Aetana banahaw 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. 8

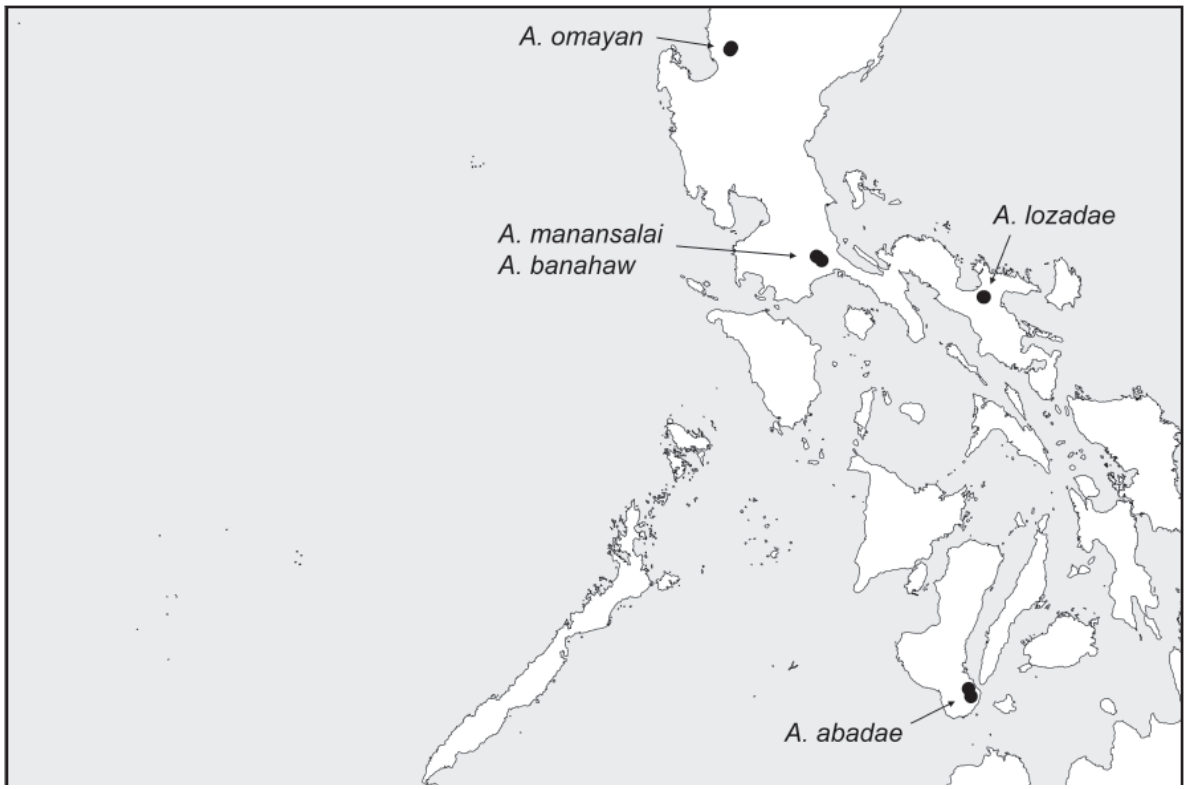
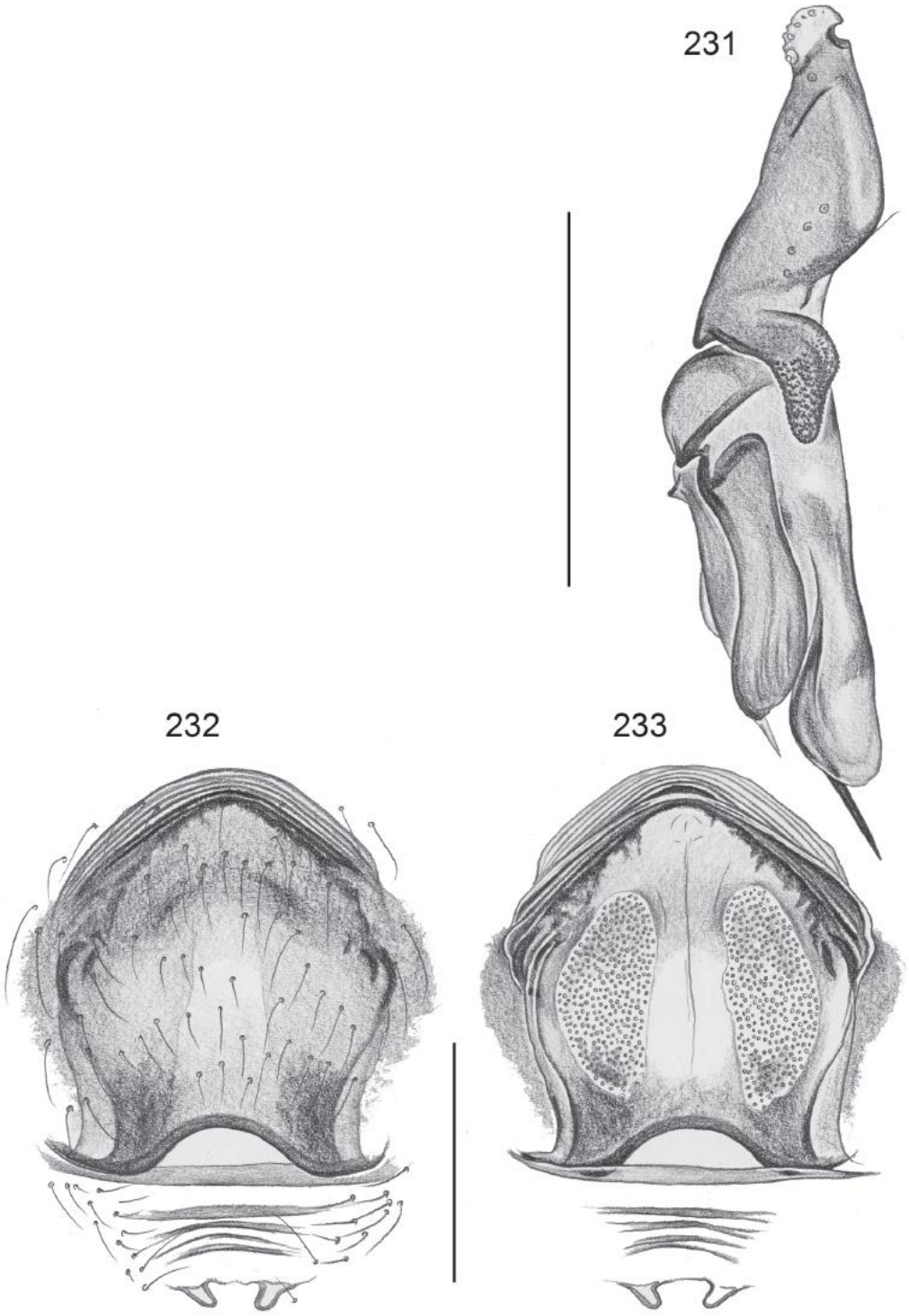


