

***Aetana omayan* Huber, 2005**

Huber BA. 2005. Revision of the genus *Spermophora* Hentz in Southeast Asia and on the Pacific Islands, with descriptions of three new genera (Araneae: Pholcidae). *Zoologische Mededelingen* 79-2(4): 61-172.

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Aetana omayan spec. nov.
(figs 104, 105, 110-114)

Type material.—Male holotype from Baguio, Crystal Cave (~16°25'N, 120°36'E), Luzon, Philippines; 13.iv.1977 (P. Strinati, V. Aellen), in MHNG.

Non-Type Material.—**Philippines:** *Luzon*: 2♀, together with holotype (MHNG).

Diagnosis.—Easily distinguished from *A. fiji* by the male clypeal modifications (fig. 112), the bipartite ventral flap on the procurus (fig. 111), the prolateral apophysis on the male palpal femur (fig. 110), and the shape of the epigynum (fig. 113). From *A.*

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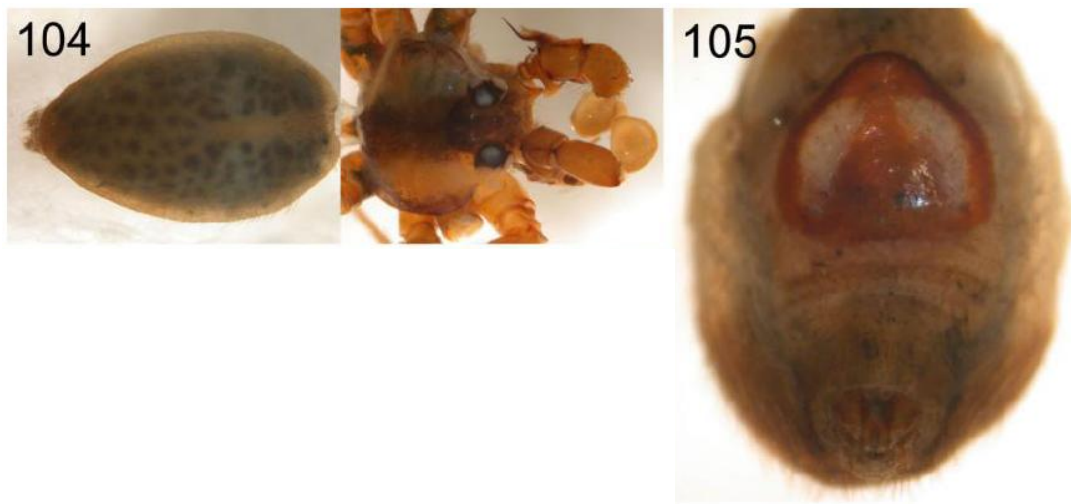
kinabalu by the much longer and more widely spaced cheliceral apophyses and the modified clypeus (fig. 112); also by the shapes of male palpal femur, bulb, and procurus (figs 110, 111).

Description.—Male (holotype). Total length 4.25 (4.5 with clypeus), carapace width 1.8. Leg 1: 42.9 (10.1 + 0.6 + 10.0 + 18.5 + 3.7), tibia 2 missing, tibia 3: 4.9, tibia 4: 6.7; tibia 1 L/d: 56. Habitus as in figure 104. Carapace dark ochre-yellow with black median and lateral bands, clypeus and ocular area also darker; sternum whitish, only frontally light brown. Legs ochre-yellow, with darker rings on femora (subdistally), patellae, and tibiae (subdistally). Abdomen grey with many black spots except ventrally. Ocular area elevated, each triad on additional elevation; thoracic furrow distinct but very shallow; distance PME-PME 400 µm; diameter PME 195 µm; distance PME-ALE ~90 µm; AME absent. Clypeus with pair of distinctive apophyses (fig. 112). Sternum wider than long (1.2/0.95). Chelicerae as in fig. 112, with pair of long apophyses, tips 865 µm apart, without modified hairs. Palps as in figures 110 and 111; trochanter with retrolateral, ventral and prolateral apophyses, femur with large prolateral projection, indistinct ventral projections, and retrolateral cone-shaped apophysis; procurus very complex, with distinctive bipartite ventral flap, apparently with hinged process, with strong spine distally accompanied by membranous flap; bulb with single projection (presumably the embolus). Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 2%; legs apparently without spines and vertical hairs, with curved hairs on metatarsi 3 only, but most hairs missing. Tarsus with >15 pseudosegments, very indistinct.

