

***Savarna kraburiensis* Wongprom & Wiwatwitaya, 2015**

Wongprom P, Wiwatwitaya D. 2015. One new species of the genus *Savarna* Huber, 2005 (Araneae, Pholcidae) from southern Thailand. *ZooKeys* 498: 1-5.

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***Savarna kraburiensis* sp. n.**

<http://zoobank.org/ADD9975B-7C08-493B-8D8C-9CEE4CE3A4F3>

Figs 1–2

Type material. Holotype: ♂, near the entrance of Phra Kha Yang Cave (10°19.568'N, 98°45.908'E, elevation 6 m), Kraburi District, Ranong, Thailand, 28 October 2014, P. Wongprom leg. Paratypes: 1♂, 2♀♀, same data as holotype.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality; adjective.

Diagnosis. The species resembles *S. tessellata* (Simon, 1901) (see Huber 2005: 78, figs 129–130, 138–140), but can be distinguished by absence of median apophyses on male clypeus (Fig. 2E), by relatively wide pedipalpal tibia subproximally (Figs 1A–B), and by shape of bifurcated distal apophysis on bulb (Fig. 1A).

Description. Male (holotype). Total length 2.97 (3.13 with clypeus), prosoma 1.04 long, 1.34 wide, opisthosoma 1.93 long, 1.44 wide. Leg I: 27.73 (7.63 + 0.55 + 7.05 + 9.94 + 2.56), leg II: 18.52 (5.45 + 0.48 + 4.62 + 6.50 + 1.47), leg III: 13.52 (4.04 + 0.47 + 3.27 + 4.77 + 0.97), leg IV: 18.36 (5.64 + 0.48 + 4.49 + 6.73 + 1.02). Habitus as in Fig. 2E. Dorsal shield of prosoma yellowish, with black margins and a narrow, dark median line behind ocular area; sternum black. Legs brownish, but slightly whitish on femora (distally) and tibiae (distally), with slightly darker rings on femora (subdistally). Opisthosoma yellowish, with black spots. Distance PME-PME 0.20, diameter PME 0.12, distance PME-ALE 0.04, AME absent. Ocular area slightly elevated and separated from rest of prosoma. Thoracic furrow distinct and deep. Sternum slightly wider than long (0.87/0.78). Chelicerae as in Fig. 2D, with a pair of

