

## ***Calapnita saluang* Huber, 2011**

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

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19. MICROMERYS VERMIFORMIS E. Simon.

*Calapnita vermiformis* E. Simon, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 1892, p. 42  
Détermination incertaine, le seul individu recueilli étant en mauvais état.  
Kelantan : Kuala Aring.

**Huber, B. A. 1998.** On the "valve" in the genitalia of female pholcids (Pholcidae, Araneae). Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 11(2): 41-48.

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*Calapnita vermiformis* Simon, 1892

N. Sumatra

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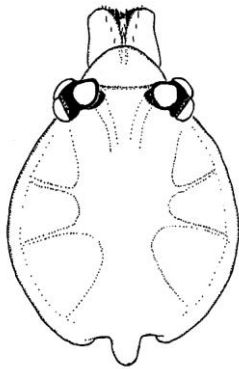
Fig. 2: Valves of representatives of the "Old World" group. The sections shown are close to the median line of the female body.

*vermiformis*;

**F** *Calapnita*

**Murphy, F. & Murphy J. 2000.** An Introduction to the Spiders of South East Asia. Malaysian Nature Society, Kuala Lumpur. 624 pp., 32 plates.

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**Fam. 47: Fig. 8** Carapace and eye pattern of a female *Calapnita vermiformis*. Specimen from Sumatra. Drawing by M. Roberts.

**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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dorsal and lateral views.

