

***Panjange mirabilis* Deeleman-Reinhold, 1986**

Deeleman-Reinhold, C. L. 1986. Studies on tropical Pholcidae II. Redescription of *Micromerys gracilis* Bradley and *Calapnita vermiformis* Simon (Araneae, Pholcidae) and description of some related new species. Mem. Qd. Mus. 22(2): 205-224.

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***Panjange mirabilis* nov. spec.**
(Figs 45, 52-58, 59g, 60)

MATERIAL EXAMINED

HOLOTYPE: ♂, QM S883, Gordon Creek, Iron Range, NE.Q., in mesophyll vine forest, 24-30.vi.1976, R. Raven, V. Davies.

PARATYPE: ♀ QM S884, same data as Holotype

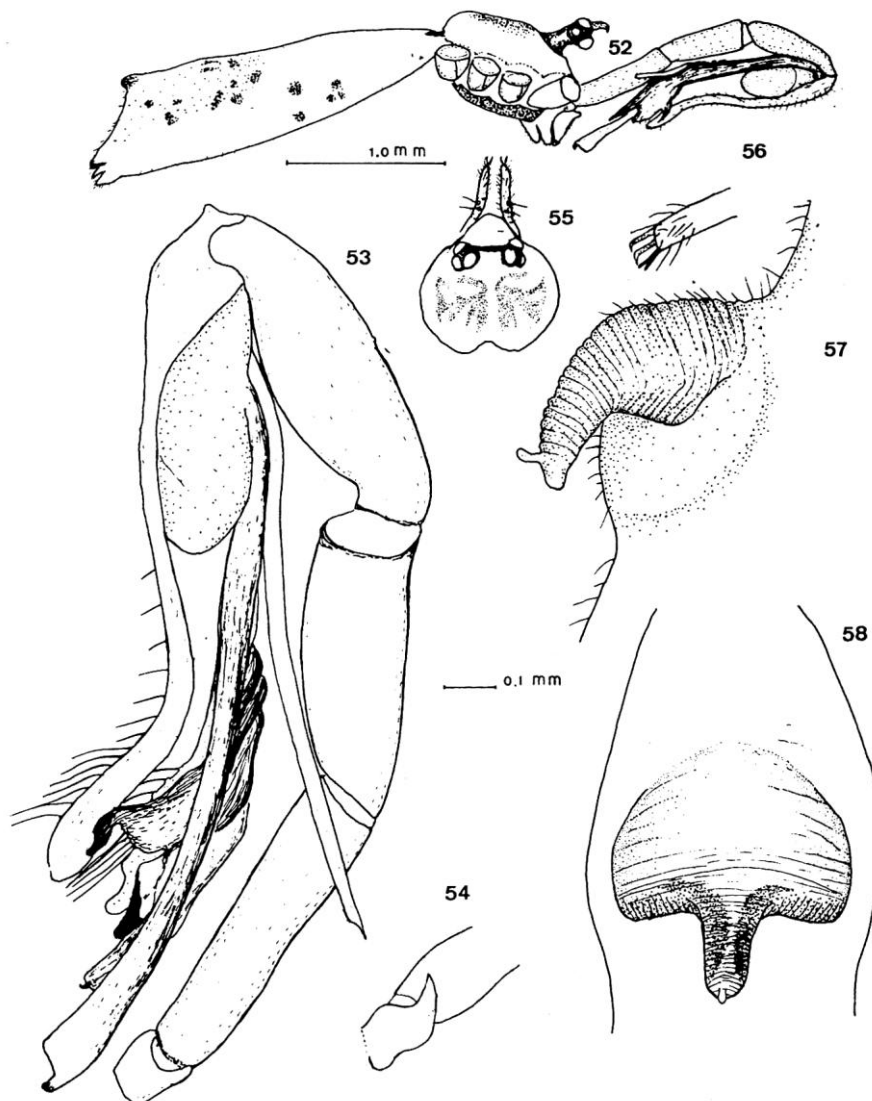
DESCRIPTION

HOLOTYPE: ♂, pale yellow, with pale brown pattern on the carapace (Fig. 55); sternum, ventral side of coxae and trochanters, apical end of femora, patellae, base and apex of tibiae and base of metatarsi brown, a few spots on abdomen brown.

