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Seven new species of *Systaria* Simon, 1897 from Southeast Asia (Araneae, Clubionidae, Systariinae)

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Abstract

The male of *Systaria cervina* (Simon, 1897) is newly described; the female internal genitalia are illustrated for the first time. Seven new species are described from Southeast Asia: *S. decidua* **sp. nov.** and *S. lanna* **sp. nov.** from northern Thailand; *S. insolita* **sp. nov.** from northeastern Thailand; *S. bifida* **sp. nov.** from southern Thailand and Myanmar; *S. acuminata* **sp. nov.** from southern Thailand and Indonesia; *S. convolutiva* **sp. nov.** from Indonesia; *S. deelemanae* **sp. nov.** from the Philippines. Two additional characters are recognized among *Systaria* species and considered synapomorphies for the genus: the base of the cymbium on retrolateral side is provided with a sharply pointed cymbial tubercle or an elevated, oblique ridge; the anterior bursae of the internal female genitalia are distinctly sclerotized.

Key words: biodiversity, Indonesia, Miturgidae, Myanmar, taxonomy, Thailand

Introduction

The spider genus *Systaria* was established by Simon (1897a) on the basis of spiders collected from Java: *S. drassiformis* Simon, 1897 (the type species) and *S. gedensis* Simon, 1897. For more than a century *Systaria* had remained untouched and its generic content was poorly known. Only recently, *Systaria* was revised by Deeleman-Reinhold (2001) who added two additional new species (*S. bohorokensis* Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001, *S. dentata* Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001) and transferred *S. barkudensis* (Gravely, 1931), *S. cervina* (Simon, 1897) from *Syrisca* Simon (Miturgidae), *S. elberti* (Strand, 1913) from *Clubiona* Latreille (Clubionidae), *S. insulana* (Rainbow, 1902) from *Hebrithele* Berland and *S. leoi* (Barrion & Litsinger, 1995) from *Scotophaeus* Simon (Gnaphosidae) to the genus. Zhang *et al.* (2009) further contributed by describing *S. hainanensis* Zhang, Fu & Zhu, 2009 from an island in southern China and transferring *S. mengla* (Song & Zhu, 1994) from *Itatsina* Kishida.

The position of *Systaria* at higher level of spider classification remains controversial and uncertain. The subdivision of the family Clubionidae into three subfamilies, Clubioninae, Eutichurinae and Systariinae *sensu* Deeleman-Reinhold (2001) affected the higher taxonomic position of these and other spider taxa. According to this classification *Systaria* was allocated to the Clubionidae, in the newly established subfamily Systariinae. Although Platnick (2011) listed Systariinae and Eutichurinae under the Miturgidae in his catalog, we follow Deeleman-Reinhold (2001) in considering Systariinae a member of the Clubionidae. According to Raven (2009) the Miturgidae consists of two subfamilies (Miturginae and Diaprograptinae); Systariinae is closer to the Clubionidae than to Miturgidae; and the placement of Eutichurinae in the Miturgidae (Ramirez *et al.* 1997) is doubtful (Raven 2009, Raven & Stumkat 2003, 2005, Silva 2003).

Systaria is recognized by a combination of morphological and genital characters (see diagnostic below). The genus includes relatively large to medium-sized clubionids of diverse somatoforms. Other newly established genera of Systariinae from Southeast Asia (i.e., *Tamin* Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001 and *Xantharia* Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001) were clearly defined in their descriptions and can be easily distinguished from *Systaria*. Unfortunately, these definitions are based on presumably homoplastic characters (i.e., the trochanters are deeply notched, the anterior lateral spinnerets are widely separated and tapering in females, the distal segments of posterior lateral spinnerets

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