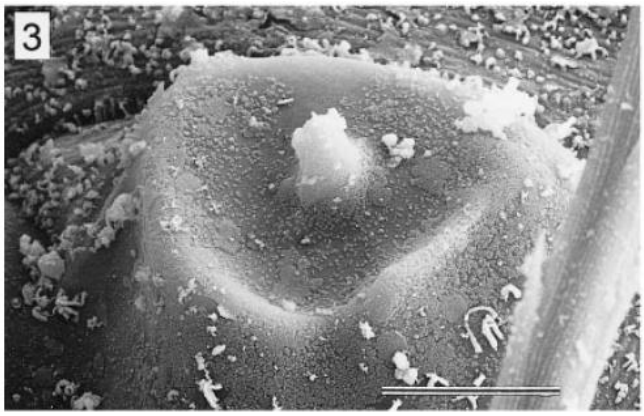
Ciboneya nuriae Huber & Pérez, 2001

Huber, B. A., Pérez G., A. 2001. A new genus of pholcid spiders (Araneae: Pholcidae) endemic to Western Cuba, with a case of female genitalic dimorphism. Amer. Mus. Novitates 3329: 1-23.

p. 3



Figs. 1–6. SEM photographs of *C. nuriae* (3). **1.** Right male chelicera, distal part in frontal view. **2.** Apophysis on male cheliceral fang. **3.** Female palpal tarsal organ. **4.** Male palpal tarsal organ (on left side; hair base on right side). **5.** Detail of the long distal projection of the procursus. **6.** Distal part of procursus at origin of long apophysis. Scale lines: 40 μm (1, 5, 6), 15 μm (2, 4), 5 μm (3).

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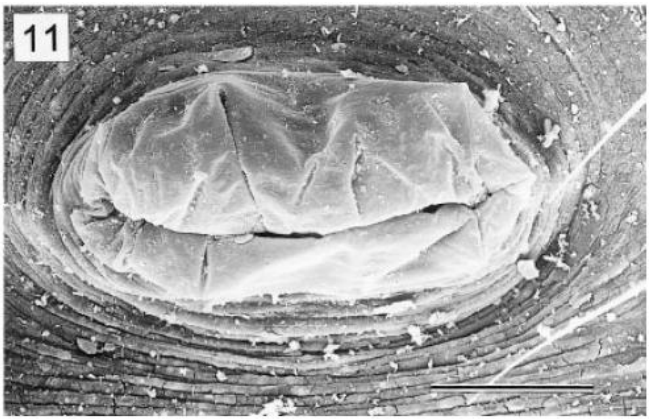
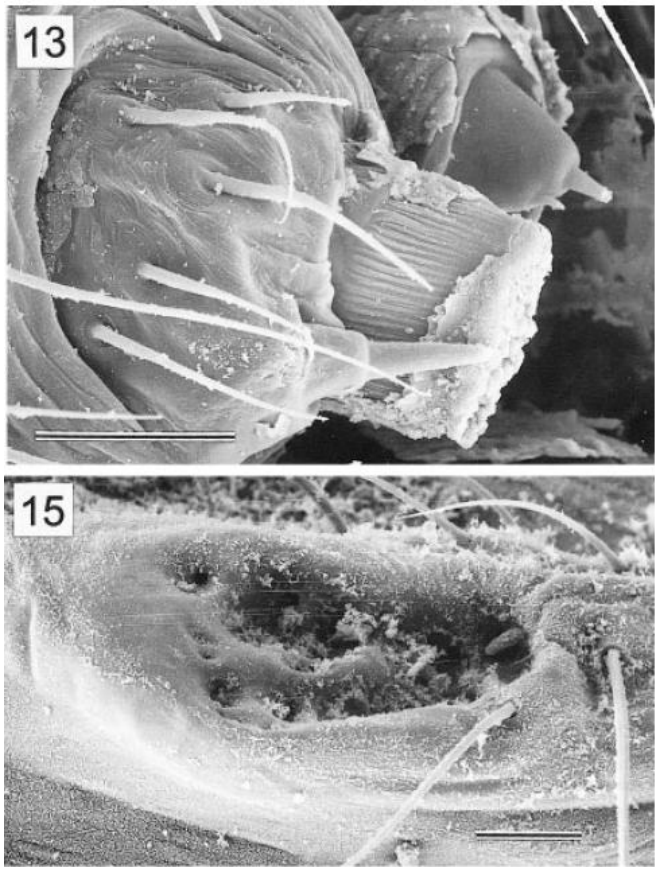


Figs. 7–11. SEM photographs of *C. nuriae* (11). **7.** Male tibia 1, showing vertical hairs (most on right side). **8.** Male tarsus 1, showing distinct pseudosegmentation. **9.** Male tarsal claws, leg 1. **10, 11.** Male gonopores. Scale lines: 150 μm (7), 30 μm (8–11).

