

***Aetana baganihan* Huber, 2015**

Huber BA, Nuñeza OM, Leh Moi Ung C. 2015. Revision, phylogeny, and microhabitat shifts in the Southeast Asian spider genus *Aetana* (Araneae, Pholcidae). *European Journal of Taxonomy* 162: 1-78.

p. 7



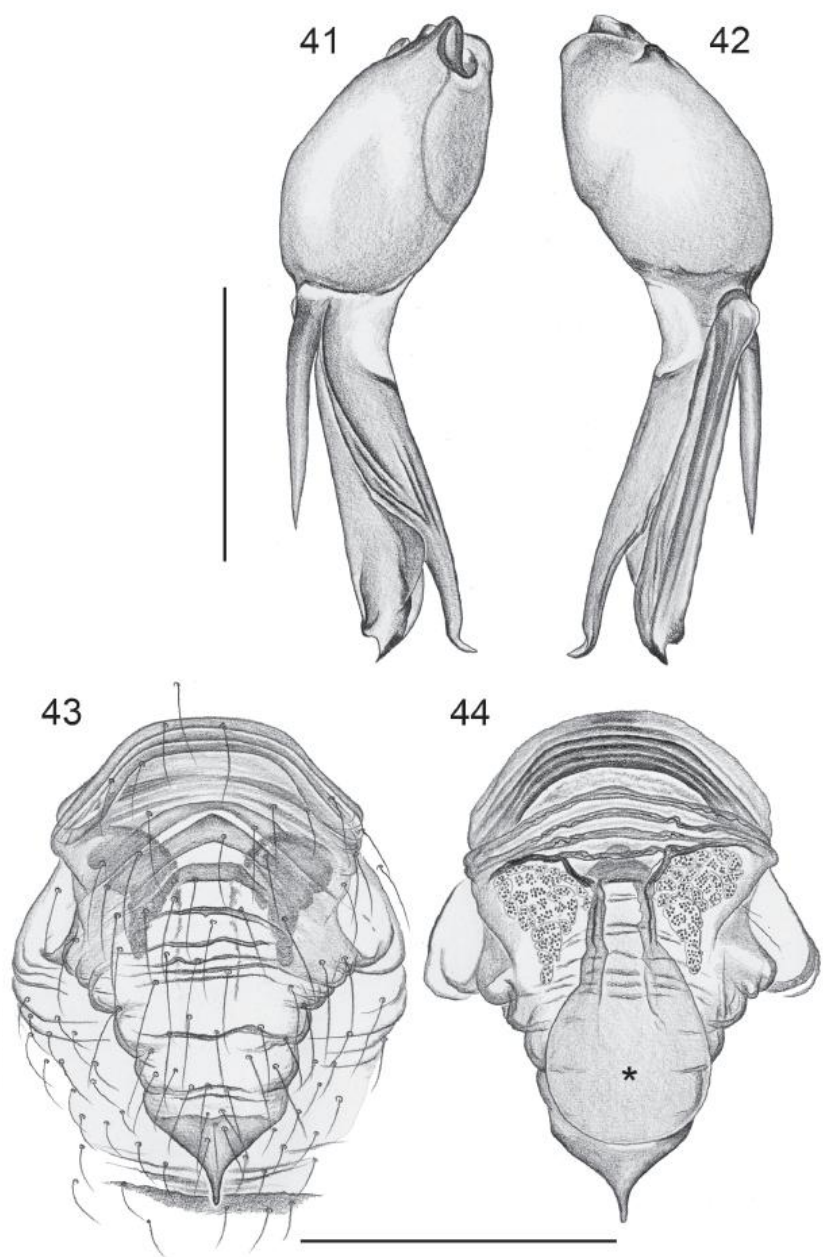
Figs 3–4. Known distributions of the *Aetana ocampoi* (3) and *A. kiukoki* (4) groups.



Figs 6–12. Live specimens. *Aetana ocampoi* group.

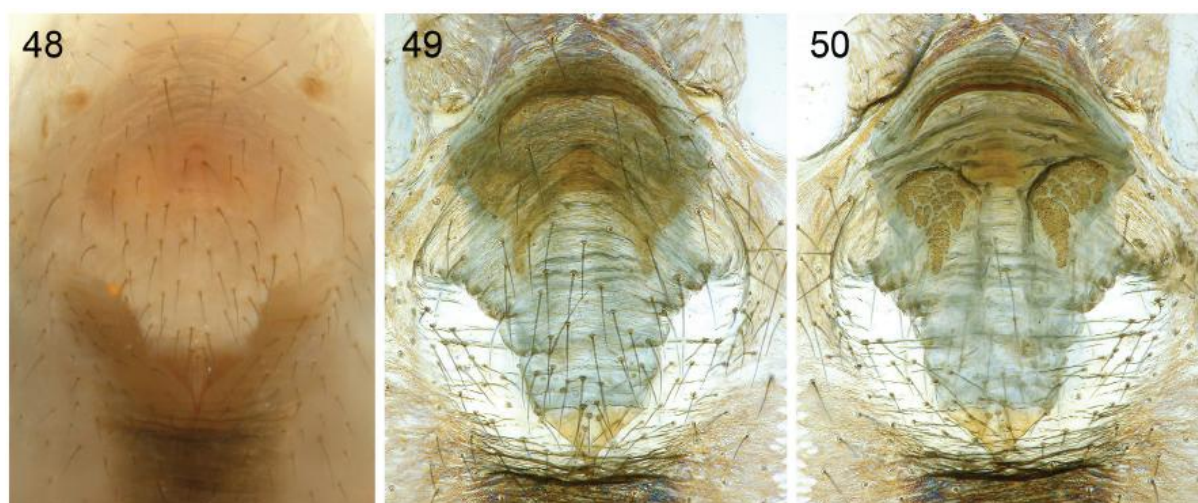
Huber, sp. nov., ♂♂ from Baganighan, Mindanao.

