

Description of a New Species and Four New Records of the Spider Subfamily Erigoninae (Araneae: Linyphiidae) from Korea

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애접시거미아과거미목: 접시거미과의 거미 1 신종과 4 한국미기록종의 기재

서보근*

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ABSTRACT: Five erigonine spider species are described with illustrations: a new species, *Saitonia pilosus* n. sp., and four records new to the Korean spider fauna, *Ceratinella brevis* (Wider, 1834), *Erigone atra* Blackwall, 1833, *Maso sundevalli* (Westring, 1851), and *Parasisis amurensis* Eskov, 1984. The occurrences of four spider genera, *Ceratinella* Emerton, 1882, *Maso* Simon, 1884, *Parasisis* Eskov, 1984, and *Saitonia* Eskov, 1992, are also new to Korea.

Key words: Erigoninae, Linyphiidae, New record. *Saitonia pilosus* n. sp.

초 록: 애접시거미류 5종을 그림과 함께 기재하였다: 1 신종, *Saitonia pilosus* n. sp. (털애접시거미), 와 한국미기록종 4종, *Ceratinella brevis* (Wider, 1834) (껍질애접시거미), *Erigone atra* Blackwall, 1833 (긴뿔날애접시거미), *Maso sundevalli* (Westring, 1851) (마소애접시거미), 그리고 *Parasisis amurensis* Eskov, 1984 (대륙애접시거미). 4 속, *Ceratinella* Emerton, 1882 (껍질애접시거미속), *Maso* Simon, 1884 (마소애접시거미속), *Parasisis* Eskov, 1984 (대륙애접시거미속), 그리고 *Saitonia* Eskov, 1992 (이마애접시거미속), 역시 한국미기록속이다.

검색어: 애접시거미아과, 접시거미과, *Saitonia pilosus* n. sp. 한국미기록종

The subfamily Erigoninae is a large group of small spiders within the family Linyphiidae, with more than 2,000 described species. Their body size ranges from 1 to 6 mm, but most are about 2 mm (Roberts, 1995). Many species live in leaf litter and build minute sheet webs (Hormiga, 2000). These spiders are probably more important as members of the beneficial complex of predators in agroecosystems than is generally known (Schmidt and Tschamtkke, 2005). Erigonine spiders of 35 species in 22 genera have been recorded in Korea (Namkung *et al.*, 2009; Tanasevitch, 2011), and in the

present contribution the author reported five erigonine spider species - a new species, *Saitonia pilosus* n. sp. and four records new for the Korean spider fauna, *Ceratinella brevis* (Wider, 1834), *Erigone atra* Blackwall, 1833, *Maso sundevalli* (Westring, 1851) and *Parasisis amurensis* Eskov, 1984. The occurrence of four spider genera, *Ceratinella* Emerton, 1882, *Maso* Simon, 1884, *Parasisis* Eskov, 1984, *Saitonia* Eskov, 1992, is also new to Korea. The genus *Saitonia* currently includes five species collected only in Japan and one new species, *S. pilosus* n. sp., collected from the southern provinces of Korean peninsula. The spiders of *E. atra* and *M. sundevalli* occur in Holarctic region, *C. brevis* in Palearctic region. The occurrence of *P. amurensis* is restricted to the eastern part of

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Palaearctic region (China, Japan, Korea and Russia Far East).

Materials and Methods

Specimens were examined, drawn and measured under a stereomicroscope (Leica S8APO, Singapore). The photographs were made with digital camera (Leica DFC 420) and the images were combined using image stacking software (i-Solution, Future Science Co. Ltd., Daejeon, Korea). Internal genitalia of females were cleared in boiling KOH solution (10%) to dissolve nonchitinous tissues. The following abbreviations are used in the text: AME, anterior median eye; ALE, anterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye; PLE, posterior lateral eye; AER, anterior eye row; PER, posterior eye row; AME-AME, distance between AMEs; PME-PME, distance between PMEs; AME-ALE, distance between AME and ALE; PME-PLE, distance between PME and PLE; ALE-PLE, distance between ALE and PLE; MOQ, median ocular quadrangle; c, carapace length; d, p, r and v in leg spination, dorsal, prolateral, retrolateral and ventral side. The sequence of leg segments in measurement data is as

follows: total (femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). All measurements in the text are in millimeters. The examined materials are deposited in National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR) of Ministry of Environment of Korea.

Systematic accounts

Family Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859

Subfamily Erigoninae Emerton, 1882

Genus *Ceratinella* Emerton, 1882 깍질에접시거미속(신칭)

Ceratinella Emerton, 1882: 32. Type species: *Theridion breve* Wider, 1834: 236.

Ceratinella brevis (Wider, 1834) 깍질에접시거미(신칭)

(Fig. 1)

Theridion breve Wider, 1834: 236.

Ceratinella brevis : Simon, 1884: 854; Locket and Millidge, 1953: 189.

