

***Panjange lanthana* Deeleman-Reinhold & Deeleman, 1983**

Deeleman-Reinhold, C. L., Deeleman, P. R. 1983. Studies on tropical Pholcidae I.
Panjange, a new genus of Indo-Australian leaf- and rock-dwelling pholcid spiders (Araneae).
Zool. Mededel. 57(14): 121-130.

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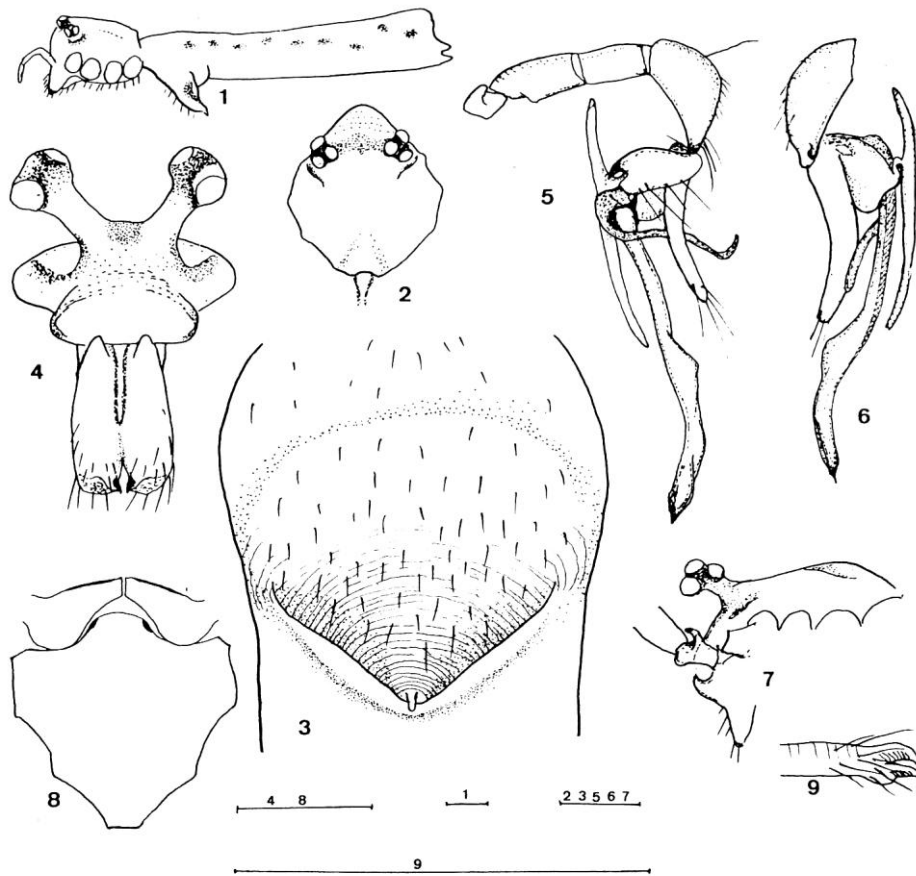
***Panjange lanthana* nov. spec.** (figs. 1-9)

Material examined. — Philippines: Luzon, Quezon National Park near Antimona, ca. 200 m altitude: ♀ holotype, 5 ♂ paratypes, under spotted leaves of Araceae, 2 ♀, paratypes under large hairy leaves of shrub; leg. P. R. Deeleman, 12/13.x.1979. Holotype and 2 ♂ paratypes in RMNH Leiden, all others in Coll. Deeleman.

Description. — Cephalothorax pale yellow except for a dark transverse band connecting the eye groups and an ochre area on either side of the latter; abdomen white with a few isolated round or elliptical dark spots. Carapace (figs. 1, 2) in the ♀ holotype 1.20 mm long and 1.10 mm wide, in a ♂ paratype 1.15 mm long and 1.10 mm wide, dorsally flat, with grooves lateral to the eye groups and a shallow median groove and radiating striae. Distance between the eye groups about twice the diameter of the PME in the ♀; in the ♂, the eyes on diverging turrets (fig. 4). Clypeus steep in the ♀, a little slanting in the ♂. Basal horns in the ♂ chelicerae (fig. 4) triangular and stout, slightly arching inward; distal cheliceral apophysis lacking. Sternum (fig. 8) triangular, about one-fifth wider than long. Abdomen (fig. 1) cylindrical, three times as long as carapace, distally rectangular in profile, in the ♀ holotype 3.90 mm long, in the measured ♂ 4.13 mm. Legs: tarsal claws see fig. 9.

