

## ***Savarna thaleban* Huber, 2005**

**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 thaleban* spec. nov. (figs 124-126, 131-134)

Type material.—Male holotype from Thale Ban National Park (6°42.5'N, 100°10'E), Satun Prov., Thailand; 270 m a.s.l., 15-18.x.2003 (ATOL Expedition 2003), in MACN.

Non-Type Material.—**Thailand:** *Satun Province:* Thale Ban National Park: 1♀ 2 juveniles, together with holotype (MACN); same collection data, 7♀ 4 juveniles, in MACN.

Diagnosis.—Easily distinguished from known congeners by the shapes of procurus and bulbal apophysis (figs 131, 132), and by the unmodified male clypeus.

Description.—Male (holotype). Total length 2.23 (2.42 with clypeus), carapace width 0.93. Leg 1: 22.2 (5.3 + 0.4 + 5.4 + 8.6 + 2.5), tibia 2: 3.1, tibia 3: 2.3, tibia 4: 3.1; tibia 1 L/d: 61. Habitus as in figures 124 and 125. Carapace ochre-grey with wide black lateral bands, ocular area and clypeus also mostly black, sternum black. Legs pale ochre-grey, with darker rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally and subdistally). Abdomen grey with three pairs of black spots dorsally, further large black marks laterally and posteriorly, three interconnected black spots ventrally. Ocular area elevated, triads on additional elevations; thoracic furrow distinct; distance PME-PME 255 µm; diameter PME 115 µm; distance PME-ALE ~30 µm; AME absent. Clypeus unmodified. Sternum wider than long (0.66/0.50). Chelicerae as in fig. 133, with distinctive lateral apophyses, frontally without apophyses, with black pattern. Palps as in figures 131 and 132; coxa unmodified, trochanter with rounded retrolateral projection and long distally hooked projection lying against femur, femur with distal rounded projection, procurus strongly bent dorsally, very complex distally, apparently without hinged process, bulb with roughly square-shaped, sclerotized single projection. Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 7%; legs without spines and curved hairs, with many short vertical hairs on all tibiae; tarsus 1 with >20 pseudosegments, only distally fairly distinct.

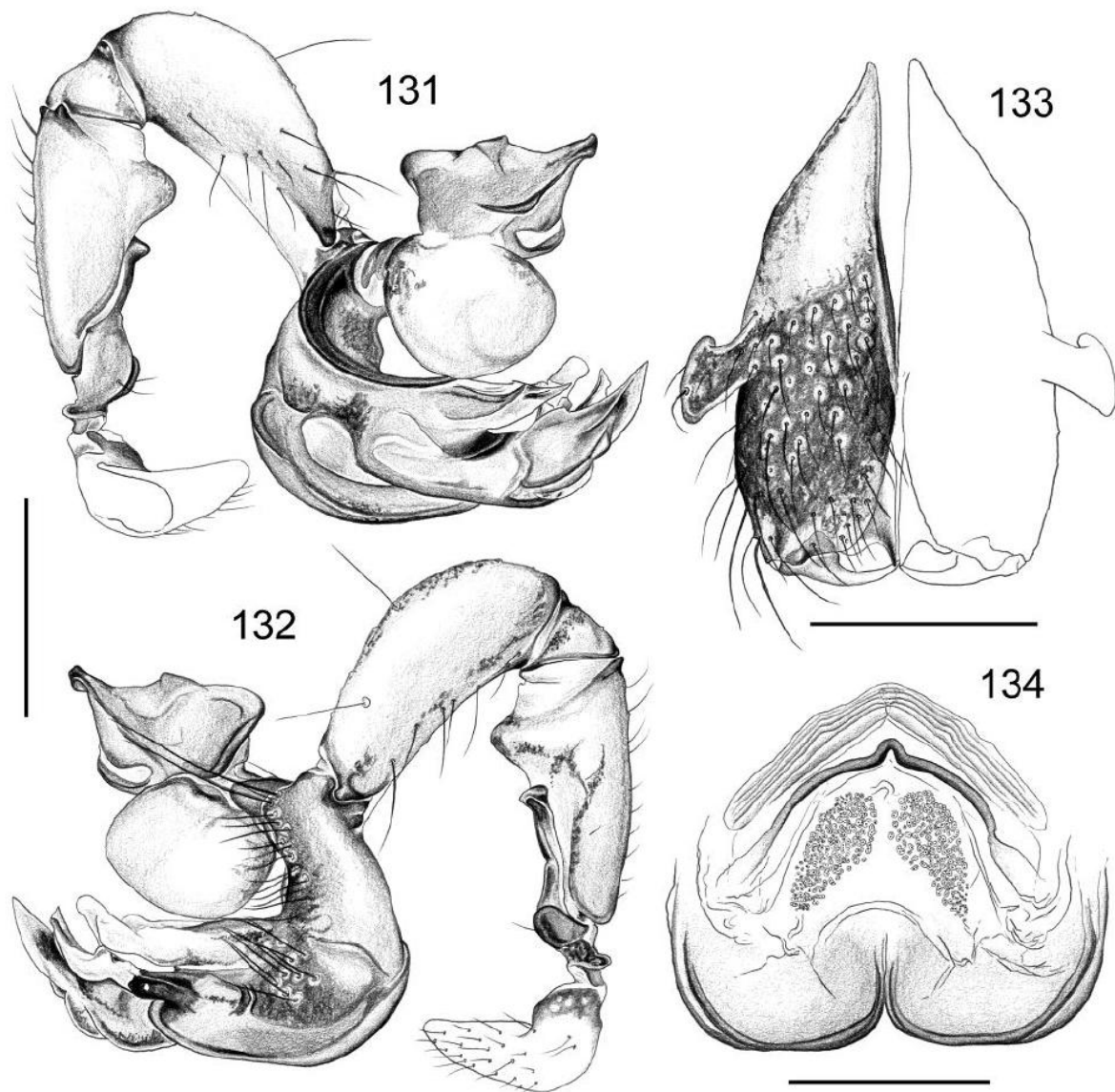
Female. In general similar to male, but chelicerae and palps monochromous black, few vertical hairs on legs. Tibia 1 in 7 females: 4.5-5.0 (mean: 4.69). Epigynum a prominent oval plate without pockets (fig. 126), dorsal view as in fig. 134. ALS and PMS with two spigots each.

