

***Panjange madang* 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*.

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*Pa. cavicola*

group: *Pa. cavicola* Deeleman-Reinhold & Deeleman, 1983; *Pa. alba* Deeleman-Reinhold & Deeleman, 1983; *Pa. mirabilis* Deeleman-Reinhold, 1986; *Pa. madang* n. sp.; *Pa. dubia* (Kulczyński, 1911) n. comb.;

*Panjange madang* n. sp.

Figs. 464, 466-468, 787, 789

*Type.* Male holotype from Papua New Guinea, Madang Province, Baiteta [5°01'S, 145°45'E], "canopy mission, XC", no further data, in IRSB.

*Etymology.* The specific name is a noun in apposition, derived from the type locality.

*Diagnosis.* Distinguished from similar species with hooked processes on male eye stalks and extremely long palpal tarsus elongations (*Pa. alba*, *Pa. mirabilis*, *Pa. dubia*) by details of procurus (Fig. 464, distal structures); from *Pa. alba* also by absence of AME; from *Pa. dubia* also by shorter palpal segments (compare Figs. 464 and 465).

*Male* (holotype). Total body length 2.9, carapace width 0.9. Legs 1 and 2 missing, tibia 3: 2.8, tibia 4: 4.3. Habitus as in *Pa. dubia* (cf. Figs. 767, 768). Carapace ochre-yellow with distinctive pattern of radiating brown marks, ocular area with median

brown mark, clypeus only upper part slightly darkened, sternum homogeneously brown, legs whitish, patella area and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, abdomen ochre-gray with many dark marks dorsally, ventrally monochromous. Distance PME-PME 290 µm, diameter PME 115 µm, distance PME-ALE 35 µm, no trace of AME. Each triad on long stalk, each stalk with hooked process, no special hairs on ocular area. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 468, with pair of large lateral modifications, no frontal distal apophyses. Sternum wider than long (0.55/0.50), unmodified. Palps as in Fig. 464, coxa unmodified, trochanter with retro-latero-dorsal apophysis, femur cylindrical with small dorsal bulge proximally, patella and tibia cylindrical, tarsus extremely elongated dorsally, procurus long, with three distinctive ventral ridges more distally than in *Pa. alba*, distally complex, bulb elongated with two long processes, one slightly tapering (putative embolus), the other widened distally with small hook (putative appendix).

*Variation.* In the two other males the legs are also heavily fragmented and/or missing. Femur 1 in one male: 7.6.

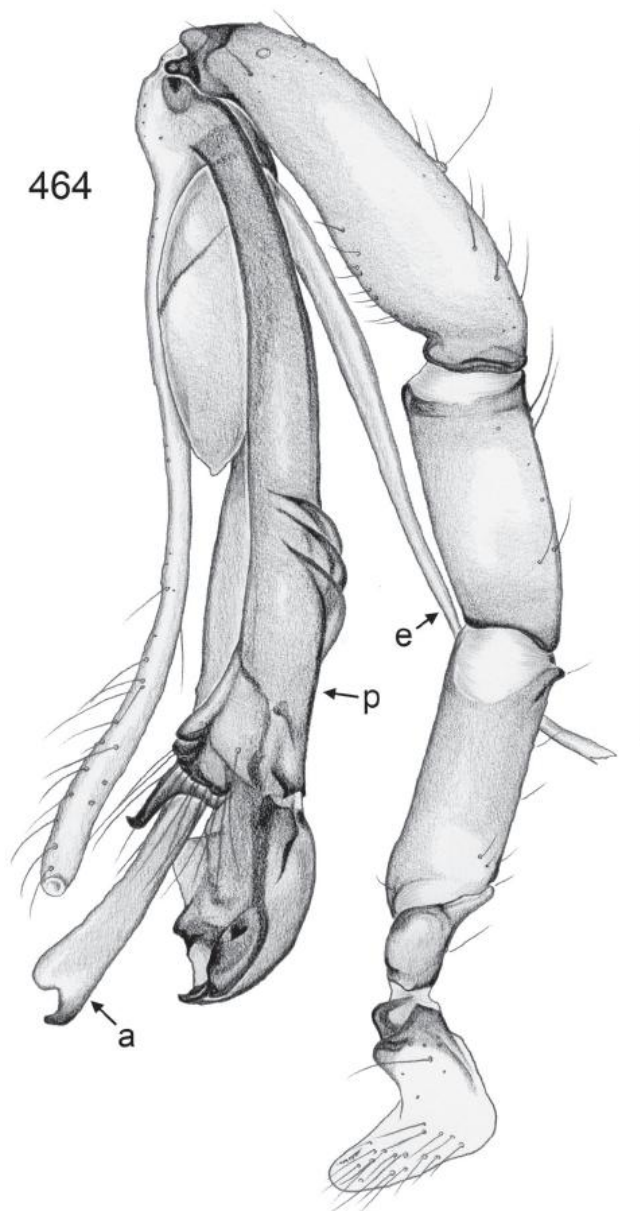


FIG. 464, 465. *Panjange madang* (464) , left male  
palps at same scale, retrolateral views. Scale line: 1.0.

