wang, 1997)
   Coelotes laoyingensis Chen & Zhao, 1997
3. *Spiricoelotes pseudozonatus* Wang, sp. nov.

Key to the Species of the Genus *Spiricoelotes*

1. Female 2
   Male (those of *S. pseudozonatus* unknown) 4

2. Spermathecal stalks looped surrounding copulatory ducts (Fig. 80B) 3
   Spermathecal stalks not looped surrounding copulatory ducts (Fig. 79B) . . . . . *pseudozonatus*

3. Spermathecal bases extending medially; spermathecal stalks situated close together (Fig. 80B) . . . . . *zonatus*
   Spermathecal bases extending anteriorly; spermathecal stalks widely separated. . . . *urumensis*

4. Conductor long, almost reaching distal end of cymbium . . . . . *urumensis*
   Conductor short, only reaching half way to distal end of cymbium (Figs. 80C-E) . . . . *zonatus*

***Spiricoelotes pseudozonatus* Wang, sp. nov.**
Figures 79A–B; Map 29

TYPES.— Female holotype from Bao-guang monastery, Chengdu, Sichuan, China (May 21, 1989; P. Beron), deposited in AMNH (Coll. Deeleman).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to its similarity to *S. zonatus*.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this new species can be distinguished from *S. zonatus* by the less apparent epigynal hoods, the small, medially situated atrium, and the differences in their spermathecal loops (Figs. 79A–B).

FEMALE.— Total length 3.31. Carapace 1.27 long, 0.94 wide. Abdomen 2.04 long, 1.45 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.05, ALE 0.07, PME 0.06, PLE 0.07; AME-AME 0.02, AME-ALE 0.02, PME-PME 0.07, PME-PLE 0.07. Leg measurements: I: 3.46 (1.04, 1.25, 0.71, 0.46); II: 3.76 (1.04, 1.30, 0.88, 0.54); III: 2.88 (0.82, 0.95, 0.69, 0.42); IV: 3.83 (1.06, 1.31, 0.88, 0.58). Promargin of chelicera with three teeth, retromargin five to six. Epigynal teeth absent; atrium small, medially situated; epigynal hoods less apparent; copulatory ducts short; spermathecal heads not visible; spermathecal bases widely separated; spermathecal stalks strongly elongated, convoluted (Figs. 79A–B).

MALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Sichuan) (Map 29).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Spiricoelotes urumensis* (Shimojana, 1989)**
Map 29

Coelotes urumensis Shimojana, 1989:79, figs. 24–29 (male holotype, male and female paratypes from Ryukyu Is., in NSMT, not examined).
Spiricoelotes urumensis: Wang, 2002:131.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species is similar to *S. zonatus* but can be distinguished by the widely separated, slender spermathecal tubes of female, and the longer conductor of male.

DESCRIPTION.— See Shimojana (1989). Cheliceral teeth unknown. Female lacking epigynal teeth; atria small, widely separated; epigynal hoods well developed, situated anterior of atria; copulatory ducts anteriorly expanded; spermathecal bases widely separated, anteriorly extending; spermathecal stalks long, slender, widely separated, looped around copulatory ducts (Figs. A–B). Male palp with patellar apophysis long, with distal end sharply curved dorsally; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis small; cymbial furrow about half of cymbial length; conductor long, slender, anteriorly extending; conductor dorsal apophysis absent; conductor lamella small; embolus posterior in origin, long; median apophysis absent.

DISTRIBUTION.— Ryukyu Is. (Map 29).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Spiricoelotes zonatus* (Peng and Wang, 1997)**
Figures 80A–E; 97I; Map 29

Coelotes zonatus Peng and Wang, 1997:331, figs. 32–36 (2 male and 2 female paratypes, holotype not indicated, from Changsha, Hunan, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:376, figs. 220H–I, 222I, 223L.
Coelotes laoyingensis Chen and Zhao, 1997:89, figs. 5–6 (female holotype and 1 female paratype from

Laoying, Wudangshan, Hubei, China, in HUW, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:388, figs. 226O, P, 227P, 229B.
Spiricoelotes zonatus: Wang, 2002:131.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species is similar to *S. urumensis* but can be distinguished by the broad spermathecal tubes of female (Figs. A–B), and the relatively short conductor of male (Figs. C–E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Peng and Wang (1997) and Wang (2002). Chelicerae with five promarginal and five retromarginal teeth. Female epigynum without epigynal teeth; atria small, widely separated; epigynal hoods well developed; copulatory ducts short; spermathecal heads small; spermathecal bases situated close together, medially extending; spermathecal stalks long, slender, situated close together, looped around copulatory ducts (Figs. A–B). Male palp with patellar apophysis long, with distal end sharply curved dorsally; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis small; cymbial furrow longer than half of cymbial length; conductor long, slender, anteriorly extending; conductor dorsal apophysis absent; conductor lamella small; embolus posterior in origin, long; median apophysis absent (Figs. C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Sichuan) (Map 29).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hunan**: Changsha, January 7, 1985, 2 male and 2 female paratypes (J.F. Wang, HBI); Changsha, Yuelushan, June 1995, 1 female (X.P. Wang, IZB). **Sichuan**: Chengdu, Bao-guang Monstery, May 21, 1989, 2 males (P. Beron, Coll. Delleman). Jiangsu: Nanjing, Zijin (Purple) Mt., 350—450 m, October 9, 1988, 1 female (P. Beron, Coll. Delleman). **Hubei**: Wudangshan, Laoying, May 10, 1982, female holotype and 1 female paratype of *Coelotes laoyingensis* (HUW).

Genus *Tegecoelotes* Ovtchinnikov, 1999

Tegecoelotes Ovtchinnikov, 1999:68 (type species, by original designation, *Coelotes bicaudatus* Paik, 1976, from Korea).— Wang, 2002:133.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female can be distinguished by the broad epigynal teeth, the reduced atrium, and the short copulatory ducts. The male can be recognized by the elongated patella (except in *T. muscicapus* and *T. michiloae*) and the not spoon-like median apophysis (Figs. 81–84). Chelicerae with three promarginal and three retromarginal teeth.

PHYLOGENETIC PLACEMENT.— Remains unresolved with *Leptocoelotes* and the clade with spoon-like median apophysis and slender epigynal teeth (Wang 2002).

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang (2002).

DISTRIBUTION.— China, Japan, Korea, Far eastern Russia (Map 30).

COMPOSITION.— 5 species:

1. *Tegecoelotes corasides* (Bösenberg and Strand, 1906)
   Coelotes corasoides Platnick, 1989
2. *Tegecoelotes secundus* (Paik, 1971)
   Tegecoelotes bicaudatus (Paik, 1976)
   Coelotes erraticus Nishikawa, 1983
3. *Tegecoelotes ignotus* (Bösenberg and Strand, 1906)
   Agelena ignota Bösenberg and Strand, 1906
4. *Tegecoelotes michikoae* (Nishikawa, 1977)
5. *Tegecoelotes muscicapus* (Bösenberg and Strand, 1906)

Key to the Species of the Genus *Tegecoelotes*

1. Male (those of ignotus unknown) 2
   Female (those of *muscicapus* unknown) 4
2. Patella long, with one patellar apophysis (Figs. 81D-F) 3
   Patella short, with two patellar apophyses (Figs. 84A–C) . . . . . *muscicapus, michikoae*
3. Conductor apex broad, slightly curved anteriorly (Figs. 82C-F) . . . . . *corasides*
   Conductor apex slender, slightly curved posteriorly (Figs. 81C-F) . . . . . *secundus*
4. Epigynal teeth close together, separated by less than their width (Fig. 82A) 5
   Epigynal teeth separated by approximatedly twice their width . . . . . *michikoae*
5. Spermathecal bases without apophyses 6
   Spermathecal bases with long, anteriorly extending apophyses (Fig. 83B) . . . . . *ignotus*
6. Spermathecal heads slender (Fig. 82B) . . . . . *corasides*
   Spermathecal heads broad (Fig. 81B) . . . . . *secundus*

***Tegecoelotes secundus* (Paik, 1971)**
Figures 81A–F; Map 30

Tegenaria secunda Paik, 1971:22, figs. 8–14 (male holotype from Korea, deposited in Kyungpook National University, Taegu, Korea, not examined).— Paik, 1978:360, figs. 162.1–2.

Coelotes bicaudatus Paik, 1976:81, figs. 3, 13–15 (female holotype from Mt. Ode, Korea, deposited in Kyungpook National University, Taegu, Korea, not examined).— Paik, 1978:334, figs. 147.1–2.

Coelotes erraticus Nishikawa, 1983:125, figs. 1–6 (male and female types from Mt. KomA–gA–take, Tazawako-cho, Senboku-gun, Akita, Japan, in NSMT, not examined).—Yaginuma, 1971:93, fig. 82.1–2;— Matsuda, 1986:88, figs. 13–16;—Yaginuma, 1986:151, fig. 80.3;— Wang and Zhu, 1991:5, figs. 13–16;— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:375, figs. 217M–N, 219G, N. (First Synonymized by Ovtchinnikov, 1999.)

Tegecoelotes bicaudatus Ovtchinnikov, 1999:68, figs. 16–20 (male first described).— Wang, 2002:134, figs. 375–383. (First Synonymized by Marusik and Koponen, 2000.)

Tegecoelotes secunda: Marusik and Koponen, 2000:56.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species is similar to *T. corasides* but can be distinguished by the relatively narrow epigynal teeth, the small copulatory ducts, the differences in shapes between the spermathecal tubes of female (Figs. 81A–B) and the slender, posteriorly curved conductor apex, and the strongly spiraled median apophysis of male (Figs. 81C–F).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Paik (1976). Chelicerae with three promarginal and three retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth broad, close together; atrium small; copulatory ducts short; spermathecal heads large; spermathecae with bases small, stalks broad, short, laterally extending (Figs. 81A–B). Male palp with patella strongly elongated; patellar apophysis present; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large; cymbial furrow short; conductor long, with slender, slightly curved apex; conductor dorsal apophysis present; conductor lamella small; embolus short, prolateral in origin; median apophysis not spoon-like, long, with sharp, strongly spiraled apex and membranous base (Figs. 81C–F).

DISTRIBUTION: China (Jilin), Korea, Japan, Russia (Far East) (Map 30).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— RUSSIA: Far East, S-Primorie, "Kedrovaya Pad" Reservation in a living house, June 12 – December 24, 1977, 2 males and 2 females (B.P. Zakharov, SZM). KOREA: Moon-Kyang-Sae-Jae, 1 male, August 20, 1990 (J.P. Kim, KAI).

***Tegecoelotes corasides* (Bösenberg and Strand, 1906)**
Figures 82A–F; Map 30

Tegenaria corasides Bösenberg and Strand, 1906:301, fig. 459 (fig. 460 is Paracoelotes luctuosus) (male and female types, holotype not indicated, from Saga, Japan, in SMF, examined).— Yaginuma, 1957:17, fig. 2; — Yaginuma, 1960:92, fig. 81.8;— Yaginuma, 1971:92, fig. 81.8.
Coras luctuosus: Saito, 1934:342, figs. 27, 53.— Saito, 1959:43, fig. 16A–C (misidentification).
Coelotes modestus: Nishikawa, 1974:177, figs. 17–19.— Nishikawa, 1977: figs. 19–20 (misidentification).
Coelotes corasides: Yaginuma, 1986:148, fig. 80.1.— Chikuni, 1989:103, fig. 21.
Coelotes corasoides: Platnick, 1989:422 (lapsus).
Tegecoelotes corasides: Wang, 2002:134.

DIAGNOSIS.— This species is similar to *T. secundus* but can be distinguished by the relatively broad epigynal teeth, the large copulatory ducts, the differences in shapes between the spermathecal tubes of female (Figs. 82A–B) and the broad, anteriorly curved conductor apex, and the simple median apophysis of male (Figs. 82C–F).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Bösenberg and Strand (1906). Chelicerae with three promarginal and three retromarginal teeth. Epigynal teeth broad, close together; atrium small; copulatory ducts large; spermathecal heads small; spermathecae with bases small, stalks broad, short (Figs. 82A–B). Male palp with patella strongly elongated; patellar apophysis present; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large; cymbial furrow short; conductor long, with broad, anteriorly curved apex; conductor dorsal apophysis present; conductor lamella small; embolus short, prolateral in origin; median apophysis not spoon-like, long (Figs. 82C–F).

DISTRIBUTION.— Japan (Map 30).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— JAPAN: Saga, 1 male and 1 female types (W. Donitz, SMF, 4808); Saga, 2 male and 9 female paratypes (W. Donitz, SMF, 4809); Cross Kamdeals, 1 male and 1 female (Donitz, ZMB, 31192); Kauagawa, February 18, 1905, 1 male (H. Sauter, ZMB,31191); Camp Fuji, March 3, 1955, 1 male (V. Cambl, CAS).

***Tegecoelotes ignotus* (Bösenberg and Strand, 1906)**
Figure 83A–B; Map 30

Agelena ignota Bösenberg and Strand, 1906:299, fig. 466 (2 female types, holotype not indicated, from Japan, in SMF, examined).— Ishinoda, 1957:12, fig. 3.
Coelotes ignotus: Lehtinen, 1967:224;— Nishikawa, 1974:178, fig. 33.
Tegecoelotes ignotus: Wang, 2002:134.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species can be easily recognized by the broad, anteriorly situated epigynal teeth, the broad copulatory ducts, and the long, slender spermathecal diverticula (Figs. 83A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Bösenberg and Strand (1906). Chelicerae with three promarginal and three retromarginal teeth. Female epigynum with epigynal teeth broad, more or less rounded, situated anteriorly; atrium small; copulatory ducts broad, extending laterally; spermathecal heads not visible; spermathecal bases with long, anteriorly extending diverticula; spermathecal stalks slender, anteriorly extending (Figs. 83A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— Japan (Map 30).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— JAPAN: no detailed label, 2 female types (W. Donitz, SMF, 4697).

***Tegecoelotes michikoae* (Nishikawa, 1977)**
Map 30

Coelotes michikoae Nishikawa, 1977:39, figs. 13–18 (female holotype, male and female paratypes from Minoo, Osaka Prefecture, Japan, deposited in the Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka, and in the Arachnological Society of Japan, Ohtemon-Gakuin University, Osaka, Japan, not examined).— Chikuni, 1977:56, fig. 1.3;— Yaginuma, 1986:151, fig. 80.2;— Chikuni, 1989:102, fig. 20.
Tegecoelotes michikoae: Wang, 2002:134.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this species is similar to *T. muscicapus* and can only be distinguished by the less expanded conductor apex. The widely separated epigynal teeth can distinguish females from other *Tegecoelotes* (except *T. muscicapus*, which is not known).

DESCRIPTION.— See Nishikawa (1977). Chelicerae with three promarginal and three retromarginal teeth. Female epigynal teeth broad, widely separated by at least twice their width; atrium small; spermathecal bases extending medially; spermathecal stalks situated close together. Male palp with patella short, approximately tibial length; patella with two apophyses, with dorsal one small; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis present; cymbial furrow short; conductor long, with anteriorly curved apex; conductor dorsal apophysis present; conductor lamella small; embolus short, prolateral in origin; median apophysis not spoon-like, with slender apex.

DISTRIBUTION.— Japan (Map 30).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Tegecoelotes muscicapus* (Bösenberg and Strand, 1906)**
Figure 84A–C; Map 30

Tegenaria muscicapus Bösenberg and Strand, 1906:302, fig. 479 (male holotype from Saga, Japan, in SMF, examined).
Tegecoelotes muscicapa: Wang, 2002:134.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this species is similar to *T. michikoae* and can only be distinguished by the relatively broad conductor apex (Figs. 84A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Bösenberg and Strand (1906). Chelicerae with three promarginal and three retromarginal teeth. Male palp with patella short, approximately tibial length; patella with two apophyses, with dorsal one small; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis present; cymbial furrow short; conductor long, with broad, anteriorly curved apex; conductor dorsal apophysis present; conductor lamella small; embolus short, prolateral in origin; median apophysis not spoon-like, with slender apex (Figs. 84A–C). Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— Japan (Map 30).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— JAPAN: Saga, male holotype (W. Donitz, SMF, 4820); Saga, 1 male (W. Donitz, SMF, in the same vial as *Coelotes corasides* paratypes, 4809).

Genus *Tonsilla* Wang and Yin, 1992

Tonsilla Wang and Yin, 1992:263 (type species, by original designation, *Tonsilla truculenta* Wang and Yin, 1992 from China).— Platnick, 1997:671;— Wang, 2002:136.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female can be easily recognized by the large epigynal atrium, the posterior extension of anterior atrial margin, the median, closely situated epigynal teeth, and the large copulatory ducts, and the male by the long patellar apophysis, the short cymbial furrow, and the bifur-

cate (or lobed) conductor (Figs. 85–95). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two.

PHYLOGENETIC PLACEMENT.— The presence of a large atrium and the posteriorly extending anterior atrial margin support the sister group relationship between *Tonsilla* and *Paracoelotes*. Together they are the sister group of the clade with two retromarginal cheliceral teeth and large conductor lamella (Wang 2002).

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang (2002).

DISTRIBUTION.— Central China (Maps 31–32)

COMPOSITION.— 7 species, including 1 new species and 2 new combinations:

The *truculenta* group

1. *Tonsilla eburniformis* Wang and Yin, 1992
2. *Tonsilla imitata* Wang and Yin, 1992
3. *Tonsilla truculenta* Wang and Yin, 1992

The *variegates* group

4. *Tonsilla lyratus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION
5. *Tonsilla tautispinus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION
6. *Tonsilla variegatus* (Wang et al., 1990)
7. *Tonsilla makros* Wang, sp. nov.

Key to Species of the Genus *Tonsilla*

1. Male 2
   Female 4
2. Conductor bifurcate (Figs. 94C-E). 3
   Conductor positeriorly lobed (Figs. 86C-E) . . . . . *truculenta*
3. Conductor strongly bifurcate, with anterior apophysis slightly curved anteriorly (Figs. 94D, E) . . . . . *variegatus*
   Conductor slightly bifurcate, apex not curved (Figs. 95A–C). . . . . *makros*
4. Epigynal teeth short, separated by at least their width, spermathecae broad, not elongated 5
   Epigynal teeth long, slender, close together or separated by less than their width, spermathecae longitudinally elongate (Figs. 86A; 91A) . . . . . *truculenta*, *eburniformis*, *imitata*
5. Epigynal teeth situated on anterior atrial margin (Fig. 94A). 6
   Epigynal teeth situated anterad of atrium, separated from anterior atrial margin (Fig. 93A) . . . . . *tautispinus*
6. Copulatory ducts strong expanded anteriorly; spermathecal heads situated anteriorly (Fig. 94B) . . . . . *variegatus*
   Copulatory ducts not anteriorly expanded; spermathecal heads situated laterally (Fig. 92B) . . . . . *lyratus*

The "*truculenta*" Group

The male of this group generally has the long, dorsally curved patellar apophysis and posteriorly lobed conductor; the female has the slender, closely situated epigynal teeth, and anteriorly elongated spermathecae.

***Tonsilla eburniformis* Wang and Yin, 1992**
Figures 85A–B; Map 31

Tonsilla eburniformis Wang and Yin, 1992:265, figs. 13–14 (female holotype from Muyu, Shenlongjia, Hubei, China, in HTU, examined).

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *T. truculenta* and can be distinguished by the slightly separated bases of epigynal teeth, the broad septum, and the short, broad spermathecae (Figs. 85A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang and Yin (1992). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth slender, situated close together, with bases slightly separated; atrium large; septum broad; copulatory ducts situated mesad of spermathecae, slightly extending anteriorly; spermathecal heads long, extending mesad of spermathecae; spermathecae broad, widely separated (Figs. 85A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hubei) (Map 31).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hubei**: Shenlongjia, Muyu, November 12, 1992, female holotype (J.F. Wang, HTU).

***Tonsilla imitata* Wang and Yin, 1992**
Map 31

Tonsilla imitata Wang and Yin, 1992:264, figs. 11–12 (female holotype from Qiayang, Hunan, China, in HBI, not examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:395, figs. 230G–H.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *T. truculenta* (specimen from Mitai, Guizhou, variation 5) and can only be distinguished by the slightly different epigynal teeth.

DESCRIPTION.— See Wang and Yin (1992). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth slender, situated close together; atrium large; copulatory ducts situated mesad of spermathecae, slightly extending anteriorly; spermathecal heads long, originating mesad of spermathecae, situated anteriorly; spermathecae broad, widely separated. Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan) (Map 31).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

***Tonsilla truculenta* Wang and Yin, 1992**
Figures 86A–E; Map 31

Tonsilla truculenta Wang and Yin, 1992:263, figs. 1–10 (female holotype, 2 male and 7 female paratypes from Tianzishan, Sangzhi, Hunan, China, in HTU, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:395, figs. 13I, 230I–L;— Wang, 2002:137, figs. 384–399.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female can be recognized by the slender, closely situated epigynal teeth, the broad atrium, the broad copulatory ducts, and the long spermathecae heads (Figs. 86A–B). The male can be distinguished by the long, strongly curved patellar apophysis and the presence of a lobed conductor (Figs. 86C–E).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang and Yin (1992). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth slender, situated close together, more or less overlapped; septum broad; copulatory ducts broad, situated mesad of spermathecae, not anteriorly extending; spermathecal heads long; spermathecae longitudinally extending, widely separated

(Figs. 86A–B). Male palp with patellar apophysis long, dorsally curved; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis present, widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor lobed; conductor dorsal apophysis slender, with apex slightly toothed; conductor lamella small; median apophysis spoon-like, elongated (Figs. 86C–E).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Guizhou, Hunan, Sichuan) (Map 31).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hunan**: Sangzhi, Tianzishan, October 27, 1989, female holotype, male allotype, 1 male and 7 female paratypes (J.F. Wang, HTU).

VARIATIONS.— Further collection and examination of this species shows strong variation in both male and female genitalia, which includes the size and shape of patellar apophysis, the shape of conductor, and the shape of conductor dorsal apophysis of male; and the shape and position of epigynal teeth, the size and shape of septum, the atrial shape, the size and shape of spermathecae, and the shape of copulatory ducts of female. It is likely that the species *T. eburniformis* and *T. imitata* also fall into those variations. Further collections of male specimens from above two species localities are needed.

VARIATION 1. CHINA: **Hunan**: Sangzhi, Tianzishan, October 27, 1989, 6 male and 2 female paratypes of *T. truculenta* (J.F. Wang, HTU). From the same locality with female holotype and male allotype, but differs by the elongated patellar apophysis, the small conductor lobe, the sharp, none toothed apex of conductor dorsal apophysis of male (Figs. 87C–D) and by the slender septum and the anteriorly extending, bifurcate copulatory ducts of female (Figs. 87A–B).

VARIATION 2. CHINA: **Hunan**: Sangzhi, Tianzishan, October 27, 1989, 1 female paratype of *T. truculenta* (J.F. Wang, HTU). From the same locality with female holotype and male allotype, but differs by the different atrial shape, the anterially extending, broad copulatory ducts, and the short, broad spermathecae of female (Figs. 88A–B).

VARIATION 3. CHINA: **Sichuan**: Chunqing, Jiyunshan, October 26, 1997, 2 females and 1 male (X.P. Wang, HTU). Differs by the short patellar apophysis, the broad conductor lobe, and the slightly bifurcate conductor dorsal apophysis of male (Figs. 89C–E) and the relatively strong epigynal teeth, the slightly anterior extension of copulatory ducts, the short, broad spermathecae of female (Figs. 89A–B).

VARIATION 4. CHINA: **Guizhou**: Guiyang, campus of Guizhou Teachers University, October 30, 1997, 1 male (X.P. Wang, HTU). Differs by the blunt conductor apex, the large conductor lobe, and the short, sharply pointed patellar apophysis of male (Figs. 90A–B).

VARIATION 5. CHINA: **Guizhou**: Meitan, August 1981, 1 female paratype of *T. truculenta* (F.J. Li, HTU). **Hunan**: Chengbu, August 21, 1982, 1 female paratype of *T. truculenta* (J.F. Wang, HTU). Differs by the unique copulatory ducts, the short, broad spermathecae (Fig. 91A–B, female paratype from Meitan, Guizhou).

The *variegatus* group

The male of this group typically has the strongly elongated patellar apophysis (as long as patellar length) and non-lobed, more or less bifurcate conductor; the female has the short, slightly separated epigynal teeth and short spermathecae.

***Tonsilla lyratus* (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION**

Figures 92A–B; 97H; Map 32

Coelotes lyratus Wang et al., 1990:200, figs. 55–56 (female holotype from Tianpingshan, Sangzhi, Hunan China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:376, figs. 220T–U.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *T. tautispinus* but can be distinguished

by the closely situated epigynal teeth and atrium, the anteriorly situated spermathecal heads, and the anterior extension of spermathecae (Fig. 92A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth situated close together, slightly separated from anterior atrial margin; atrium large; epigynal hoods posteriorly situated, near epigastric furrow; copulatory ducts broad, situated mesad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads anteriorly situated; spermathecae broad, anteriorly extending, slightly zig-zaged (Figs. 92A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Hunan) (Map 32).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Hunan**: Sangzhi, Tianpingshan, October 16, 1986, female holotype (J.F. Wang, HBI).

Tonsilla tautispinus (Wang et al., 1990), NEW COMBINATION

Figures 93A–B; Map 32

Coelotes tautispinus Wang et al., 1990:190, figs. 32–33 (female holotype from Lushan, Jiangxi, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:378, figs. 225K–L.

DIAGNOSIS.— The female of this species is similar to *T. lyratus* but can be distinguished by the widely separated epigynal teeth and atrium, the laterally situated spermathecal heads, and the lateral extension of spermathecae (Fig. 93A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth close together, anteriorly situated, wide apart from atrium; atrium large; epigynal hoods medially situated; copulatory ducts broad, situated anterad of spermathecae; spermathecal heads laterally originating and extending; spermathecae broad, short, slightly extending laterally (Figs. 93A–B). Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Jiangxi) (Map 32).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Jiangxi**: Lushan, June 15, 1987, female holotype (J.F. Wang, HBI).

Tonsilla variegatus (Wang et al., 1990)

Figures 94A–F; Map 32

Coelotes variegatus Wang et al., 1990:184, figs. 20–24 (female holotype and 1 male paratype from Huangshan, Anhui, China, in HBI, examined).— Song, Zhu and Chen, 1999:388, figs. 226E–F, 227N, 228O.
Tonsilla variegates: Wang, 2002:136.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this species is similar to *T. makros* but can be distinguished by the slightly spiraled, strongly bifurcate conductor and the relatively long median apophysis (Figs. 94C–F). The female can be recognized by the broad atrium, the large copulatory ducts, the posteriorly originated spermathecal heads, and the small spermathecae (Figs. 94A–B).

DESCRIPTION.— Described by Wang et al. (1990). Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Female epigynal teeth short, close together, situated anteriorly close to anterior atrial margin; atrium large; copulatory ducts broad, strongly expanded anteriorly; spermathecal heads long, originating posteriorly and extending laterally; spermathecae small (Figs. 94A–B). Male palp with patellar apophysis strongly elongated, at least the patellar length; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large; cymbial furrow short; conductor strongly bifurcate, with slightly spiraled apex; conductor dorsal apophysis slender, lamella small; embolus prolateral in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, transversely elongated (Figs. 94C–F).

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Anhui) (Map 32).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.— CHINA: **Anhui**: Huangshan, October 27, 1974, female holotype and male paratype (J.F. Wang and C.M. Yin, HBI).

***Tonsilla makros* Wang, sp. nov.**
Figures 95A–C; Map 32

TYPES.— Male holotype and male paratype from Wong-Ang, Libo Co., Guizhou, China (October 9, 1997; X.P. Wang and J.C. Ran), deposited in AMNH (holotype), IZB (1 male paratype).

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name refers to the long patellar apophysis.

DIAGNOSIS.— The male of this species is similar to *T. variegatus* but can be distinguished by the slightly bifurcate conductor, and the relatively short median apophysis (Figs. 95A–C).

MALES.— Total length 6.20. Carapace 2.40 long, 2.80 wide. Cheliceral promargin with three teeth, retromargin with two. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.15, PME 0.14, PLE 0.15, AME-AME 0.05, AME-ALE 0.02, PME-PME 0.04, PME-PLE 0.06, ALE-PLE 0.02, AME-PME 0.08. Leg measurements: I: 7.20 (1.84, 2.48, 1.80, 1.08); II: 6.20 (1.80, 2.08, 1.52, 0.80); III: 5.60 (1.68, 1.72, 1.48, 0.72); IV: 8.00 (2.08, 2.48, 2.44, 1.00). Male palp with patellar apophysis strongly elongated; RTA long; lateral tibial apophysis large, widely separated from RTA; cymbial furrow short; conductor slightly bifurcate; conductor dorsal apophysis slender; conductor lamella small; embolus prolateral in origin; median apophysis spoon-like, short (Figs. 95A–C).

FEMALE.— Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION.— China (Guizhou) (Map 32).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED.— None.

COELOTINAE DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

Species of the spider subfamily Coelotinae are collected from North America (west to the Rocky Mountains), Europe, Central Asia, the Himalayas, and East Asia (south to Nepal and northern Vietnam). The single species recorded from Lebanon (*Coelotes coedatus* de Blauwe, 1973) could be a mistake because no further report of coelotines from this area so far. Coelotines are highly endemic species. No genus is shared between North America and Eurasia. Two genera (*Coelotes* and *Paracoelotes*) are found across Eurasia, but no species is shared between Europe and East Asia. Most species are endemic to small-restricted ranges, especially those from the Himalayas and East Asia, and only few are quite widespread and have large, but limited ranges (not beyond the boundary of Europe, Central Asia, the Himalayas, or East Asia), judging from the examined collections and available publications. East Asia is not only the richest in genera by having at least 15 (with 12 unique genera), it's also the richest in species (Table 1). Of the twenty coelotinae genera, only three of them are widely distributed across Eurasian continent (Table 2). Central Asia holds species from all three widespread genera, but lacks its own unique genus.

The genera *Coras* and *Wadotes*, with 15 and 11 species separately, are endemic to North America. They are collected from southeast Canada (southern Ontario, Southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland) and eastern US (west to Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; south to northern Florida). The occurrence of one male *Coras lamellosus* (Keyserling, 1887) from Medicine Hat, Alberta suggests that *C. lamellosus* might extend its distribution west to southern Manitoba, southern Saskatchewan, and possibly North Dakota too, but this collection need to be verified.

The genera *Eurocoelotes* and *Urocoras*, with 11 and five species separately, are recorded from

TABLE 1. Numbers of Coelotinae genera and species distributed in North America, Europe, Central Asia, the Himalayas, and East Asia[2]

	North America	*Europe*	*Central Asia*	*The Himalayas*	*East Asia*
# of genera	2	4	3	2	15
Unique genera	2	2	0	1	12
# of species[3]	26	48	19	14 (>30 undescribed)	>200 (including some undescribed)

[2] All data from Platnick (2000–2002) and Wang (2002)

[3] The published data, maybe slightly different

TABLE 2. Three widespread Coelotinae genera[4]

	North America	*Europe*	*Central Asia*	*The Himalayas*	*East Asia*
# of genera	—	yes	yes	—	yes
Unique genera	—	—	yes	yes	yes
# of species[5]	—	yes	yes	—	yes

[4] All data from Platnick (2000–2002) and Wang (2002)

[5] The published data, maybe slightly different

Europe. Most species are known from eastern and southeastern Europe (Italy, Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria, former Yugoslavia, and Turkey), and only *E. inermis* (L. Koch, 1855) is widespread from France, Germany, Poland, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, former Yugoslavia, to Bulgaria. Turkey has the richest *Urocoras* species diversity (currently two species, *U. nicomedis* (Brignoli, 1978) and *U. phthisicus* (Brignoli, 1978), and four more from author's unpublished data).

Sister to *Urocoras* is the *Himalcoelotes*, which is exclusively limited to the region of the Himalayas. All 10 species are recorded from Nepal, including at least 2 species that extended their distribution to the Tibet side of the Himalayas.

Two genera, *Coelotes* and *Paracoelotes*, are widely distributed across Eurasia. *Coelotes*, here refers to only those species that belong to the type species clade (*C. atropos* Walckenaer, 1830), includes groups (*atropos*, *charitonovi*, *exitialis*, and *pseudoterrestris*) defined by Wang (2000). The *atropos* group species are found from Europe, Central Asia to Xinjiang, western China, and the *charitonovi* group species are only limited to Central Asia. The *pseudoterrestric* group species from Yunnan, China and the *exitialis* group species from Japan have quite allopatric distribution patterns compared with *atropos* and *charitonovi* groups. *Paracoelotes*, with 17 species, is found in Europe, Central Asia, and East Asia. Two *Paracoelotes* species are widespread in East Asia. According to the specimens examined in this study, *P. spinivulvus* is one of the common species in northern China (Jilin, Beijing, Hebei, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Gansu, and Hubei), Japan (no locality label), Korea, and Far East Russia, and another common species, *P. luctuosus*, is distributed in southern China (Hubei, Guizhou, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, and Sichuan) and Japan (Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Tokyo, and Saga). The species *P. spinivulvus* and *P. luctuosus* are very similar in genitalic morphology and they distributional regions overlap in central China. Both of them were collected from Hubei (Xiangfan) and Guizhou (Guiyang) by the author.

Sister to *Paracoelotes* is the *Tonsilla*, which has seven species and is widespread in central and eastern China.

Both *Ambanus* and *Tegecoelotes* have limited distributions in northeast regions of East Asia.

Ambanus, with 18 species, occurs in Korea, Far East Russia, and northeast China, while *Tegecoelotes*, with five species, is mostly found in Japan. Only one *Tegecoelotes* species is found widespread in Japan, northeast China, Korea, and Far East Russia.

Sister to *Ambanus* is *Robusticoelotes*, which has only one species, from eastern China (Zhejiang and Jiangsu).

The genus *Femoracoelotes*, with two species and uniquely identified by the presence of a femoral apophysis, is found only in Taiwan Island. Together with the sister genus *Coronilla* (with five species) from central and eastern China and northern Vietnam they form the sister group of all other coelotine clades.

Asiacoelotes, with 15 species, occurs throughout East Asia (Japan, Korea, and China, west to Hunan and Guangdong provinces).

Spiricoelotes, with only three species, occurs from central and eastern China to Ryukyu Island and is sister to *Platocoelotes*, which has five central Chinese species.

Draconarius, with 86 species, is the most specious genus and is widespread from the Himalayas to central and eastern China. The type species, *D. venustus* from Tadzhikistan, is the only *Draconarius* species from that region. The closest published distribution sites to *D. venustus* are Nepal, Tibet and Gansu (China). Judging from this distribution pattern and the large number of undescribed species from the Himalayas (by examining Dr. J. Martens collections from his Himalaya Expeditions), *Draconarius* occurrence along the Karakoram mountain range and more *Draconarius* species in Tadzhikistan region are possible.

The remaining three genera are only recorded from China. *Bifidocoelotes*, with two species, from Hong Kong and Taiwan, *Leptocoelotes*, with two species, from Zhejiang and Taiwan, and *Longicoelotes*, with only three species, is recorded from eastern China (Zhejiang, Jiangsu, and Fuji) and Senkaku.