Etymology.—The specific name is a noun in apposition, taken from the type locality.

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



Figs 124-130. *Savarna* n. gen., spp. 124-126, *S. thaleban* spec. nov., male habitus, dorsal and lateral views, and female abdomen, ventral view;



Figs 131-134. *Savarna thaleban* spec. nov. 131-132, left male palp in prolateral (131) and retrolateral (132) views; 133, male chelicerae, frontal view; 134, cleared epigynum, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.5 (131, 132), 0.2 (133), 0.3 (134).

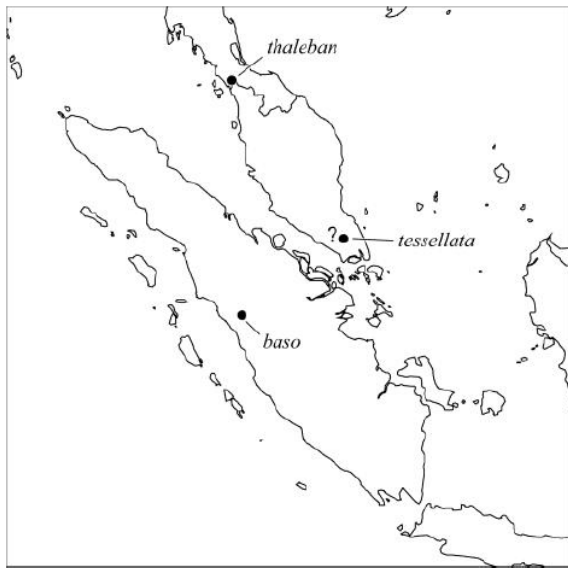
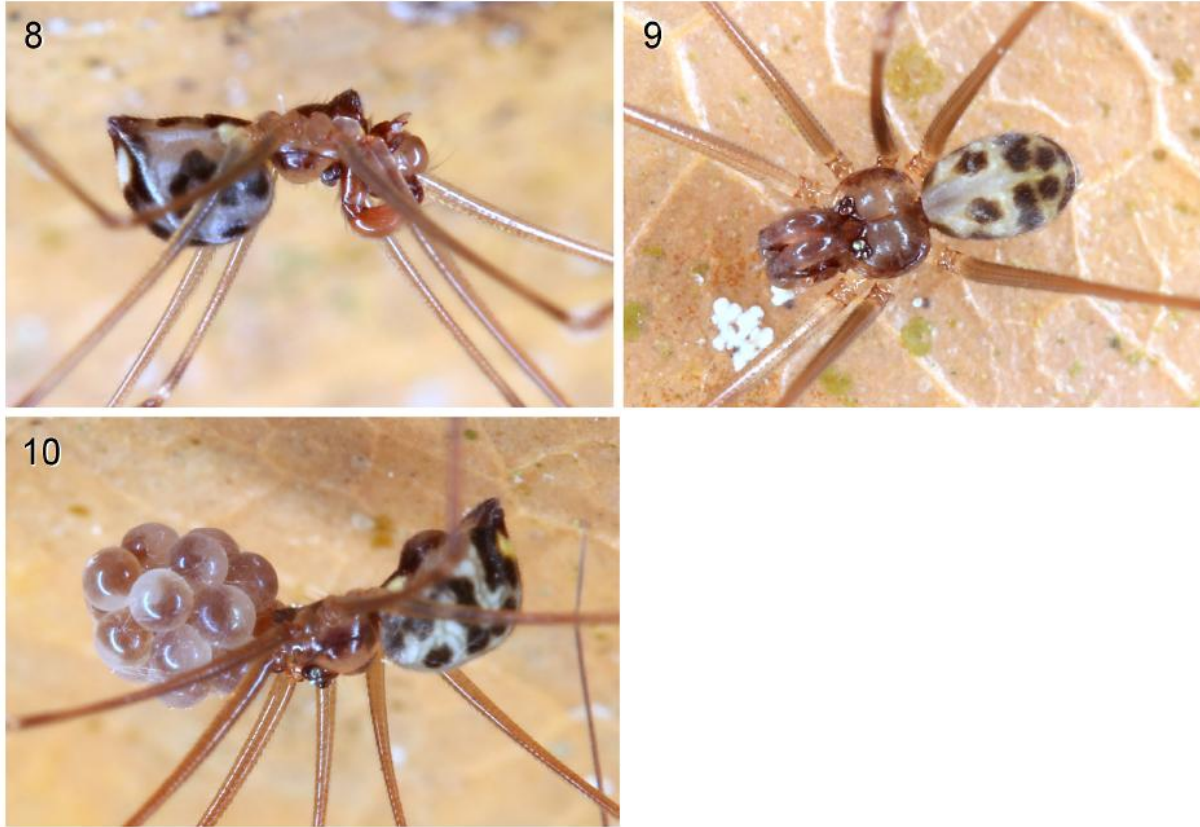


Fig. 171. Known distribution of *Savarna* n. gen.

**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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**Figs 8–13.** Live specimens. — 8–10. *Savarna thaleban* Huber, 2005. ♂♂ and ♀ with eggsac; all from Thaleban National Park. —

*Savarna thaleban* Huber, 2005  
Figs 8–10, 30–31, 42–43, 55–62

*Savarna thaleban* Huber, 2005: 77, figs 124–126, 131–134 (♂♀).

**Diagnosis**

Easily distinguished from known congeners by morphology of male palp (shape of bulbal apophysis; tip of procurus; figs 131–132 in Huber 2005), and by female external and internal genitalia (epigynal plate without median or lateral processes, posterior margin evenly curved; pore plates oval, not contiguous; Figs 30–31, 42–43); from *S. tessellata* and *S. miser* also distinguished by black marks laterally on carapace (Fig. 9).

**Material examined**

**Holotype**

THAILAND: ♂, Satun Province, Thale Ban National Park (6°42.5'N, 100°10'E), 270 m a.s.l., 15–18 Oct. 2003, ATOL Expedition 2003 leg., MACN, examined (Huber 2005).

**Other material**

THAILAND: 8 ♀♀, 6 juvs, same data as holotype (MACN; see Huber 2005); 6 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, 3 juvs, Thale Ban National Park (6°43.58' N, 100°09.74' E), forest and cave entrance, near ground among rocks, 100 m a.s.l., 5 Mar. 2015, B.A. Huber & B. Petcharad leg., ZFMK (Ar 12993, 12994); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same data (PSUZC); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 juvs, in pure ethanol, same data, ZFMK (Mal 326).

