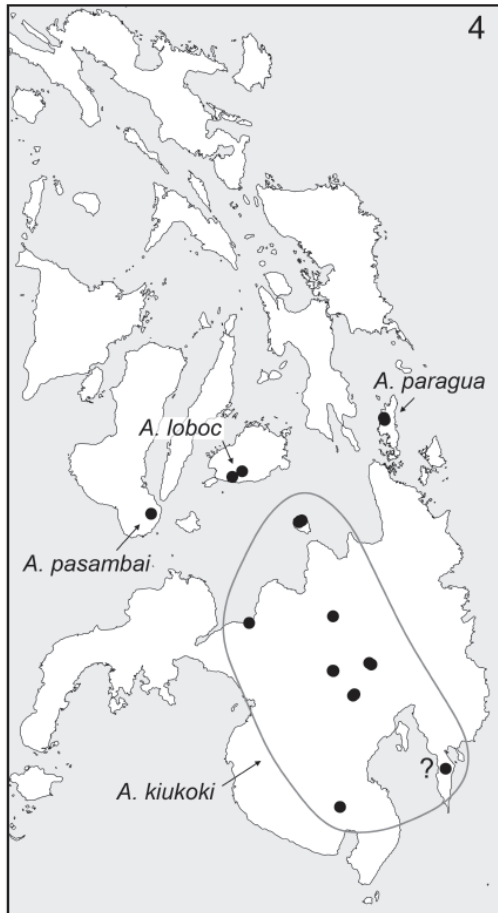


***Aetana loboc* Huber, 2015**

**Huber BA, Nuñez 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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**Figs 3–4.** Known distributions of the *Aetana ocampoi* (3) and *A. kiukoki* (4) groups. The question mark denotes a female specimen assigned tentatively to *A. kiukoki*.

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**55–56.** *A. loboc* Huber, sp. nov., ♂ and ♀ with eggsac from near Loboc, Bohol.

*Aetana loboc* Huber, sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:CAD63F67-D442-43BF-ACBC-062F4B3DCA0A](https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:CAD63F67-D442-43BF-ACBC-062F4B3DCA0A)

