

***Panjange iban* Huber, 2011**

Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

p. 109



FIG. 435. Known distribution of *Panjange*.

p. 110

Pa. nigrifrons group: *Pa. nigrifrons* Deeleman-Reinhold & Deeleman, 1983; *Pa. iban* n. sp.; *Pa. bako* n. sp.; *Pa. sedgwicki* Deeleman-Reinhold & Platnick, 1986.

centrated in Sarawak, Brunei, and in West Kalimantan; noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species with finger-shaped apophysis on male palpal femur (*Pa. nigrifrons*, *Pa. sedgwicki*, *Pa. bako*) by morphology of procurus (Figs. 470, 471); from *Pa. sedgwicki* and *Pa. bako* also by male eye turrets without pointed process (Fig. 475).

Male (holotype). Total body length 4.3, carapace width 0.95. Leg 1: 42.9 (9.2 + 0.5 + 9.5 + 21.0 + 2.7), tibia 2 damaged, tibiae 3 and 4 missing, tibia 1L/d: 98. Habitus as in Figs. 770 and 771. Carapace ochre-yellow, ocular area and clypeus brown, sternum pale ochre-yellow, legs pale ochre-yellow with brown patella area and tibia-metatarsus joints, abdomen ochre-gray with some indistinct darker marks dorsally and laterally, ventrally monochromous (cf. female, Fig. 772). Distance PME-PME not measured (one eye-stalk slightly damaged), diameter PME 125 μ m, distance PME-ALE 45 μ m, no trace of AME. Each triad on short stalk (Fig. 475), without pointed process but with tiny cone close to PME, no special hairs on ocular area. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 472, distal frontal apophyses divided, apparently without modified hairs (Fig. 476), some stronger hairs medially, lateral apophyses proximally, weakly sclerotized. Sternum wider than long (0.7/0.6), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 469 and 470, coxa unmodified, trochanter with low retrolateral hump and long ventral apophysis, femur with distinctive ventral apophysis, procurus with many regular ventral ridges, without spines, entire distal part apparently hinged, complex (Figs. 477-479), tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 481), bulb slightly elongate with long weakly sclerotized tubular embolus with distal fringes (Fig. 480) and sclerotized process (putative appendix). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs. Retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on tibia 2; tarsus 1 apparently with >30 pseudosegments, barely visible in dissecting microscope. Gonopore with epiandrous spigots (Fig. 482); ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 484).

Variation. Marks on abdomen variably distinct. Measurements of another male: distance PME-PME 355 μ m; tibia 1: 9.9, tibia 2: 6.1, tibia 3: 3.4, tibia 4: 5.3. Tibia 1 in 3 other males: 9.3, 10.2, 10.5.

Female. In general similar to male but triads not on stalks, closer together (distance PME-PME 230 μ m); clypeus almost black. Tibia 1 in 9 females: 7.2-8.3 (mean 7.8). Epigynum weakly sclerotized, complex

Panjange iban n. sp.

Figs. 469-488, 770-772, 791, 792

Type. Male holotype from Malaysia-Borneo, Sarawak, Kuching, Semengoh Arboretum [$\sim 1^{\circ}24.1'N$, $110^{\circ}19.0'E$, 60 m a.s.l.], from leaves, 23.iii.-2. iv.1985 (C.L. & P.R. Deeleman), in RMNH.

Etymology. Named for the Iban, a branch of the Dayak peoples of Borneo whose population is con-