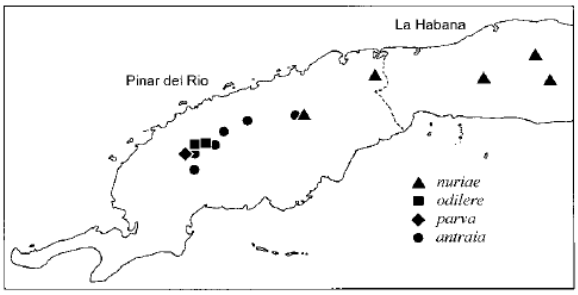


Figs. 12–17. SEM photographs of *C. nuriae* (13, 15), **12.** Female anterior lateral spinnerets. **13.** Male left anterior lateral and posterior median (upper right corner) spinnerets. **14, 15.** Pockets on epigynum. **16.** Anterior apophyses on the epigynum of a microgyne. **17.** Detail of figure 16, showing pocket at tip of apophysis. Scale lines: 150 μm (16), 50 μm (17), 20 μm (12–15).

***Ciboneya nuriae*, new species**

Figures 3, 11, 13, 15, 18–37

TYPES: Male holotype, five female paratypes, and four juveniles from Cueva del Tu-



Map 1. Map of Western Cuba showing the known geographic distribution of *Ciboneya.*

nel, La Salud, Prov. La Habana, Cuba; Nov. 25, 1995 (A. Pérez González and N. Torres), under stone in dark zone of cave, in IES. One male and one female paratypes, same collection data, in AMNH.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the second collector, Nuria Torres.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from congeners by the rounded, hook-shaped apophysis proximally and the short apophysis accompanying the spine distally on the procursus (both on prolateral side; figs. 27, 28) and by the single short projection distally on the bulb (ventral side; figs. 29, 30).