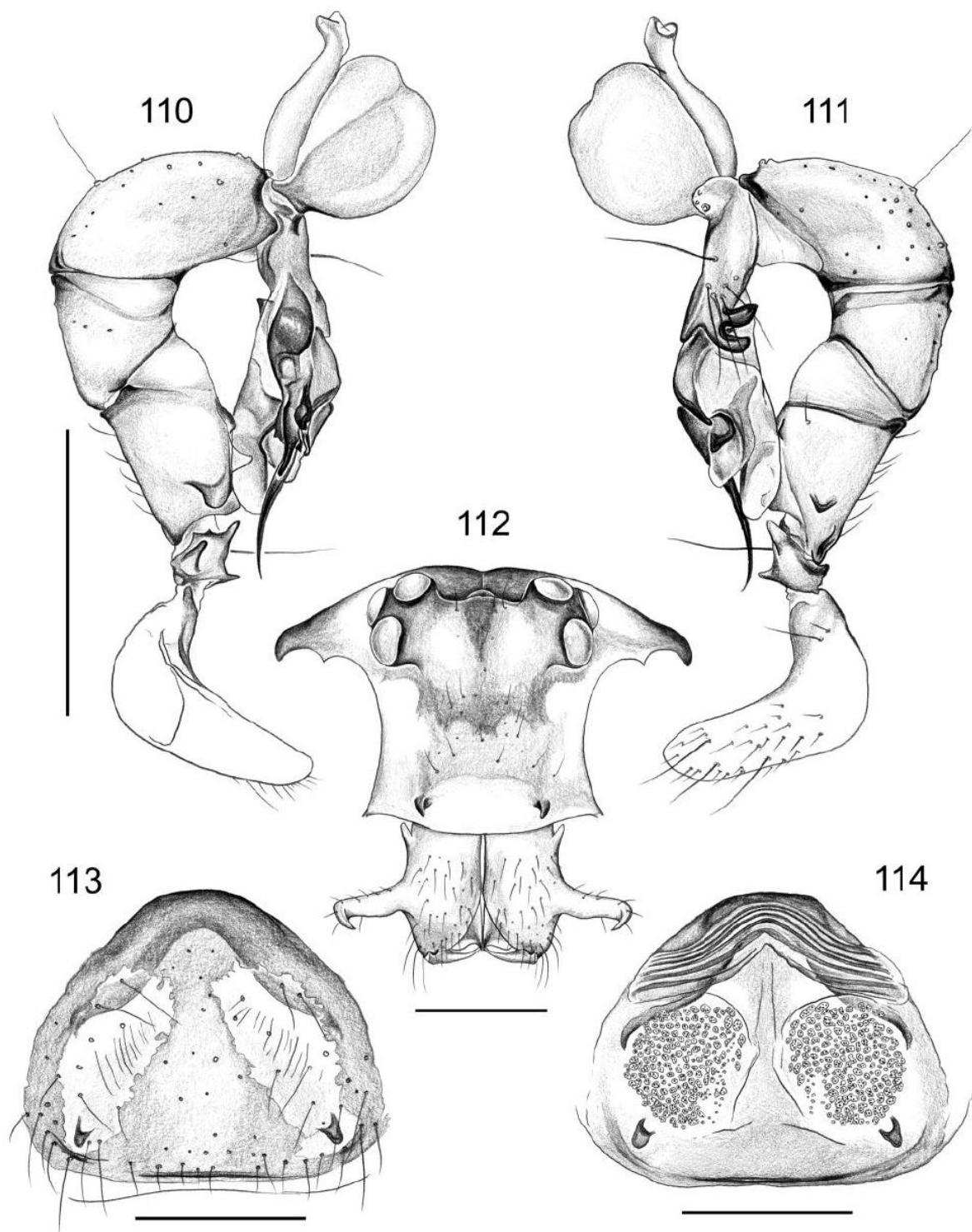
Female. In general very similar to male, but clypeus unmodified, eyes not on elevations. Tibia 1: 7.7. Epigynum simple brown plate with pair of whitish areas (figs 105, 113), with pair of pockets 760 µm apart. Intriguingly, the pockets do not open to the outside! Dorsal view as in fig. 114.

