

Savarna tessellata (Simon, 1901)

Simon, E. 1901. On the Arachnida collected during the "Skeat Expedition" to the Malay Peninsula, 1899-1900. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1901(2): 45-84.

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17. SPERMOPHORA TESSELLATA, sp. nov.

♀. Long. 2 mm.—*Cephalothorax pallide luteus, parte cephalica clypeoque infuscatis fere nigris, brevis, latior quam longior, utrinque ample rotundus, parte cephalica a thoracica sulco profundo semicirculari discreta, antice leviter elevata et latissime truncata, thoracica convexa, sulco longitudinali profundo secta. Oculi in turmas duas, inter se late remotas, ordinati, utrinque tres, duo exteriores inter se contigui, alter interior a reliquis leviter sejunctus, paulo minor et ovatus. Abdomen valde convexum et postice subverticale, albido-testaceum, maculis nigris iniquis, medianis majoribus et subquadratis, parum regulariter seriatis, supra ornatum, subtus late nigricanti-plagiatum, mamillae prominentes. Chelae debiles, fuscae, antice opusculae et leviter inaequales. Sternum latius quam longius, nigrum, subleve. Partes oris et pedes-macillares minutissimi, fuscii. Pedes tenues et longi, minutissime rugosi, lutei, femoribus, praesertim posticis, prope apicem leviter infuscatis et subannulatis. Plaga genitalis maxima, medium ventris occupans, rufula et convexa sed in medio depressa, latior quam longior, utrinque oblique truncata, postice leviter prominula.*

Jalor: Biserat.

A *S. maculata* Thorell, cui verisimiliter affinis est, differt parte thoracica haud vittata, tibiis pedum haud annulatis, etc.

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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S. baso Roewer from Sumatra and *S. tessellata* Simon from Malaysia are close relatives and certainly not *Spermophora* (types examined), but they

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probably represent a new genus;

Huber, B. A. 2005. Revision of the genus *Spermophora* Hentz in Southeast Asia and on the Pacific Islands, with descriptions of three new genera (Araneae: Pholcidae). Zool. Mededel. 79-2(4): 61-172.

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Savarna tessellata (Simon, 1901) comb. nov.
(figs 129, 130, 138-140)

Spermophora tessellata Simon, 1901: 50.

Type material.—Female holotype from Malaysia, “Jalor: Biserat” (coordinates unknown), not examined (could not be found in the MNHN). See Note below.

Material examined.—**Malaysia**, no further data, 1♂1♀ and 1 juvenile, with Simon’s handwritten label “12185 Sp. tessellata E. S. Pen. Malayana (C. M)”, in MNHN.

Note.—Simon (1901) described only the female, and did not mention further specimens. It is not clear whether the material below (identified by Simon himself) is actually conspecific or not. Further collecting in Malaysia may reveal that Simon’s identification was wrong and that the specimens treated here are a different species.

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from *S. baso* by the shapes of procurus and bulbal apophyses, by the unpaired clypeal projection (fig. 129), and by the much thinner

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palpal tibia (figs 138, 139); from *S. thaleban* by the shapes of procurus, bulbal apophysis, and the modified clypeus.

Description.—Male. Total length 2.75 (3.05 with clypeus), carapace width 1.27. All legs missing except right femur 3. Habitus as in figures 129 and 130. Entire specimen grey (probably artificial), only sternum darker. Ocular area slightly elevated, distinctly separated from carapace, thoracic furrow distinct and deep; distance PME-PME 240 µm; diameter PME 115 µm; distance PME-ALE ~25 µm; AME absent. Clypeus with unpaired median projection, 180 µm long, ~60 µm wide. Sternum wider than long (0.80/0.67). Chelicerae as in fig. 140, with only one pair of projections proximally. Palps as in figures 138 and 139; trochanter with long distally hooked projection lying against femur, tibia extremely long and slender, procurus large, complex distally, bulb with proximal sclerite and V-shaped distal projection.

Female. In general similar to male but clypeus unmodified; carapace width: 1.15, tibia 3: 2.7, tibia 4: 3.6. Epigynum simple large plate with pair of elevations frontally, strongly protruding and opened (probably artificial and therefore not illustrated). Simon’s (1901) original description seems not in good agreement with the specimen examined (sternum colour, eye pattern).