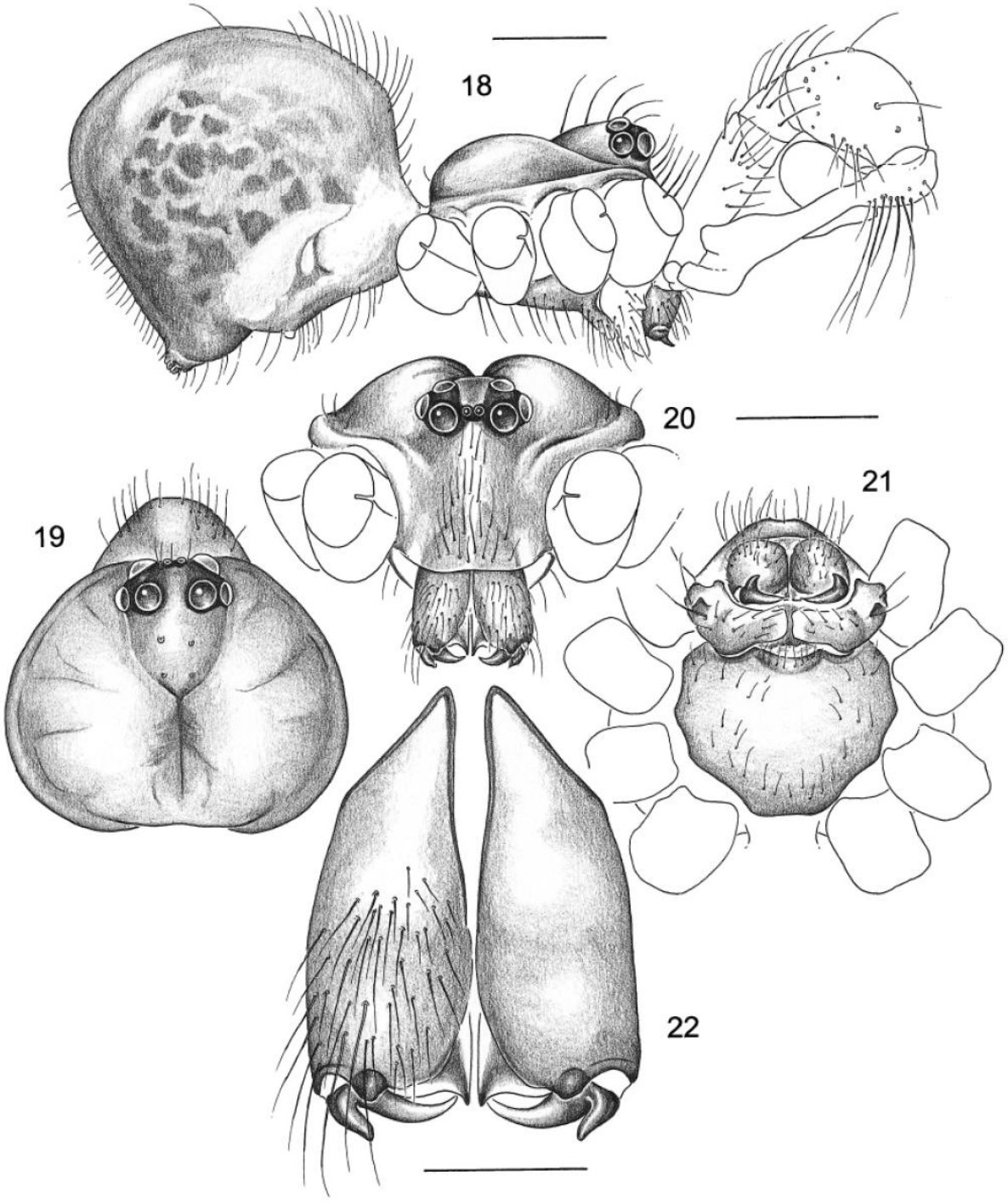
MALE (holotype): Total length 2.6, carapace width 1.29. Leg 1: 12.9 (3.2 + 0.5 + 3.3 + 4.4 + 1.5), tibia 2: 2.2, tibia 3: 2.0, tibia 4: 3.5; tibia 1 l/d: 19. Habitus and prosoma shape as in figs. 18–20. Carapace ochre with slightly darker Y-mark in thoracic and cephalic grooves; lateral margins also slightly darker. Ocular area slightly darker than carapace; distance PME-PME 0.125; diameter PME 0.085; distance PME-ALE 0.045; diameter AME 0.025. Sternum wide (fig. 21), monochromous ochre; labium light brown. Chelicerae light brown, with apophyses on fangs pointing obliquely toward the front (figs. 18, 22). Distance between tips of fang apophyses 0.23. Palps as in figs. 23 and 24, mostly ochre, coxae light brown, procursus with brown and black structures. Procursus with distinctive hook-shaped apophysis proximally and short apophysis accompanying spine distally on procursus (figs. 23, 27). Bulb with single projection distally on embolar division (fig. 29). Procursus length (fig. 27): 1.23. Legs ochre like prosoma, without rings; without spines and curved hairs, but with many vertical hairs on tibiae and metatarsi (especially on legs 1, much less on others); retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 31%; tarsus 1 with about 20 distinct pseudosegments. Opisthosoma as in fig. 18, bluish gray, densely covered with large darker spots except ventrally; genital plate large, light brown; plate in front of spinnerets light brown.

VARIATION: The three other males from La Habana Province are very similar: carapace width 1.10–1.29; tibia 1 length 2.9–3.3; procursus length 1.03–1.26; distance between tips of fang apophyses 0.21–0.26. The single male from Pinar del Rio, Sierra del Rosario, is significantly larger (carapace width 1.40; tibia 1: 5.07), even with respect to genitalic characters that are usually less variable (procursus length 1.45; distance between fang apophyses 0.39). Nevertheless, it is assigned to the present species because the shapes of chelicerae, procursus, and bulb seem to be identical (figs. 25, 26, 28, 30).

FEMALE: In general similar to male. La Habana province (N = 12): tibia 1: 2.5–3.5 ($\bar{x}$ = 3.18), carapace width 1.1–1.4 ($\bar{x}$ = 1.32). Epigynum as in figs. 31 and 35; varying only slightly in shape; distance between pockets 0.18–0.25 ($\bar{x}$ = 0.21) (inner margins), 0.27–0.35 ($\bar{x}$ = 0.29) (outer margins). Dorsal view as in fig. 34.