43, 44. *Calapnita saluang*, male,

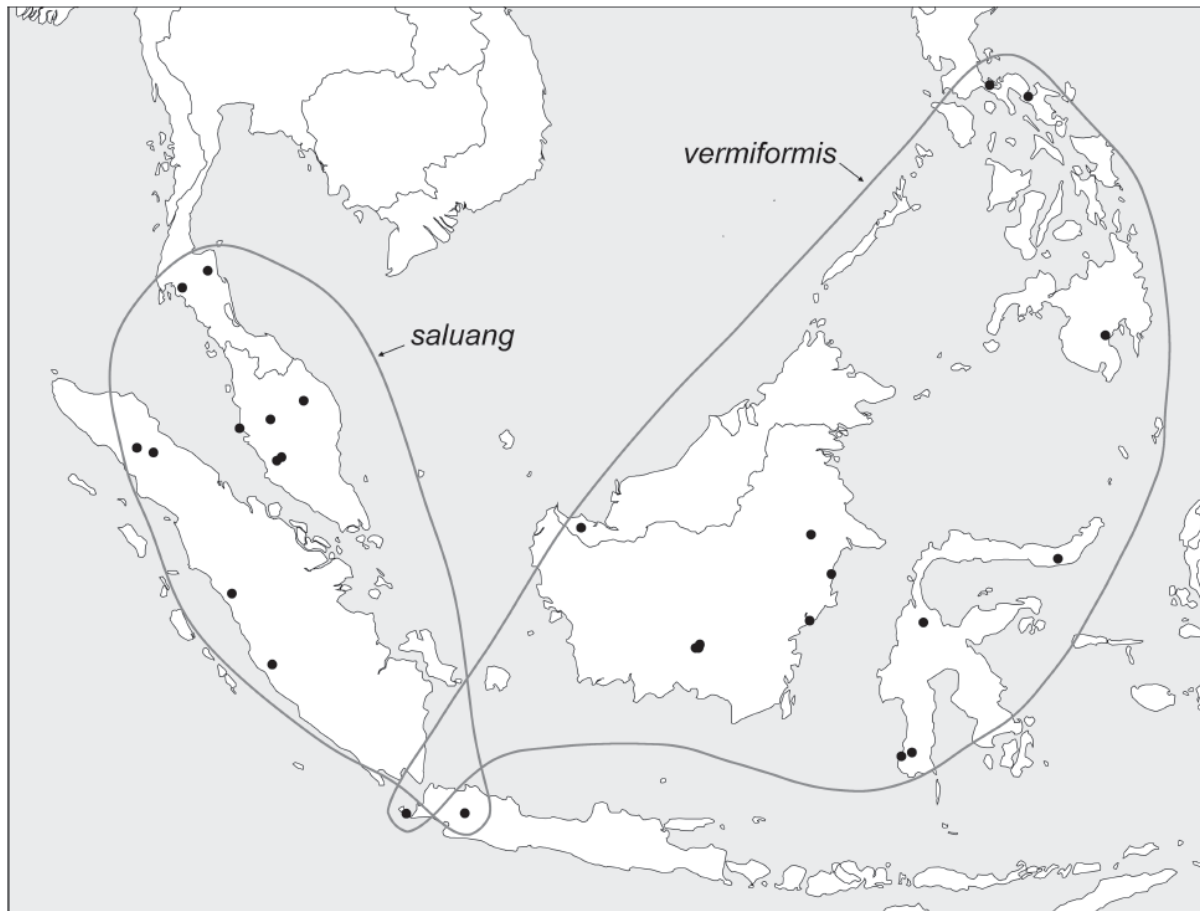


FIG. 137. Known distribution of *Calapniza*, part 1.

*Calapniza saluang* n. sp.

Figs. 43, 44, 153-169

“*Micromerys vermiformis*” (misidentification): Simon 1901: 51.

“*Calapniza vermiformis*” (misidentification): Murphy & Murphy 2000: fig. 47.8. Huber 1998b: 42, fig. 2F.

*Type*. Male holotype from Indonesia, Sumatra, Kerinci National Park [ $-2^{\circ}30'S$ ,  $101^{\circ}30'E$ ], 800 m a.s.l., near river, from leaves, 20.-30.vii.1988 (S. Djojusudharmo), in RMNH.

*Etymology*. The saluang is a traditional musical instrument of the Minangkabau people of West Sumatra; noun in apposition.

*Diagnosis*. Easily distinguished from most congeners by strong curved trochanter apophysis (Fig. 154), ventral modifications on male palpal femur (Fig. 153), and triangular epigynum (Fig. 156); from the very similar *C. vermiformis* by shape of procurus (Fig. 154), embolus tip with strong spines (Figs. 153, 160, 163), and elongated pore plates (Fig. 157).