*Female.* In general similar to male but triads barely elevated, closer together (distance PME-PME 140  $\mu$ m); tibia 1: 6.1 (missing in other females). Epigynum with strongly folded, weakly sclerotized scape (Fig. 466), only laterally slightly darkened (Fig. 787); internal genitalia as in Figs. 467 and 789.

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

*Material examined.* PAPUA NEW GUINEA: *Madang Prov.*: Baiteta: ♂ holotype above; same data, 1♂1♀ in IRSB; same data but "XF", "XG", "AR4", "AR32", 1♂4♀ (4 vials) in IRSB.

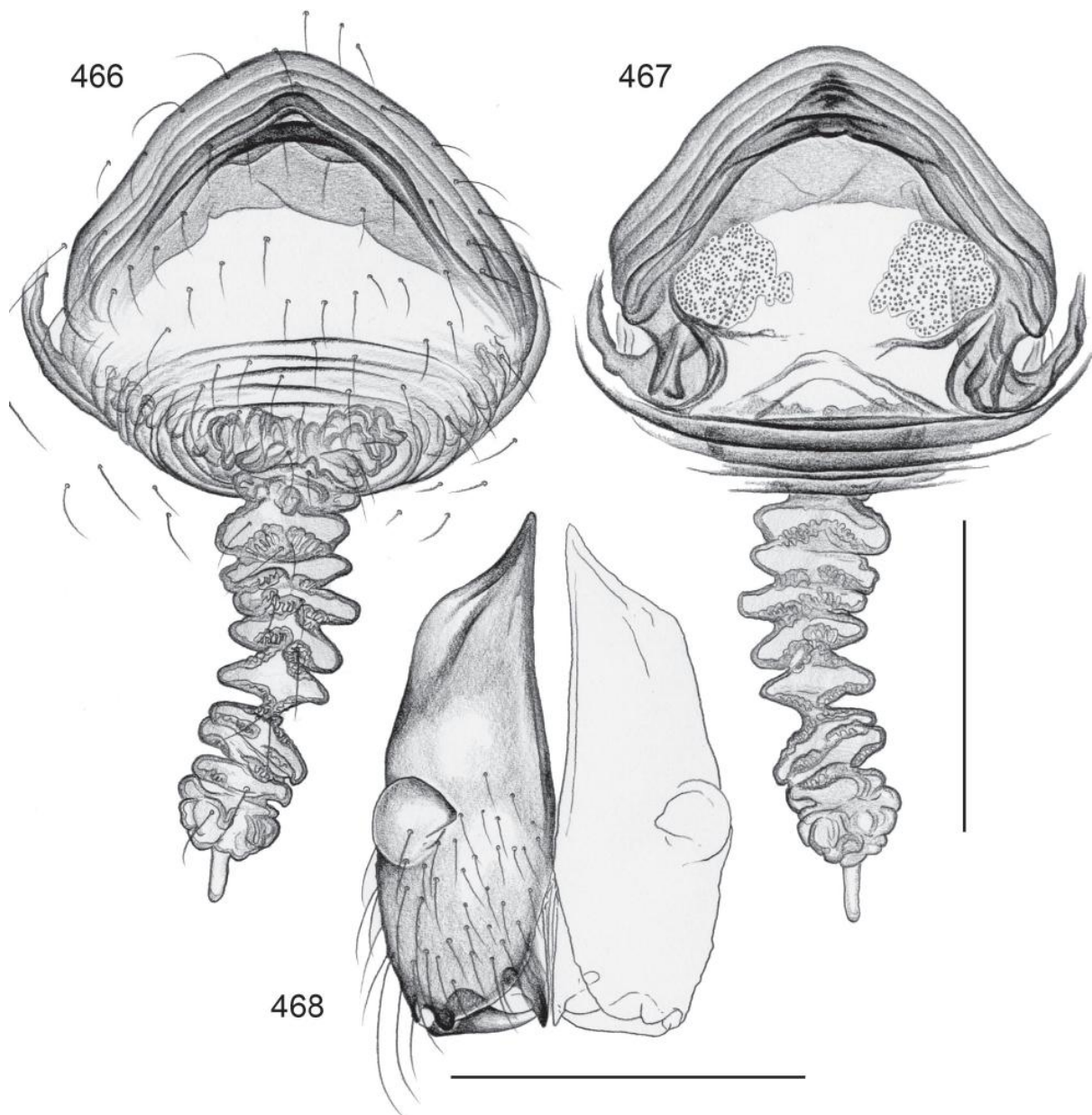


FIG. 466-468. *Panjange madang*. 466, 467. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. 468. Male chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: 0.3.



787, 789. *Pa. madang*.