**Sinodraconarius** gen. n., a new genus of Coelotinae spiders from Southwest China (Araneae, Agelenidae)

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Abstract

A new genus of the subfamily Coelotinae F.O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1893, **Sinodraconarius** gen. n., with four new species, *S. cawarongensis* sp. n. (♂♀), *S. muruoensis* sp. n. (♂♀), *S. sangjiuensis* sp. n. (♂♀, type species), *S. yui* sp. n. (♂♀) and *S. patellabifidus* (Wang, 2003) comb. n., ex. *Draconarius* Ovtchinnikov, 1999 is described. The genus is restricted to Southwest China. **Sinodraconarius** gen. n. is most similar to *Draconarius* but can be distinguished by the shape of the copulatory organs. The DNA barcodes of all species were documented for future use.

Keywords

Asia, taxonomy, new combination, new species

Introduction

The spider subfamily Coelotinae (Araneae, Agelenidae) comprises 694 valid species belonging to 27 genera worldwide (World Spider Catalog 2018), of which 88% of the species are restricted to Asia, 8% to Europe and 4% to North America. So far, 339 coelotine species in 21 genera are known from China, including three genera erected in recent years: *Flexicoelotes* Chen, Li & Zhao, 2015, *Papiliocoelotes* Zhao & Li, 2016 and *Sinocoelotes* Zhao & Li, 2016.
Draconarius Ovtchinnikov, 1999, with 246 named species, is the largest genus of Coelotinae. Recent molecular studies suggested that *Draconarius* is polyphyletic and requires taxonomic rearrangements (Zhao and Li 2017). Here, we described a new genus, *Sinodraconarius* gen. n., with four new species.

**Material and methods**

The specimens were examined with a LEICA M205C stereomicroscope. The photographs were captured with an Olympus C7070 wide zoom digital camera (7.1 megapixels) mounted on an Olympus SZX12 dissecting microscope and an Olympus BX51 compound microscope. Photos from multiple focal planes were combined using Helicon Focus (Version 3.00) photo stacking software. Epigynes and male palps were examined after dissection from the spiders’ bodies. Epigynes were cleared by boiling in a 10% potassium hydroxide (KOH) water solution before taking photos of the vulva.

All measurements were obtained using a LEICA M205C stereomicroscope and are in millimeters. Eye sizes were measured as the maximum diameter from either the dorsal or frontal views. Leg measurements are given as: total length (femur, patellatibia, metatarsus, tarsus). The male palps depicted are the left ones. The terminology used in the text and figures follows Wang (2002). Abbreviations:

**Morphological characters:**

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|-------------|
| A | epigynal atrium; |
| ALE | anterior lateral eye; |
| AME | anterior median eye; |
| AME–ALE | distance between AME and ALE; |
| AME–AME | distance between AME and AME; |
| AME–PME | distance between AME and PME; |
| ALE–PLE | distance between ALE and PLE; |
| C | conductor; |
| CD | copulatory duct; |
| CDA | conductor dorsal apophysis; |
| CF | cymbial furrow; |
| CO | copulatory opening; |
| E | embolus; |
| EB | embolic base; |
| FD | fertilization duct; |
| LTA | retro-lateral tibial apophysis; |
| MA | median apophysis; |
| PA | patellar apophysis; |
| PLE | posterior lateral eye; |
| PME | posterior median eye; |
| PME–PLE | distance between PME and PLE; |
| PME–PME | distance between PME and PME; |
| R | receptacle; |
| RTA | retroventral tibial apophysis; |
| ST | subtegulum; |
| T | tegulum. |

DNA barcodes were obtained for future use. A partial fragment of the mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI) gene was amplified and sequenced for all species, using the following primers: Forward: LCO1490-oono
(5’-CWACAAAYCATARRGATATTGG-3’) and Reverse: C1-N-2776 (5’-GGA-
TAATCAGAATANCGNCGAGG-3’). For additional information on extraction,
amplification and sequencing procedures, see Zhao and Li (2017). All sequences
were analyzed using BLAST and are deposited in GenBank. The accession numbers
are provided in Table 1.

All of the specimens (including molecular vouchers) are deposited in the Institute
of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS), Beijing, China.

Taxonomy

Family Agelenidae C.L. Koch, 1837
Subfamily Coelotinae F.O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1893

Genus Sinodraconarius Z. Zhao & S. Li, gen. n.
http://zoobank.org/8FD70171-B9AF-49D7-967B-74B3AEB9945E

Type species. Sinodraconarius sangjiuensis Zhao & Li, sp. n.

