

Aetana lozadae 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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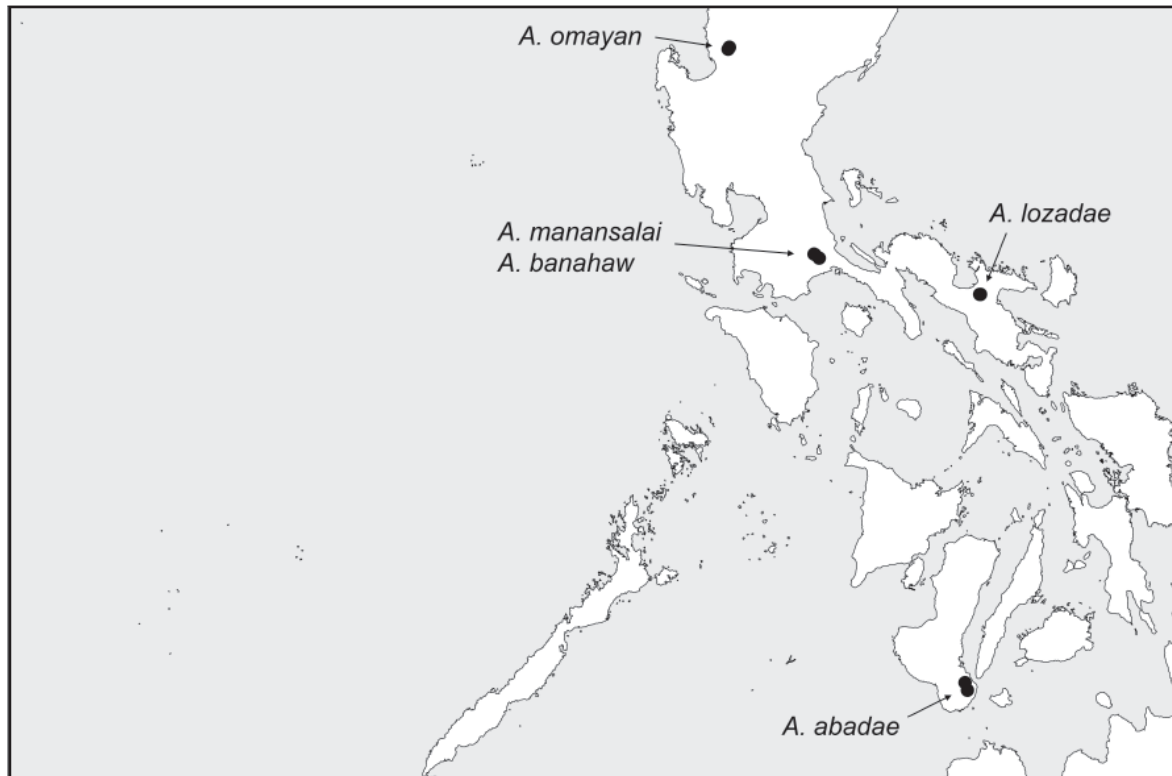
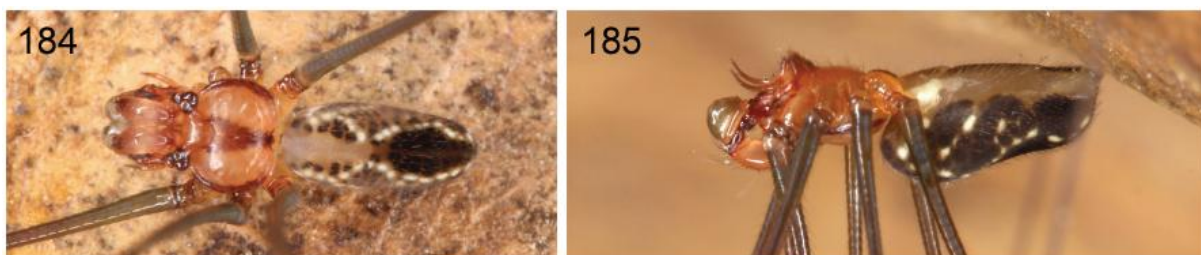


Fig. 5. Known distributions of the *Aetana kinabalu* (Borneo) and *A. omayan* (Philippines) groups.

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184–185. *A. lozadae* Huber, sp. nov., ♂♂ from Mt. Isarog, Luzon. -

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Aetana lozadae Huber, sp. nov.

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Figs 184–185, 224–228, 230, 237–239

Diagnosis

Distinguished from closest known relatives (*A. manansalai* Huber, sp. nov., *A. banahaw* Huber, sp. nov.) by combination of long projections at ALE (Fig. 226), large retrolatero-ventral process on procursus (Fig.

230; similar to *A. banahaw* Huber, sp. nov.), and oval shape of epigynum (Figs 227, 237). Distinguished from other congeners by presence of projections at ALE, by epigynum longer than wide, and by posterior membranous pockets close together (Figs 227–228).