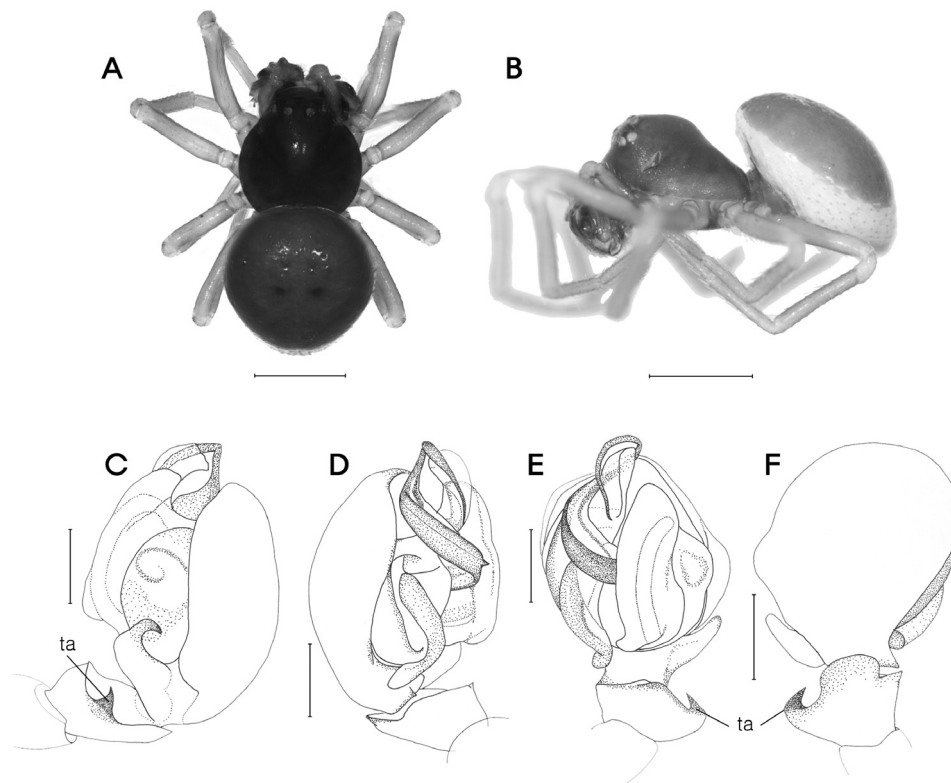


Fig. 1. *Ceratinella brevis* (Wider, 1834): A. male, dorsal view; B. male, lateral view; C. male left palpal organ, retrolateral view; D. ditto, prolateral view; E. ditto, ventral view; F. ditto, dorsal view. Abbreviation: ta, tibial apophysis. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (A, B), 0.1 mm (C-F).

Diagnosis. Male : Carapace dark brown with fine reticulate pattern and dark radiating striae; cephalic region elevated; cervical grooves distinct; eye area with some fine hairs, but not on clypeus (Fig. 1 A, B). Clypeus height about 3 times of diameter of AME. AER recurved slightly and PER procurved In dorsal view. Eye ratio, PLE = ALE > PME > AME (10 : 9 : 7). MOQ, height = posterior side > anterior side (14 : 8). Sternum finely granulated and reddish brown. Labium not granulated, reddish brown. Legs brown. Leg I/c 2.59. Fem. I/c 0.73. Tib. I/c 0.62. Met. I/c 0.51. Met. I/tar. I 1.12. Met. IV/tar. IV 1.29. Pat. I+tib. I/c 0.89. Tibial dorsal spines absent. Tm I 0.43, II 0.42, III 0.38 and IV 0.45. Abdomen rather globular; dorsum with a reddish brown scutum and with two pairs of sigilla; venter around pedicel and spinnerets chitinized. The embolic division is long and coiled with its tip sharply recurved. Tibial apophysis sharply hooked (Fig. 1 C-F).

Measurements. Body length 1.52; carapace length 0.74, width 0.68; cephalic width 0.46; sternum length 0.43, width 0.47; labium length 0.07, width 0.12; anterior eye row 0.30; posterior eye row 0.34; AME-AME 0.01; AME-ALE 0.04; PME-PME 0.07; PME-PLE 0.05; ALE-PLE 0.00; abdomen length 0.86, width 0.84. Leg I 1.92 (0.54 0.20, 0.46, 0.38, 0.34), II 1.82 (0.52, 0.20, 0.40, 0.36, 0.34), III 1.60 (0.46, 0.19, 0.33, 0.32, 0.30), IV 2.06 (0.58, 0.20, 0.50, 0.44, 0.34).

Material examined. 1 ♀, Naejang-dong, Jeongeup-si, Jeollabuk-do, 12.v.2006, S. Y. Kim.

Distribution. China, Europe, Japan, Korea, Russia (Palearctic region).

Remarks. This species is very similar to *Ceratinella brevipes* (Westring, 1851) at first appearance but easily distinguished from the latter by the structures of tibial apophysis.