Etymology. The generic name is derived from its similarity to Draconarius and the
Latin adjective Sino- for Chinese referring to the main distribution region of the genus.
The gender is masculine.

Diagnosis. The males of Sinodraconarius gen. n. are similar to those of Dracon-
arius by having a patellar apophysis, two tibial apophyses (RTA and LTA) and a long
median apophysis, but can be distinguished by the short cymbial furrow, less than
1/2 length of cymbium vs. long and generally more than 1/2 length of the cymbium
in Draconarius; patellar apophysis bifurcate vs. not bifurcate in Draconarius. The fe-
males of Sinodraconarius gen. n. are similar to those of Draconarius by having a small
epigynal atrium, with epigynal hoods located laterally, and the copulatory openings
located centrally on the epigyne plate, but can be distinguished by lacking epigynal
teeth; receptacles simple.

Description. Small to very large sized, with a total length of 6.90–17.60; body
brownish to brown, with black setae. Carapace nearly pear-shaped, with longitudinal

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Table 1. Voucher specimen information.

| Species                  | GenBank accession number | Sequence length | Collection localities               |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| S. cawarongensis sp. n.  | KY778914                 | 1194bp          | Zhowagoin Township, Zayü, Tibet, China |
| S. muruoensis sp. n.     | KY778913                 | 1194bp          | Zhowagoin Township, Zayü, Tibet, China |
| S. patellabifidus        | KY778910                 | 1194bp          | Liuku Township, Lushui, Yunnan, China |
| S. sangjiuensis sp. n.   | KY778915                 | 1194bp          | Zhowagoin Township, Zayü, Tibet, China |
| S. yui sp. n.            | KY778908                 | 1194bp          | Segula Mountain, Nyingchi, Tibet, China |
fovea and radial grooves; sternum brownish, heart-shaped. Abdomen nearly oval, grey to dark grey, with 4–5 grey chevron-like markings. Chelicerae with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth. Leg formula (4 > 1 > 2 > 3). Male palp with one bifurcate patellar apophysis; two tibial apophyses (RTA and LTA), RTA extending beyond the tibia; cymbial furrow short, less than 1/2 length of cymbium; conductor short, with dorsal conductor apophysis; the apex of conductor with small basal lamella; embolus short; median apophysis long, finger-like; tegulum broad. Tibia strongly bent and dorsal part of tibia and patella bent almost to a right angle, ventral part of tibia at 45° angle. Epigyne: with septum; teeth lacking; atrium small, length of atrium two times longer than width, heart-shaped; epigynal hoods located laterally; copulatory openings located centrally on epigynal plate; copulatory ducts short, extending mesad of receptacles; receptacles broad, widely separated.

**Comments.** In addition to morphological study, we analyzed the relationships of coelotine spiders using eight genes from 286 species in 19 genera (Zhao and Li 2017). The molecular topologies inferred by three different approaches all supported *Sinodraconarius* gen. n. as a monophyletic group that is closely related to *Draconarius*. For details, please see SD001, SD002, SD019, SD028 and ZZ300 (Southern *Coelotes* groups) in Figure 3 and supplementary figures S4–S6 of Zhao and Li (2017).

**Distribution.** So far, the genus is known from Tibet and Yunnan, China (Fig. 11).

*Sinodraconarius sangjiuensis* Z. Zhao & S. Li, sp. n.
http://zoobank.org/50956D57-E022-4FBB-8BE3-F73C258B3441
Figs 1–2, 11

**Type material.** Holotype ♂ (IZCAS): China: Tibet: Zayü: Zhowagoin Township, Sangjiu Village, Mingqi group, 16 km SE of Yakou, N28.72276°, E97.70598°, 3698 m, 1.IX.2014, Jincheng Liu leg. Paratypes: 3♂♂, 3♀♀ (IZCAS): same data as holotype; 3♂♀♀ (IZCAS): China: Tibet: Zayü: Zhowagoin Township, Xiongjiu Village, N28.60677°, E97.28166°, 1938 m, 29.VIII.2014, Jincheng Liu leg.

