

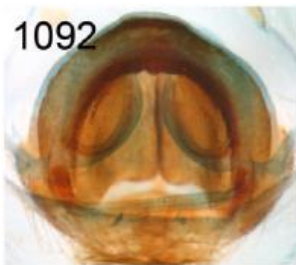
***Pholcus amani* Huber, 2011**

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

p. 226



1063, 1064. *Ph. amani*, male dorsal view; female abdomen, ventral view.



1092. *Ph. amani*.

Pholcus amani n. sp.

Figs. 1063, 1064, 1092, 1215-1219

Type. Male holotype from Tanzania, Tanga Region, East Usambara Mts., Amani (5°05.7'S, 38°38'E), forest, 950 m a.s.l., 27.x.-9.xi.1995 (C.E. Griswold, N. Scharff, D. Ubick), in CAS.

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

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from congeners by male palpal morphology (Figs. 1215-1217; procurus with distinctive sclerites, complex appendix), and female genitalia (Fig. 1218; distinctive internal structures).

Male (holotype). Total body length 6.2, carapace width 1.6. Leg 1: 53.2 (12.7 + 0.8 + 12.7 + 24.1 + 2.9), tibia 2 missing, tibia 3: 6.0, tibia 4: 7.6; tibia 1 L/d: 82. Habitus as in Fig. 1063. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown median mark, ocular area also brown, clypeus not darkened, sternum medially brown, legs light brown, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, femora and tibiae with indistinct subdistal darker rings, lighter distally, abdomen gray with dark dorsal marks, ventrally wide brown band divided medially, posterior part anteriorly strongly Y-shaped (cf. female, Fig. 1064). Distance PME-PME 275 µm, diameter PME 150 µm, distance PME-ALE 55 µm, distance AME-AME 35 µm, diameter AME 85 µm. Ocular area elevated, stronger hairs on posterior side. No thoracic furrow (only dark line anteriorly); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae very similar to *Ph. lamperti* (cf. Fig. 1166), slightly smaller, distal apophyses are a pair of ridges rather than pointed apophyses. Sternum wider than long (0.90/0.75), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1215 and 1216, coxa unmodified, trochanter with long straight retro-

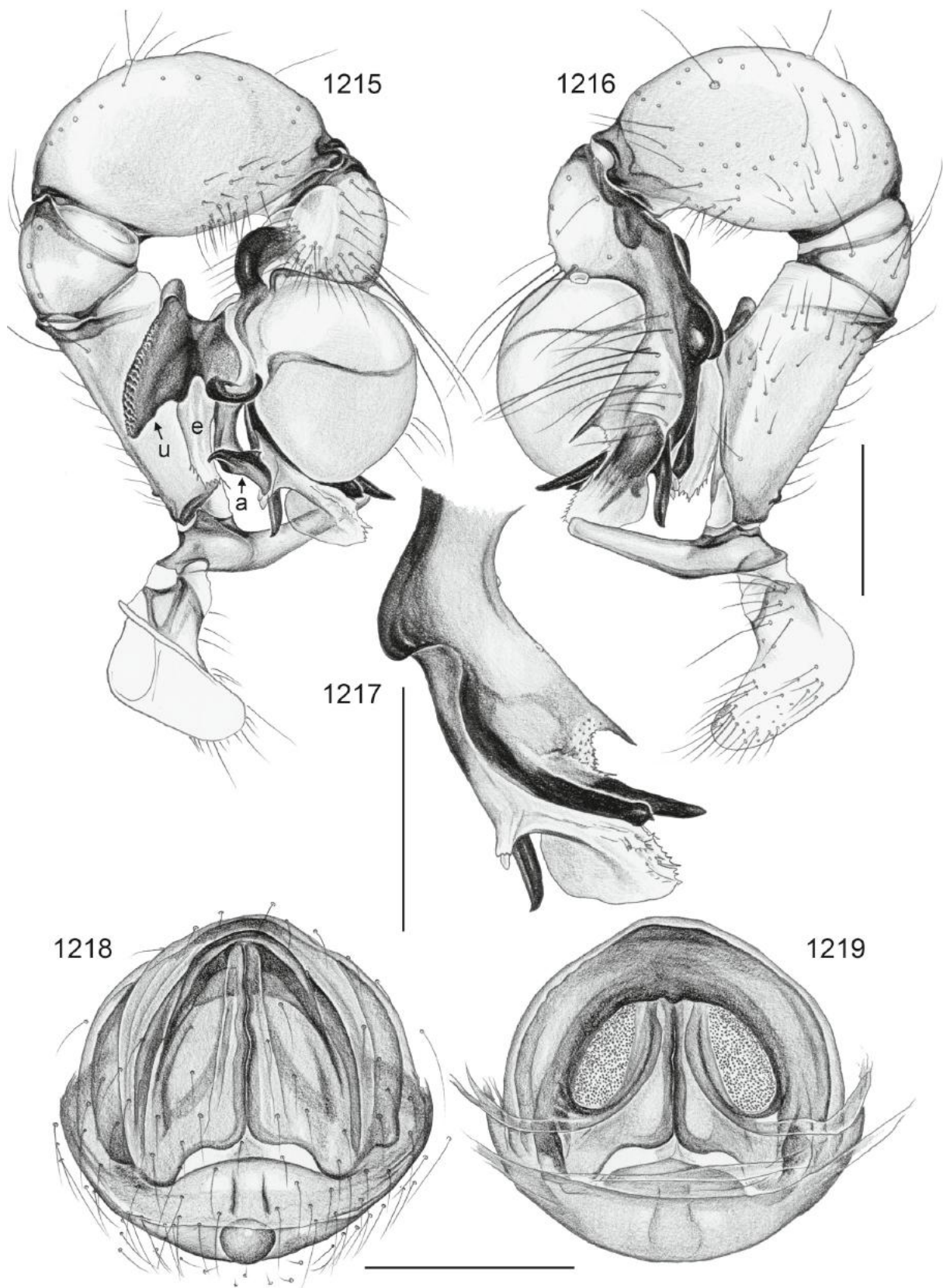


FIG. 1215-1219. *Pholcus amani*. 1215, 1216. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1217. Left procurrus, prolateral view. 1218, 1219. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.

latero-ventral apophysis, femur with small apophysis proximo-dorsally, indistinct ventral protrusion, procurus complex distally, with several distinctive membranous and sclerotized elements (Fig. 1217), bulb with uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus, large and complex T-shaped appendix with additional prolateral projection. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on tibiae 3 and 4; many tarsal pseudosegments, but only distally ~10 fairly distinct.

Variation. Tibia 1 in 3 other males: 11.2, 12.9, 13.7.

Female. In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 205 μ m). Tibia 1 in 4 females: 9.5, 9.9, 10.4, 10.6. Epigynum large weakly sclerotized area with narrow posterior plate with large but short 'knob' (Fig. 1218); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1092 and 1219. One female with distinct genital plug.

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 1162).

Material examined. TANZANIA: *Tanga Region:* East Usambara: Amani: ♂ holotype above; same data, 3♂4♀ in CAS; East Usambara Mts., Amani, 1000 m a.s.l., 20.vii.1980 (M. Stoltze, N. Scharff), 1♀ in ZMUC.