Leptopholcus kandy 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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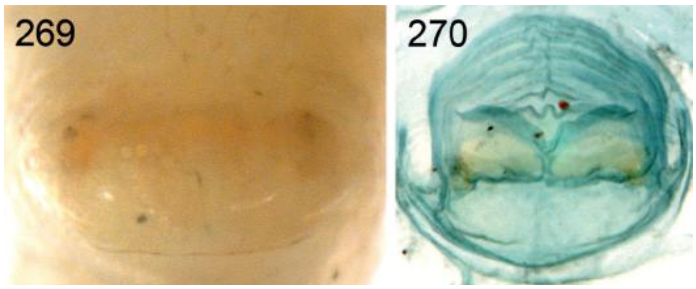

269, 270. *L. kandy*.

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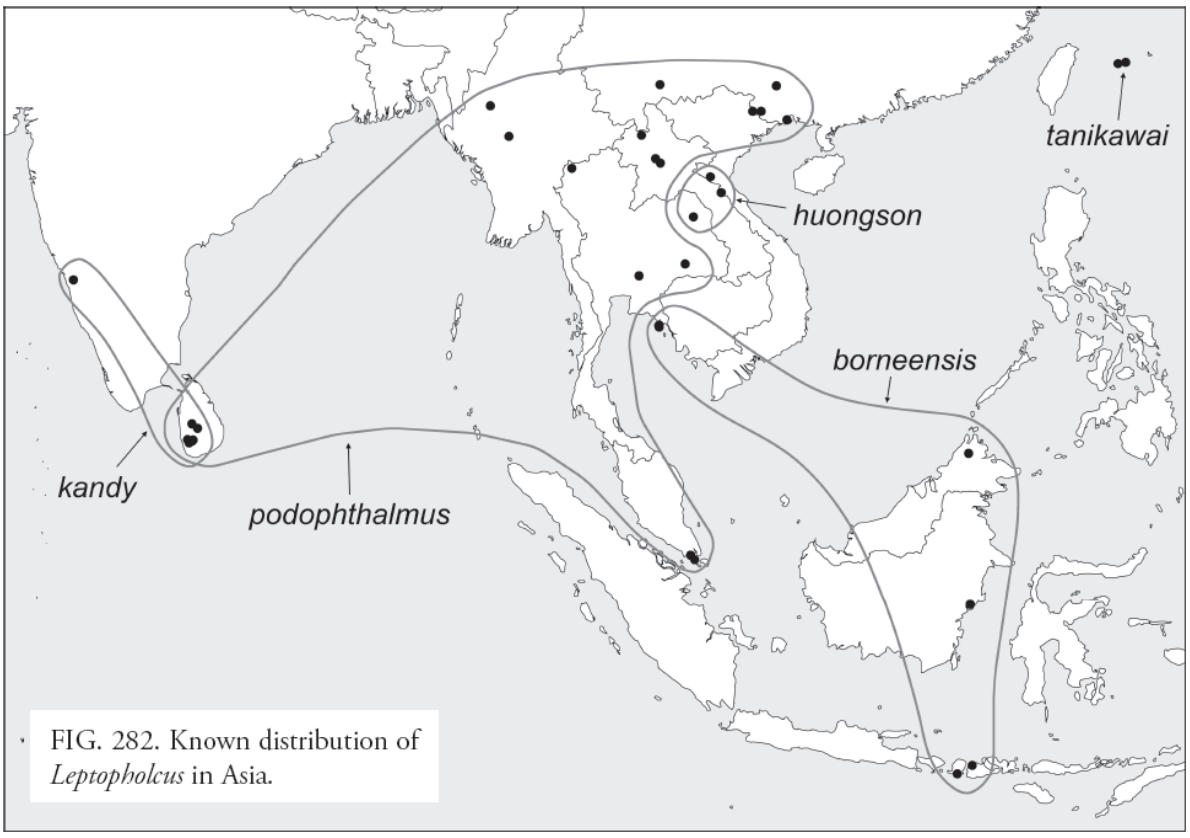

FIG. 282. Known distribution of *Leptopholcus* in Asia.

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Leptopholcus kandy n. sp.

Figs. 269, 270, 369-372

Type. Male holotype from Sri Lanka, Central Prov., Kandy [7°17'N, 80°38'E], 600 m a.s.l., waterworks forest, cocoa plantation, on leaves ("mostly of cocoa trees"), 7.-11.viii.1981 (C.L. Deeleman-Reinhold), in RMNH.

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition, derived from the type locality.

