Ciboneya odilere 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.

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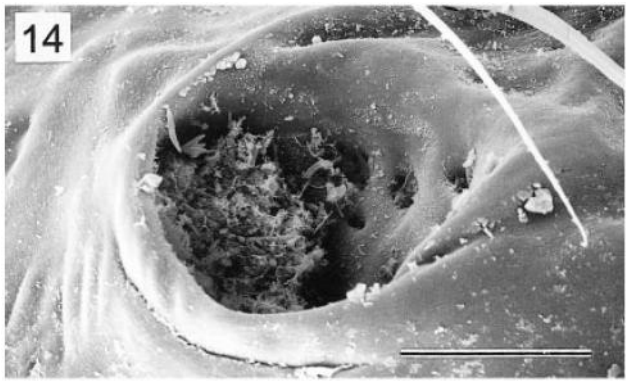

Figs. 12–17. SEM photographs of , *C. odilere* (14).
12. Female anterior lateral spinnerets. **13.** Male left anterior lateral and posterior median (upper right corner) spinnerets. **14, 15.** Pockets on epigynum. **16.** Anterior apophyses on the epigynum of a microgyne. **17.** Detail of figure 16,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

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***Ciboneya odilere*,** new species
Figures 14, 38–49

TYPES: Male holotype, one female paratype, and one juvenile from Ceja de Francisco, Prov. Pinar del Rio, Cuba; Mar. 19, 1994 (A. Pérez González), pine forest; in IES. One male paratype, same collection data, in AMNH.

ETYMOLOGY: The species name is a noun in apposition, referring to Odilere, a beautiful bird in Cuban oral tradition. The envious other birds spattered her with dirt of all colors, making her even more beautiful.

DIAGNOSIS: Closely related with *C. parva,* distinguished by the procursus (narrow and straight, with smaller ventrodistal hump, fig. 41), the more anterior position of the pockets on the epigynum (figs. 44, 46), and the longer legs. Distinguished from the two other known species by the pair of distal processes on the embolar division of the bulb (figs. 42, 43) and by the projection accompanying the distal spine on the procursus (fig. 41).

MALE (holotype): Total length 2.5, carapace width 1.23. Leg 1: 13.0 (3.3 + 0.5 + 3.3 + 4.7 + 1.2), tibia 2: 2.1, tibia 3: 1.9, tibia 4 missing; tibia 1 l/d: 23. Habitus, prosoma shape, and colors as in *C. nuriae* (cf. figs. 18–20); distance PME-PME 0.135; diameter PME 0.095; distance PME-ALE 0.065; diameter AME 0.025. Apophyses on

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cheliceral fangs pointing downward (fig. 40). Distance between tips of fang apophyses 0.29. Palps as in figs. 38 and 39, colors as in *C. nuriae*; femur proximally without retrolateral hump or apophysis; apophysis proximally on procursus not hook-shaped (fig. 41); embolar division of bulb with two projections, dorsal one rounded, ventral one distinctively long and pointed (fig. 42). Procursus length (fig. 41): 0.83. Legs in general as in *C. nuriae*; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 28%; tarsus 1 with about 23–24 distinct pseudosegments. Opisthosoma shape and colors as in *C. nuriae* (cf. fig. 18).

VARIATION: Male paratype: carapace width 1.16; tibia 1: 3.3; tibia 4: 3.5; procursus length 0.86; distance between tips of fang apophyses 0.25. The male collected near the

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type locality in Oct. 1999 has a distinctly longer dorsal projection on the bulb (fig. 43), and the hump marked with an arrow in fig. 41 is slightly more developed; carapace width 1.32; tibia 1: 4.0; tibia 4: 4.3; procursus length 0.83; distance between tips of fang apophyses 0.26.

FEMALE: In general similar to male. Female paratype: carapace width 1.16, tibia 1 missing. Epigynum as in figs. 44 and 48; distance between pockets 0.41 (inner margins), 0.49 (outer margins); dorsal view as in fig. 45.