Fig. 5. Known distributions of the *Aetana kinabalu* (Borneo) and *A. omayan* (Philippines) groups.



Figs 229–233. Left procursi, retrolateral views (asterisk: retrolatero-distal sclerite). — **231**. *A. banahaw* Huber, sp. nov. Figs 229–231 at same scale. — **232–233**. *A. banahaw* Huber, sp. nov., cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. rp = retrolatero-ventral process; vl = ventral lamina. Scale lines: 0.5 mm.

p. 66

Aetana banahaw Huber, sp. nov.
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Figs 231–233, 240–242

Diagnosis

Distinguished from closest known relatives (*A. manansalai* Huber, sp. nov., *A. lozadae* Huber, sp. nov.) by shape of procursus (large retrolatero-distal sclerite; compare Figs 229–231) and by pentagonal epigynum (Figs 232, 240); from *A. manansalai* Huber, sp. nov. also by larger retrolatero-ventral process on procursus (Fig. 231) and narrower apophysis of male palpal trochanter; from *A. lozadae* Huber, sp. nov. also by smaller projections at ALE (similar to *A. manansalai* Huber, sp. nov.; *cf.* Fig. 221). Distinguished from other congeners by presence of projections at ALE, by longer than wide epigynum, and by posterior membranous pockets close together (Fig. 232).

Etymology

Named for the type locality; noun in apposition.

Material examined

Holotype

PHILIPPINES: ♂, Luzon Isl., Laguna Prov., Mt. Banahaw, forest near Taytay Falls (14.110° N, 121.507° E), 560 m a.s.l., near ground, 26 Feb. 2014 (B.A. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13999).

