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Two new species of *Pharta* Thorell, 1891 with the description of *Ibana senagang* gen. et sp. nov. (Araneae: Thomisidae)

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Abstract

Two new species of *Pharta*, *P. sudmannorum* sp. nov. (♂♀, Borneo) and *P. koponeni* sp. nov. (♂, Thailand) are described. Furthermore, *Ibana senagang* gen. nov. & sp. nov. from Malaysia is described based on its exceptional palp, which has a reduced, movable conductor and thick-long spines on the distal, ventral surface of the tibia, reminiscent of *Epidius* Thorell, 1877.

Key words: Stephanopinae, crab spiders, biodiversity, taxonomy, Borneo

Introduction

The Stephanopinae crab spider genus *Pharta* Thorell, 1891, currently contains five described species and remains poorly known (Benjamin 2011; Platnick 2014). All species are restricted to tropical South East Asia. The type species of *Pharta*, *P. bimaculata* Thorell, 1891 and three other species were recently redescribed (Benjamin 2011). However, two species are known only from their females (Platnick 2014). The aim of the present paper is to describe two new species of *Pharta* and a new genus and a species, which is somewhat similar to *Pharta*. This paper is the second of a projected series presenting results of collections made by Christa Deeleman-Reinhold and co-workers of spiders living in the forest canopy of South East Asia.

Material and Methods

Specimens were borrowed from the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Histoire, Leiden (RMNH). Methodology follows Benjamin (2011). Specimens used for habitus illustrations were placed in 70% ethanol and photographed using a dissecting microscope (Zeiss Discovery V20) with top illumination and a magnification of up to 150x. Digital images were taken with a Zeiss AxioCam HRC camera. Images were edited using Zeiss ZEN Pro software package. Left structures are depicted unless otherwise stated. Setae are usually not depicted in the final palp drawings. All measurements are given in millimeters. Prosoma measurements refer to the length and width of the carapace. Morphological abbreviations; see Benjamin (2011) for details: ALE anterior lateral eyes, AME anterior median eyes, AER posterior row of eyes, C conductor, CD copulatory duct, CO copulatory opening, E embolus, PER posterior row of eyes, PLE posterior lateral eyes, PME posterior median eyes, S spermatheca, STD sperm duct; connects to embolus.

Taxonomy

Family Thomisidae

Genus *Pharta* Thorell, 1891

Remarks. *Pharta* is described and diagnosed in Benjamin (2011).

Diagnosis. See diagnosis of the genus above.

Description. Male: Total length: 3.5; prosoma length: 1.7, width: 1.4. Leg I: femur 1.5, patella 0.5, tibia 1.5, metatarsus 1.4, tarsus 1.1. Leg II: femur 2.3, patella 0.6, tibia 2.4. Leg formula 2143. Coloration and markings as in Fig. 1G, prosoma, brown, no markings. Opisthosoma yellow, white patches, faded folium visible in the center (Fig. 1G). Possibly greenish in life with a colored folium. ALE > PLE > PME > AME. AER, PER recurved, eyes on mounds. Mounds not converging.

Palp as in Fig. 3A. Conductor reduced in size; less than half the size of the cymbium, sperm ducts with several turns. RTA hook-shaped, tibia furnished with 3 thick long spines. Cymbium without trichobothria.

Female: prosoma length: 1.7, width: 1.4; pisthosoma length: 1.0. Coloration and markings as in Fig. 1G. Epigynum and vulva as in Figs 3B, 3C. Spermathecae kidney shaped and with relatively longer copulatory ducts.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Remarks. Males and females are grouped based on appearance and should be assessed when more material is available.

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