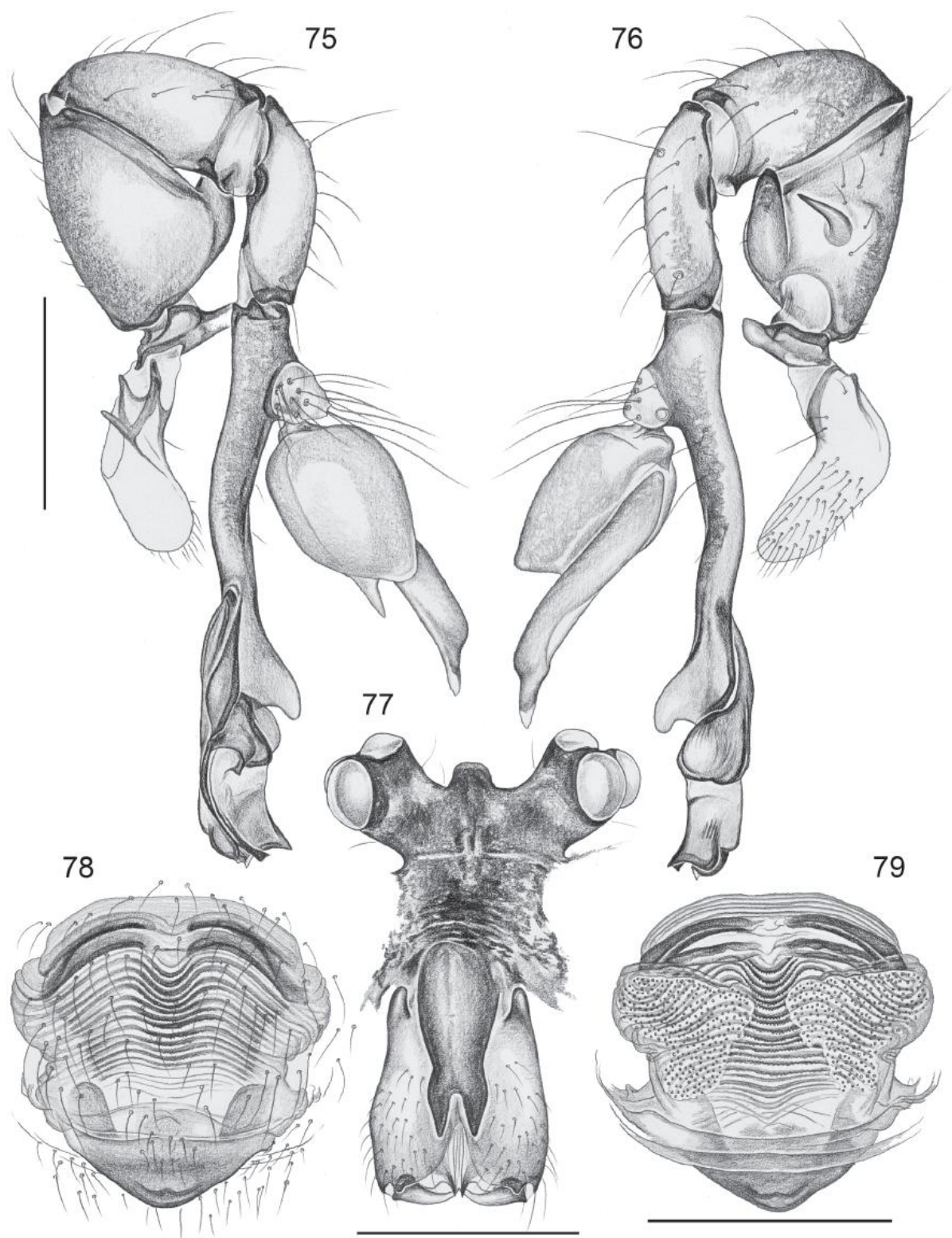
Figs 55–56, 75–86, 93–95

### Diagnosis

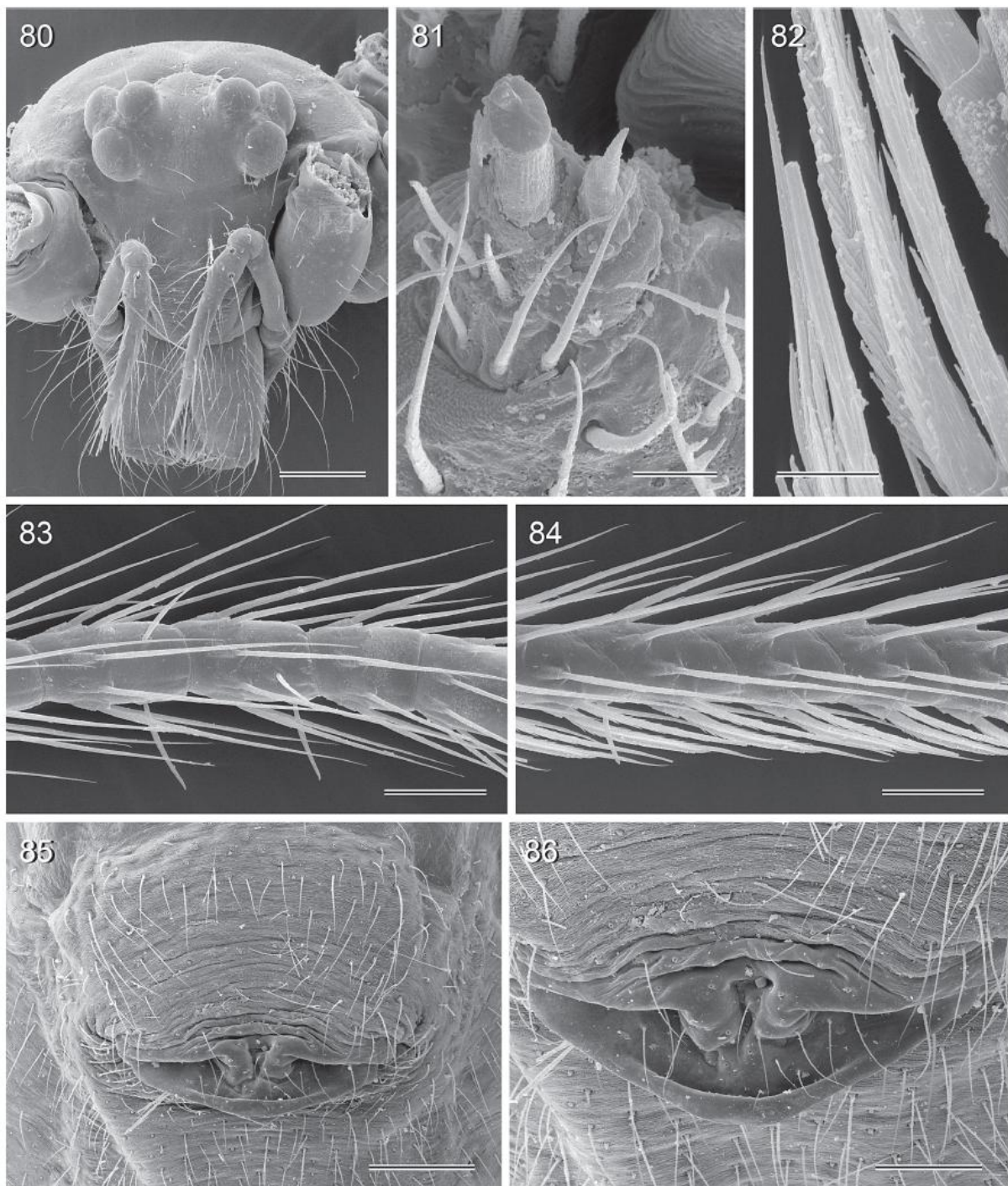
Distinguished from closest known relative (*A. pasambai* Huber, sp. nov.) by distinctive modification of male clypeus (Fig. 77; longer and narrower), by median process between eye stalks larger and in more dorsal position (Fig. 77), by longer male palpal tibia and procursus (Fig. 76), and by stronger ventral apophysis on male palpal femur (female of *A. pasambai* Huber, sp. nov. unknown); from other close relatives (*A. paragua* Huber, sp. nov.; *A. kiukoki* Huber, sp. nov.) by modifications of male palpal femur (two processes instead of one), presence of median process between eye stalks, and very short tongue-shaped posterior projection of epigynum (Fig. 78).

### Etymology

Named for the type locality; noun in apposition.