Leg measurements (in mm):

♀ holotype						
	Fe	Pa	Ti	M	T	Total
I	8.50	0.40	—	—	—	—
II	5.72	0.40	5.28	9.12	1.42	20.94
III	3.75	0.40	3.12	4.80	0.72	12.79
IV	5.76	0.40	4.56	8.16	1.20	20.08
palp	2.60	1.37	0.82		2.25	7.04
♂ paratype						
I	10.80	0.50	10.60	21.60	2.21	45.71
II	6.72	0.48	7.00	12.48	1.45	28.13
III	4.65	0.45	3.60	5.76	0.57	15.03
IV	7.00	0.50	7.30	9.60	1.20	25.60



Figs. 1-9. *Panjange lanthana* nov. spec. 1, ♀, lateral view; 2, ♀, carapace, dorsal view; 3, ♀, genital organ, ventral view; 4, ♂, head and chelicerae, anterior view; 5, 6, ♂, right palp, lateral and mesal view; 7, ♂, carapace, chelicer and trochanter, lateral view; 8, ♀, sternum, labium and maxillae, ventral view; 9, ♀, tip of tarsus III. Scales 0.5 mm.

Male palp (figs. 5, 6). — Trochanter laterally with clawlike apophysis. Femur 2.5 times as long as patella, the latter cylindrical. Tibia only slightly wider than femur, distally tapering. Tarsus proper lengthened, gradually tapering, unsclerotized and white; tarsal appendage consisting of a short basal branch, which distally bears a pointed apophysis and a rounded one; on the latter are hinged two long slender sclerites, the smaller one curving basally into a perpendicular position, then twisting, the longer one very long indeed ($1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as carapace) and one margin toothed over most of its length, distally twisting along its longitudinal axis and terminating into a pointed apex. Bulb a little longer than wide, distally debouching on a transverse sclerotized rod, the

shorter branch of which seems to serve as embolus, while the opposite branch can be considered the bulbal apophysis.

Female genital organ (fig. 3). — Epigyneal lip V-shaped, at the tip a small tongue, the whole lip weakly sclerotized and extensible to two to three times its length. No internal chitinized valves apparent.

Derivatio nominis: derived from the greek "lanthano" = to be unnoticed, because the spider is cryptic.

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

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FIG. 435. Known distribution of *Panjange*.