**Etymology.** The specific name refers to the type locality, Sangjiu Village; adjective.

**Diagnosis.** The males can be easily distinguished from other *Sinodraconarius* gen. n. species by the patellar apophysis longer than the tibia *vs.* shorter than the tibia in other species (Fig. 1A–C). The females can be easily distinguished from other *Sinodraconarius* gen. n. species by the epigynal hoods in the center of the epigynal plate *vs.* anterolaterally in other species (Fig. 2A–B).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Total length 12.25. Carapace 5.75 long, 4.50 wide. Abdomen 6.50 long, 4.00 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.15, ALE 0.23, PME 0.20, PLE 0.23; AME–AME 0.10, AME–ALE 0.15, AME–PME 0.23, ALE–PLE 0, PME–PME 0.18, PME–PLE 0.20. Leg measurements: I 23.72 (7.69, 7.05, 5.77, 3.21); II 22.43 (7.69, 6.41, 5.45, 2.88); III 20.19 (6.73, 5.77, 5.13, 2.56); IV 24.67 (8.01, 7.05, 6.73, 2.88). Palp: patella longer than tibia; patellar apophysis
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Figure 1. Left male palp of *Sinodraconarius sangjiuensis* sp. n., holotype. A Prolateral view B Ventral view C Retrolateral view. Scale bar: equal for A, B, C.

thin and long, about three times longer than wide, with two branches and ventral branch larger than dorsal one; anterior 1/3 of RTA extending beyond the tibia, apex of RTA slightly bent; LTA about half of the RTA length; conductor short, apex of conductor pointed and bent retrolaterally; apex of median apophysis pointed; dorsal conductor apophysis broad, the visible part (between conductor and tegulum) subtriangular; embolus beginning at 5:30 o’clock position (Fig. 1A–C).

**Female (paratype).** Total length 12.50. Carapace 6.00 long, 4.25 wide. Abdomen 6.50 long, 4.25 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.15, ALE 0.25, PME 0.20, PLE 0.26; AME–AME 0.10, AME–ALE 0.10, AME–PME 0.25, ALE–PLE 0, PME–PME 0.15, PME–PLE 0.30. Leg measurements: I 18.59 (6.41, 6.09, 3.84, 2.25); II 18.27 (6.41, 5.77, 3.84, 2.25); III 17.45 (6.09, 5.27, 3.84, 2.25); IV 21.15 (6.41, 6.41,
Figure 2. Epigyne and habitus of *Sinodraconarius sangjuensis* sp. n. A Epigyne, ventral B Vulva, dorsal C Male habitus, dorsal D Female habitus, dorsal E Female habitus, ventral. Scale bar equal for D and E.
5.45, 2.88). Epigyne: apex of the V-shaped septum tapering; atrium two times longer than wide, occupying approx. 1/8 of epigyne plate; copulatory ducts hidden by receptacles in ventral view, hidden by epigyne in dorsal view; receptacles broad and separated by 1/2 width of receptacle; head of receptacles located anteriorly, broad and short, 1/4 length and 1/6 width of receptacles (Fig. 2A–B).

**Variation.** Total length of males 9.94–12.25 (n = 7) and of females 11.22–16.70 (n = 3).

**Distribution.** Known only from Zayü, Tibet (Fig. 11).

### Sinodraconarius cawarongensis Z. Zhao & S. Li, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/6A67E4D6-67A1-41BC-A22A-03D82C14E98F

**Figs** 3–4, 11

**Type material.** Holotype ♂ (IZCAS): China: Tibet: Zayü: Cawarong Township, 3.5 km E of Jumuchang, N28.55227°, E98.19554°, 3145 m, 7.IX.2014, Jincheng Liu leg. 
**Paratypes:** 13♂, 4♀♀ (IZCAS): same data as holotype; 9♂, 1♀ (IZCAS): China: Tibet: Zayü: Zhawogoin Township, Ridong Village, N28.49183°, E98.11320°, 3495 m, 4.IX.2014, Jincheng Liu; 6♂, 2♀♀ (IZCAS): China: Tibet: Zayü: Zhawogoin Township, 6 km N of Muruo Village, N28.59332°, E98.02774°, 3955 m, 5.IX.2014, Jincheng Liu leg.

**Etymology.** The specific name refers to the type locality, Cawarong Township; adjective.

**Diagnosis.** The males are similar to *S. patellabifidus* by having an indistinct LTA and a long median apophysis but can be differentiated by the branches of the patellar apophysis, with the ventral branch larger than the dorsal branch in retrolateral view vs. the ventral branch equal to the dorsal branch in *S. patellabifidus* (Figs 3A–C, 7A–C). The females can be differentiated from *S. sangjiuensis* sp. n. by having the head of receptacles located anteriorly vs. mediolaterally in *S. sangjiuensis* sp. n. and the septum indistinct (apex of the septum is tapering in *S. sangjiuensis* sp. n.) (Figs 2A–B, 8A–B).