Genus *Erigone* Audouin, 1826 툽날애접시거미속

Erigone Audouin, 1826: 105, 115. Type species: *Erigone longipalpis* (Sundevall, 1830): 212.

Key to the Korean species of the genus *Erigone*

1. Retrolateral tibial apophysis blunt. Embolic division horseshoe-shaped

..... *E. atra*
- Retrolateral tibial apophysis pointed. Embolic division not horseshoe-shaped
..... 2
2. Length of palpal patella longer than palpal tibia
..... *E. prominens*
- Length of palpal patella not longer than palpal tibia
..... *E. koshiensis*

Erigone atra Blackwall, 1833 긴톱날애접시거미(신칭) (Fig. 2)

Erigone atra Blackwall, 1833: 195; Locket and Millidge, 1953: 309; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991: 154; Ono *et al.*, 2009: 302; Tu and Hormiga, 2010: 61.

Diagnosis. Male : Carapace reddish brown with radiating furrows; cephalic region highly elevated with a median row of spines; cervical grooves and linear median furrow distinct; margin with many teeth uneven in size and irregularly spaced (Fig. 2 A, B). Clypeus height 4.8 times of diameter of AME. AER recurved and PER straight in dorsal view. Eye ratio, ALE = PLE > AME = PME (6 : 5). MOQ, height = posterior side > anterior side (15 : 14 : 13). Chelicerae with five promarginal and four retromarginal teeth, and with some small warts. Legs yellowish brown without pattern. Leg I/c 2.73. Fem. I/c 0.78. Tib. I/c 0.66. Met. I/c 0.60. Met. I/tar. I 1.36. Met. IV/tar. IV 1.50. Pat. I+tib. I/c 0.90. Tibial chaetotaxy 2-2-2-1. Tm I 0.45, II 0.46, III 0.45 and IV absent. Abdomen oval and dark gray without pattern. Palpal femur armed with some teeth (Fig. 2 C, D); patella with a long process distally (patella apophysis) (Fig. 2 C, D). Retrolateral tibial apophysis blunt. Embolic division horseshoe-shaped, with large terminal apophysis, radical part and bifurcate membrane. Paracymbium triangular (Fig. 2 E-G).

Measurements. Body length 2.43; carapace length 1.25, width 0.93; cephalic width 0.63; sternum length 0.65, width 0.70; labium length 0.16, width 0.17; anterior eye row 0.36; posterior eye row 0.39; AME-AME 0.04; AME-ALE 0.04; PME-PME 0.05; PME-PLE 0.08; ALE-PLE 0.01; abdomen length 1.30, width 0.83. Leg I 3.41 (0.98 0.30, 0.83, 0.75, 0.55), II 3.06 (0.85, 0.30, 0.73, 0.70, 0.48), III 2.57 (0.73, 0.28, 0.53, 0.58, 0.45), IV

