

***Aetana lambir* 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.

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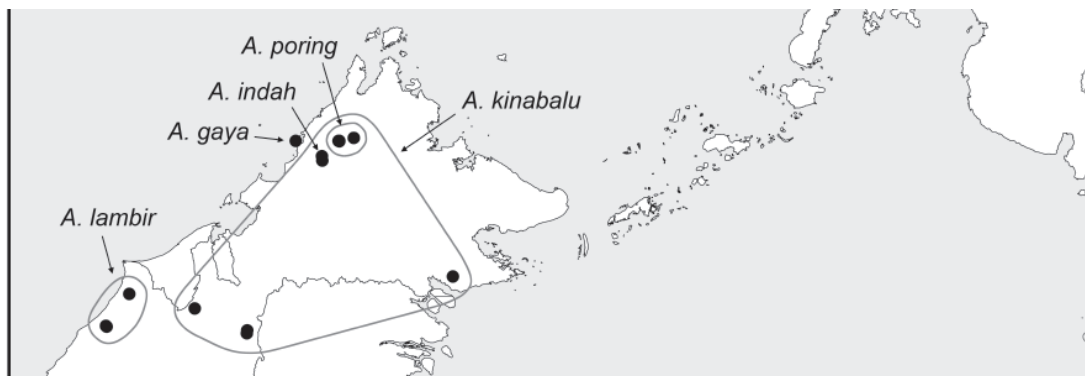


Fig. 5. Known distributions of the *Aetana kinabalu* (Borneo) and *A. omayan* (Philippines) groups.

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105–106. *A. lambir* Huber, sp. nov., ♂ and ♀
with eggsac from Lambir, Sarawak. —

Aetana lambir Huber, sp. nov.

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Figs 105–106, 113–125, 166–168

Diagnosis

Distinguished from closest known relative (*A. kinabalu*) by shape of prolatero-ventral apophysis of male palpal femur (Fig. 113; pointed tip much longer than subdistal branch); also by details of procurus (shapes of sclerites on complex distal part), by absence of prolateral apophysis on femur, and by female genitalia (no internal sclerotized pockets; pore plates wider apart; Figs 116–117).

Etymology

Named for the type locality; noun in apposition.