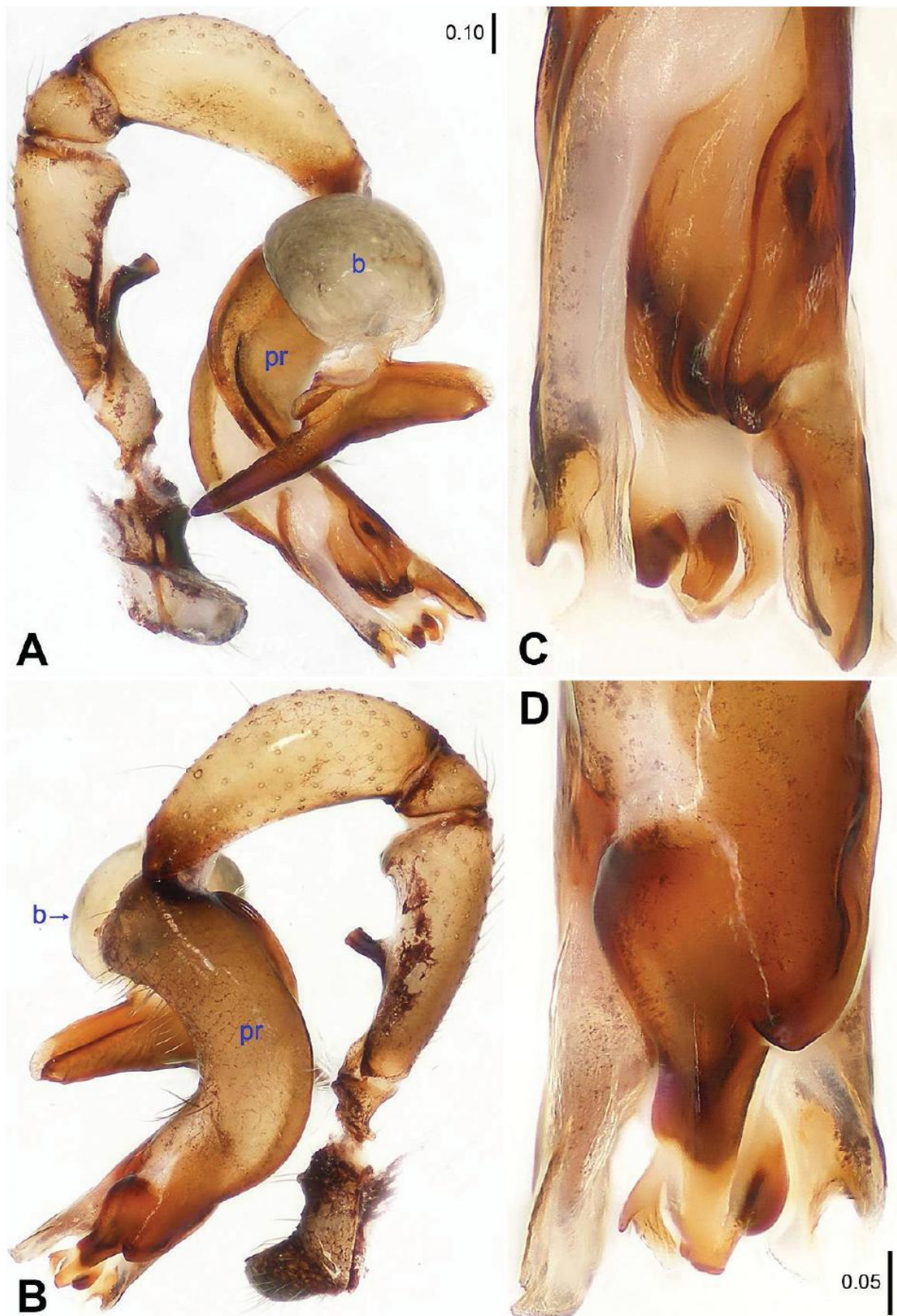


Figure 1. *Savarna kraburiensis* sp. n., holotype male. **A–B** Pedipalp (**A** Prolateral view **B** Retrolateral view) **C–D** Distal part of procursus (**C** Prolateral view **D** Retrolateral view). b = bulb, pr = procursus.