The females from Pinar del Rio differ significantly and seem to show a similar kind of genitalic dimorphism as does *C. antraia,* but the sample size in this case is much too small. Two females from Sierra del Rosario are large (carapace width 1.45, 1.52; tibia 1: 4.6, 4.6) and have an epigynum as shown in figs. 32 and 36; distance between pockets: 0.28, 0.29 (inner margins), 0.37, 0.41 (outer margins); four females from Sierra del Rosario and the single female from Sierra de Guira are small (carapace width: 1.13–1.24; tibia 1: 2.6–3.4) and have an epigynum as shown in figs. 33 and 37. However, the distance between the pockets is hardly different: 0.28–0.32 (inner margins), 0.37–0.45 (outer margins). These females are all tentatively grouped into a single species under the assumption that it shows either a similar case of genitalic polymorphism as does *C. antraia,* or an unusual variation in epigynum shape.

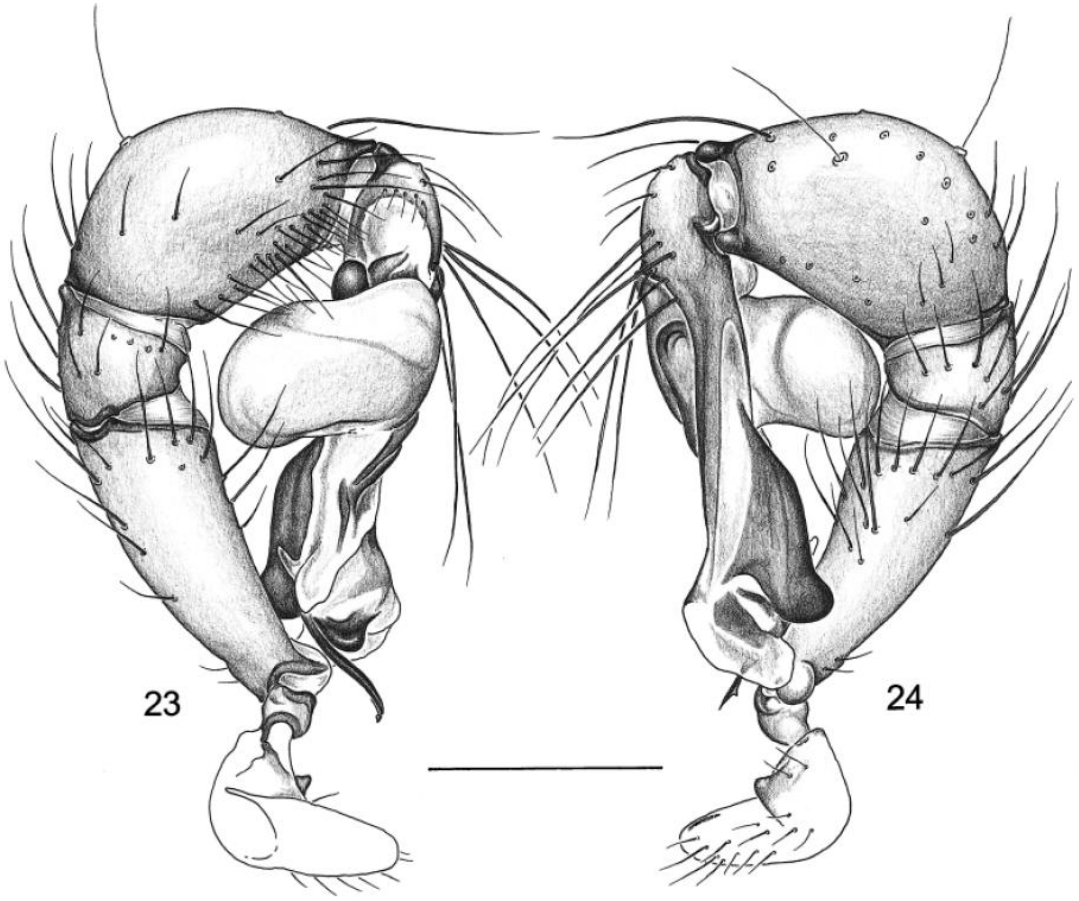
DISTRIBUTION: Known from three localities



Figs. 18–22. *C. nuriae,* male from Tapaste. **18.** Habitus. **19–21.** Prosoma in dorsal, frontal, and ventral views. **22.** Chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (18–21), 0.2 mm (22).