**Figs 75–79.** *Aetana loboc* Huber, sp. nov. 75–76. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 77. Male prosoma, frontal view. 78–79. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 mm.

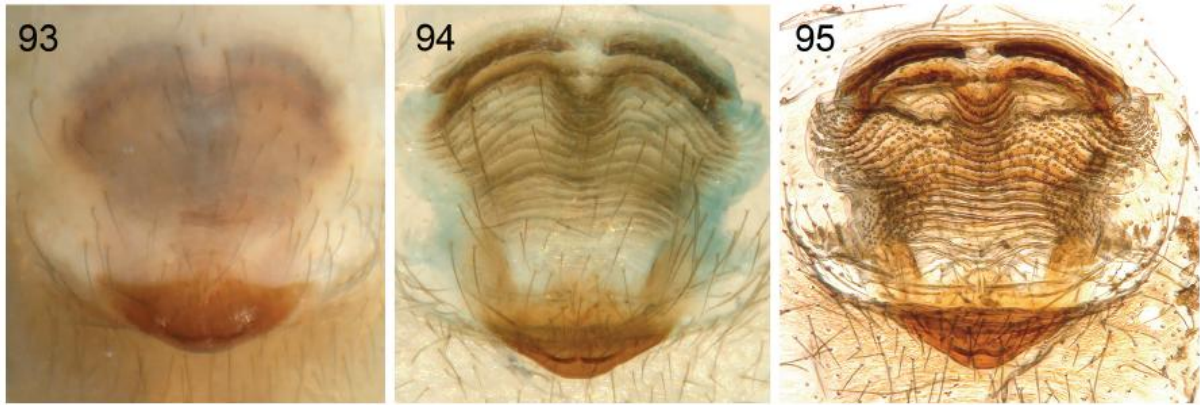


**Figs 80–86.** *Aetana loboc* Huber, sp. nov. **80.** Female prosoma, frontal view. **81.** Female ALS. **82.** Comb-hair on female tarsus 4. **83.** Detail of female tarsus 1. **84.** Detail of female tarsus 4. **85.** Epigynum. **86.** Detail of preceding. Scale lines: 80, 85 = 200  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 81 = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 82 = 8  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 83–84 = 40  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 86 = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Material examined**