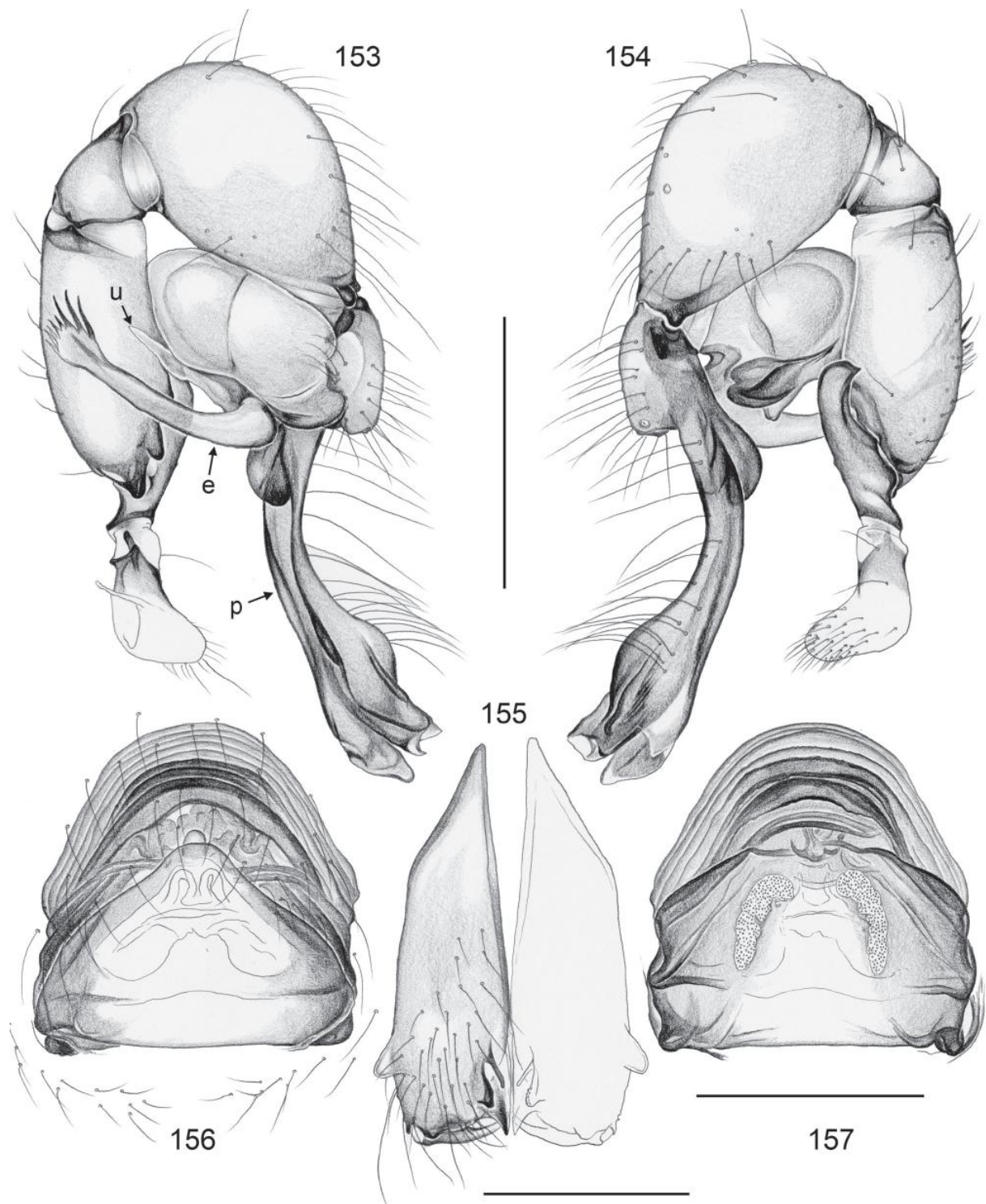


FIG. 153-157. *Calapnita saluang*. 153, 154. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 155. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 156, 157. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (153, 154), 0.3 (156, 157), 0.2 (155).



