

A NEW *PANJANGE* FROM NORTHERN BORNEO (ARANEAE, PHOLCIDAE)

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Abstract.—A new spider, *Panjange sedgwicki*, remarkable for its prolonged eye stalks, is described from Sarawak.

The genus *Panjange* was established by Deeleman-Reinhold and Deeleman (1983) for four new pholcid species discovered by the first author in the foliage of humid forests and on overhanging rocks in Sulawesi, the Philippines, and eastern Borneo. A fifth species was found in the Cape York Peninsula of Queensland, Australia (Deeleman-Reinhold, in press), and recently a close relative of that species was collected in West Irian. Another undescribed species from central Sarawak is described here.

We are indebted to Walter C. Sedgwick for donating this fascinating specimen and to Mohammad U. Shadab for providing the illustrations. All measurements are in millimeters.

Panjange sedgwicki, new species

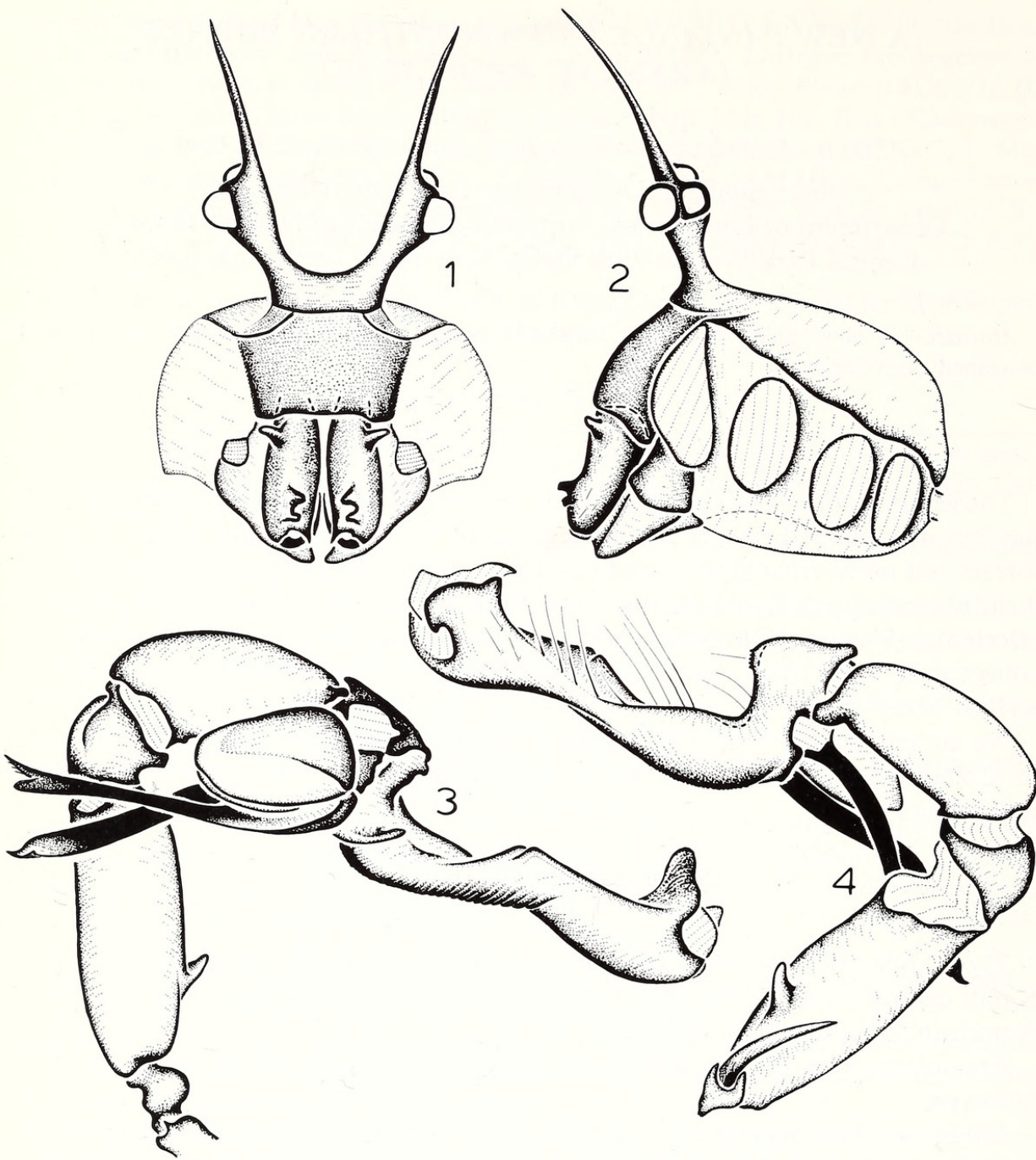
Figs. 1–4

Type. Male holotype taken in a forest bordering the Baleh River, 40 miles above Kapit, central Sarawak, Borneo (June 25, 1976; W. C. Sedgwick), deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Etymology. The specific name is a patronym in honor of the collector of the holotype.

Diagnosis. This species seems closest to *P. nigrifrons* Deeleman-Reinhold and Deeleman from eastern Kalimantan, but can be distinguished by the presence of long spikes extending dorsally past the eyes (Figs. 1, 2) and numerous parallel chitinous ridges on the ventral surface of the paracymbium (Fig. 3). It differs from all other described males in the shape of the subdistal cheliceral teeth and palpal paracymbium, embolus, and conductor.

Male. Carapace 1.15 long, 1.05 wide; cephalothorax pale yellow except head, clypeus, chelicerae, eye stalks, and palpi pale chestnut brown; eye triads on stalks, white spikes extend above eye stalks for distance equal to 1.3 times stalk height (Figs. 1, 2). Chelicerae each with laterally pointing basal spur, mesoanterior subdistal tooth with two rounded tips, of which most proximal is larger, and medial distal tooth (Fig. 1). Abdomen 4.00 long, white with paired dark spot at half length of dorsum and dark reverse y-shaped mark posteriorly. Legs pale yellow with patellae, tips of femora and tibiae, and base of metatarsi pale chestnut brown.



