Aetana poring 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

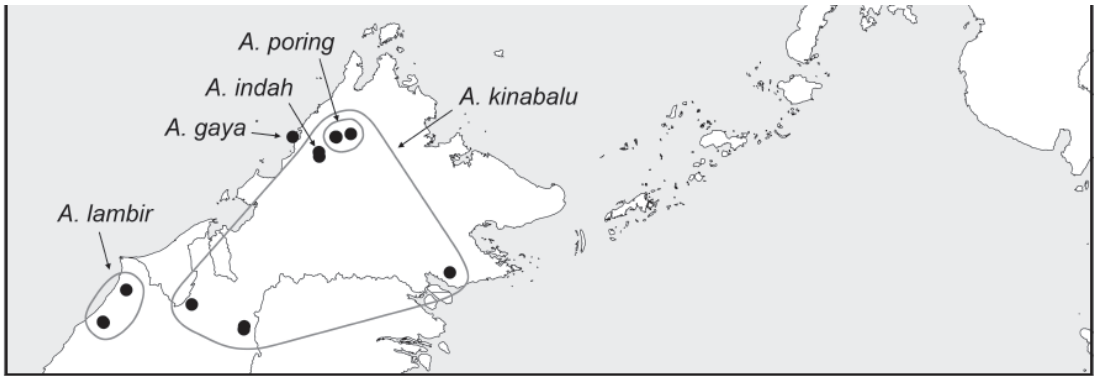


Fig. 5. Known distributions of the *Aetana kinabalu* (Borneo) and *A. omayan* (Philippines) groups.

p. 37

107–108. *A. poring* Huber, sp. nov., ♂♂ from Mt. Kinabalu, Sabah.

Aetana poring Huber, sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2D2D173E-9AFC-4CDF-877F-40C44043E1C5
Figs 107–108, 145–149, 172–174

Diagnosis

Distinguished from closest known relative (*A. indah* Huber, sp. nov.) by shape of prolatero-ventral apophysis of male palpal femur (Fig. 145; pointed tip much shorter), by distal cheliceral apophyses (Fig. 147; more pointed and gradually narrowing), and by female genitalia (Figs 148, 172; pair of dark lines; posterior rim curved toward posterior); from all other relatives also by strong apophysis prolatero-proximally on male palpal femur (Fig. 145; present but smaller in *A. indah* Huber, sp. nov.).

Etymology

Named for the type locality; noun in apposition.

Material examined

Holotype

MALAYSIA-BORNEO: ♂, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, Poring Hot Springs, forest along Kipungit River (6.049°N, 116.712°E), 450 m a.s.l., near ground, 7 Aug. 2014 (B.A. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13977).

Other material

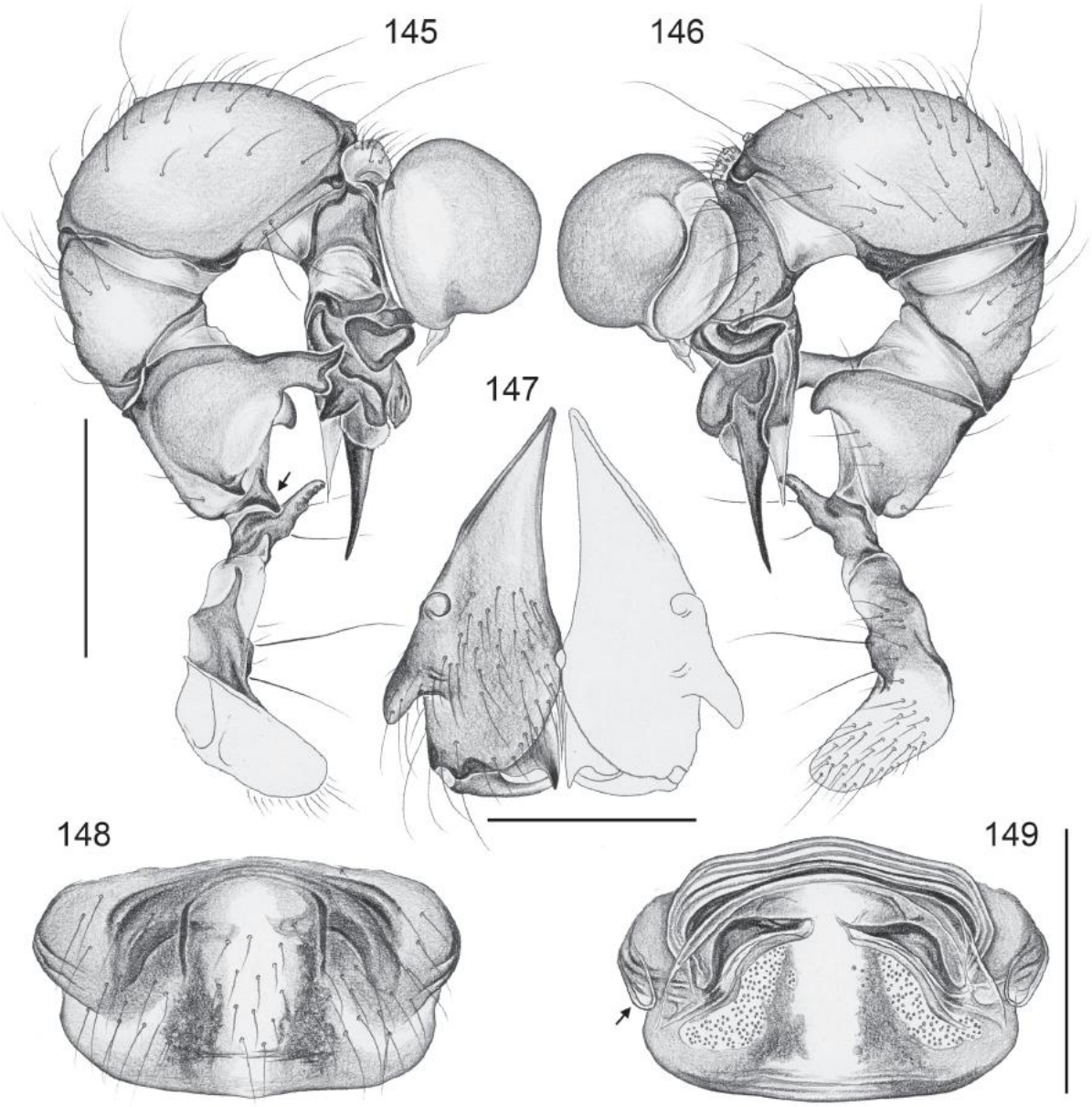
MALAYSIA-BORNEO, Sabah: 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as holotype, ZFMK (Ar 13978-79); 1 ♀, 2 juvs, in pure ethanol, same data, ZFMK (Bor 206). – 4 ♀♀, Mt. Kinabalu, forest along Silau Silau Trail (6.010–6.017° N, 116.537–116.543° E), 1550–1650 m a.s.l., near ground, 6 Aug. 2014 (B.A. Huber, S.B. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13980); 2 juvs, in pure ethanol, in ZFMK (Bor 210), same data. – 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Kinabalu, forest above Kinabalu Mountain Lodge (6.012–6.014° N, 116.534° E), 1570–1650 m a.s.l., near ground, 5 Aug. 2014 (B.A. Huber, S.B. Huber), ZFMK (Ar 13981); 1 ♀, 1 juv., in pure ethanol, same data, ZFMK (Bor 215). – 5 ♀♀, 2 juvs, Kinabalu N.P., 1550 m a.s.l., 3 June 1979 and 26 July 1980 (C.L. & P.R Deeleman), RMNH (2 vials).

