Ciboneya parva 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. parva* (12),
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 parva*, new species**
Figures 12, 50–57

TYPES: Male holotype and four female paratypes from Ceja de Francisco, Sierra de

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Mesa, Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba; Oct. 28, 1999 (B. A. Huber and A. Pérez González), in leaf litter and under stones; in IES. One female paratype, same collection data, in AMNH.

ETYMOLOGY: The species name is an adjective (Latin *parvus,* "small"), referring to the small size of this species compared with known congeners.

DIAGNOSIS: Closely related to *C. odilere,* distinguished by the procursus (wider and more curved, with prominent ventrodistal hump, fig. 53), the more posterior position of the pockets on the epigynum (fig. 55), and the shorter legs. Distinguished from the two other known species by the pair of distal processes on the embolar division of the bulb (fig. 54) and by the projection accompanying the distal spine on the procursus (fig. 53).

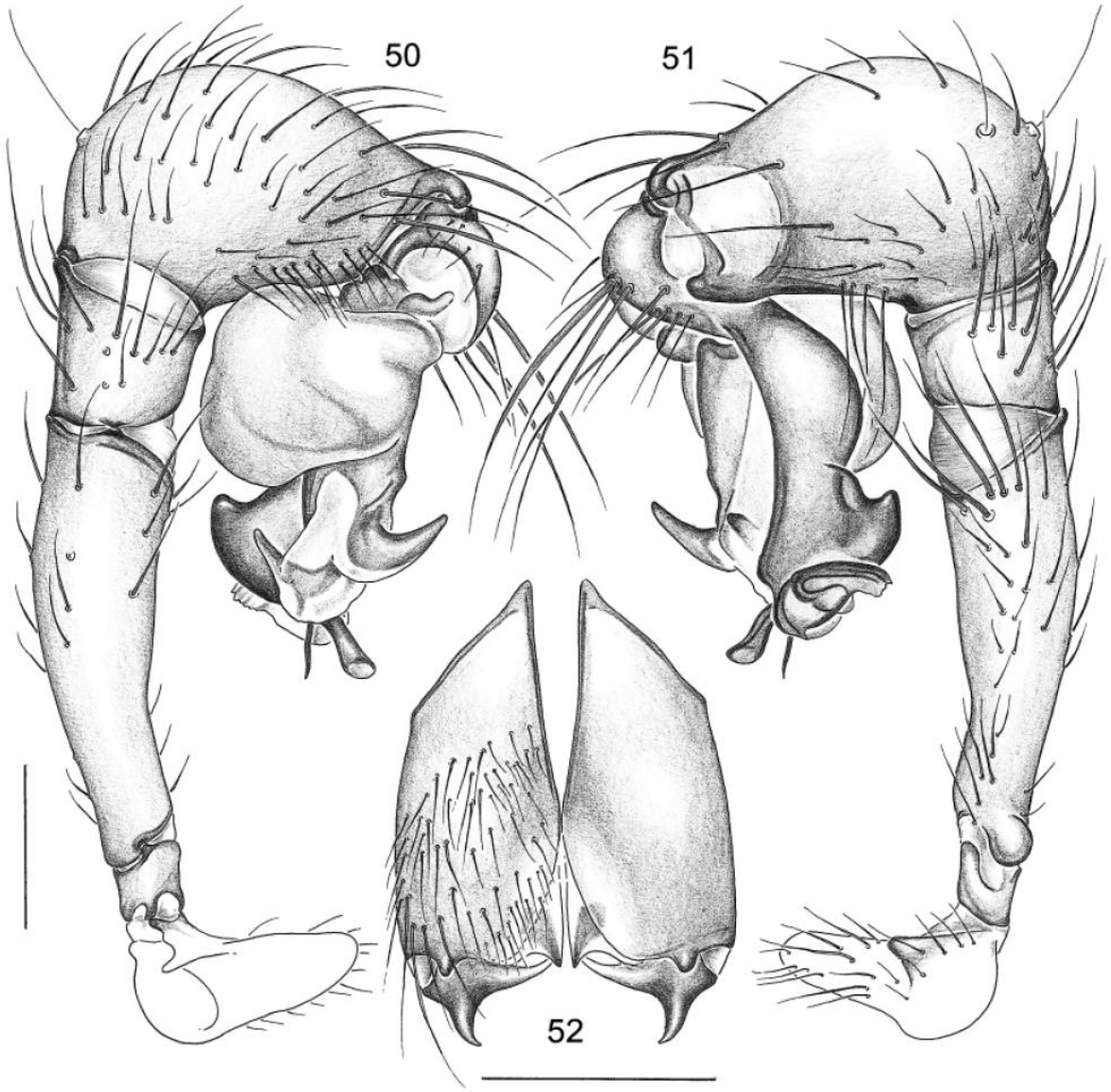
MALE (holotype): Total length 2.3, carapace width 1.10. Leg 1: 8.4 (2.1 + 0.4 + 2.2 + 2.7 + 1.0), tibia 2: 1.5, tibia 3: 1.3, tibia 4: 2.4; tibia 1 l/d: 15. Habitus, prosoma shape, and colors as in *C. nuriae* (cf. figs. 18–20), but sternum with large median ochre-gray mark; distance PME-PME 0.120; diameter PME 0.095; distance PME-ALE 0.055; diameter AME 0.025. Apophyses on cheliceral fangs pointing downward (fig. 52). Distance between tips of fang apophyses

0.22. Palps as in figs. 50 and 51, colors as in *C. nuriae*; femur proximally with roundish retrolateral hump; apophysis proximally on procursus not hook-shaped (fig. 53); bulb with two projections of similar length (fig. 54). Legs as in *C. nuriae*; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 28%; tarsus 1 with about 18 fairly distinct pseudosegments. Opisthosoma shape as in *C. nuriae* (cf. fig. 18), very dark greenish gray, densely covered with blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate large, brown; smaller plate in front of spinnerets.