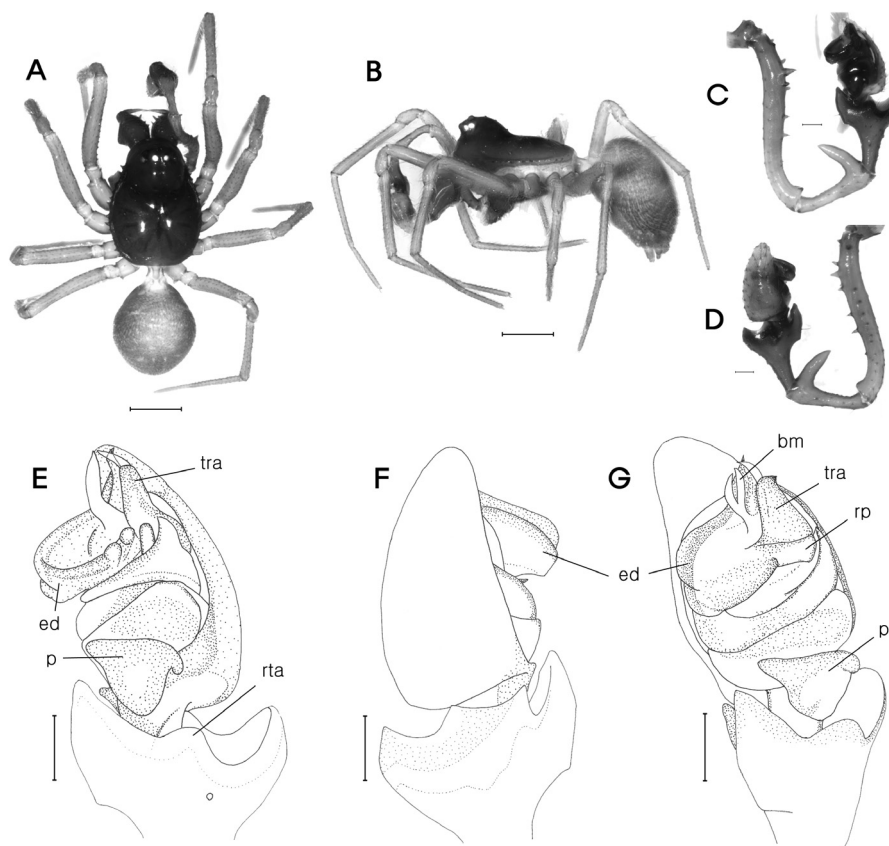


Fig. 2. *Erigone atra* Blackwall, 1833: A. male, dorsal view; B. male, lateral view; C. male left palp, retrolateral view; D. ditto, prolateral view; E. male left palpal organ, retrolateral view; F. ditto, prolateral view; G. ditto, ventral view. Abbreviations: rta, retrolateral tibial apophysis; ed, embolic division; tra, terminal apophysis; rp, radical part; bm, bifurcate membrane; p, paracymbium. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (A, B), 0.1 mm (C-G).

3.26 (0.90, 0.28, 0.83, 0.75, 0.50).

Material examined. 1 ♀, Nae-myeon, Hongcheon-gun, Gangwon-do, 1.viii.2007, S. Y. Kim.

Distribution. Holarctic region.

Remarks. This species is very similar to *Erigone dentigera* Cambridge, 1874 in appearances and palpal structure but easily distinguished by the form of blunt retrolateral tibial apophysis (Fig. 2 E, G).

Genus *Maso* Simon, 1884 마소애접시거미속(신칭)

Maso Simon, 1884: 861. Type species: *Erigone sundevallii* Westring, 1851: 44.

***Maso sundevallii* (Westring, 1851)** 마소애접시거미(신칭)
(Fig. 3)

Erigone sundevallii Westring, 1851: 44.

Maso sundevallii : Bösenberg, 1902: 154; Locket and Millidge, 1953: 232; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991: 208; Ono *et al.*, 2009: 260.

Diagnosis. Male : Carapace light brown, darker in cephalic region, with radiating furrows, cervical grooves, linear median furrow, and three long spines in median line; cephalic region elevated (Fig. 3 A, B). Clypeus height about 3.3 times of diameter of AME. AER slightly recurved and PER nearly straight in dorsal view. Eye ratio, ALE > PME > AME = PLE (10 : 7 : 6). MOQ, posterior side = height > anterior side (11 : 8). Chelicerae with four promarginal and three retromarginal teeth. Sternum and labium dark yellow. All leg segments yellow. Leg I/c 2.73. Fem. I/c 0.78. Tib. I/c 0.68. Met. I/c 0.68. Met. I/tar. I 2.27. Met. IV/tar. IV 2.17. Pat. I+tib. I/c 0.97. Leg spination: Femora; I v0-0-1-1. Tibiae; I d1-0, v2-2-2-2-2; II d1-0,

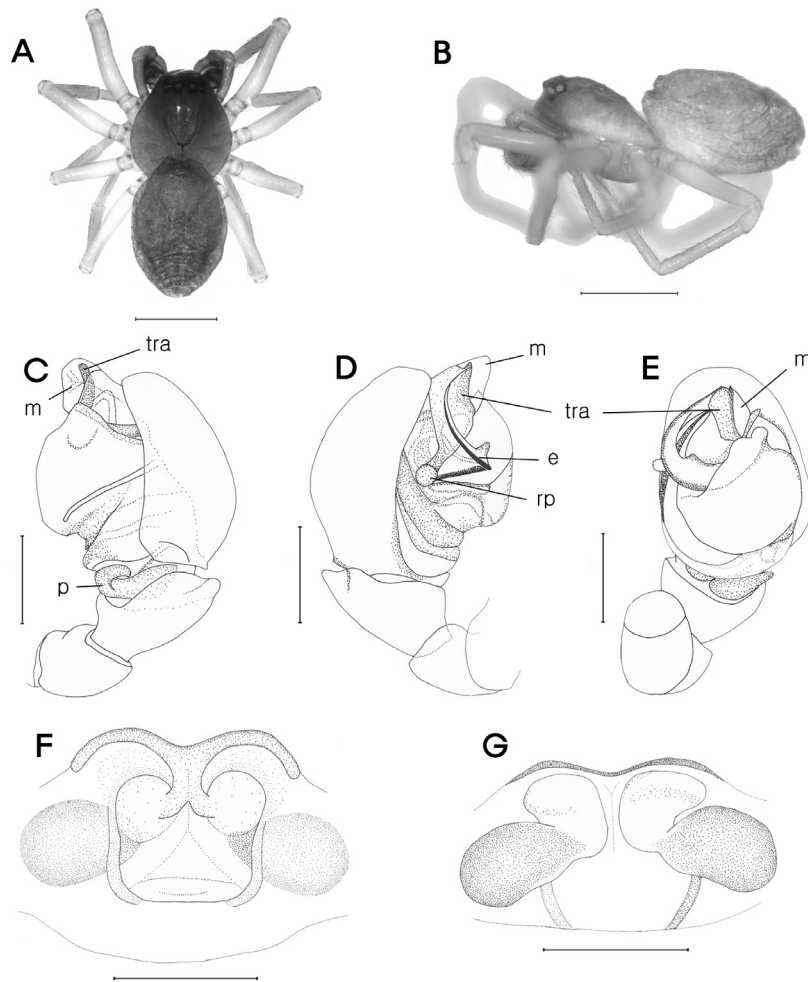


Fig. 3. *Maso sundevalli* (Westring, 1851): A. male, dorsal view; B. male, lateral view; C. male left palpal organ, retrolateral view; D. ditto, prolateral view; E. ditto, ventral view; F. epigynum of female; G. internal genitalia, ventral view. Abbreviations: e, embolus; tra, terminal apophysis; rp, radical part; m, membrane; p, paracymbium. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (A, B), 0.1 mm (C-G).