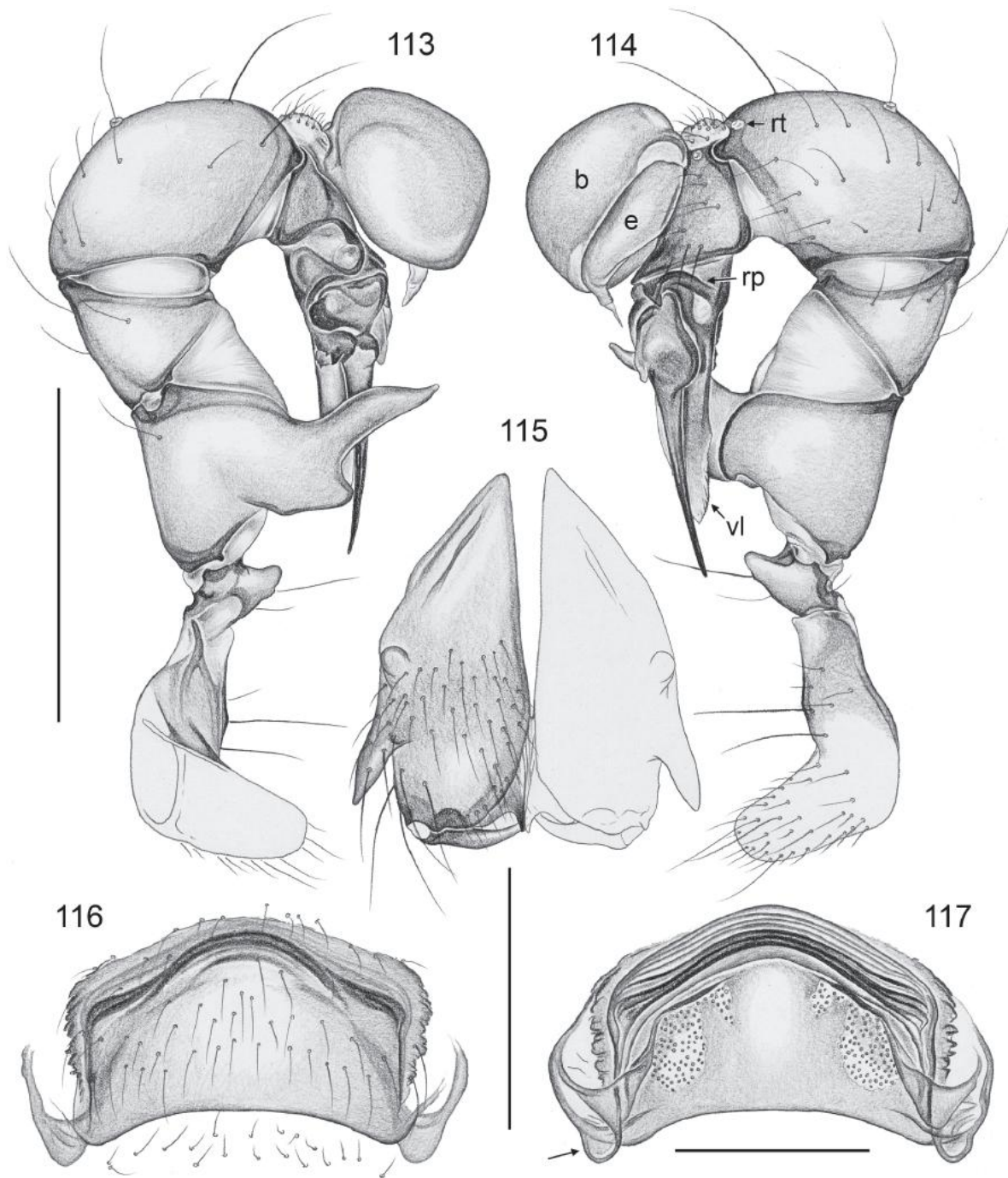
Material examined

Holotype

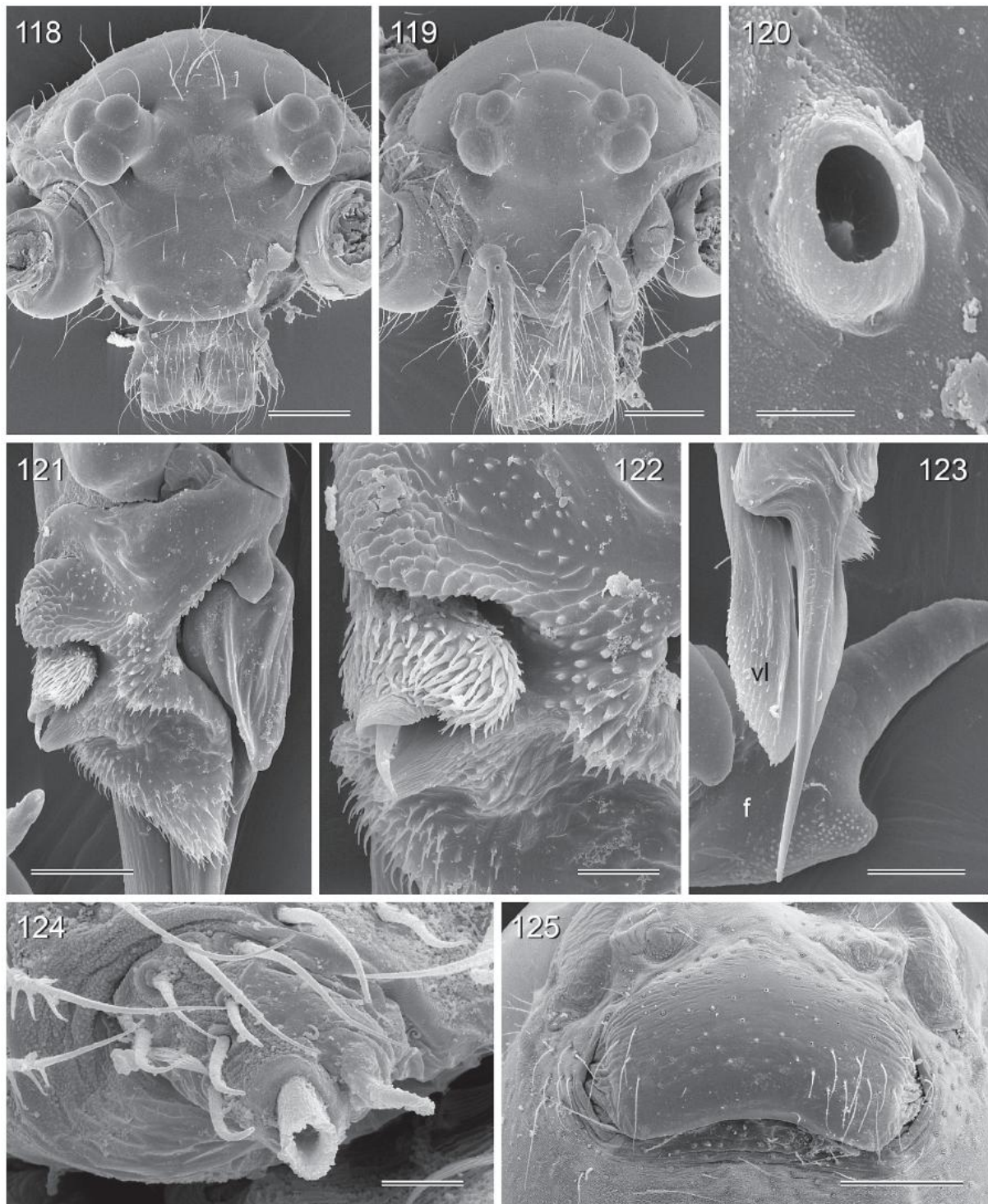
MALAYSIA-BORNEO: ♂, Sarawak, Lambir Hills N.P. (4.198–4.207° N, 114.034–114.045° E), 60–150 m a.s.l., in domed webs among low vegetation, 22 July 2014 (B.A. Huber, S.B. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13967).