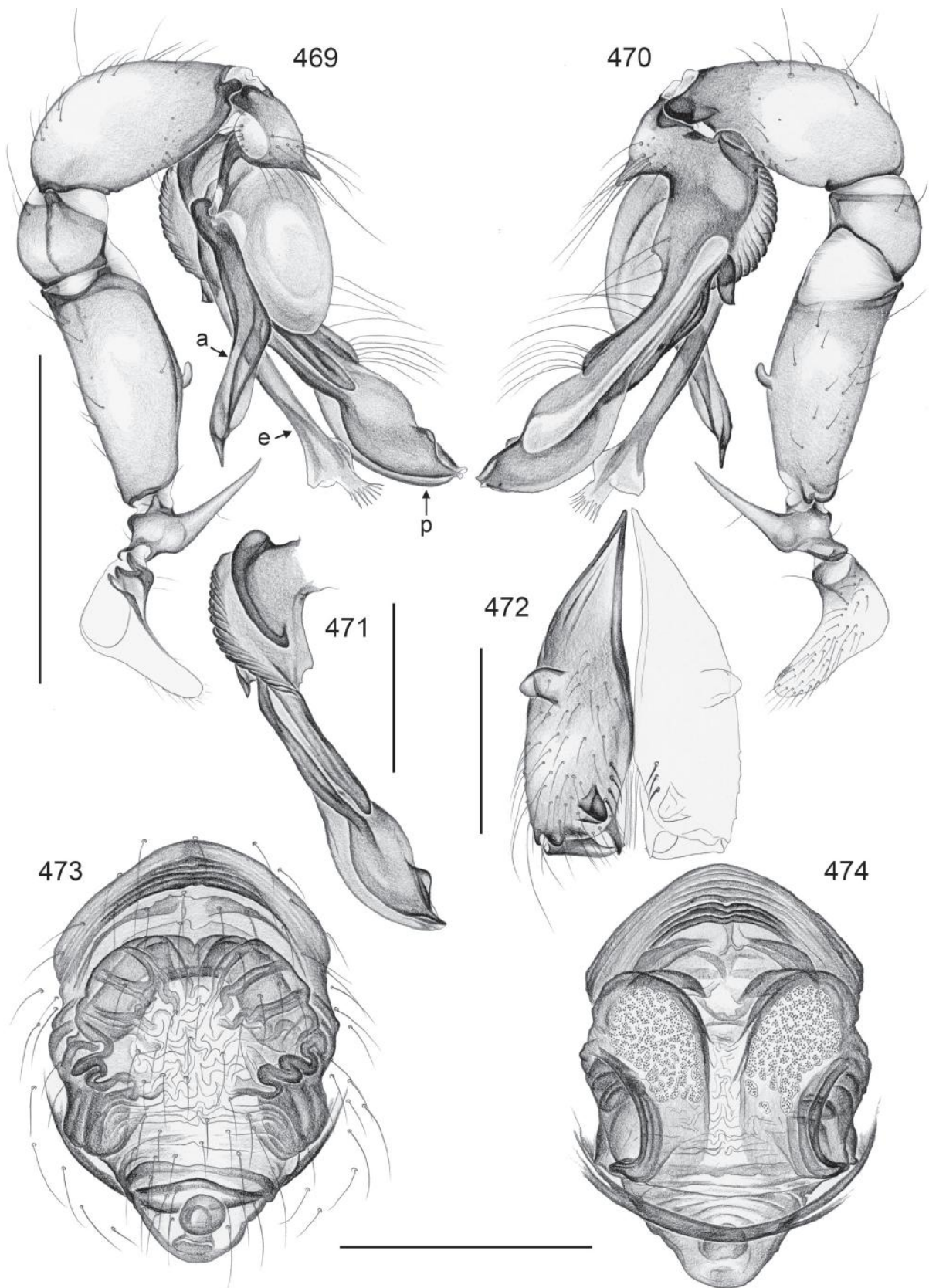


FIG. 469-474. *Panjange iban*. 469, 470. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 471. Left procursus, prolateral view. 472. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 473, 474. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (469, 470), 0.5 (471, 473, 474), 0.3 (472).

