

***Calapnita deelemanae* Huber, 2011**

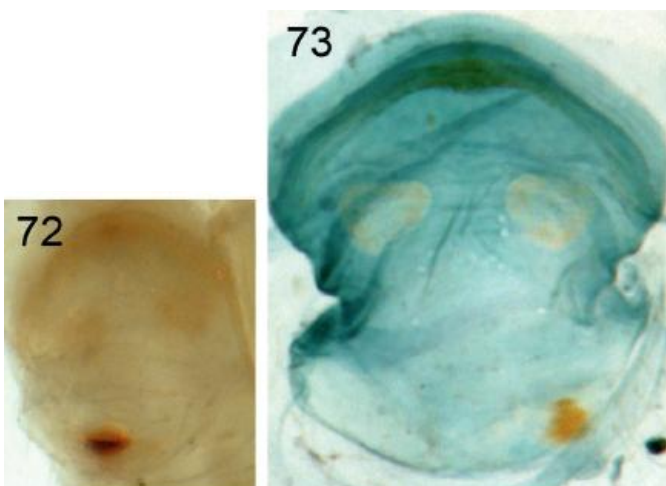
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). *Bonner zool. Monographien* 58: 1-510.

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3. *Calapnita deelemanae*, female with egg sac, Sabah, Malaysia (photo courtesy E. & J. Murphy).

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72, 73. *Calapnita deelemanae*.

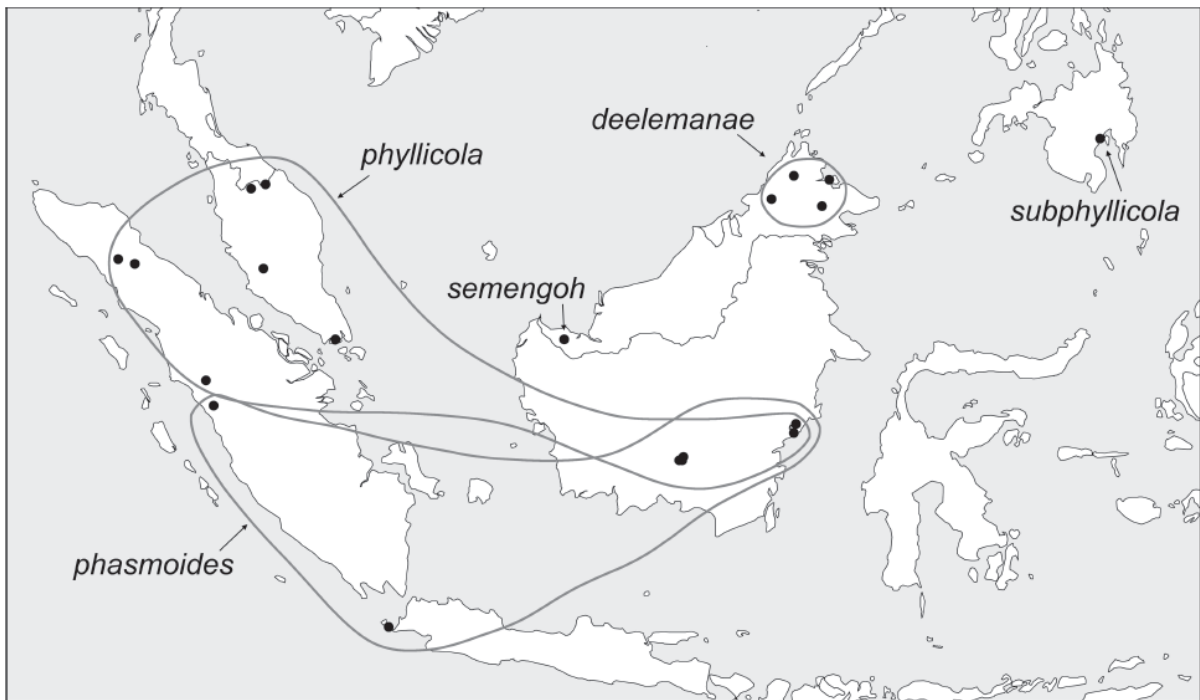


FIG. 138. Known distribution of *Calapnita*, part 2.