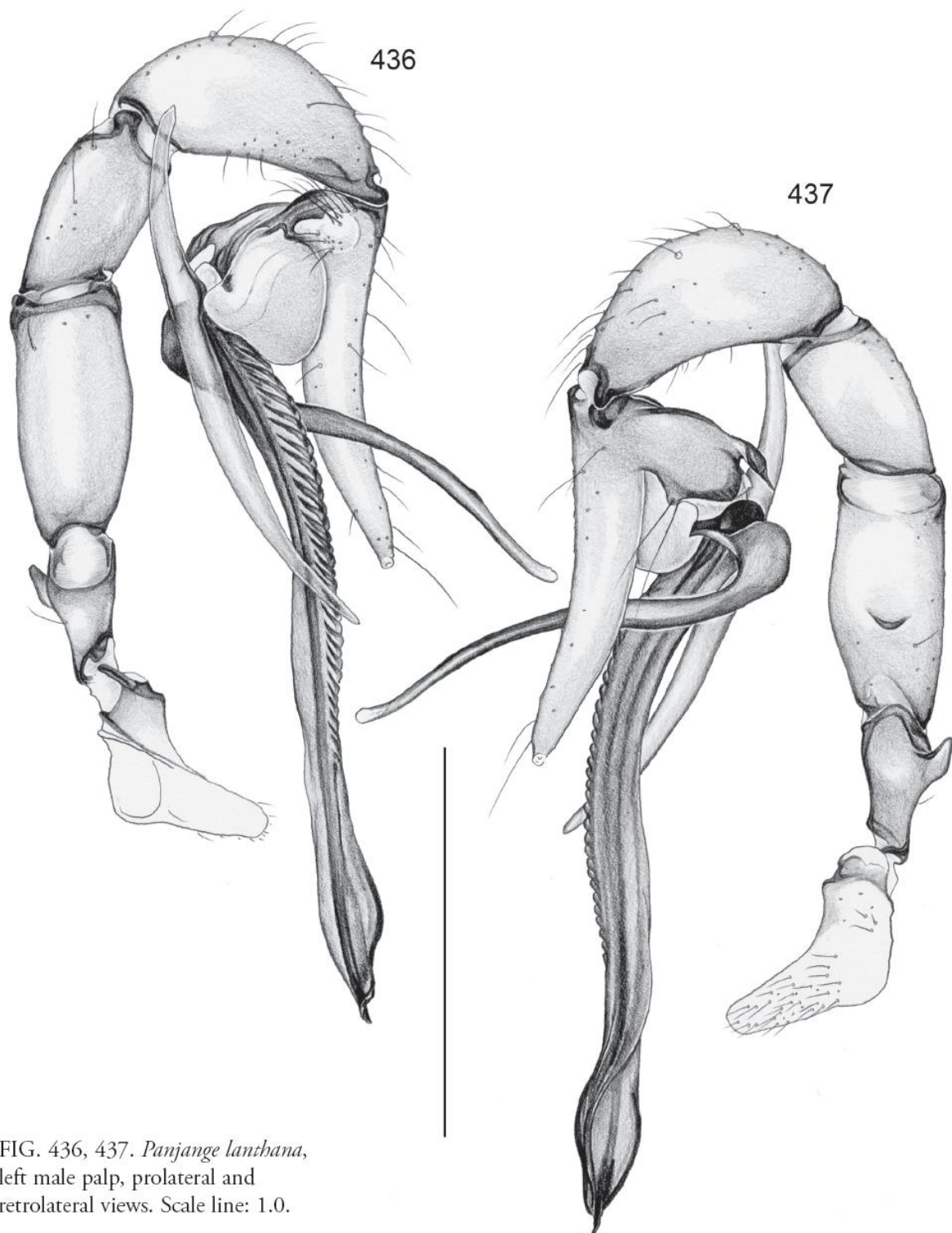


FIG. 436, 437. *Panjange lantana*,
left male palp, prolateral and
retrolateral views. Scale line: 1.0.

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