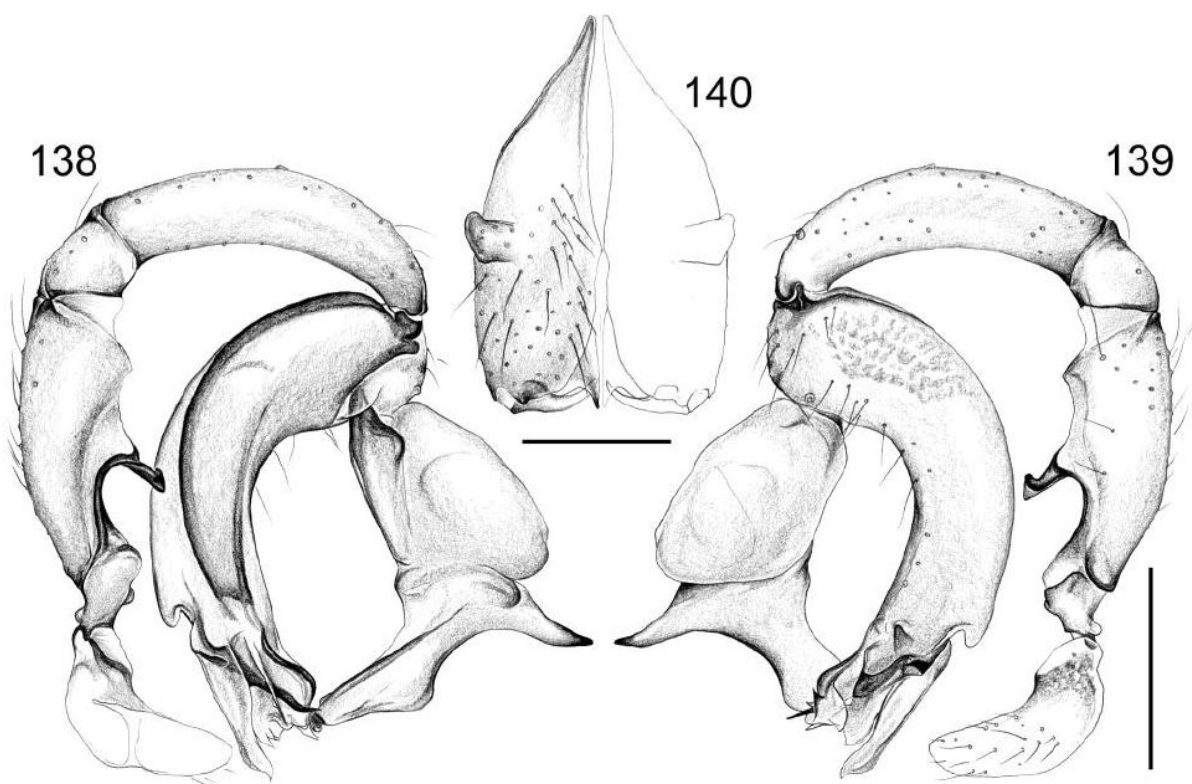
Distribution.—Known from type locality only (fig. 171).

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129-130, *S. tessellata* (Simon) n. comb., male habitus, dorsal and lateral views.

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Figs 135-140.

tessellata (Simon) n. comb. (138-140).

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139, left male palp in prolateral (138) and retrolateral (139) views; 140, male chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: 0.5 (135, 136, 138, 139), 0.2 (137, 140).

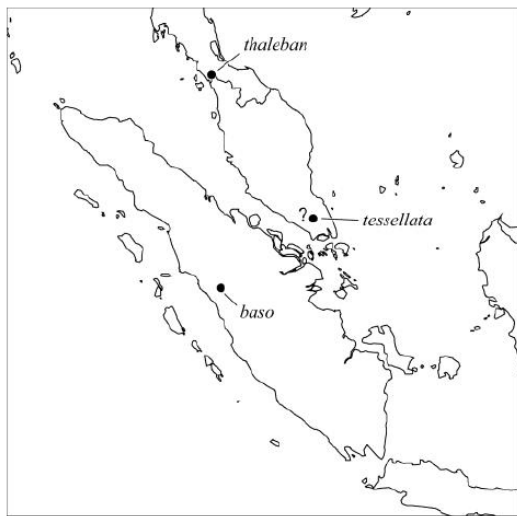


Fig. 171. Known distribution of *Savarna* n. gen.