Etymology.—The specific name is a noun in apposition, derived from the Omayan, invisible little people in Philippine folklore.

Distribution.—Known from type locality only (fig. 170).



Figs 104-109. *Aetana* n. gen., spp. 104-105, *A. omayan* spec. nov., male habitus, dorsal view, and female abdomen, ventral view;



Figs 110-114. *Aetana omayan* spec. nov. 110-111, left male palp in prolateral (110) and retrolateral (111) views; 112, male prosoma and chelicerae, frontal view; 113-114, cleared epigynum in ventral (113) and dorsal (114) views. Scale lines: 1.0 (110, 111), 0.5 (112-114).

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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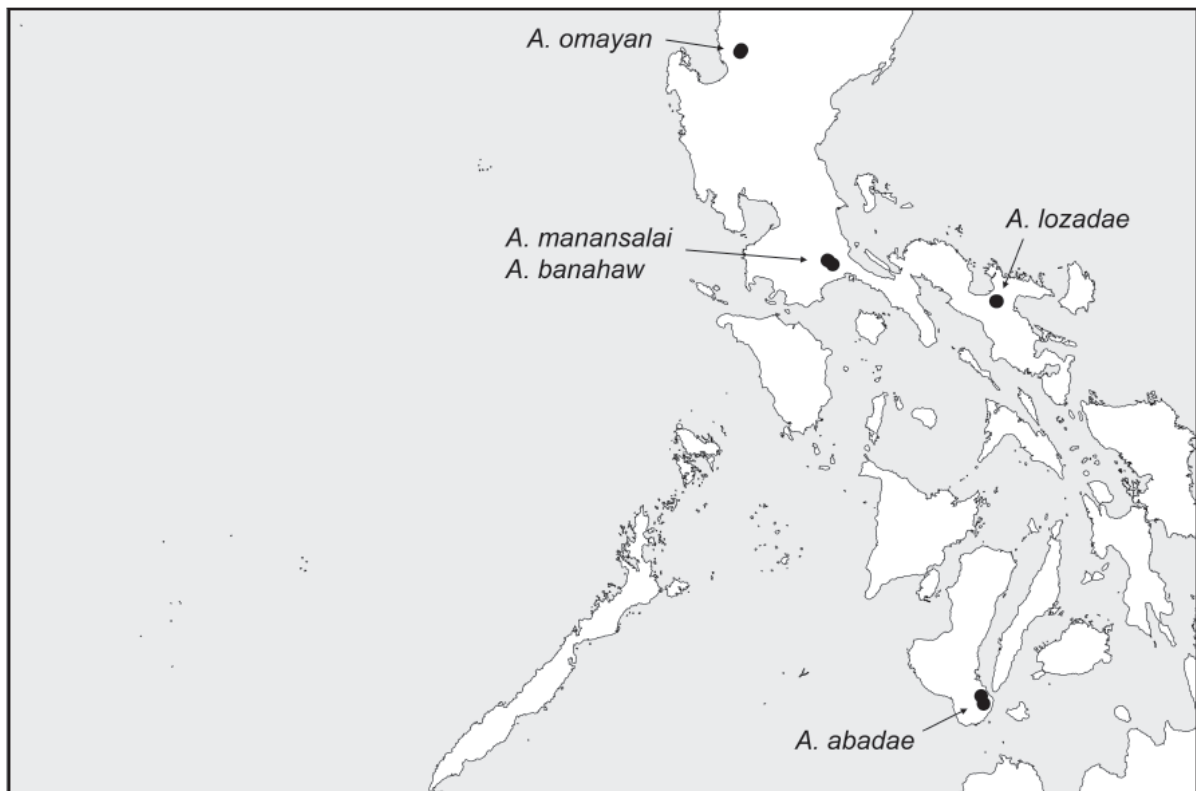
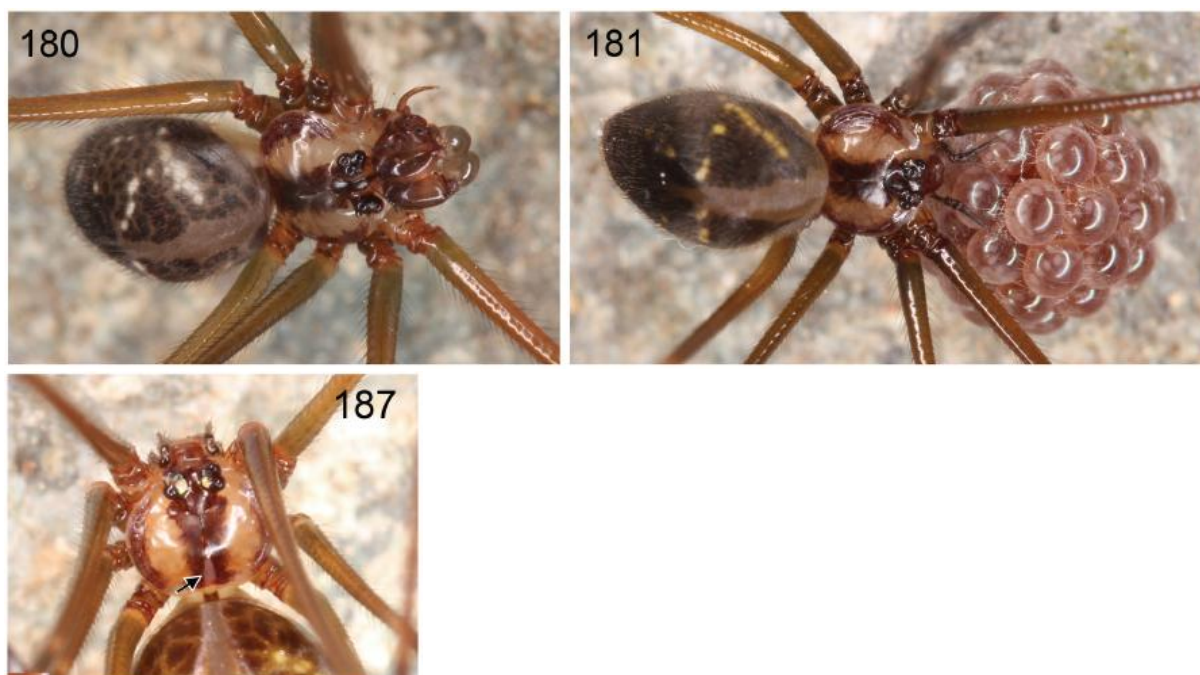


