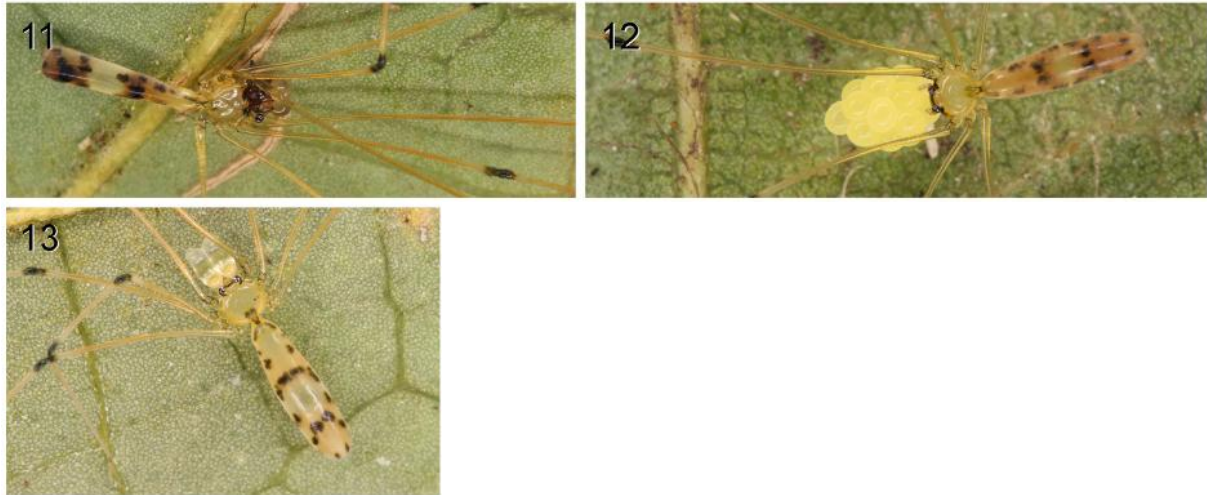


***Panjange dinagat* Huber, 2015**

**Huber BA, Nuñez 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. 9



**11–13.** *Pa. dinagat* Huber sp. nov., ♂, ♀ with eggsac, and penultimate ♂.

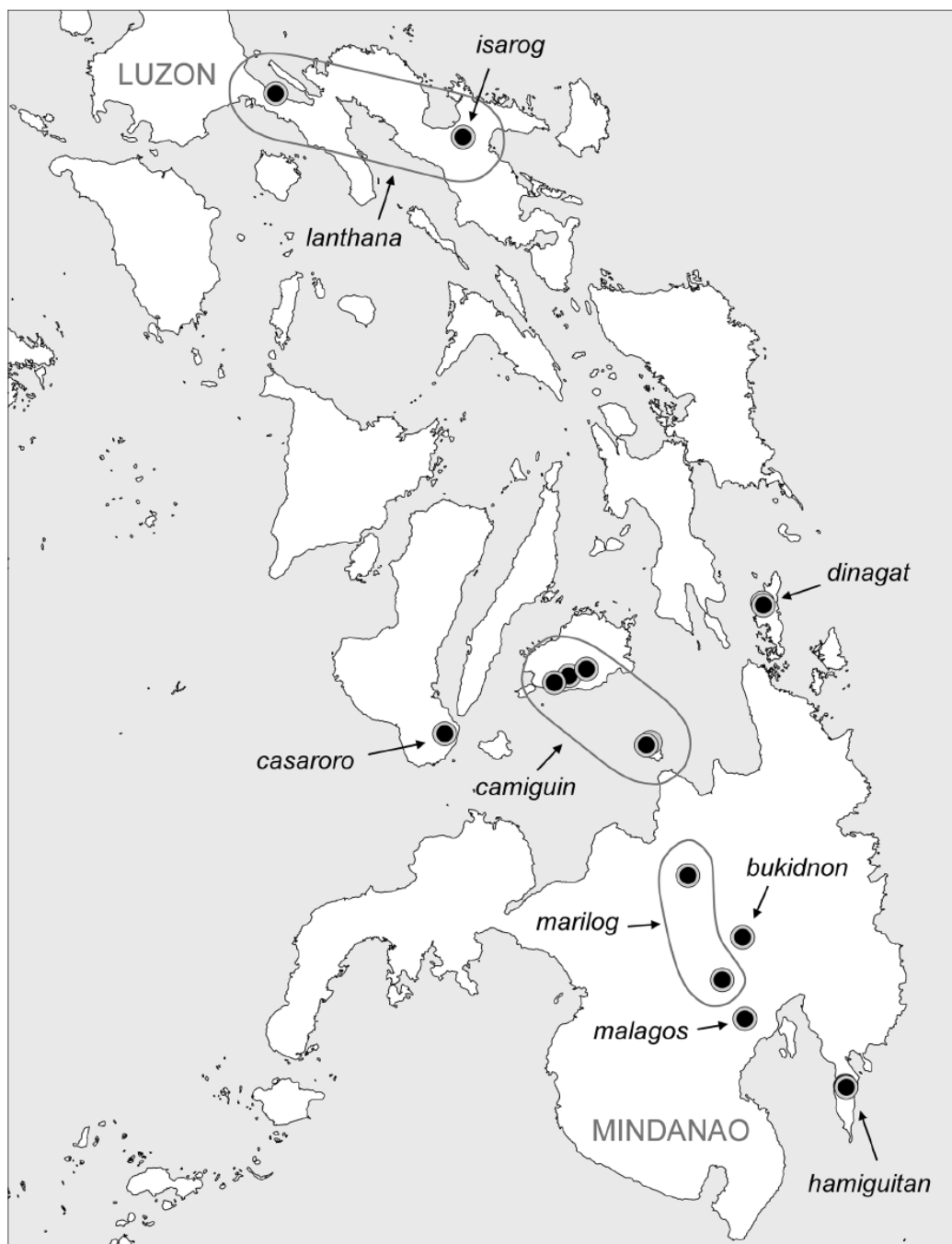


Fig. 16. Known distribution of the *Panjange lanthana* group.

*Panjange dinagat* Huber sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A711003E-5B76-4450-B9EE-C618A2200483](http://urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A711003E-5B76-4450-B9EE-C618A2200483)

Figs 11–13, 74–78

**Diagnosis**

Easily distinguished from most known relatives (except *Pa. marilog* Huber sp. nov.) by complex male palpal trochanter apophysis (Fig. 75), and by widening of epigynal scape in mid-section (Fig. 77); from *Pa. marilog* Huber sp. nov. by male pedipalp (Figs 74–75; relatively wider tibia; shorter whitish elongation of tarsus; different shapes of procursus and appendix; more slender embolus) and female genitalia (longer than wide; Fig. 77).

**Etymology**

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

**Type material**

PHILIPPINES: holotype ♂, in ZFMK (Ar 13015), Dinagat Island, near Libjo, Paragua Forest, “site 1” (10.222°N, 125.553°E), 130 m a.s.l., forest at brook, on leaves, 20 Feb. 2014 (B.A. Huber, P.N. Banaag).

**Other material examined**

PHILIPPINES, Dinagat Island: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, 2 juvs in ZFMK (Ar 13016), same data as holotype; 1 ♀, 2 juvs in pure ethanol, in ZFMK (Phi 232), same data; 1 ♀ in ZFMK (Ar 13017), near Libjo, Paragua Forest, “site 2” (10.241°N, 125.545°E), 240 m a.s.l., forest along brook, on leaf, 20 Feb. 2014 (B.A. Huber, P.N. Banaag).