v2-2-2-2-2-2; III, IV d1-0. Metatarsi; I v2-2-2-2-2-2; II v2-2-2-2-2-2. Tibial chaetotaxy 1-1-1-1. Tm I 0.95, II 0.92, III 0.83 and IV 0.74. Abdomen oval and dark grey with no pattern. Palpal tibia with no apophysis. Embolic division coiled, with small elongate radical part, large terminal apophysis and membrane. Paracymbium small and hooked (Fig. 3 C-E).

Female : General appearances are similar to male. Clypeus height 2 times of diameter of AME. Eye ratio, ALE = PLE = PME > AME (8 : 7). Leg I/c 2.75. Fem. I/c 0.81. Tib. I/c 0.66. Met. I/c 0.63. Met. I/tar. I 2.00. Met. IV/tar. IV 1.75. Pat. I+tib. I/c 1.00. Leg spination: Femora; I v0-0-1-1; II, III v0-0-2; IV v0-0-1. Tibiae; I d1-0, v2-2-1-2-2; II d1-0, v2-2-1-2-2-2; III, IV d1-0. Metatarsi; I v2-1-2-2-2-2; II v2-2-2-2-2-2. Tibial chaetotaxy 1-1-1-1. Tm I 0.90, II 0.90, III 0.71 and IV

0.63. Epigynum with a eyebrow-shaped visor at upside of broad quadrate middle lobe; genital opening lies within atria which are divided by a median ridge of middle lobe. Internal genitalia shows a pair of darkly pigmented spermathecae and anterior swollen vesicles (Fig. 3 F, G).

Measurements. Male/female : Body length 1.44/1.42; carapace length 0.74/0.64, width 0.64/0.56; cephalic width 0.30/0.40; sternum length 0.44/0.43, width 0.44/0.42; labium length 0.04/0.04, width 0.12/0.13; anterior eye row 0.30/0.29; posterior eye row 0.26/0.29; AME-AME 0.02/0.02; AME-ALE 0.06/0.05; PME-PME 0.05/0.03; PME-PLE 0.04/0.04; ALE-PLE 0.03/0.03; abdomen length 0.86/0.96, width 0.60/0.70. Leg I 2.02/1.76 (0.58/0.52, 0.22/0.22, 0.50/0.42, 0.50/0.40, 0.22/0.20), II 1.86/1.54 (0.54/0.42, 0.20/0.20,

0.42/0.36, 0.48/0.36, 0.22/0.20), III 1.59/1.32 (0.46/0.36, 0.18/0.16, 0.36/0.27, 0.39/0.32, 0.20/0.21), IV 2.06/1.82 (0.60/0.52, 0.18/0.20, 0.52/0.44, 0.52/0.42, 0.24/0.24).

Material examined. 3♂, Hange-ri, Buk-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do, 19.vii.2010. 1♀, Yongdae-ri, Buk-myeon, Inje-gun, Gangwon-do, 19.vii.2010. 1♂, Sinwang-ri, Yeongok-myeon, Gangneung Si, Gangwon-do, 20.vii.2010. 1♀, 2♂, Galsan-ri, Jaesan-myeon, Bonghwa-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, 23.vii.2010. All specimens were collected by J. C. Lim.

Distribution. Holarctic region.

Remarks. *Maso sundevalli* can be distinguished from all other species of this genus by the structure of epigynum and the embolic division of the male copulatory organ.

Genus *Parasisis* Eskov, 1984 대륙애접시거미속(신칭)
Parasisis Eskov, 1984: 1337. Type species: *Parasisis amurensis* Eskov, 1984: 1338.

***Parasisis amurensis* Eskov, 1984.** 대륙애접시거미(신칭)
 (Fig. 4)

Parasisis amurensis Eskov, 1984: 1338; Ono *et al.*, 2009: 279.