Figs. 436-458, 765, 766, 786, 788

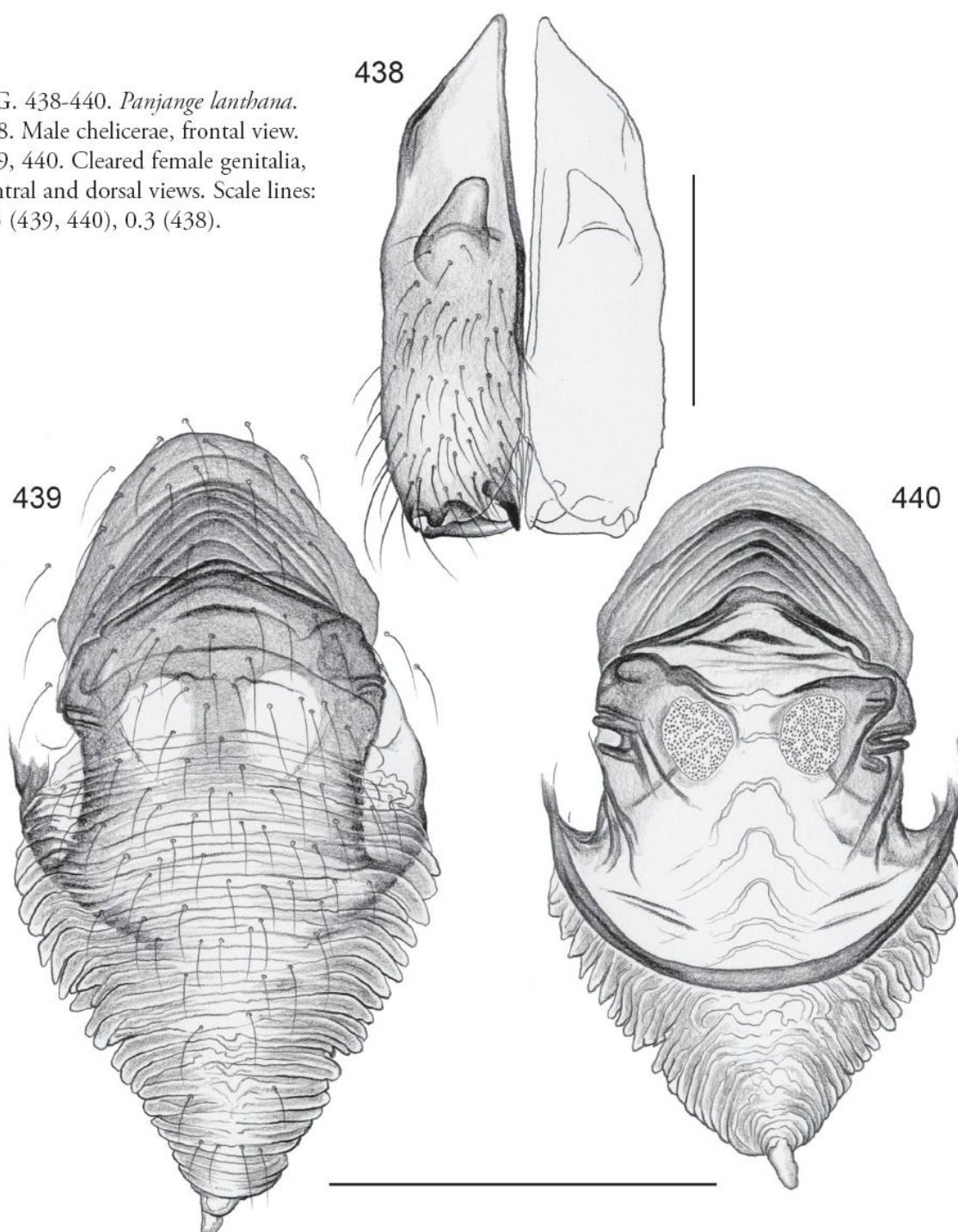
Panjange lanthana Deeleman-Reinhold & Deeleman 1983: 124-126, figs. 1-9.

