

***Pholcus agadir* Huber, 2011**

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

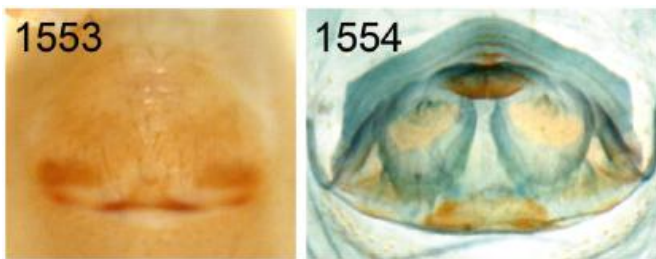
p. 313



1530, 1531.

Ph. agadir, male, dorsal and lateral views.

p. 314



1553, 1554. *Ph. agadir*.

p. 322

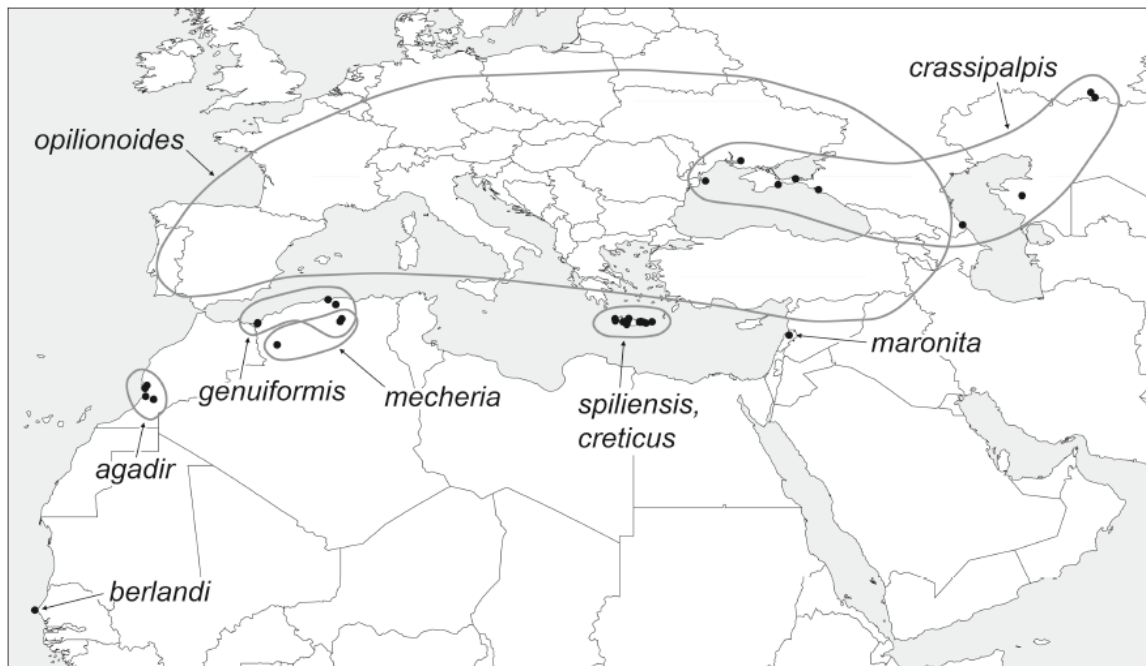


FIG. 1585. Known distribution of the *Pholcus opilionoides* species group; for *Ph. opilionoides*, only a rough estimate of its geographic range is shown.

Pholcus agadir n. sp.

Figs. 1530, 1531, 1553, 1554, 1606-1611

Type. Male holotype from Morocco, Agadir Province (now Souss-Massa-Draâ Region), Anza, 7 km N Agadir [-30°28'N, 9°38'W], 50 m a.s.l., stones in *Euphorbia* vegetation, 3.ii.1996 (R. Bosmans), in IRSB.

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

Diagnosis. Very small species, easily distinguished from congeners by distinctive procurus (Fig. 1608); also by shapes of trochanter apophysis, uncus, and appendix (Figs. 1606, 1607), male cheliceral armature (Fig. 1609; both pairs of proximal apophyses in very frontal position), and female genitalia (Figs. 1553, 1610).

Male (holotype). Total body length 2.8, carapace width 1.1. Leg 1: 23.3 (6.4 + 0.4 + 6.0 + 9.2 + 1.3), tibia 2: 4.0, tibia 3: 2.5, tibia 4: 3.6; tibia 1 L/d: 57. Habitus as in Figs. 1530 and 1531. Carapace pale ochre-yellow with light brown pattern on posterior half, sternum whitish, slightly darker laterally and posteriorly, legs pale ochre to whitish, patella area slightly darker, abdomen with some indistinct darker and whitish spots dorsally. Distance PME-PME 150 µm, diameter PME 90 µm, distance PME-ALE 20 µm, distance AME-AME 35 µm, diameter AME 35 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, few hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1609, with two pairs of low