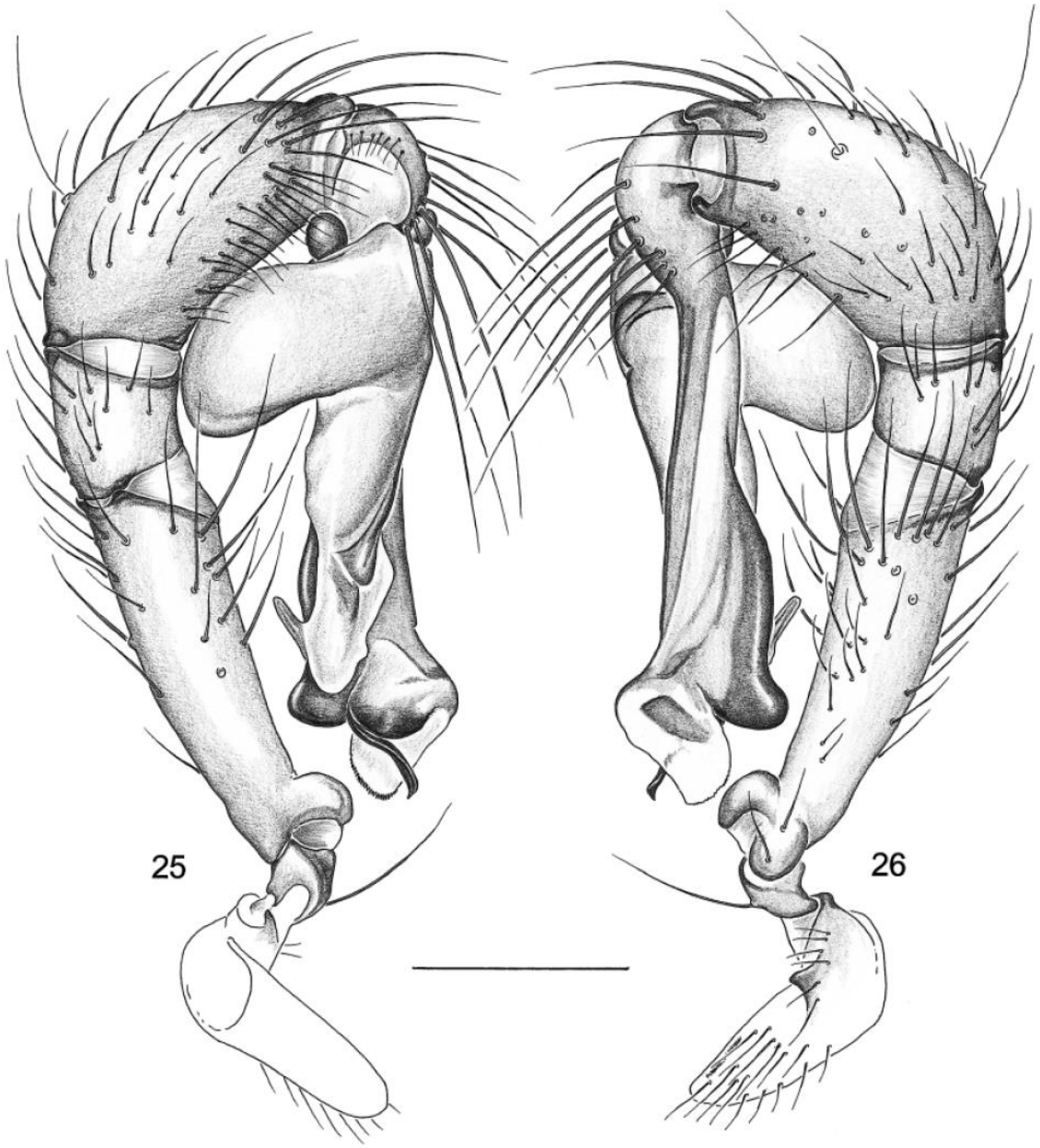
in La Habana Province (at least two of which are caves) and from Sierra del Rosario (forest floor) and Sierra de Guira in Pinar del Rio Province (map 1).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: CUBA: *La Habana:* La Salud, Cueva del Tunel: Types above; Tapaste, Cueva del Indio, Sept. 1994 (A. Pérez González), 2♂ 4♀, in IES; "Candela, P. Ber-