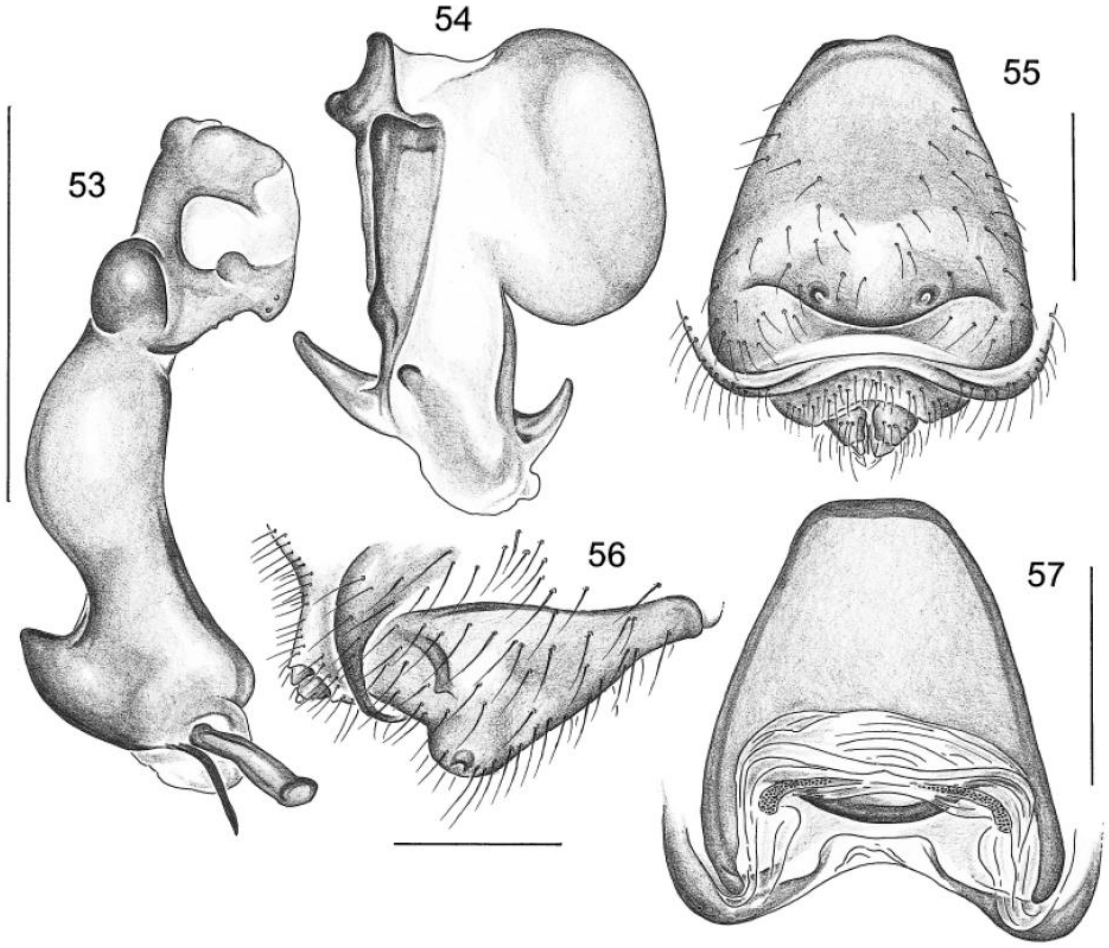
FEMALE: In general similar to male, but prosoma darker and sternum uniformly brown. Paratypes (N = 5): carapace width 0.98–1.11 ($\bar{x}$ = 1.05); tibia 1: 1.86–2.13 ($\bar{x}$ = 1.98). Epigynum as in figs. 55 and 56, distance between pockets: 0.24–0.27 ($\bar{x}$ = 0.26) (inner margins), 0.27–0.31 ($\bar{x}$ = 0.29) (outer margins); dorsal view as in fig. 57.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type locality (map 1).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: CUBA: *Pinar del Rio:* Ceja de Francisco: Types above.



Figs. 50–52. *C. parva,* male holotype. **50, 51.** Left palp, prolateral (50) and retrolateral (51) views. **52.** Chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.



Figs. 53–57. *C. parva,* male holotype and female paratype. **53.** Left procursus, prolateral view. **54.** Left genital bulb, retrolateral view. **55, 56.** Epigynum, ventral and lateral views. **57.** Epigynum, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.5 mm.