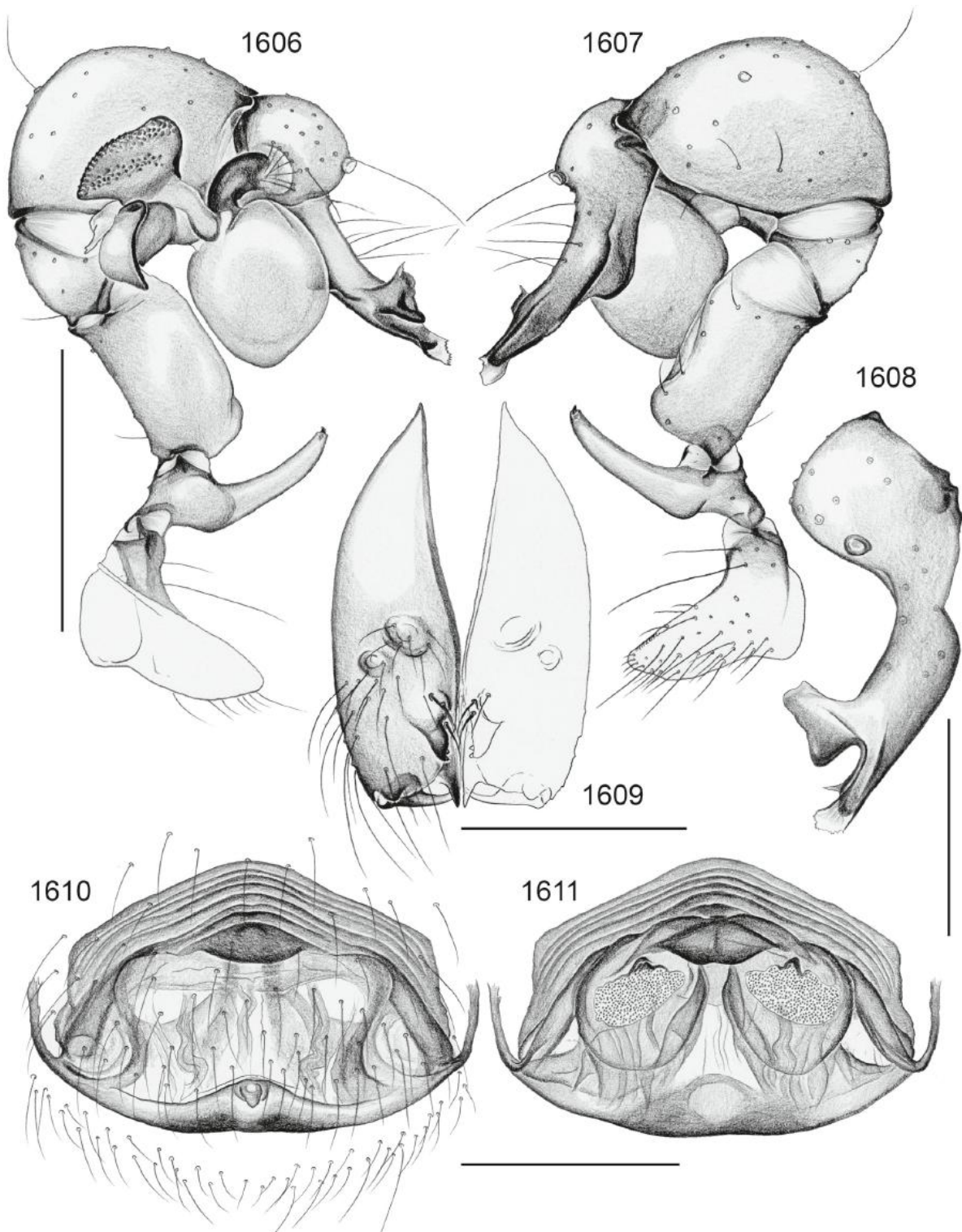


FIG. 1606-1611. *Pholcus agadir*. 1606, 1607. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1608. Left tarsus and procurrus, dorsal view. 1609. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1610, 1611. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (1606, 1607), 0.3 (1608-1611).

humps proximally and long distal apophyses provided with modified hairs. Sternum wider than long (0.70/0.65), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1606 and 1607, coxa unmodified, trochanter with long retro-latero-ventral apophysis with modified hair distally, femur with ventral hump proximally, procurus rather simple, with prolateral branch subdistally (Fig. 1608), without spines, bulb with simple uncus, distinctive appendix, and short transparent embolus. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (many hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 6%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsal pseudosegments indistinct, distally -10 fairly well visible in dissecting microscope.

Female. In general similar to male, even distance between PME identical. Tibia 1 in 4 females: 5.5, 5.6, 5.8, 6.1. Epigynum large weakly sclerotized area, narrow posterior plate with 'knob' (Figs. 1553, 1610); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1554 and 1611.

Distribution. Known from Morocco, Agadir area, only (Fig. 1585).

Material examined. MOROCCO: *Souss-Massa-Draâ Region:* Anza, 7 km N Agadir: ♂ holotype above, together with 2♀; 2 km E Aourir, 12 km N Agadir [-30°30'N, 9°38.5'W], 75 m a.s.l., near river, 3.ii.1996 (R. Bosmans), 1♀ in CRB. S Ait-ou-Mribete, Oued Massa [29°53'N, 9°35'W], stones and *Juncus* tussocks, in marshy area, 9.ii.2007 (R. Bosmans), 2♀ in IRSB. Agadir: Immouzer Ida Ou Tanane [30°40.2'N, 9°28.8'W], paradise valley, stones along rivulet, 8.ii.2007 (R. Bosmans), 1♀ in CRB. Prop de Tafraoute (29°40.8'N, 9°01.4'W), 1060 m a.s.l., 13.iii.2007 (C. Ribera, Txasko, A. Lopez), 3♀ in CRBA.