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ILLUSTRATIONS
AND
DISTRIBUTION MAPS

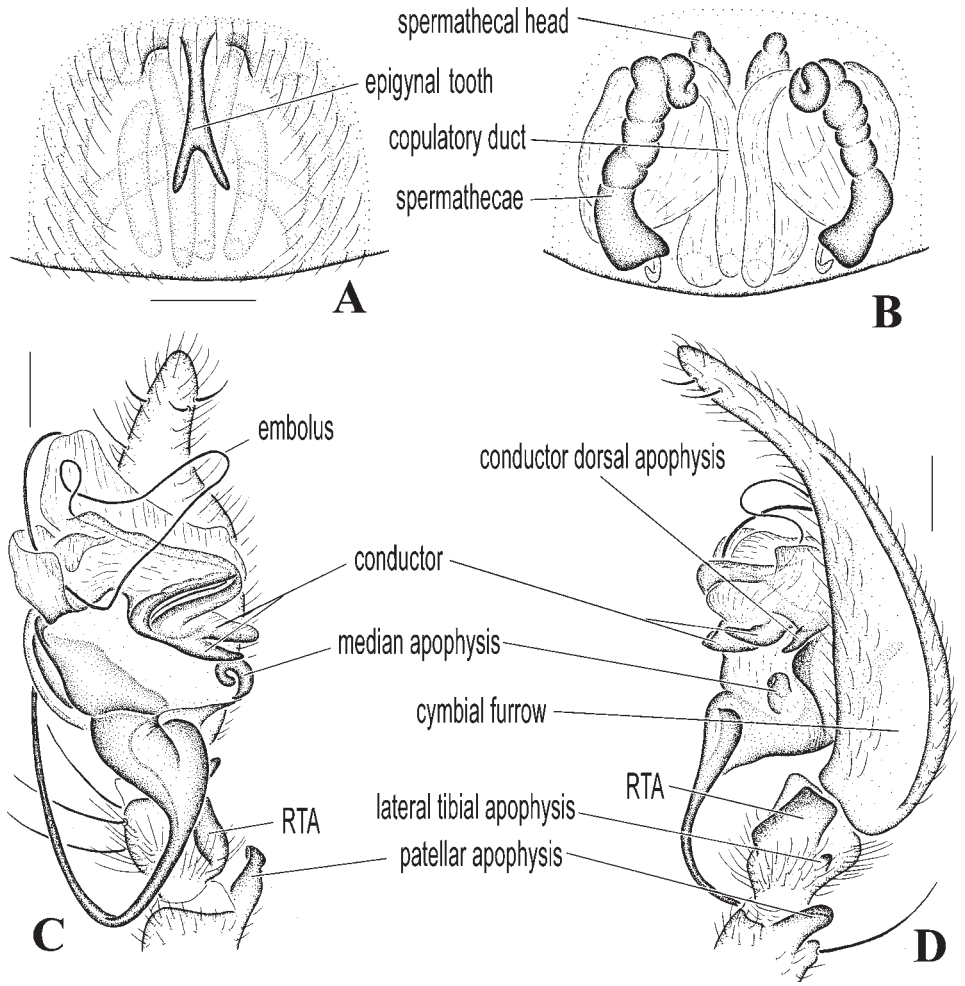


FIGURE 1. *Bifidocoelotes bifida* (Wang, Tso and Wu). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

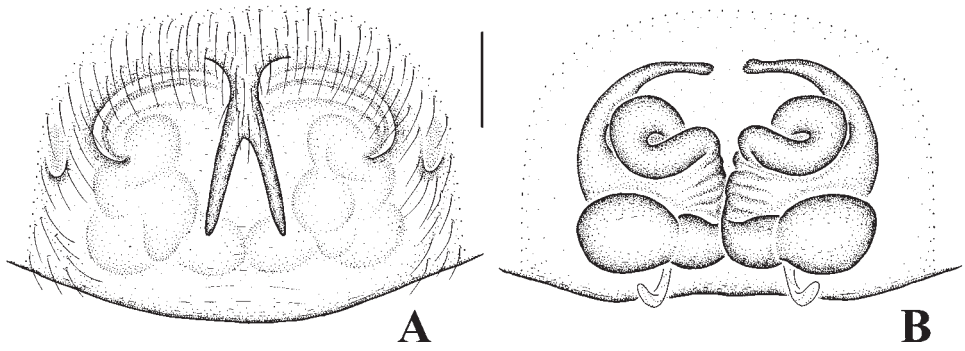


FIGURE 2. *Bifidocoelotes primus* (Fox), female. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

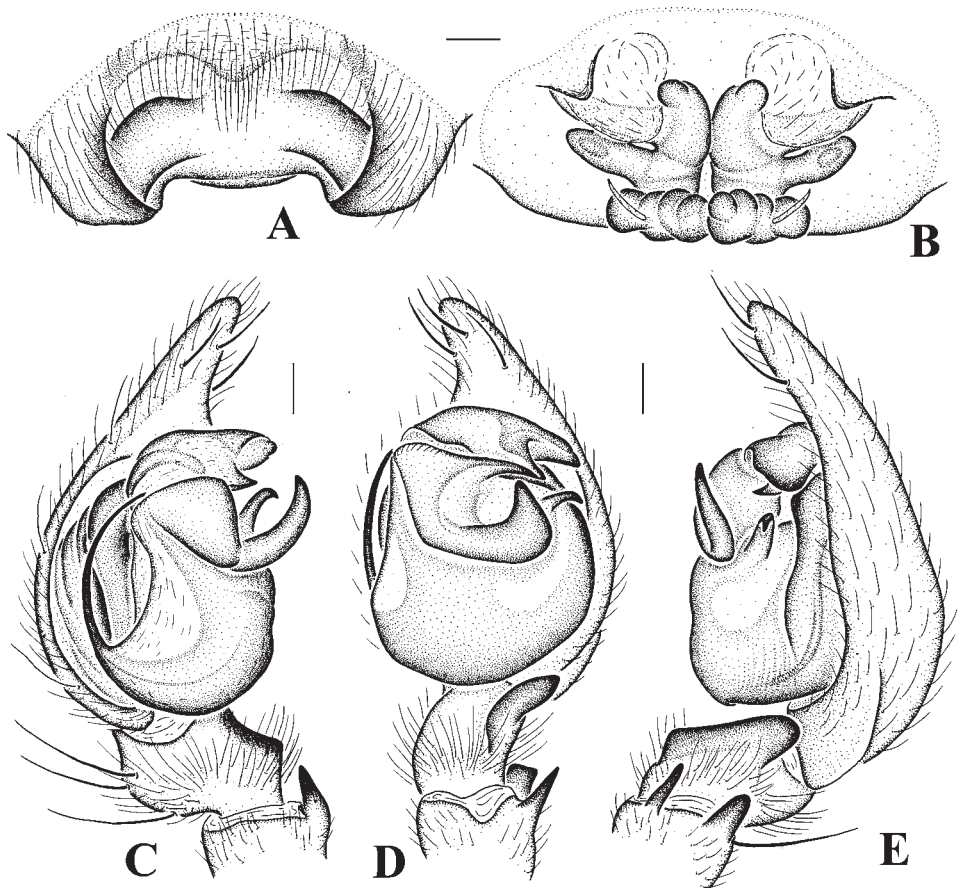


FIGURE 3. *Coronilla gemata* Wang. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view; E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

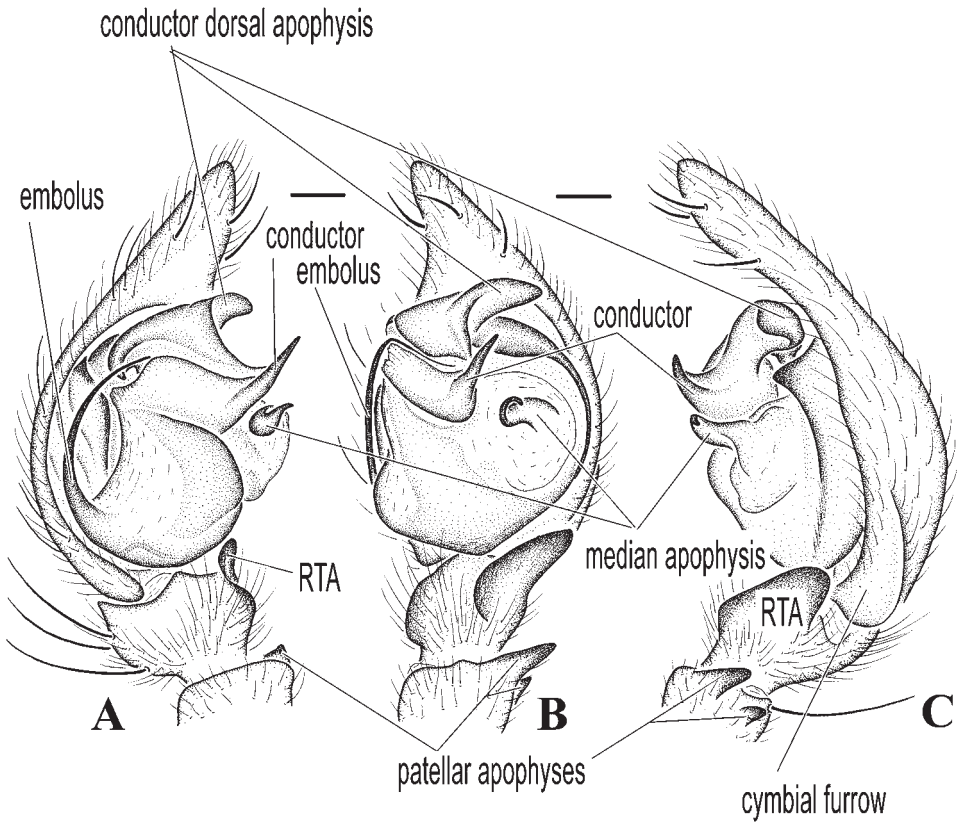


FIGURE 4. *Coronilla libo* Wang, sp. nov. A. Pedipalpus, prolateral view, B. Pedipalpus, ventral view. C. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

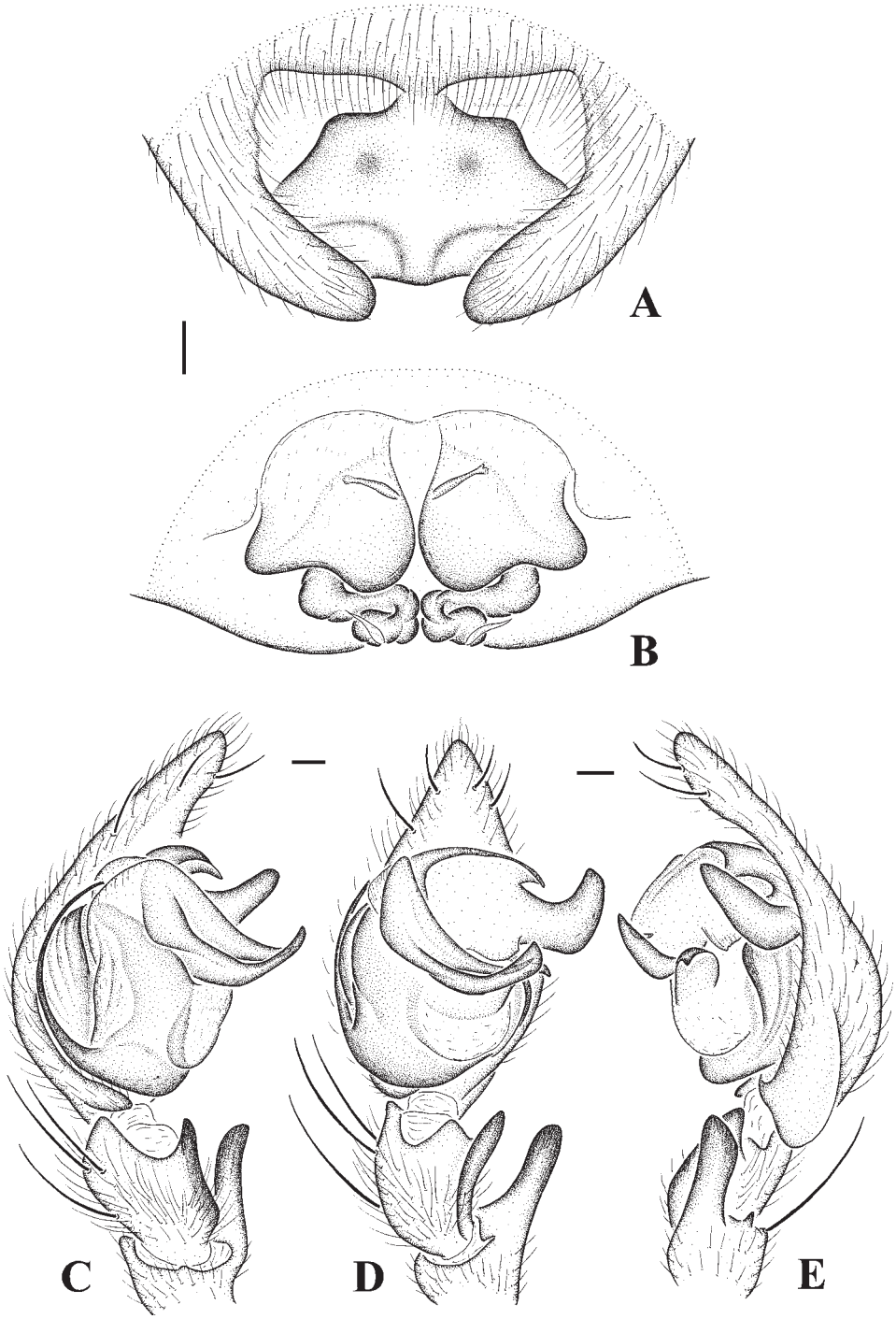


FIGURE 5. *Coronilla sigillata* Wang. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

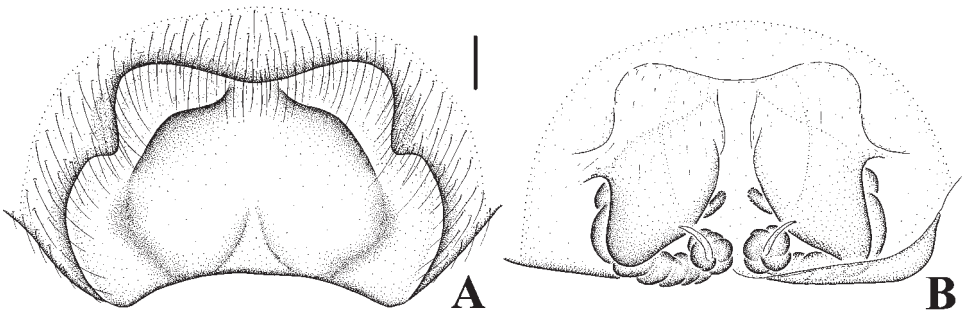


FIGURE 6. *Coronilla subsigillata* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

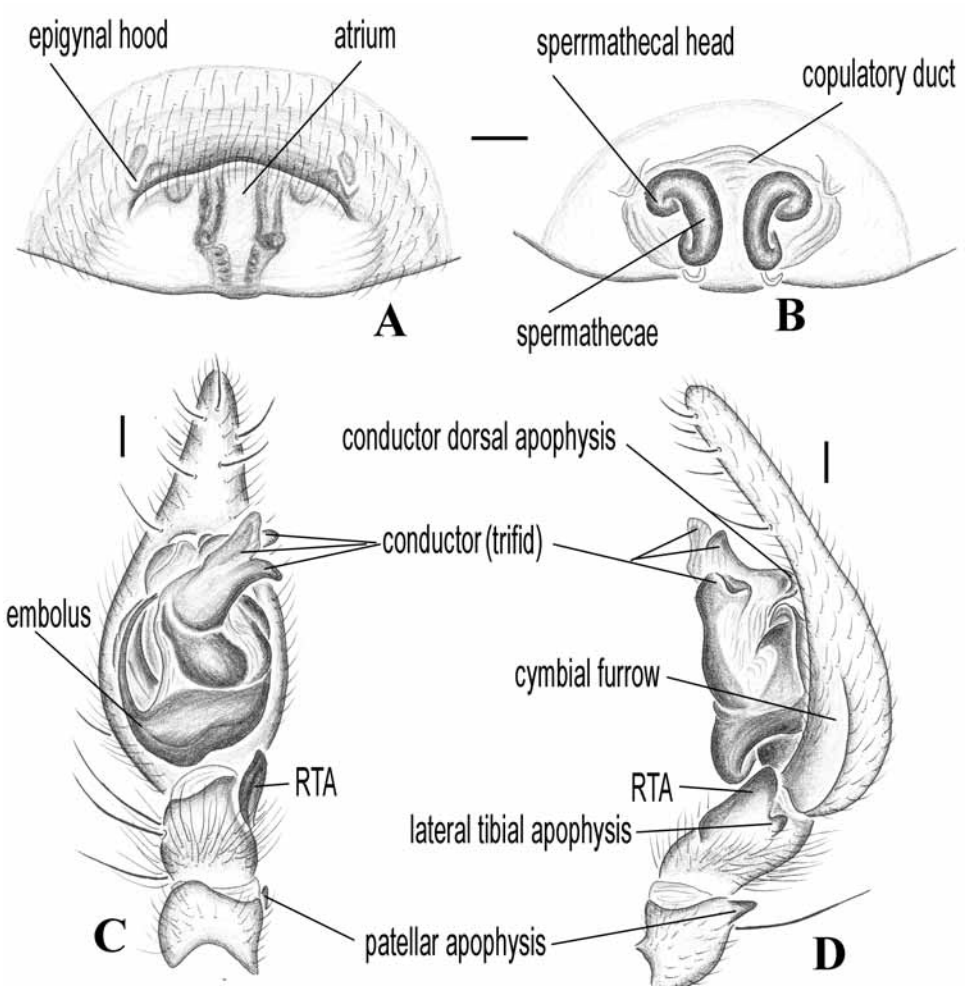


FIGURE 7. *Draconarius absentis* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, ventral view. D. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

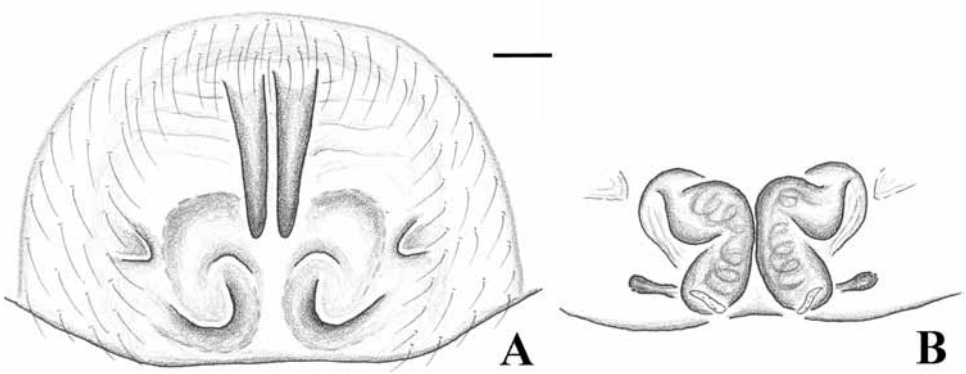


FIGURE 8. *Draconarius acidentatus* (Peng and Yin). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

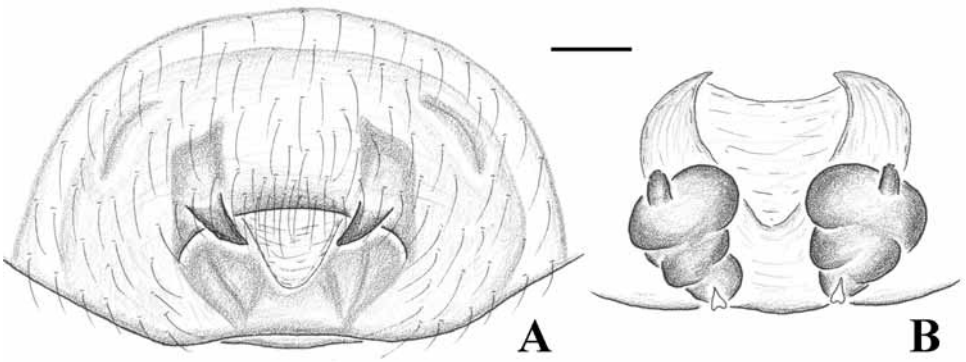


FIGURE 9. *Draconarius adligansus* (Peng and Yin). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

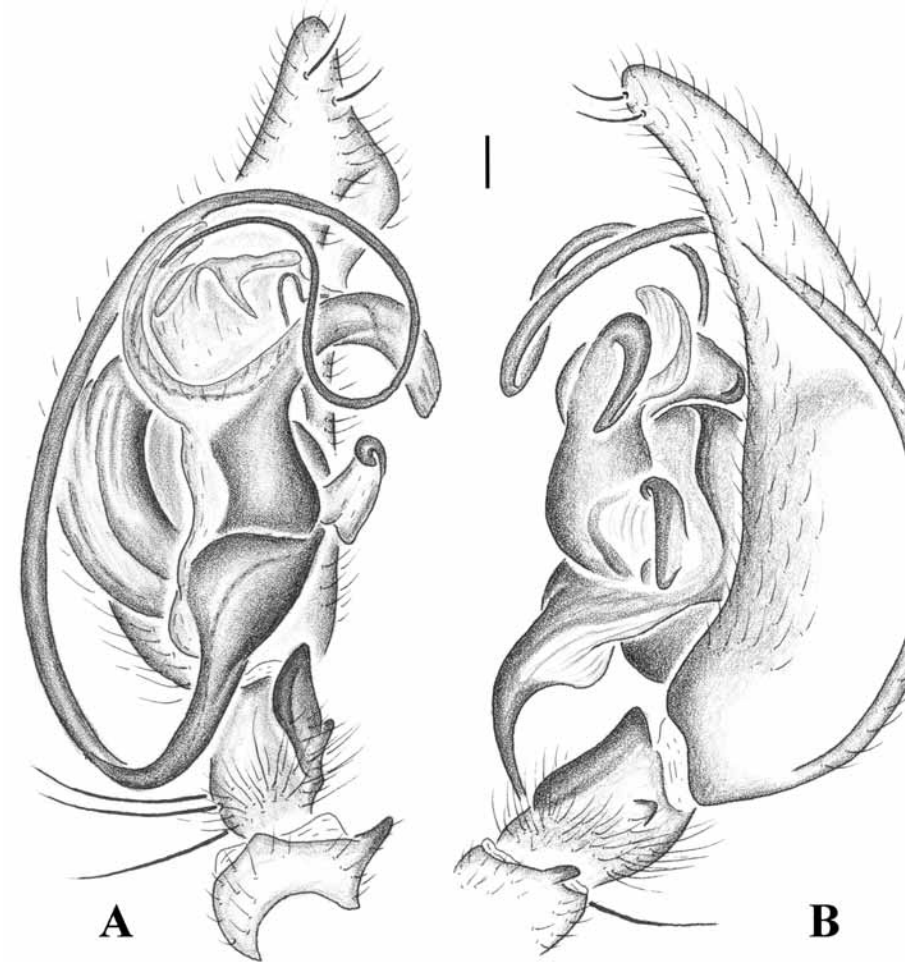


FIGURE 10. *Draconarius agrestis* Wang, sp. nov. A. Pedipalpus, ventral view. B. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

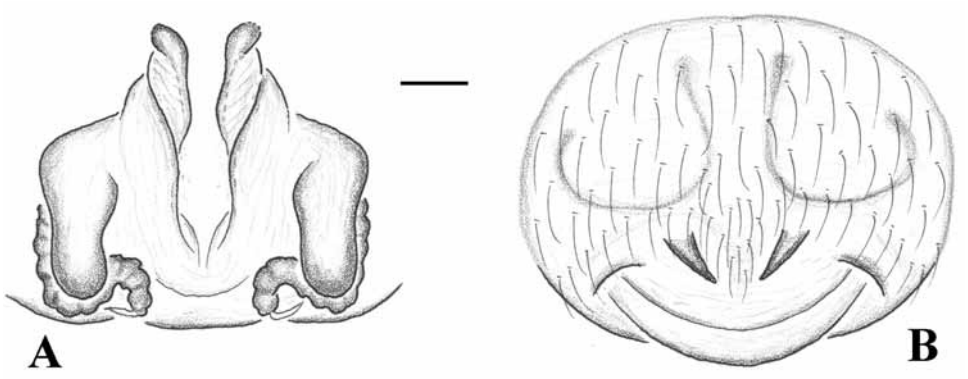


FIGURE 11. *Draconarius arcuatus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Vulva. B. Epigynum.

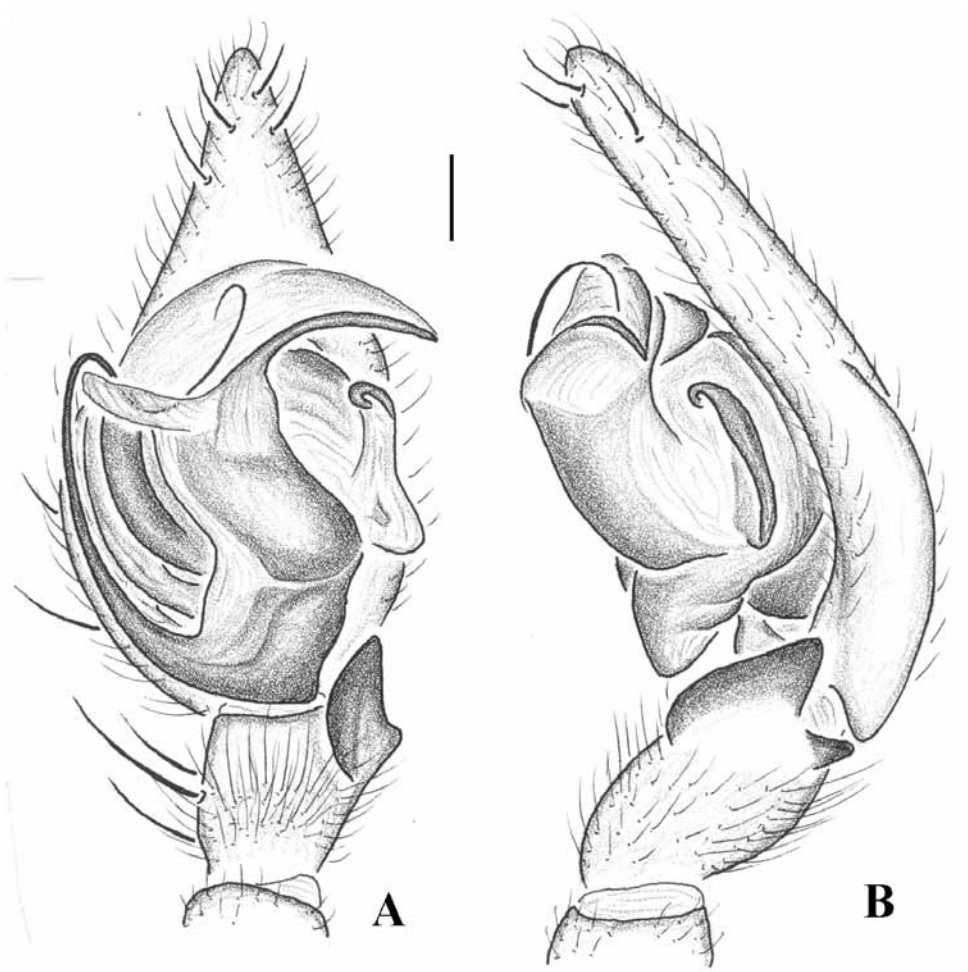


FIGURE 12. *Draconarius argenteus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Pedipalpus, ventral view. B. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

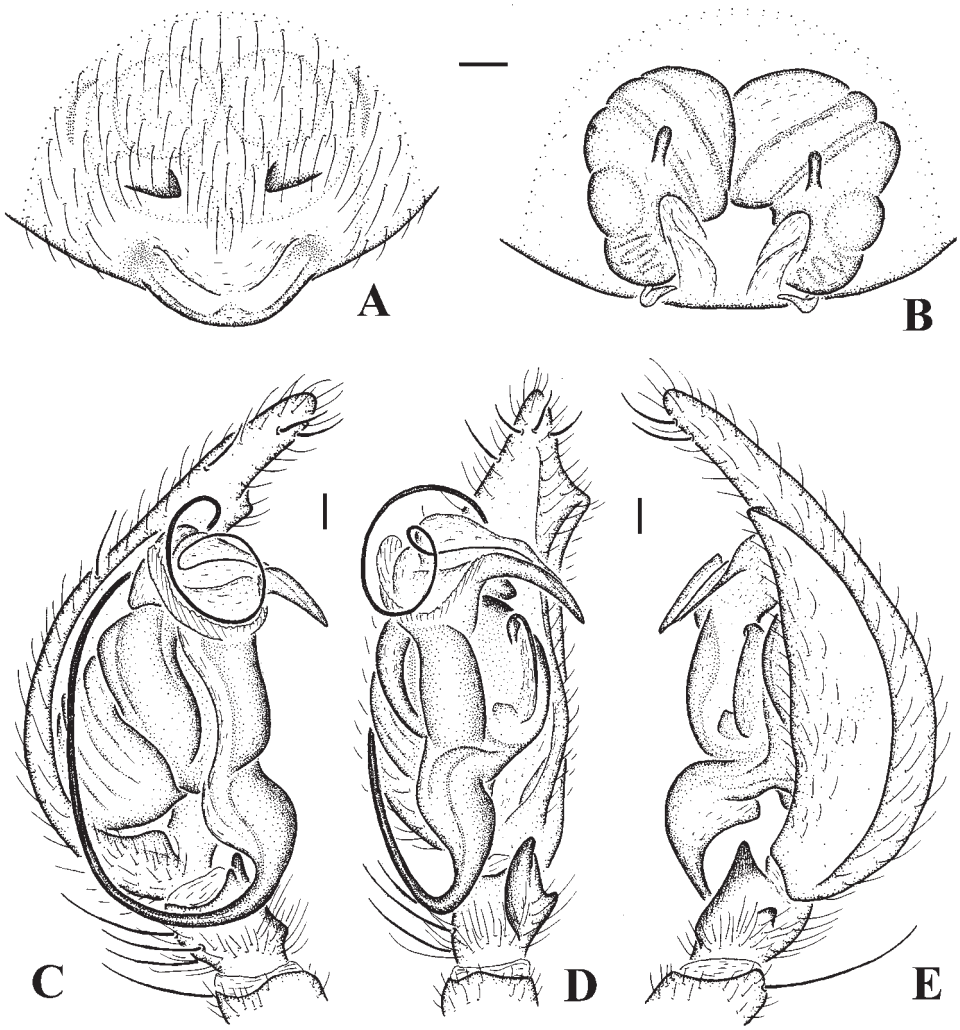


FIGURE 13. *Draconarius aspinatus* (Wang et al.). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

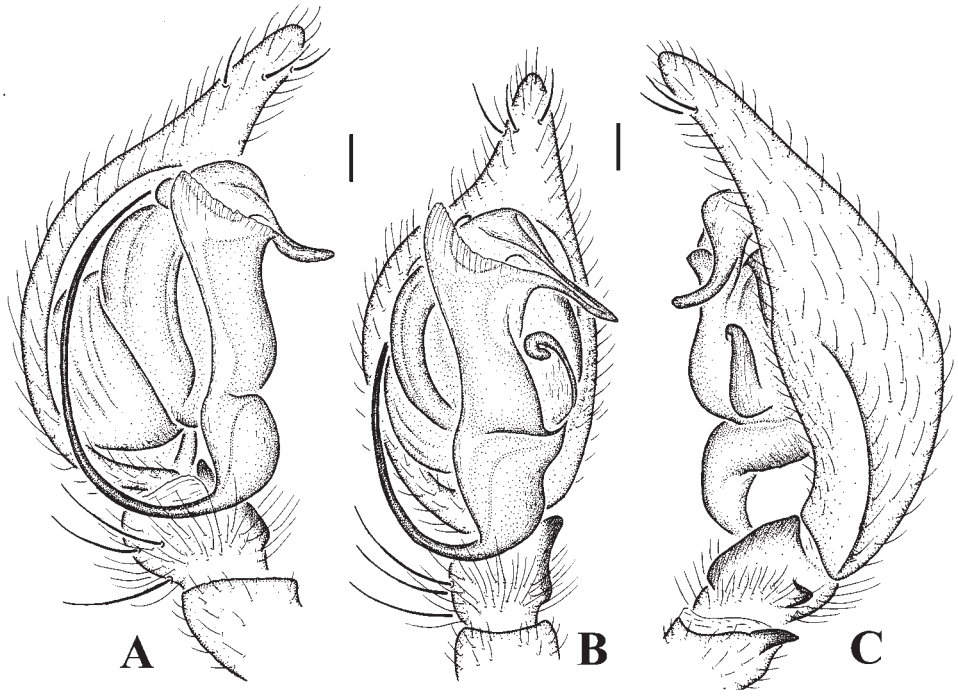


FIGURE 14. *Draconarius baronii* (Brignoli). A. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. B. Pedipalpus, ventral view. C. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

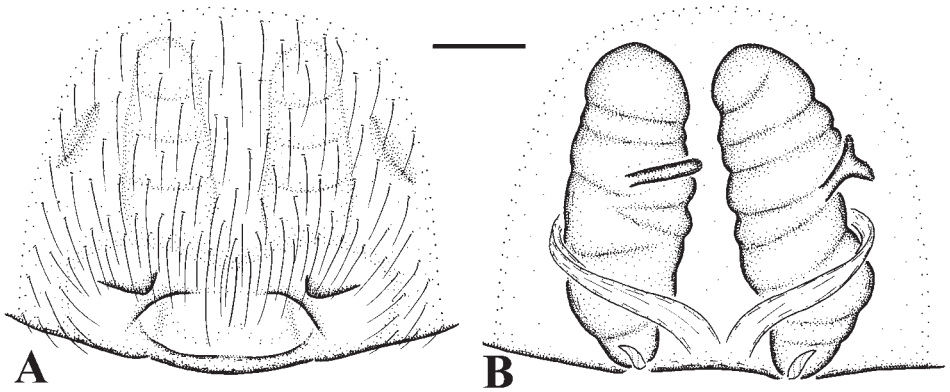


FIGURE 15. *Draconarius baxiantaiensis* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

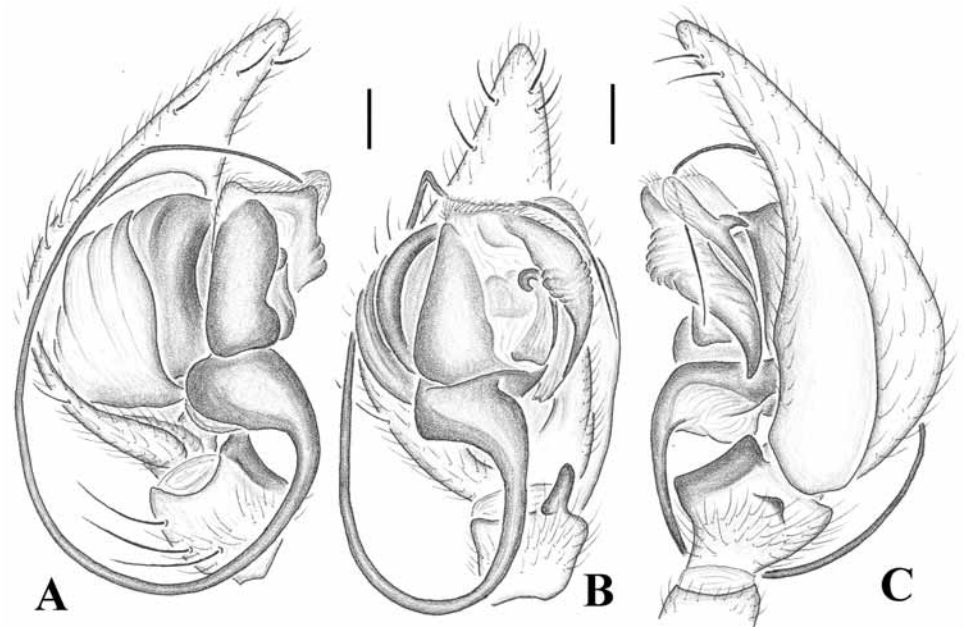


FIGURE 16. *Draconarius bituberculatus* (Wang et al.). A. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. B. Pedipalpus, ventral view. C. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

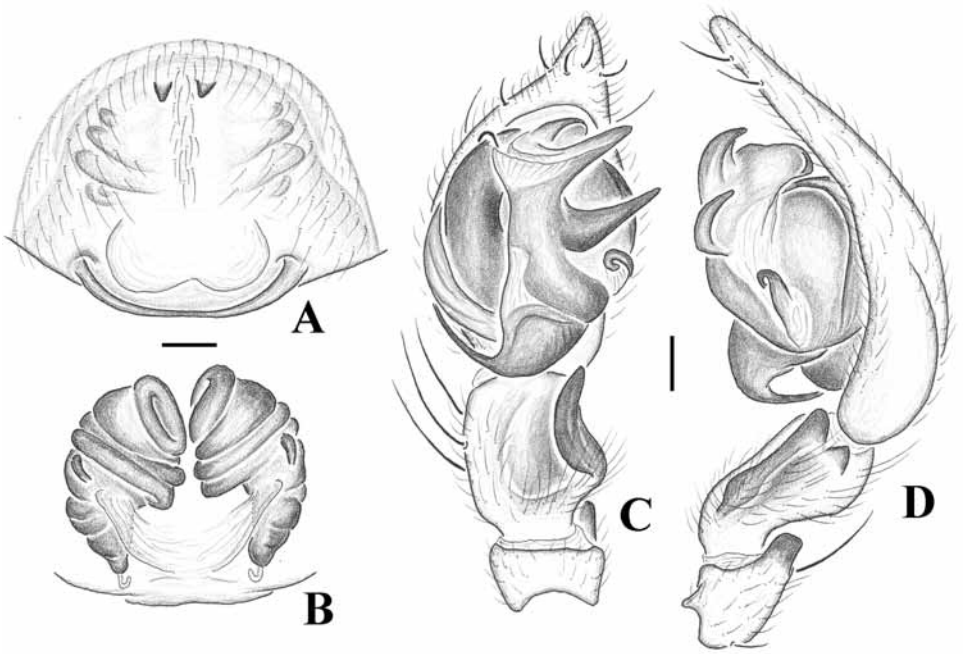


FIGURE 17. *Draconarius calcariformis* (Wang). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, ventral view. D. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

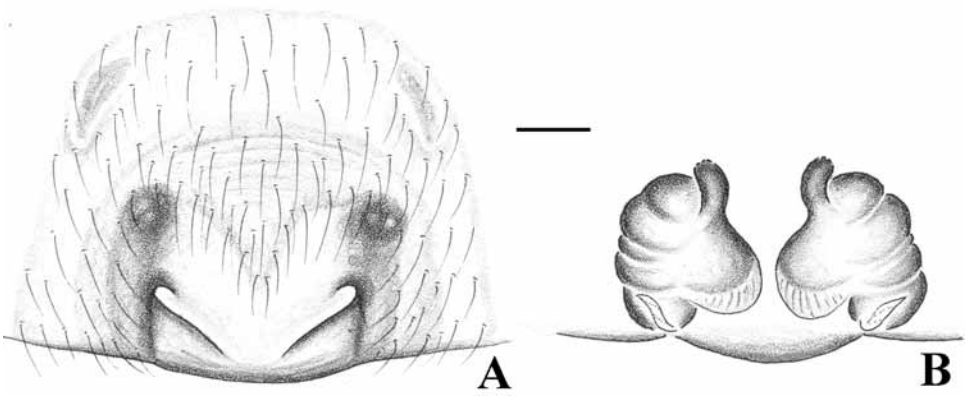


FIGURE 18. *Draconarius capitulatus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

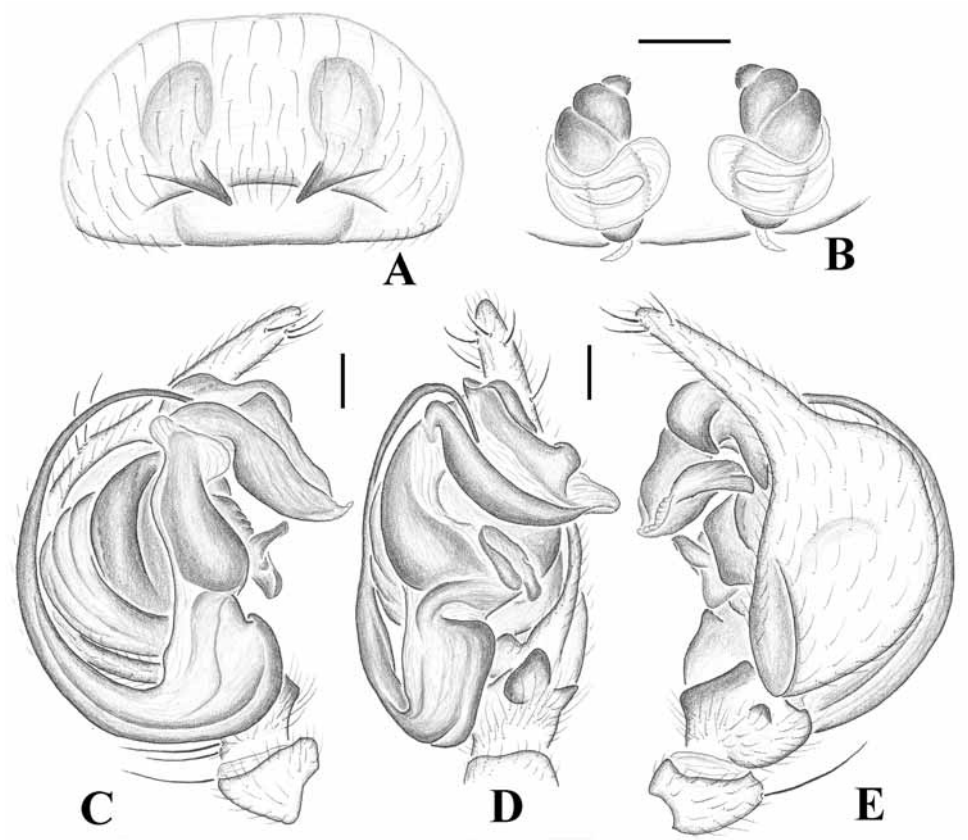


FIGURE 19. *Draconarius carinatus* (Wang et al.). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. padipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

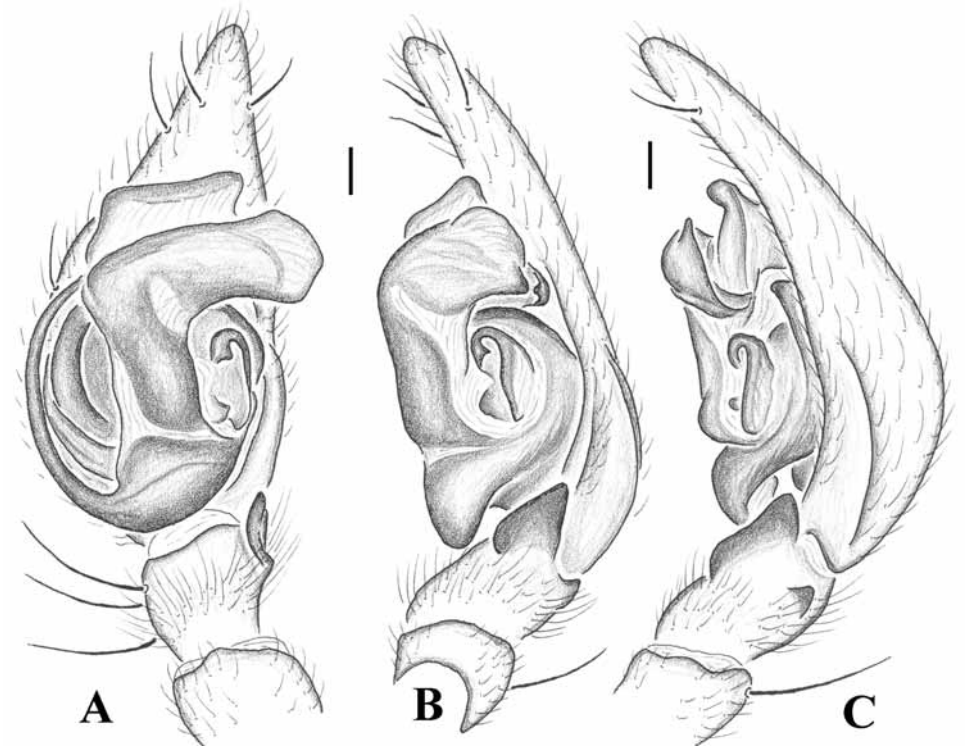


FIGURE 20. *Draconarius chaiqiaoensis* (Zhang, Peng and Kim). A. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. B. Pedipalpus, ventral view. C. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

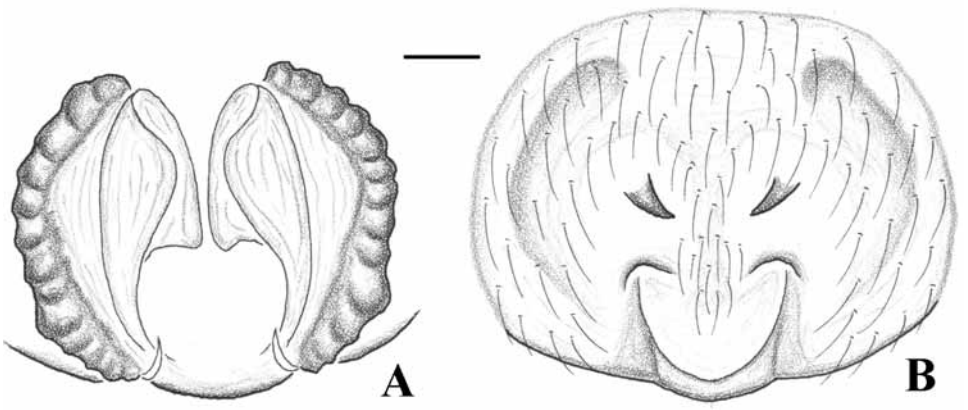


FIGURE 21. *Draconarius cheni* (Platnick). A. Vulva. B. Epigynum.

