

***Panjange bukidnon* Huber, 2015**

Huber BA, Nuñeza OM. 2015. Evolution of genital asymmetry, exaggerated eye stalks, and extreme palpal elongation in *Panjange* spiders (Araneae: Pholcidae). *European Journal of Taxonomy* 169: 1-46.

p. 10

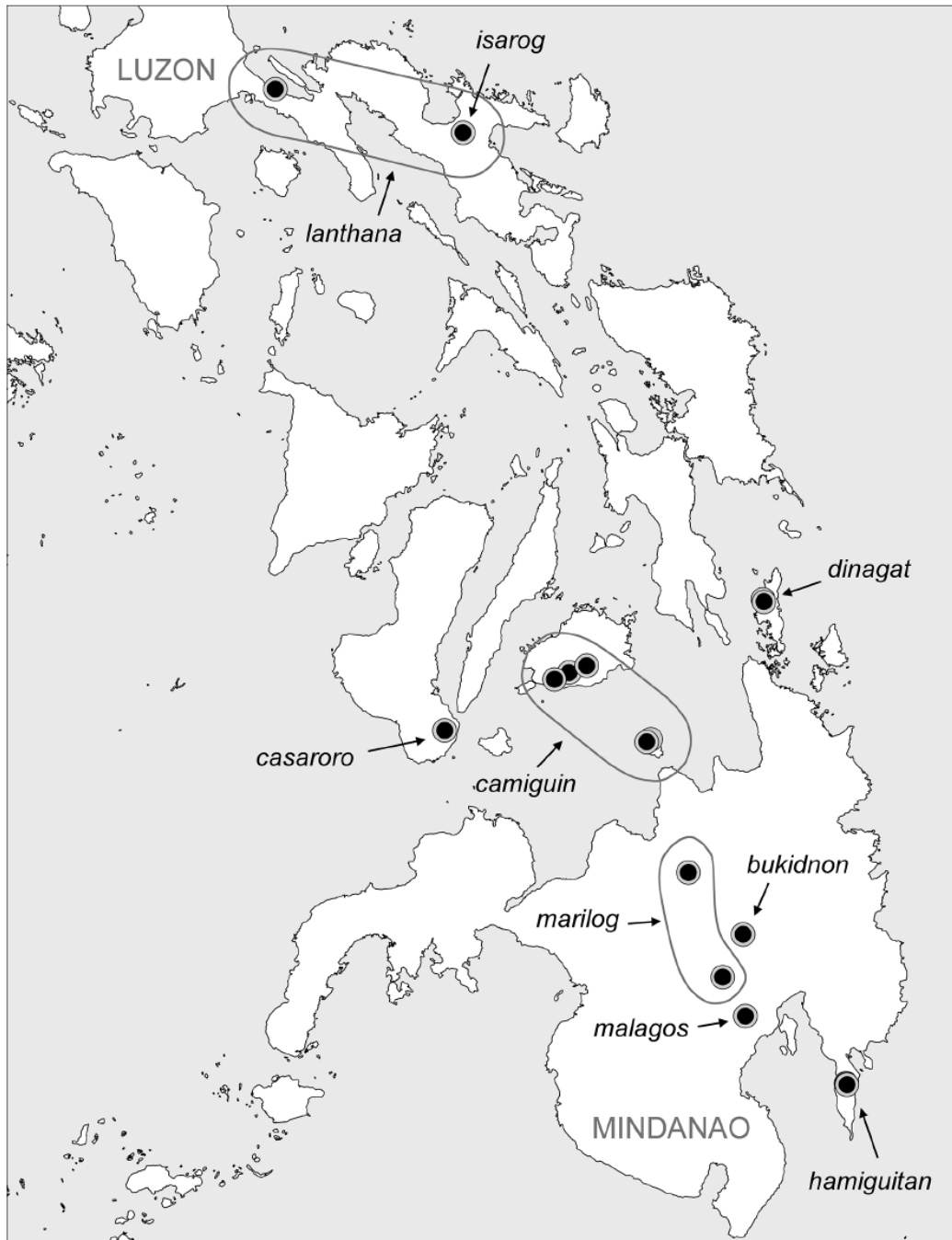


Fig. 16. Known distribution of the *Panjange lanthana* group.

Panjange bukidnon Huber sp. nov.

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Figs 90–92

Diagnosis

Easily distinguished from known congeners (and other similar relatives currently in *Pholcus*) by modifications of male ocular area (Fig. 90; short stalks and distinctive processes arising from near PME, with contiguous pointed tips), and by morphology of male palp (Figs 91–92; highly distinctive procurrus; shapes of bulbal processes). Female unknown.

Etymology

The species name is derived from the type locality; noun in apposition.

Type material

PHILIPPINES: holotype ♂, in ZFMK (Ar 13023), Mindanao, Bukidnon Province, Santo Domingo (7.782°N, 125.397°E), 560 m a.s.l., forest remnant along brook, on leaf, 8–9 Feb. 2014 (B.A. Huber, E. Mondejar).

Other material examined

None.