**Amendments to original description**

Male clypeus with pair of small lateral processes at rim (Fig. 55). Male gonopore without epiandrous spigots. Male and female ALS with only two spigots each (Fig. 61). In the palp illustrated in the original description (Huber 2005: figs 131–132), the bulb is rotated about 180° from its natural position. In the natural position, the long bulbal process is directed in the opposite direction and the proximal bulbal sclerite is visible in prolateral view. All males seen without leg spines; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; male and female tarsus 4 with single row of ventral comb-hairs (Fig. 62). Tibia 1 in 8 males: 4.5–5.4 (mean: 5.0); in 9 females: 4.2–4.9 (mean 4.5).

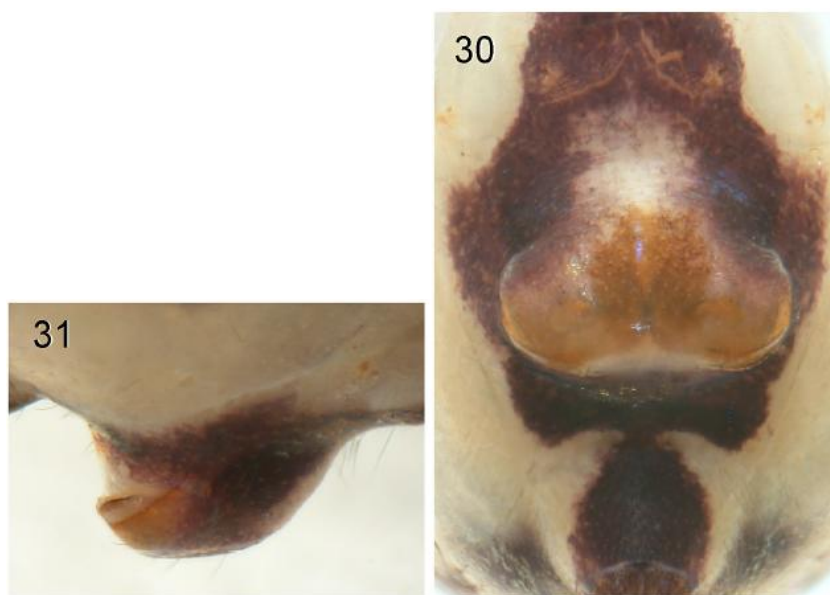
**Natural history**

All specimens were found in the forest outside a small cave, in domed webs among rocks close to the ground. Spiders were abundant but fled very rapidly, dropping from the web to the ground and becoming essentially invisible.

**Distribution**

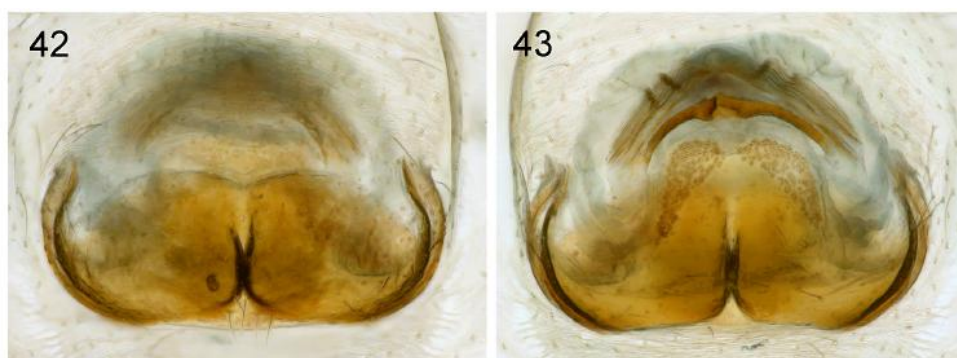
Known only from the type locality (Fig. 1).