Fig. 5. Known distributions of the *Aetana kinabalu* (Borneo) and *A. omayan* (Philippines) groups.



Figs 178–188. Live specimens. *Aetana omayan* group. —

180–181. *A. omayan* Huber, 2005, ♂ and ♀ with eggsac from Baguio, Luzon. —

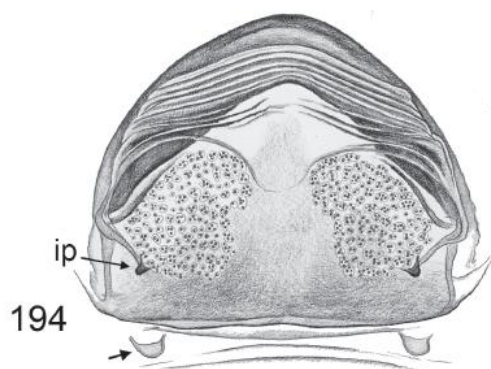
186–188. Female prosomata, showing stridulatory plates (arrows), *A. omayan* Huber, 2005 (187)

Aetana omayan Huber, 2005
Figs 180–181, 187, 194, 198–212, 216–218

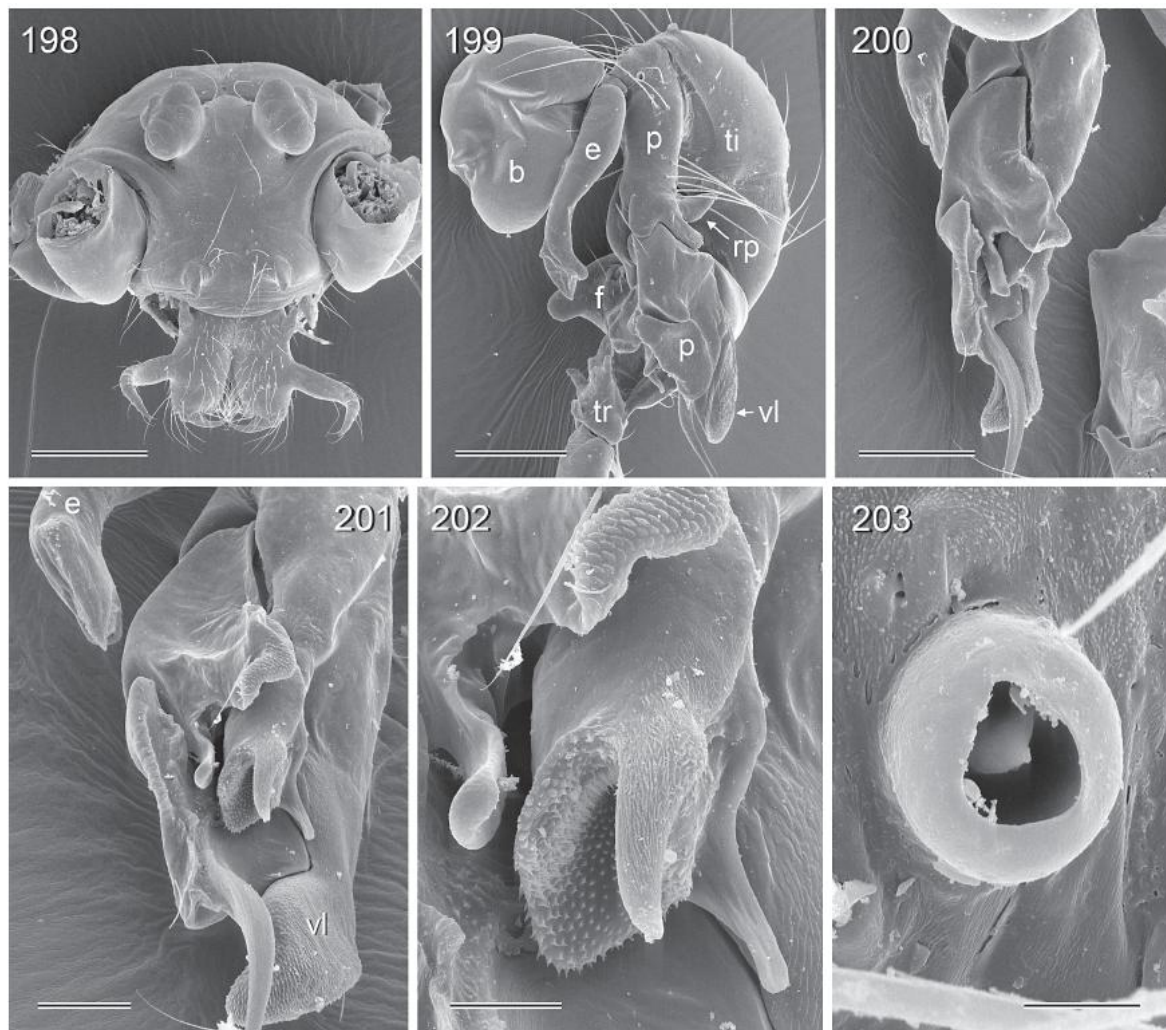
Aetana omayan Huber, 2005a: 73–74, figs 104–105, 110–114 (♂♀).

Note

The original description was based on a single male and two females. Here we present data on new material from the type locality and a nearby locality, as well as an amended diagnosis to account for the newly described congeners.