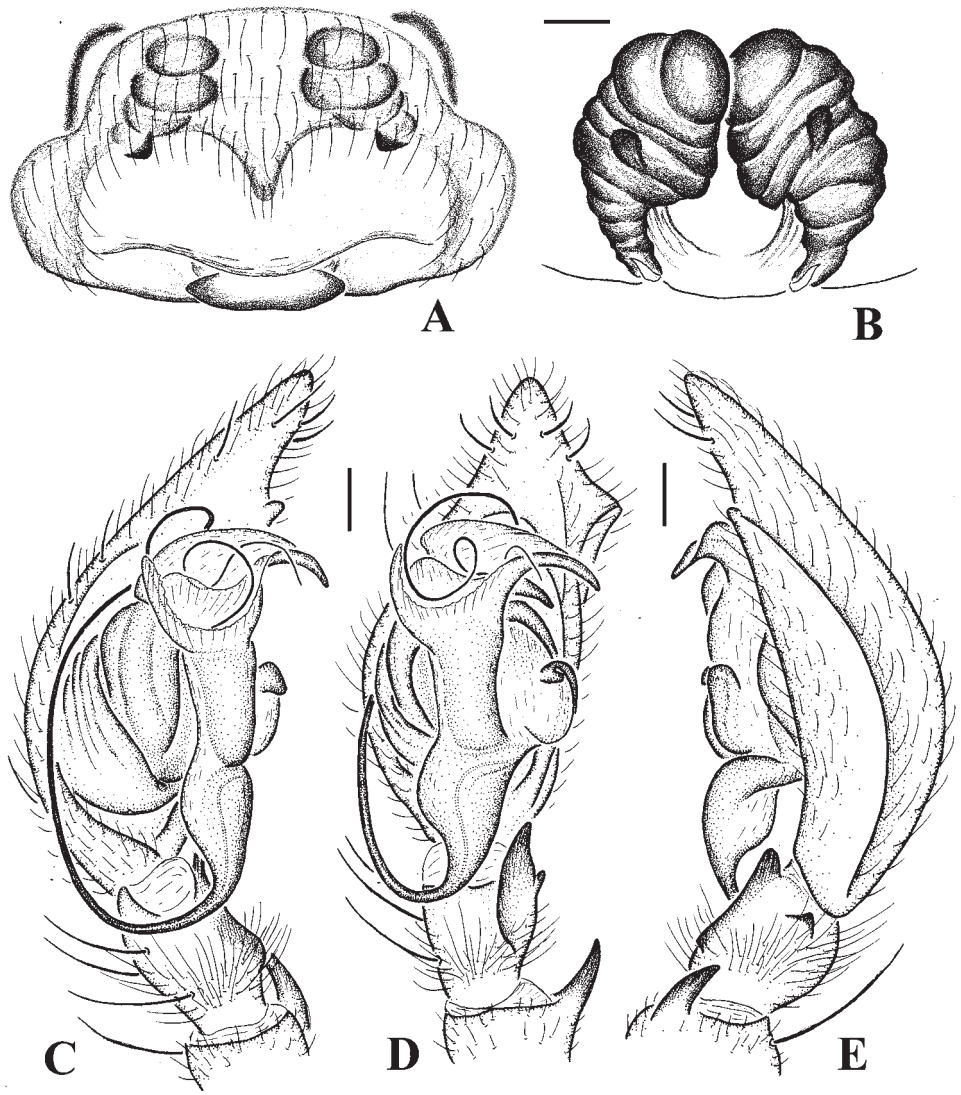


FIGURE 22. *Coelotes coreanus* (Paik and Yaginuma). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

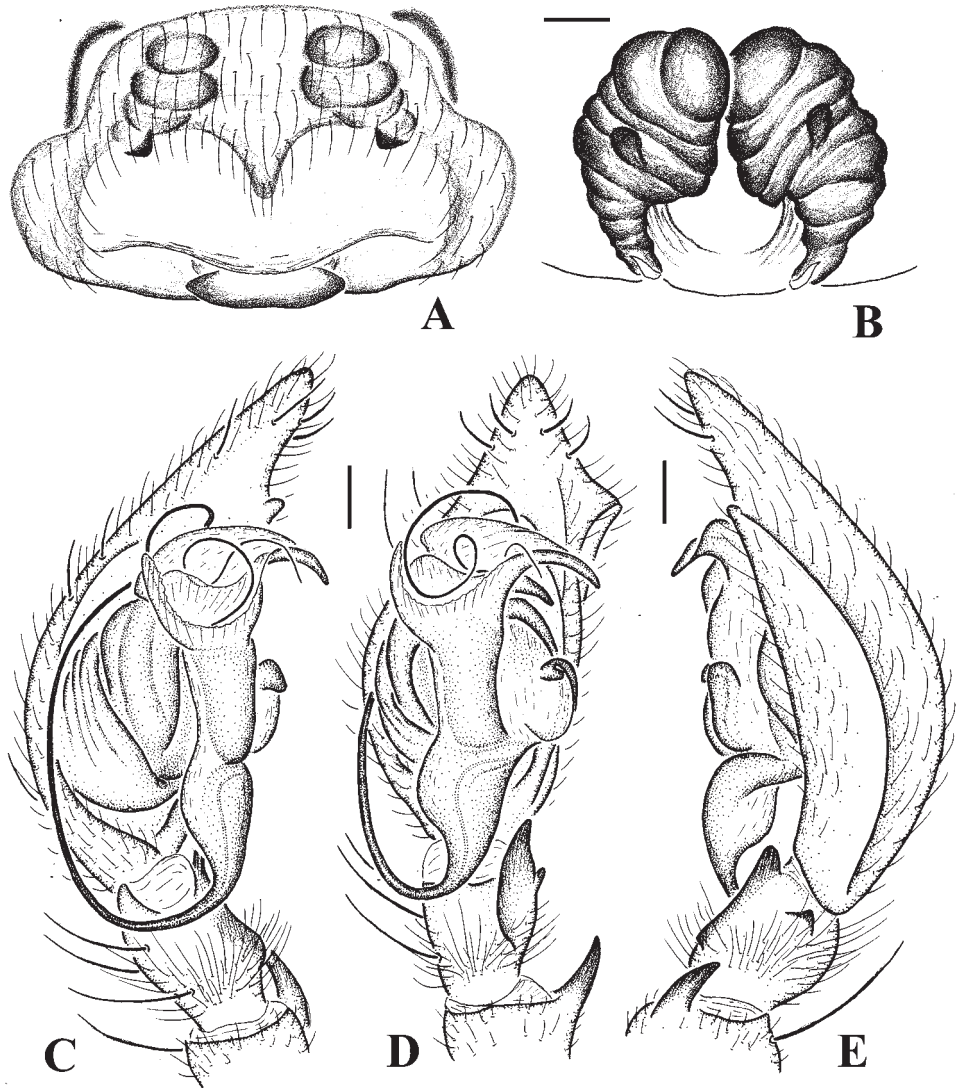


FIGURE 23. *Draconarius curiosus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, ventral view. C. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

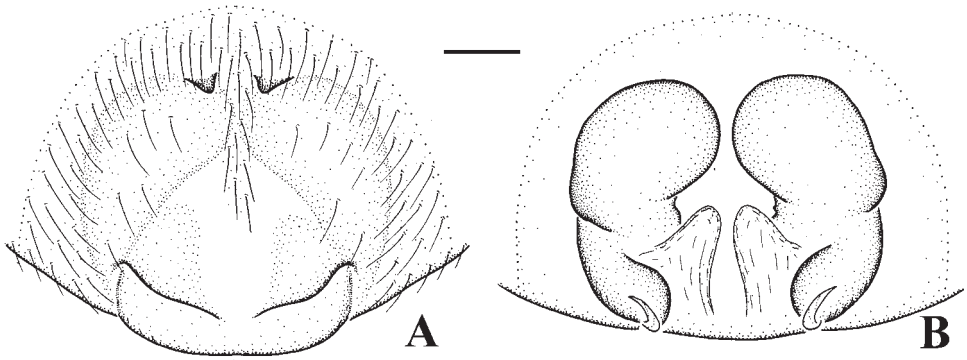


FIGURE 24. *Draconarius davidi* (Schenkel). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

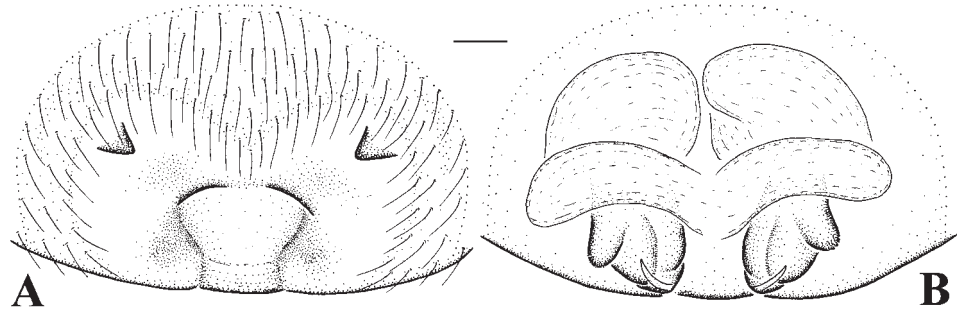


FIGURE 25. *Draconarius denisi* (Schenkel). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

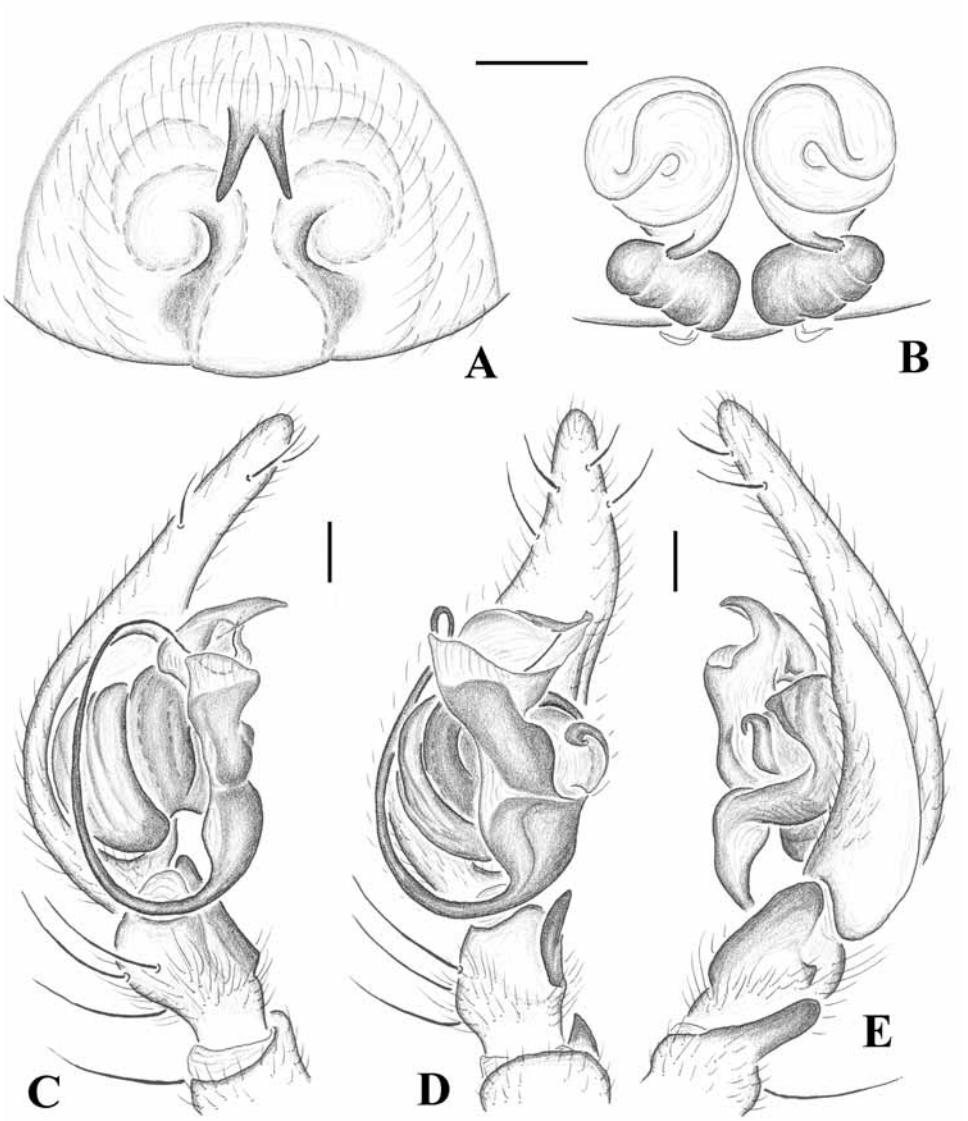


FIGURE 26. *Draconarius digitusiformis* (Wang et al.). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. padipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

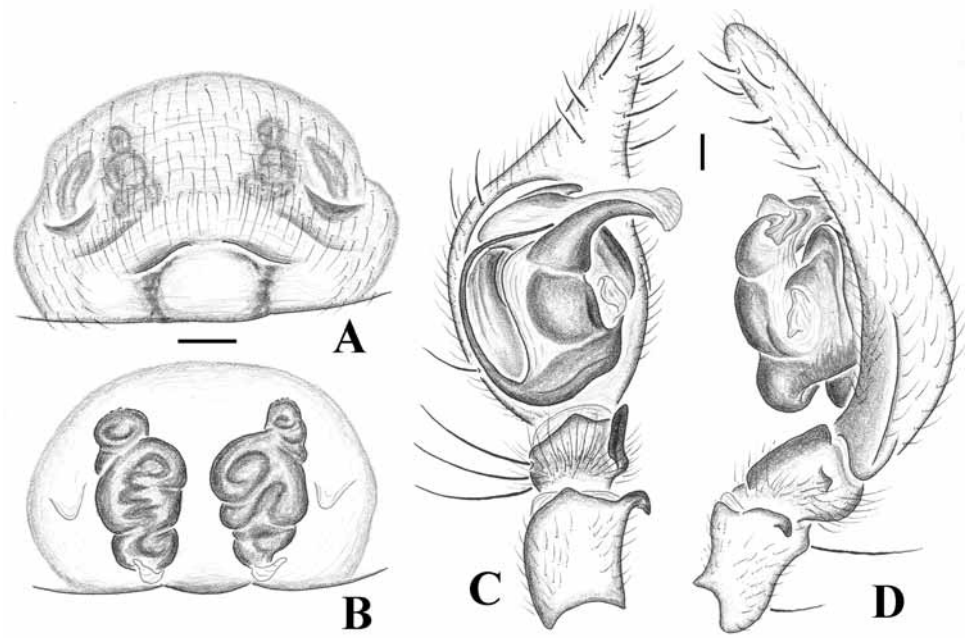


FIGURE 27. *Draconarius disgregus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, ventral view. D. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

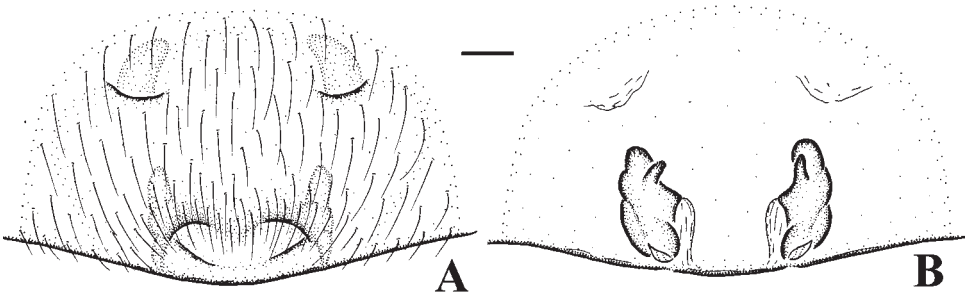


FIGURE 28. *Draconarius dissitus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

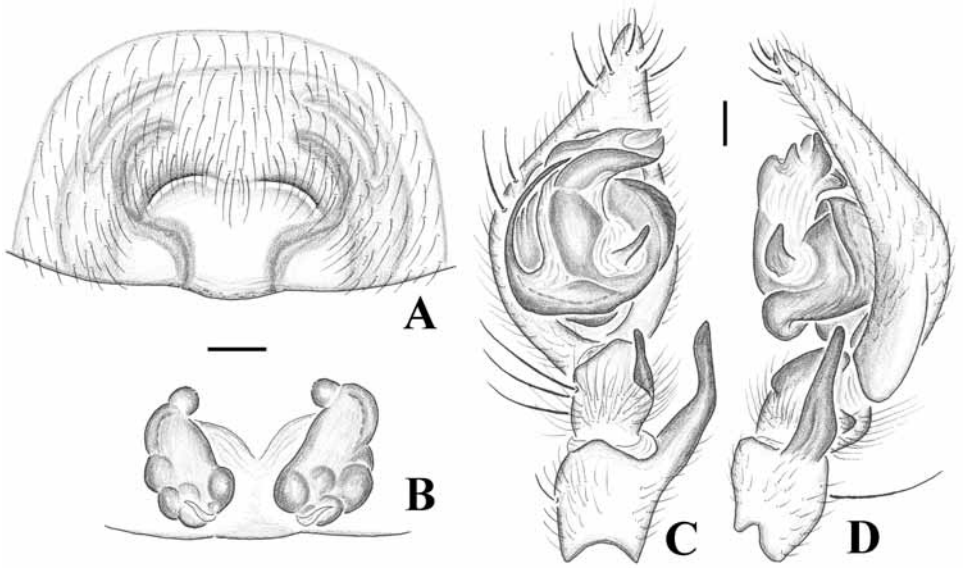


FIGURE 29. *Draconarius dubius* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, ventral view. D. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

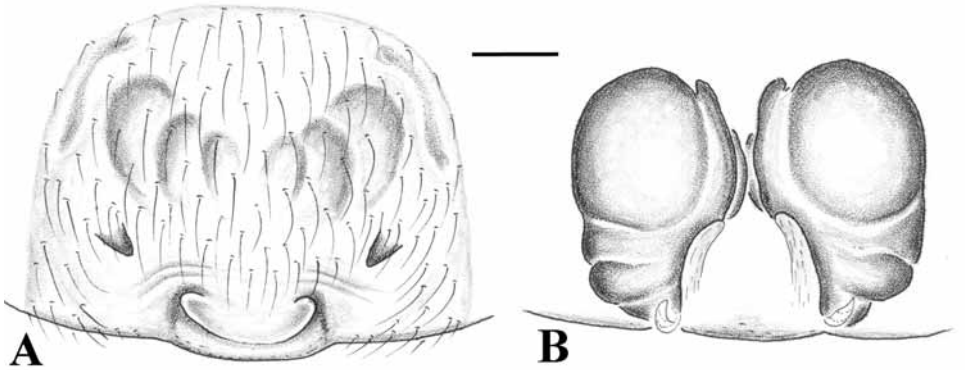


FIGURE 30. *Draconarius episomos* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

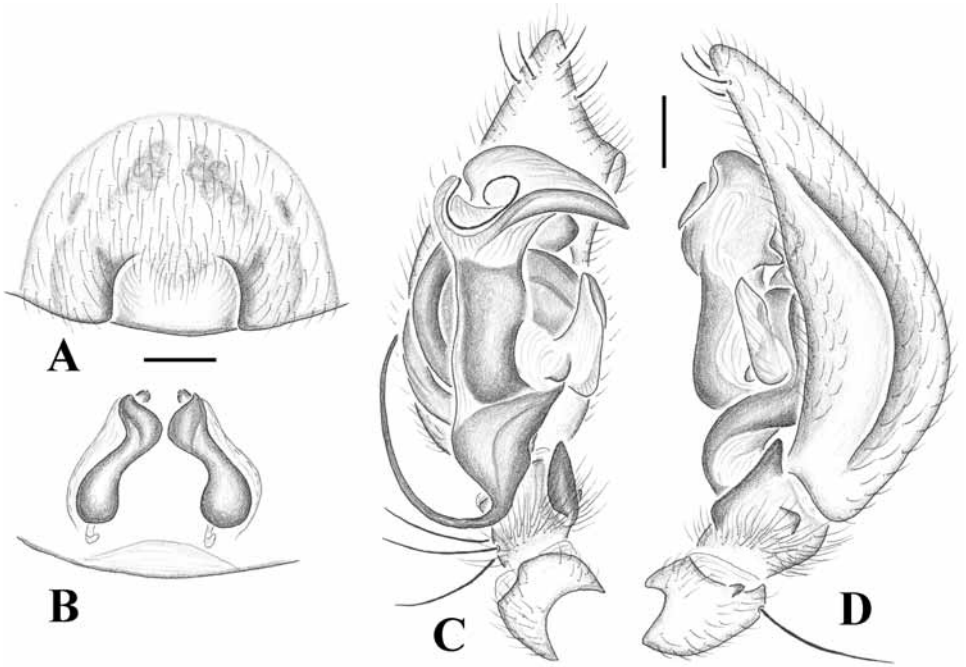


FIGURE 31. *Draconarius griswoldi* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, ventral view. D. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

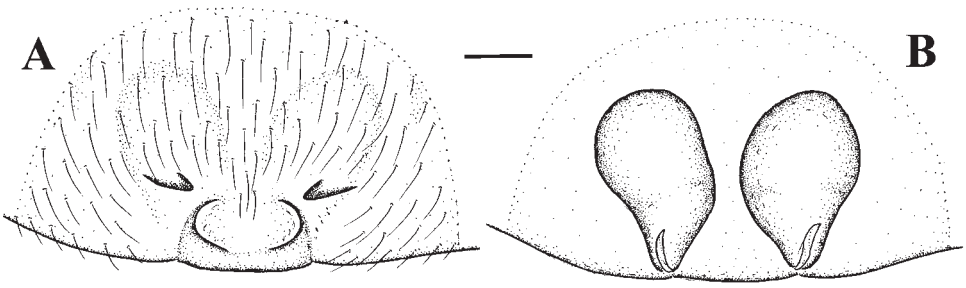


FIGURE 32. *Draconarius gurkha* (Brignoli). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

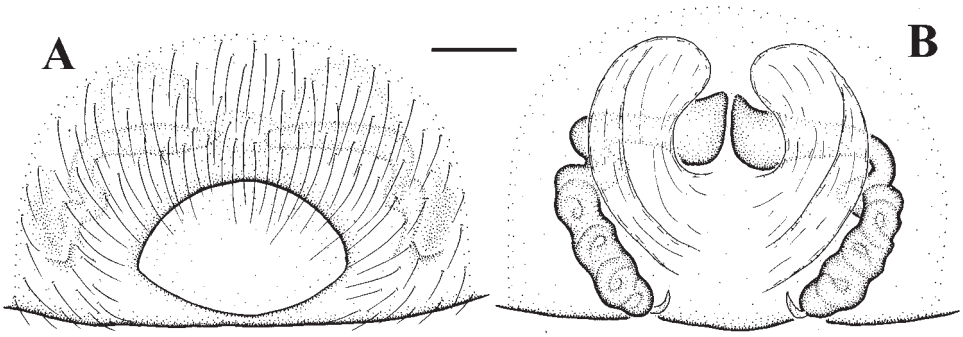


FIGURE 33. *Draconarius haopingensis* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

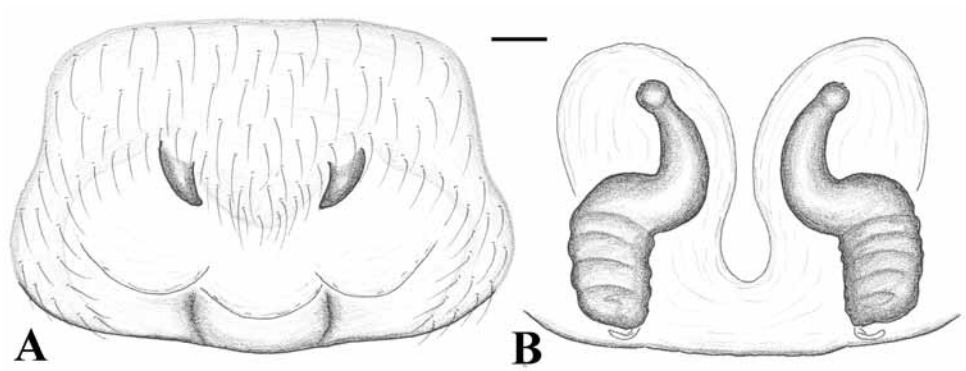


FIGURE 34. *Draconarius hangzhouensis* (Chen). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

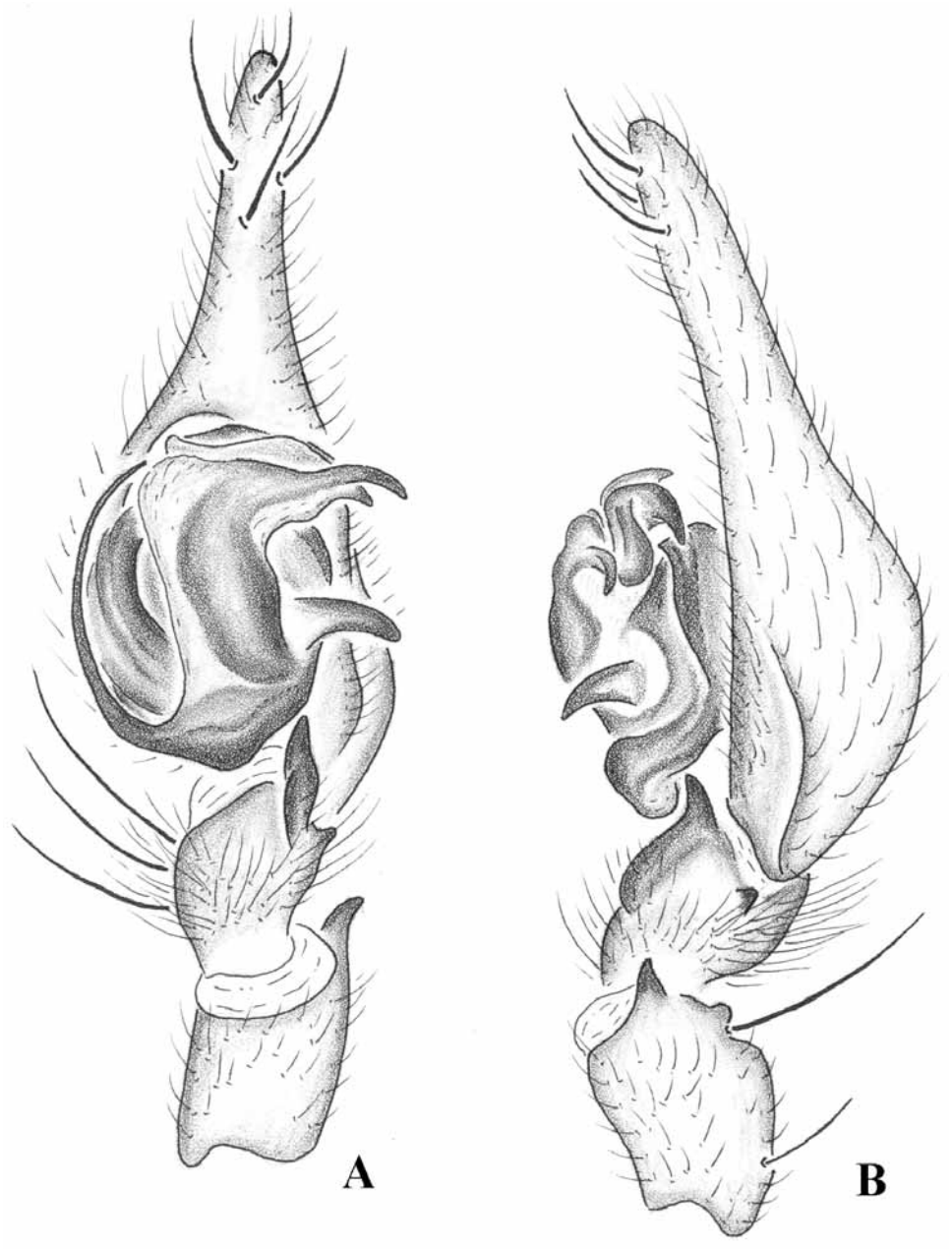


FIGURE 35. *Draconarius incertus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Pedipalpus, ventral view. B. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

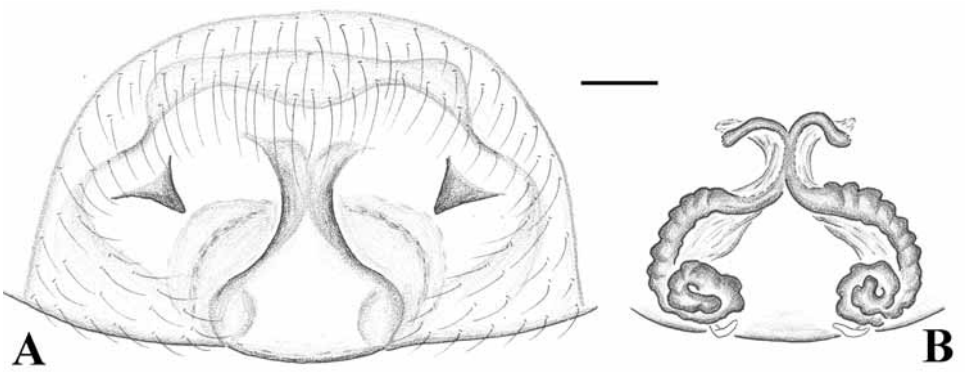


FIGURE 36. *Draconarius jiangyongensis* (Peng, Gong and Kim). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

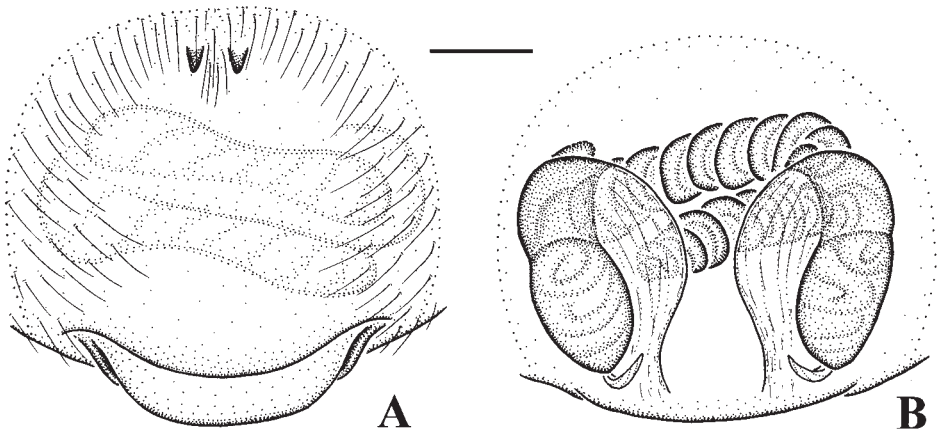


FIGURE 37. *Draconarius labiatus* (Wang and Ono). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

FIGURE 38. *Draconarius linxiaensis* Wang, sp. nov. A. Pedipalpus, ventral view. B. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

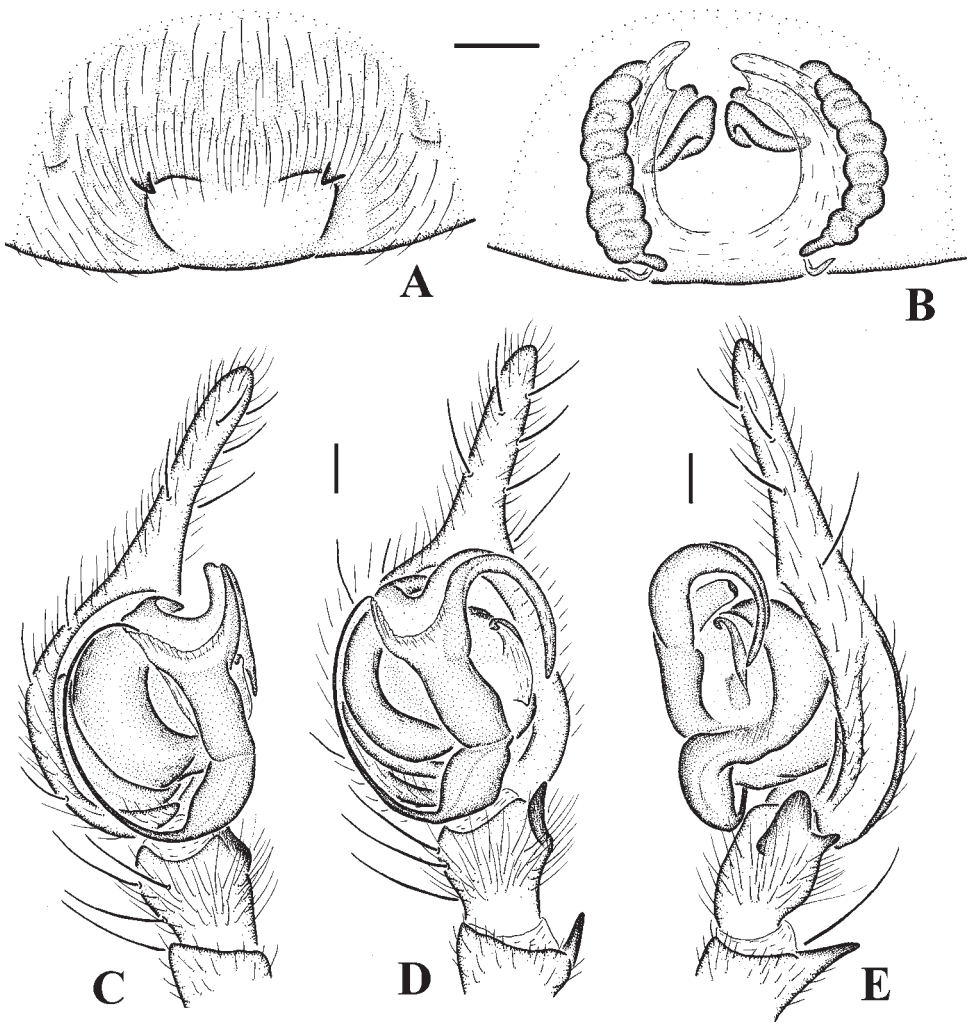


FIGURE 39. *Draconarius lutulentus* (Wang et al.), types. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