**Holotype**

PHILIPPINES: ♂, Bohol Isl., near Loboc, above Loboc River (9.651° N, 124.022° E), ~50 m a.s.l., ravine in degraded forest, 5 Mar. 2014 (B.A. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13955).



Huber, sp. nov.

— 93–95. *A. loboc*

### Other material

PHILIPPINES: Bohol Isl., 4 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, 1 juv., same data as holotype, ZFMK (Ar 13956-57); 3 ♀♀, 3 juvs, in pure ethanol, same data as holotype, ZFMK (Phi 201). – 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, at Loboc River (9.651° N, 124.022° E), near ground, 20 m a.s.l., 4 Mar. 2014 (B.A. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13958). – 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Rajah Sikatuna (Magsaysay Park) (9.705° N, 124.123° E), 430 m a.s.l., forest, 6 Mar. 2014 (B.A. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13959).

### Description

#### Male (holotype)

MEASUREMENTS. Total body length 3.1, carapace width 1.2. Leg 1: 32.4 (7.5 + 0.5 + 7.6 + 14.1 + 2.7), tibia 2: 4.5, tibia 3: 3.2, tibia 4: 4.9; tibia 1 L/d: 73. Distance PME-PME 340 µm, diameter PME 135×120 µm, distance PME-ALE ~35 µm; AME absent.

COLOR. Carapace ochre-yellow with narrow lateral marginal bands and wide dark brown median band including ocular area and clypeus; sternum with pair of wide brown bands converging posteriorly, labium proximally not dark brown; legs ochre to light brown, with 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, with few indistinct white marks, ventrally with small spot behind gonopore and very indistinct mark in front of spinnerets.

BODY. Habitus as in Fig. 55; ocular area raised, each triad on short stalk directed toward lateral, with distinctive median process (Fig. 77); carapace with very shallow median furrow in anterior part only; clypeus with large distinctive process (Fig. 77), strongly protruding in upper part, with distinctive pair of distal apophyses; sternum wider than long (0.75/0.60), unmodified.

CHELICERAE. As in Fig. 77, with pair of dark lateral apophyses proximally, without lateral humps more distally; without modified hairs; without stridulatory ridges.

PALPS. As in Figs 75–76; coxa unmodified; trochanter with wide ventral apophysis; femur large, with strong ventral and slender retrolateral apophyses; patella very large; tibia small but long, dorsal trichobothrium in very proximal position, retrolateral trichobothrium in very distal position; tarsus with very long procurus, distally complex, apparently with two hinged structures; bulb with large embolus and small semitransparent pointed process.

LEGS. Without spines; with curved hairs on metatarsi 1–3 (few curved hairs also on tibiae 1–2); few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsus 1 with ~25 pseudosegments, only distally distinct.

#### Male (variation)

Tibia 1 in 7 other males: 6.5–7.7 (mean 7.1).

#### Female

In general similar to male but clypeus unmodified; eye triads much closer together (distance PME-PME 135 µm); without stridulatory apparatus between carapace and abdomen; without ventral dark band on abdomen. Tibia 1 in 17 females: 5.0–5.7 (mean: 5.3); dark and light rings on legs often more distinct than in males. Epigynum in anterior part weakly sclerotized, internal structures partly visible through cuticle, with short posterior projection with submarginal transversal groove (Figs 78, 85–86, 93), without membranous pockets behind epigynum; internal genitalia as in Figs 79 and 95; without sclerotized internal pockets; with distinct transversal sclerotized ridges provided with many small teeth.

**Natural history**

The spiders were found in domed webs close to the ground, hidden under rocks or logs.

**Distribution**

Known from two neighboring localities on Bohol Island only (Fig. 4).