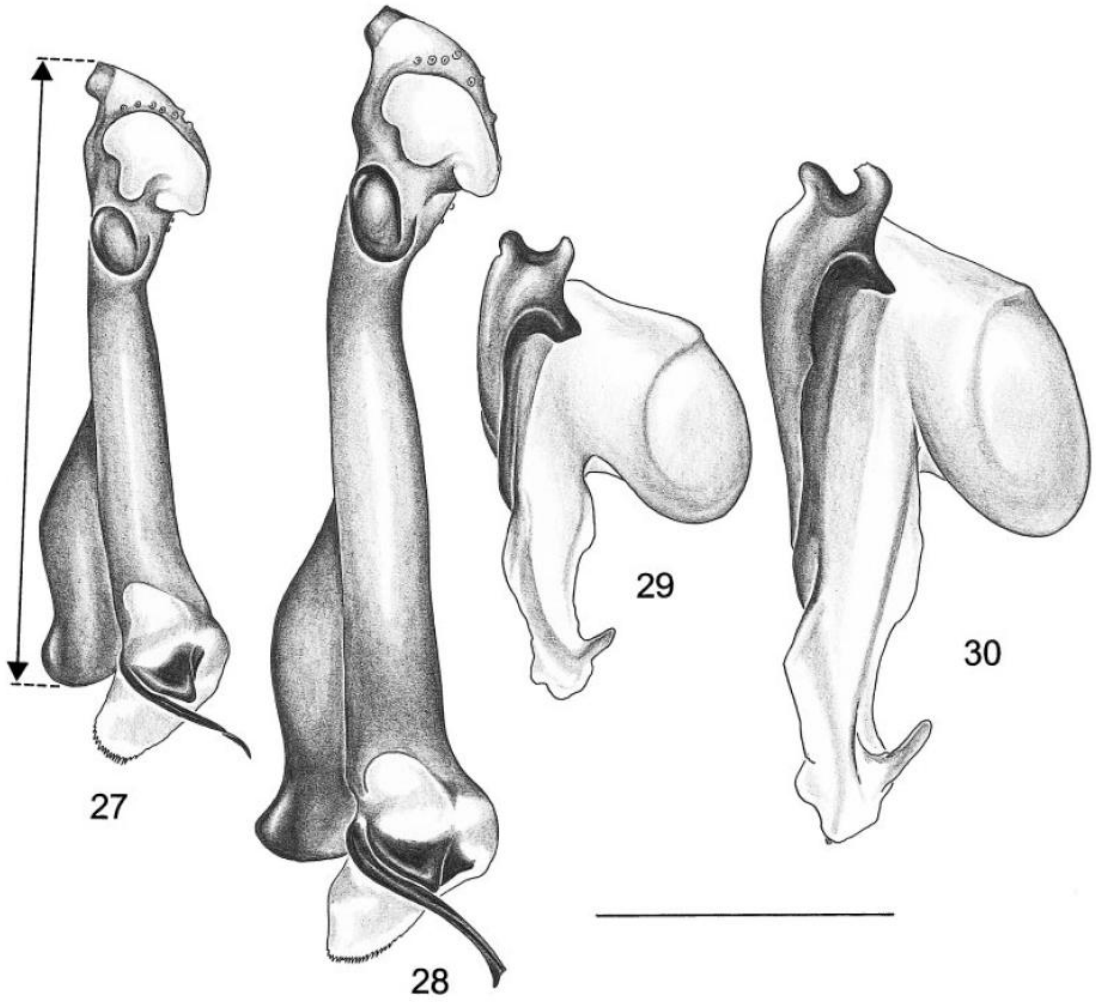


Figs. 23, 24. *C. nuriae,* male from Tapaste. Left palp in prolateral (**23**) and retrolateral (**24**) views. Scale line: 0.5 mm.