Types. Female holotype and 6♂5♀ paratypes (see Note below) from Philippines, Luzon, Quezon National Park, "near Antimona" [Atimonan, ~13°59'N,

121°58'E], 200 m a.s.l., under spotted leaves of Araceae and under large hairy leaves, 12./13.x.1979 (P.R. Deeleman), in RMNH (6♂5♀ paratypes examined).

Note. The original publication lists only 5♂2♀ paratypes. Since the specimens examined below are labeled with the type data, I assume the number of types in the original publication is either mistaken or specimens were added later.

FIG. 438-440. *Panjange lanthana*.
438. Male chelicerae, frontal view.
439, 440. Cleared female genitalia,
ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines:
0.5 (439, 440), 0.3 (438).



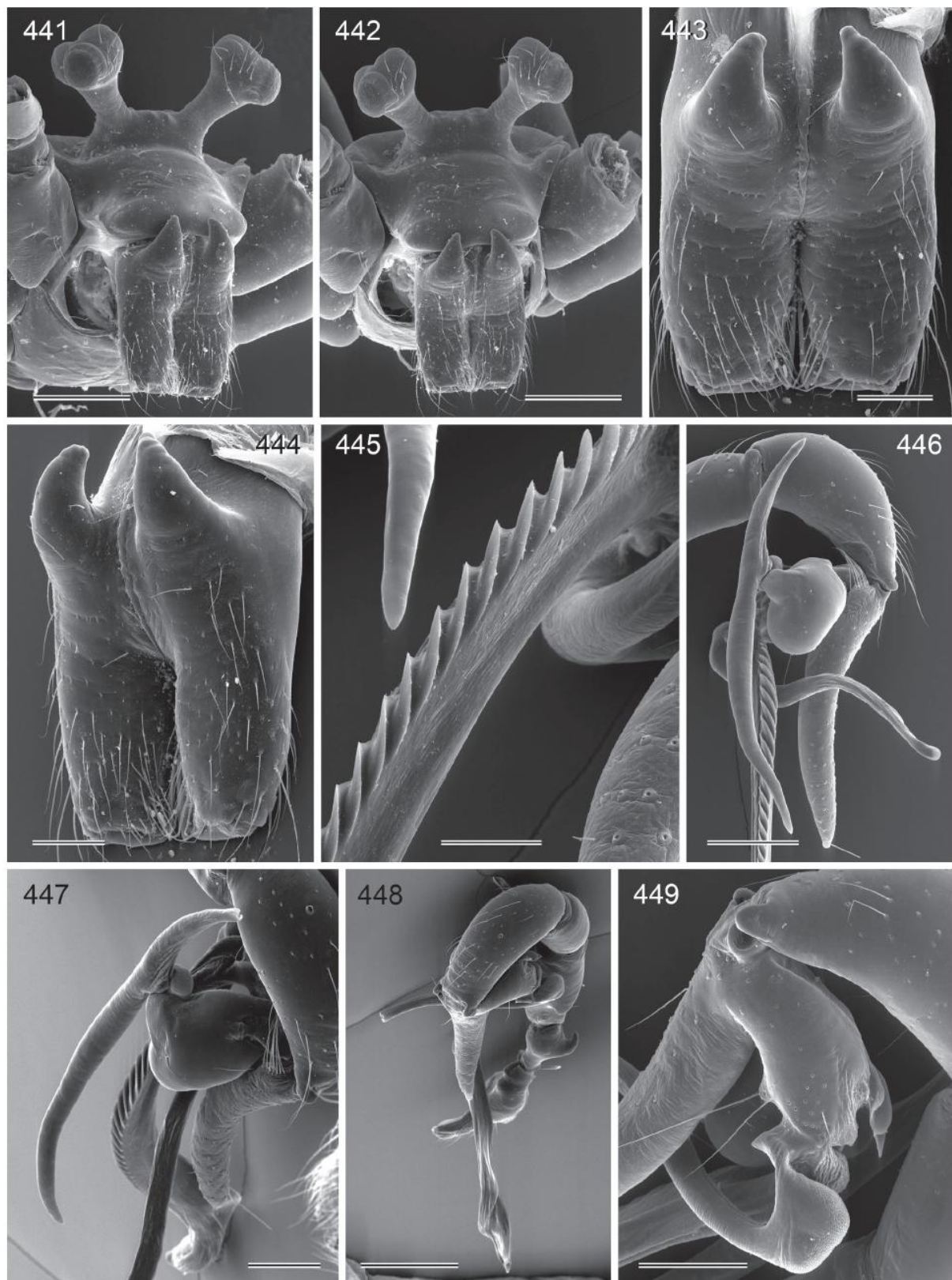


FIG. 441-449. *Panjange lanthana*. 441, 442. Male prosoma, oblique and frontal views. 443, 444. Male chelicerae, frontal and oblique views. 445. Left procursus, prolatero-dorsal view. 446, 447. Left bulbal processes, prolateral and proximo-ventral views. 448. Left palp, retrolatero-dorsal view. 449. Left palpal tarsus, retrolateral view. Scale lines: 500 μ m (448), 300 μ m (441, 442, 446), 200 μ m (447, 449), 100 μ m (443-445).

