

***Panjange malagos* 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. 9



Figs 2–15. Live specimens.
malagos Huber sp. nov., ♂.

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p. 10

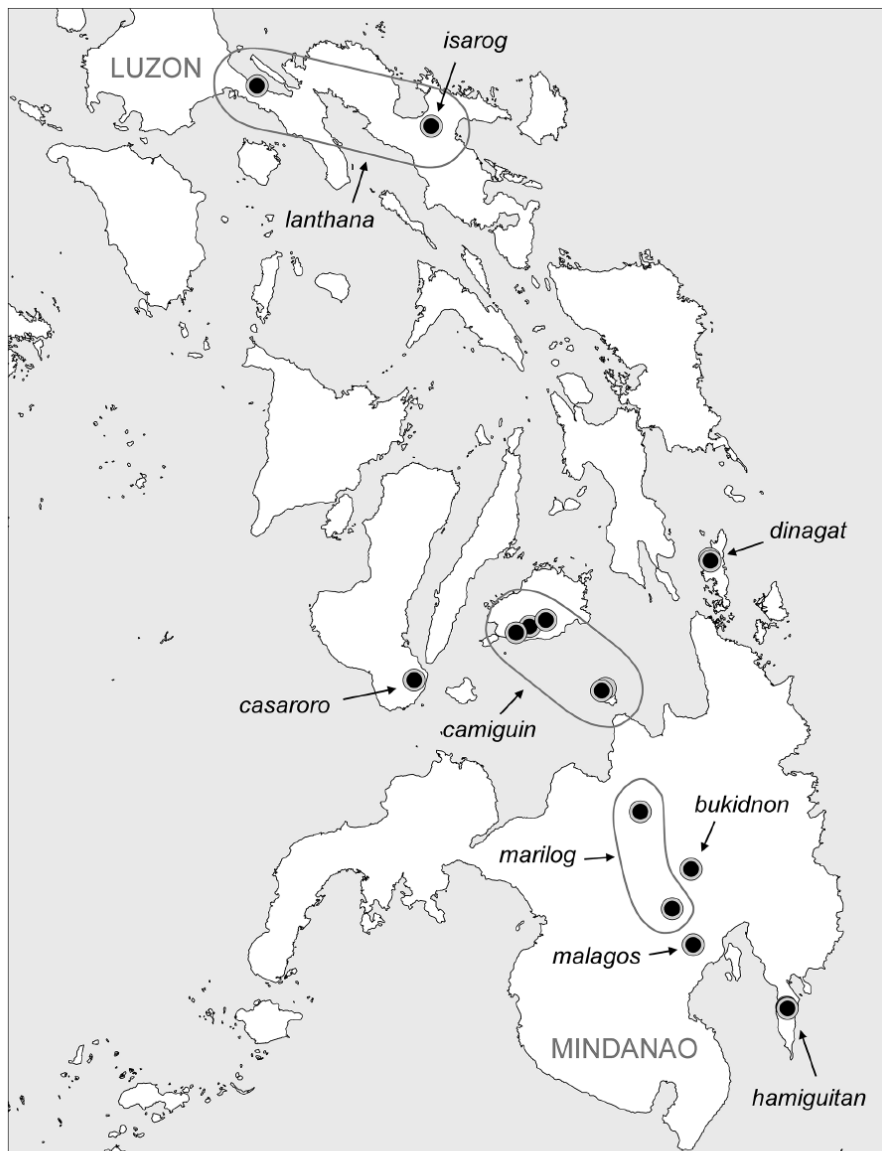


Fig. 16. Known distribution of the *Panjange lanthana* group.

Panjange malagos Huber sp. nov.