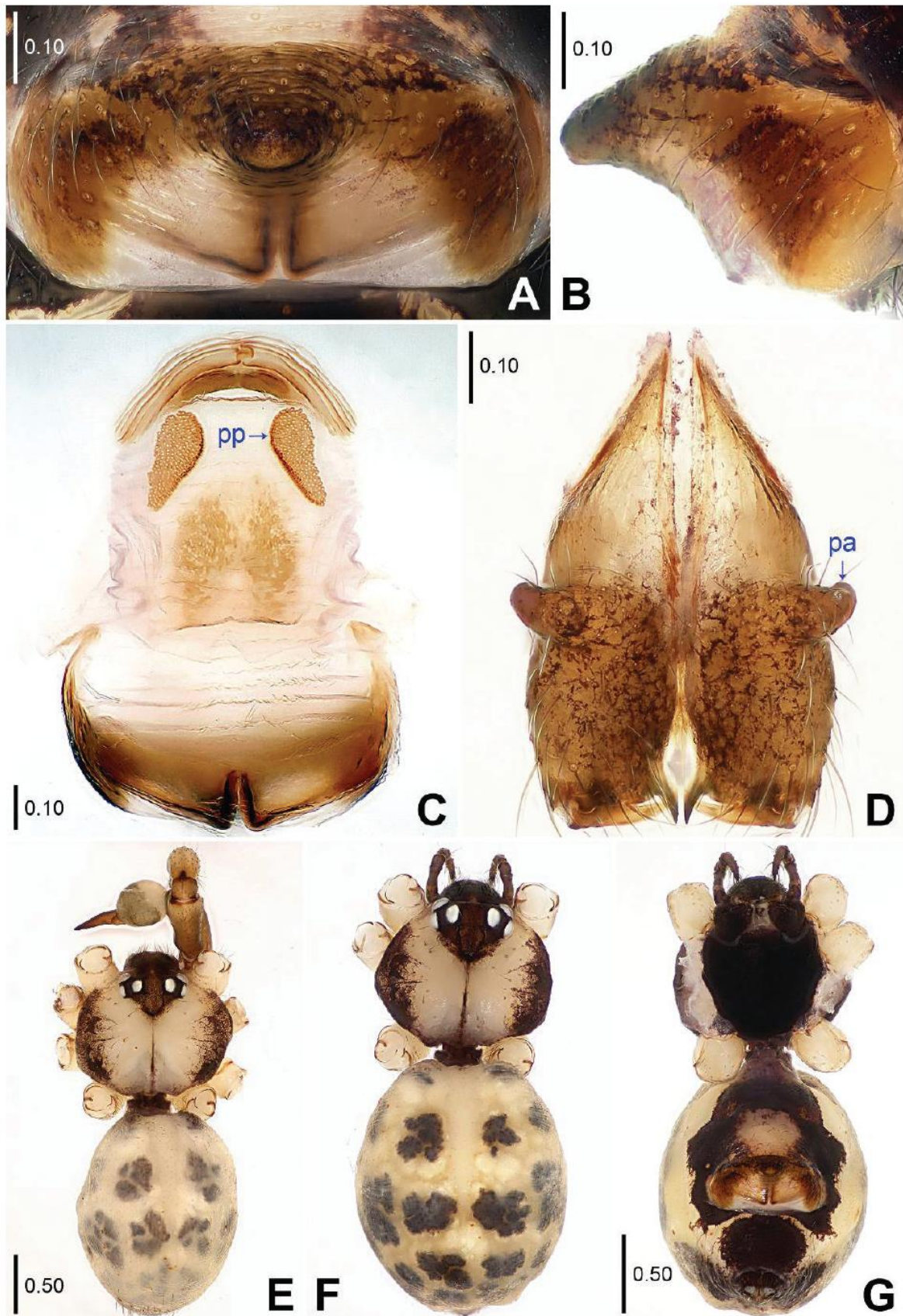


Figure 2. *Savarna kraburiensis* sp. n., holotype male (**D–E**) and paratype female (**A–C, F–G**). **A–B** Epigyne (**A** Ventral view **B** Lateral view) **C** Vulva, dorsal view **D** Chelicerae, frontal view **E–G** Habitus (**E–F** Dorsal view **G** Ventral view). pa = proximo-lateral apophysis, pp = pore plate.

proximo-lateral apophyses. Pedipalps as in Figs 1A–B; trochanter with a curved ventral apophysis lying against femur; procursus simple proximally but complex distally; bulb with a proximal sclerite and a bifurcated distal apophysis. Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia I at 9%; legs with short vertical hairs on tibiae, without spines and curved hairs; tarsus I with more than 30 distinct pseudosegments.

Variation. Tibia I in another male: 6.73.

Female. Similar to male, habitus as in Figs 2F–G. Tibia I (n=2): 6.22, 6.35. One of the specimens measured: Total length 2.69 (2.81 with clypeus), prosoma 0.89 long, 1.13 wide, opisthosoma 1.80 long, 1.47 wide; tibia I: 6.22. Distance PME-PME 0.18, diameter PME 0.12, distance PME-ALE 0.03, AME absent. Epigyne (Figs 2A–B) strongly protruding, without pockets. Vulva (Fig. 2C) with a pair of pore plates.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Huber, B. A., Petcharad, B., Bumrungsri, S. 2015. Revision of the enigmatic Southeast Asian spider genus *Savarna* (Araneae, Pholcidae). European Journal of Taxonomy 160: 1-23.