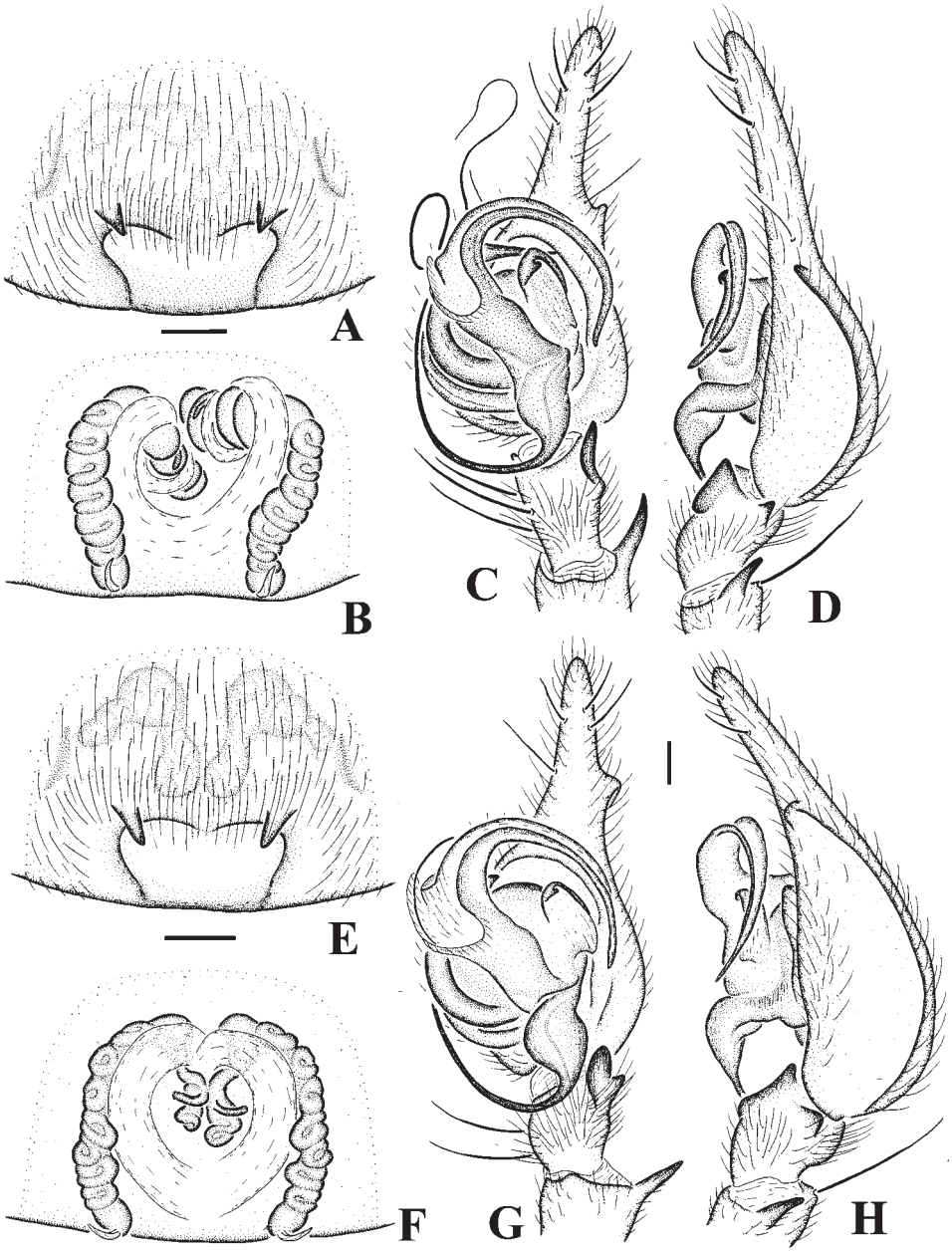


FIGURE 40. *Draconarius lutulentus* (Wang et al.), showing genitalic variations:A–D from Wudangshan, Hubei, China; E–H from Hongping, Hubei, China. A, E. Epigynum. B, F. Vulva. C, G. Pedipalpus, ventral view. D, H. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

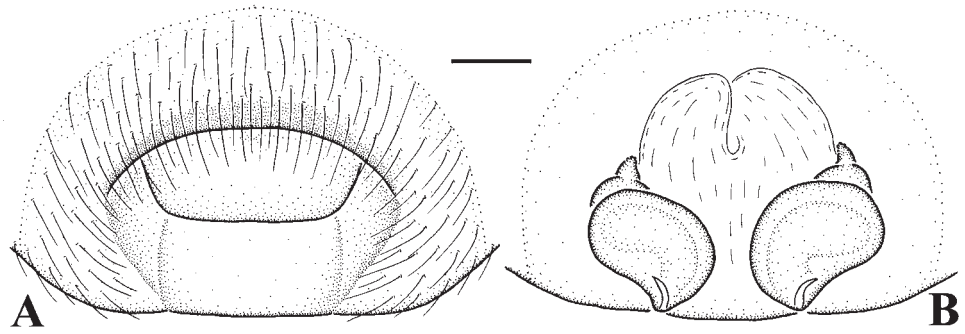


FIGURE 41. *Draconarius magniceps* (Schenkel). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

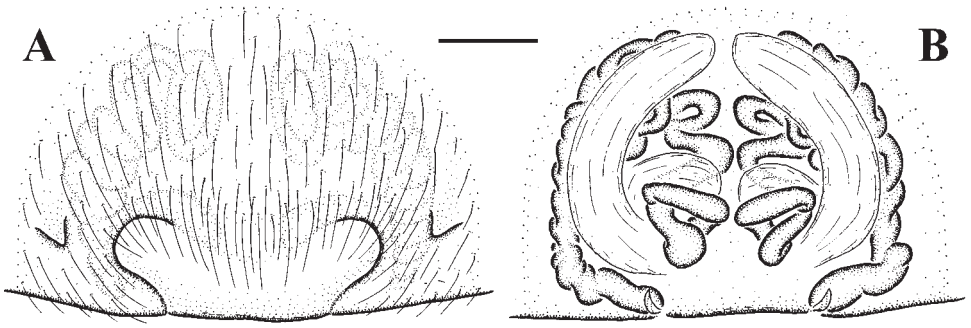


FIGURE 42. *Draconarius molluscus* (Wang et al.). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

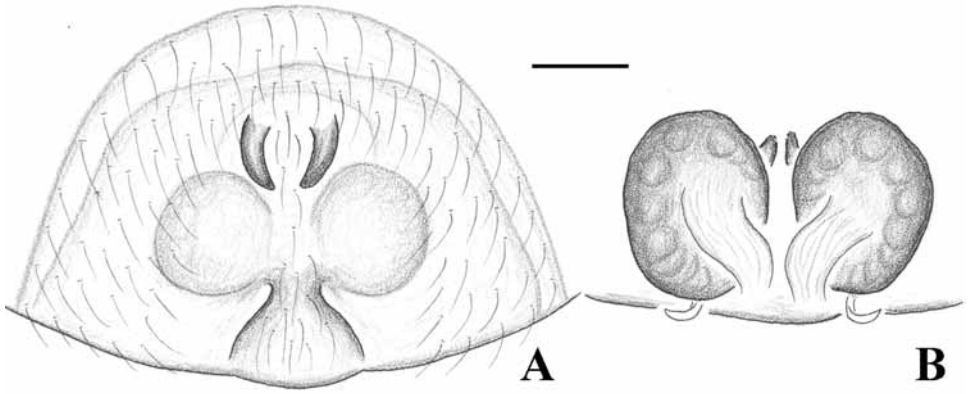


FIGURE 43. *Draconarius nanyuensis* (Peng and Yin). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

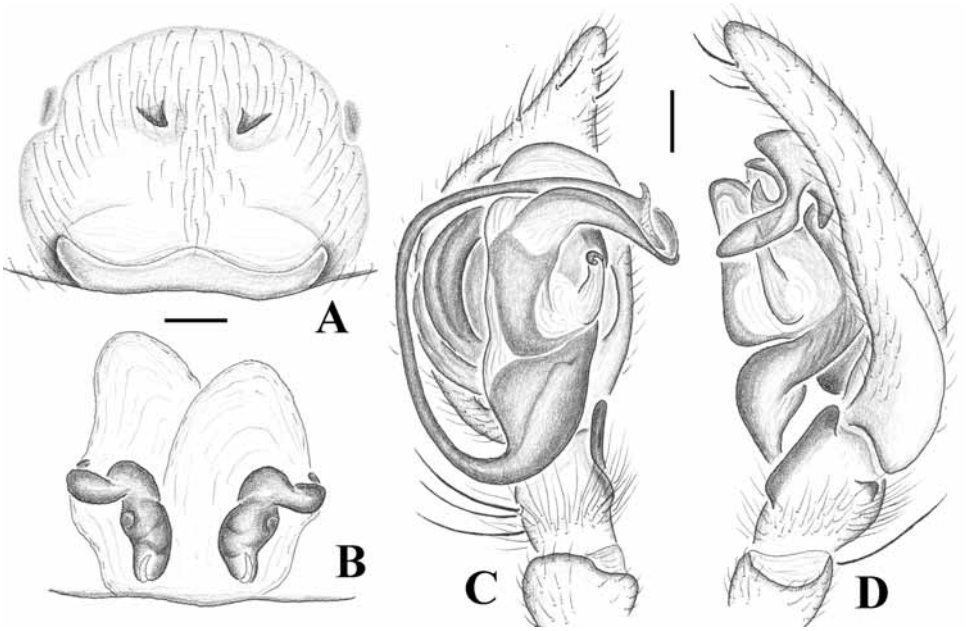


FIGURE 44. *Draconarius neixiangensis* (Hu, Wang and Wang). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, ventral view. D. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

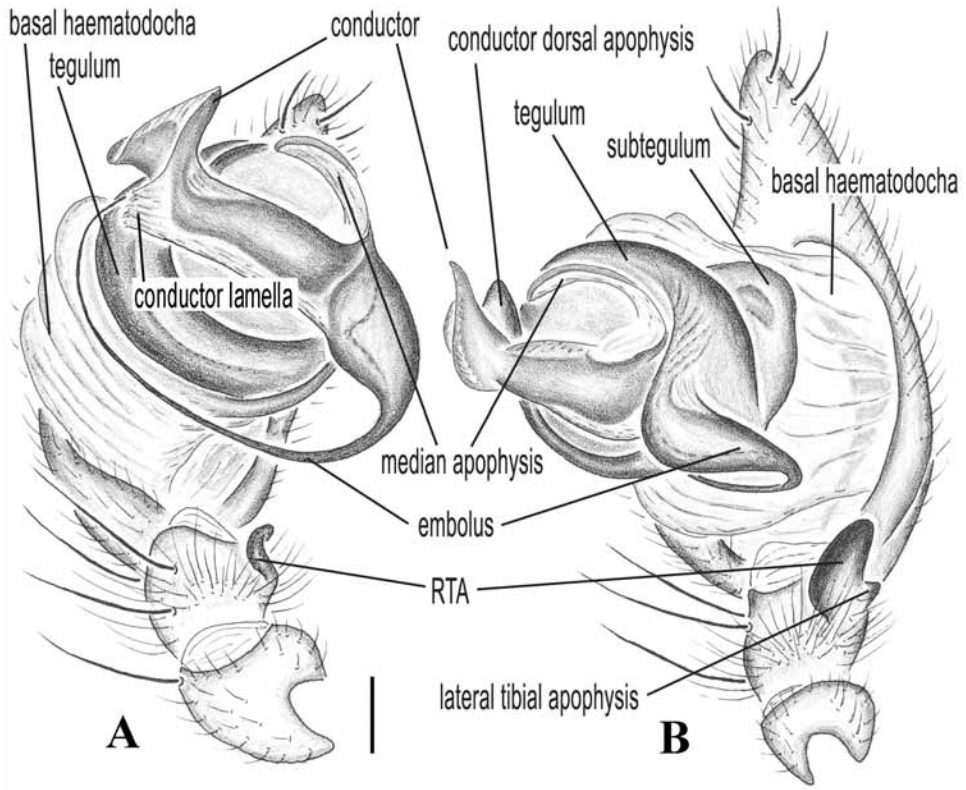


FIGURE 45. *Draconarius nudulus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Pedipalpus, ventral view. B. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view. (Haematodochae slightly expanded).

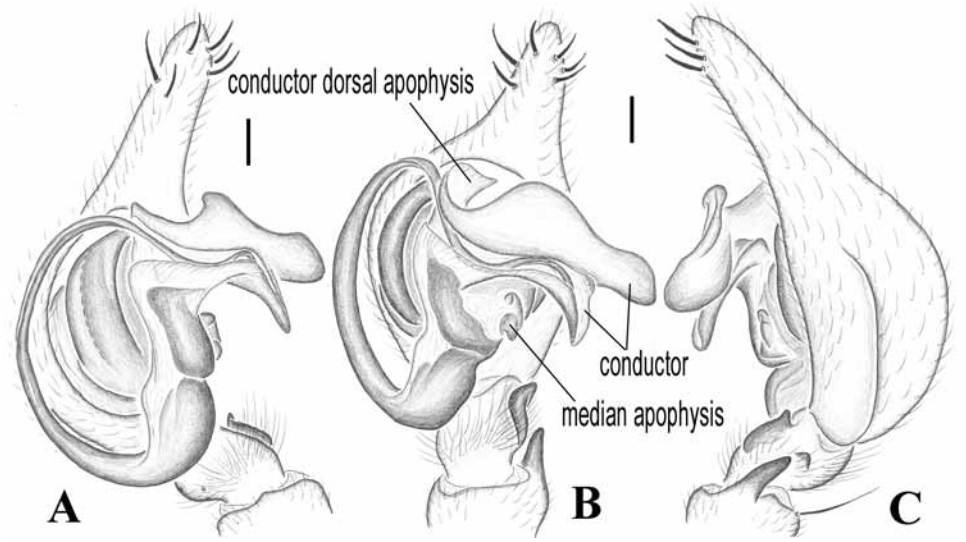


FIGURE 46. *Draconarius ornatus* (Wang et al.). A. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. B. Pedipalpus, ventral view. B. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

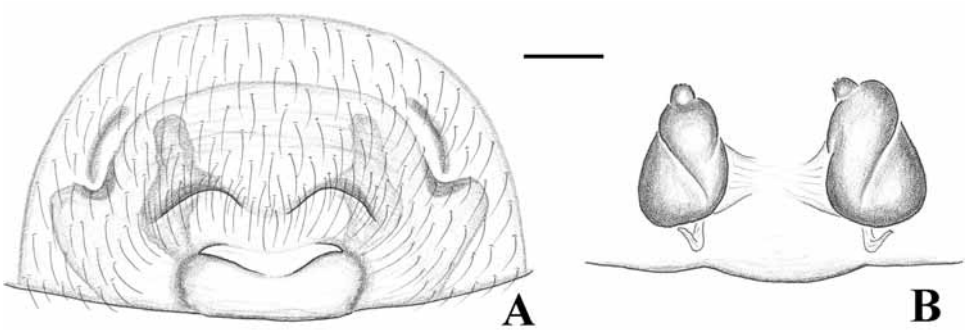


FIGURE 47. *Draconarius parabrunneus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

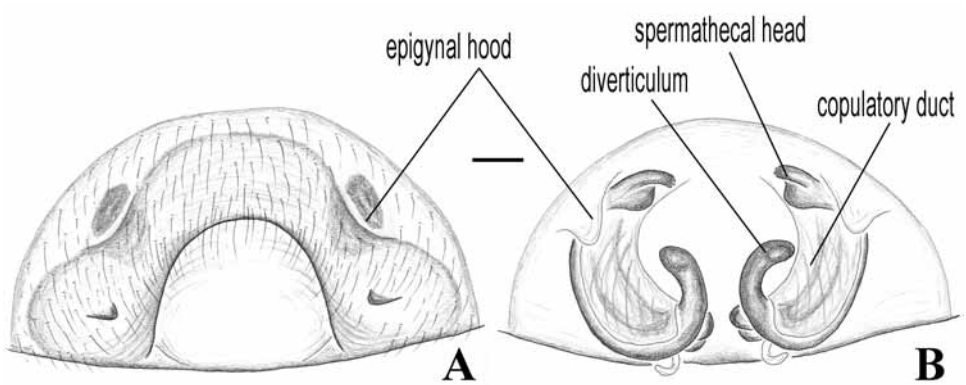


FIGURE 48. *Draconarius paraterebratus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, ventral view. D. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

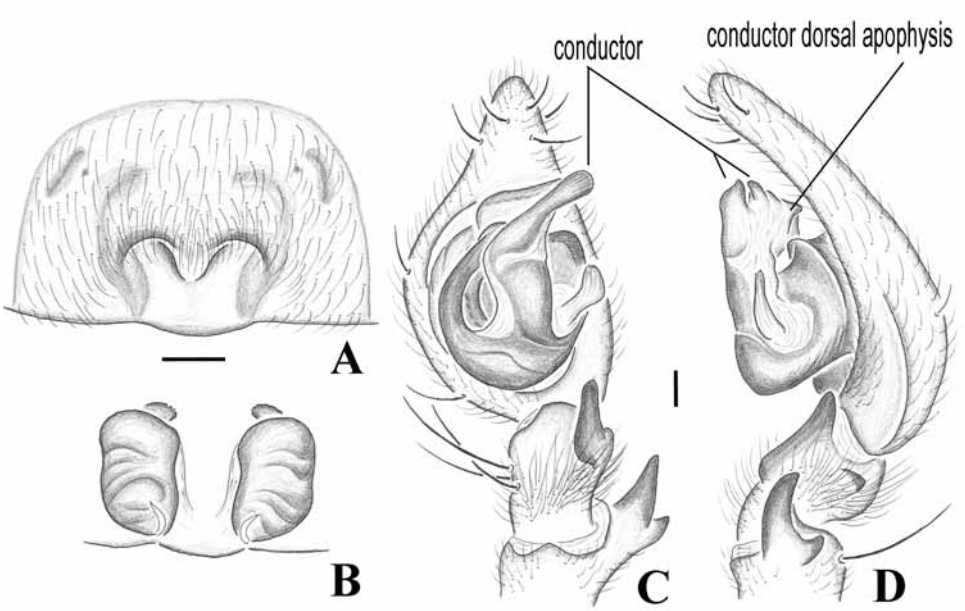


FIGURE 49. Draconarius patellabifidus Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, ventral view. D. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

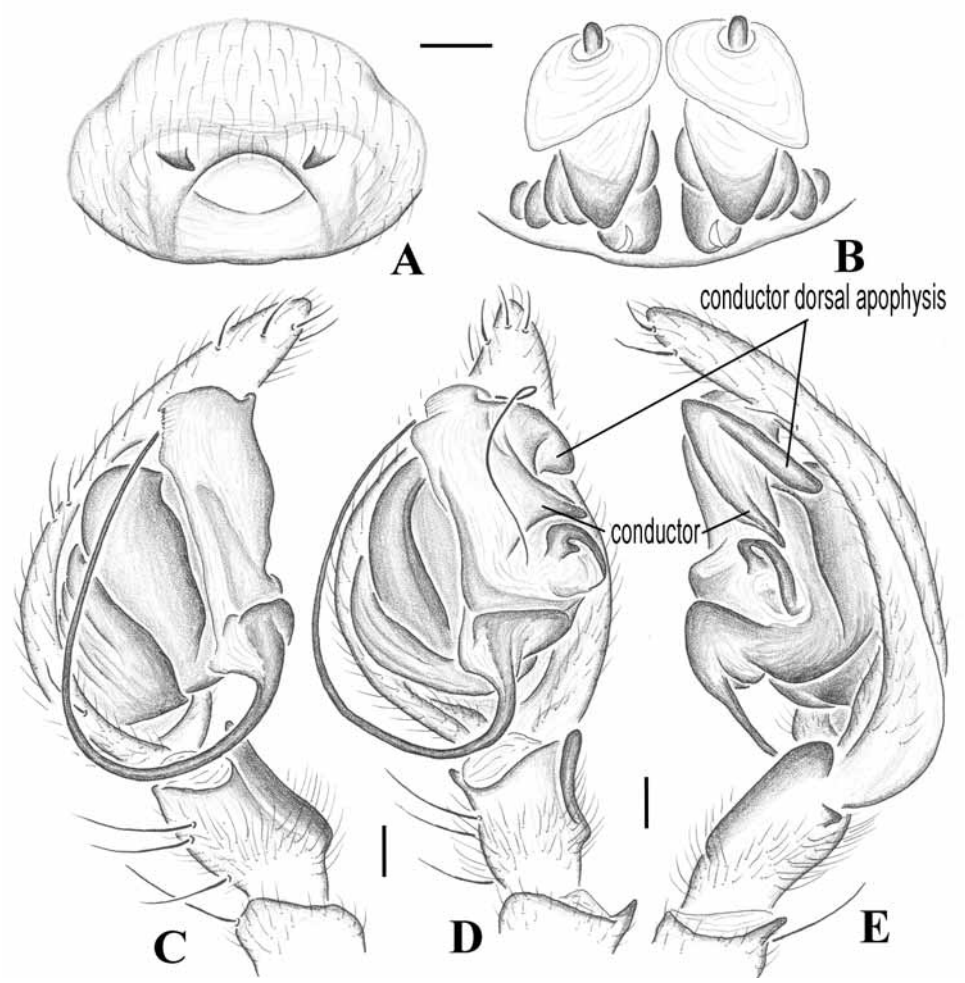


FIGURE 50. Draconarius penicillatus (Wang et al.). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

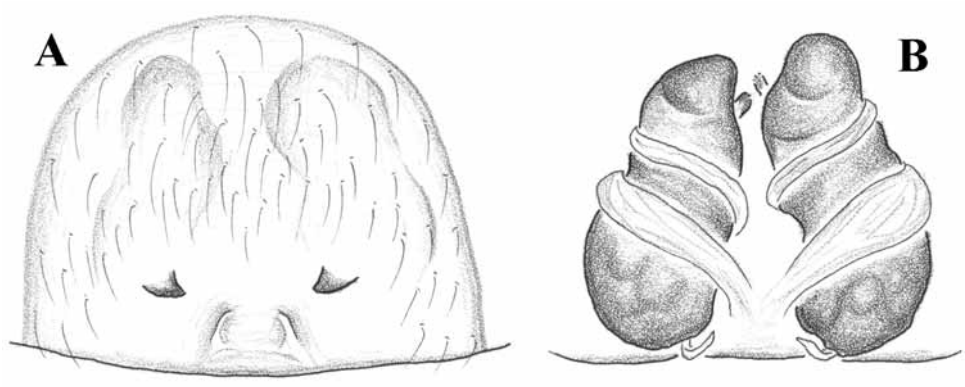


FIGURE 51. Draconarius potanini (Schenkel). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

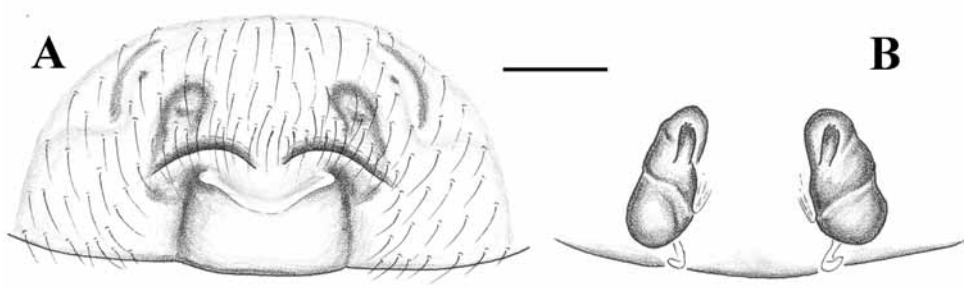


FIGURE 52. *Draconarius pseudobrunneus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

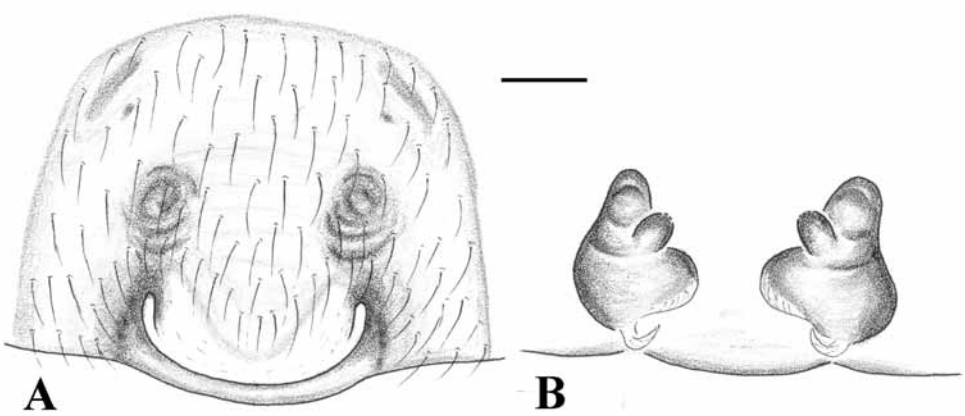


FIGURE 53. *Draconarius pseudocapitulatus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

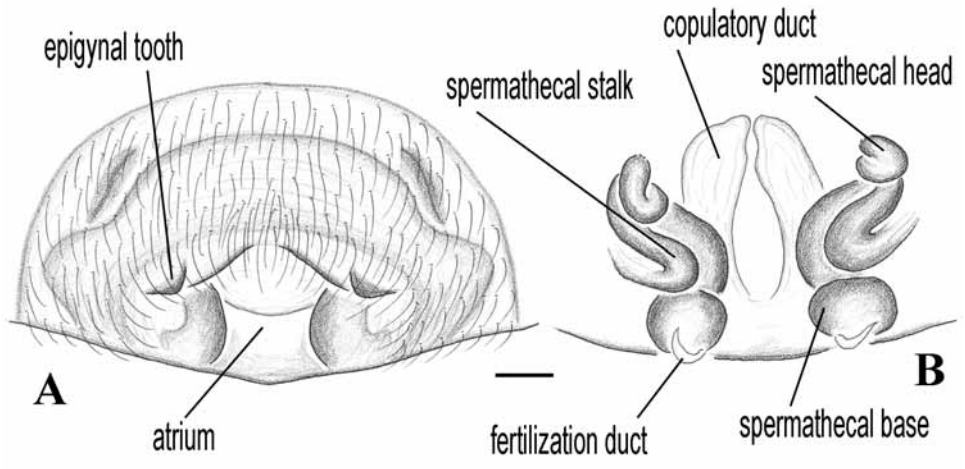


FIGURE 54. Draconarius pseudowuermlii Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

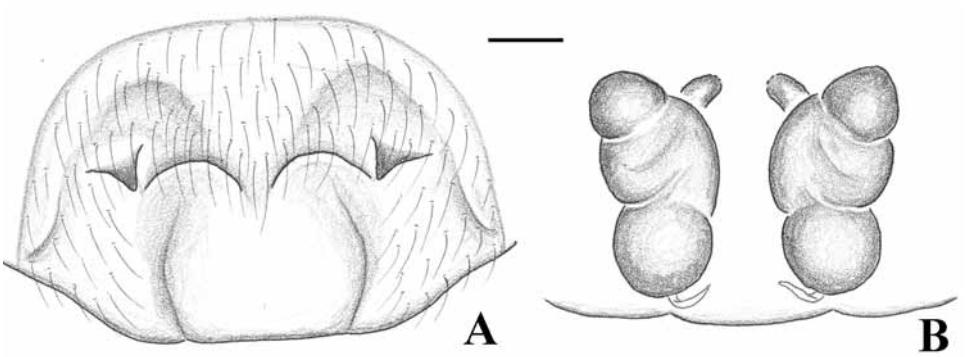


FIGURE 55. Draconarius quadratus (Wang et al.). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

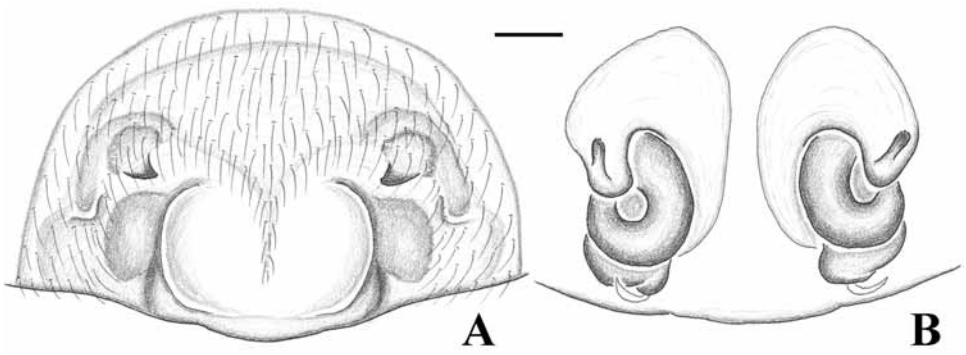


FIGURE 56. Draconarius rotundus Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

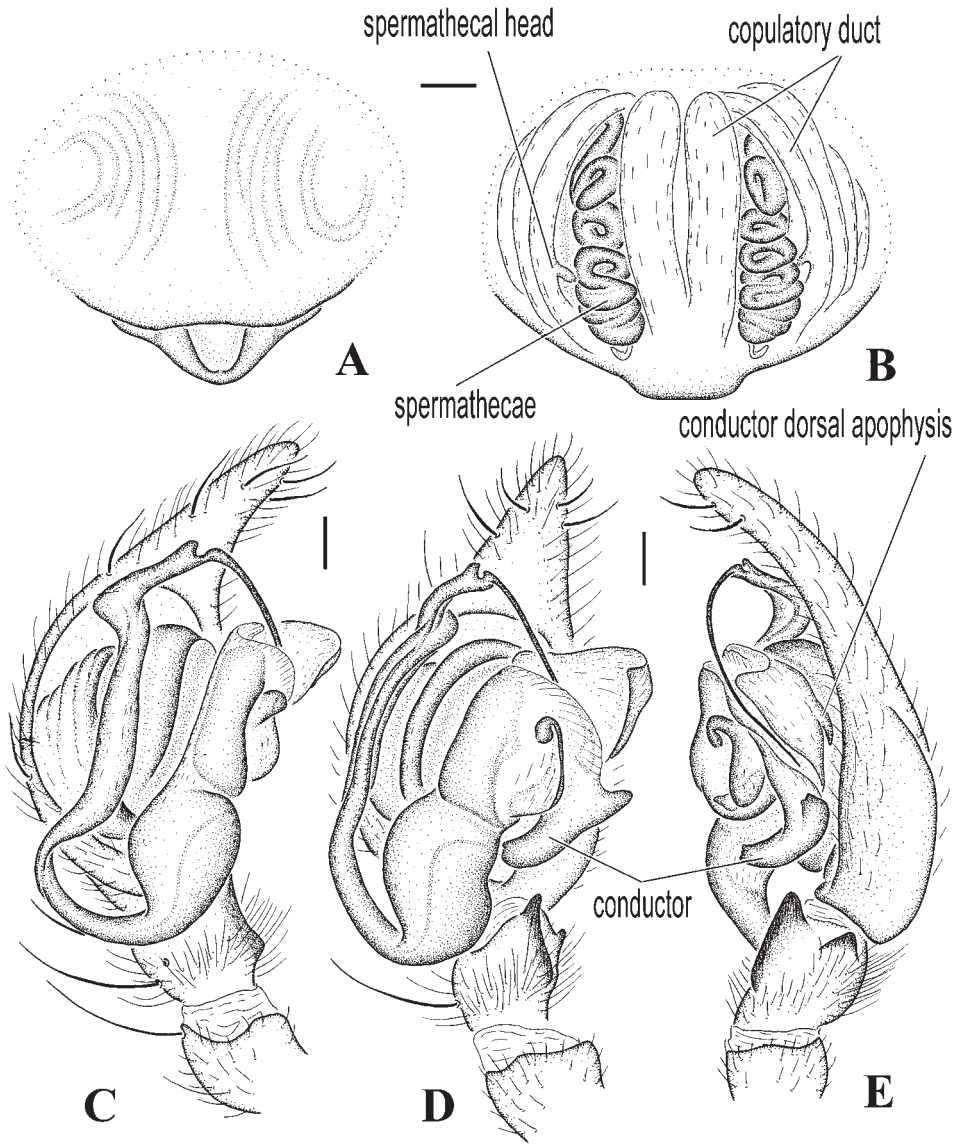


FIGURE 57. *Draconarius rufulus* (Wang et al.). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

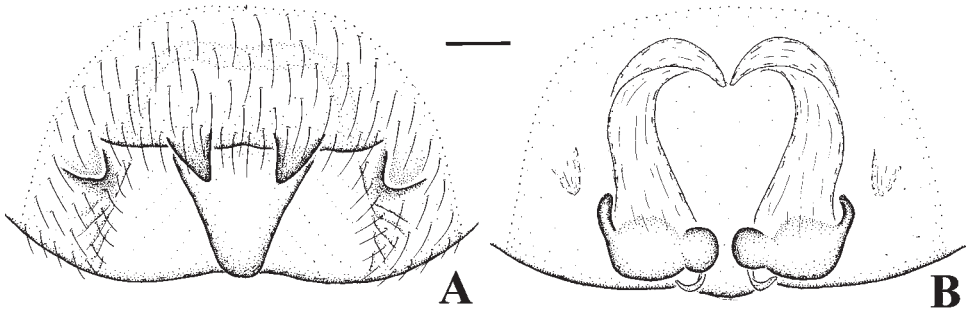


FIGURE 58. *Draconarius schenkeli* (Brignoli). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

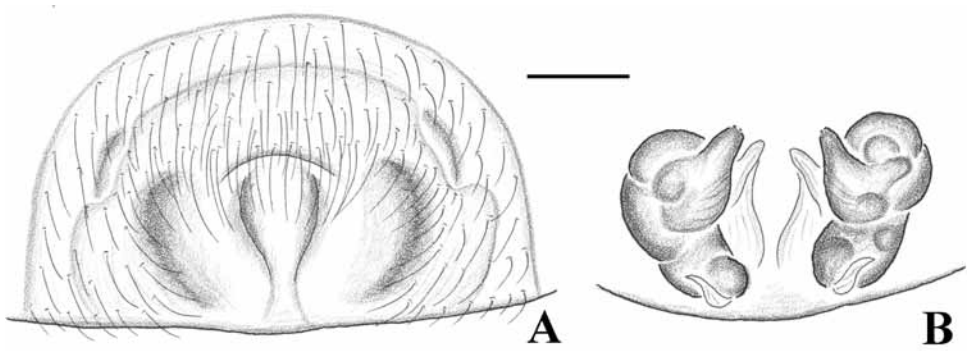


FIGURE 59. *Draconarius simplicidens* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

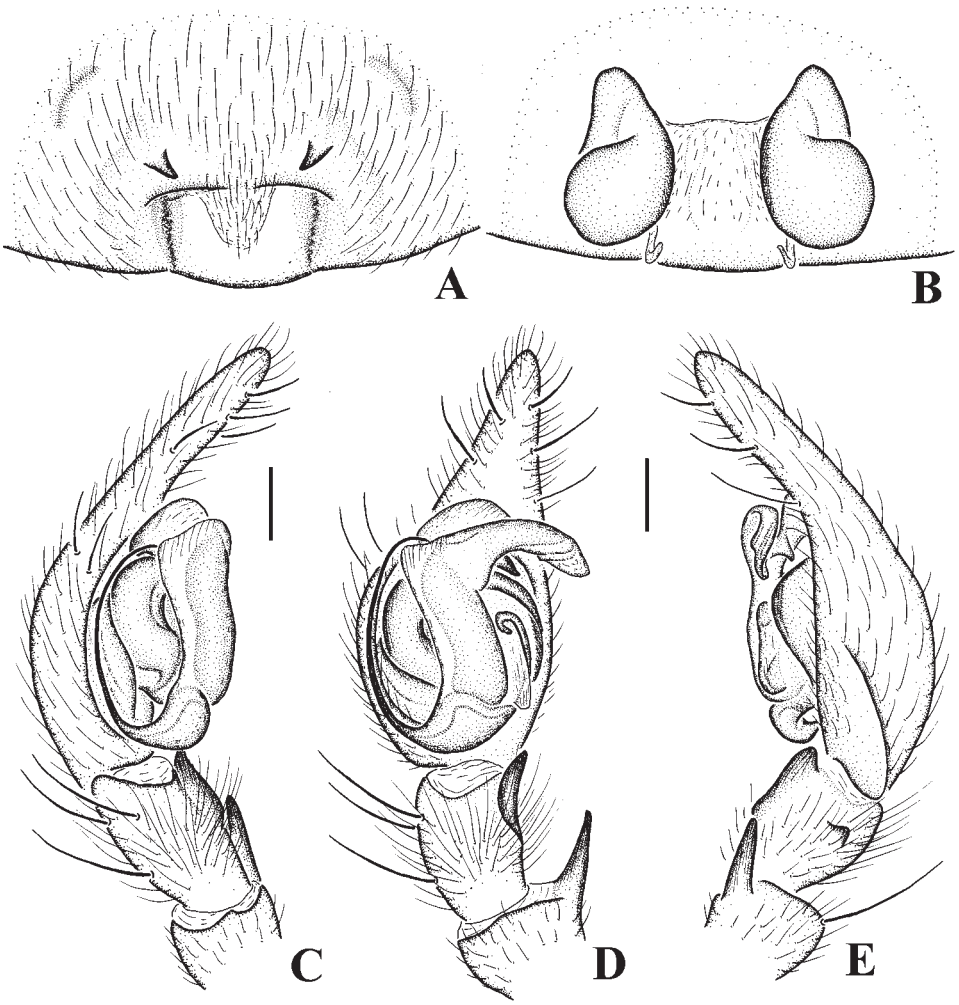


FIGURE 60. *Draconarius singulatus* (Wang et al.). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

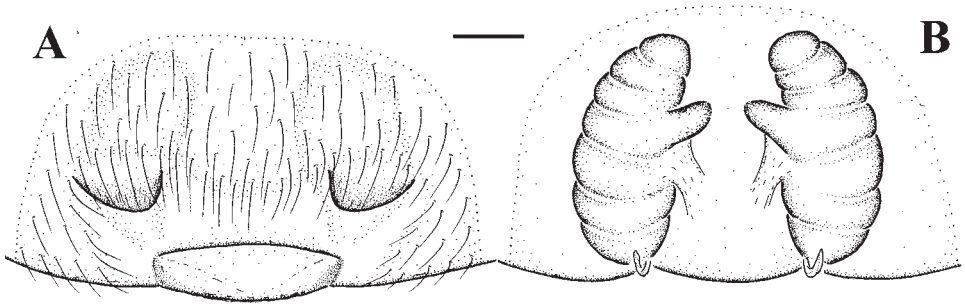


FIGURE 61. *Draconarius stemmleri* (Brignoli). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