Figs. 1-4. *Panjange sedgwicki*, new species, male. 1. Frontal view. 2. Cephalothorax, lateral view. 3. Left palp, prolateral view. 4. Left palp, retrolateral view.

	I	II	III	IV	Palp
Femur	11.38	—	5.35	7.68	0.96
Patella	0.58	—	0.48	0.50	0.36
Tibia	11.15	—	4.32	6.50	1.00
Metatarsus	11.56	—	7.10	10.90	—
Tarsus	<u>1.20</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0.91</u>	<u>1.34</u>	<u>1.88</u>
Total	35.96	—	18.16	26.92	4.20

Palp (Figs. 3, 4) with cymbium 0.34 long, paracymbium 1.54 long, proximal half of ventral surface with row of 20–25 closely spaced parallel chitinous ridges, tip subapically flared; embolus 1.30 long, conductor 1.20 long, both simple, rod-shaped.

Female. Unknown.

Material examined. Only the holotype.

Relationships. *Panjange sedgwicki* shares with *P. nigrifrons* (plus three other species from western Sarawak to be described elsewhere) the presence of a mesoanterior subdistal tooth on the male chelicerae, an apophysis on the male palpal femur, and a short male palpal cymbium. All these Bornean taxa thus constitute the *nigrifrons* species group. A peculiar, spoonshaped, membranous distal prolongation of the cymbium, reaching almost to the tip of the embolus, is a synapomorphy of the *cavicola* and *lanthana* groups. The *cavicola* group includes both Sulawesi species, *P. cavicola* Deeleman-Reinhold and Deeleman and *P. alba* Deeleman-Reinhold and Deeleman, as well as the Queensland and New Guinea species, which share a curved ocular horn in males and the absence of a subdistal tooth on the male chelicerae. The *lanthana* group includes at present only the type species, *P. lanthana* Deeleman-Reinhold and Deeleman from Luzon, which is set apart by the singular conformation of the male palp, in which the embolus and conductor form a transverse bar attached by its middle to the tip of the bulb.

LITERATURE CITED

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