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Figs 5, 17–23

Diagnosis

Easily distinguished from closest known relatives (*Pa. casaroro* Huber sp. nov.; *Pa. camiguin* Huber sp. nov.) by short male eye stalks (Fig. 17), and by morphology of male palps (Figs 18–21; symmetric modifications of trochanter and femur; asymmetric shapes of procursi); from *Pa. casaroro* Huber sp. nov. also by simple epigynal scape without pair of semi-transparent lobes (Fig. 22); from *Pa. camiguin* Huber sp. nov. also by absence of strong transversal sclerite in female internal genitalia (Fig. 23).

Etymology

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

Type material

PHILIPPINES: holotype ♂, in ZFMK (Ar 12998), Mindanao, Davao del Sur Province, Malagos Watershed (7.184°N, 125.415°E), 390 m a.s.l., forest along river, on leaves, 14 Feb. 2014 (B.A. Huber, E. Mondejar).

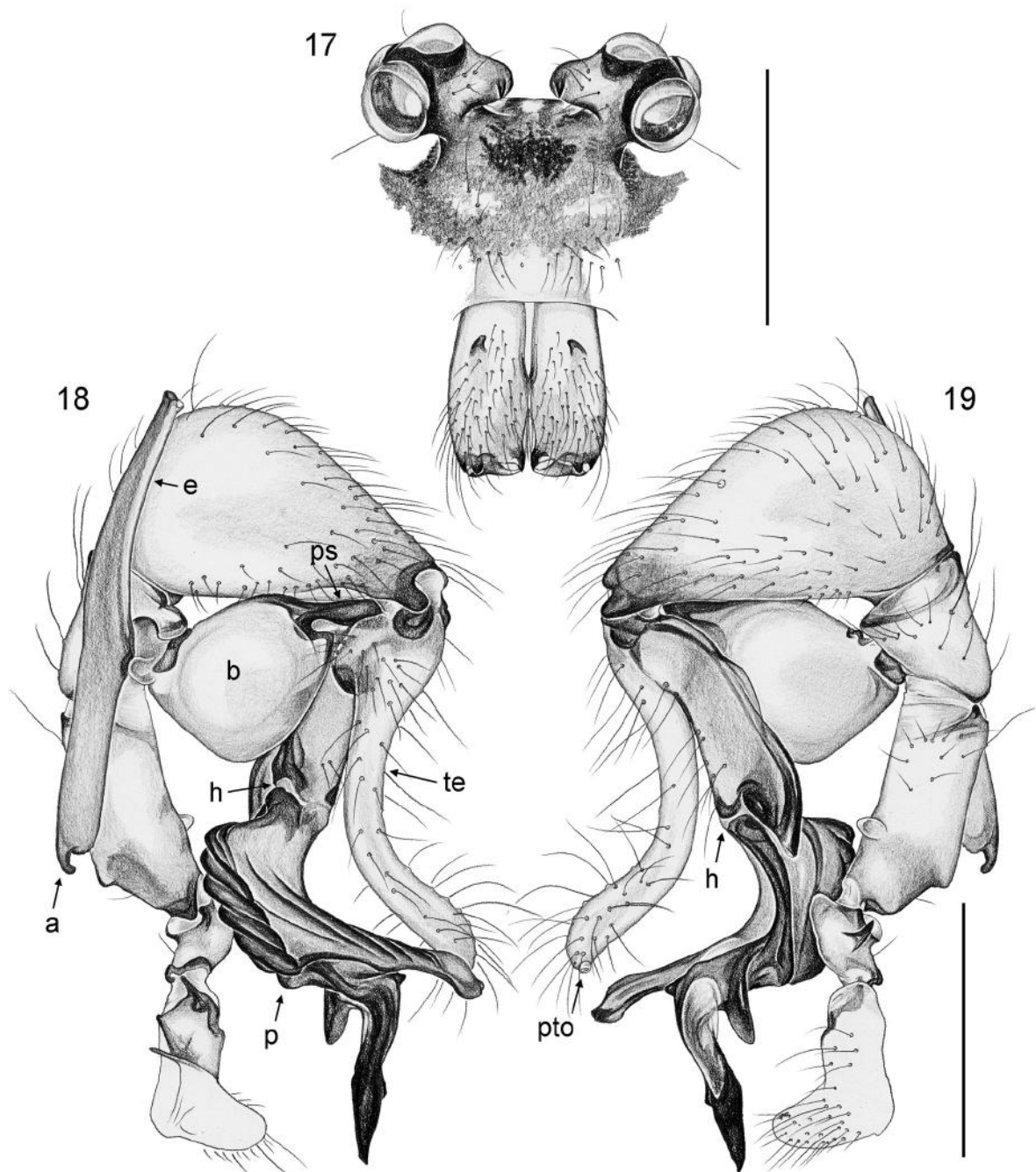
Other material examined

PHILIPPINES: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ in ZFMK (Ar 12999) and 1 ♀ in MSU-IIT, same data as holotype; 1 ♀ in pure ethanol, in ZFMK (Phi 259), same data.

Description

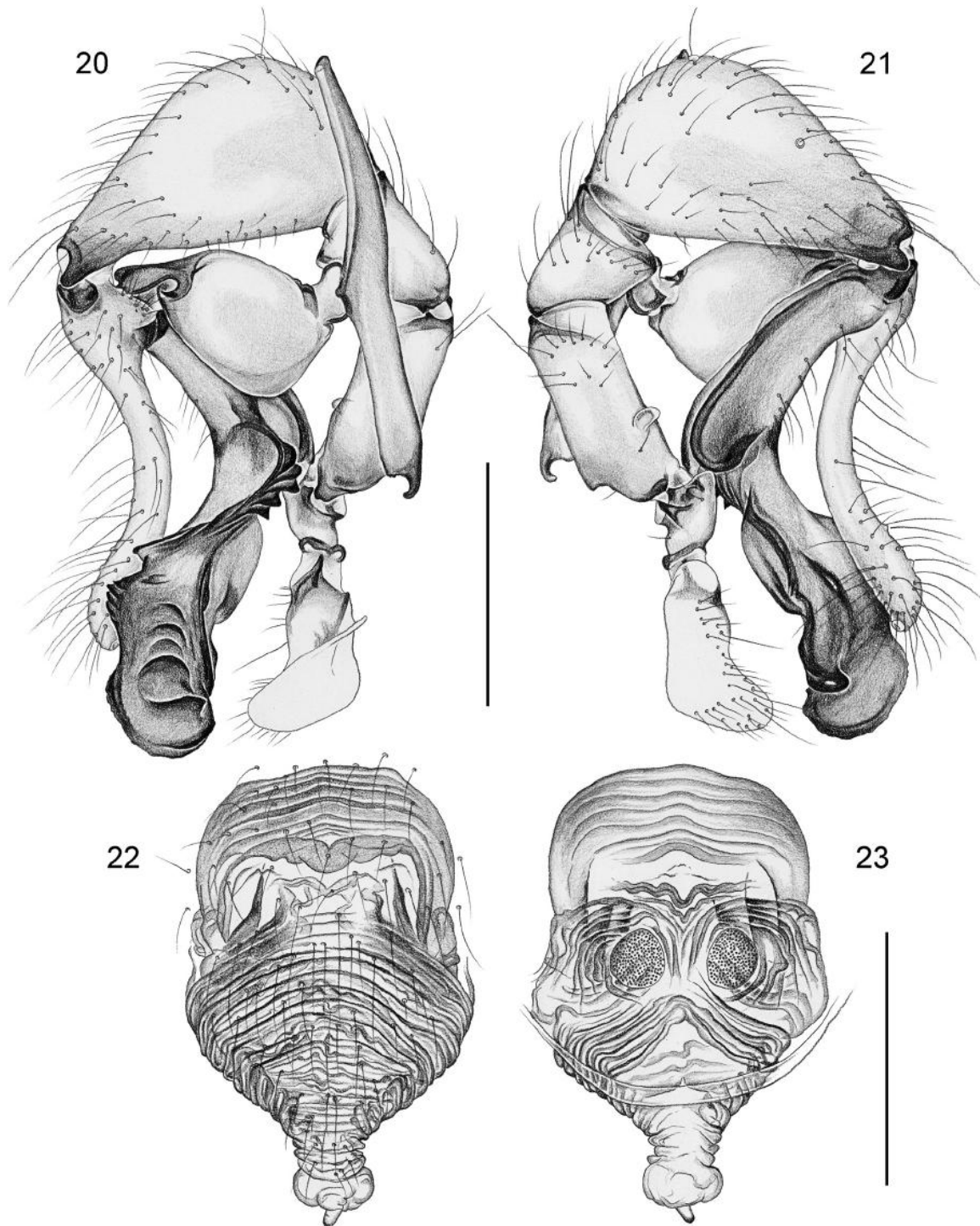
Male (holotype)

