A Newly Recorded Spider
of the Family Hahniidae (Arachnida, Araneae) from Taiwan

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Abstract

A spider of the species *Hahnia zhejiangensis* (Song & Zheng 1982) has been recorded in Taiwan for the first time. It differs from all other congeners due to the following combination of characteristics: both genders have anterior median eyes smaller than anterior lateral eyes, chelicerae with 2 - 3 promarginal and 5 - 6 retromarginal teeth, a large spiracular opening located in the middle of the epigastric furrow and at the base of the median spinnerets; females possess a pair of dark brown triangular markings and a large copulatory opening on the epigynum, with two vertical dark brown sclerotized plates behind the epigastric furrow; males display retrolateral tibial apophysis of the palpal organ, which is stout and strongly recurved, while the palpal patellar spur is small, curved and single-pointed. Both genders of this species have been redescribed and illustrated based on specimens obtained from Taiwan.

Keywords: *Hahnia zhejiangensis*, Hahniidae, Araneae, new record, Taiwan.

Introduction

Spiders of the family Hahniidae are usually small (3 - 6 mm) in body size (Song, 1999). They differ from other spiders by the transverse arrangement of three pairs of spinnerets and the relatively large tracheal spiracle located on well beyond the spinnerets (Arita, 1978; Opell & Beatty, 1976; Roth, 1993). The median pair of spinnerets are composed of one-segment, corresponding to the posterior median spinnerets of other spiders. While, the intermediate and the lateral pairs of spinnerets are composed of two segments, corresponding to the anterior median and the posterior lateral spinnerets of other spiders, respectively (Opell & Beatty, 1976). The lateral spinnerets are the longest ones and the median spinnerets are the shortest ones. There are three serrate claws on each leg without the claw tufts. Most hahniid spiders dwell under stones, in leaf litters, mosses, and soil crevices on the ground, or even under a moss-covered tree bark where they build delicate sheet webs and mainly feed on springtails (Barrion & Litsinger, 1995).