

***Pholcus attuleh* Huber, 2011**

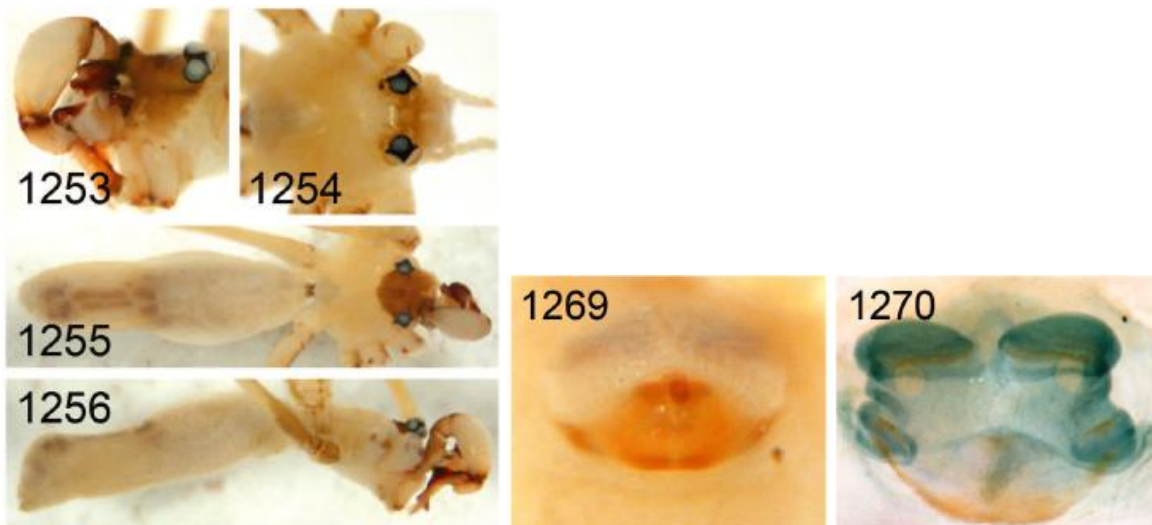
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). *Bonner zool. Monographien* 58: 1-510.

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11. *Pholcus attuleh*, male, Attuleh, Cameroon.

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1253-1256. *Ph. attuleh*, male prosoma, oblique view; female prosoma, dorsal view; male, dorsal and lateral views.
1269, 1270. *Ph. attuleh*.