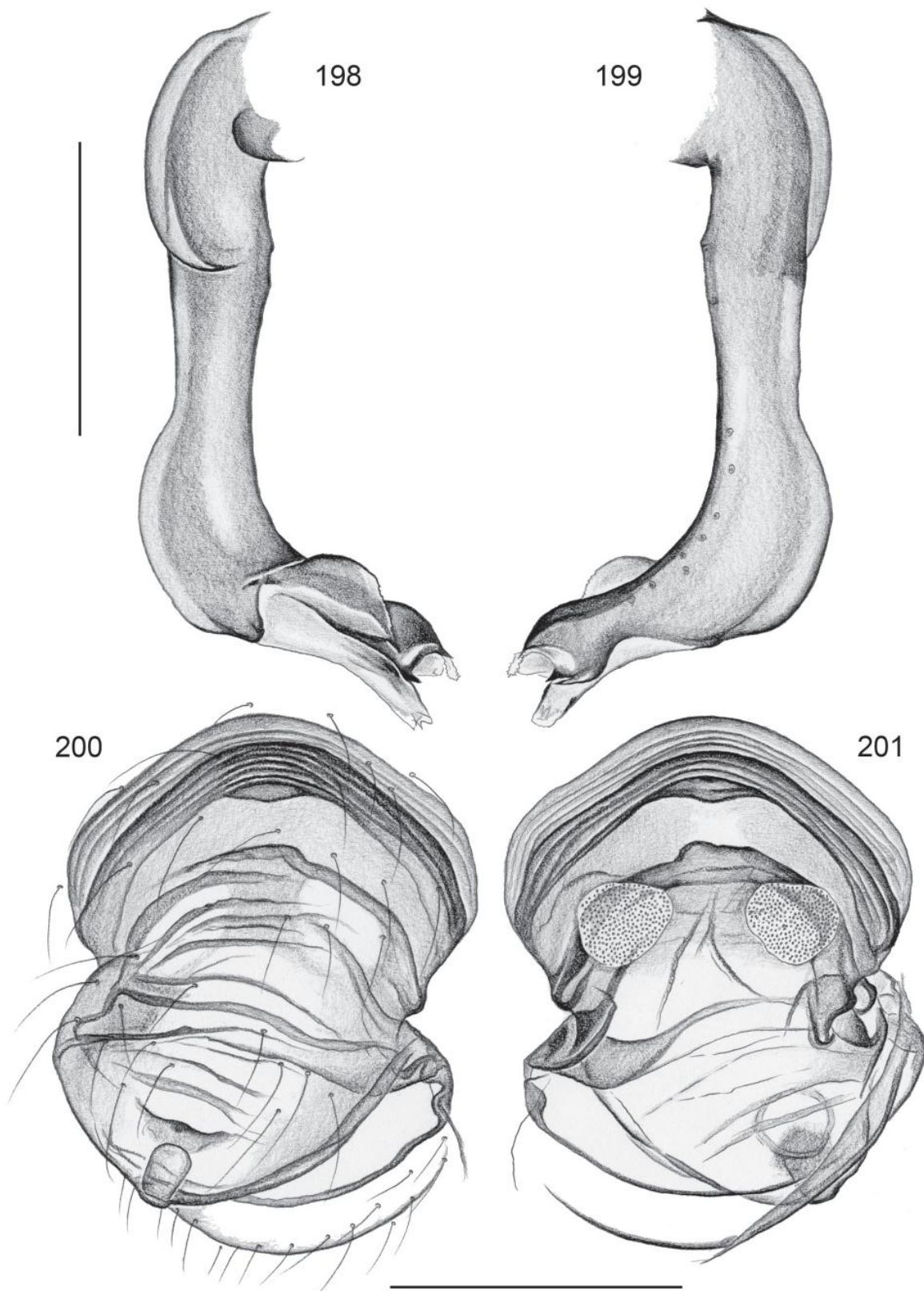


FIG. 198-201. *Calapnita deelemanae*. 198, 199. Left procurus, prolateral and retrolateral views. 200, 201. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.3.

Etymology. The species is named for Christa L. Deeleman-Reinhold who kindly allowed me to study the immense material she had collected in Southeast Asia.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from most congeners by shapes of procurus (Figs. 198, 199) and bulbal processes (as in *C. phasmoides*, cf. Fig. 194); from *C. vermiformis* and *C. saluang* also by simple male palpal femur (cf. Fig. 195) and epigynum not triangular (Figs. 72, 200); from the very similar *C. phasmoides* only by shape of procurus (Figs. 198, 199).

Male (holotype). Total body length 4.9, carapace width 0.85. Leg 1 missing, tibia 2: 5.5, tibia 3: 3.2, tibia 4: 5.0. Habitus similar to *C. saluang* (cf. Figs. 43, 44). Entire spider mostly pale ochre-yellow, only patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints and distal palpal structures darker. Distance PME-PME 255 μm , diameter PME 90 μm , distance PME-ALE 45 μm , no trace of AME. Ocular area not elevated, each triad on low hump. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *C. subphyllicola* (cf. Fig. 204). Sternum as long as wide (0.50), unmodified. Palps in general very similar to *C. phasmoides* (cf. Figs. 194, 195), only procurus clearly different shape (Figs. 198, 199), large bulbal apophysis distally slightly wider. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs.

Variation. Leg 1 in male from Poring Hot Springs: 30.8 (7.4 + 0.4 + 7.3 + 14.0 + 1.7); tibia 1 L/d: 79; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; pseudosegments not visible in dissecting microscope. Procurus in this male identical to that of holotype, but subdistal branch of bulbal apophysis slightly longer and tip of embolus not so clearly bifid.

Female. In general similar to male; triads slightly closer together (distance PME-PME 240 μm). Tibia 1 in 2 females: 6.7, 7.1. Epigynum externally apparently not distinguishable from *C. phasmoides*, protruding, mostly weakly sclerotized, with darker median area posteriorly (Fig. 72), with club-shaped 'knob' (Fig. 200); internal genitalia as in Figs. 73 and 201, with round pore plates.

Distribution. Known from Borneo, Sabah, only (Fig. 138).

Material examined. MALAYSIA-BORNEO: *Sabah*: Danum Valley: ♂ holotype above. Mt. Kinabalu National Park, Poring Hot Springs (6°02'N, 116°50'E), 500-700 m a.s.l., canopy fogging *Xanthophyllum affine* (Polygalaceae), primary forest, 21.iv.-12.v.1992 (A. Floren), 1♂ in RMNH; same locality,

Calapnita deelemanae n. sp.

Figs. 72, 73, 198-201

Type. Male holotype from Malaysia (Borneo), Sabah, Danum Valley F.C. [-5°10'N, 117°38'E], primary forest, 6.-16.v.1991 (C.L. Deeleman-Reinhold), in RMNH.

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500 m a.s.l., 11.iv.1998 (C.L. Deeleman-Reinhold),
1♀ in RMNH. Ulu Dusun [-5°55'N, 117°50'E],
100 m a.s.l., jungle edge, 6.viii.1979 (Murphy,
8129), 1♀ in ZFMK. Forest concession "Mandalom-
Patikang" S of Keningau, 600 m a.s.l., 15.iii.1983
(B. Hauser), 1♂ in MHNG.