Description

Male (holotype)

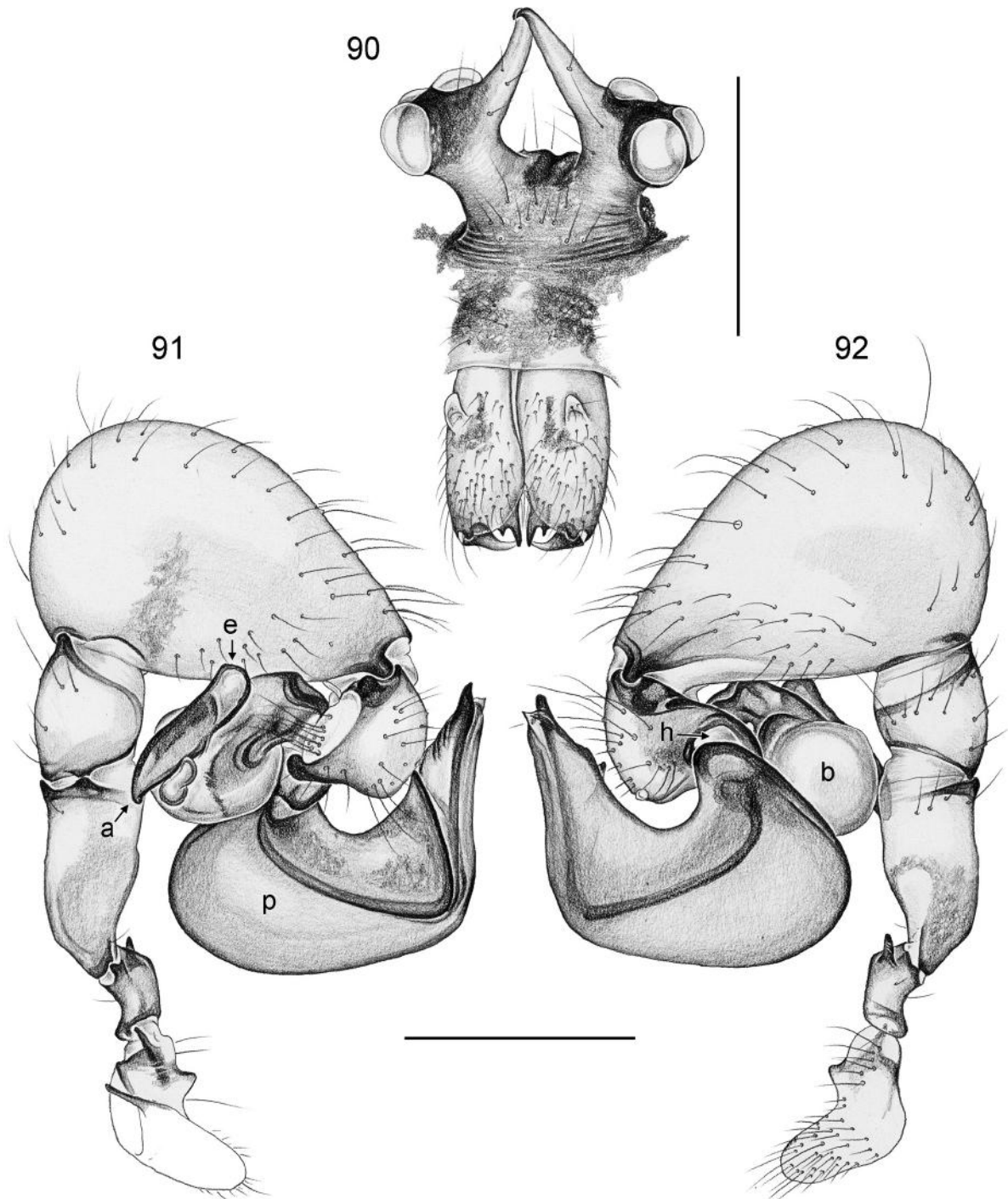
MEASUREMENTS. Total body length 5.0, carapace width 0.9. Leg 1: 9.8 + 0.4 + 9.8, metatarsi broken in both legs, tibia 2: 6.4, tibia 3: 3.7, tibia 4: 5.4; tibia 1 L/d: 110. Distance PME–PME 250 µm, diameter PME 100 µm, distance PME–ALE ~30 µm; AME absent.

COLOR. Entire spider mostly pale ochre-gray to whitish, except large dark brown mark in ocular area including clypeus, pair of indistinct dark marks posteriorly on carapace, few small dark spots on abdomen dorsally, and brown patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints.

BODY. Habitus similar to *Pa. malagos* Huber sp. nov. (cf. Fig. 5); ocular area raised, each triad on short stalk, with distinctive processes arising from near PME with contiguous tips (Fig. 90); carapace without median furrow; clypeus unmodified; sternum wider than long (0.65/0.55), unmodified.

CHELICERAE. As in Fig. 90, with pair of simple, weakly sclerotized proximal processes in rather frontal position; each lamina with additional small tooth; without modified hairs; without stridulatory ridges.

PALPS. As in Figs 91–92; symmetric; coxa with distinct ventral apophysis; trochanter with short retrolateral apophysis; femur small, barely modified; tibia very large and wide (width ~65% of length); tarsus without elongation; procursus proximal part very short, without ventral process, distal part hinged, very large, without (or with very indistinct) parallel ridges; bulb with strong proximal sclerite, with very



Figs 90–92. *Panjange bukidnon* Huber sp. nov. (ZFMK, Ar 13023). **90.** Male prosoma and chelicerae, frontal view. **91–92.** Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. Abbreviations: a = appendix; b = genital bulb; e = embolus; h = hinge; p = procursus. Scale bars = 0.5 mm.

short processes (embolus and appendix) extending in opposite directions, without retrolateral process arising from proximal bulbal process, with small round sclerite between appendix and bulb.

LEGS. Without spines and curved hairs; few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae.

Female

Unknown.

Distribution

Known from type locality on Mindanao Island only (Fig. 16).