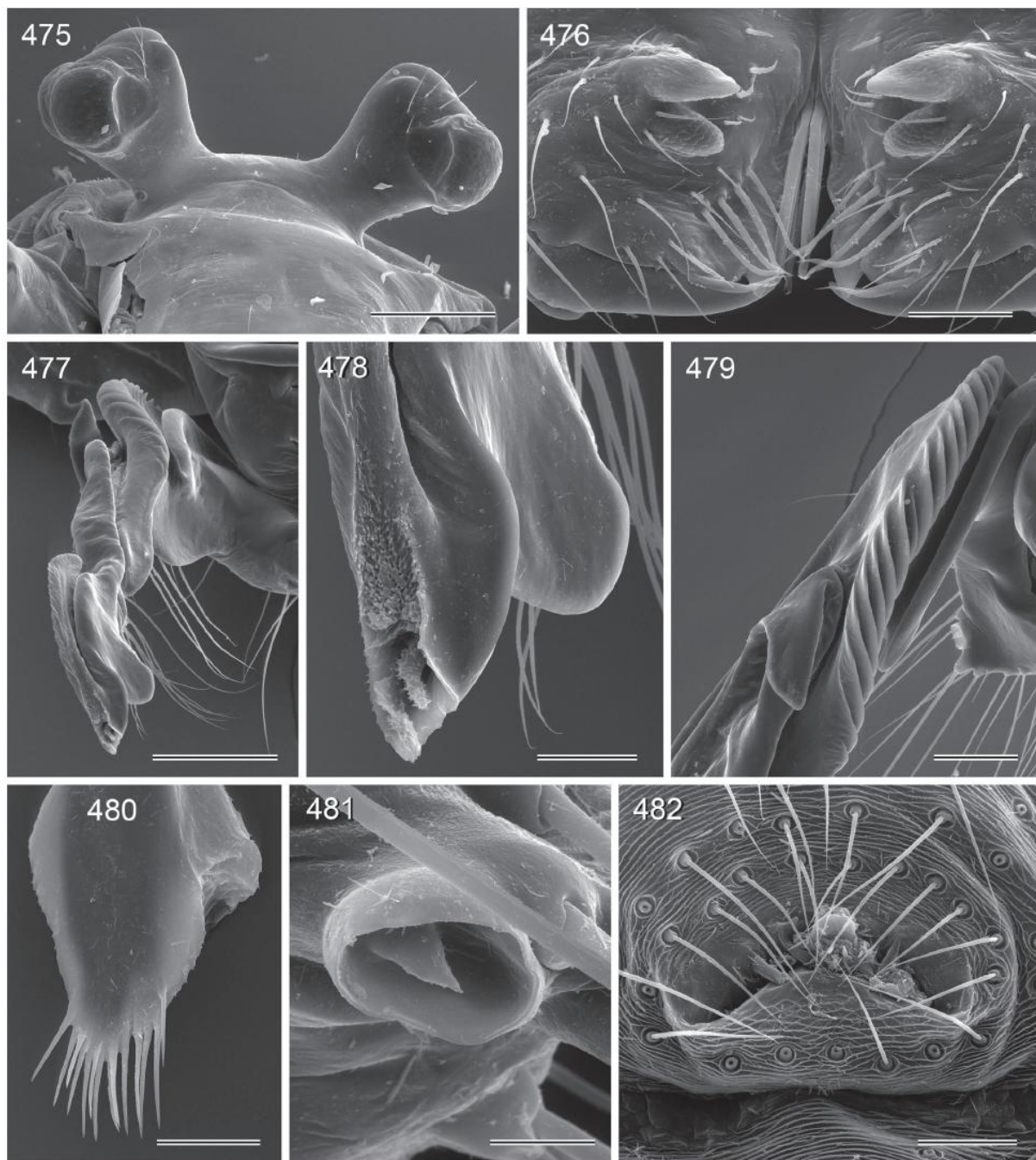


FIG. 475-482. *Panjange iban*. 475. Male eye stalks, frontal view. 476. Distal male cheliceral apophyses. 477. Left procursus, ventro-distal view. 478. Left procursus tip, ventro-distal view. 479. Left procursus, ventral view. 480. Right embolus tip, retrolateral view. 481. Male palpal tarsal organ. 482. Male gonopore. Scale lines: 200 μ m (475, 477), 100 μ m (479), 50 μ m (476, 480), 40 μ m (478, 482), 10 μ m (481).

internal structures partly visible through cuticle (Fig. 791), with posterior 'knob' (Figs. 473, 486); internal genitalia as in Figs. 474, 487, and 792. ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 483).

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 435).

Material examined. MALAYSIA-BORNEO: *Sarawak*: Kuching, Semengoh Arboretum: ♂ holotype above; same collection data, 6♂15♀ in RMNH; same locality, 6.-10.i.1984 (P.R. & C.L. Deeleman), from webs between leaves, 1♂1♀ in AMNH.