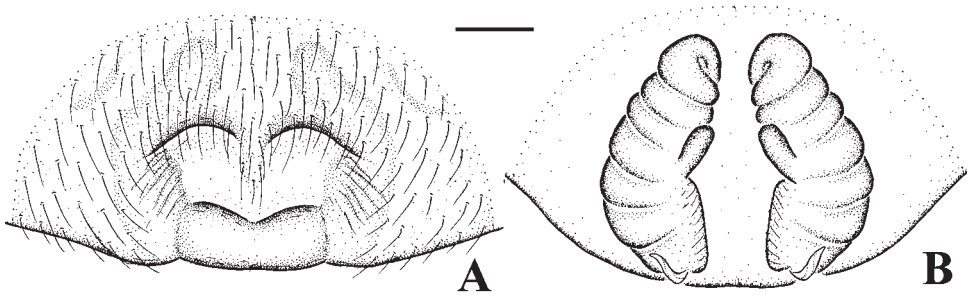


FIGURE 62. *Draconarius striolatus* (Wang et al.). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

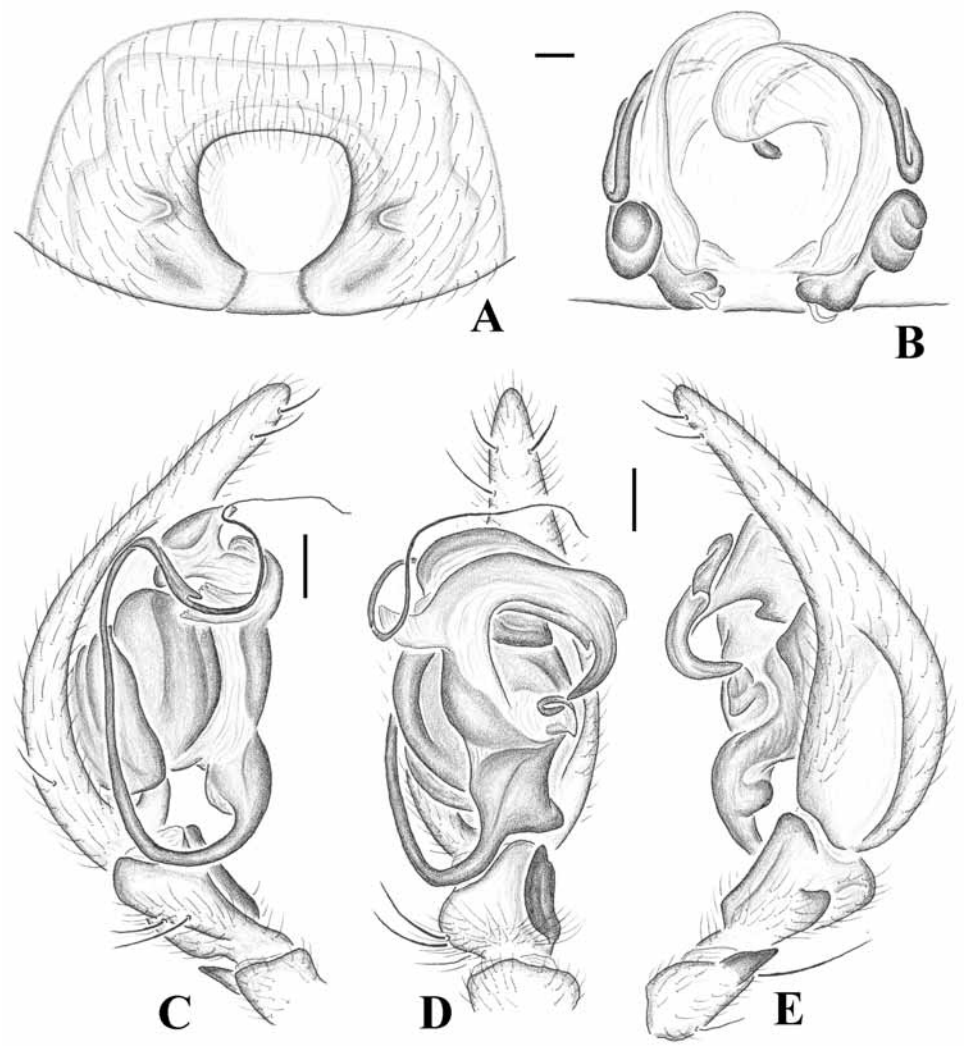


FIGURE 63. *Draconarius terebratus* (Peng and Wang). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

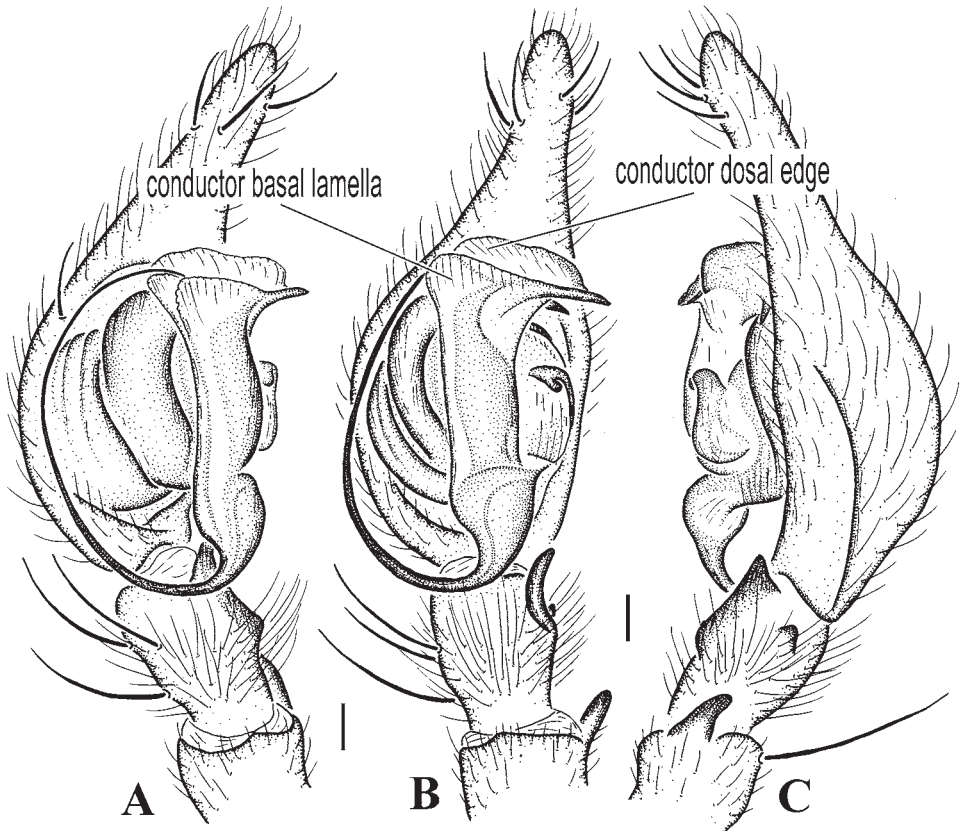


FIGURE 64. *Draconarius tibetensis* Wang, sp. nov. A. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. B. Pedipalpus, ventral view. C. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

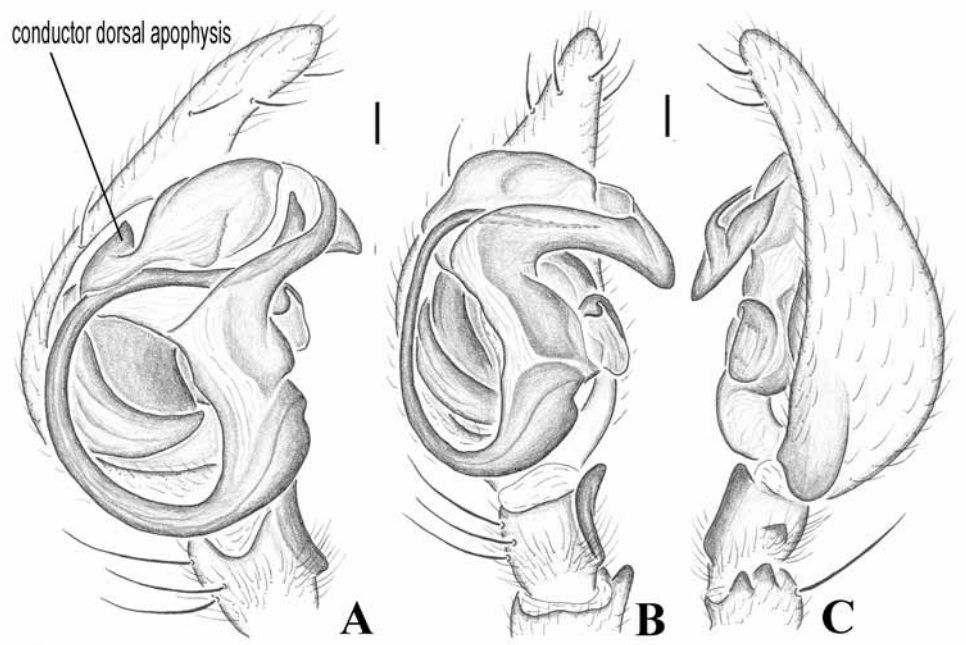


FIGURE 65. *Draconarius uncinatus* (Wang et al.). A. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. B. Pedipalpus, ventral view. C. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

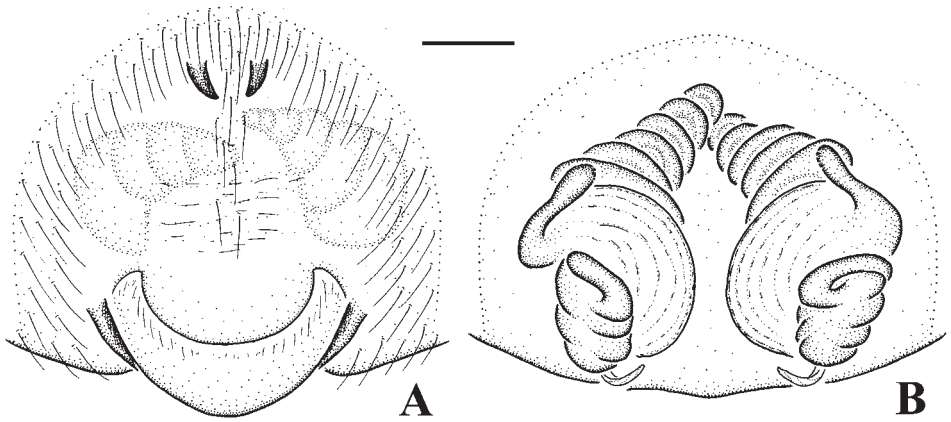


FIGURE 66. *Draconarius wenzhouensis* (Chen). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

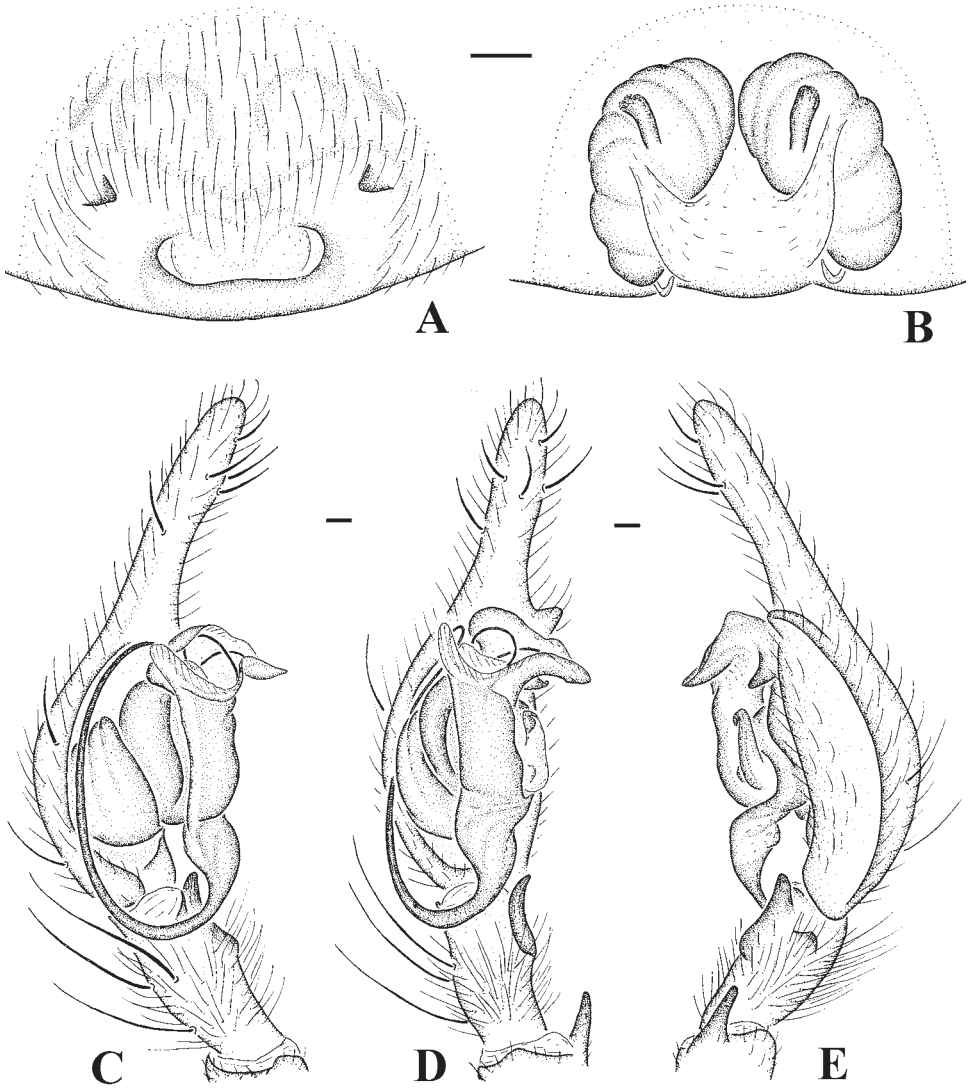


FIGURE 67. *Draconarius wudangensis* (Chen and Zhao). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

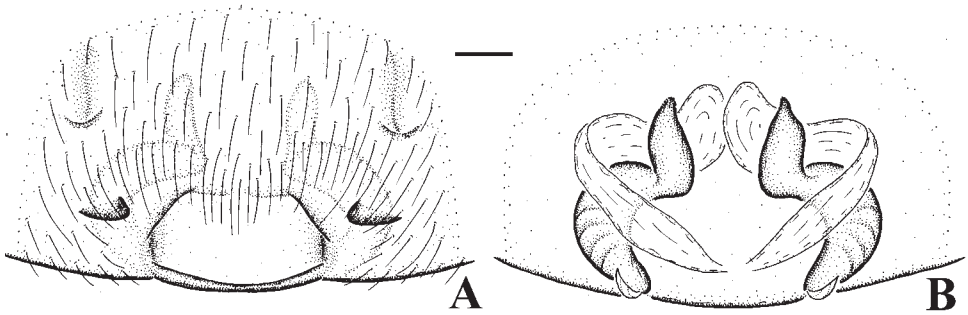


FIGURE 68. *Draconarius wuermlii* (Brignoli). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

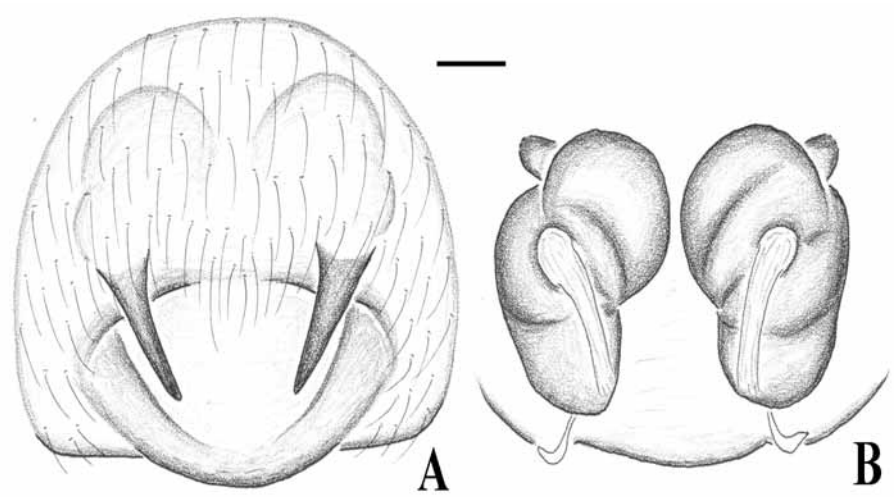


FIGURE 69. *Draconarius yichengensis* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

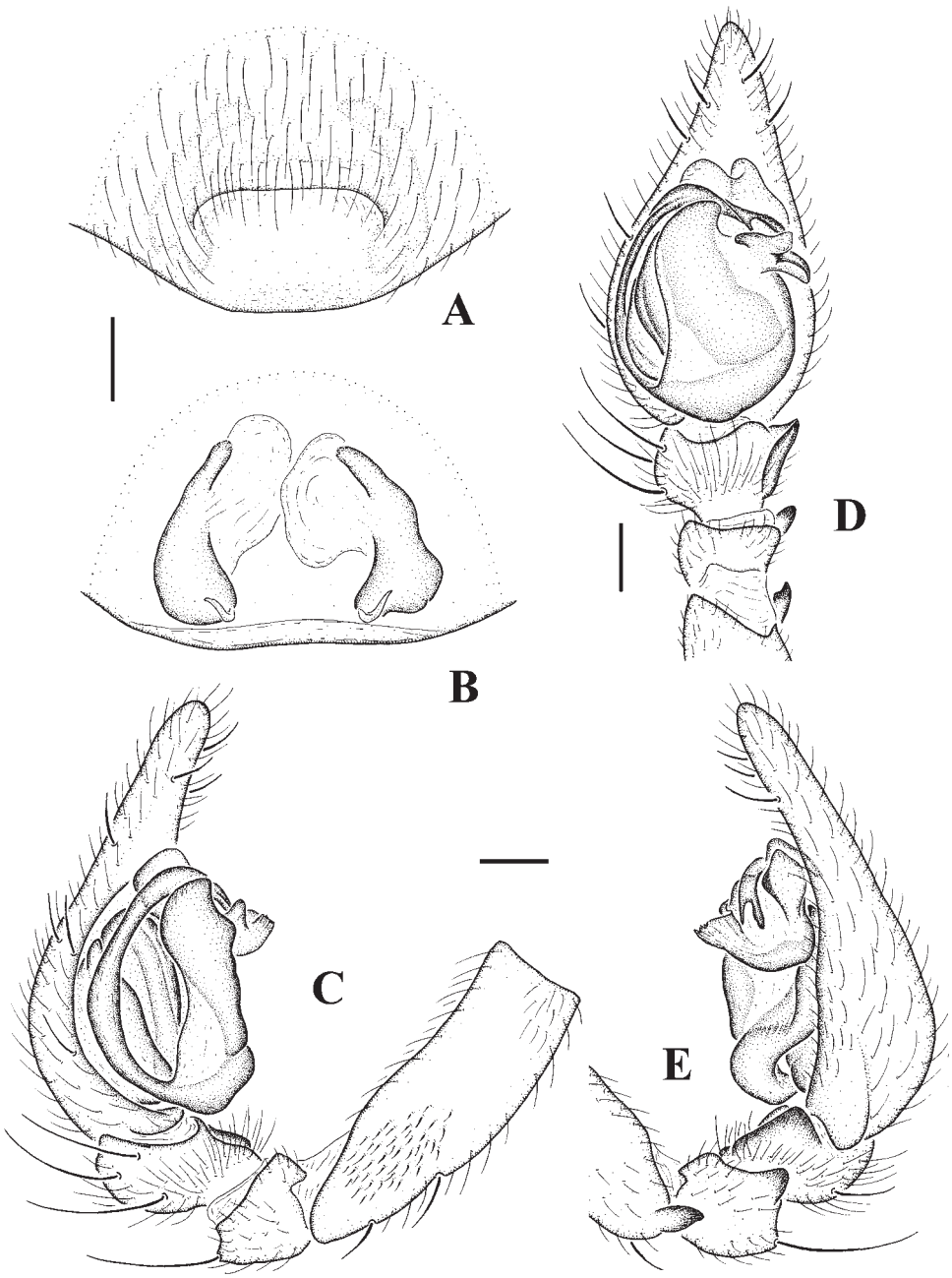


FIGURE 70. *Femoracoelotes latus* (Wang, Tso and Wu). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

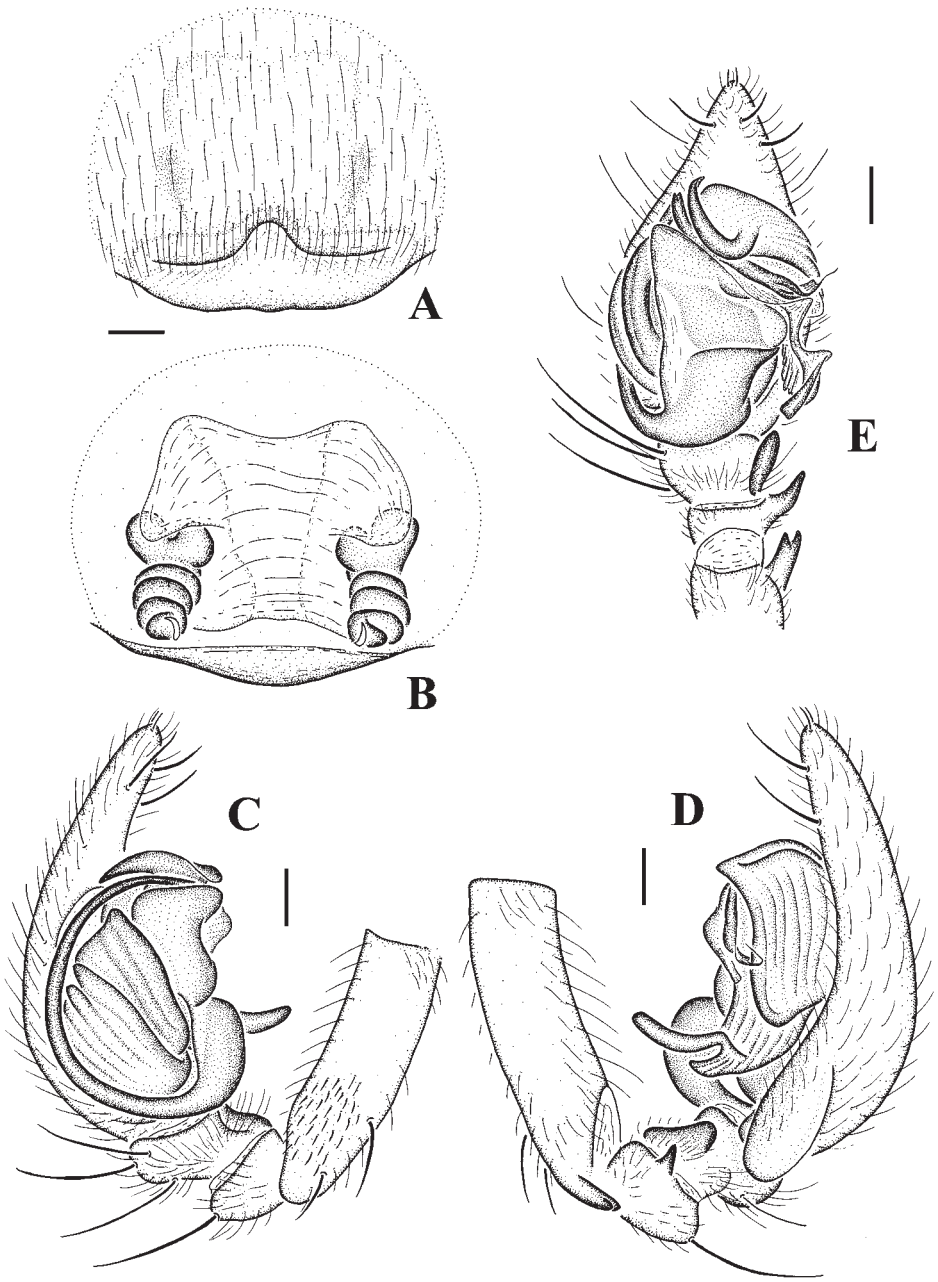


FIGURE 71. *Femoracoelotes platnicki* (Wang and Ono). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view. E. Pedipalpus, ventral view.

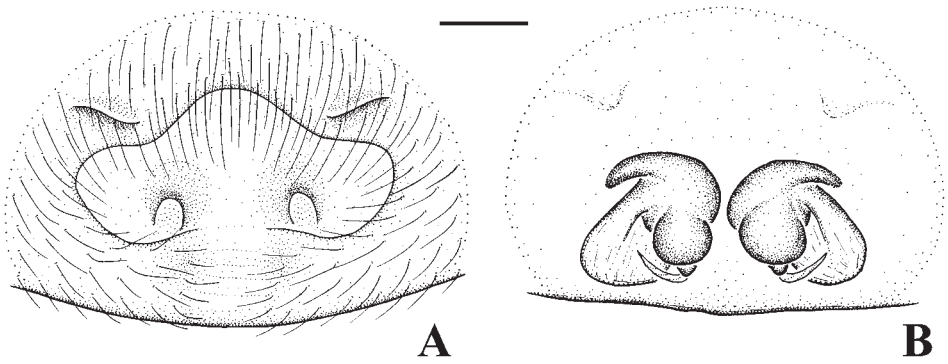


FIGURE 72. *Leptocoelotes edentulus* (Wang and Ono). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

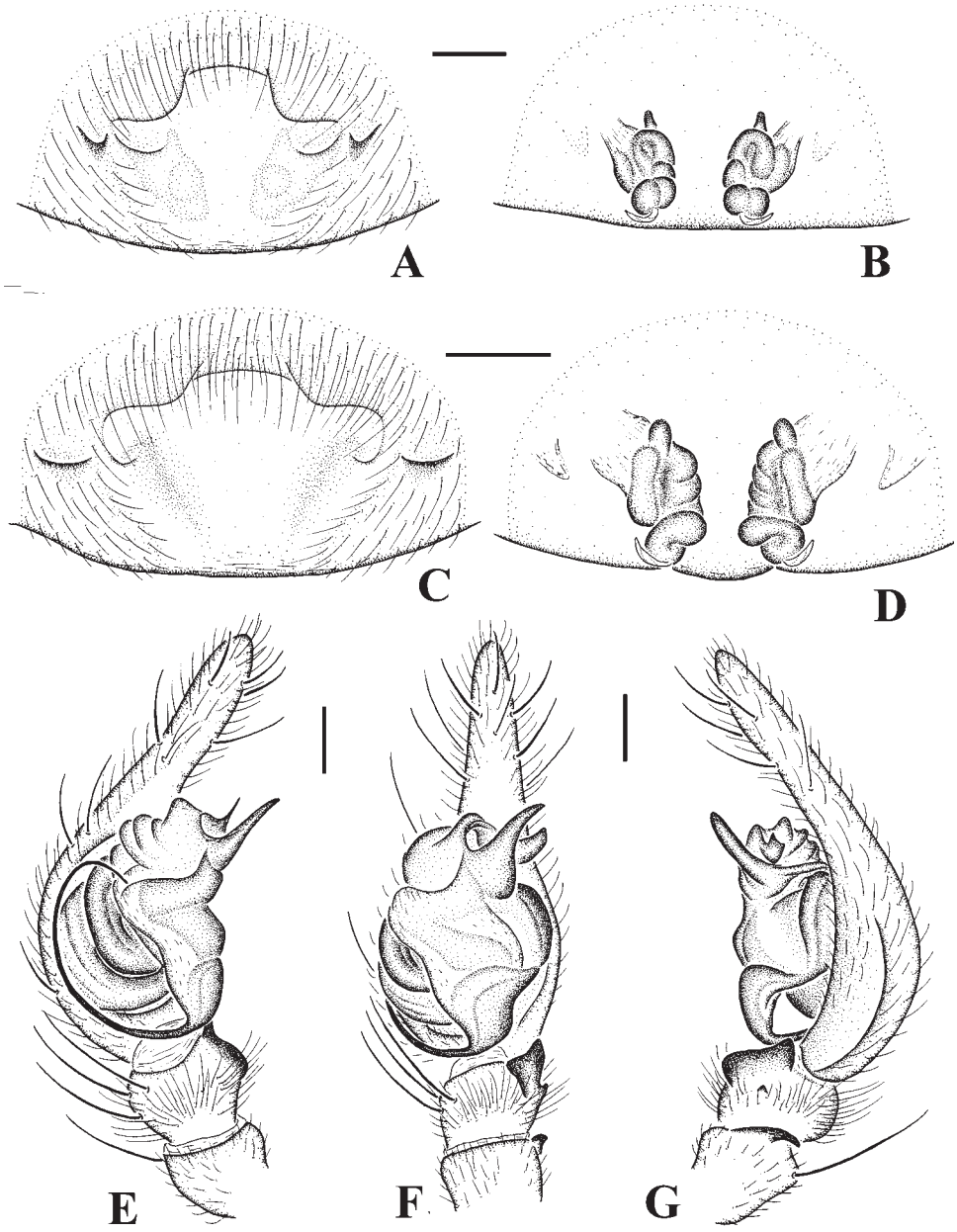


FIGURE 73. *Leptocoelotes pseudoluniformis* (Zhang, Peng and Kim). A, C. Epigyna, showing variation. B, D. Vulvae, showing variation. E. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. F. Pedipalpus, ventral view. G. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

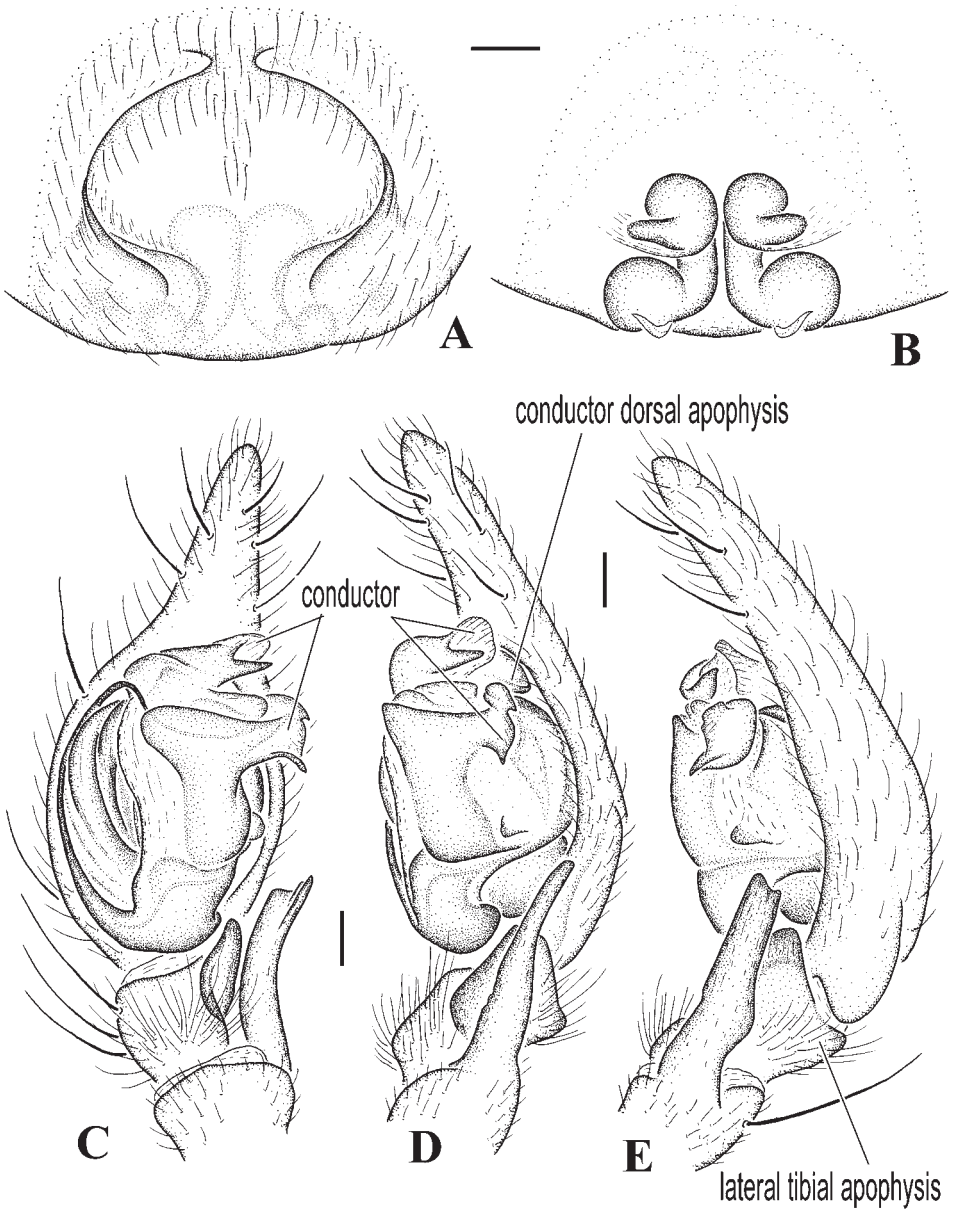


FIGURE 74. *Longicoelotes karschi* Wang. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

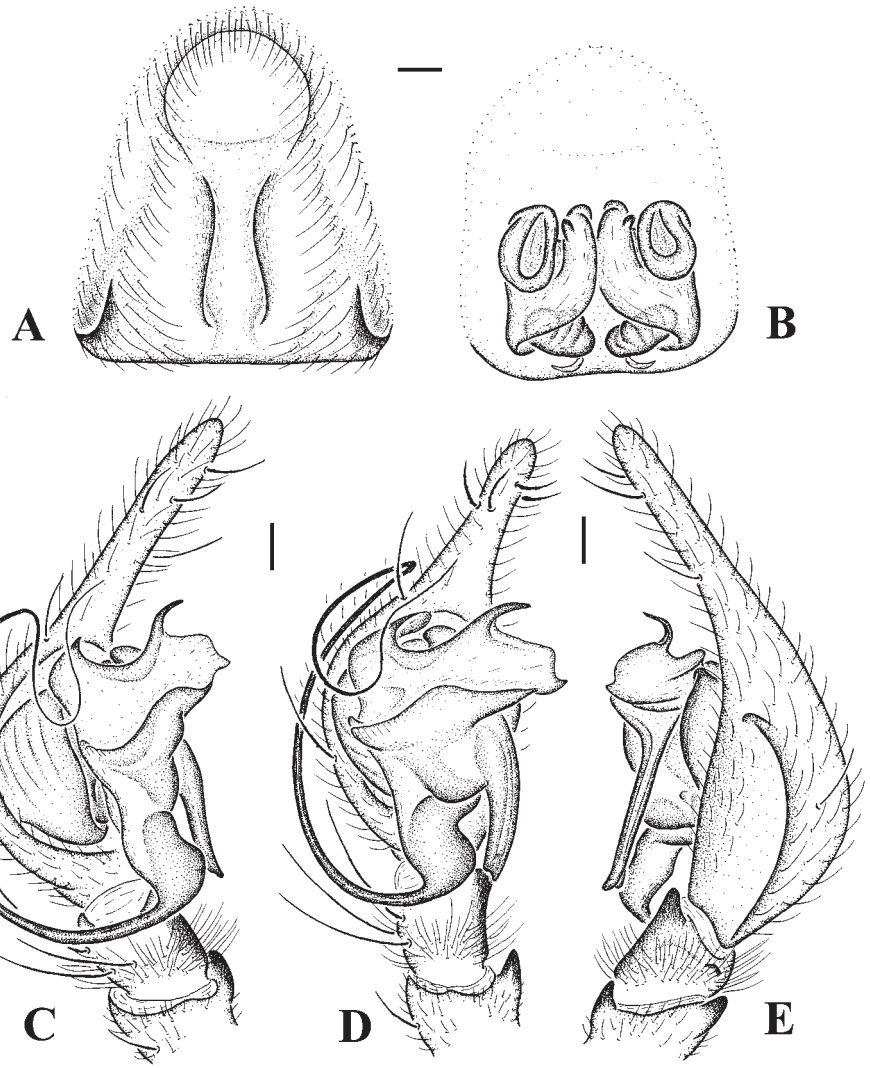


FIGURE 75. *Platocoelotes impletus* (Peng and Wang). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

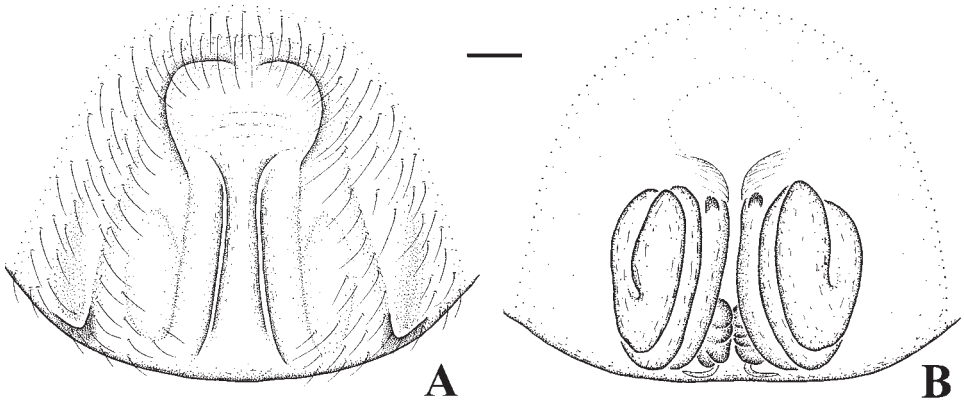


FIGURE 76. *Platocoelotes icohamatoides* (Peng and Wang). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

