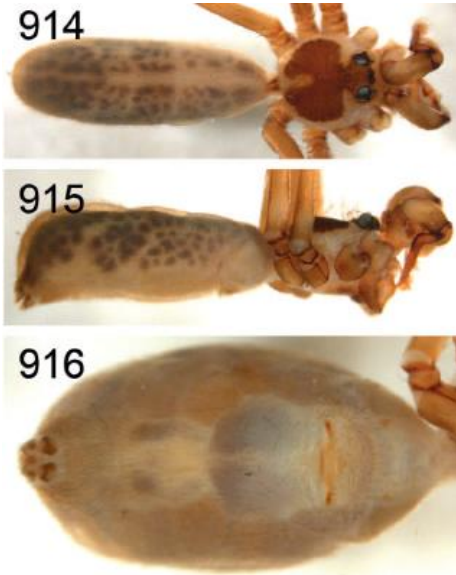


***Pholcus bakweri* Huber, 2011**

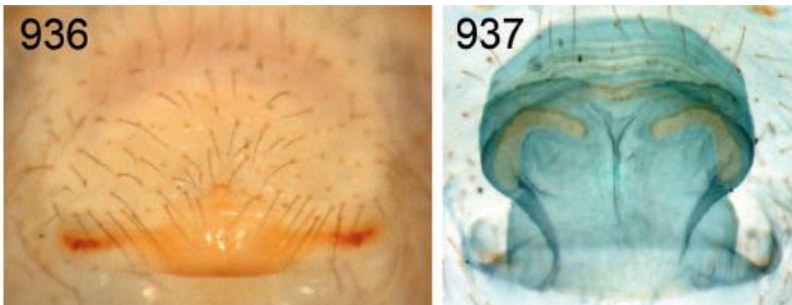
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

p. 198



914-916. *Ph. bakweri*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view.

p. 199



936, 937. *Ph. bakweri*.

p. 212

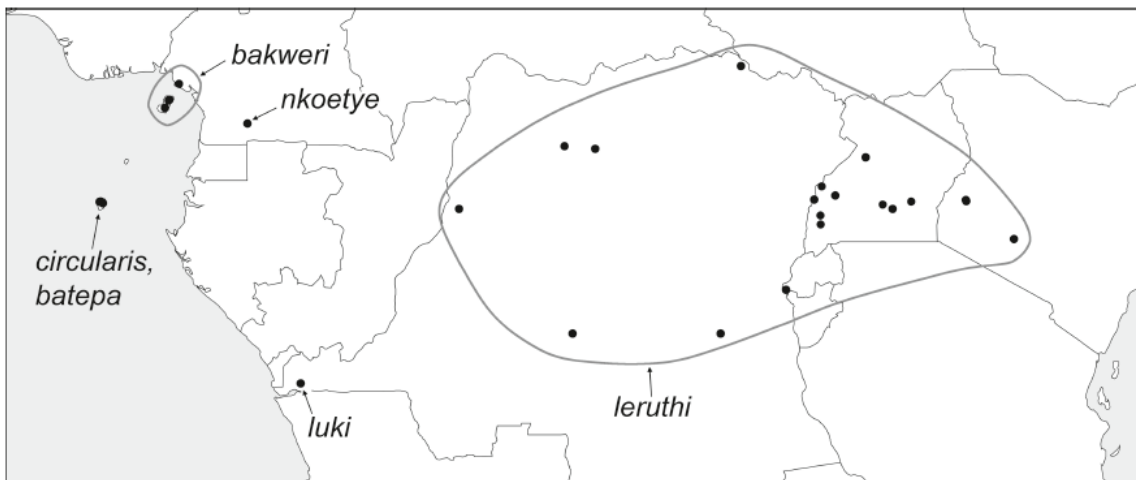


FIG. 987. Known distribution of the *Pholcus circularis* species group.

*Pholcus bakweri* n. sp.

Figs. 914-916, 936, 937, 1022-1037

*Type.* Male holotype from Cameroon, Southwest Province, Fako Div., Mt. Cameroon, Mann's spring (4°08.5'N, 9°07.0'E), 2050 m a.s.l., 21.-25.i.1992 (J. Coddington, C.E. Griswold, S. Larcher, G. Hormiga), in CAS.

*Etymology.* Named for the Bakweri (or Kwe), an ethnic group primarily concentrated in Cameroon's Southwest Province; noun in apposition.