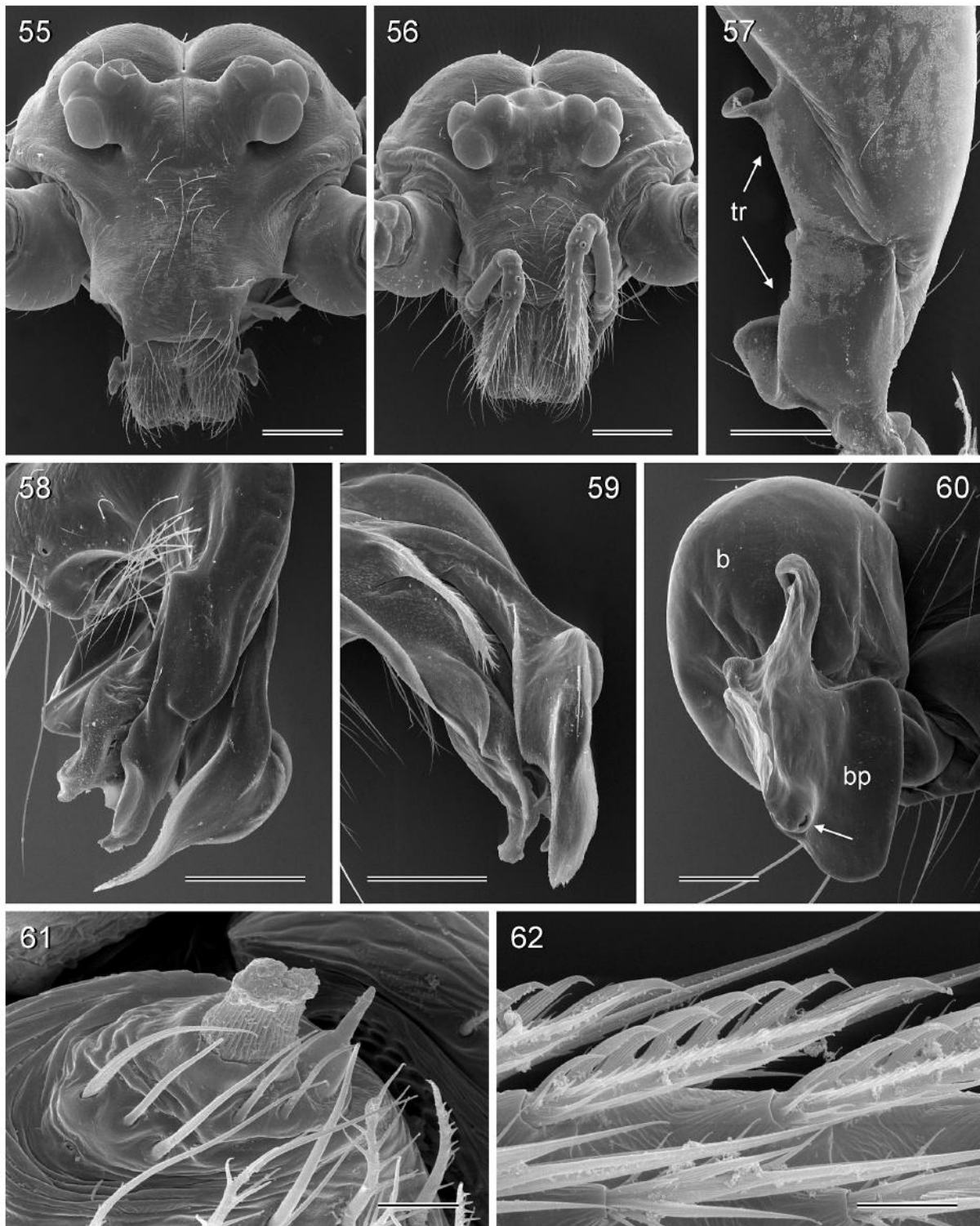


**Figs 28–35.** Epigyna, ventral and lateral views.  
Huber, 2005.

**30–31.** *S. thaleban*



**Figs 36–43.** Cleared and stained female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. — **36–37.** *Savarna kaeo* sp. nov. — **38–39.** *S. miser* (Bristowe, 1952). — **40–41.** *S. tessellata* (Simon, 1901). — **42–43.** *S. thaleban* Huber, 2005. At varying scales.



**Figs 55–62.** *Savarna thalebani* Huber, 2005. **55–56.** Male and female prosomata, frontal views. **57.** Right male palpal trochanter (tr), prolateral view. **58.** Left procursus, ventro-distal view. **59.** Right procursus, prolateral view. **60.** Right genital bulb (b) and bulbal process (bp); arrow points at sperm duct opening. **61.** Female ALS. **62.** Comb-hair on female right tarsus 4, prolateral view. Scale bars: 61–62 = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 57, 60 = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 55–56, 58–59 = 200  $\mu\text{m}$ .