Most other females collected in the area (Sierra de Mesa, Sierra de Gramales) have a quite different epigynum that is longer frontally and has the pockets closer together (figs. 46, 47, 49) (N = 13): carapace width 1.10–1.42 ($\bar{x}$ = 1.29), tibia 1: 3.6–4.5 ($\bar{x}$ = 3.95); distance between pockets: 0.21–0.29 ($\bar{x}$ = 0.25) (inner margins), 0.28–0.36 ($\bar{x}$ = 0.31) (outer margins).

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Sierra de Mesa and Sierra de Gramales in Pinar del Rio Province (map 1).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: CUBA: *Pinar del Rio:* Ceja de Francisco: Types above; Sierra de Mesa, Ceja de Francisco, Oct. 28, 1999 (A. Pérez González and B. A. Huber), 1♂ 3♀ 1 juvenile, in leaf litter and under stones, in IES; same locality and collectors, Oct. 29, 1999, 2♀ in leaf litter and under rocks, in

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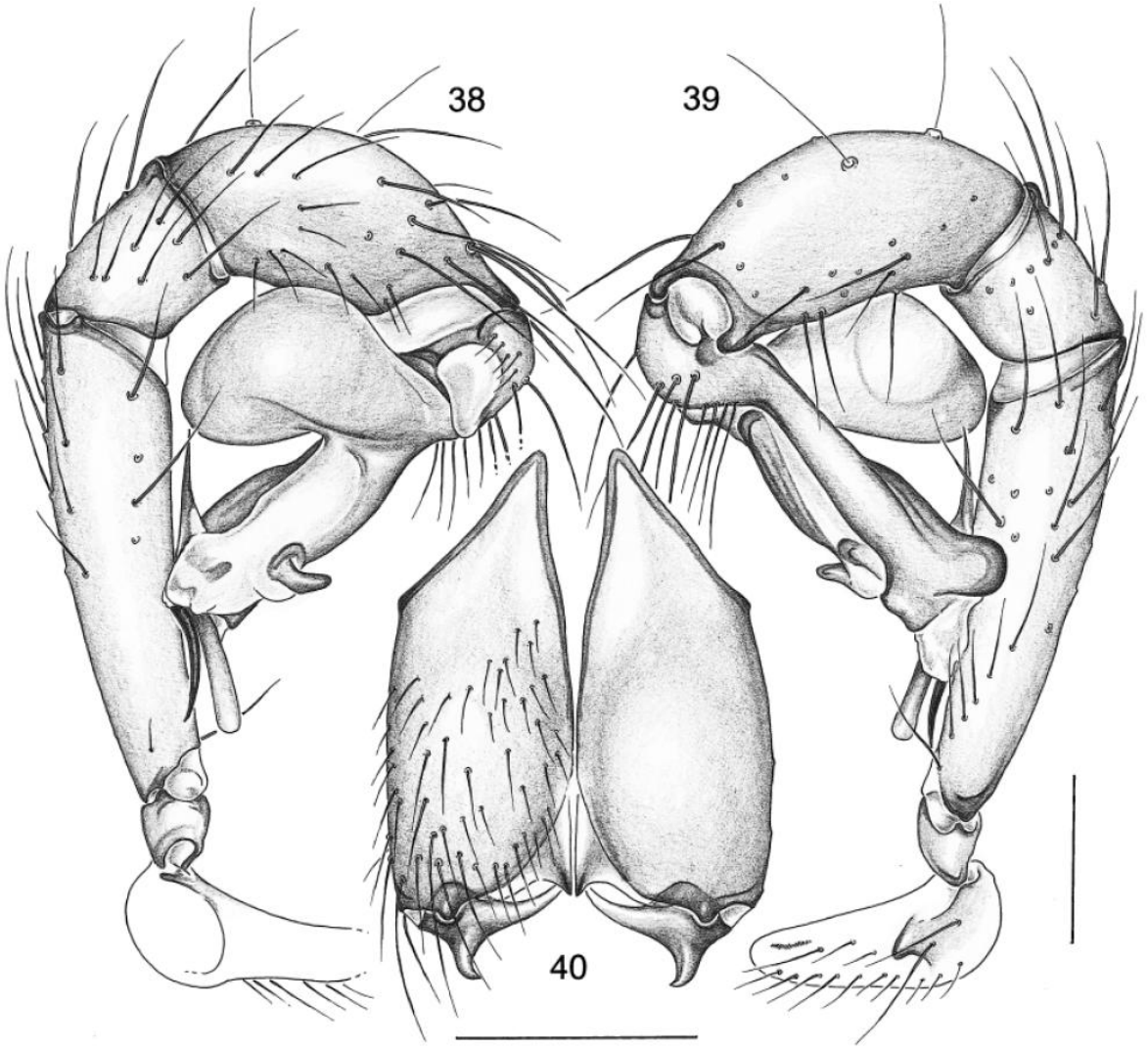
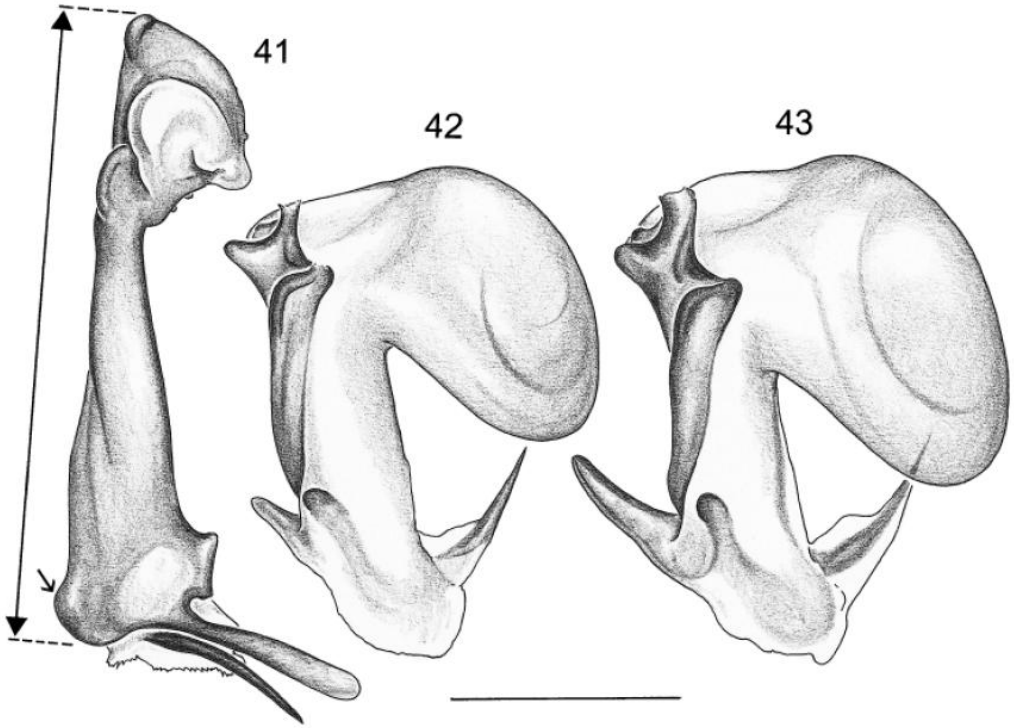
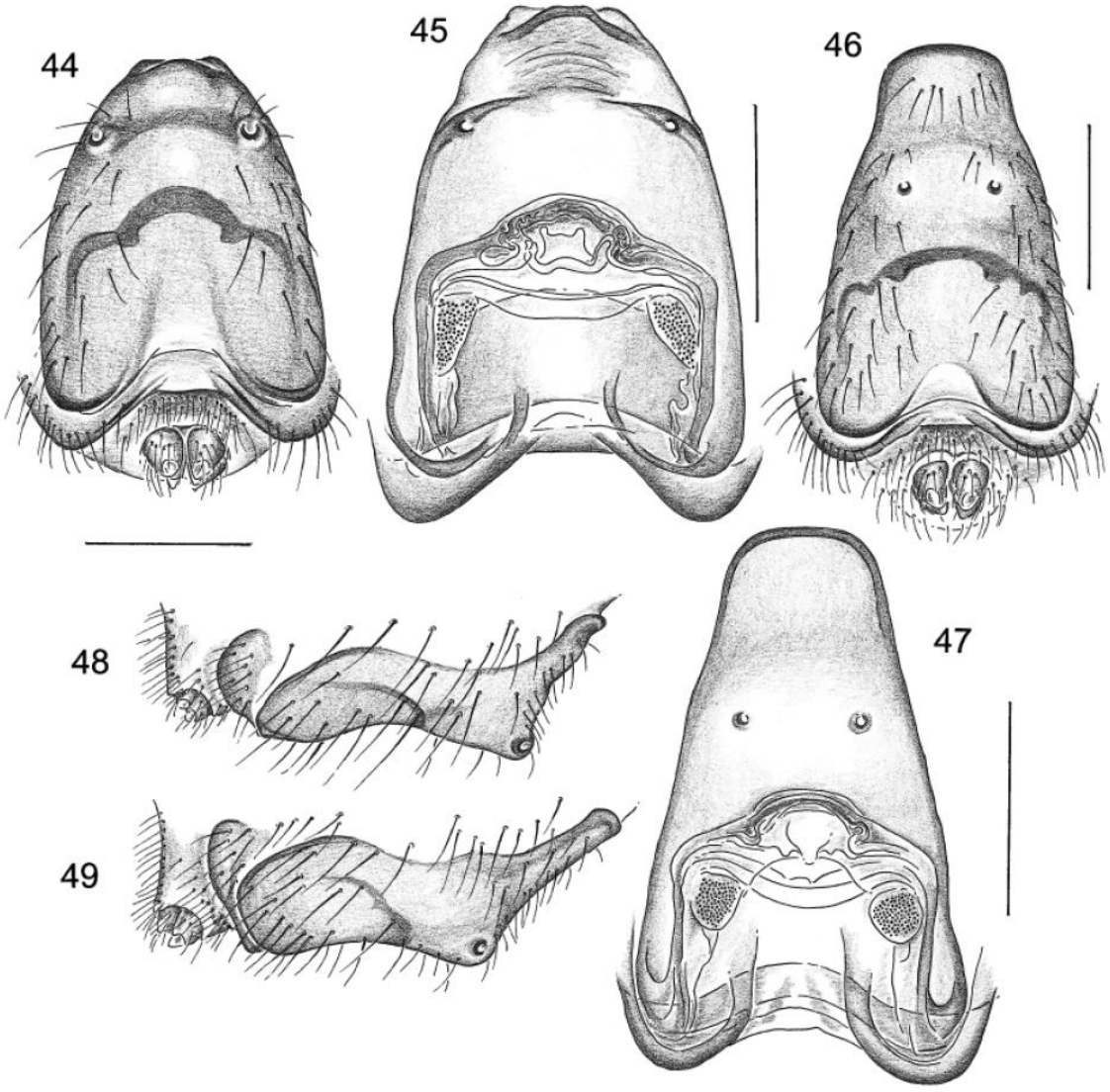
IES; Sierra de Mesa, July 8, 1999 (A. Pérez González), 2♀ 1 juvenile, in IES; Sierra de Gramales, Hoyo Colorado, Sept. 1999 (A. Pérez González), 5♀ 2 juveniles, in IES; Sierra de Gramales, no further data, 1♀, in IES.



Figs. 38–40. *C. odilere,* male. **38, 39.** Left palp, prolateral (38) and retrolateral (39) views. **40.** Chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.



Figs. 41–43. *C. odilere,* male paratype (41, 42) and male from near type locality (43). **41.** Left procursus, prolateral view (bar = "procursus length"; arrow: this apophysis is developed more strongly in male from near type locality). **42, 43.** Left bulbs, retrolateral views. Scale line: 0.3 mm (41–43).



Figs. 44–49. *C. odilere,* female paratype (44, 45, 48) and female from near type locality (46, 47, 49). **44, 46.** Epigyna, ventral views. **45, 47.** Epigyna, dorsal views. **48, 49.** Epigyna, lateral views. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (ventral and lateral views drawn to same scale).