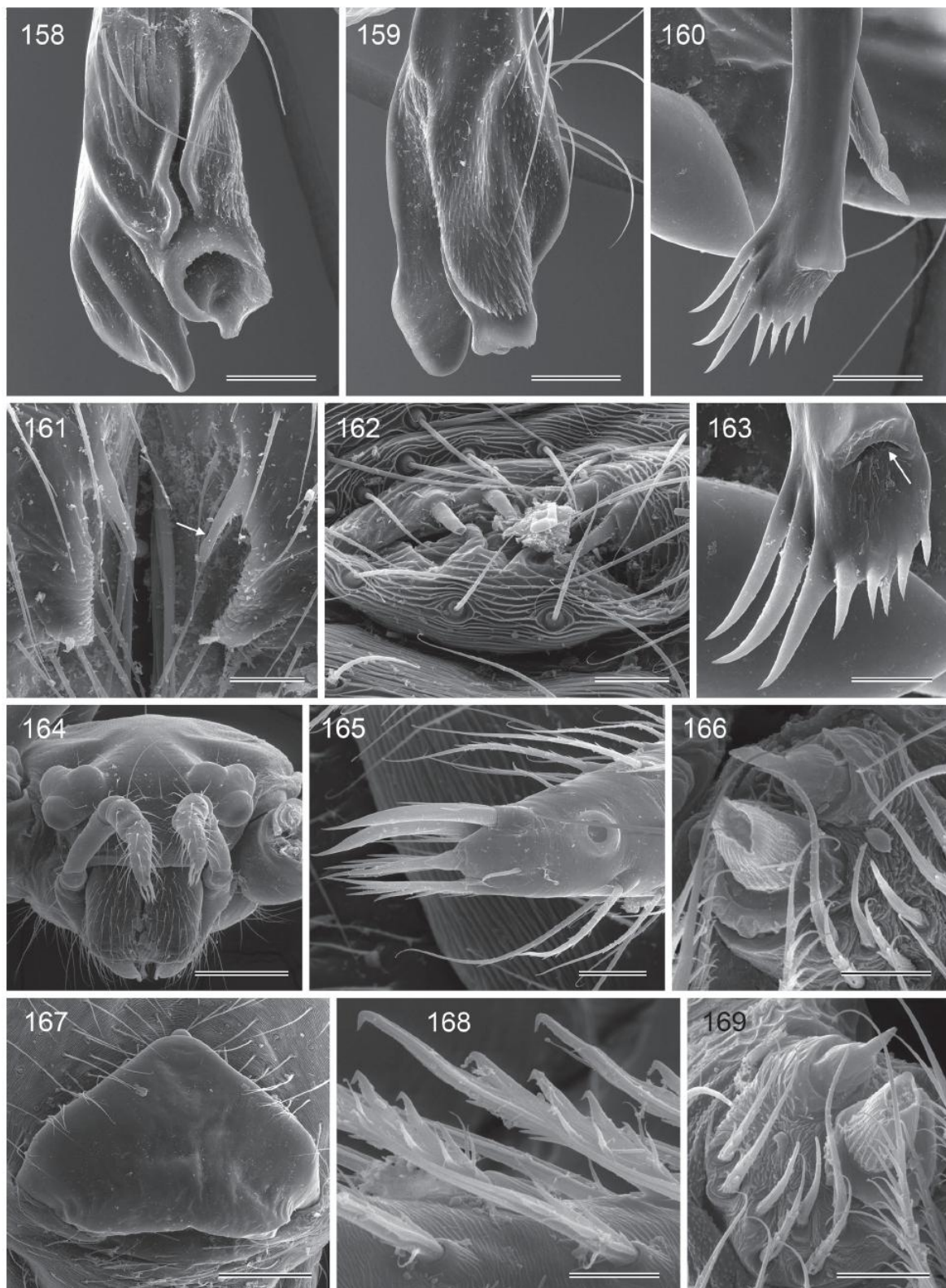


FIG. 158-169. *Calapnita saluang*. 158. Tip of right procursus, retrolatero-dorsal view. 159. Tip of left procursus, ventral view. 160. Left embolus. 161. Distal male cheliceral apophyses (arrow points at semitransparent branch). 162. Male gonopore. 163. Tip of left embolus (arrow points at sperm duct opening). 164. Female prosoma, frontal view. 165. Tip of female left palpal tarsus. 166. Male ALS. 167. Epigynum. 168. Comb hairs on left female tarsus 4. 169. Female ALS. Scale lines: 200  $\mu\text{m}$  (164), 100  $\mu\text{m}$  (167), 80  $\mu\text{m}$  (159), 60  $\mu\text{m}$  (158, 160), 30  $\mu\text{m}$  (163), 20  $\mu\text{m}$  (161, 162, 165), 10  $\mu\text{m}$  (169), 8  $\mu\text{m}$  (166, 168).

*Male* (holotype). Total body length 4.9, carapace width 0.75. Leg 1: 32.2 (8.1 + 0.4 + 7.1 + 13.9 + 2.7), tibia 2: 5.6, tibia 3: 3.4, tibia 4: 5.9; tibia 1 L/d: 115. Habitus as in Figs. 43 and 44. Prosoma and legs pale ochre-yellow, patella area and tibia-metatarsus joints light brown, abdomen pale ochre-gray. Distance PME-PME 215  $\mu$ m, diameter PME 90  $\mu$ m, distance PME-ALE 25  $\mu$ m, no trace of AME. Ocular area not elevated, each triad on low hump. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 155, frontal apophyses divided into two parts each (Fig. 161), proximal part thin and weakly sclerotized; lateral apophyses very distal. Sternum as long as wide (0.50), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 153 and 154, coxa unmodified, trochanter with strong retrolatero-ventral apophysis curving clockwise distally, femur with three distinctive proximo-ventral apophyses directed proximally, procurus similar to *C. vermiformis* but not as straight and distally much wider, complex distally (Fig. 158), bulb (turned away from natural position in Fig. 153) also similar to *C. vermiformis* but spines on embolus tip much stronger, partly sclerotized (Figs. 153, 160). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 1.5%, prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; pseudosegments not visible in dissecting microscope. Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 162); ALS with only two spigots each (Fig. 166). *Variation*. Tibia 1 in 21 other males: 6.1-7.5 (mean 6.9). *Female*. In general similar to male; triads at about same distance (distance PME-PME 195  $\mu$ m). Tibia 1 in 32 females: 5.5-6.5 (mean 6.1); tarsus 4 with single row of comb-hairs (Fig. 168). Epigynum similar to *C. vermiformis* but laterally more sclerotized and clearly darker than medially, with 'knob' at anterior tip of triangular fold (Figs. 156, 167); internal genitalia as in Fig. 157. *Distribution*. Widely distributed in Southeast Asia (southern Thailand to western Java, Fig. 137). *Material examined*. INDONESIA-SUMATRA: Kerinci National Park: ♂ holotype above together with 1 ♀; same data, 1 ♂ 5 ♀ in RMNH; same data but 21.-30.vii.1988, 14 ♂ 17 ♀ in RMNH. *North Sumatra*: Bohorok [3°32.6'N, 98°07.2'E], 30.v.1983 (Suharto), 1 ♀ in RMNH; same locality, untouched forest, 7.iii.1983 (C.L. Deeleman-Reinhold), 2 ♀ in RMNH; same locality, 1983 (various dates, 4 vials), collector not given, 8 ♀ in RMNH; same locality, above bamboo, 10.iii.1983, collector not given, 1 ♂ in RMNH; same locality, from leaves, 8.iii.1983,