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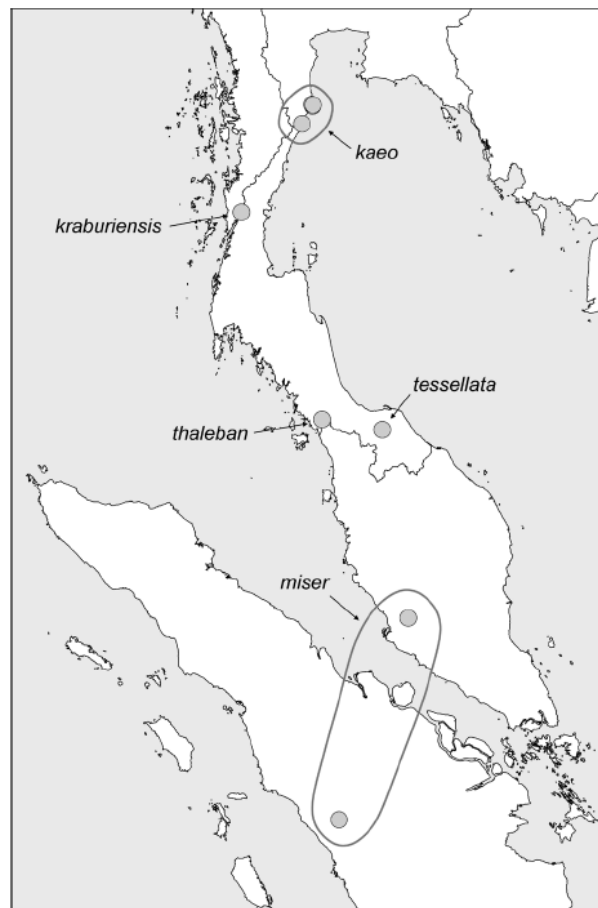
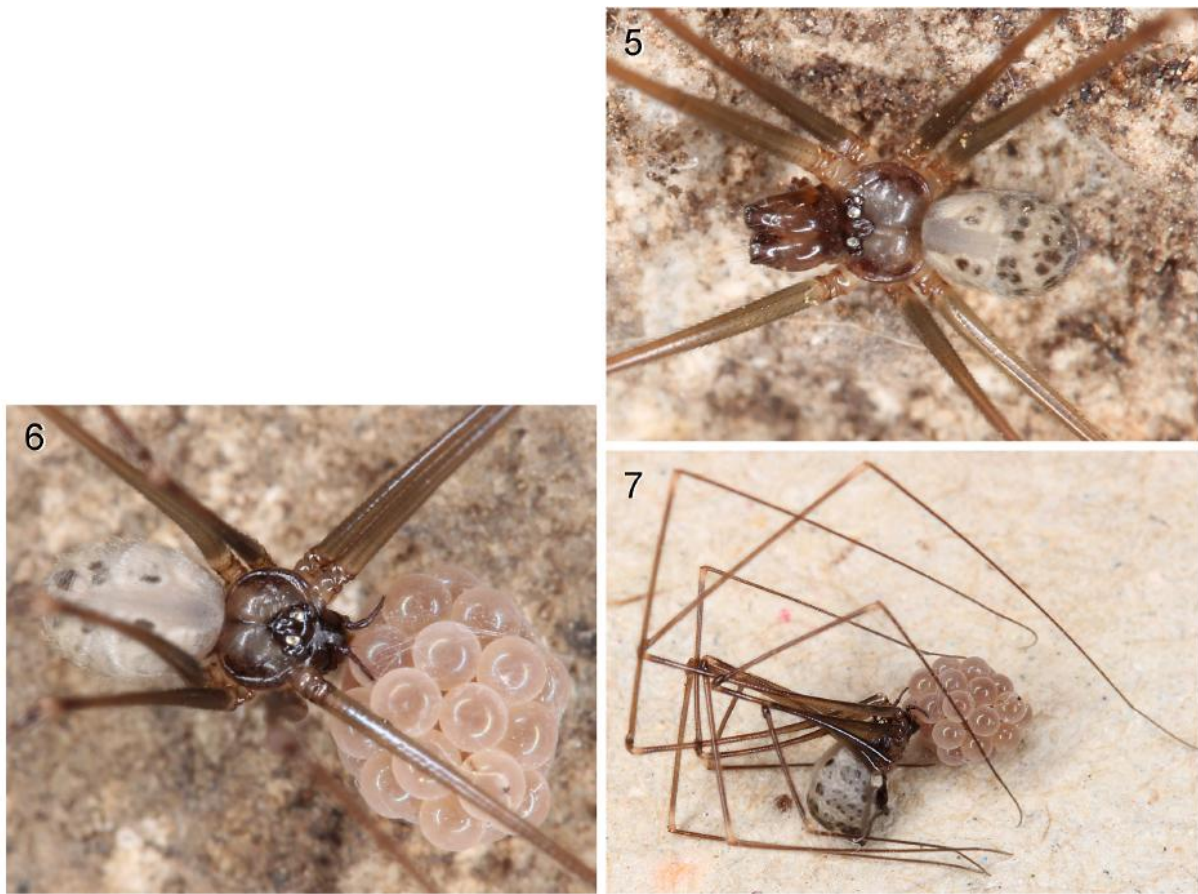


Fig 1. Known distribution of the genus *Savarna*; but see Addendum.