10–12. *A. baganihan*



Figs 38–44. —

41–44. *Aetana baganihan* Huber, sp. nov. **41–42.** Left genital bulb in prolateral and retrolateral views. **43–44.** Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views (asterisk: median membranous structure). Scale lines: 38–39, 41–44 = 0.5 mm; 40 = 0.3 mm.



Figs 45–50. *Aetana libjo* Huber, sp. nov. (Figs 45–47) and *Aetana baganihan* Huber, sp. nov. (Figs 48–50), female genitalia; untreated in ventral view, cleared in ventral and dorsal views.

Aetana baganihan Huber, sp. nov.

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Figs 10–12, 41–44, 48–50

Diagnosis

Distinguished from very similar *A. libjo* Huber, sp. nov. by shapes of bulbal processes (compare Figs 38–39 and 41–42), by longer male palpal tibia ($2.9\text{--}3.2 \times$ longer than wide vs. $2.1\text{--}2.4$ in *A. libjo* Huber, sp. nov.), and by longer epigynum and narrower scape (compare Figs 28 and 43); from next closest known relative (*A. ocampo* Huber, sp. nov.) by light coloration and several details of male palp and epigynum (especially shapes of bulb and scape). Distinguished from all other congeners by simple procurus and complex bulbal processes and by narrow epigynal scape.

Etymology

Named for the type locality; noun in apposition.

Material examined

Holotype

PHILIPPINES: ♂, Mindanao, Davao del Sur Prov., Marilog Distr., Baganihan (7.469° N, 125.250° E), 1210 m a.s.l., primary forest near road, among low vegetation, 15 Feb. 2014 (B.A. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13932).

Other material

PHILIPPINES: Mindanao, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same data as holotype, ZFMK (Ar 13933); 1 juvenile, in pure ethanol, same data as holotype, ZFMK (Phi 258).

Description

Male (holotype)

MEASUREMENTS. Total body length 3.2, carapace width 1.1. Leg 1: 39.3 (9.0 + 0.5 + 9.1 + 17.4 + 3.3), tibia 2: 5.3, tibia 3: 3.6, tibia 4: 5.2; tibia 1 L/d: 77. Distance PME-PME 325 μ m, diameter PME 135 \times 110 μ m, distance PME-ALE 20 μ m; AME absent.

COLOR. Carapace ochre-yellow with black lateral margins, pair of small dark marks behind ocular area, and dark median mark at posterior rim; ocular area and clypeus pale ochre; sternum bright orange; leg coxae ochre-yellow, other leg segments greenish-ochre (especially femora) to light brown (distal segments); abdomen grey, with distinct dorsal and lateral pattern of black marks and rows of white marks, ventrally with brown band between gonopore and spinnerets (mid-section indistinct).

BODY. Habitus as in Figs 10–12; ocular area slightly raised, each triad on low hump directed toward lateral; carapace only anteriorly with very shallow and narrow median furrow; clypeus with indistinct pair of processes near rim, provided with some slightly stronger hairs; sternum wider than long (0.70/0.55), unmodified.

CHELICERAE. As in *A. libjo* Huber, sp. nov. (cf. Fig. 40), with pair of ridge-shaped apophyses distally near median line, without proximal lateral apophyses; without modified hairs; without stridulatory ridges.

PALPS. Proximal segments very similar to *A. libjo* (cf. Figs 26–27), trochanter apophysis and femur apophysis slightly larger, tibia longer (length/width: 0.70/0.24). Genital bulb longer than in *A. libjo* sp. nov., with all three processes different (Figs 41–42): dorsal process wider proximally; central hinged process with smaller prolateral flap and different tip; ventral hinged process relatively shorter.

LEGS. Without spines, with curved hairs on metatarsi 1–3, with vertical hairs in higher than usual density in one retrolatero-dorsal row on each tibia; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Tarsus 1 with ~30 pseudosegments, distally distinct.

Male (variation)

Tibia 1 in 2 other males: 8.9, 9.3; ratio of palpal tibia length/width: 2.9, 3.2. Other males without or with indistinct white marks on abdomen.

Female

In general similar to male; eye triads closer together (distance PME-PME 230 μ m); clypeus unmodified; tibiae with short vertical hairs in low density; entire median area on carapace darker; clypeus also slightly darker (one female with wide brown median band on carapace extending over ocular area and clypeus); abdomen with or without white marks; tibia 1 in 3 females: 6.7, 6.8, 7.0. Epigynum with large, weakly sclerotized area, posteriorly protruding with short, narrow scape (Figs 43, 48–49); internal genitalia with large median membranous structure of unknown function (Fig. 44).

Natural history

The spiders were found in strongly domed sheet-webs among high grasses in well-preserved forest. As in *A. libjo* Huber, sp. nov., males and females were sometimes found close to each other but in separate webs. The locality is shared with the ground-dwelling *A. kiukoki* Huber, sp. nov.

Distribution

Known from type locality only (Fig. 3).