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

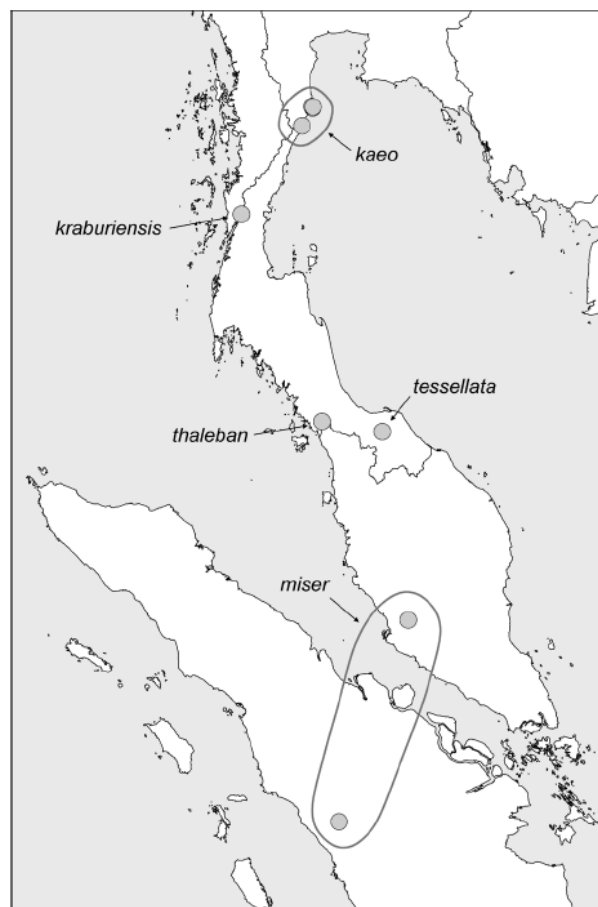
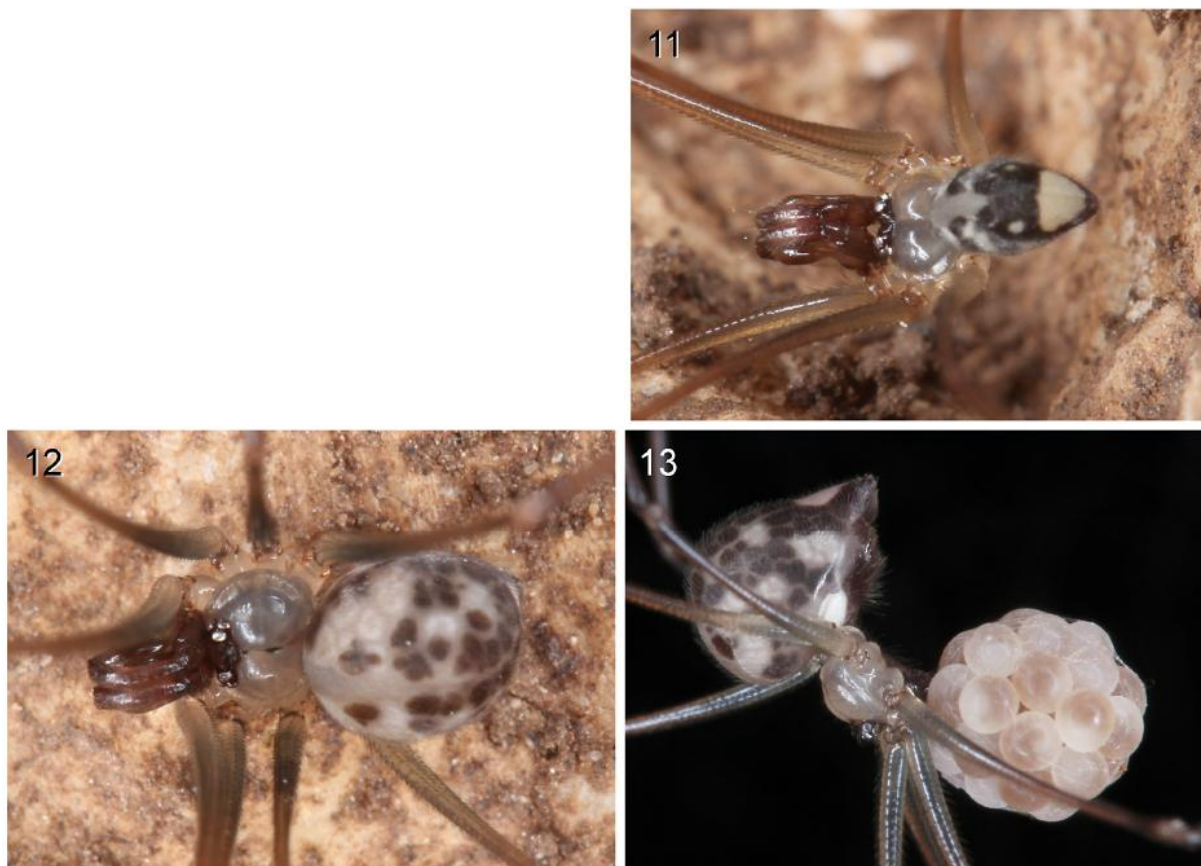