Carapace slightly domed, dorsal plateau flat, without median groove, 6 eyes in two triads, al eyes a little larger than the posteriors. Eyes raised on a stalk (Fig. 52), the mesal margin of which is prolonged into a spike. Clypeus long and slanting. Chelicerae with rounded apophysis near the base, distal apophysis lacking. Sternum as in Fig. 45, wider than long, obtusely rounded behind. Abdomen 3 × length of carapace, distally widening, obliquely truncated (Fig. 52). Measurements in mm : carapace 0.77 × 0.81; leg measurements given in Table 13.

TABLE 13: Leg measurements (mm) of *Panjange mirabilis* (Holotype, ♂)

Legs:	femur	patella	tibia	meta-tarsus	tarsus
I	missing				
II	5.45	0.33	4.62	8.08	1.30
III	3.46	0.33	3.46	4.62	0.75
IV	5.80	0.33	4.30	7.00	1.15



FIGS 52-58: *Panjange mirabilis* n.sp., Iron Range. 52. ♂, from side; 53. ♂, right palp, mesal; 54. ♂ palpal trochanter and part of femur, lateral; 55. ♀, carapace and palps dorsal; 56. ♀, tip of palp, lateral; 57. epigyne, lateral; 58. epigyne, ventral.

Palp (Figs. 53, 54) : femur, patella and tibia long and cylindrical, not enlarged. Tarsus with a long, vermiform prolongation with claviform tip. Tarsal appendage straight and thin, nearly as long as femur, patella and tibia together, distally widening and branching into three apophyses of various shapes; the middle one is decorated with three parallel transverse ridges. Bulb twice as long as wide, embolus filiform, transparent, as long as tarsus, bulbal apophysis extremely long, longer than tarsal appendage, colourless but for the clawlike tip.

FEMALE: similar to the ♂, eyes not raised, chelicerae unmodified. Distance between the eye groups about 1.5 d. Abdomen with rectangular truncation posteriorly. Measurements in mm : carapace 0.76×0.77 ; leg measurements given in Table 14.

TABLE 14: Leg measurements (mm) of *Panjange mirabilis* (Paratype, ♀)

Legs:	femur	patella	tibia	meta-tarsus	tarsus
I	6.84	0.33	7.10	9.75	—
II	missing				
III	3.80	0.33	3.00	4.62	0.80
IV	4.65	0.33	4.75	8.00	1.25

Palpal tarsus (Fig. 56) : with four apical claws, no hyaline cone. Epigynal projection (Figs. 57, 58) very wrinkled over the whole width, V-shaped, base only a little wider than tip. A wide, extensible opening leads into the uterus externus, at the entrance of which a pair of large porous plates are apparent.



FIG 59. Diagrammatic longitudinal section of female genital organ, ventral surface uppermost.

g. *Panjange mirabilis*

n.sp. ue: uterus externus; ui: uterus internus; pp: porous plate; el: epigynal lip; v: vestibulum; vs: 'Verschluss'.

Huber, B. A. 2001. The pholcids of Australia (Araneae: Pholcidae): Taxonomy, biogeography, and relationships. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 260: 1-144.