Other material

MALAYSIA-BORNEO, Sarawak: 9 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, same data as holotype, ZFMK (8 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀; Ar 13968–69) and SMK (1 ♂, 1 ♀); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, 4 juvs, in pure ethanol, same data, ZFMK (Bor 201). – 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Niah Cave N.P., forest near headquarters (3.820° N, 113.763° E), 40 m a.s.l., night collecting, domed webs among vegetation, 28 July 2014 (B.A. Huber, S.B. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13970). – 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Niah Cave N.P., forest near cave (3.814° N, 113.771° E), 40 m a.s.l., among low vegetation, 28 July



Figs 113–117. *Aetana lambir* Huber, sp. nov. **113–114.** Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. **115.** Male chelicerae, frontal view. **116–117.** Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views (arrow points at membranous pocket). b = genital bulb; e = embolus; rp = retrolatero-ventral process; rt = retrolateral trichobothrium; vl = ventral lamina. Scale lines: 113–114 = 0.5 mm; 115–117 = 0.3 mm.



Figs 118–125. *Aetana lambir* Huber, sp. nov. **118–119.** Male and female prosomata, frontal views. **120.** Male palpal tarsal organ. **121.** Left procursus, prolateral view. **122.** Detail of preceding. **123.** Right procursus (and femur apophysis), retrolateral view. **124.** Female ALS. **125.** Epigynum. f = femur; vl = ventral lamina. Scale lines: 118–119, 125 = 200 μm ; 120 = 8 μm ; 121 = 50 μm ; 122 = 20 μm ; 123 = 60 μm ; 124 = 10 μm .

2014 (B.A. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13971). – 3 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, 1 juv., Niah Cave N.P., forest along main trail (3.814–3.821° N, 113.763–113.771° E), 20–40 m a.s.l., domed webs among vegetation, 27 July 2014 (B.A. Huber, S.B. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13972–73); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 juv., same data, in pure ethanol, ZFMK (Bor 178).

Description

Male (holotype)

MEASUREMENTS. Total body length 2.5, carapace width 0.95. Leg 1: 33.1 (7.9 + 0.4 + 7.6 + 14.3 + 2.9), tibia 2: 4.4, tibia 3: 2.8, tibia 4: 4.2; tibia 1 L/d: 87. Distance PME-PME 340 µm, diameter PME 105 µm, distance PME-ALE 25 µm; AME absent.

COLOR. Carapace pale ochre with black lateral margins and brown median band including ocular area. Clypeus mostly pale ochre, at rim brown. Sternum pale ochre, laterally slightly darker. Legs ochre to light brown, slightly darker rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally and subdistally); tips of femora and tibiae whitish. Abdomen with dorsal and lateral pattern of black and white marks; ventrally with brown mark near spinnerets.

BODY. Habitus as in Fig. 105; ocular area slightly raised, each triad on short stalk directed toward lateral; carapace without thoracic furrow; clypeus slightly more protruding than usual; sternum wider than long (0.60/0.45), unmodified.

CHELICERAE. As in Fig. 115, with pair of proximal lateral apophyses and pair of simple distal apophyses in very lateral position; without modified hairs; without stridulatory ridges.

PALPS. As in Figs 113–114, coxa unmodified; trochanter with short, rounded ventral apophysis; femur with distinct retrolatero-ventral apophysis, long prolatero-ventral apophysis with side branch, no prolateral process. Procursus complex, ventral transparent lamina proximally wide and slightly sclerotized; retrolatero-ventral process indistinct, apparently fused to procurus. Bulb simple, with short and wide embolus.

LEGS. Without spines, with curved hairs on metatarsi 2 only (single dorsal row; proximal half), with few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2.5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Tarsus 1 with >20 pseudosegments, only distally fairly distinct.

Male (variation)

Tibia 1 in 19 other males: 6.1–8.5 (mean 7.4); most males with small dark mark at gonopore.

Female

In general similar to male; eye triads closer together (distance PME-PME 220 µm), not on stalks; clypeus less protruding; no curved hairs on metatarsi. Tibia 1 in 26 females: 5.6–6.6 (mean 6.2). Epigynum very simple plate, wider than long (Fig. 125), anterior internal arc visible through cuticle (Figs 116, 166). Internal genitalia very simple, as in Figs 117 and 168, without internal sclerotized pockets, with pair of lateral membranous pockets. ALS as in Fig. 124.

Natural history

At the type locality (Lambir), the spiders were found among vegetation close to the ground, while at Niah they occurred higher among the vegetation, very similar to *A. kinabalu*, in the same type of two-layered web (see above).

Distribution

Known from two localities in eastern Sarawak (Fig. 5).



Figs 163–177. *Aetana kinabalu* group. Female genitalia; untreated in ventral view, cleared in ventral and dorsal views. —
— **166–168.** *A. lambir* Huber, sp. nov. —