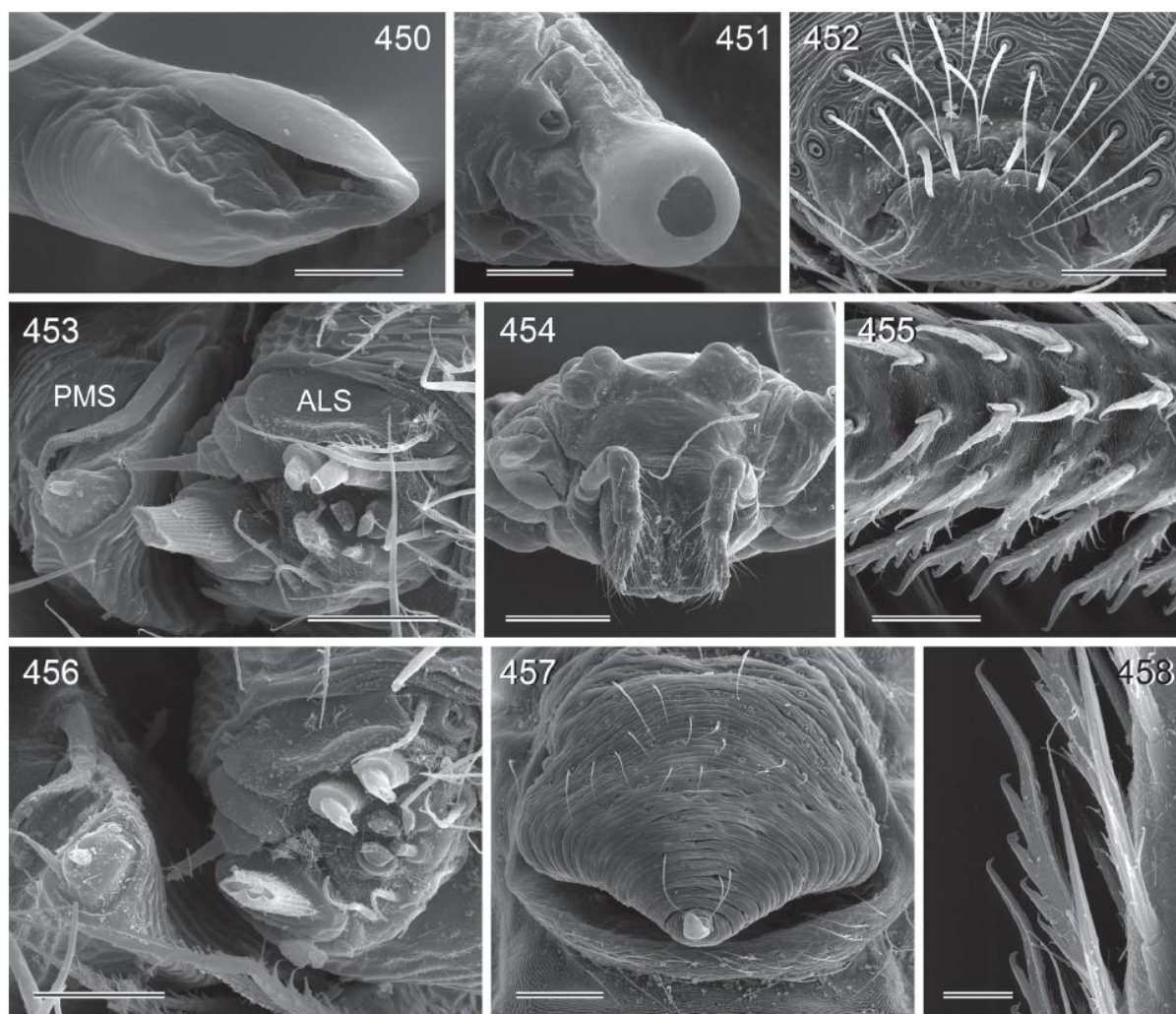


FIG. 450–458. *Panjange lanthana*. 450. Tip of putative embolus. 451. Palpal tarsal organ. 452. Male gonopore. 453. Male ALS and PMS. 454. Female prosoma, frontal view. 455, 458. Comb-hairs on right female tarsus 4. 456. Female ALS and PMS. 457. Epigynum. Scale lines: 300 μm (454), 100 μm (457), 40 μm (452), 20 μm (450, 451, 453, 455, 456), 10 μm (458).

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from congeners by combination of male eye stalks (Fig. 441), male palpal morphology (Figs. 436, 437; dorsal trochanter apophysis, procursus, bulbal process extending in two directions), male cheliceral armature (Fig. 438; only proximal apophyses in frontal position), and female genitalia (Figs. 439, 457, 786; distinctive conical protrusion with distal 'knob').

Male (paratype). Total body length 4.7, carapace width 0.95. Leg 1: 43.5 (10.0 + 0.5 + 10.1 + 20.9 + 2.0), tibia 2: 6.3, tibia 3: 3.3, tibia 4: 5.1; tibia 1 L/d: 104. Habitus as in Figs. 765 and 766. Carapace ochre-yellow, anteriorly beside ocular area brown, ocular area slightly darkened except eye-stalks, upper part of clypeus also darkened, sternum whitish, legs

whitish, patella area and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, abdomen pale ochre-gray with some indistinct darker marks dorsally and laterally, ventrally monochromous. Distance PME-PME 380 μm , diameter PME 105 μm , distance PME-ALE 45 μm , distance AME-AME 25 μm , diameter AME 20 μm . Each triad on long stalk, without pointed process (Figs. 441, 442), no special hairs on ocular area. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Figs. 438, 443, 444, with pair of large modifications proximally, no distal frontal apophyses. Sternum wider than long (0.7/0.5), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 436 and 437, coxa unmodified, trochanter with retrolatero-dorsal apophysis, femur with indistinct retrolateral bulge, patella long, tibia long but

not cylindrical, tarsus strongly elongated dorsally, tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 451), procursus consisting of two long sclerites, both appear hinged to tarsus very proximally, one of them with many regular ridges (Fig. 445), bulb rather small with unique structure projecting in opposing directions (Fig. 446; the dorsal part is probably the embolus: Fig. 450). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (many hairs missing). Trichobothria and pseudosegments not seen. Gonopore with four epandrous spigots (Fig. 452); ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 453).