Description

Male (holotype)

Measurements. Total body length 2.6, carapace width 1.1. Leg 1: 26.9 (6.4 + 0.4 + 6.4 + 11.2 + 2.5), tibia 2: 3.8, tibia 3: 2.7, tibia 4: 4.0; tibia 1 L/d: 63. Distance PME-PME 455 µm, diameter PME 105 µm, distance PME-ALE 35 µm; AME absent.

Color. Carapace pale ochre with black lateral bands and wide brown median band including ocular area. Clypeus pale ochre with pair of brown marks at rim. Sternum medially ochre, laterally slightly darker. Legs ochre to light brown, indistinct darker rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally and



Figs 145–149. *Aetana poring* Huber, sp. nov. **145–146**. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views (arrow points at prolateral apophysis near hinge). **147**. Male chelicerae, frontal view. **148–149**. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views (arrow poi

149 = 0.5 mm; 147 = 0.3 mm.

subdistally); tips of femora and tibiae whitish. Abdomen grey with dorsal and lateral pattern of black and indistinct white marks; ventrally with small brown mark near spinnerets and in genital area.

Body. Habitus as in Figs 107–108; ocular area slightly raised, each triad on short stalk directed toward lateral; carapace without thoracic furrow (only dark line in anterior part); clypeus slightly more protruding than usual; sternum wider than long (0.75/0.55), unmodified.

Chelicerae. As in Fig. 147, 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 145–146; coxa unmodified; trochanter with slender ventral apophysis with very small teeth prolaterally; femur with rounded retrolatero-ventral apophysis, long prolatero-ventral apophysis with side branch, with two prolateral processes, one of them very close to trochanter. Procursus complex; retrolatero-ventral process with bifid tip. Bulb simple, with short and wide embolus.

Legs. Without spines, with curved hairs dorsally on metatarsi 1 and 2 only (mostly on proximal half), with few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3.5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Tarsus 1 with ~30 pseudosegments, distally fairly distinct.

Male (variation)
Tibia 1 in 4 other males: 6.1, 6.9, 7.1, 7.5; most males with distinct white marks on abdomen.

Female
In general similar to male; triads closer together (distance PME-PME 200 µm), not on stalks; clypeus less protruding; no curved hairs on metatarsi; abdomen with continuous ventral dark band between epigynum and spinnerets. Tibia 1 in 12 females: 4.2–5.8 (mean 5.1). Epigynum large brown plate (Figs 148, 172), slightly protruding, with distinctive lighter median area bordered by dark lines (parallel or converging anteriorly), with internal sclerites visible through cuticle. Internal genitalia as in Figs 149 and 174, apparently without sclerotized pockets, with pair of lateral membranous pockets.

Natural history

The spiders were found close to the ground in small holes and cavities. They barely reacted to disturbance and were very easy to take from their webs. They share the locality with *A. kinabalu*, which lives higher among the vegetation.

Distribution

Known from two localities in Mt. Kinabalu area only (Fig. 5).

Figs 163–177. *Aetana kinabalu* group. Female genitalia; untreated in ventral view, cleared in ventral and dorsal views. —

— **172–174**. *A. poring* Huber, sp. nov. —