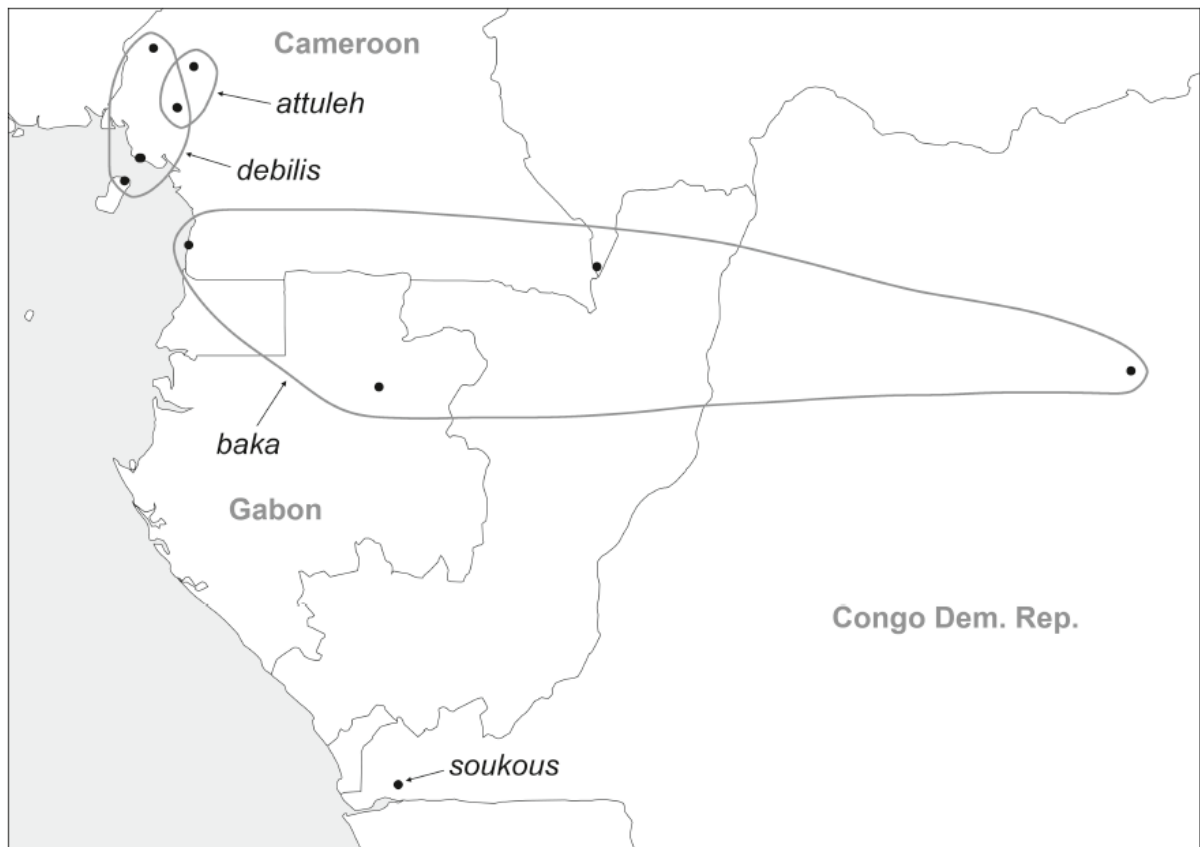


FIG. 1302. Known distribution of the *Pholcus debilis* species group.

Pholcus attuleh n. sp.

Figs. 11, 1253-1256, 1269, 1270, 1322-1338

Type. Male holotype from Cameroon, Southwest Region, near Dschang, Attuleh "site 2" (5°27.9'N,

9°56.5'E), 1800 m a.s.l., underside of leaf, 20.iv.2009 (B.A. & J.C. Huber), in ZFMK.