Variation. No variation seen in genitalia. Legs 1 missing in all other paratypes.

Female. In general similar to male but triads barely elevated, closer together (Fig. 454; distance PME-PME 255 μ m). Legs 1 missing in all females; tarsus 4 with single row of comb-hairs (Figs. 455, 458). Epigynum with strongly folded conical protrusion with distal 'knob' (Figs. 439, 457), only laterally slightly stronger sclerotized (Fig. 786); internal genitalia as in Figs. 440 and 788. ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 456).

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

Material examined. PHILIPPINES: *Luzon*: Quezon National Park: 6♂5♀ paratypes above.

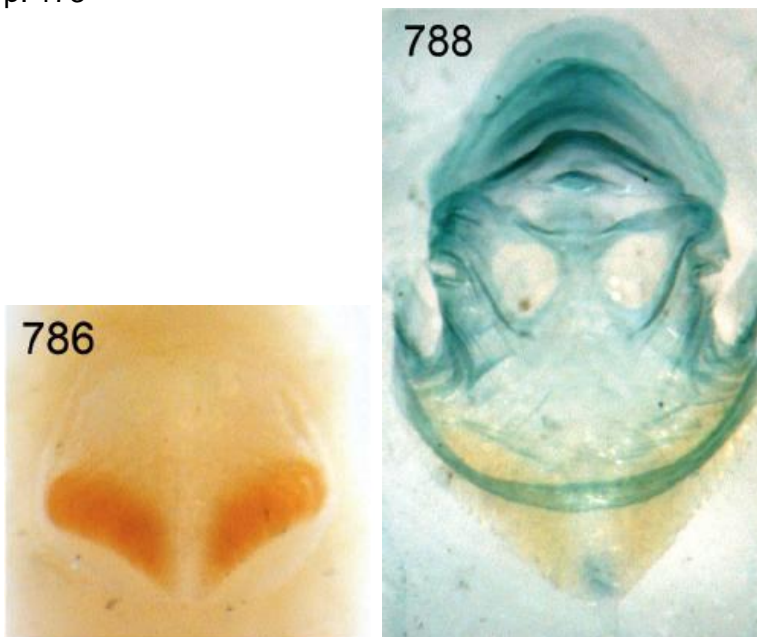
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lateral views.

765, 766. *Pa. lanthana*, male, dorsal and

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786, 788. *Pa. lanthana*.

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.

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Figs 2–4

Panjange lanthana Deeleman-Reinhold & Deeleman, 1983: 124, figs 1–9 (♂♀).

Panjange lanthana – Huber 2011: 111–114, figs 436–58, 765–66, 786, 788 (♂♀).

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Figs 2–15. Live specimens. 2–4. *Pa. lanthana*, Mt. Isarog, ♂, ♀ with eggsac, and penultimate ♂.

Note

Previously, the type species *Pa. lanthana* was both geographically and systematically isolated. It was the only known Philippine representative of the genus and single representative of the *lanthana* “group” (Deeleman-Reinhold & Platnick 1986; Huber 2011), as it did clearly not fit into any of the other two species groups.