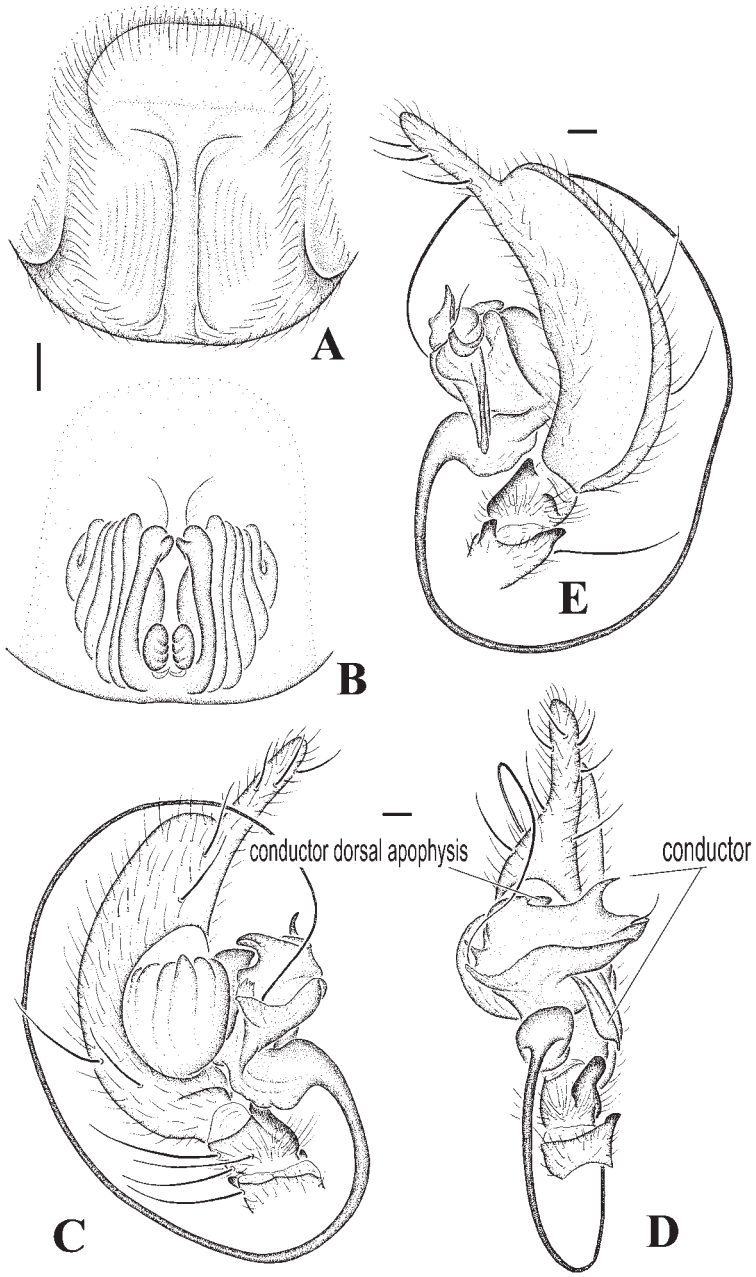


FIGURE 77. *Platocoelotes kailiensis* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

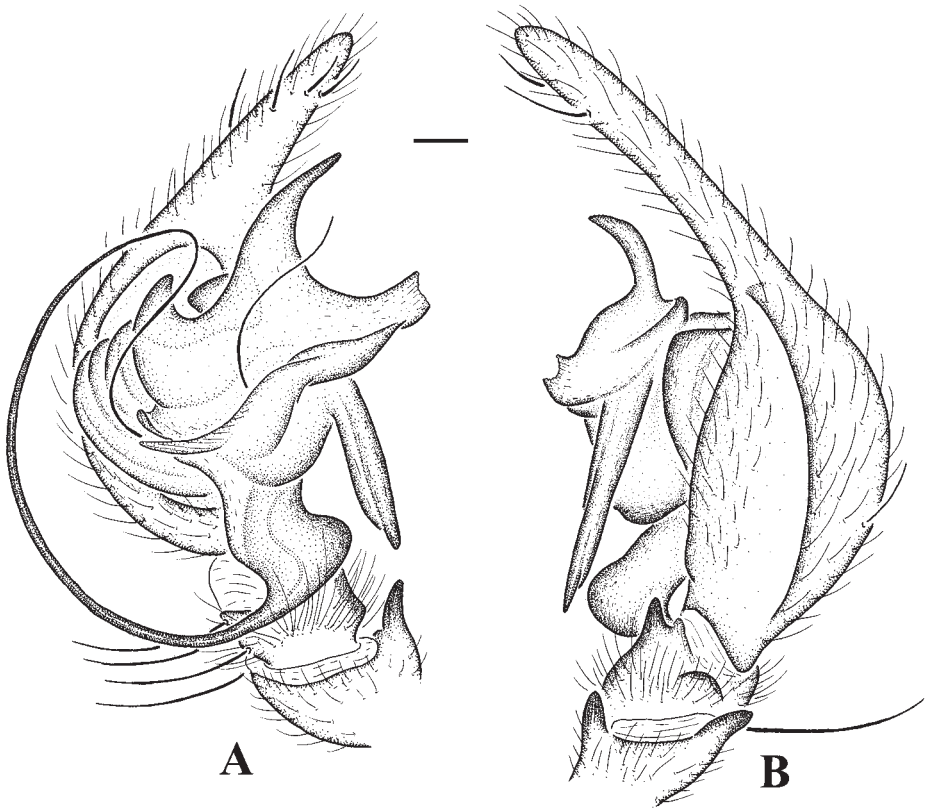


FIGURE 78. *Platocoelotes lichuanensis* (Chen and Zhao). A. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. B. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

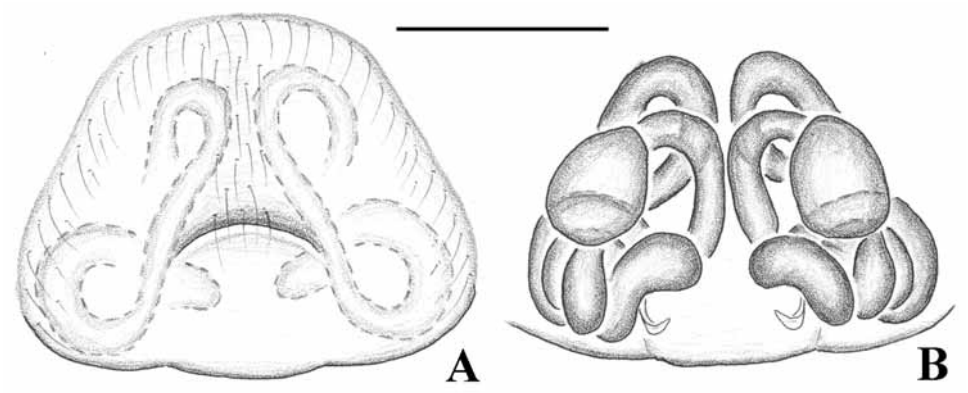


FIGURE 79. *Spiricoelotes pseudozonatus* Wang, sp. nov. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

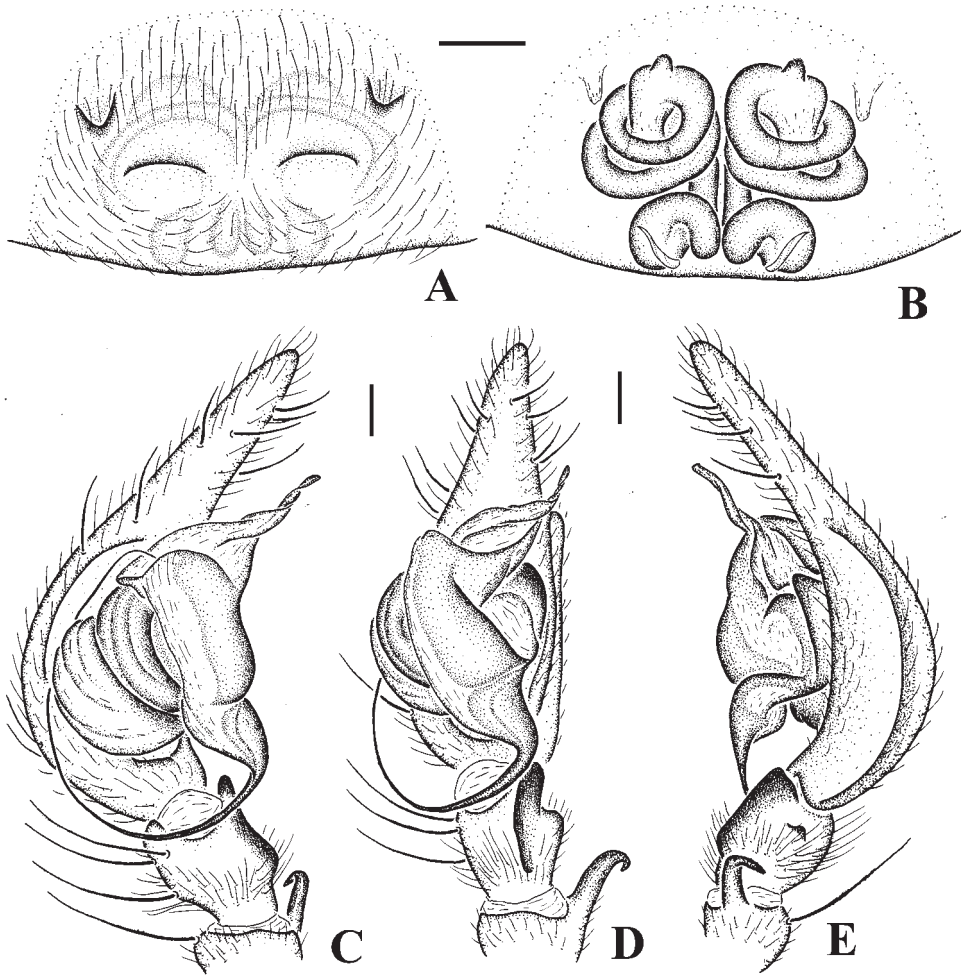


FIGURE 80. *Spiricoelotes zonatus* (Peng and Wang). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

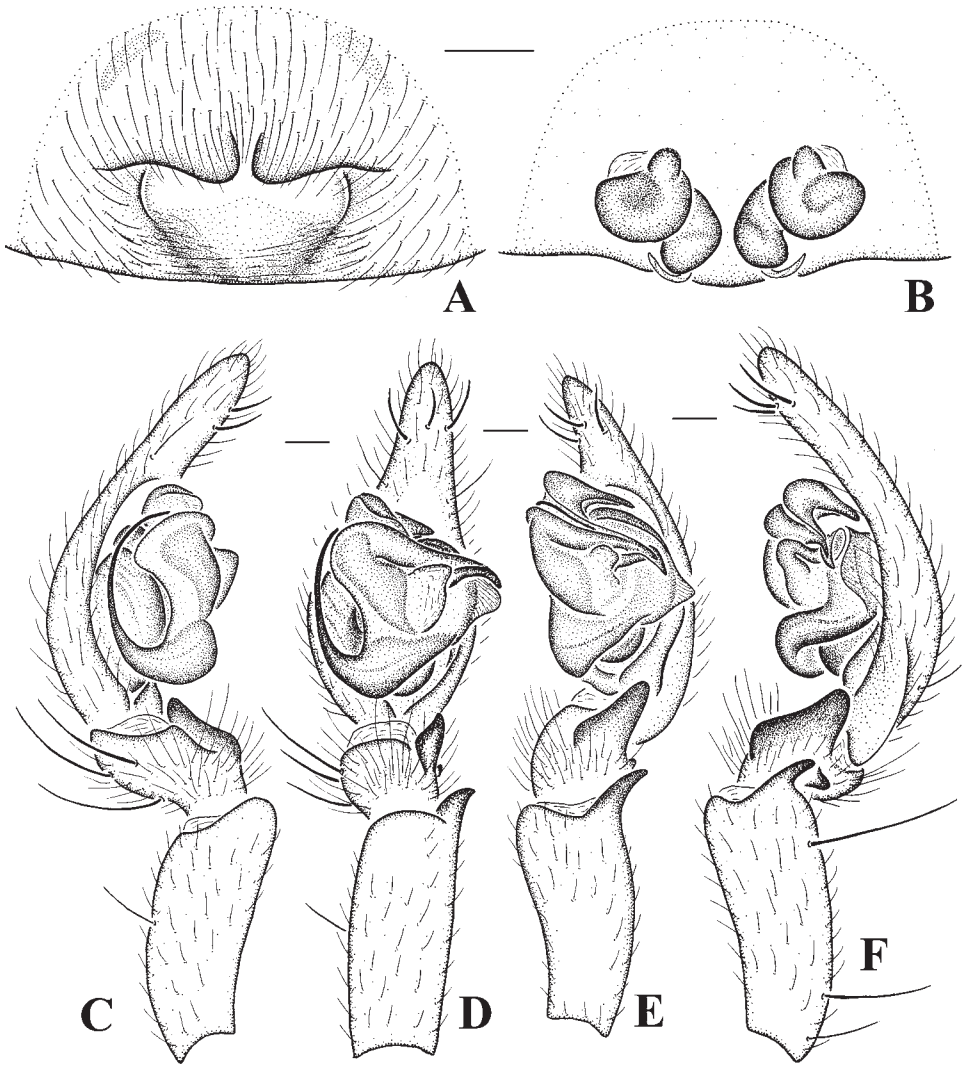


FIGURE 81. *Tegecoelotes secundus* (Paik). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E, F. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

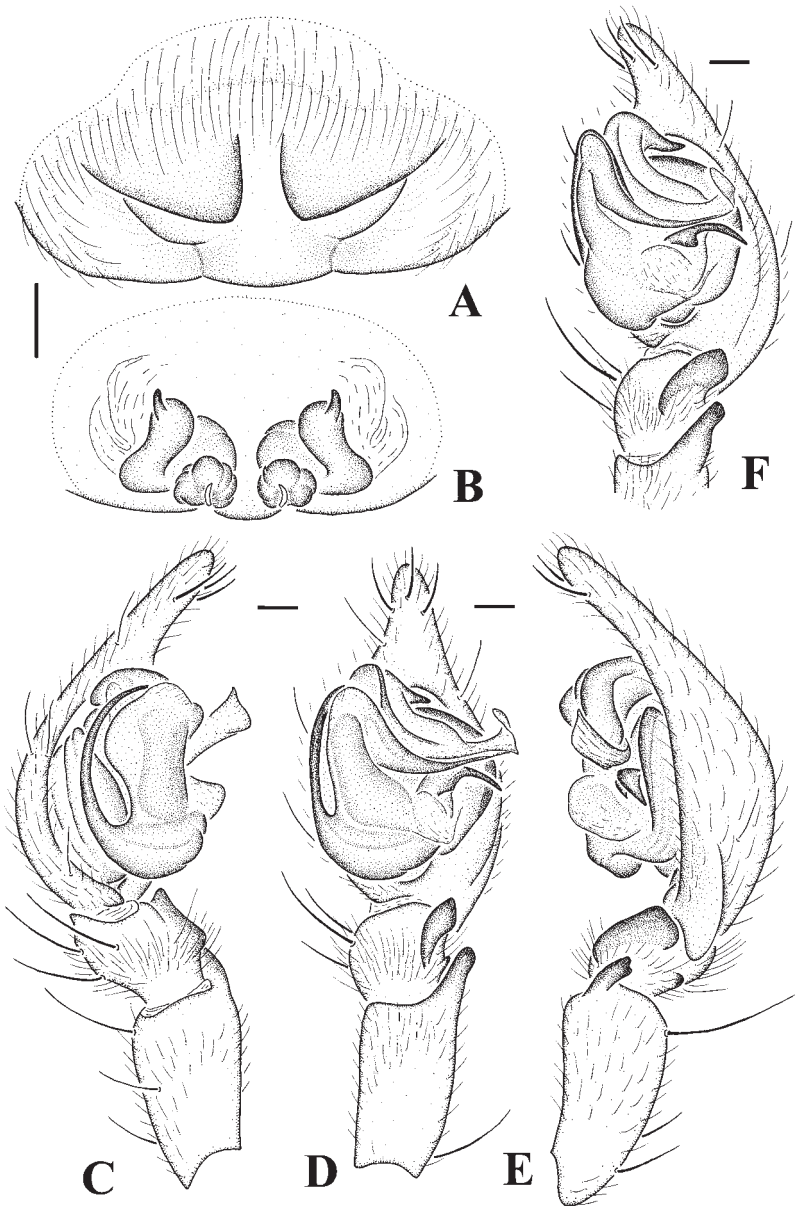


FIGURE 82. *Tegecoelotes corasides* (Bösenberg and Strand). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E, F. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

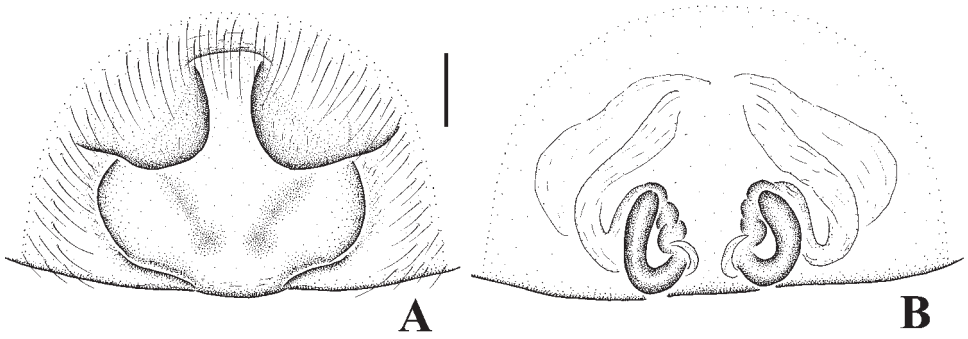


FIGURE 83. *Tegecoelotes ignotus* (Bösenberg and Strand). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

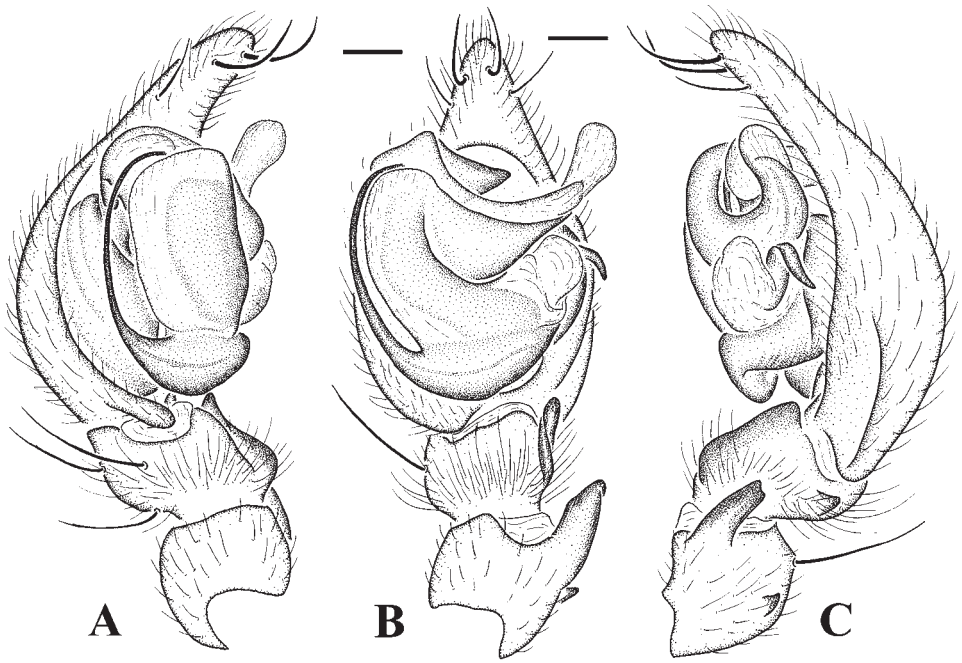


FIGURE 84. *Tegecoelotes muscicapus* (Bösenberg and Strand). A. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. B. Pedipalpus, ventral view. C. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

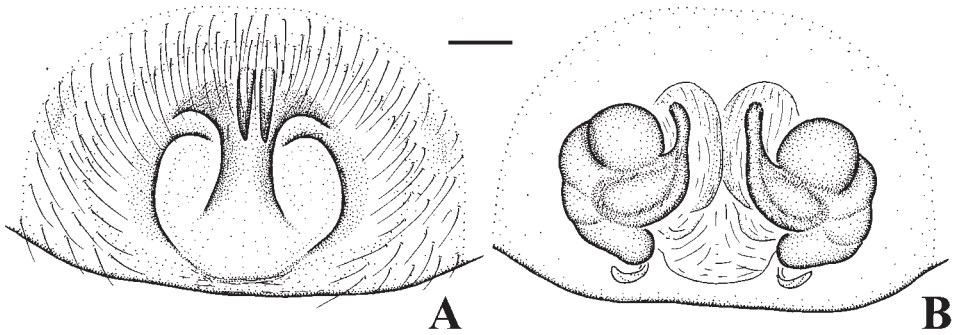


FIGURE 85. *Tonsilla eburniformis* Wang and Yin. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

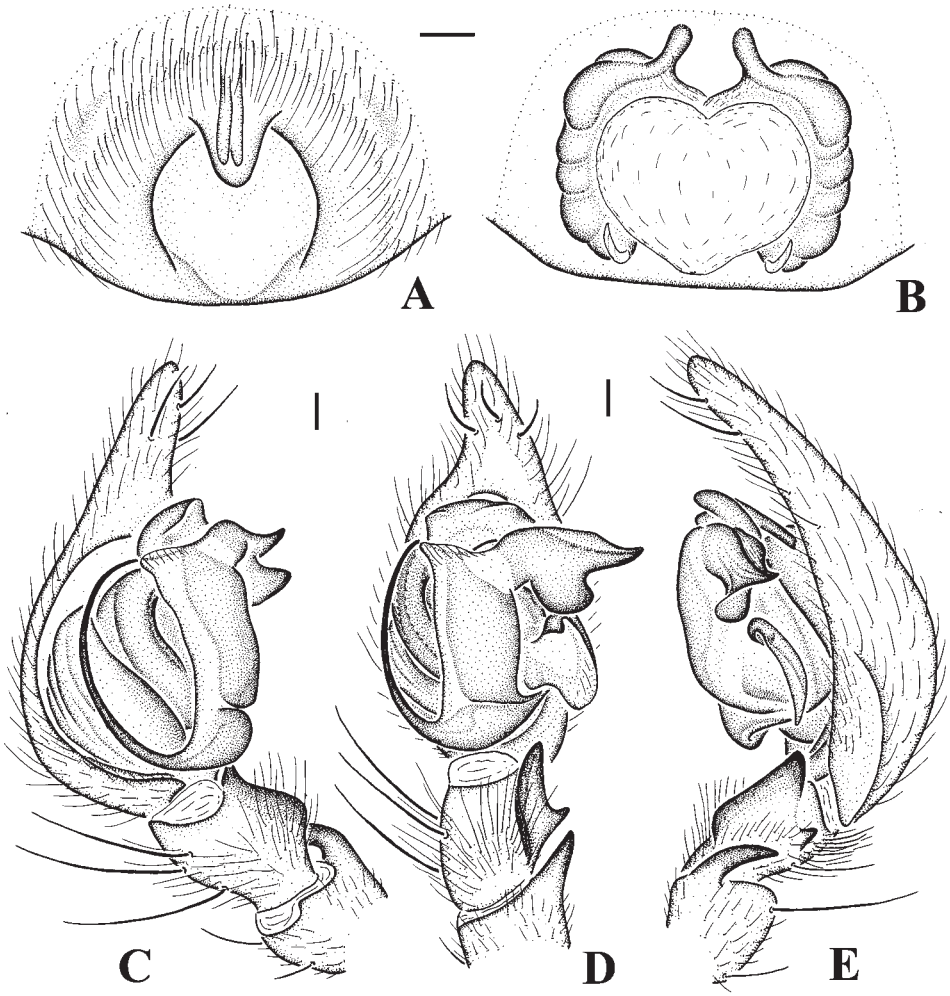


FIGURE 86. *Tonsilla truculenta* Wang and Yin, female holotype, male allotype, from Tianzishan, Sangzhi, Hunan, China. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

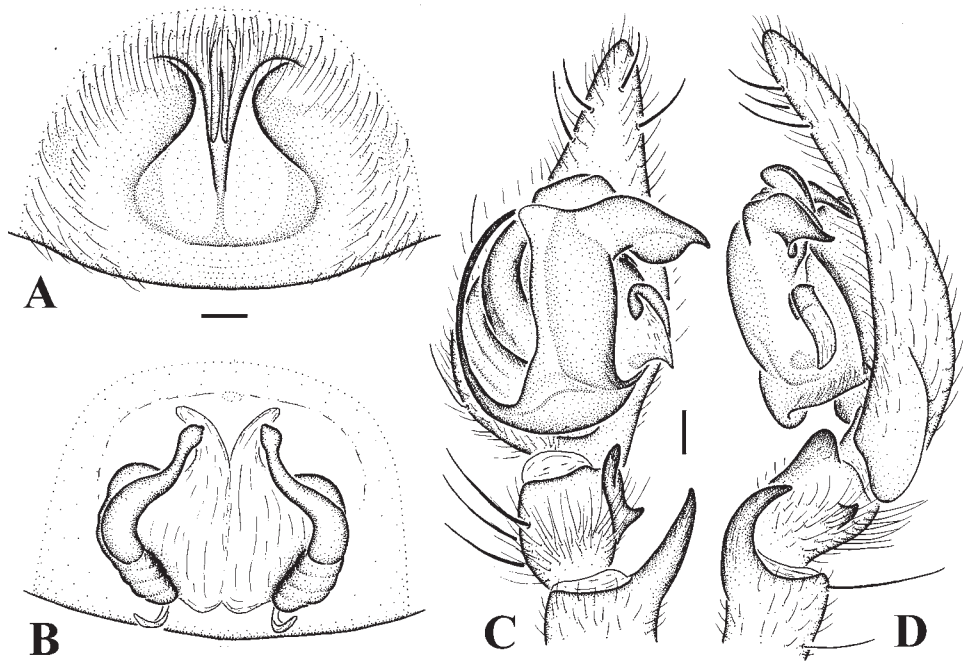


FIGURE 87. *Tonsilla truculenta* Wang and Yin, variation one, male and female paratypes from Tianzishan, Sangzhi, Hunan, China, the same locality as holotype female. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, ventral view. D. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

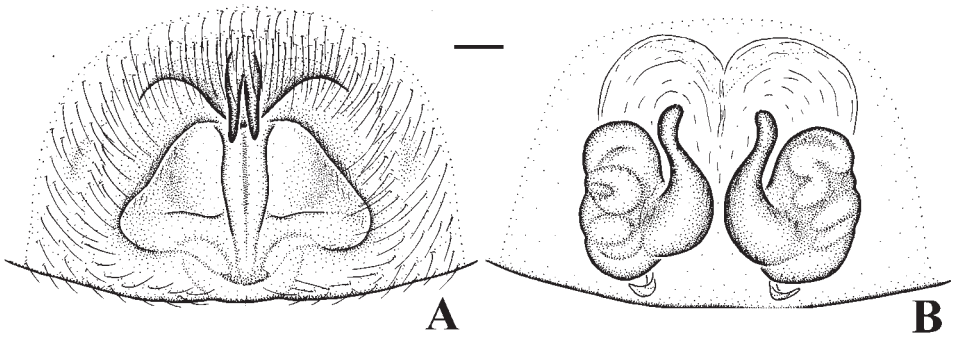


FIGURE 88. *Tonsilla truculenta* Wang and Yin, variation two, female paratype from Tianzishan, Sangzhi, Hunan, China, the same locality as holotype female. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

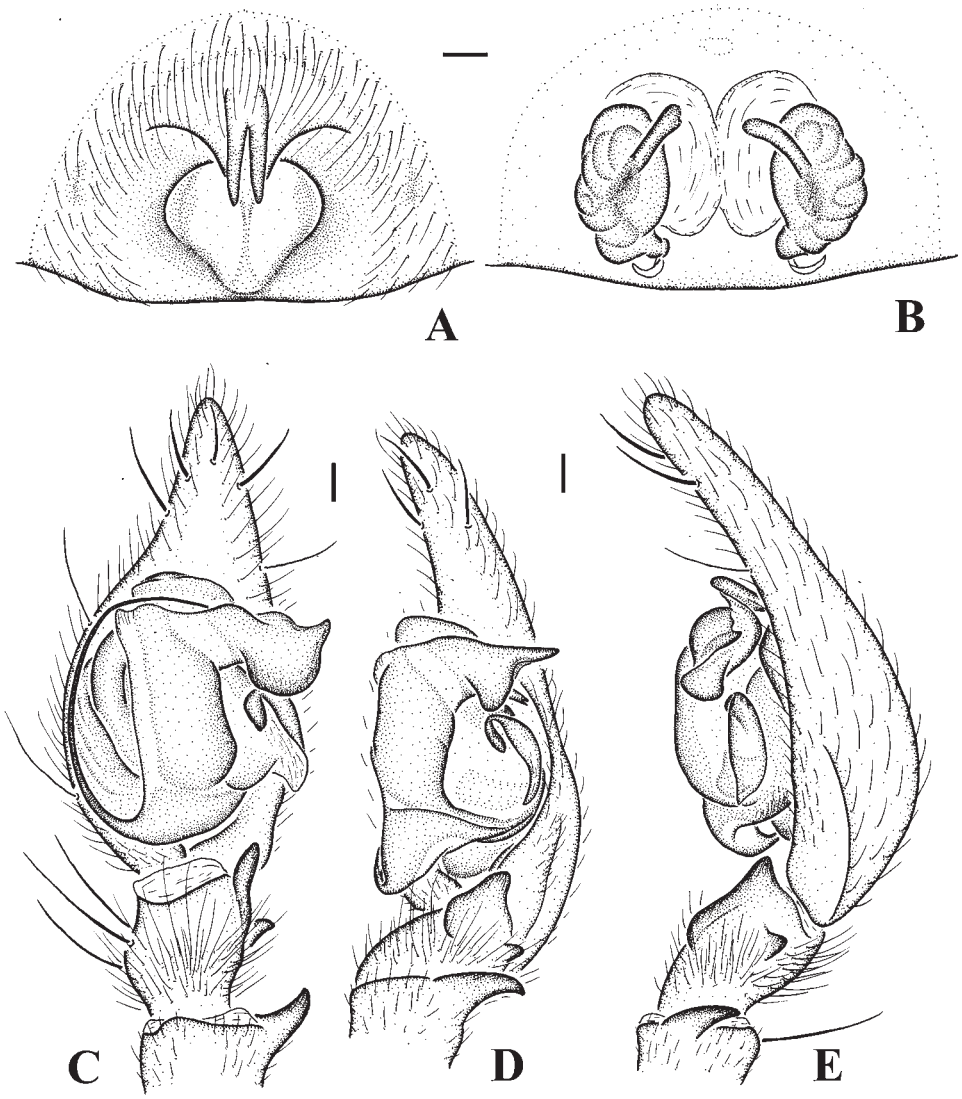


FIGURE 89. *Tonsilla truculenta* Wang and Yin, variation three, females and male from Guiyang, Guizhou, China. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, ventral view. D, E. Pedipalpi, retrolateral view.

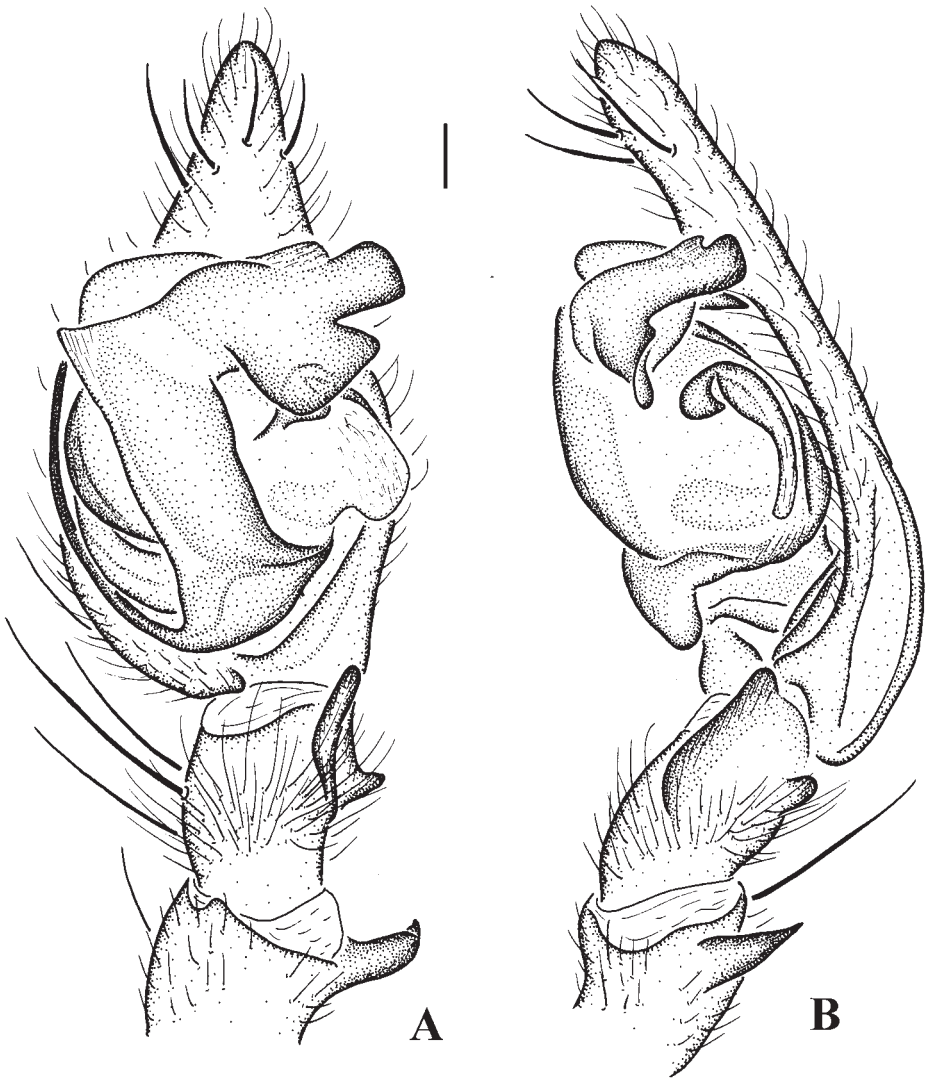


FIGURE 90. *Tonsilla truculenta* Wang and Yin, variation four, male from Guiyang, Guizhou, China. A. Pedipalpus, ventral view. B. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

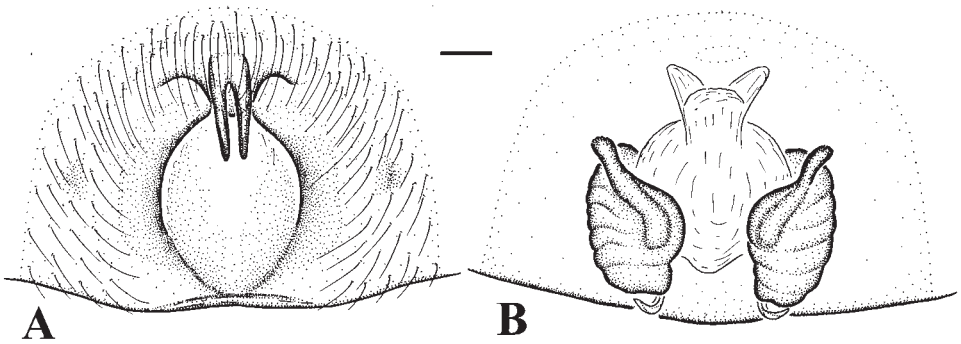


FIGURE 91. *Tonsilla truculenta* Wang and Yin, variation five, female paratype from Meitan, Guizhou, China. A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

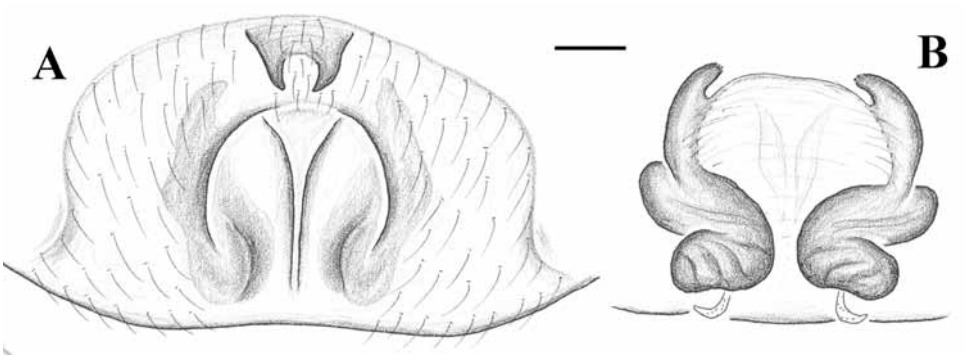


FIGURE 92. *Tonsilla lyratus* (Wang et al.). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

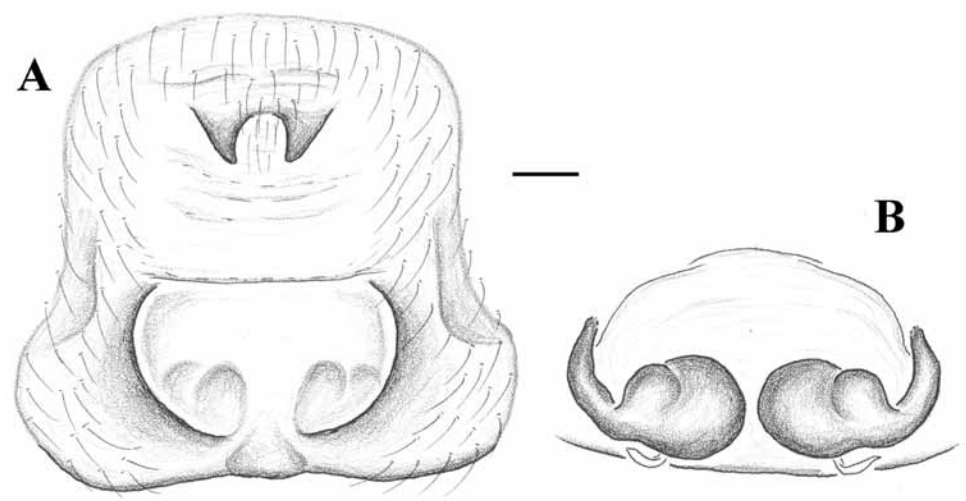


FIGURE 93. *Tonsilla tautispinus* (Wang et al.). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva.