collector not given, 1 ♀ in RMNH; same locality, no further data, 1 ♀ in RMNH. *Aceh*: Gunung Leuser, Ketambe [3°40'N, 97°39'E], trail 1, 17.ii.1985 (Sudiro), 2 ♂ in RMNH; same locality, no date and collector, 2 ♂ 3 ♀ (2 vials) in RMNH; same locality, 1400 m a.s.l., foliage, 17.vii.1985 (Bugama, Yono), 1 ♂ in RMNH; same locality, trail 4.2, 3.v.1986 (Suharto), 1 ♀ in RMNH; same locality, trail 8.6, 4.i.1985 (Suyono), 3 ♀ in RMNH; same locality, 15.ii.1985 (Suyono), 2 ♂ 1 ♀ in RMNH; same locality, several dates on label (1984-1985, collector not given), 2 ♂ 2 ♀ in RMNH; same locality, several dates on label (1984-1985, C.L. & P.R. Deeleman), 1 ♂ 3 ♀ in RMNH; same locality, trail 9/10, 27.viii.1984, collector not given, 3 ♂ 3 ♀ in RMNH. *West Sumatra*: Mt. Singalang, Anai [-0°28.6'S, 100°21.2'E], 400-520 m a.s.l., secondary forest, from leaves, 10.-22.vi.1994 (S. Djojosedharmo), 7 ♂ 21 ♀ in RMNH; same data, 1 ♀ in RMNH; same data but 480-520 m a.s.l., 2 ♂ 5 ♀ in RMNH.

INDONESIA-JAVA: *Jawa Barat Prov.*: Cibodas [-6°44'S, 107°00'E], 1450-1550 m a.s.l., from leaves, 7.-8.xii.1986 (S. Djojosedharmo), 1 ♂ 3 ♀ in RMNH.

MALAYSIA: *Selangor*: Templer's Park, "Kuala Lumpur" [3°18.3'N, 101°38.1'E], slope along river, 21.iii.1985 (C.L. & P.R. Deeleman), 1 ♂ in RMNH. *Pahang*: Cameron Highlands (4°29'N, 101°27'E), 14.-21.iv.1990 (V. & B. Roth), 1 ♂ in CAS; Genting [3°24.5'N, 101°45.9'E], 600 m a.s.l., secondary jungle, 3.xii.1990 (Murphy), 1 ♀ in CJFM (19104); same locality but 700 m a.s.l., garden, 1.ii.1988 (Murphy), 1 ♂ in CJFM (15260). *Perak*: Pangkor Island [-4°14'N, 100°34'E], 30-150 m a.s.l., 15.-16.xii.1997 (P. Schwendinger), 1 ♂ in MHNG.

THAILAND: *Nakhon Si Thammarat Prov.*: Khao Luang National Park (8°43.4'N, 99°40.1'E), 350 m a.s.l., 10.-12.x.2003 (ATOL Expedition 2003), 2 ♂ in MACN. *Krabi Prov.*: Khao Phanom Bencha National Park [-8°14'N, 98°56'E], primary forest, 5.-6.xii.1990 (C.L. & P.R. Deeleman), 1 ♂ 1 ♀ in RMNH. *Naratiwat Prov.*: Waeng Distr., Hala Bala W.S., research station (5°47.7'N, 101°50.1'E), 13.-14.x.2003 (ATOL Expedition 2003), 1 ♀ in MACN.