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

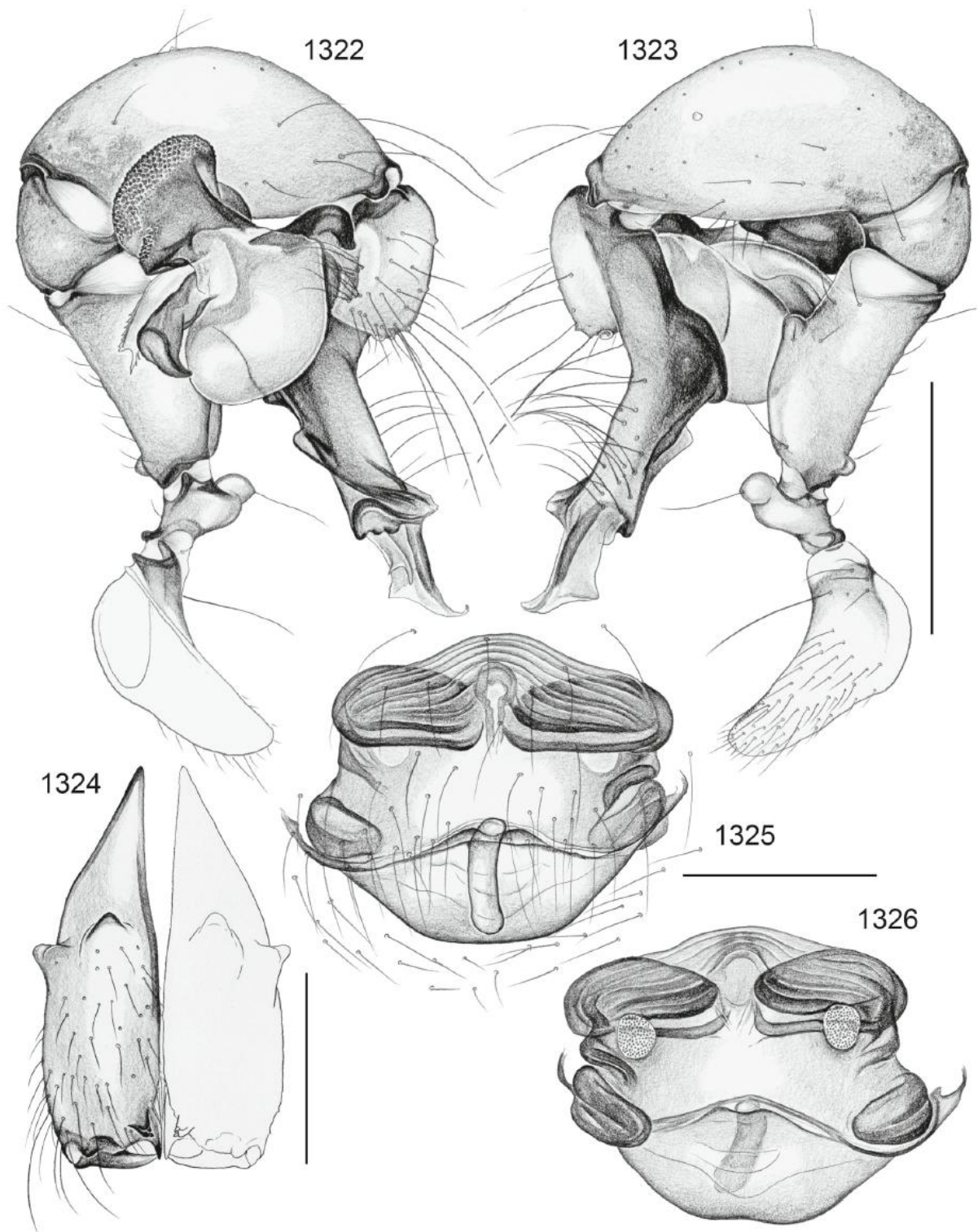


FIG. 1322-1326. *Pholcus attuleb*. 1322, 1323. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1324. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1325, 1326. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (1322, 1323), 0.3 (1324-1326).