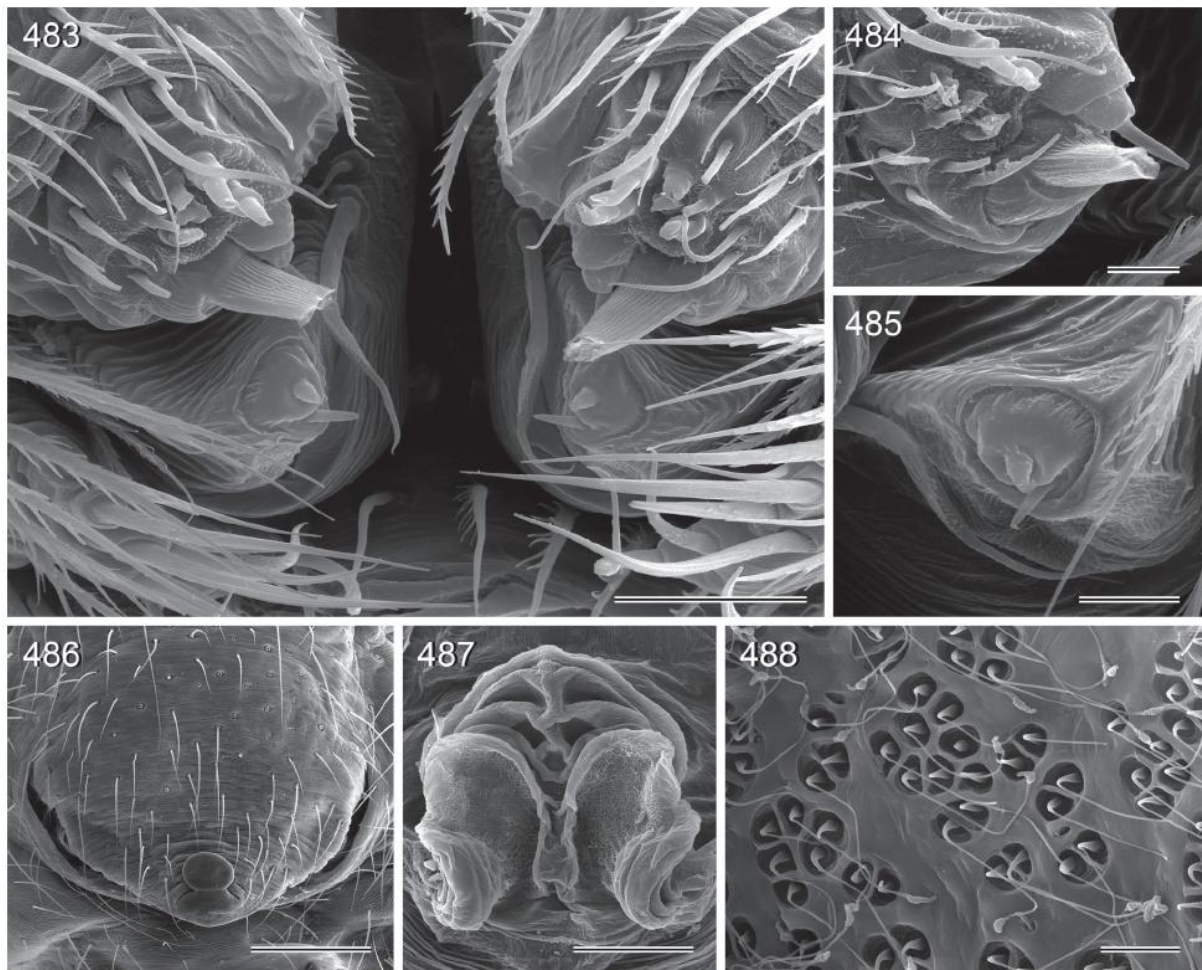
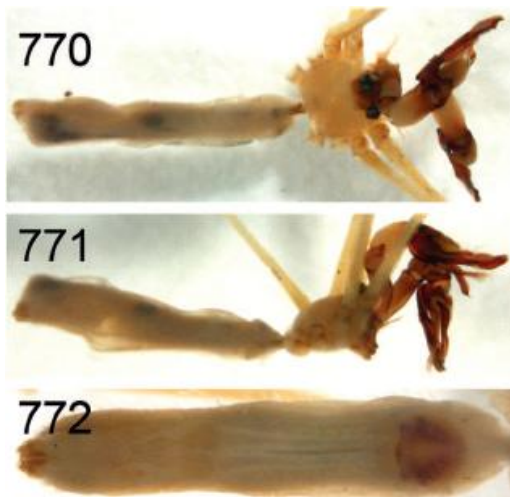


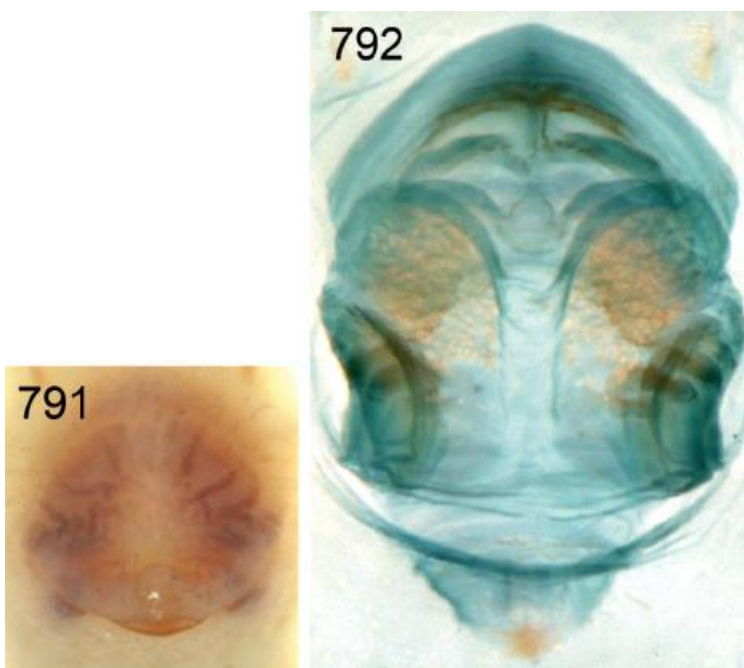
FIG. 483-488. *Panjange iban*. 483. Female spinnerets. 484. Male ALS. 485. Male PMS. 486. Epigynum. 487. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. 488. Detail of pore plate. Scale lines: 200 μm (486, 487), 30 μm (483), 10 μm (484, 485, 488).

p. 172



770-772. *Pa. iban*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view.

p. 173



791, 792. *Pa. iban*.