*Diagnosis.* Distinguished from congeners by shapes of procurus, appendix, uncus, and palpal trochanter (Figs. 1022, 1023), by male cheliceral armature (Fig. 1024), and female genitalia (Figs. 936, 1025, 1026; curved pore plates).

*Male* (holotype). Total body length 4.6, carapace width 1.5. Leg 1: 37.1 (8.9 + 0.6 + 8.9 + 16.2 + 2.5), tibia 2: 6.4, tibia 3: 4.5, tibia 4: 6.0; tibia 1 L/d: 57. Habitus as in Figs. 914 and 915. Carapace ochre-yellow with large brown mark including ocular area but not clypeus, sternum light, medially posteriorly darker, labium brown, legs ochre to light brown, femora and tibiae with darker subdistal rings, patellae and tibiae proximally also darker, abdomen ochre-gray with many dark spots dorsally, ventrally monochromous (cf. female, Fig. 916). Distance PME-PME 325  $\mu$ m, diameter PME 125  $\mu$ m, distance PME-ALE 25  $\mu$ m, distance AME-AME 35  $\mu$ m, diameter AME 90  $\mu$ m. Ocular area moderately elevated (Fig. 1027), with brush of hairs on posterior side. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1024, distal frontal apophyses with modified hairs (Fig. 1029), with lateral apophyses, indistinct proximal elevation frontally. Sternum wider than long (1.05/0.80), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1022 and 1023, coxa unmodified, trochanter with distinct ventral apophysis bent downwards and short retrolateral bulge, femur with large ventral protuberance, procurus slender and simple except distally (Figs. 1030, 1031), without prolatero-dorsal spines, uncus with bent tip, long weakly sclerotized embolus, appendix with distal hook (Figs. 1032, 1034). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 6%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; many tarsal pseudosegments (>30), but