194. *A. omayan* Huber, 2005, cleared female genitalia, dorsal view.



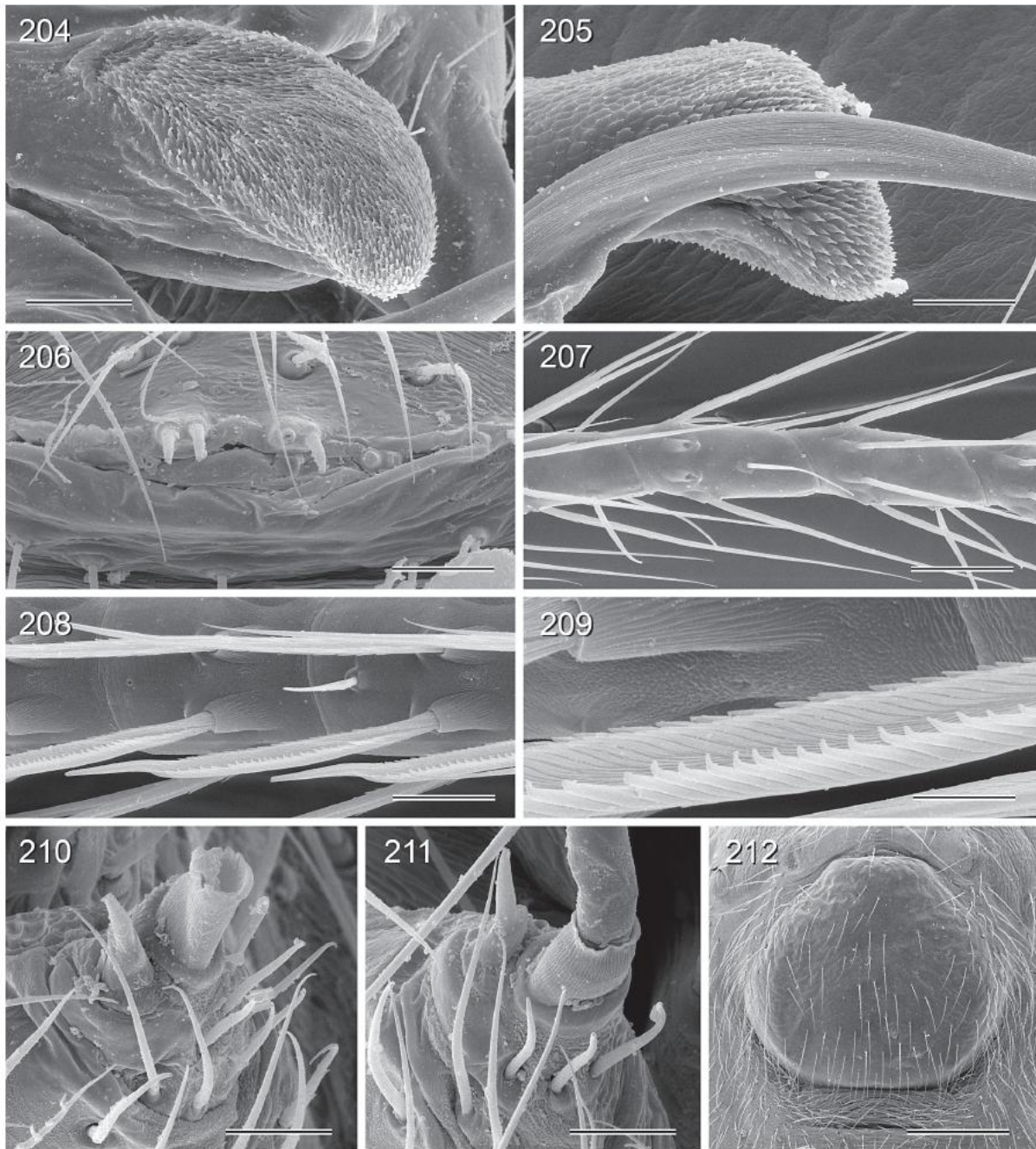
Figs 195–203. —

198–203.