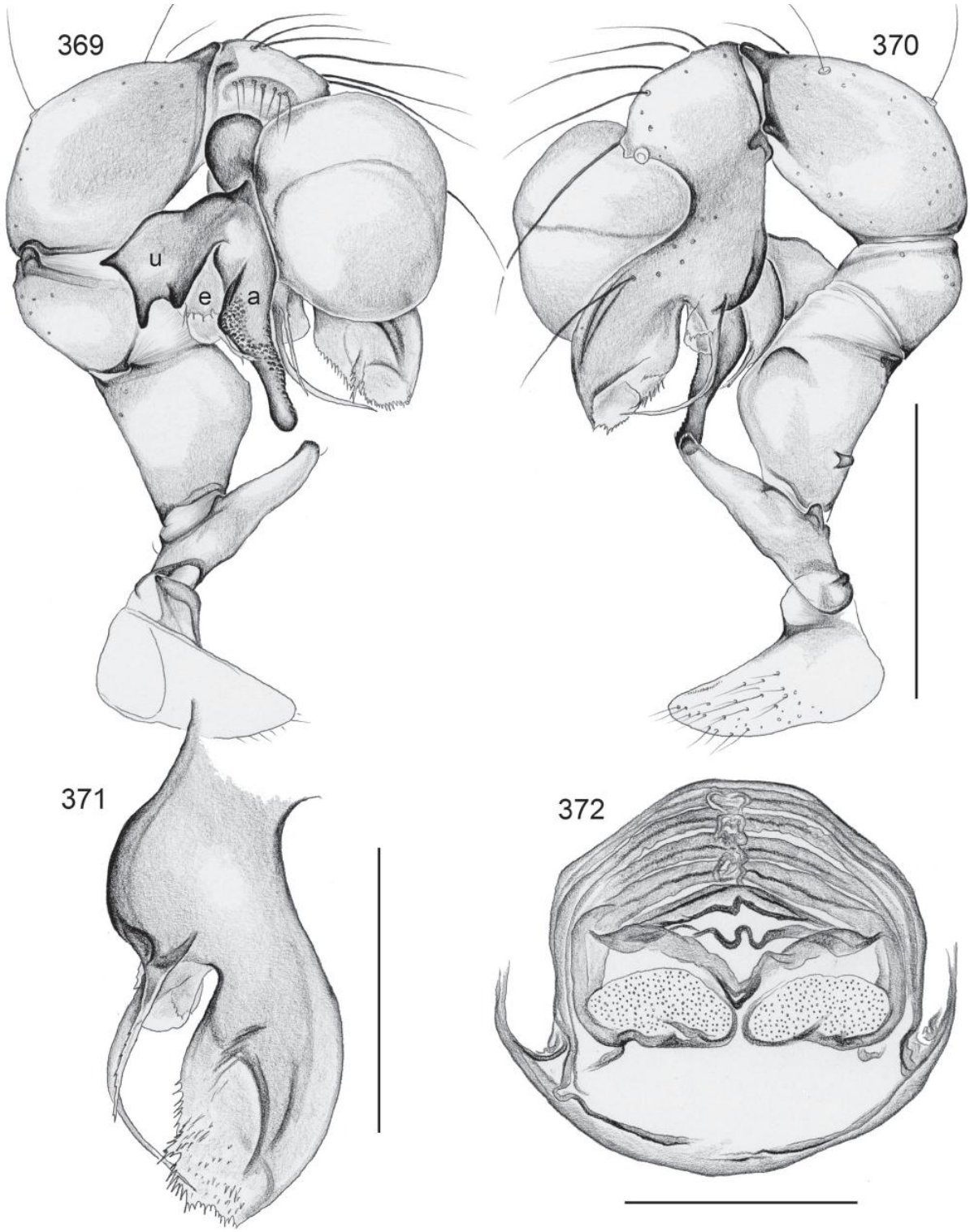

FIG. 369-372. *Leptopholcus kandy*. 369, 370. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 371. Left procursus, prolateral view. 372. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.5 (369, 370), 0.3 (371, 372)

Diagnosis. Distinguished from congeners by morphology of male palp (Figs. 369, 370; shapes of procursus, uncus, and appendix), and female genitalia (Fig. 269; transversal oval plate; shapes of pore plates).

Male (holotype). Total body length 6.1, carapace width 1.0. Leg 1: 7.9 + 0.4 + 7.7, metatarsus and tarsus missing, tibia 2 missing, tibia 3: 3.9, tibia 4: 6.6; tibia 1 L/d: 87. Habitus as in *L. borneensis* (cf. Figs. 226, 227). Entire spider pale ochre-yellow to whitish, only patella area and tibia metatarsus joints slightly darker. Distance PME-PME 380 µm, diameter PME 95 µm, distance PME-ALE 25 µm, distance AME-AME 25 µm, diameter AME 25 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, each triad on distinct stalk slightly directed laterally. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *L. huongson* (cf. Fig. 375). Sternum as wide as long (0.60), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 369 and 370, in general very similar to *L. huongson* (cf. Figs. 373, 374), femur ventral bulge less prominent, procursus slightly different, only bulbal processes (especially uncus and appendix) clearly different. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on tibiae 3 and 4.

Variation. Tibia 1 in other male: 7.5 (missing in third male).

Female. In general similar to male, triads not on stalks and slightly closer together (PME-PME distance 355 µm); some females with many light brown spots on leg femora. Tibia 1 in 7 females: 6.6-8.0 (mean 7.2). Epigynum very simple transversal oval plate (Fig. 269); internal genitalia as in Figs. 270 and 372.

Distribution. Known from Sri Lanka and southern India (Fig. 282). However, the Indian record is based on a single female specimen and should be checked by collecting males.

Material examined. SRI LANKA: *Central Prov.:* Kandy: ♂ holotype above, together with 1♀; same data, 2♀ and some juveniles, in RMNH. *Sabaragamuwa Prov.:* Ratnapura [6°41'N, 80°23'E], forest and lake below tennis club, 21.-22.viii.1981 (C.L. & P.R. Deeleman), 2♂ and some juveniles in RMNH. Ratnapura District, Gilimale forest reserve [~6°44'N, 80°26'E], hand collecting, 11.xi.2007 (S.P. Benjamin, Z. Jaleel), 2♀ and some juveniles in ZFMK. Kitulgala [6°36'N, 80°15'E], degraded lowland rainforest, 14.xi.2007 (Z. Jaleel), 1♀ and some juveniles in ZFMK.

Assigned tentatively. INDIA: *Karnataka:* Jog Falls [14°13.7'N, 74°48.7'E], 525 m a.s.l., 17.xi.1962 (E.S. Ross, D.Q. Cavagnaro), 1♀ in CAS.