Etymology

Named for Filipino violinist Carmencita Lozada (1940–2006), prize winner of the Paganini International Violin Competition in Italy.

Material examined

Holotype

PHILIPPINES: ♂, Luzon, Camarines Sur Prov., Mt. Isarog, W slope (13.664° N, 123.34–123.35° E), ~600–900 m a.s.l., forest, near ground, 23 Feb. 2014 (B.A. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13996).

Other material

PHILIPPINES, Luzon Isl., Camarines Sur Prov.: 3 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, same data as holotype, ZFMK (Ar 13997–98); 1 ♀, in pure ethanol, same data, ZFMK (Phi 221). – 1 ♂, 1 ♀, in pure ethanol, Mt. Isarog (13.665° N, 123.354° E), 9.3 km E of Naga City, 920 m a.s.l., 31 May–2 June 2011 (M. Yngente *et al.*), CAS (9042055).

Description

Male (holotype)

MEASUREMENTS. Total body length 3.9, carapace width 1.3. Leg 1: 40.1 (9.2 + 0.5 + 9.2 + 17.7 + 3.5), tibia 2: 5.8, tibia 3: 4.0, tibia 4: 5.8; tibia 1 L/d: 71. Distance PME-PME 390 µm, diameter PME 135×155 µm, distance PME-ALE ~45 µm; AME absent.

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 with indistinct light brown pattern; sternum light brown to orange, labium darker; legs greenish ochre with slightly 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 as in Figs 184–185; ocular area raised, each triad on additional hump directed toward lateral, with long process at ALE (Fig. 226); carapace with very shallow median furrow in anterior part only; clypeus medially not projecting, with distinctive lateral plates bordered by sclerotized ridges (Fig. 226); sternum wider than long (0.85/0.65), unmodified.

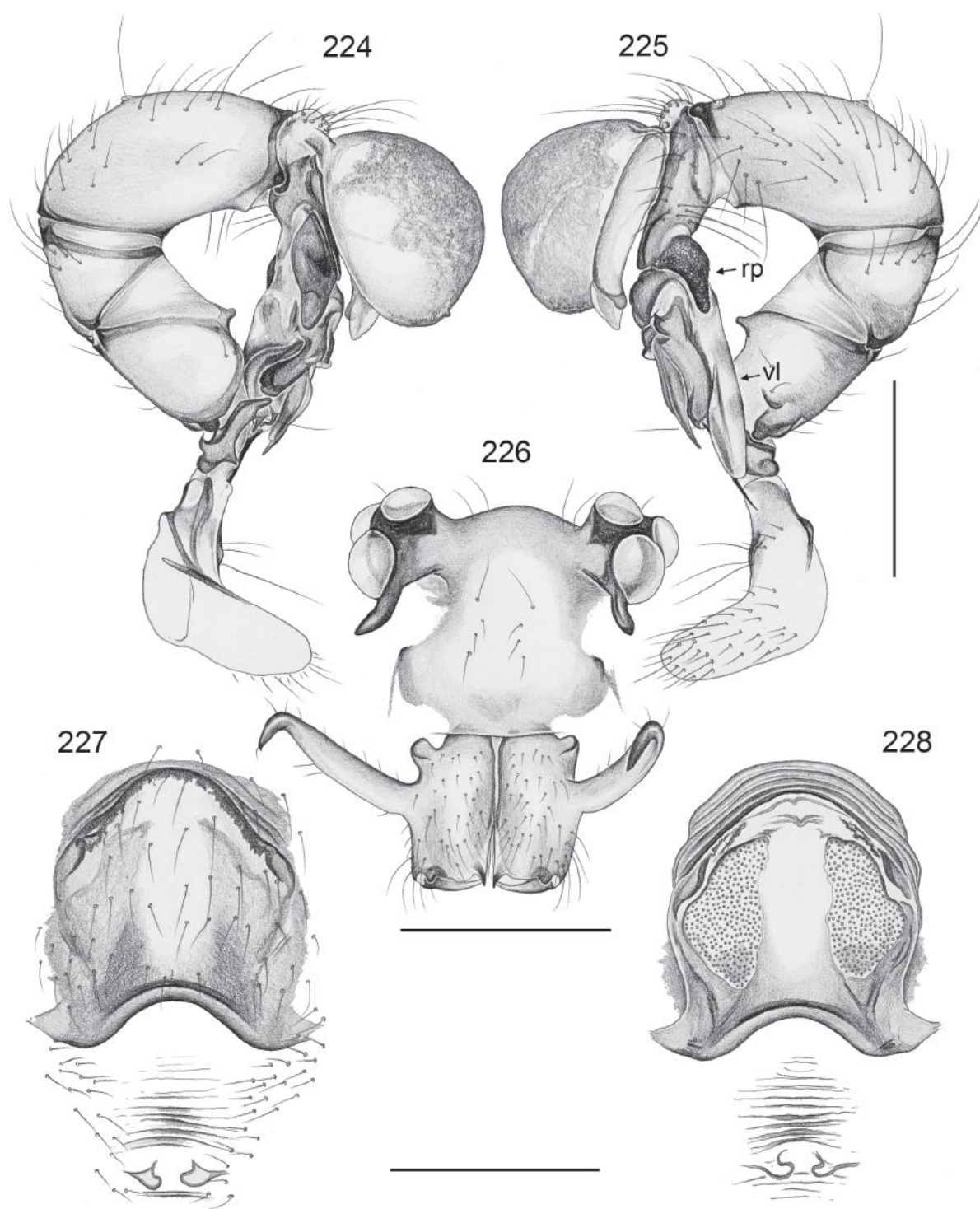
CHELICERAE. As in Fig. 226, with pair of lateral processes proximally and pair of very long lateral apophyses, without modified hairs; without stridulatory ridges.