**Description. Male (holotype).** Total length 8.45. Carapace 4.50 long, 3.35 wide. Abdomen 3.95 long, 2.65 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.12, ALE 0.18, PME 0.15, PLE 0.16; AME–AME 0.09, AME–ALE 0.05, AME–PME 0.15, ALE–PLE 0, PME–PME 0.13, PME–PLE 0.15. Leg measurements: I 14.86 (5.25, 4.81, 2.88, 1.92); II 13.99 (5.25, 4.25, 2.88, 1.61); III 13.73 (4.75, 3.85, 3.21, 1.92); IV 16.28 (5.45, 4.49, 4.10, 2.24). Palp: with one crescent-like bifurcate patellar apophysis, ventral branch is larger than dorsal branch of patellar apophysis; anterior 1/5 of RTA extending beyond the tibia; LTA indistinct; cymbial furrow less than 1/3 of cymbium length; apex of conductor pointed and bent retrolaterally; median apophysis finger-like, covered in short hairs; dorsal conductor apophysis broad, the visible part (between conductor and tegulum) subtriangular; embolus broad, beginning at position 8:30 o’clock (Fig. 3A–C).
Female (paratype). Total length 6.90. Carapace 3.40 long, 2.30 wide. Abdomen 3.50 long, 2.50 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.09, ALE 0.16, PME 0.14, PLE 0.15; AME–AME 0.08, AME–ALE 0.05, AME–PME 0.18, ALE–PLE 0, PME–PME 0.13, PME–PLE 0.14. Leg measurements: I 8.68 (3.30, 2.75, 1.66, 0.97); II 8.16 (3.05, 2.49, 1.66, 0.96); III 7.98 (3.15, 2.24, 1.61, 0.98); IV 9.82 (3.75, 2.75, 2.11, 1.21). Epigyne: rectangular; septum indistinct; hoods located anterolaterally on the plate; atrium 3 times longer than wide, anterior part slightly wider than posterior part, occupying about 1/8 of epigynal plate; receptacles broad, separated by a width of a receptacle; the head of receptacles located anteriorly (Fig. 4A–B).

Variation. Total length of males (n = 29) 7.69–10.26 and of females (n = 7) 6.90–8.34.

Distribution. Known only from Zayü, Tibet (Fig. 11).
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Figure 4. Epigyne and habitus of *Sinodraconarius cawarongensis* sp. n. A Epigyne, ventral B Vulva, dorsal C Male habitus, dorsal D Female habitus, dorsal E Female habitus, ventral. Scale bar equal for D and E.
Sinodraconarius muruoensis Z. Zhao & S. Li, sp. n.
http://zoobank.org/DBBFF4FB-ECD3-40E6-8BAC-663C0342FC89
Figs 5–6, 11

Type material. Holotype ♂ (IZCAS): China: Tibet: Zayü: Zhowagoin Township, Muruo Village, Gaoshan Mountain pasture, N28.62049°, E98.05035°, 4347 m, 5.IX.2014, Jincheng Liu leg. Paratypes: 5♂, 3♀ (IZCAS): same data as holotype; 1♂, 5♀ (IZCAS): China: Tibet: Zayü: Zhowagoin Township, Muruo Village, Qima Yakou, N28.62049°, E98.05035°, 4657 m, 2.IX.2014, Jincheng Liu leg.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality, Muruo Village; adjective.

Diagnosis. The males of the new species are similar to these of S. sangjiuensis sp. n. by having a ventral branch of the patellar apophysis that is larger than the dorsal branch but can be easily distinguished from S. sangjiuensis sp. n. by the apex of conductor being straight vs. bent in S. sangjiuensis sp. n. (Figs 1A–C, 5A–C). The females of the new species are similar to S. sangjiuensis sp. n. by the apex of septum tapering but can be easily distinguished from by having the hoods and the head of the receptacles located anteriorly rather than medially (Figs 2A–B, 6A–B).