Diagnosis. Male : Carapace reddish brown, with fine reticulate pattern, radiating furrows, cervical grooves, linear median furrow, and five forward-directed spines in median line; cephalic region elevated; eye area with some fine hairs (Fig. 4 A, B). Clypeus height about 4 times of diameter of AME. AER

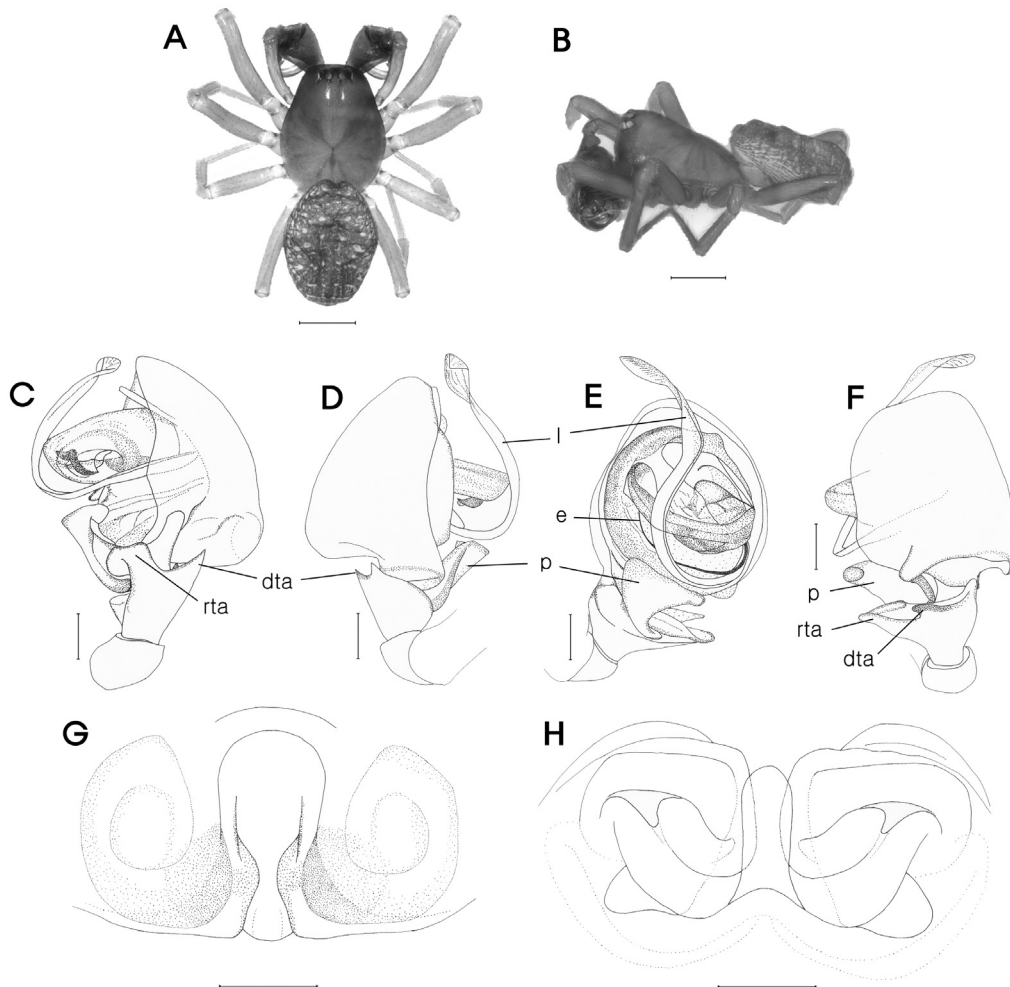


Fig. 4. *Parasisis amurensis* Eskov, 1984: A. male, dorsal view; B. male, lateral view; C. male left palpal organ, retrolateral view; D. ditto, prolateral view; E. ditto, ventral view; F. ditto, dorsal view; G. epigynum of female; H. internal genitalia, ventral view. Abbreviations: e, embolus; rta, retrolateral tibial apophysis; dta, dorsal tibial apophysis; l, lamella; p, paracymbium. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (A, B), 0.1 mm (C-H).

slightly recurved and PER straight in dorsal view. Eye ratio, ALE = PLE > PME > AME (12 : 10 : 9). MOQ, posterior side > height > anterior side (15 : 14 : 11). Chelicerae with five promarginal and four retromarginal teeth. Sternum with fine reticulate pattern on yellow ground and labium yellow. Legs reddish brown. Leg I/c 2.58. Fem. I/c 0.72. Tib. I/c 0.65. Met. I/c 0.55. Met. I/tar. I 1.29. Met. IV/tar. IV 1.36. Pat. I+tib. I/c 0.88. Tibial chaetotaxy 2-2-2-1. Tm I 0.30, II 0.29, III 0.29 and IV absent. Abdomen oval and dark grey with no pattern. Dorsal and retrolateral tibial apophysis of palp prominent. Embolic division with long coiled embolus and lamella. Paracymbium triangular in ventral view (Fig. 4 C-F).

Female : Clypeus height 4.5 times of diameter of AME. Eye ratio, PLE > ALE > PME > AME (12 : 11 : 9 : 8). MOQ, posterior side > height > anterior side (14 : 12.5 : 10). Leg I/c 2.49. Fem. I/c 0.71. Tib. I/c 0.60. Met. I/c 0.52. Met. I/tar. I 1.32. Met. IV/tar. IV 1.55. Pat. I+tib. I/c 0.86. Tibial chaetotaxy 2-2-2-1. Tm I 0.30, II 0.29, III 0.29 and IV absent. Epigynum protruded ventrally, with an atrium not divided. Internal genitalia with complicate duct system (Fig. 4 G, H).