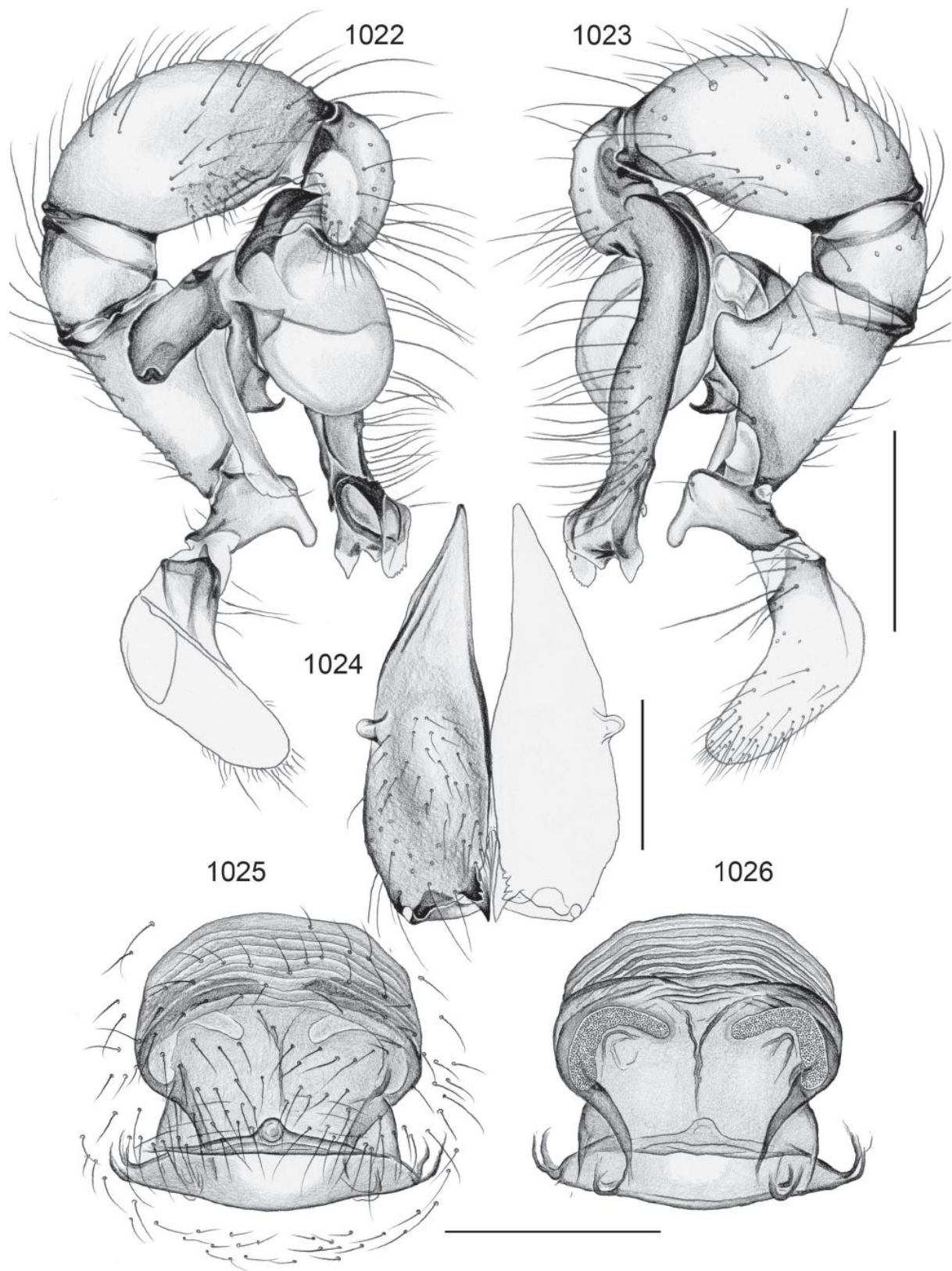


FIG. 1022-1026. *Pholcus bakweri*. 1022, 1023. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1024. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1025, 1026. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (1022, 1023, 1025, 1026), 0.3 (1024).