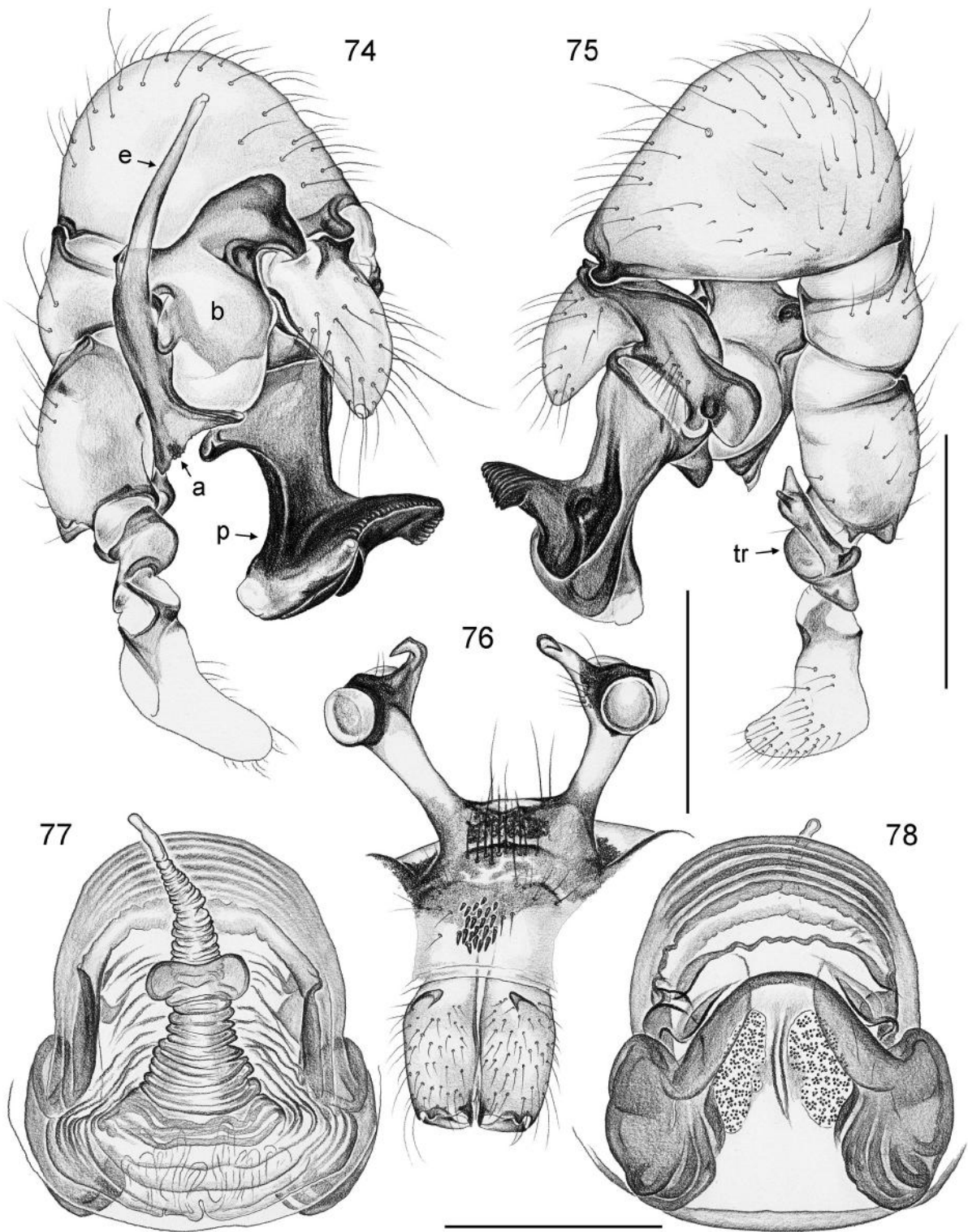
**Description**

**Male** (holotype)

MEASUREMENTS. Total body length 4.4, carapace width 1.0. Leg 1: 33.9 (7.8 + 0.5 + 7.9 + 15.7 + 2.0), tibia 2: 5.0, tibia 3: 2.8, tibia 4: 4.3; tibia 1 L/d: 97. Distance PME–PME 430 µm, diameter PME 90 µm, distance PME–ALE ~50 µm; AME absent.

COLOR. Carapace pale ochre yellow to whitish, without posterior mark, ocular area and clypeus dark brown, with black mark in AME area; sternum whitish; legs ochre-yellow with dark brown patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints; abdomen ochre-gray, with black marks dorsally, monochromous ventrally.

BODY. Habitus as in Fig. 11; ocular area raised, each triad on long stalk, with pointed curved process arising from near PME and directed toward anterior (Fig. 76); carapace without median furrow; clypeus



**Figs 74–78.** *Panjange dinagat* Huber sp. nov. (ZFMK, Ar 13016). 74–75. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 76. Male prosoma and chelicerae, frontal view. 77–78. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Abbreviations: a = appendix; b = genital bulb; e = embolus; p = procursus; tr = trochanter. Scale bars: 74–76 = 0.5 mm; 77–78 = 0.3 mm.

with two patches of modified hairs: slightly stronger hairs below black mark and distinct field of ~20 short spines more distally; sternum wider than long (0.65/0.50), unmodified.

**CHELICERAE.** As in Fig. 76, with pair of simple, weakly sclerotized processes in rather frontal position directed toward median; without modified hairs; without stridulatory ridges.

**PALPS.** As in Figs 74–75; symmetric; coxa with strong ventro-distal rim but otherwise unmodified; trochanter relatively long, with simple retrolatero-dorsal process and complex retrolatero-ventral apophysis, distally curved toward prolateral, with two distinctive subdistal branches directed toward distal and retrolateral respectively; femur short, with two short dorsal processes and very indistinct prolateral hump; tibia very thick (width ~70% of length); tarsus with short whitish elongation with terminal tarsal organ; procursus proximal part with rounded ventral process, distal part hinged, with distinctive retrolateral process and simple flat prolateral process; bulb with strong proximal sclerite, long processes extending in opposite directions (dorsal embolus; ventral appendix), with retrolateral toothed process arising from proximal bulbal sclerite, with small round sclerite between appendix and bulb.

**LEGS.** Without spines and curved hairs; few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsus 1 pseudosegments barely visible in dissecting microscope.

**Male** (variation)

Tibia 1 in other male: 7.8.

**Female**

In general similar to male but eye triads on low humps and much closer together (distance PME–PME 220  $\mu$ m); clypeus unmodified. Tibia 1 in 4 females: 5.9, 6.1, 6.1, 6.7. Epigynum weakly sclerotized plate with scape directed toward anterior, scape strongly folded and extensible, with distinctive widening in mid-section (Fig. 77), distal part semitransparent; internal genitalia as in Fig. 78.

**Natural history**

The spiders were found on the undersides of large leaves about 0.5–2 m above the ground.

**Distribution**

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