Figure 5. Left male palp of Sinodraconarius muruoensis sp. n., holotype. A Prolateral view B Ventral view C Retrolateral view. Scale bar equal for A, B, C.
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Figure 6. Epigyne and habitus of *Sinodraconarius mruoensis* sp. n. A Epigyne, ventral B Vulva, dorsal C Male habitus, dorsal D Female habitus, dorsal E Female habitus, ventral. Scale bar equal for D and E.
Description. Male (holotype). Total length 13.50. Carapace 6.50 long, 4.50 wide. Abdomen 7.00 long, 4.00 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.23, PME 0.20, PLE 0.25; AME–AME 0.13, AME–ALE 0.15, AME–PME 0.30, ALE–PME 0, PME–PME 0.20, PME–PLE 0.15. Leg measurements: I 27.84 (8.64, 8.63, 6.73, 3.84); II 27.21 (8.63, 8.65, 6.41, 3.52); III 24.99 (8.01, 7.05, 6.41, 3.52); IV 29.48 (9.62, 8.02, 8.01, 3.83). Palp: with one bifurcate patellar apophysis (ventral branch of patellar apophysis larger than dorsal one) and one small apophysis; LTA indistinct; cymbial furrow short, about 1/5 of the of cymbial length; conductor short, extending anteriorly, the apex of conductor pointed and bending retro-anteriorly; median finger-like; dorsal the visible part of conductor apophysis (between conductor and tegulum) subtriangular, shorter than conductor; embolus beginning at position 7:30 o’clock (Fig. 5A–C).

Female (paratype). Total length 11.00. Carapace 5.00 long, 4.00 wide. Abdomen 6.00 long, 4.00 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.15, ALE 0.22, PME 0.20, PLE 0.24; AME–AME 0.10, AME–ALE 0.10, AME–PME 0.15, ALE–PLE 0, PME–PME 0.15, PME–PLE 0.25. Leg measurements: I 16.88 (6.08, 5.44, 3.12, 2.24); II 15.69 (6.08, 4.48, 3.21, 1.92); III 15.40 (5.77, 4.49, 3.23, 1.91); IV 18.58 (6.73, 5.12, 4.81, 1.92). Epigyne: with V-shaped septum, apex of septum tapering; hoods located laterally; atrium two times wider than long, occupying approx. 1/7 of epigynal plate; receptacles separated by the width of a receptacle; the head of the receptacles broad, short, located anteriorly (Fig. 6A–B).

Variation. Total length of males (n = 7) 11.86–17.60 and of females (n = 8) 6.90–11.00.

Distribution. Known only from Zayü, Tibet (Fig. 11).

Silodraconarius patellabifidus (Wang, 2003), comb. n.
Figs 7–8, 11

Draconarius patellabifidus Wang 2003: 542, fig. 49A–D (♀♀); Wang et al. 2010: 81, figs 331–351 (♂♀); Zhu et al. 2017: 338, fig. 209A–D (♂♀).

Material examined. 2♀♀ (IZCAS): China: Yunnan Province: Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture: Lushui Township, N25.80797°, E98.84226°, 1220 m, 18.IX.2014, Jincheng Liu leg.; 1♂, 1♀ (IZCAS): China: Yunnan Province: Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture: Luzhang Township, Fengxue Yakou, N25.97244°, E98.68376°, 3150 m, 19.IX.2014, Jincheng Liu leg.

Diagnosis. The males can be differentiated from S. sangjiuensis sp. n. by the ventral branch of the patellar apophysis which is the same length as the dorsal branch vs. larger than dorsal one in S. sangjiuensis sp. n. (Figs 1A–C, 7A–C). The females can be differentiated from S. sangjiuensis sp. n. by the head of the receptacles located anteriorly vs. mediolaterally in S. sangjiuensis sp. n.; septum indistinct (apex of the septum is tapering in S. sangjiuensis sp. n.) (Figs 2A–B, 8A–B).
Description. Described by Wang (2003).

Variation. Total length of females (n = 3) 8.75–11.80.

Distribution. Known only from Yunnan (Fig. 11; Wang 2003: map 17; Wang et al. 2010: 545).

**Sinodraconarius yui** Z. Zhao & S. Li, sp. n.
http://zoobank.org/1BB98FE5-7F5A-4CA3-8DDF-1D1C79E52CD8

Figs 9–11

*Coelotes himalayaensis* Hu 2001: 134, fig. 45.3–4 (♂ only, ♀ mismatched).