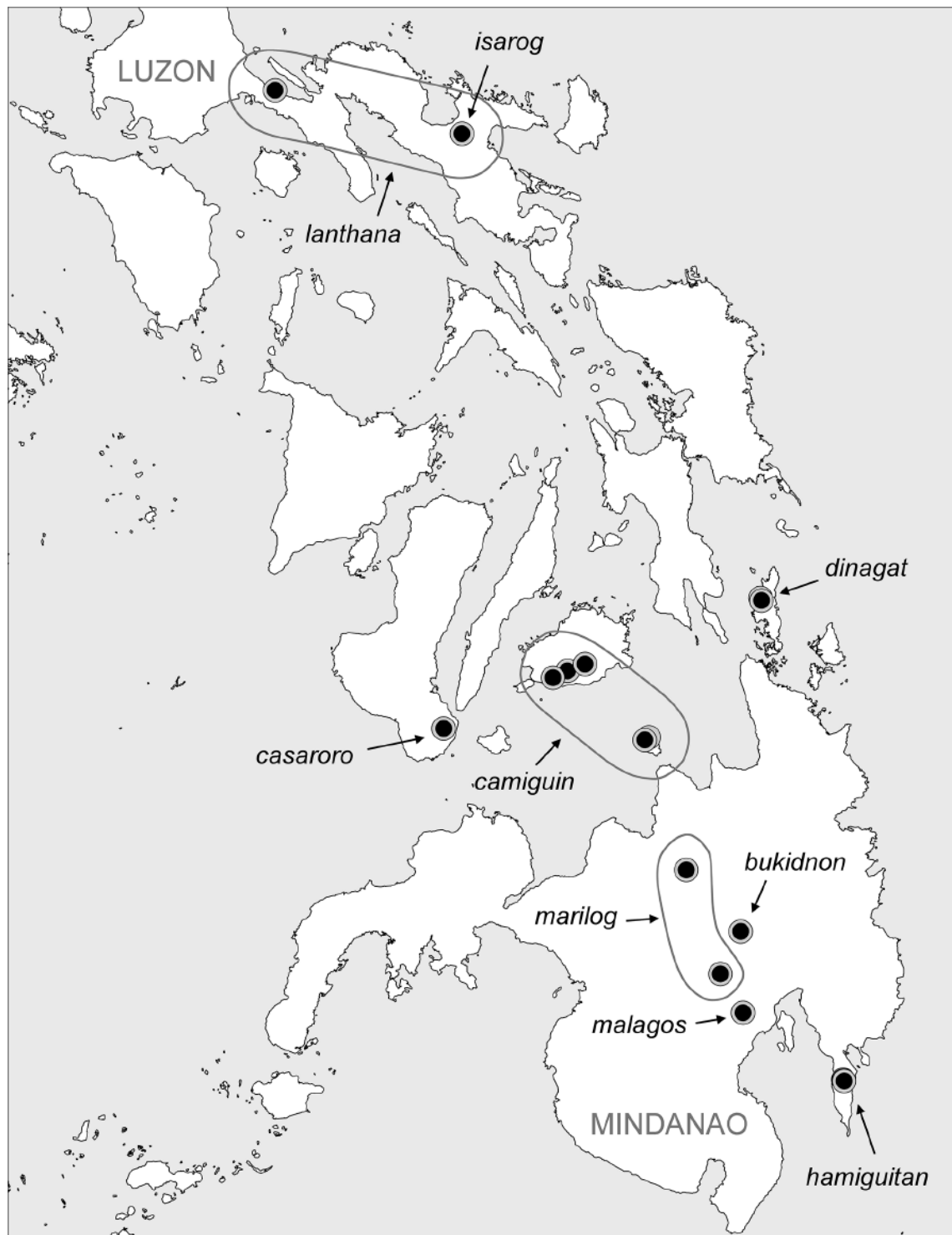


Fig. 16. Known distribution of the *Panjange lanthana* group.

With the new species from the Philippines described below, the *lanthana* group can finally be characterized based on several species, and the emended diagnosis below takes account of these new species.

Diagnosis

Distinguished from closest known relatives (other species of *lanthana* group) by absence of processes arising from near male PME (cf. fig. 441 in Huber 2011), by presence of clearly visible AME, and by morphology of male palp (cf. figs 436, 437 in Huber 2011; procursus with two highly distinctive sclerites hinged against proximal part; appendix with simple weakly sclerotized tip). From three species of the *lanthana* group (*Pa. malagos* Huber sp. nov.; *Pa. casaroro* Huber sp. nov.; *Pa. camiguin* Huber sp. nov.) also by symmetric palps; from another three species of the *lanthana* group (*Pa. isarog* Huber sp. nov.; *Pa. dinagat* Huber sp. nov.; *Pa. marilog* Huber sp. nov.) also by unmodified male clypeus and by epigynal scape directed toward posterior (fig. 439 in Huber 2011); from *Pa. hamiguitan* Huber sp. nov. also by much shorter palpal segments and epigynal scape.

New material examined

PHILIPPINES: Luzon, Camarines Sur Province: 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ in ZFMK (Ar12997) and 1 ♂, 1 ♀ in MSU-IIT, Mt. Isarog, W slope (13.664°N, 123.34–123.35°E), ~600–900 m a.s.l., forest, on leaves, 23 Feb. 2014 (B.A. Huber); 6 juvs in pure ethanol in ZFMK (Phi 224), same data.

Natural history

All specimens were found in a shady ravine, with their domed webs connected to the undersides of green leaves among the vegetation, about 1–2 m above the ground.

Distribution

Known from two localities on southern Luzon Island (Fig. 16).