Figs 2–7. Live specimens. —

5–7. *S. kraburiensis* Wongprom & Wiwatwitaya, 2015. ♂, ♀ with eggsac, and ♀ with eggsac after dropping to the ground; all from Tham Phra Kayang.

Savarna kraburiensis Wongprom & Wiwatwitaya, 2015
Figs 5–7, 44–54

Savarna kraburiensis Wongprom & Wiwatwitaya, 2015: 2–5, figs 1–2 (♂♀).

Diagnosis

Easily distinguished from known congeners by morphology of male palp (bulb with two long processes; tip of procurus; Figs 49–50), and by female external and internal genitalia (epigynal plate with median process; Fig. 54). From *S. kaeo* sp. nov. also distinguished by absence of pair of processes on male clypeus (Figs 44–45); from *S. tessellata* and *S. miser* also distinguished by black marks laterally on carapace (Figs 5–6).

Type material

THAILAND: ♂, holotype; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, paratypes; Ranong, Kraburi District, Phra Kha Yang Cave (10°19.57' N, 98°45.91' E), 6 m a.s.l., 28 Oct. 2014, P. Wongprom leg., Thailand Natural History Museum, Pathum Thani, not examined.

Material examined

THAILAND: 8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Ranong, Kraburi District, Tham Phra Kayang [=Phra Kha Yang Cave] (10°19.54' N, 98°45.88' E), 10–50 m a.s.l., in cave and in forest above cave, 13 Mar. 2015, B.A. Huber & B. Petcharad leg., ZFMK (Ar 12991, 12992); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same data (PSUZC); 4 ♀♀, 2 juvs, in pure ethanol, same data, ZFMK (Mal 365).

Amendments to original description

Male clypeus without processes but with strong hair brushes not present in female (Figs 44–46). Male gonopore without epianthrous spigots (Fig. 52). Male and female ALS with only two spigots each (Fig. 53). In the palp illustrated in the original description (Wongprom & Wiwatwitaya 2015: fig. 1a) the bulb is rotated about 180° from its natural position. In the natural position, the long pointed process is directed in the opposite direction and the proximal bulbal sclerite is visible in prolateral view. Spines