Measurements. Male/female : Body length 2.20/2.20; carapace length 1.30/1.26, width 0.98/0.88; cephalic width 0.76/0.70; sternum length 0.70/0.65, width 0.64/0.61; labium length 0.14/0.14, width 0.22/0.21; anterior eye row 0.33/0.31; posterior eye row 0.36/0.35; AME-AME 0.02/0.03; AME-ALE 0.03/0.03; PME-PME 0.06/0.07; PME-PLE 0.05/0.05; ALE-PLE 0.00/0.00; abdomen length 1.16/1.30, width 0.88/0.88. Leg I 3.36/3.14 (0.94/0.90, 0.30/0.32, 0.84/0.76, 0.72/0.66, 0.56/0.50), II 3.00/2.87 (0.86/0.80, 0.30/0.30, 0.70/0.66, 0.62/0.62, 0.52/0.49), III 2.50/2.53 (0.70/0.70, 0.30/0.30, 0.54/0.55, 0.54/0.54, 0.42/0.44), IV 3.16/3.09 (0.90/0.92, 0.30/0.29, 0.78/0.75, 0.68/0.68, 0.50/0.44).

Material examined. 1 ♀, Dongsan-ri, Jinbu-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do, 24.ix.2009, S. Y. Kim. 1 ♀, 2 ♂, Bukgok-ri, Myeongho-myeon, Bonghwa-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, 8.x.2009, S. Y. Kim. 1 ♀, Namhoeryong-ri, Socheon-myeon, Bonghwa-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, 23.vii.2010, J. C. Lim.

Distribution. China, Japan, Korea, Russia Far East.

Remarks. This species is easily distinguished from all other species of erigonine spiders by the structure of epigynum and

long coiled embolus and lamella of male palp.

Genus Saitonia Eskov, 1992 이마애접시거미속(신칭)
Saitonia Eskov, 1992: 164. Type species: *Araeoncus muscus* Saito, 1989: 49.

Saitonia pilosus n. sp. 털애접시거미(신칭) (Fig. 5)

Description. Male(holotype): Carapace dark yellow with dark radiating striae; cephalic region elevated, with a dark marking posteriorly; cervical grooves distinct; median furrow indistinct; eye area with fine hairs; (Fig. 5 A, B). Clypeus height 2.7 times of diameter of AME. AER slightly recurved and PER straight in dorsal view. Eye ratio, ALE > PME = PLE > AME (8 : 7 : 6). MOQ, height > posterior side > anterior side (11.5 : 10.5 : 7). Chelicerae with five promarginal and four retromarginal teeth. Sternum and labium dark grey. Legs reddish brown. Leg I/c 2.15. Fem. I/c 0.64. Tib. I/c 0.48. Met. I/c 0.41. Met. I/tar. I 1.11. Met. IV/tar. IV 1.32. Pat. I+tib. I/c 0.73. Tibial chaetotaxy 2-2-1-1. Tm I 0.35, II 0.36, III 0.35 and IV absent. Abdomen oval and black, and covered with long hairs. Palpal tibia with a large apophysis possessing a hooked tip and a small pointed process below tip. Embolic division with a large terminal apophysis and radical part, and with branched embolus protruding ventrally; lateral process of embolus transparent. Paracymbium small and hooked (Fig. 5 C-F).

Female(paratype): Clypeus height 2.3 times of diameter of AME. Eye ratio, ALE > PLE > PME > AME (10 : 9 : 8 : 6). MOQ, posterior side > height > anterior side (11 : 10 : 6.5). Leg I/c 2.29. Fem. I/c 0.67. Tib. I/c 0.52. Met. I/c 0.45. Met. I/tar. I 1.25. Met. IV/tar. IV 1.25. Pat. I+tib. I/c 0.80. Tibial chaetotaxy 2-2-1-1. Tm I 0.43, II 0.45, III 0.39 and IV absent. Epigynum and internal genitalia with a central small opening and a pair of globular spermathecae (Fig. 5 G, H).