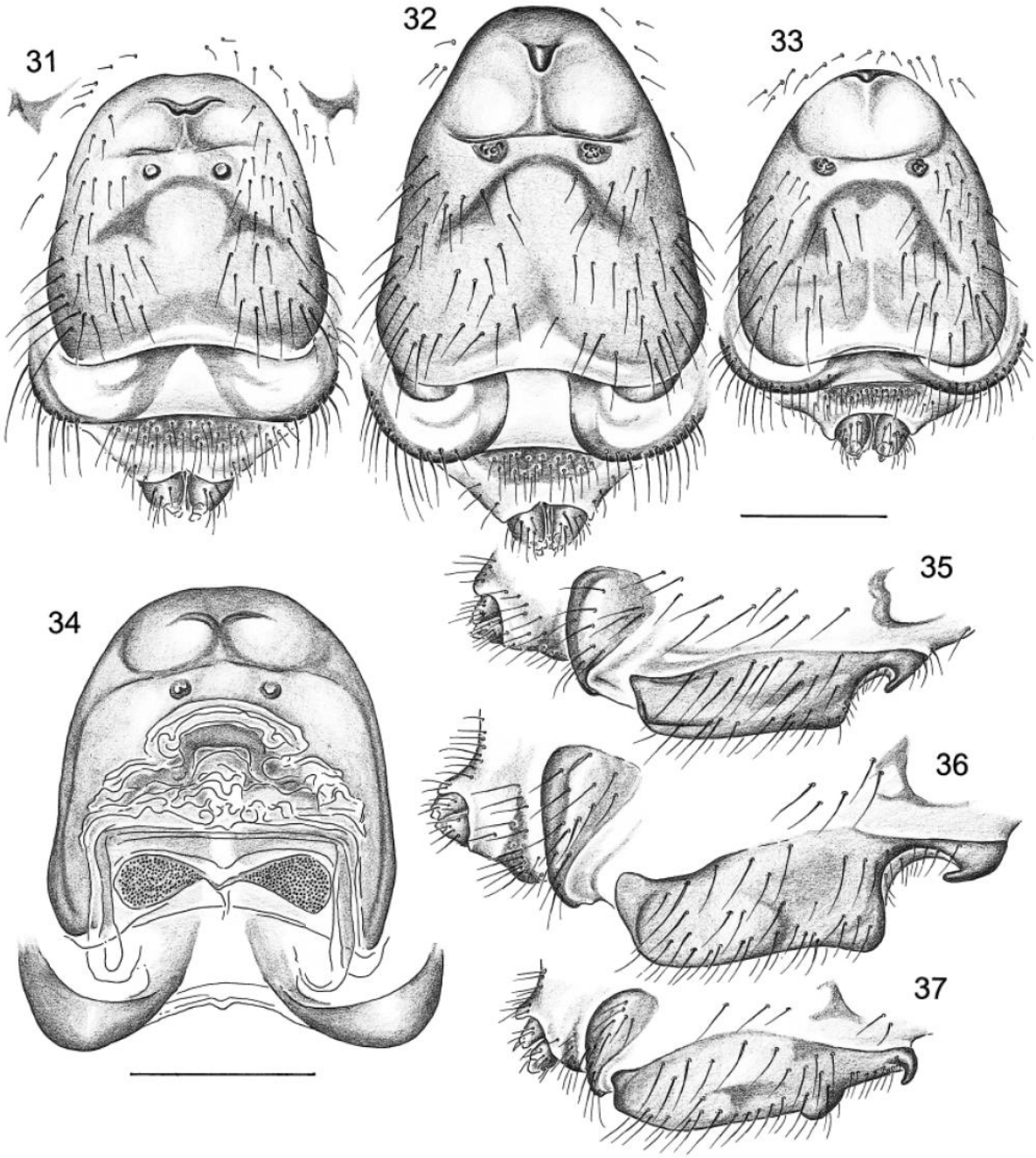
mudez, Sherman C. Bishop Collection'' (probably 22°53′N, 82°04′W), no further data, 2♀, in AMNH. *Pinar del Rio:* Sierra del Rosario, Loma del Mulo, Nov. 1, 1999 (A. Pérez González, B. A. Huber), 1♂ 6♀ 5 juveniles, in IES; Sierra de Guira, Los Pinos Parque, Jan. 1995 (L. F. Armas), 1♀, in IES.



Figs. 25, 26. *C. nuriae,* male from Sierra del Rosario. Left palp in prolateral (**25**) and retrolateral (**26**) views. Scale line: 0.5 mm.



Figs. 27–30. *C. nuriae,* males from Tapaste (27, 29) and from Sierra del Rosario (28, 30). **27, 28.** Left procursi, prolateral views (bar = ''procursus length''). **29, 30.** Left genital bulbs, retrolateral views. Scale lines: 0.5 mm.



Figs. 31–37. *C. nuriae,* females from La Salud (31, 34–35) and from Sierra del Rosario (32, 33, 36, 37). **31–33.** Epignya, ventral views. **34.** Epigynum, dorsal view. **35–37.** Epigyna, lateral views. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (ventral and lateral views drawn to same scale).