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1986

Figures 378–391

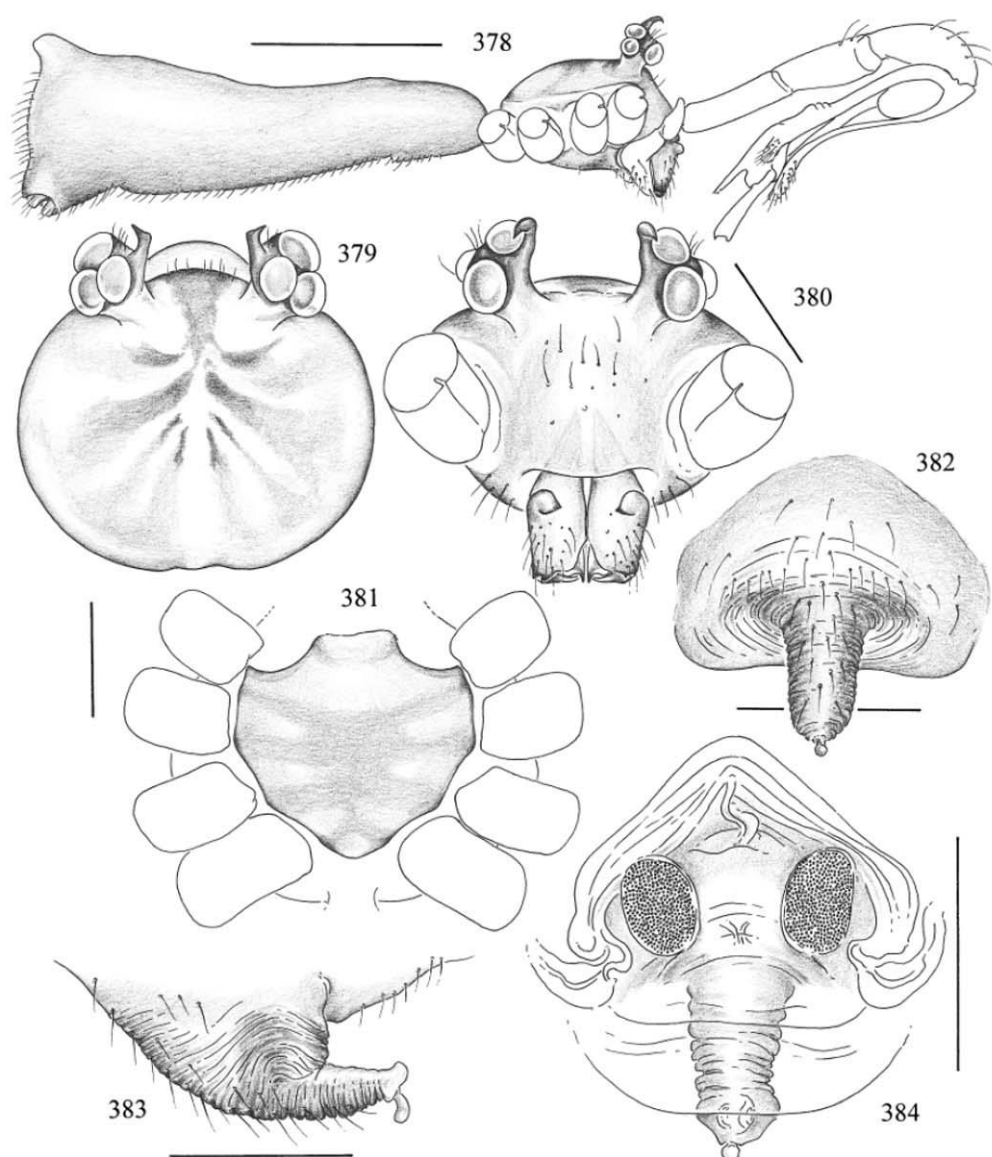
Panjange mirabilis Deeleman-Reinhold, 1986b:
220–222, figs. 45, 52–58, 59g.

TYPE: Male holotype (QMB S883; right palp and chelicerae missing) and female paratype (QMB S884) from Gordon Creek, Iron Range (12°43'S, 143°19'E), Queensland, Australia; June 24–30, 1976 (R. Raven, V. E. Davies), mesophyll vine forest; examined.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from known congeners by the shapes of the bulbal and cymbial apophyses (figs. 385, 386) (compare figures of congeners in Deeleman-Reinhold and Deeleman [1983] and Deeleman-Reinhold and Platnick [1986]).

MALE (type locality, QMB S49788): Total length 3.2, carapace width 0.93; all legs loose or missing. Habitus and prosoma shape as in figs. 378–381. Entire prosoma whitish, only carapace with light brown pattern (fig.

379), and sternum with pale ochre-yellow pattern. Eye triads elevated, with sclerotized spines (figs. 378–380); distance PME-PME 0.320; diameter PME 0.120; distance PME-ALE 0.030; AME absent. Sternum as in fig.