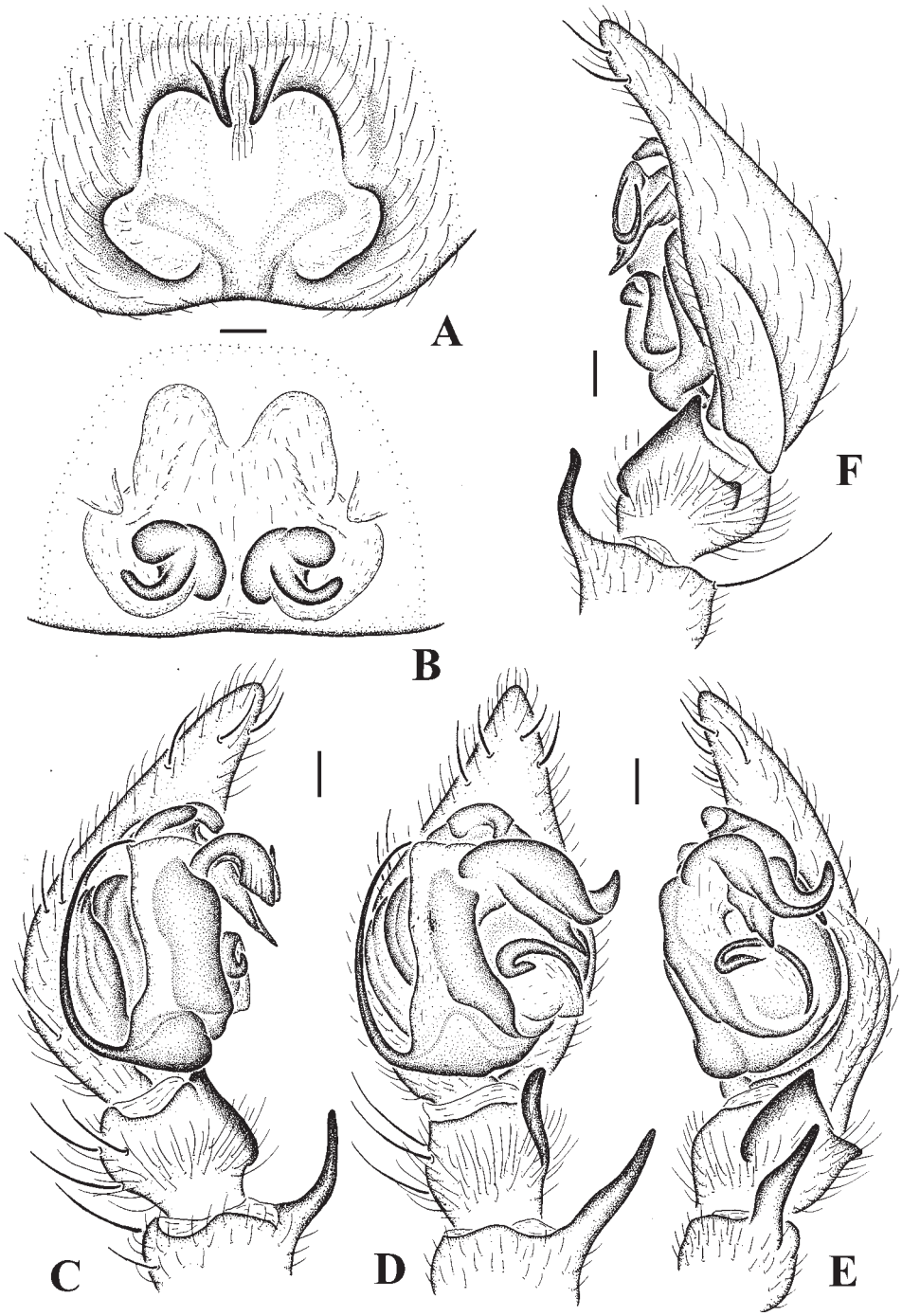


FIGURE 94. *Tonsilla variegatus* (Wang et al.). A. Epigynum. B. Vulva. C. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. D. Pedipalpus, ventral view. E, F. Pedipalpi, retrolateral view.

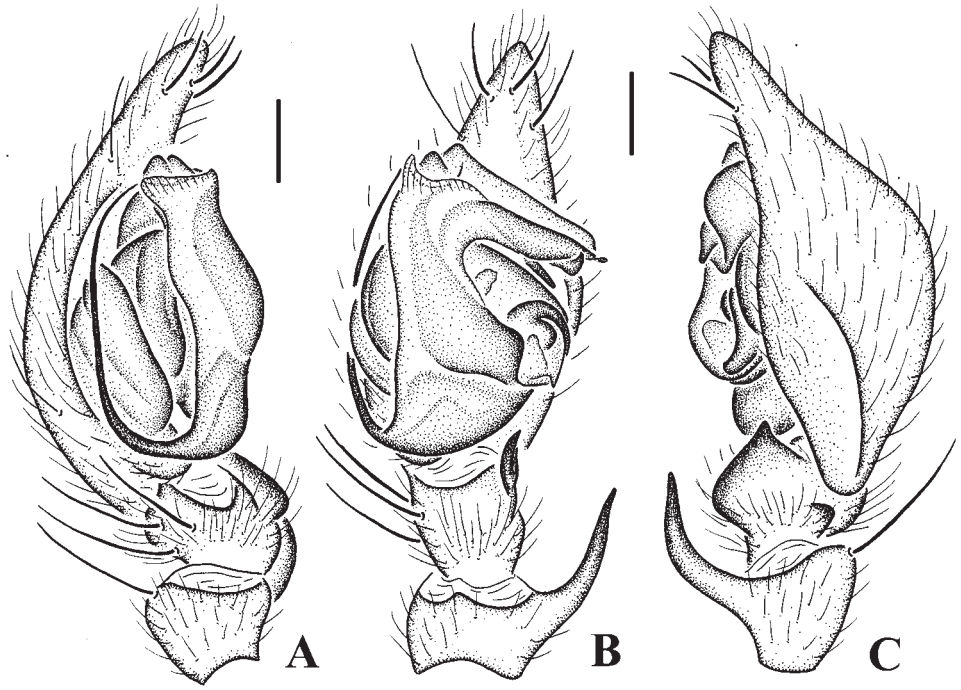


FIGURE 95. *Tonsilla makros* Wang, sp. nov. A. Pedipalpus, prolateral view. B. Pedipalpus, ventral view. C. Pedipalpus, retrolateral view.

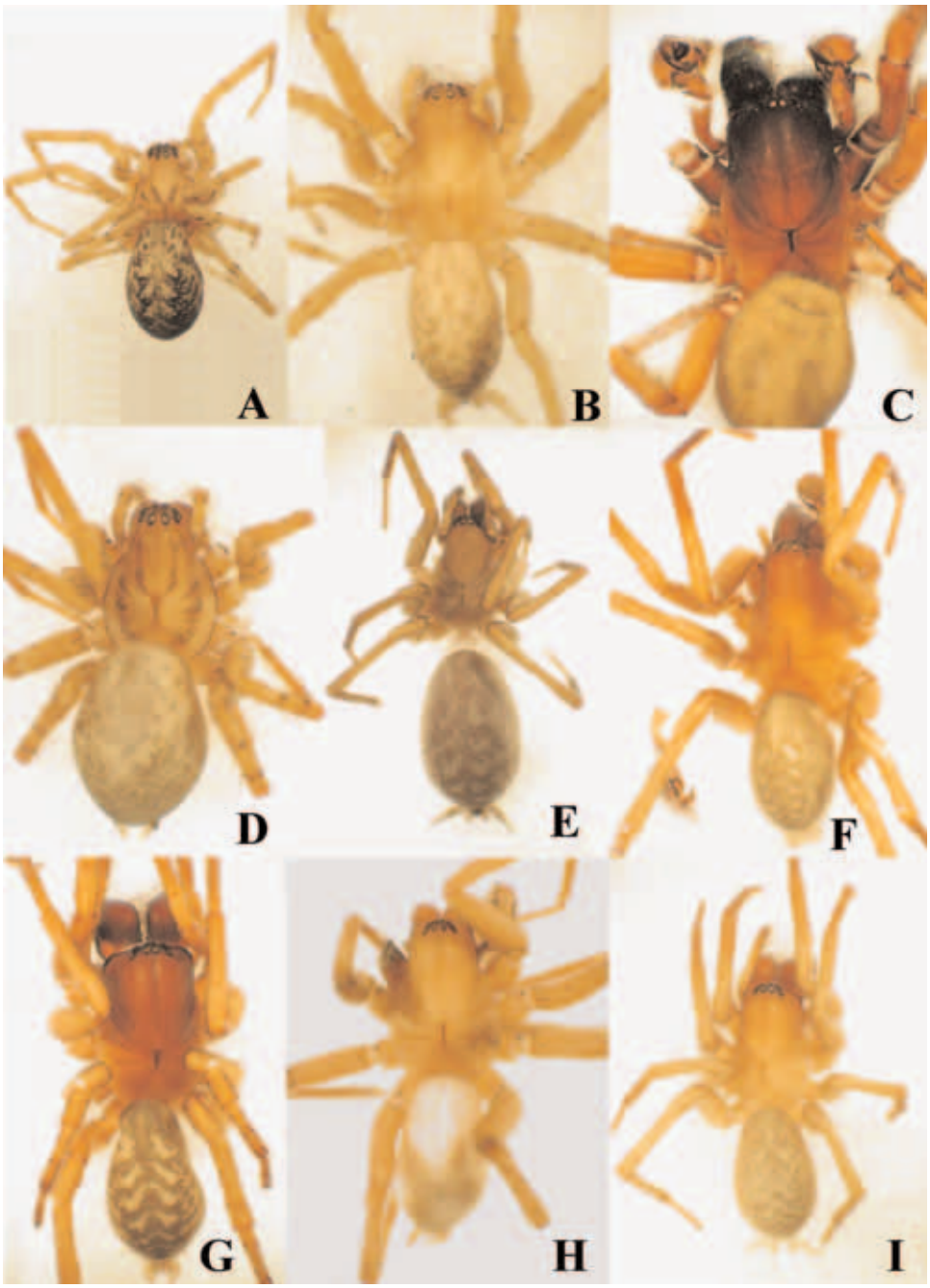


FIGURE 96. Habitus of *Draconarius*, dorsal views. A. *Draconarius haopingensis*, female. B. *Draconarius jiangyongensis*, female. C. *Draconarius ornatus*, male. D. *Draconarius molluscus*, female. E. *Draconarius parabrunneus*, female. F. *Draconarius uncinatus*, male. G. *Draconarius terebratus*, female. H. *Draconarius terebratus*, male. I. *Draconarius rufulus*, female.

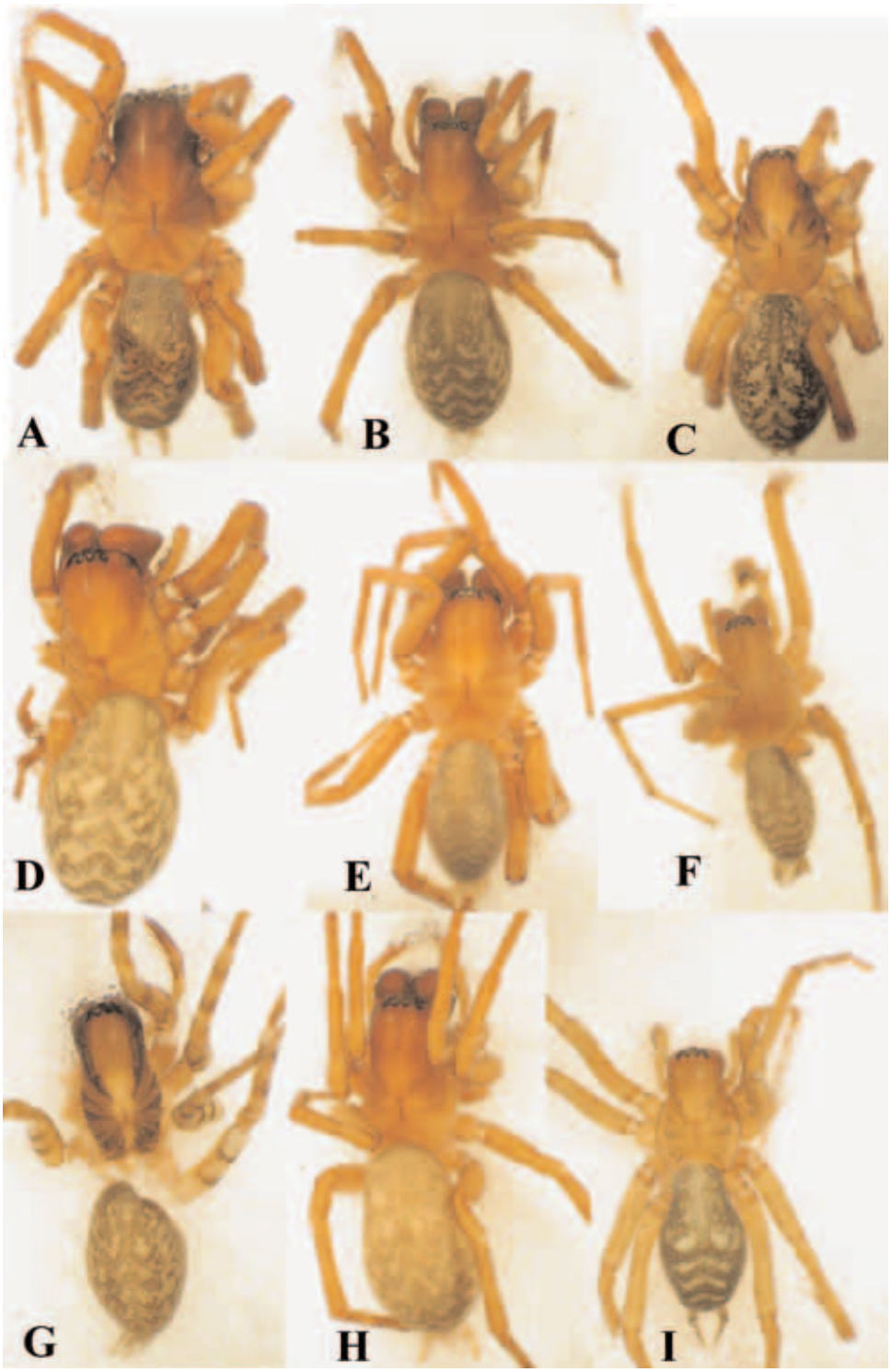
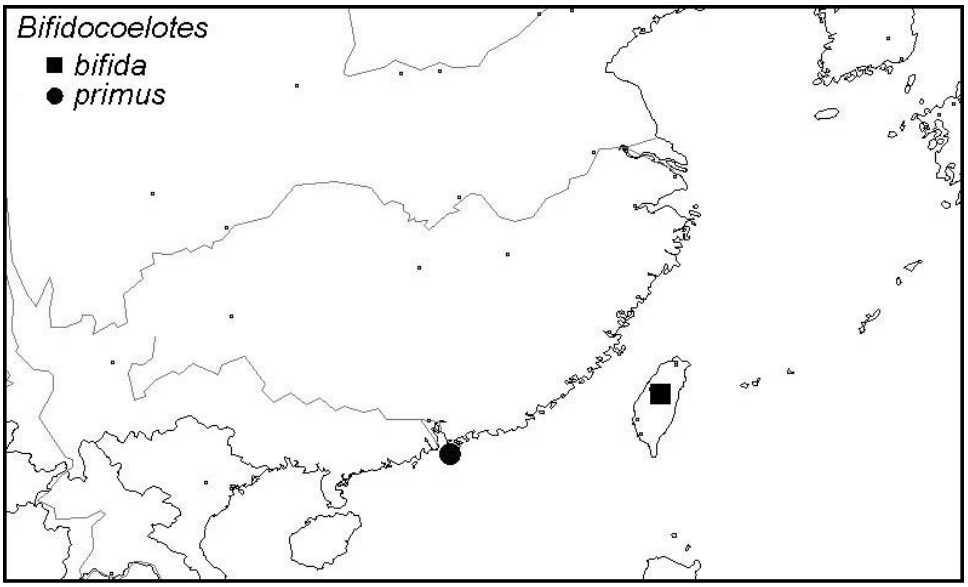
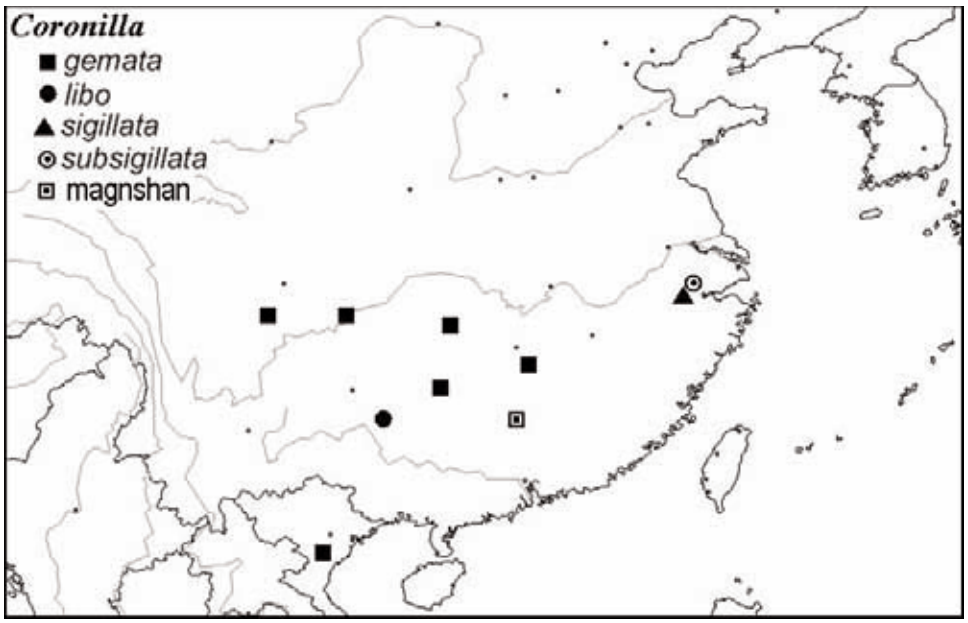


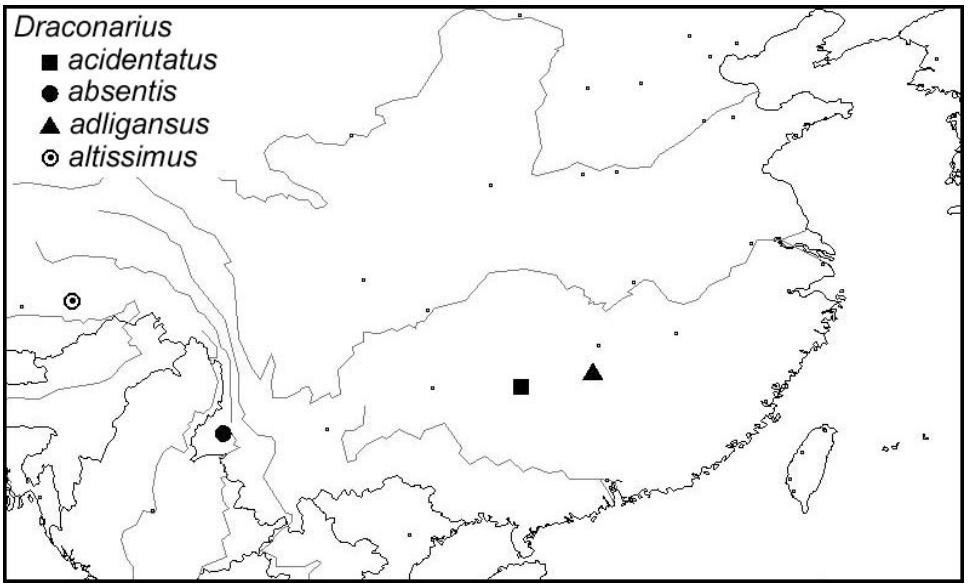
FIGURE 97. Habitus of *Coelotinae*, dorsal views. A. *Draconarius acidentatus*, female. B. *Draconarius adligansus*, female. C. *Draconarius baxiantaiensis*, female. D. *Draconarius calcariformis*, female. E. *Draconarius chaiqiaoensis*, female. F. *Draconarius shuangpaiensis* (= *Draconarius digitusiformis*), male. G. *Bifidocoelotes primus*, female. H. *Tonsilla lyratus*, female. I. *Spiricoelotes zonatus*, female.



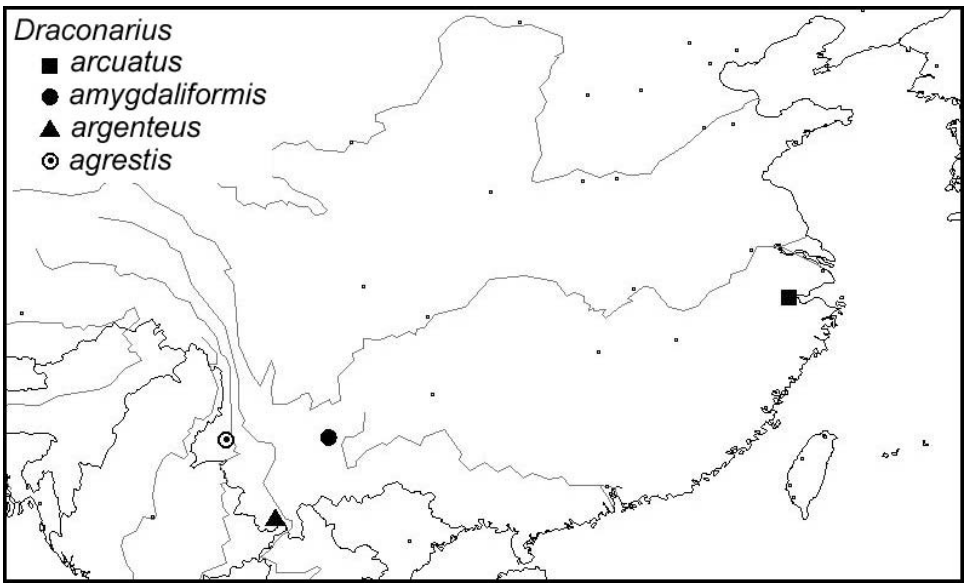
MAP 1. East Asia, showing distribution of *Bifidocoelotes* species.



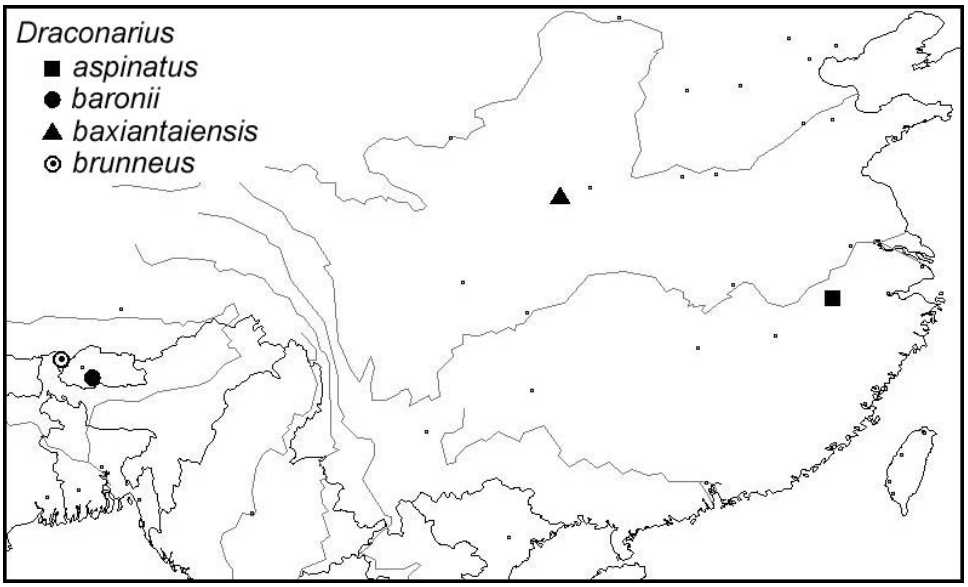
MAP 2. East Asia, showing distribution of *Coronilla* species.



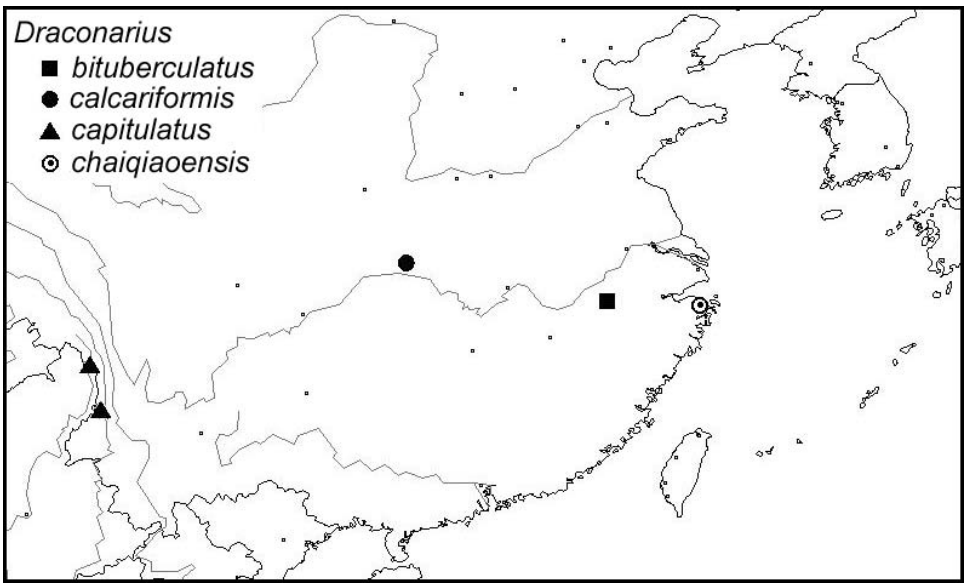
MAP 3. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius absentis*, *D. acidentatus*, *D. adligansus*, and *D. altissimus*.



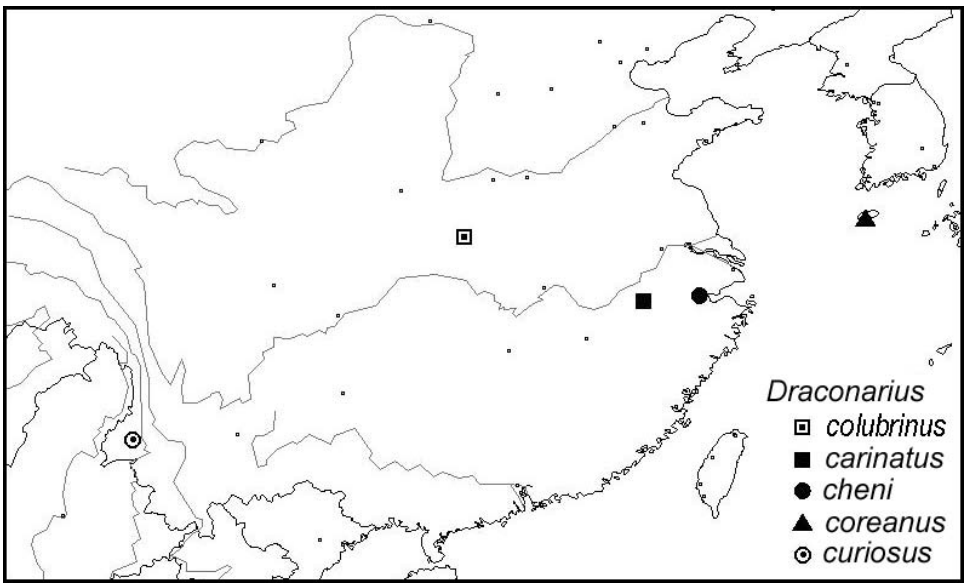
MAP 4. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius agrestis*, *D. amygdaliformis*, *D. arcuatus*, and *D. argenteus*.



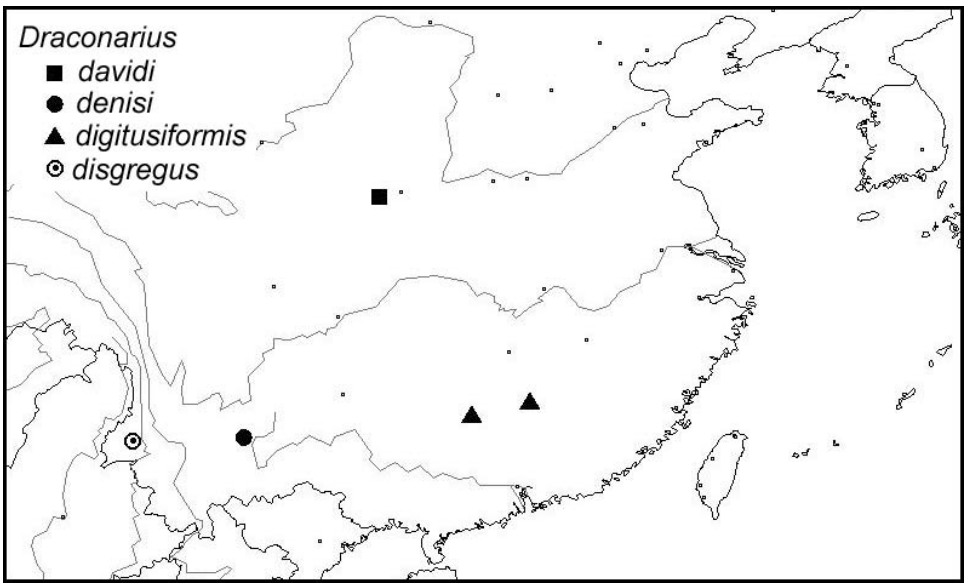
MAP 5. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius aspinatus*, *D. baronii*, *D. baxiantaiensis*, and *D. brunneus*.



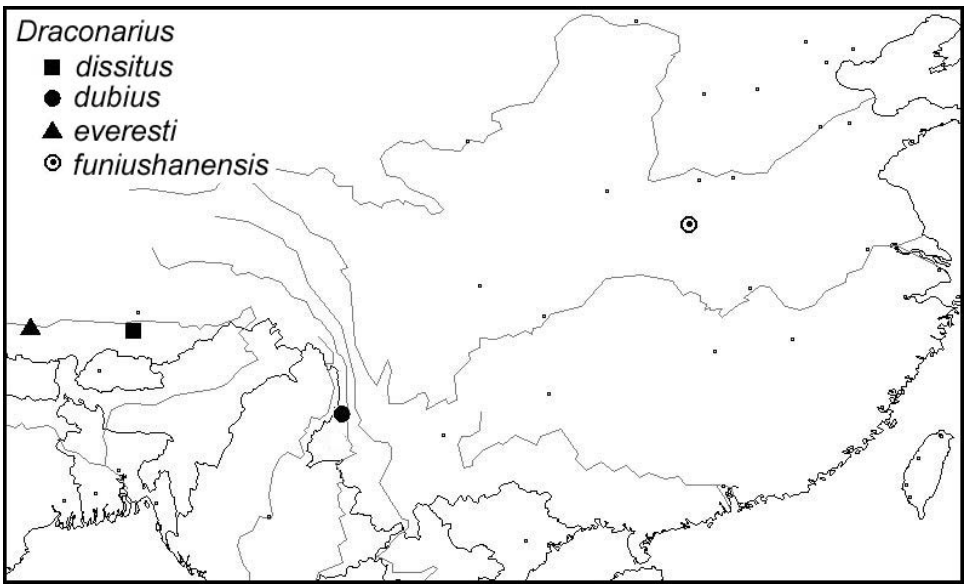
MAP 6. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius bituberculatus*, *D. calcariformis*, *D. capitulatus*, and *D. chaiqiaoensis*.



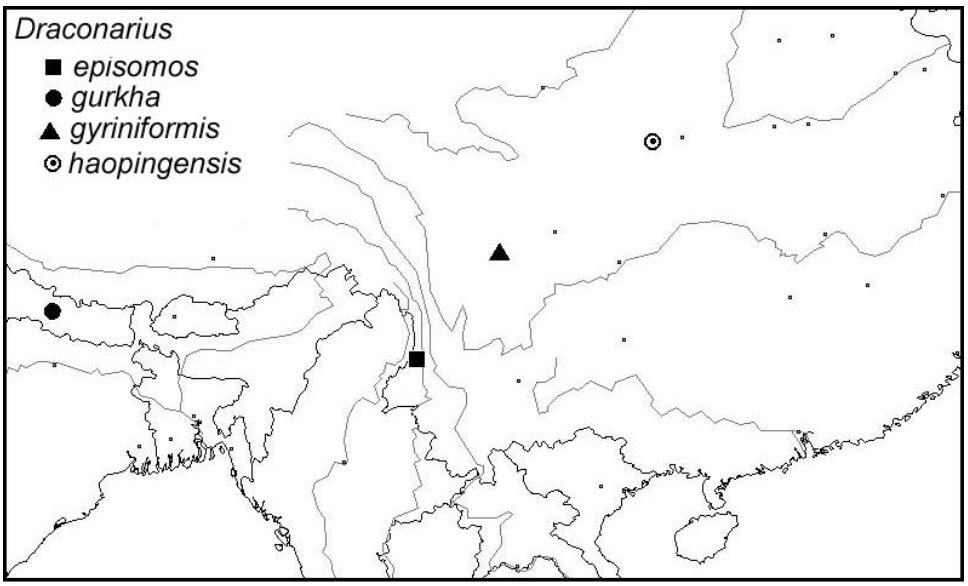
MAP 7. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius carinatus*, *D. cheni*, *D. coreanus*, and *D. curiosus*.



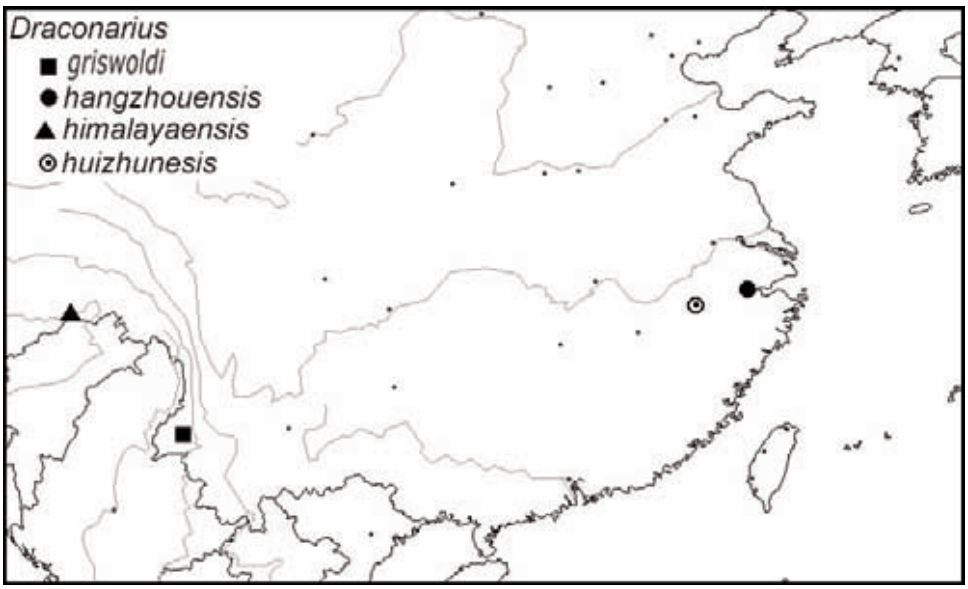
MAP 8. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius davidi*, *D. denisi*, *D. digitusiformis*, and *D. disgregus*.



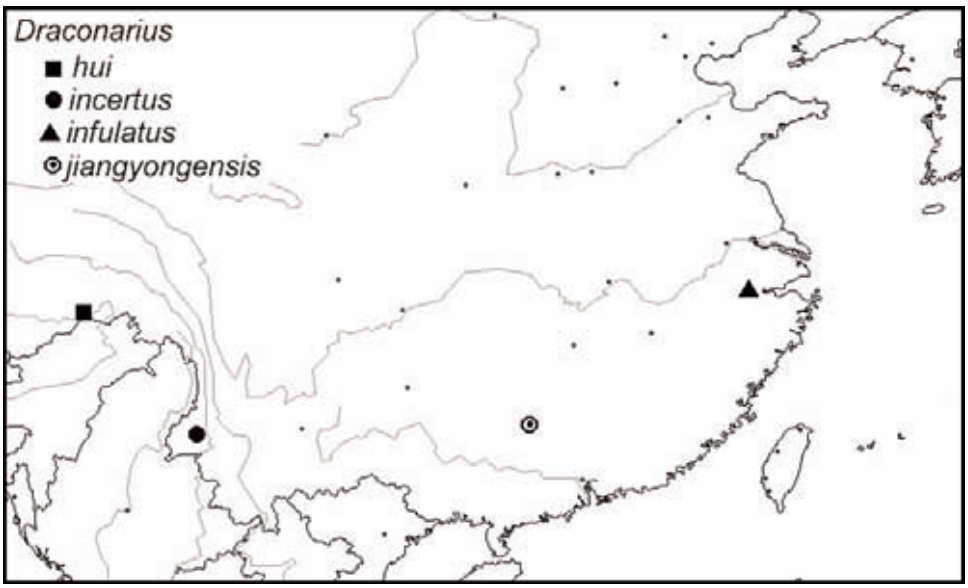
MAP 9. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius dissitus*, *D. dubius*, *D. everesti*, and *D. funiushanensis*.



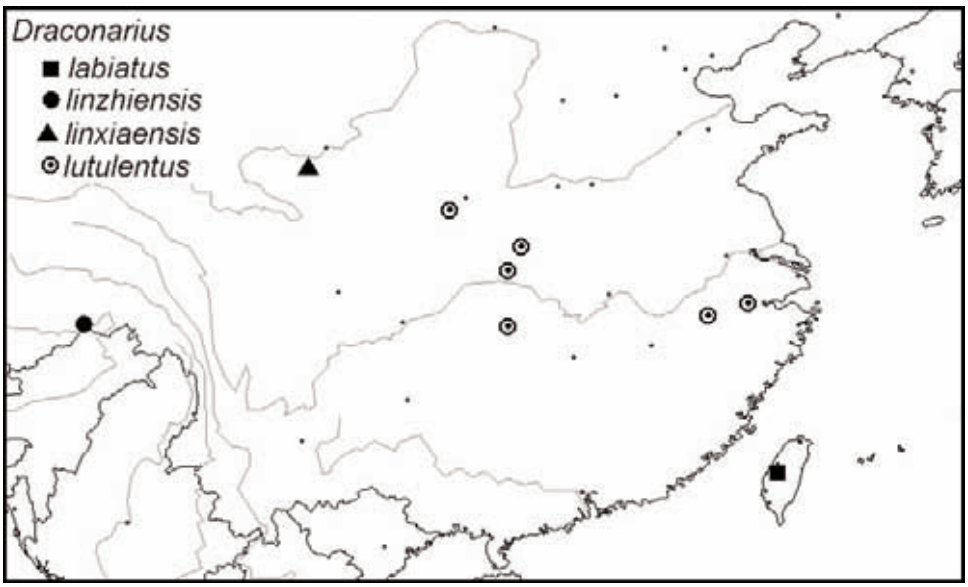
MAP 10. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius episomos*, *D. gurkha*, *D. gyriniformis*, and *D. haopingensis*.



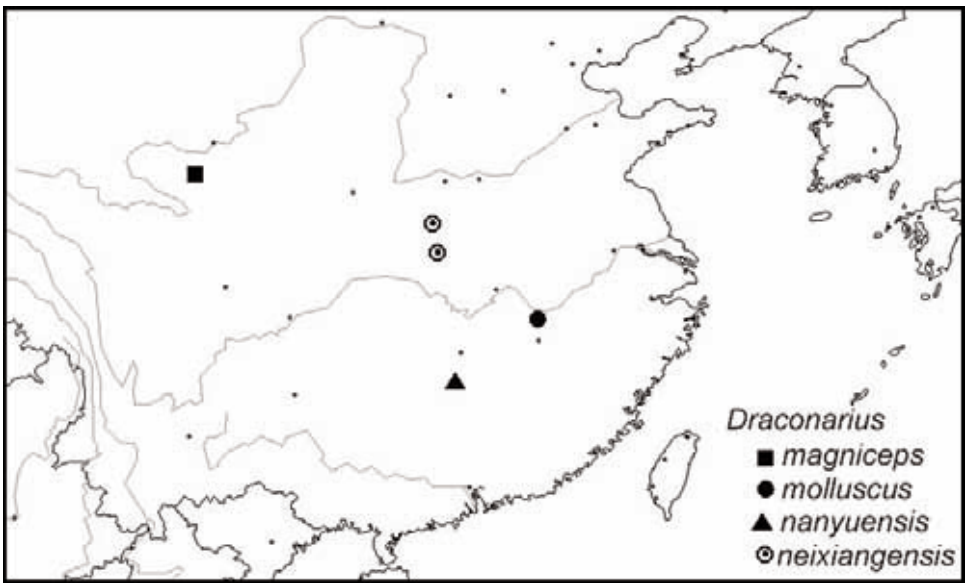
MAP 11. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius griswoldi*, *D. hangzhouensis*, *D. himalayaensis*, and *D. huizhunesis*.