Fig 1. Known distribution of the genus *Savarna*; but see Addendum.



Figs 8–13. Live specimens. —

11–13. *S. tessellata* (Simon, 1901). ♂♂ and ♀ with eggsac; all from Tham Meud.

Savarna tessellata (Simon, 1901)

Figs 11–13, 32–33, 40–41, 63–73

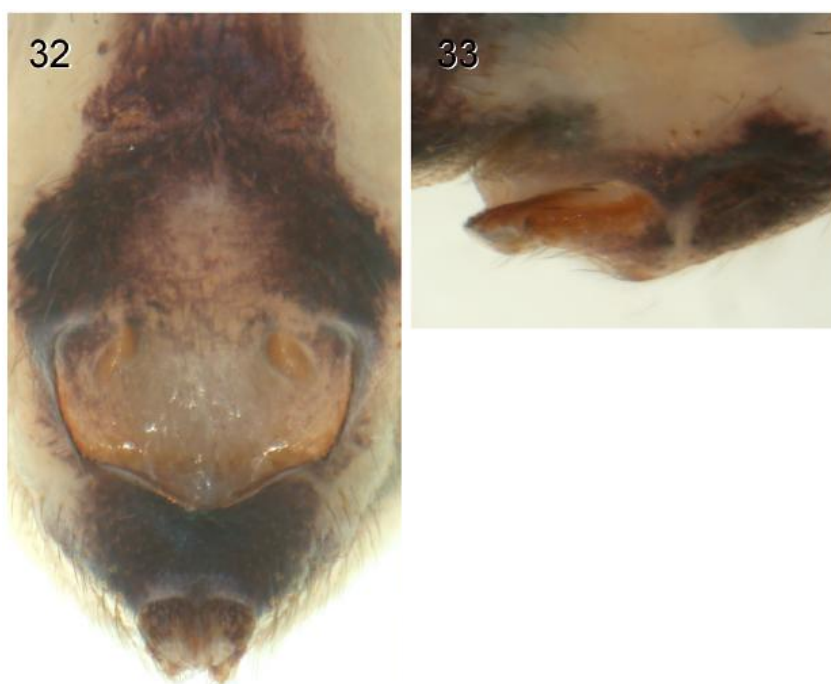
Spermophora tessellata Simon, 1901: 50 (♀).

Savarna tessellata – Huber 2005: 78–79, figs 129–130, 138–140 (♂).

Diagnosis

Easily distinguished from known congeners by median process on male clypeus (Fig. 63), by morphology of male palp (very long and slender tibia; distinctive bulbal processes; tip of procurus; Fig. 65 and figs 138–139 in Huber 2005), and by female external and internal genitalia (epigynal plate with pair of