PALPS. As in Figs 224–225; very similar to *A. manansalai* Huber, sp. nov. and *A. banahaw* Huber, sp. nov.; procursus as in Fig. 230.

LEGS. Without spines; with curved hairs on metatarsi 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 2 other males: 8.8, 9.2. Abdomen with or without additional white spots in dorso-lateral rows (white spots seem to get partly lost or indistinct in alcohol).



Figs 224–228. *Aetana lozadae* Huber, sp. nov. 224–225. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 226. Male prosoma, oblique frontal view. 227–228. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. rp = retrolatero-ventral process; vl = ventral lamina. Scale lines: 0.5 mm.



Figs 229–233. Left procursi, retrolateral views (asterisk: retrolatero-distal sclerite).

230. *A. lozadæ* Huber, sp. nov. —

Female

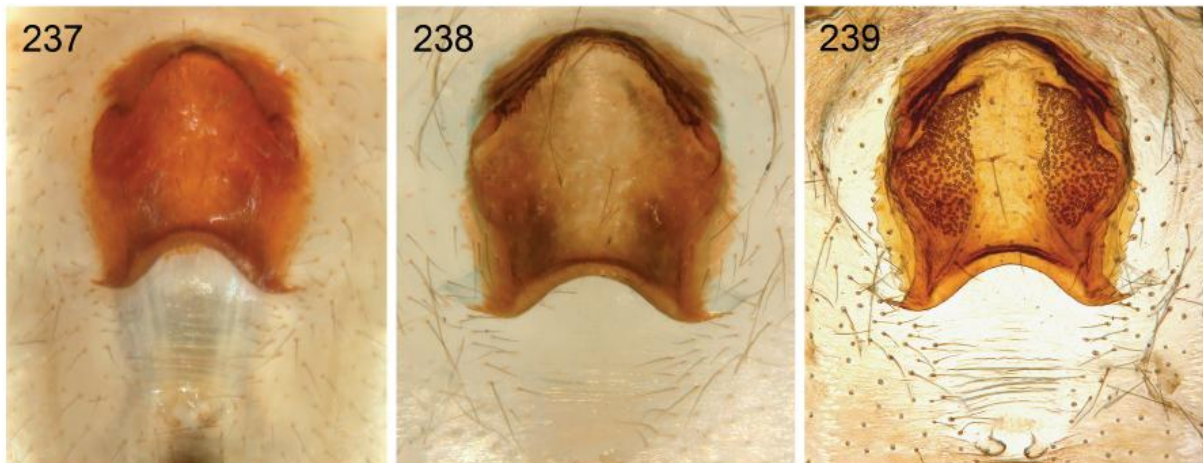
In general similar to male but clypeus unmodified and most females with pair of dark brown bands below ALE; eye triads much closer together (distance PME-PME 155 μm), without processes near ALE; with indistinct stridulatory apparatus between carapace and abdomen: modified area medially on carapace (smaller than in *A. manansalai* Huber, sp. nov.) *versus* barely distinguishable hairless area on abdomen. Tibia 1 in 9 females: 6.7–7.7 (mean: 7.2); dark and light rings on legs often more distinct than in males. Epigynum oval, longer than wide (Figs 227, 237), anterior half with pair of low humps; area behind epigynum with pair of very indistinct membranous pockets in weakly modified cuticle (weak transversal ridges). Internal genitalia as in Figs 228 and 239, 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 and logs, but apparently not as deeply hidden in these cavities as the sympatric *A. ocampoi* Huber, sp. nov.

Distribution

Known from type locality on Luzon Island only (Fig. 5).



Figs 234–242. *Aetana omayan* group, female genitalia, part 2 (cf. Figs 213–218); untreated in ventral view, cleared in ventral and dorsal views. —
237–239. *A. lozadae* Huber, sp. nov. —