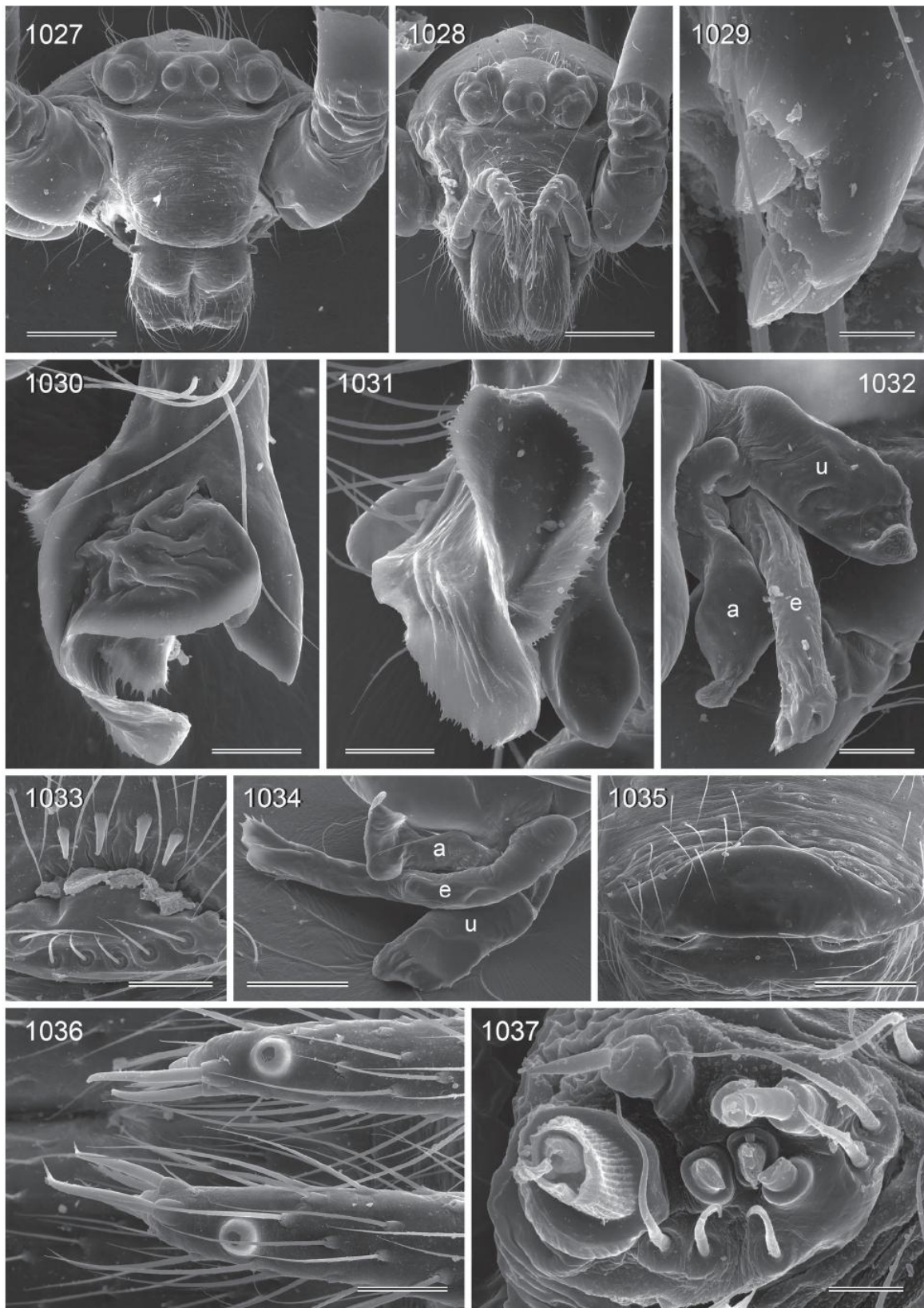


FIG. 1027-1037. *Pholcus bakweri*. 1027, 1028. Male and female prosomata, frontal views. 1029. Male distal cheliceral apophysis. 1030. Left procurus, retrolateral view. 1031. Right procurus, prolateral view. 1032. Right bulbal processes, prolateral view. 1033. Male gonopore. 1034. Left bulbal processes. 1035. Epigynum. 1036. Female palpal tarsi, dorsal view. 1037. Female ALS. Scale lines: 400  $\mu\text{m}$  (1027, 1028), 200  $\mu\text{m}$  (1034, 1035), 100  $\mu\text{m}$  (1032), 60  $\mu\text{m}$  (1030, 1031, 1036), 50  $\mu\text{m}$  (1033), 10  $\mu\text{m}$  (1029, 1037).

poorly visible in dissecting microscope. Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 1033).

*Variation.* Tibia 1 in 18 other males: 7.0-9.1 (mean 8.5); in some males sternum also anteriorly darker.

*Female.* In general similar to male but ocular area less elevated and triads closer together (Fig. 1028, distance PME-PME 250  $\mu$ m). Tibia 1 in 25 females: 6.0-7.6 (mean 6.7). Epigynum largely weakly sclerotized, often strongly protruding, with narrow sclerotized plate with small anterior 'knob' (Figs. 936, 1025, 1035); internal genitalia as in Figs. 937 and 1026. ALS with seven spigots each (Fig. 1037).

*Distribution.* Known from southwestern Cameroon and Bioko, Equatorial Guinea (Fig. 987).

*Material examined.* CAMEROON: *Southwest Province:* Fako Div., Mt. Cameroon, Mann's spring: ♂ holotype above; same data, 8♂8♀ in CAS; same data, 13♂18♀ in USNM.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA: *Bioko:* Moca (3°22.0'N, 8°39.9'E), ca. 1500 m a.s.l., beating and sweeping foliage, 6.-10.x.1998 (D.K. Dabney, D. Ubick), 3♂4♀ in CAS; same locality at 3°21.8'N, 8°39.9'E, ca. 1400 m a.s.l., at night, 4.-9.x.1998 (D.K. Dabney, D. Ubick), 1♀ in CAS; same data but 2.-10.x.1998, beating and sweeping foliage, 1♀ in CAS; same locality, 1.-11.x.1998 (M. Boko, D.K. Dabney, R.C. Drewes, L. Henwood, M.P. Ndung, R.W. Tomos, D. Ubick, J.V. Vindum), 1♀ in CAS. Pico Basilé (3°36.1'N, 8°46.6'E), ca. 2300 m a.s.l., 26. ix.1998 (M. Boko, D.K. Dabney, R.C. Drewes, L. Henwood, M.P. Ndung, R.W. Tomos, D. Ubick, J.V. Vindum), 1♀ 1 juv. in CAS; same locality, beating foliage, 26.-27.ix.1998 (D.K. Dabney, D. Ubick), 1♂ 1 juv. in CAS; Pico Basilé (3°37.6'N, 8°48.3'E), ca. 1750 m a.s.l., at night, 27.-29.ix.1998 (D.K. Dabney, D. Ubick), 1♀ in CAS.