Measurements. Male(holotype)/female(paratype): Body length 1.25/1.50; carapace length 0.73/0.66, width 0.55/0.52; cephalic width 0.39/0.37; sternum length 0.38/0.38, width 0.38/0.38; labium length 0.07/0.07, width 0.12/0.14; anterior eye row 0.25/0.23; posterior eye row 0.26/0.25; AME-AME 0.01/0.01; AME-ALE 0.03/0.02; PME-PME 0.05/0.03; PME-PLE

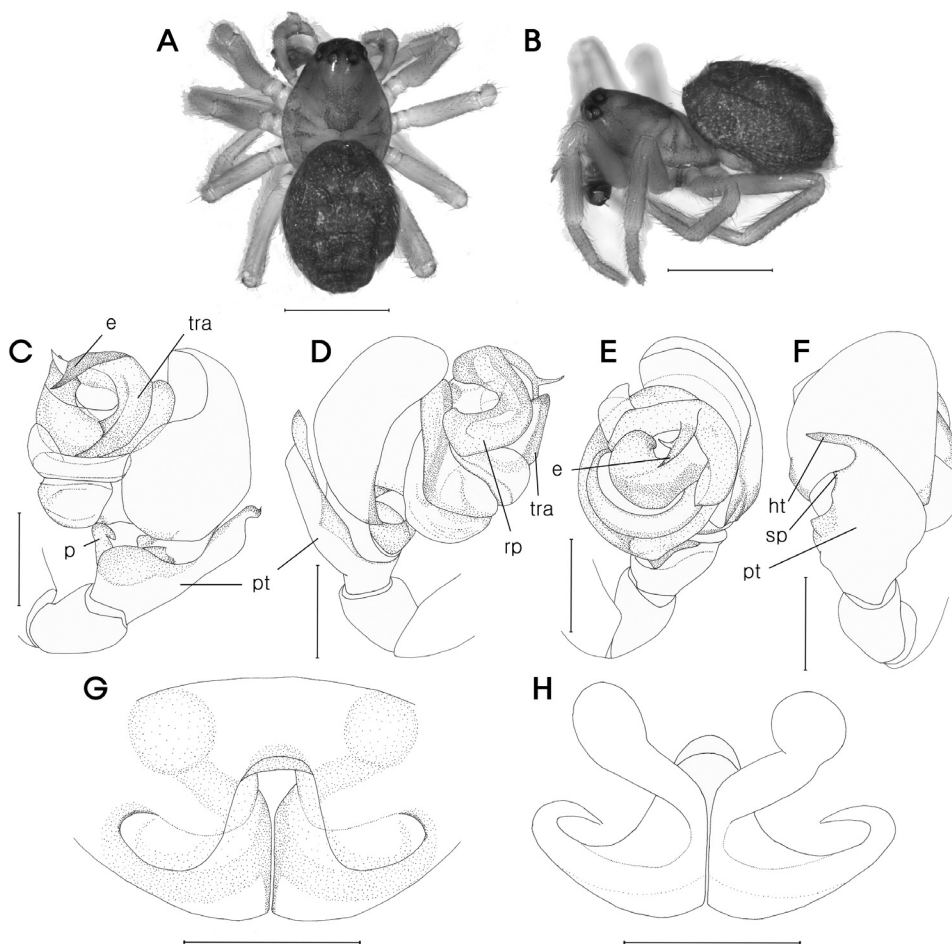


Fig. 5. *Saitonia pilosus* n. sp.: A. male, dorsal view; B. male, lateral view; C. male left palpal organ, retrolateral view; D. ditto, prolateral view; E. ditto, ventral view; F. ditto, dorsal view; G. epigynum of female; H. internal genitalia, ventral view. Abbreviations: e, embolus; tra, terminal apophysis; rp, radical part; pt, palpal tibia; ht, hooked tip; sp, small pointed process; p, paracymbium. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (A, B), 0.1 mm (C-H).

0.05/0.02; ALE-PLE 0.00/0.00; abdomen length 0.74/0.98, width 0.59/0.70. Leg I 1.57/1.51 (0.47/0.44, 0.18/0.19, 0.35/0.34, 0.30/0.30, 0.27/0.24), II 1.31/1.39 (0.30/0.41, 0.17/0.18, 0.30/0.30, 0.29/0.26, 0.25/0.24), III 1.29/1.22 (0.38/0.38, 0.17/0.16, 0.26/0.24, 0.26/0.22, 0.22/0.22), IV 1.67/1.61 (0.49/0.50, 0.18/0.17, 0.42/0.40, 0.33/0.30, 0.25/0.24).

Material examined. Holotype (male); Yupyong-ri, Samjang-myeon, Sancheong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, 29.vi.2010, Jeong Cheol Lim. Paratype; 1 ♀, same data as the holotype. 1 ♂, Sinpyeong-ri, Songgwang-myeon, Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do, 29.vi.2010, Jeong Cheol Lim. 1 ♂, Deokdong-ri, Sannaemyeon, Namwon-si, Jeollabuk-do, 30.vi.2010, Jeong Cheol Lim.

Etymology. The species name comes from the Latin adjective *pilosus*, meaning "hairy or covered with hair".

Remarks. This new species is very similar to *Saitonia kawaguchikonis* Saito and Ono, 2001 in appearances, epigynum and palpal structure but easily distinguished from the latter species in the following points: (a) The tip of tibial apophysis is less hooked than in the latter. (b) The terminal apophysis is more curved ventrally than in the latter. (c) Tm I value is 0.43 and that of the latter is ca. 0.50. (d) The central opening of epigynum is smaller than the latter. (e) The spermathecae lie above the central opening of epigynum and those of the latter are located at both sides.

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