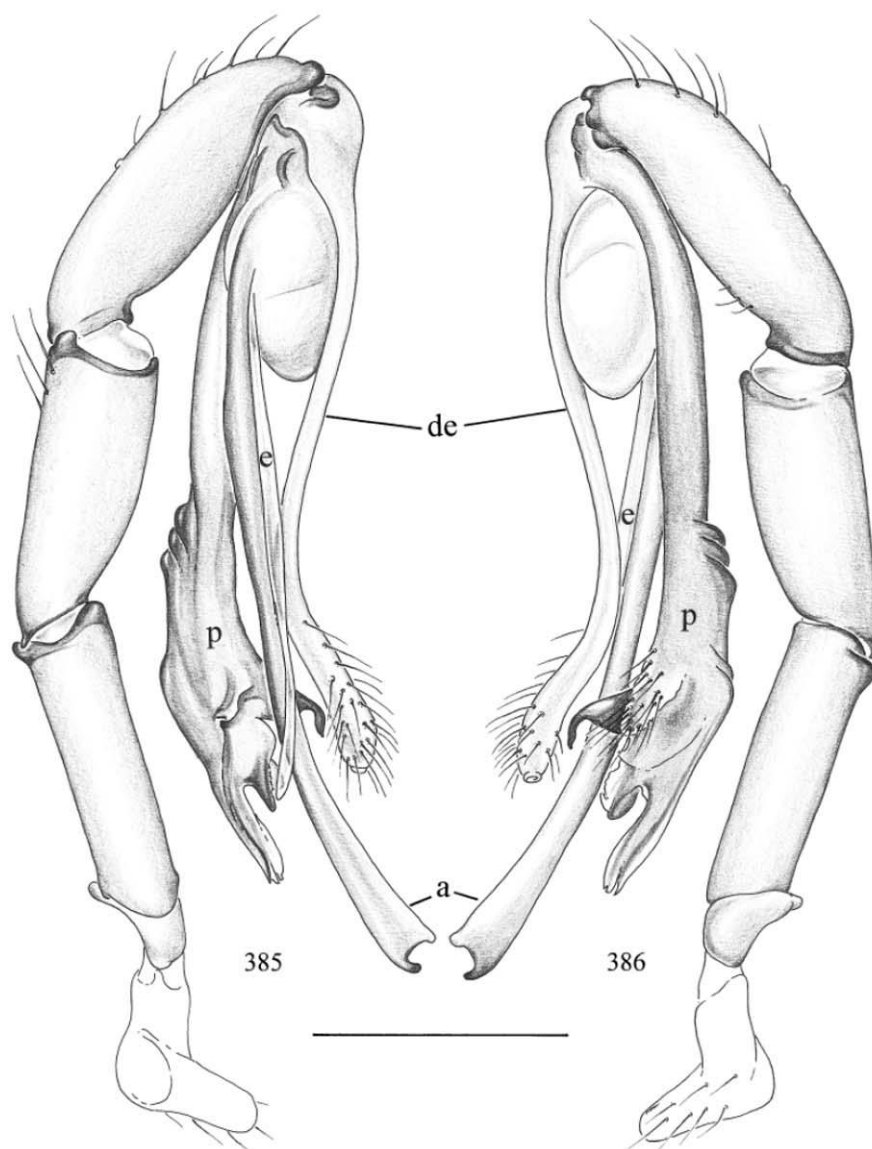


Figs. 378–384. *Panjange mirabilis*. 378. Habitus, male. 379–381. Male prosoma, dorsal, frontal, and ventral views. 382, 383. Epigynum, ventral and lateral views. 384. Epigynum, dorsal view. Scale lines: 1 mm (378), 0.3 mm (379–384).

381. Chelicerae whitish, with pair of pointed apophyses proximally, otherwise unmodified (fig. 380). Palps as in figs. 385 and 386, cymbium with complex procursus and simple dorsal elongation that bears the tarsal organ at its tip; bulb with simple tubular embolus

and extremely long apophysis that ends in clawlike tip. Legs whitish, only patella area and tibia–metatarsus joints darker; most hairs missing. Opisthosoma shape as in fig. 378, whitish.