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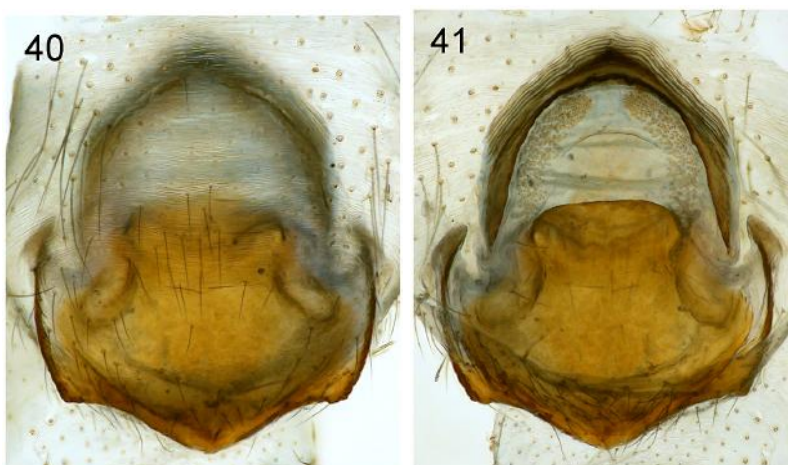
Figs 28–35. Epigyna, ventral and lateral views. —
32–33. *S. tessellata* (Simon, 1901).

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lateral oval humps; shape of posterior rim of epigynal plate; large internal sclerite; Figs 32, 40, 72). From most species (except *S. miser*) also distinguished by absence of black marks laterally on carapace (Figs 11–12).