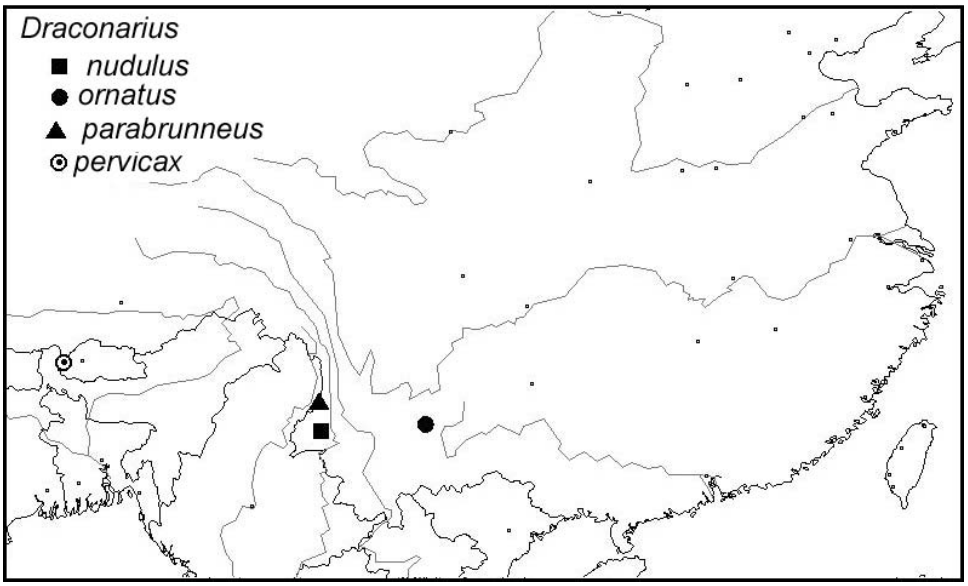
MAP 12. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius hui*, *D. incertus*, *D. infulatus*, and *D. jiangyongensis*.



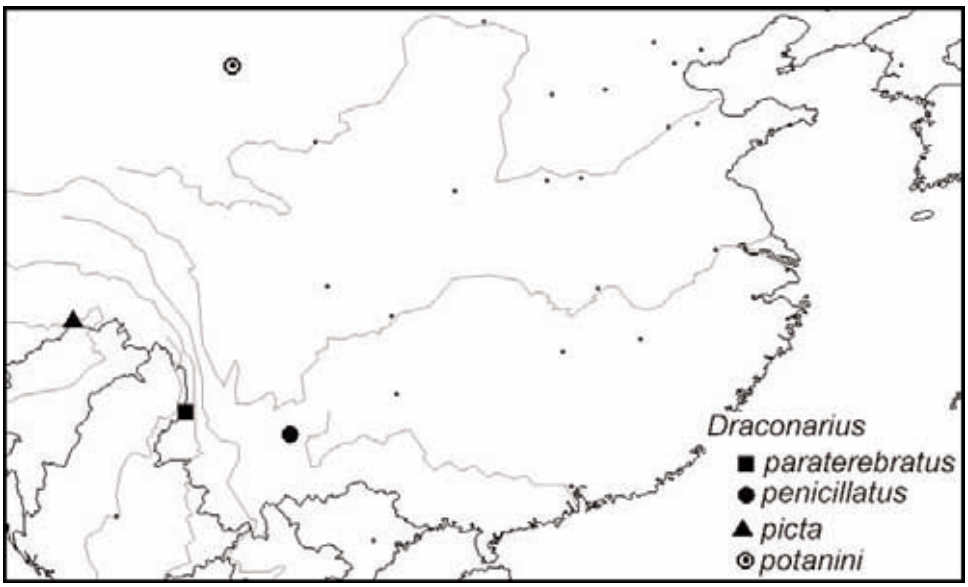
MAP 13. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius labiatus*, *D. linzhiensis*, *D. linxiaensis*, and *D. lutulentus*.



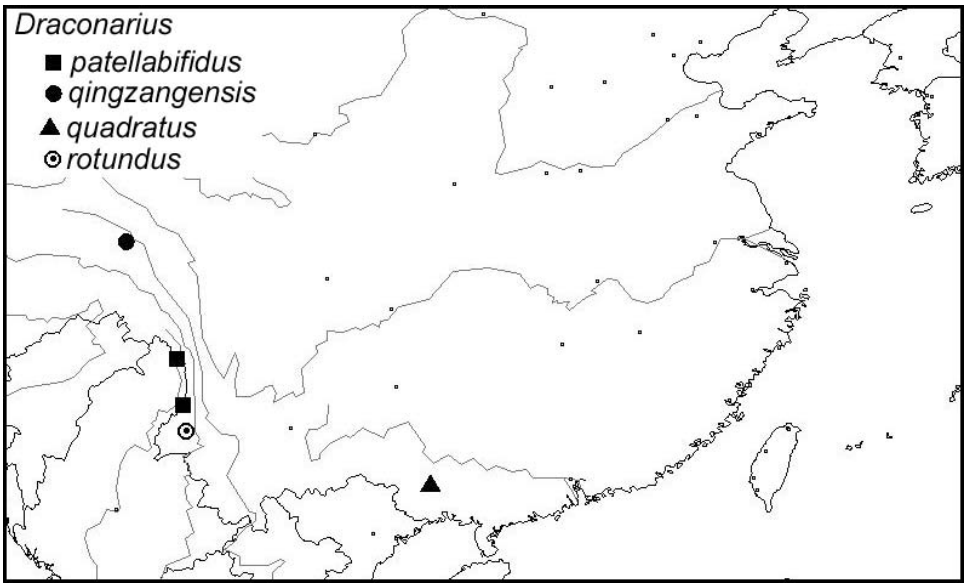
MAP 14. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius magniceps*, *D. molluscus*, *D. nanyuensis*, and *D. neixiangensis*.



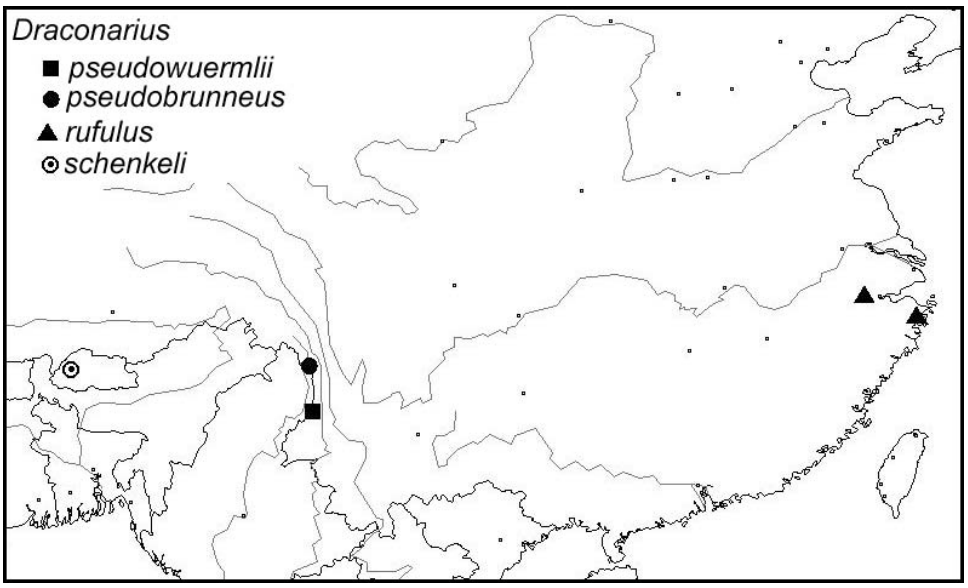
MAP 15. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius nudulus*, *D. ornatus*, *D. parabrunneus*, and *D. pervicax*.



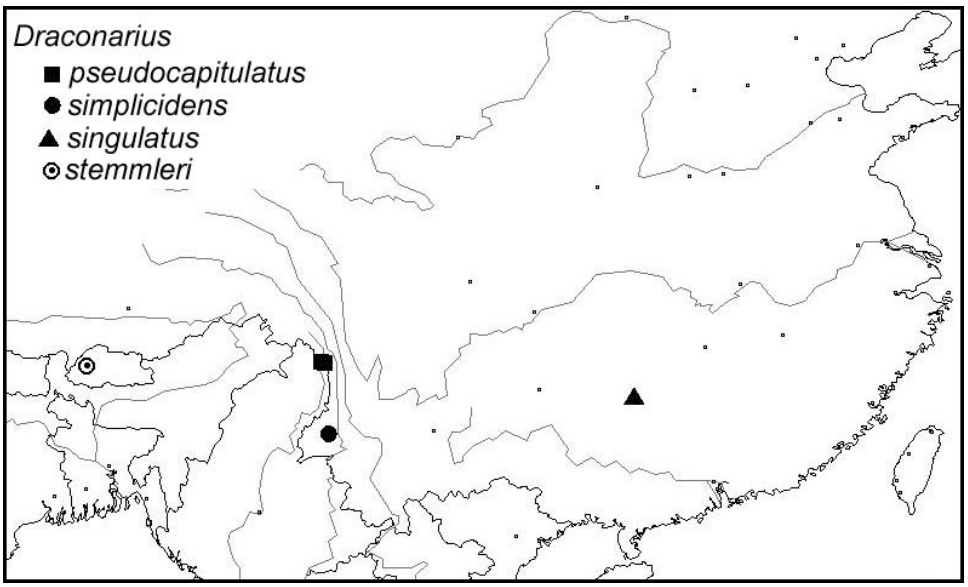
MAP 16. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius paraterebratus*, *D. penicillatus*, *D. picta*, and *D. potanini*.



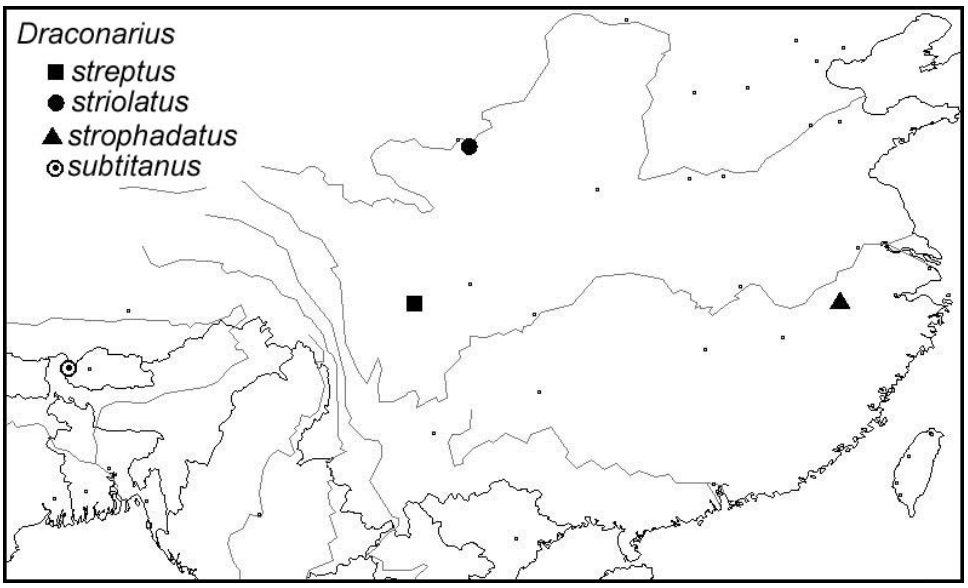
MAP 17. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius patellabifidus, D. qingzangensis, D. quadratus*, and *D. rotundus.*



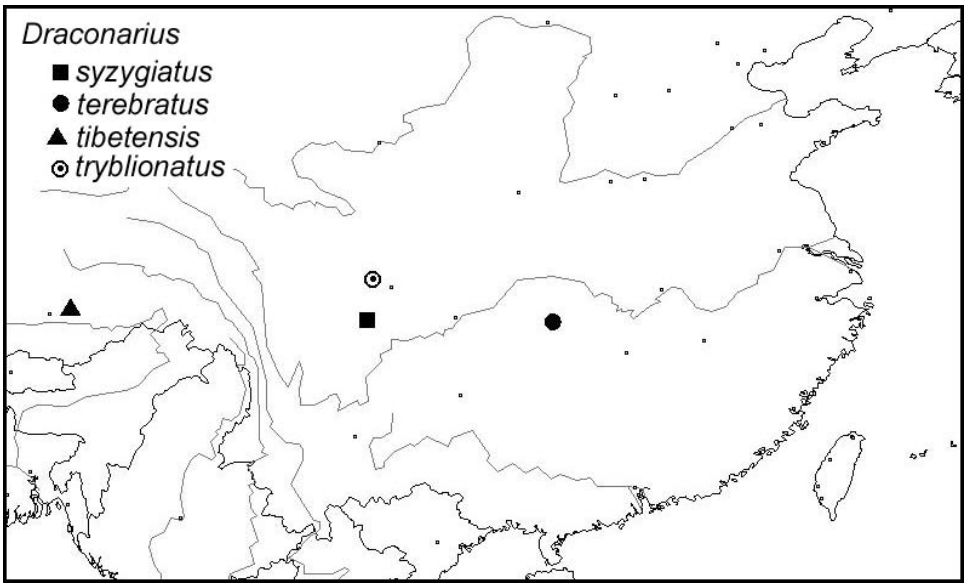
MAP 18. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius pseudowuermlii, D. pseudobrunneus, D. rufulus*, and *D. schenkeli.*



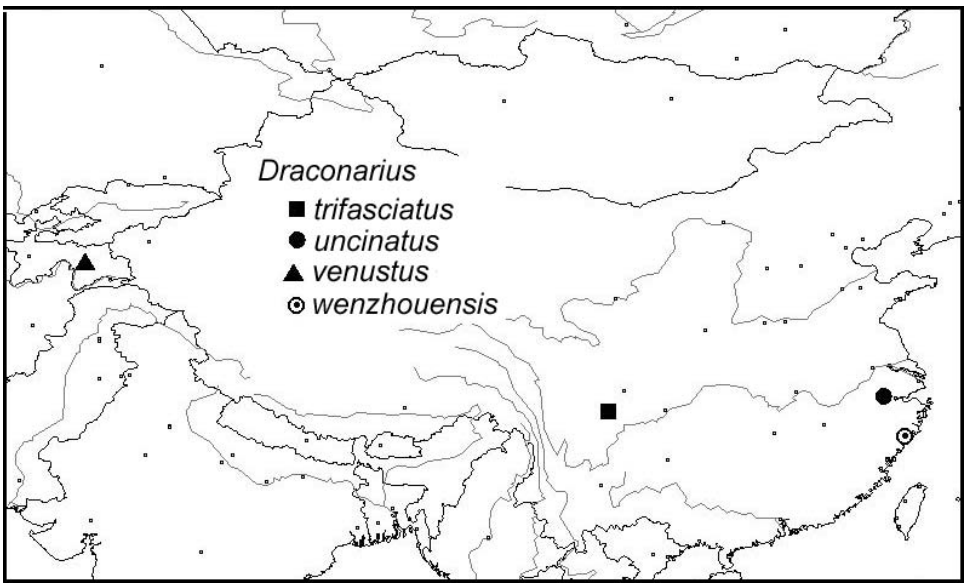
MAP 19. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius pseudocapitulatus*, *D. simplicidens*, *D. singulatus*, and *D. stemmleri*.



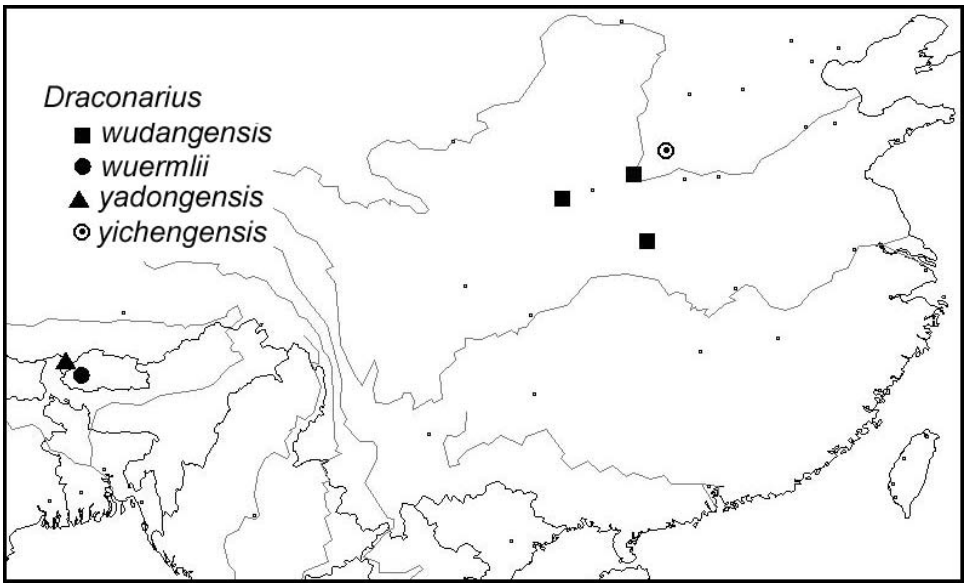
MAP 20. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius streptus*, *D. striolatus*, *D. strophadatus*, and *D. subtitanus*.



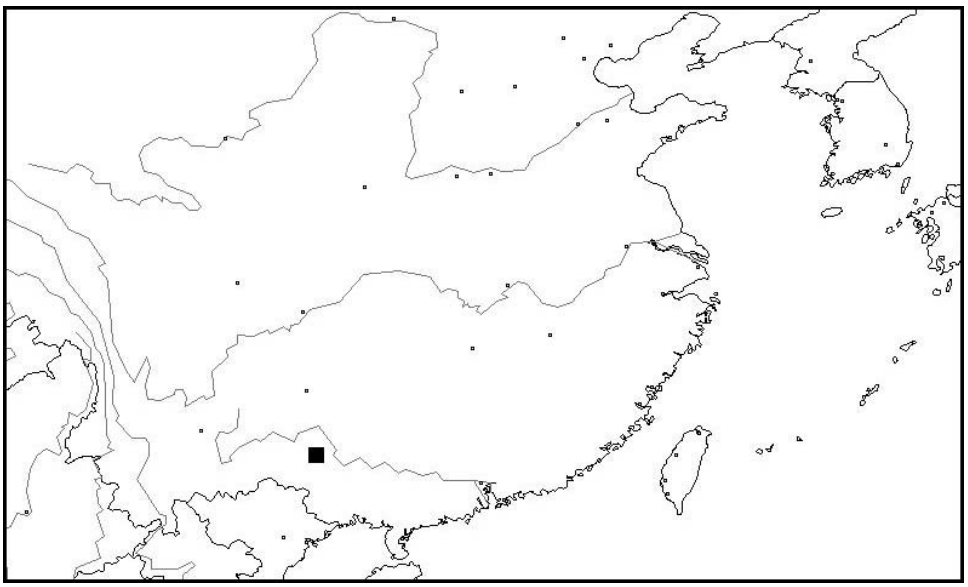
MAP 21. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius syzygiatus*, *D. terebratus*, *D. tibetensis*, and *D. tryblionatus*.



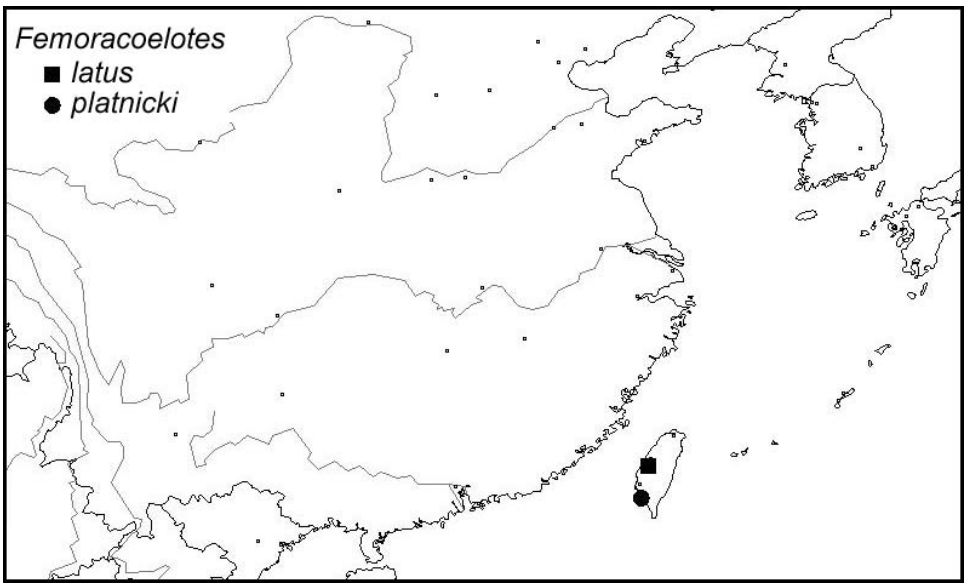
MAP 22. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius trifasciatus*, *D. uncinatus*, *D. venustus*, and *D. wenzhouensis*.



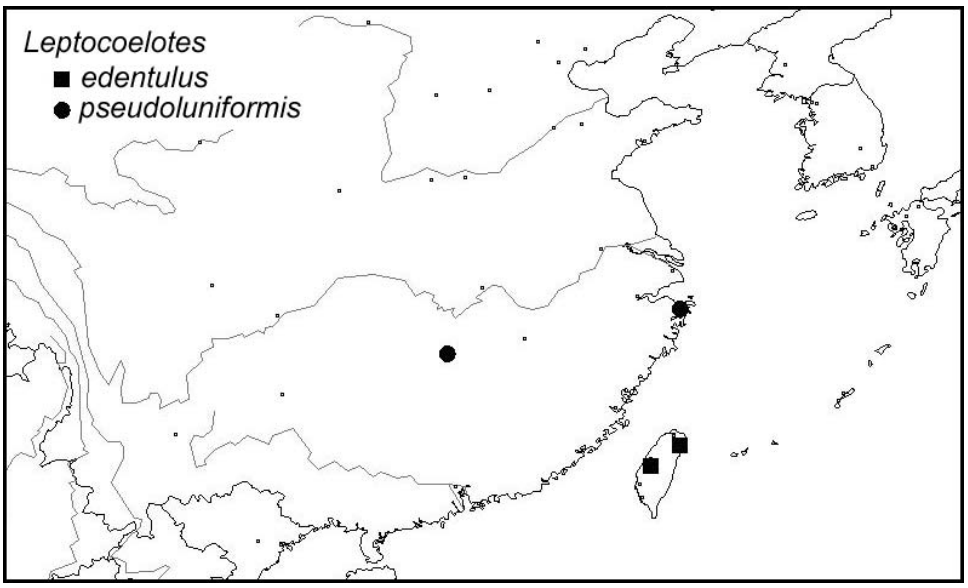
MAP 23. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius wudangensis*, *D. wuermlii*, *D. yadongensis*, and *D. yichengensis*.



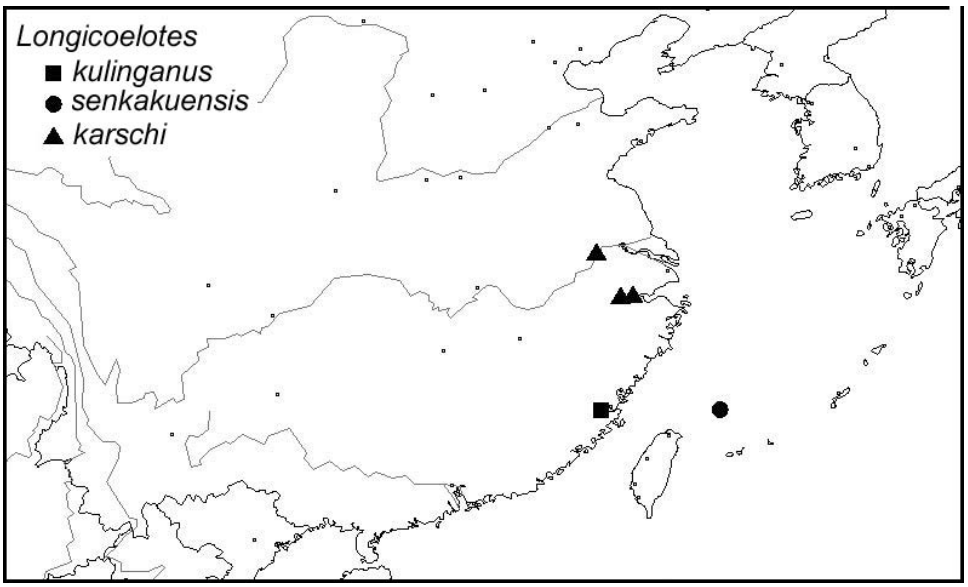
MAP 24. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius yosiianus*.



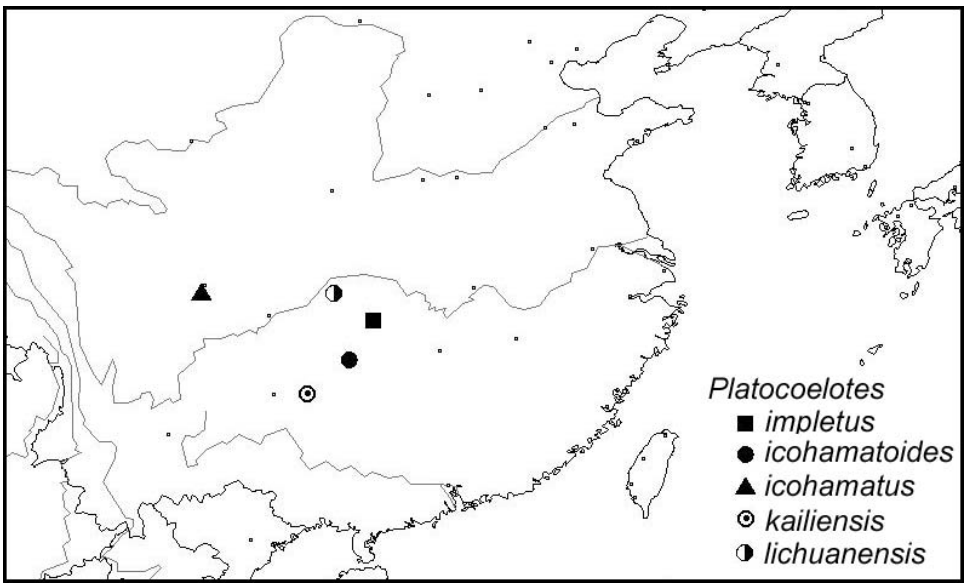
MAP 25. East Asia, showing distribution of *Femoracoelotes latus* and *F. platnicki*.



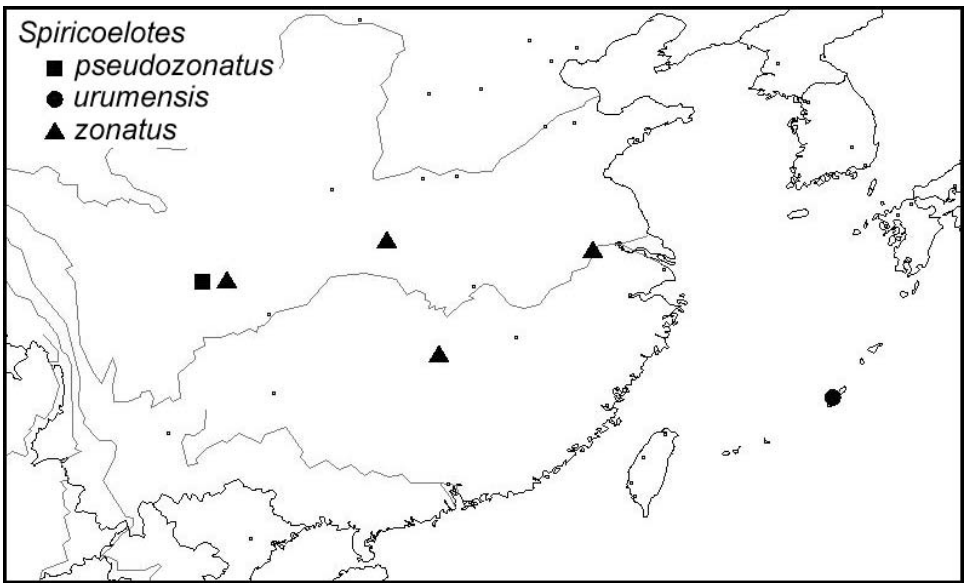
MAP 26. East Asia, showing distribution of *Leptocoelotes edentulous* and *L. pseudoluniformis*.



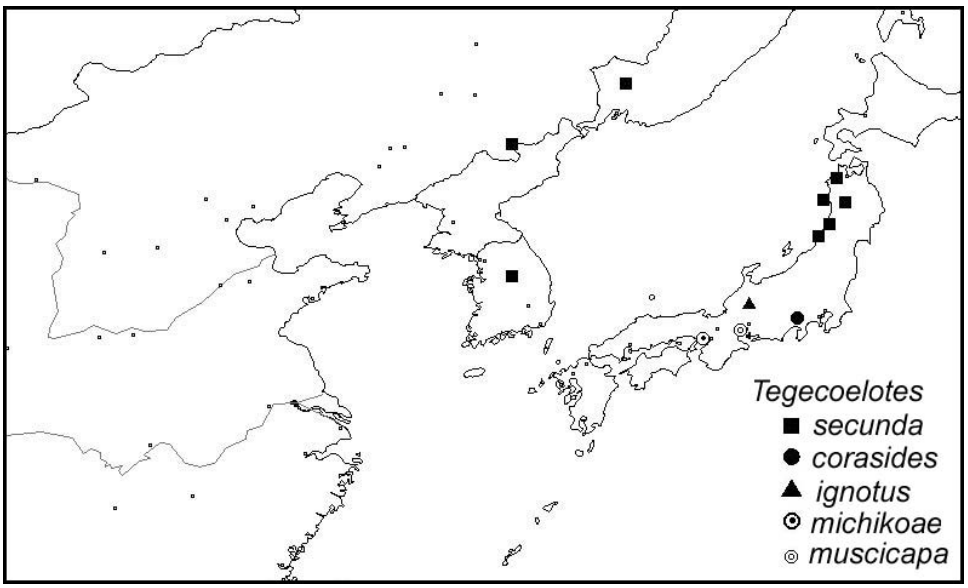
MAP 27. East Asia, showing distribution of *Longicoelotes karschi*, *L. kulianganus*, and *L. senkakuensis*.



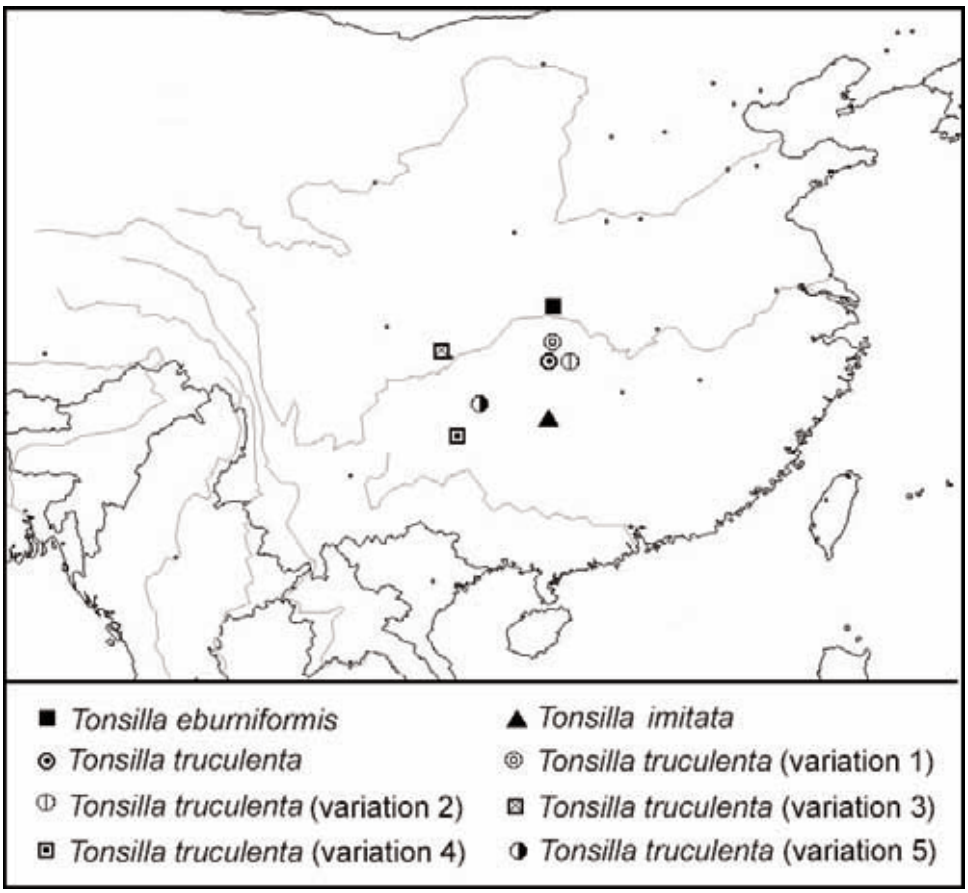
MAP 28. East Asia, showing distribution of *Platocoelotes impletus*, *P. icohamatoides*, *P. icohamatus*, *P. kailiensis*, and *P. lichuanensis*.



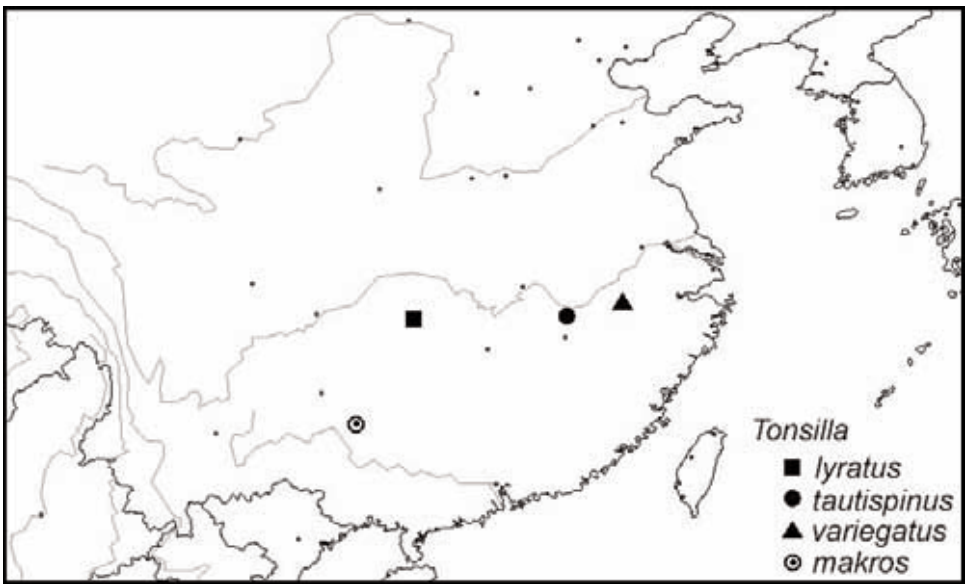
MAP 29. East Asia, showing distribution of *Spiricoelotes pseudozonatus, S. urumensis,* and *S. zonatus*.



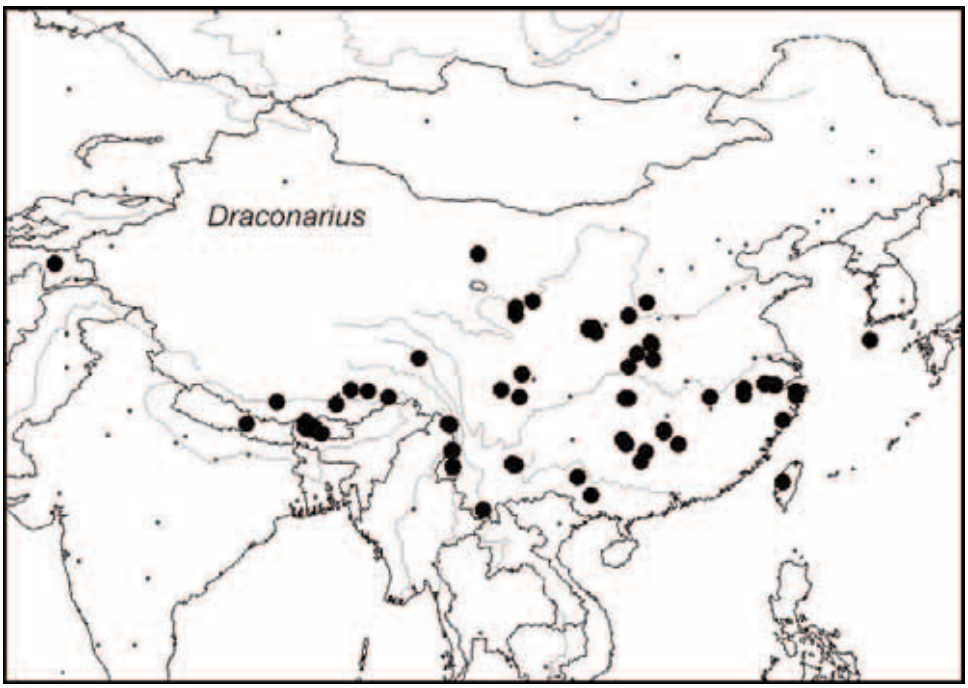
MAP 30. East Asia, showing distribution of *Tegecoelotes secundus, T. corasides, T. ignotus, T. michikoae*, and *T. muscicapus*. (the distribution site data are incomplete)



MAP 31. East Asia, showing distribution of *Tonsilla eburniformis*, *T. imitata*, and *T. truculenta*.



MAP 32. East Asia, showing distribution of *Tonsilla lyratus, T. tautispinus, T. variegatus*, and *T. makros*.



MAP 33. East Asia, showing distribution of *Draconarius*.