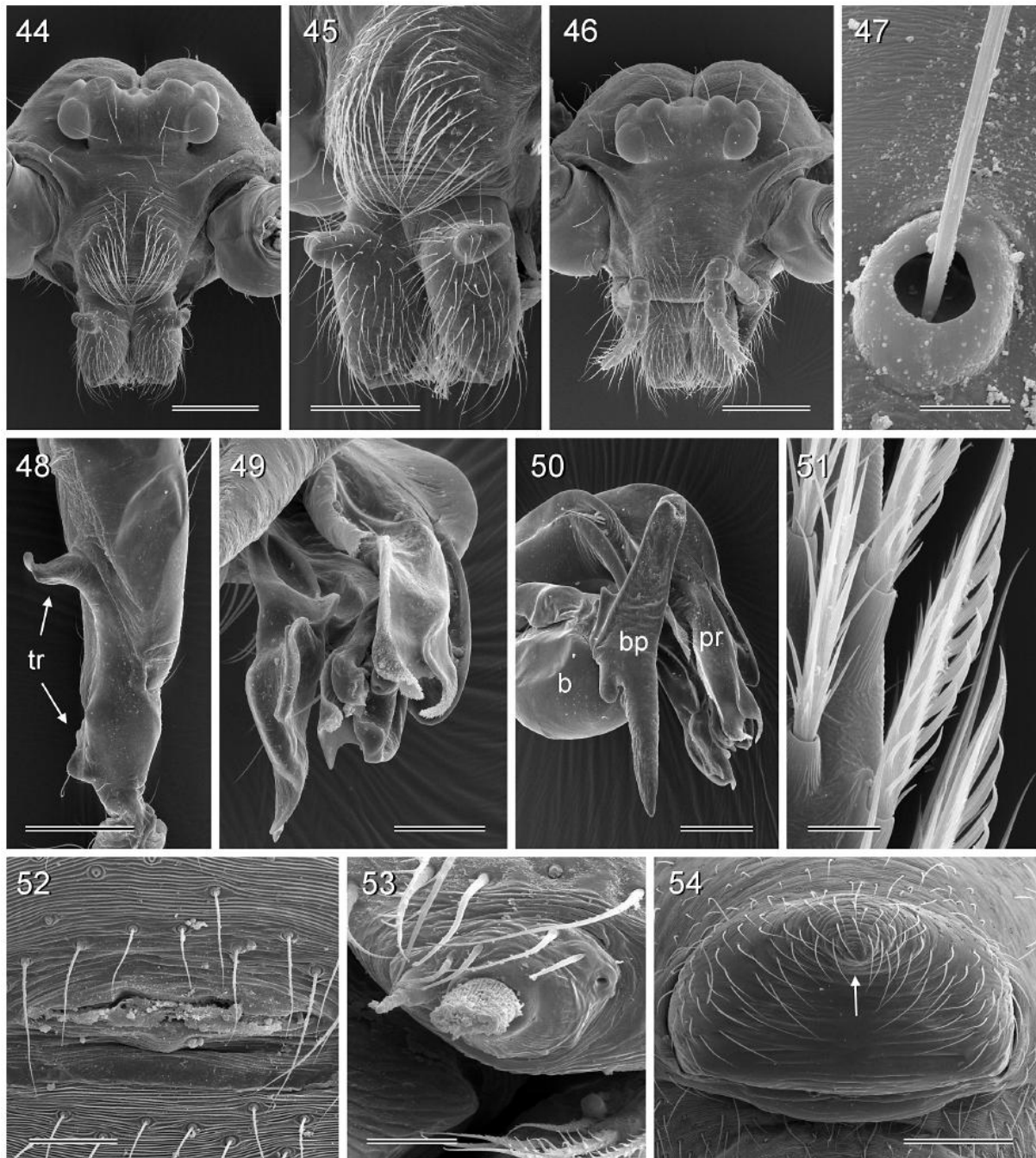
on male legs sometimes absent, sometimes present (each femur 1 with two ventral rows of up to ~25 spines each); tibia 1 L/d: 53; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; male and female tarsus 4 with single row of ventral comb-hairs (Fig. 51). Tibia 1 in 10 males: 5.7–6.8 (mean: 6.3); in 5 females: 4.7–5.6 (mean 5.3).

Natural history

Spiders were found both inside and outside the cave, in domed webs of ~20 cm diameter. In the cave, they only occurred in the twilight zone. Outside the cave, they were found to be most abundant in the small forest above the cave. When lightly disturbed, the spiders vibrated in their webs; when disturbed more strongly, spiders dropped to the ground, remaining motionless (*cf.* Fig. 7).

Distribution

Known only from the type locality (Fig. 1).



Figs 44–54. *Savarna kraburiensis* Wongprom & Wiwatwitaya, 2015. **44.** Male prosoma, frontal view. **45.** Male clypeus and chelicerae, oblique frontal view. **46.** Female prosoma, frontal view. **47.** Trichobothrium on female palpal tibia. **48.** Right male palpal trochanter (tr) and femur, prolateral view. **49.** Right procursus, prolatero-distal view. **50.** Right procursus (pr) and genital bulb (b), prolatero-distal view (bp = bulbal processes). **51.** Comb-hair on female left tarsus 4, prolateral view. **52.** Male gonopore. **53.** Female ALS. **54.** Epigynum, ventral view (arrow points at median process). Scale bars: 47, 51 = 10 μm ; 53 = 20 μm ; 52 = 60 μm ; 49 = 100 μm ; 45, 48, 50, 54 = 200 μm ; 44, 46 = 300 μm .