A. omayan Huber, 2005. 198. Male prosoma, frontal view. 199. Left palp, retrolateral view. 200–201. Right procursus, prolatero-dorsal and prolateral views. 202. Detail of preceding. 203. Male palpal tarsal organ. b = genital bulb; e = embolus; f = femur; p = procursus; rp = retrolatero-ventral process; ti = tibia; tr = trochanter; vl = ventral lamina. Scale lines: 195, 199 = 300 μ m; 196, 202 = 40 μ m; 197, 203 = 10 μ m; 198 = 500 μ m; 200 = 200 μ m; 201 = 100 μ m.

Diagnosis

Distinguished from closest known relative (*A. abadae* Huber, sp. nov.) by male clypeus modification (apophyses wider apart; cf. Huber 2005a: fig. 112), very indistinct ventro-distal apophysis on male palpal femur (distinct in *A. abadae* Huber, sp. nov., cf. Fig. 190), and shape of epigynum (whitish areas



Figs 204–212. *A. omayan* Huber, 2005. **204.** Left procursus tip (ventral lamina), retrolateral view. **205.** Right procursus tip (pointed sclerite and ventral lamina), prolateral view. **206.** Male gonopore. **207.** Detail of male tarsus 1. **208–209.** Comb-hairs on male tarsus 4. **210–211.** Male and female ALS. **212.** Epigynum. Scale lines: 204 = 50 μ m; 205 = 40 μ m; 206, 208 = 30 μ m; 207 = 60 μ m; 209 = 8 μ m; 210–211 = 20 μ m; 212 = 400 μ m.

larger and closer together; Fig. 216). Distinguished from other congeners by bipartite retrolatero-ventral process on procurus (Huber 2005a: fig. 111), male palpal trochanter with prolateral apophysis (other species only with ventral apophysis), and pair of internal sclerotized pockets in female genitalia (Fig. 194).

New material examined

PHILIPPINES, Luzon Isl., Benguet Prov.: 9 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, 2 juvs, Baguio, Crystal Cave (16.396° N, 120.572° E), 1360 m a.s.l., 2 Mar. 2014 (B.A. Huber), ZFMK (8 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀; Ar 13990) and MSU-IIT (1 ♂, 1 ♀); 1 ♀, 6 juvs, in pure ethanol, same data, ZFMK (Phi 206). 3 ♀♀, near Baguio, Mt. Kabuyao, N slope (16.374° N, 120.557° E), 1200–1400 m a.s.l., among rocks, 2 Mar. 2014 (B.A. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13991); 1 ♀, 5 juvs, in pure ethanol, same data, ZFMK (Phi 205).

Description (amendments to Huber 2005a)

MALE. Tibia 2 slightly shorter than tibia 4 (e.g., 7.1/7.3); curved hairs on all tibiae and metatarsi; tibia 1 in 8 males: 9.7–10.9 (mean: 10.4).

FEMALE. Eye triads much closer together than in male (distance PME-PME ~180–200 µm vs. 300–400 µm); indistinct stridulatory apparatus between carapace and abdomen: small modified area medially on carapace (Fig. 187) *versus* light brown hairless area on abdomen; with pair of very indistinct membranous pockets behind epigynum in unmodified cuticle (Figs 194, 218). Tibia 1 in 16 females: 7.6–8.5 (mean: 8.2).



Figs 213–218. *Aetana omayan* group, female genitalia, part 1 (*cf.* Figs 234–242); untreated in ventral view, cleared in ventral and dorsal views. **216–218.** *A. omayan* Huber, 2005.

Natural history

The type locality is a highly degraded and polluted cave in the midst of a suburb of Baguio City. The cave is actually a natural tunnel of about 50 m length, open on both sides. Within the cave, the spiders were found in high numbers, building their typical domed sheet webs mainly along lower parts of the cave walls near the ground, in crevices and small holes. The finding of the same species among rocks on nearby Mt. Kabuyao suggests that the species is actually widespread in the area and not in danger of extinction by further degradation of the cave.

Distribution

Known from two localities on Luzon Island only (type locality and nearby locality; Fig. 5).