VARIATION: Carapace width in holotype:

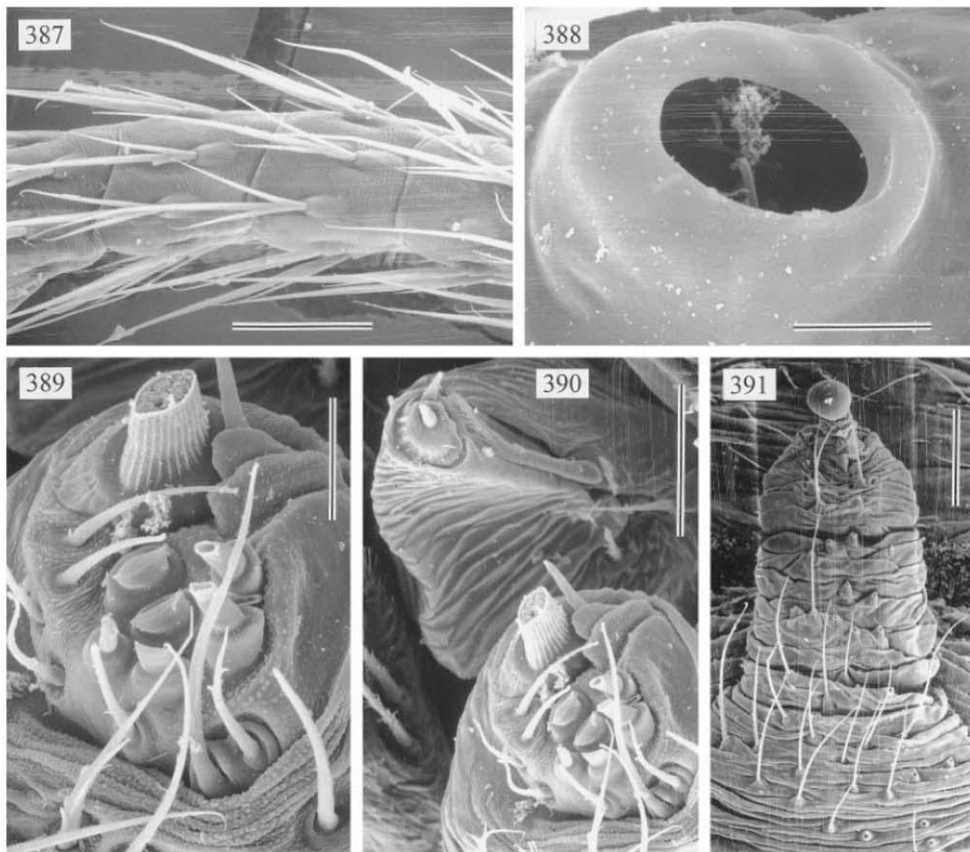


Figs. 385, 386. *Panjange mirabilis*, left male palp, prolateral (385) and retrolateral (386) views; "e" = embolus; "a" = bulbal apophysis; "dc" = dorsal elongation of cymbium; "p" = procurus. Scale line: 0.5 mm.

0.84; tibia 2: 4.1, tibia 3: 2.5; the holotype has several dark spots on the opisthosoma.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but eyes not elevated and closer together. Females from West Claudie Range with very distinct brown pattern on carapace; sternum

mostly brown; coxae brown; opisthosoma with large brown and blackish spots. Tibia 1 in 5 females: 5.7–6.3 (\bar{x} = 6.0). Tarsal pseudosegments difficult to see in dissecting microscope, but distinct in SEM (fig. 387). Tarsal organ as in fig. 388. Epigynum as in figs.



Figs. 387–391. *Panjange mirabilis*, female. **387.** Pseudosegmentation of tarsus 1 near tip. **388.** Palpal tarsal organ. **389.** ALS, showing several piriform gland spigots. **390.** ALS (in front) and PMS (in back). **391.** Epigynal scape, ventral view. Scale lines: 60 μm (391), 30 μm (387, 390), 15 μm (389), 5 μm (388).

382, 383, and 391; dorsal view as in fig. 384. Several piriform gland spigots on ALS (figs. 389, 390).

DISTRIBUTION: Adults have only been collected at Iron Range, northern Queensland. The QMB has two juveniles from Lockerbie and 3 km E Lockerbie ($10^{\circ}48'S$, $142^{\circ}27'–28'E$) that might be conspecific (QMB S4786–7) (map 19).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* Iron Range, Gordon Creek: Male holotype and female paratype above; same data, 1 ♂ 2 ♀ several juveniles, (QMB S49788); Iron Range, West Claudie Range ($12^{\circ}45'S$, $143^{\circ}14'E$), Dec. 3–10, 1985 (G.

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*.

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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.;