MEASUREMENTS. Total body length 4.6, carapace width 0.9. Leg 1: 41.3 (9.7 + 0.4 + 9.8 + 19.4 + 2.0), tibia 2: 6.0, tibia 3: 3.2, tibia 4: 4.9; tibia 1 L/d: 110. Distance PME–PME 270 μ m, diameter PME 120 μ m, distance PME–ALE ~40 μ m; AME absent.



Figs 17–19. *Panjange malagos* Huber sp. nov. (ZFMK, Ar 12999). 17. Male prosoma and chelicerae, frontal view. 18–19. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. Abbreviations: a = appendix; b = genital bulb; e = embolus; h = hinge; p = procursus; ps = proximal bulbal sclerite; pto = palpal tarsal organ; te = tarsal elongation. Scale bars = 0.5 mm.

COLOR. Carapace pale ochre yellow with indistinct posterior median mark, ocular area and clypeus brown, 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.



Figs 20–23. *Panjange malagos* Huber sp. nov. (ZFMK, Ar 12999). **20–21.** Right male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. **22–23.** Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale bars = 0.5 mm.

BODY. Habitus as in Fig. 5; ocular area raised, each triad on short stalk, medially with pointed process directed toward frontal and ventral (Fig. 17); carapace without median furrow; clypeus unmodified; sternum wider than long (0.65/0.55), unmodified.

CHELICERAE. As in Fig. 17, with simple pair of weakly sclerotized processes in rather frontal position, without modified hairs; without stridulatory ridges.

PALPS. As in Figs 18–21; proximal segments symmetric in shape but slightly larger on left side (e.g., length and diameter of right tibia about 95–97% of left tibia); coxa with strong ventro-distal rim but otherwise unmodified; trochanter with pointed retrolateral apophysis and rounded ventral hump; femur with dorsal hump and weakly sclerotized semitransparent process retrolatero-ventrally; tarsus with long whitish elongation with terminal tarsal organ; procursi of left and right palps strongly different, distal part of procursus clearly hinged in left palp, not hinged in right palp; bulb slightly smaller in right palp, with long processes extending in opposite directions (dorsal embolus; ventral appendix) almost symmetric (slightly longer in left palp).

LEGS. Without spines and curved hairs; few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsus 1 with > 20 pseudosegments, only distally fairly distinct.

Male (variation)

Not seen. Tibia 1 missing in other male.

Female

In general similar to male but eye triads on low humps and closer together (distance PME–PME 210 µm). Tibia 1 in 3 females: 6.9, 7.0, 7.9. Epigynum large elongate plate, anterior part weakly sclerotized, with symmetric or at most slightly asymmetric internal structures visible through cuticle; posterior part orange, with extensible scape with distinct transversal folds and small median process (“knob”) at tip (Fig. 22); internal genitalia as in Fig. 23.

Natural history

The spiders were found in very low abundance on the undersides of leaves about 50–200 cm above the ground in a disturbed part of the forest.

Distribution

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