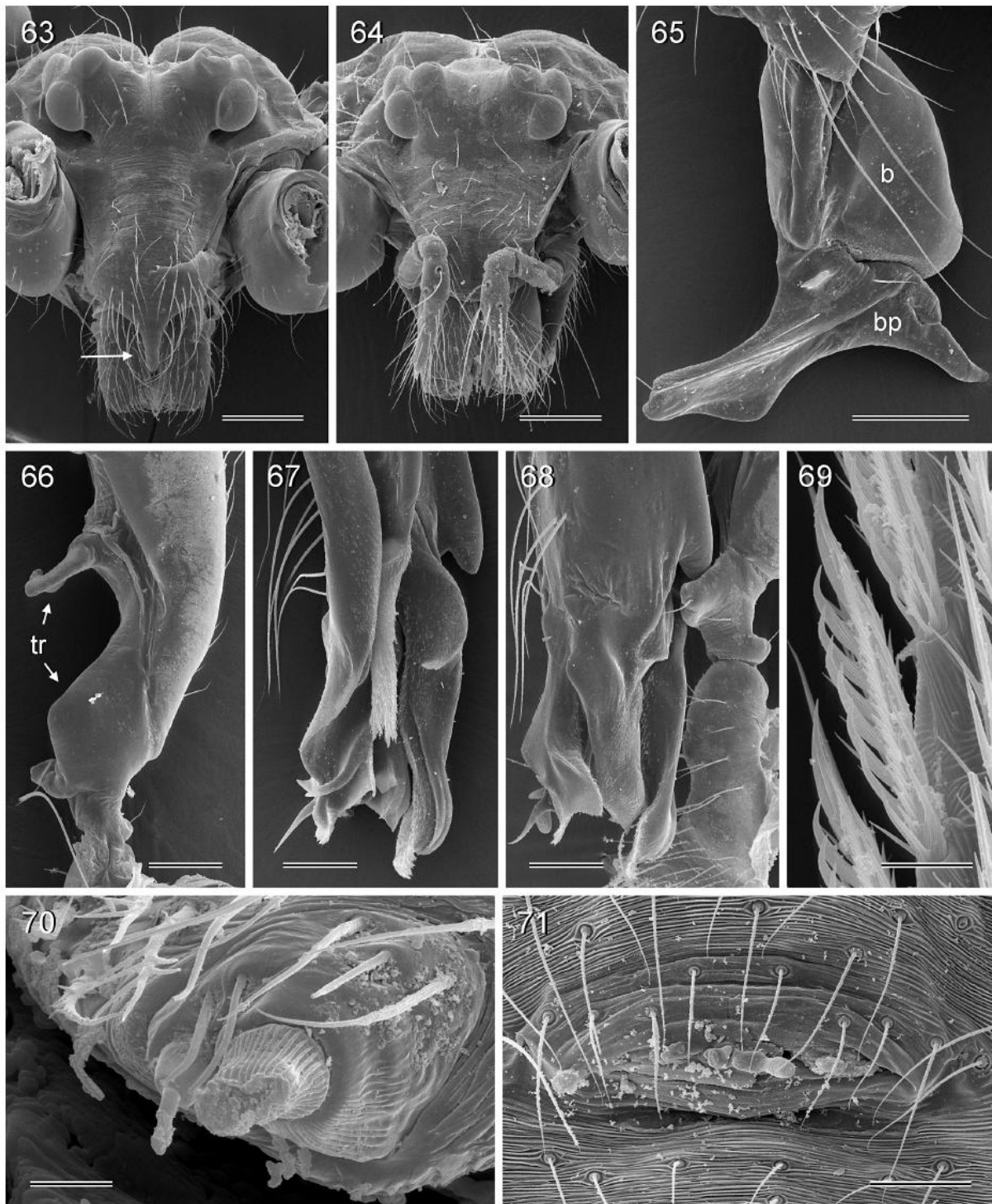
Type material

THAILAND: ♀, holotype (or ♀♀, syntypes), “Jalor, Biserat” (probably Yala Province, Wat Kuhapimuk; see below), collected by the Skeat Expedition (1899–1900), not examined (apparently not in MNHN, possibly lost – see Notes below).

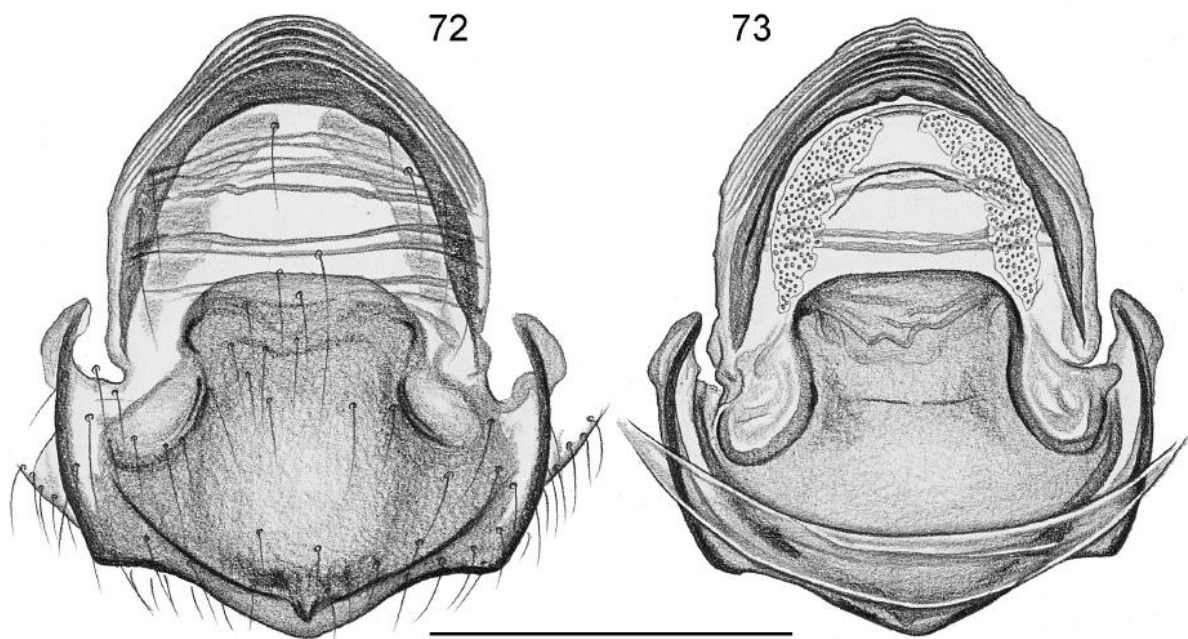


Figs 36–43. Cleared and stained female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. —
40–41. *S. tessellata* (Simon, 1901).

At varying scales.



Figs 63–71. *Savarna tessellata* (Simon, 1901). **63–64.** Male and female prosomata, frontal views (arrow points at clypeus process). **65.** Left genital bulb (b), retrolateral view (bp = bulbal process). **66.** Right male palpal trochanter (tr), prolateral view. **67.** Right procursus tip, prolateral view. **68.** Left procursus tip, retrolateral view. **69.** Comb-hair on male right tarsus 4, prolateral view. **70.** Male ALS. **71.** Male gonopore. Scale bars: 69–70 = 10 μm; 71 = 50 μm; 66–68 = 100 μm; 63–65 = 200 μm.



Figs 72–73. *Savarna tessellata* (Simon, 1901). Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.