Other material

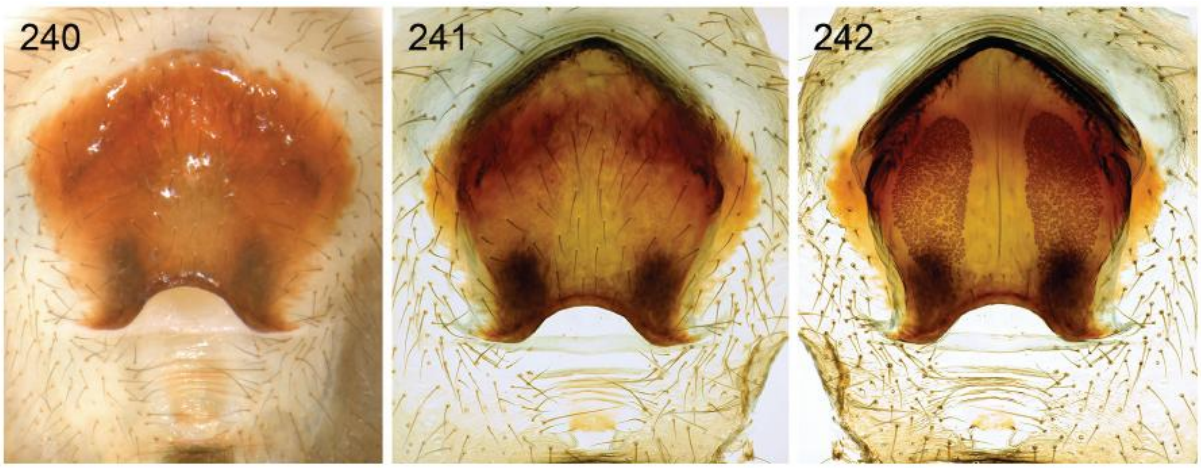
PHILIPPINES, Luzon Isl., Laguna Prov.: 7 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as holotype, ZFMK (Ar 14000-01); 1 ♀, 4 juvs, in pure ethanol, same data, ZFMK (Phi 217). – 1 ♀, 1 juv., in pure ethanol, Mt. Banahaw (14.103° N, 121.518° E), 4.38 km W of Lucban, 790 m a.s.l., 16 May 2011 (H. Wood *et al.*), CAS (9045550).

Description

Male (holotype)

MEASUREMENTS. Total body length 3.7, carapace width 1.35. Leg 1: 36.7 (8.6 + 0.5 + 8.6 + 15.4 + 3.6), tibia 2: 5.5, tibia 3: 3.8, tibia 4: 5.6; tibia 1 L/d: 63. Distance PME-PME 395 µm, diameter PME 140 µm, distance PME-ALE ~70 µm; AME absent.

p. 67



Figs 234–242. *Aetana omayan* group, female genitalia, part 2 (cf. Figs 213–218); untreated in ventral view, cleared in ventral and dorsal views. —
240–242. *A. banahaw* Huber, sp. nov.

p. 68

COLOR. Carapace ochre-yellow with narrow dark lateral marginal bands and wide dark brown median band including posterior part of ocular area; clypeus ochre yellow, small marks below each eye triad; sternum monochromous light brown, labium darker; legs greenish ochre with very indistinct darker rings on femora (subdistally, with light tip), and tibiae (proximally and subdistally, the latter followed by light tip); abdomen ochre-gray, dorsally and laterally covered with many black marks, ventrally with dark mark behind gonopore and larger, less distinct mark in front of spinnerets.

BODY. Habitus very similar to *A. lozadae* Huber, sp. nov. (*cf.* Figs 184–185); ocular area raised, each triad on additional short hump directed toward lateral, with small process below ALE (only slightly longer than in *A. manansalai* Huber, sp. nov.; *cf.* Fig. 221); carapace with very shallow median furrow in

p. 69

anterior part only; clypeus with distinctive lateral plates bordered by sclerotized ridges; sternum wider than long (0.9/0.7), unmodified.

CHELICERAE. As in close relatives (*cf.* Figs 221, 226), with pair of lateral processes proximally and pair of very long lateral apophyses; without modified hairs; without stridulatory ridges.

PALPS. In general as in *A. manansalai* Huber, sp. nov. and *A. lozadae* Huber, sp. nov. (*cf.* Figs 219–220, 224–225); coxa unmodified; trochanter with ventral apophysis slightly narrower than in *A. manansalai* Huber, sp. nov.; femur with ventro-distal apophysis and retrolateral ridge ending in small hump; patella triangular in lateral view; tibia with retrolateral trichobothrium in very distal position; proximal part of procursus, with simple retrolatero-ventral process, with complex and apparently partly hinged distal elements; bulb with only one process (weakly sclerotized embolus), distally with one small knob.

LEGS. Without spines; with curved hairs on metatarsi 1–3; few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsus 1 with ~25 pseudosegments, distally fairly distinct.

Male (variation)

Tibia 1 in 7 other males: 8.2–9.4 (mean: 8.9).

Female

In general similar to male but clypeus unmodified and with pair of dark brown bands below ALE; eye triads much closer together (distance PME-PME 185 μm), without processes at ALE; with indistinct stridulatory apparatus between carapace and abdomen: modified area medially on carapace *versus* barely distinguishable hairless area on abdomen. Tibia 1 in 4 females: 6.6, 6.8, 7.1, 7.3; dark and light rings on legs mostly more distinct than in males. Epigynum as in Figs 232 and 240, anterior large plate pentagonal, with transversal anterior bulge bordered posteriorly by shallow indentation; area behind epigynum with pair of very indistinct membranous pockets in weakly modified cuticle (weak transversal ridges). Internal genitalia as in Figs 233 and 242, without sclerotized pockets.

Natural history

The spiders were found in domed sheet webs close to the ground, usually in well protected dark spaces under large rocks. Males and females were sometimes found together in one web. When disturbed, the spiders ran to the rock, vibrated only for a moment and then remained motionless, pressed against the rock surface.

Distribution

Known from the type locality only (Fig. 5).