* Draconarius himalayaensis* Wang 2003: 534 (♂ only, ♀ mismatched); Zhu et al. 2017: 289, fig. 166C–D (♂ only, ♀ mismatched)
Figure 8. Epigyne and habitus of *Sinodraconarius patellabifidus* A Epigyne, ventral B Vulva, dorsal C Male habitus, dorsal D Female habitus, dorsal E Female habitus, ventral. Scale bar equal for D and E.
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Type material. Holotype ♂ (IZCAS): China: Tibet: Nyingchi: Segula Mountain, N29.605017°, E94.609117°, 4184 ± 4 m, 11.X.2010, Hao Yu leg. Paratypes: 2♂♂ (IZCAS): same data as holotype; 1♀ (IZCAS): China: Tibet: Nyingchi: Positive face of Segula Mountain, N29.607583°, E94.608767°, 4190 ± 13 m, 12.VIII.2010, Hao Yu leg.

Etymology. The specific name is after Hao Yu, the collector of specimens used in this study; noun (name) in genitive case.

Diagnosis. The males are similar to those of S. sangjiuensis sp. n. by the ventral branch of the patellar apophysis larger than dorsal one and the apex of the conductor pointed and bent retrolaterally, but can be easily distinguished from S. sangjiuensis sp. n. by the short palp (Figs 1A–C, 9A–C). The females are similar to S. sangjiuensis sp. n. by having the apex of the septum tapering but can be easily distinguished from S. sangjiuensis sp. n. by the epigynal hoods located anterolaterally vs. mediolaterally in S. sangjiuensis sp. n. (Figs 2A–B, 10A–B).

Description. Male (holotype). Total length 7.59. Carapace 4.00 long, 2.60 wide. Abdomen 3.59 long, 2.56 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.09, ALE 0.20, PME 0.14, PLE 0.19; AME–AME 0.08, AME–ALE 0.05, AME–PME 0.16, ALE–PLE 0, PME–PME 0.09, PME–PLE 0.13. Leg measurements: I 12.15 (4.06, 4.00, 2.68, 1.41); II 10.22 (3.44, 3.50, 2.03, 1.25); III 9.99 (3.28, 3.00, 2.40, 1.31); IV

Figure 9. Left male palp of Sinodraconarius yui sp. n., holotype. A Prolateral view B Ventral view C Retrolateral view. Scale bar equal for A, B, C.
Figure 10. Epigyne and habitus of *Sinodraconarius yui* sp. n. A Epigyne, ventral B Vulva, dorsal C Male habitus, dorsal D Female habitus, dorsal E Female habitus, ventral. Scale bar equal for D and E.
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12.82 (4.06, 3.80, 3.40, 1.56). Palp: ventral branch of patellar apophysis larger than dorsal one; anterior 1/5 part of RTA extending beyond the tibia; LTA obvious; cymbial furrow less than 1/4 of cymbium length; the apex of conductor concave and spiral; median apophysis conspicuous, finger-like, the apex of the median apophysis expanded and open; dorsal conductor apophysis broad, the visible part (between conductor and tegulum) hidden by conductor in ventral view; embolus beginning at position 10 o’clock (Fig. 9A–C).

Female (paratype). Total length 7.89. Carapace 3.40 long, 2.40 wide. Abdomen 4.49 long, 2.40 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.18, PME 0.15, PLE 0.15; AME–AME 0.11, AME–ALE 0.06, AME–PME 0.15, ALE–PLE 0, PME–PME 0.10, PME–PLE 0.15. Leg measurements: I 9.17 (3.58, 2.88, 1.75, 0.96); II 8.66 (3.07, 2.88, 1.75, 0.96); III 8.47 (3.20, 2.56, 1.75, 0.96); IV 11.05 (3.59, 3.52, 2.50, 1.44). Epigyne: apex of the V-shaped septum tapering; hoods located laterally; atrium two times wider than long, occupying approx. 1/4 of epigynal plate; receptacles
spaced by the width of a receptacle; the head of the receptacles broad and short, located anteriorly (Fig. 10A–B).

**Comments.** The male of the new species was first described by Hu (2001) as the allotype of *Coelotes himalayaensis* and later transferred from *Coelotes* to *Draconarius* by Wang (2003). However, we found that the male and female of *D. himalayaensis* were mismatched. Therefore, the male is established as a new species here, and both sexes are described.

**Variation.** Total length of males (n = 3) 7.05–7.59.

**Distribution.** Known only from Nyingchi, Tibet (Fig. 11).

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