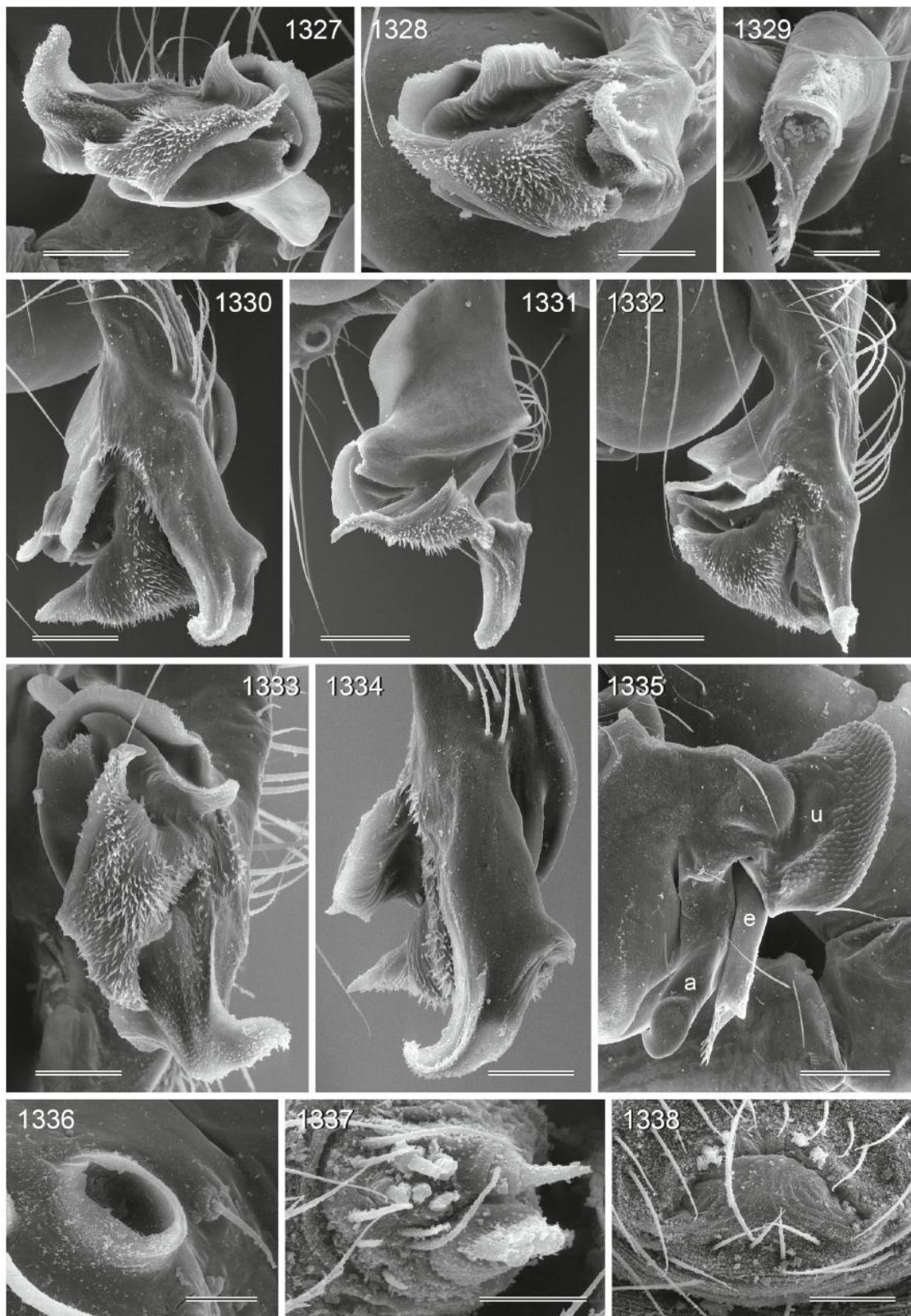


FIG. 1327-1338. *Pholcus attuleh*. 1327. Right procurus tip, prolatero-distal view. 1328. Left procurus tip, distal view. 1329. Right embolus tip. 1330. Left procurus, retrolateral view. 1331. Right procurus, prolatero-distal view. 1332. Left procurus, dorsal view. 1333. Left procurus tip, ventral view. 1334. Left procurus, retrolatero-ventral view. 1335. Right bulbal processes. 1336. Male palpal tarsal organ. 1337. Male ALS. 1338. Male gonopore. Scale lines: 100 μm (1331, 1332, 1335), 80 μm (1327, 1330), 60 μm (1328, 1333, 1334), 40 μm (1338), 30 μm (1329), 20 μm (1336, 1337).

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species (*Ph. debilis*, *Ph. baka*, *Ph. soukous*) by morphology of male palp (Figs. 1322, 1323; shapes of procurus, uncus, and appendix) and female genitalia (Figs. 1269, 1325, 1326; shapes of pore plates and other internal structures); from *Ph. debilis* also by shorter male eye stalks and unmodified male clypeus.

Male (holotype). Total body length 3.9, carapace width 1.2. Leg 1: 39.9 (9.5 + 0.5 + 9.7 + 17.6 + 2.6), tibia 2: 6.4, tibia 3: 3.9, tibia 4: 5.6; tibia 1 L/d: 85. Habitus as in Figs. 1255 and 1256. Carapace pale ochre-yellow, ocular area and clypeus brown (Fig. 1253), sternum whitish, legs ochre-yellow, femora proximally with darker dorsal band, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints dark brown, abdomen pale ochre-gray with some darker spots dorsally on posterior half. Distance PME-PME 400 μ m, diameter PME 95 μ m, distance PME-ALE 35 μ m, no trace of AME. Ocular area elevated, each triad on short stalk (shorter than in *Ph. debilis*), few longer hairs on ocular area. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1324, distal frontal apophyses with modified hairs, with proximal frontal and lateral apophyses. Sternum wider than long (0.75/0.65), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1322 and 1323, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retrolateral apophysis (similar to *Ph. debilis*), femur with dorsal apophysis proximally and distinct ventral protuberance, no retrolateral apophysis, procurus with distinctive distal part, complex (Figs. 1327, 1328, 1330-1334), tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 1336), bulb with large uncus, short and weakly sclerotized embolus, strong appendix (Fig. 1335). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (many hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; many tarsal pseudosegments, but only distally a few visible in dissecting microscope. Gonopore with four epandrous spigots (Fig. 1338); ALS with seven spigots each (Fig. 1337).

Variation. Spots on abdomen variably distinct. Tibia 1 in 24 other males: 9.3-10.8 (mean 10.0).

Female. In general similar to male but ocular area less darkened (Fig. 1254), triads closer together (distance PME-PME 250 μ m), abdomen in some females with only white spots, in some monochromous. Tibia 1 in 40 females: 6.5-7.8 (mean 7.4). Epigynum relatively small, orange-brown plate with large 'knob' (Figs. 1269, 1325); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1270 and 1326.

Distribution. Known from two localities in Southwest Region, Cameroon (Fig. 1302).

Material examined. CAMEROON: *Southwest Region:* near Dschang, Attuleh "site 2": ♂ holotype above; same data, 18♂ 21♀ (2 vials) in ZFMK; Attuleh "site 1" (5°27.7'N, 9°56.5'E), 1880 m a.s.l., underside of leaves, 20.iv.2009 (B.A. & J.C. Huber), 8♂ 20♀ (2 vials) in ZFMK. Meme Div., Mt. Koupé above Nyasoso (4°50'N, 9°41'E), forest, 1200-1600 m a.s.l., 19.ii.1992 (C.E. Griswold, N. Scharff, C. Wanzie, S. Larcher, Masongo), 1♂ 2♀ in CAS.