

***Pholcus bangfai* 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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1941-1943. *Ph. bangfai*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view.

procursus, uncus shape, slender appendix), male cheliceral morphology (Fig. 2074; distinctive frontal apophyses, no distal apophyses), and female genitalia (Figs. 1943, 2075, 2076; small epigynal plate, long internal genitalia).

*Male* (holotype). Total body length 5.1, carapace width 1.35. Leg 1: 46.6 (11.2 + 0.6 + 11.3 + 21.1 + 2.4), tibia 2: 7.7, tibia 3: 5.0, tibia 4 missing, tibia 1L/d: 88. Habitus as in Figs. 1941 and 1942. Carapace ochre-yellow, medially slightly darker, ocular area also darkened, clypeus ochre-yellow, sternum ochre-yellow with darker margins, slightly darkened medially in anterior and posterior areas, legs ochre-yellow, tips of femora and tibiae lighter, abdomen monochromous ochre-gray. Distance PME-PME 370  $\mu\text{m}$ , diameter PME 115  $\mu\text{m}$ , distance PME-ALE 35  $\mu\text{m}$ , distance AME-AME 45  $\mu\text{m}$ , diameter AME 55  $\mu\text{m}$ . Ocular area elevated, each triad on low hump directed laterally. No thoracic furrow, only dark line anteriorly; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 2074, with distinctive pair of large frontal apophyses, each carrying several black tubercles, plus pair of lateral apophyses. Sternum wider than long (0.9/0.7), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 2072 and 2073, coxa unmodified, trochanter with very short retrolateral apophysis, femur slender, with small dorsal apophysis proximally and slightly larger projection retrolatero-ventrally, procursus very long, simple except distally, with two prolatero-dorsal spines, hairs on retrolateral side unusually short, bulb elongate, long proximal sclerite, large uncus with distinctive proximal process dorsally, very long weakly sclerotized embolus, mostly semitransparent bifid appendix. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most hairs missing). Retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 6%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on tibiae 2 and 3; pseudosegments indistinct, only distally a few visible in dissecting microscope.

*Variation.* Tibia 1 in other male: 11.0.

*Female.* In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 230  $\mu\text{m}$ ); tibia 1: 10.0. Epigynum very small relative to abdomen (Fig. 1943), simple semicircular plate, without 'knob' (Fig. 2075); internal genitalia very elongated (Fig. 2076). *Distribution.* Known from type locality only (Fig. 2027).

*Material examined.* LAOS: *Khammouan Prov.*: Ban Nong Ping, Tham Xe Bangfai: ♂ holotype above; same data but 14.ii.2007, 1♂ in SMF; same data but 22.ii.2007, "balcony & passage to", 1♀ in SMF.

*Pholcus bangfai* n. sp.

Figs. 1941-1943, 2072-2076

*Type.* Male holotype from Laos, Khammouan Province, Ban Nong Ping, Tham Xe Bangfai (17°22.3'N, 105°50.3'E), "middle section", 20.ii.2007 (H. Steiner), in SMF.

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

*Diagnosis.* Easily distinguished from congeners by male palpal morphology (Figs. 2072, 2073; long

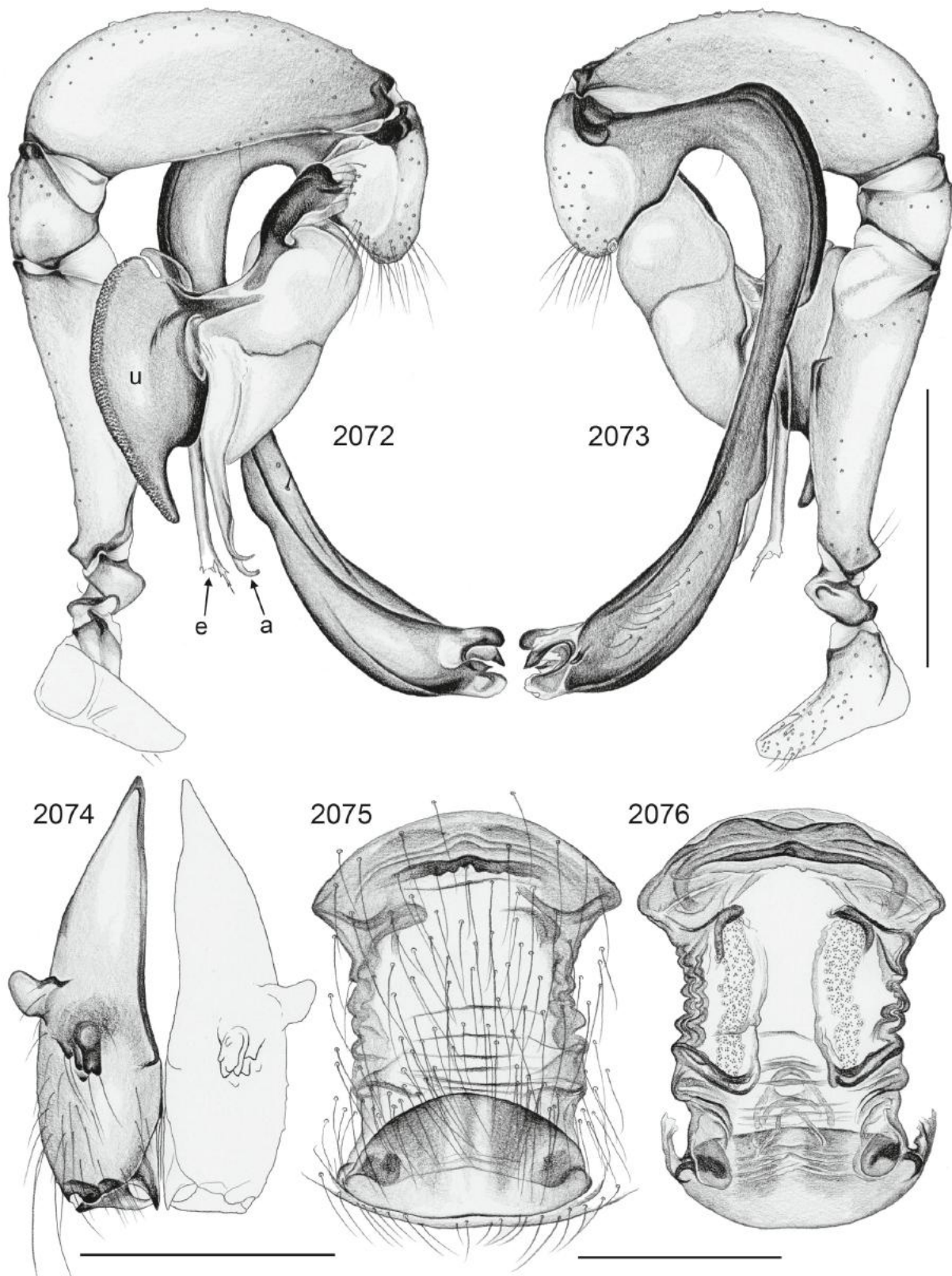


FIG. 2072-2076. *Pholcus bangfai*. 2072, 2073. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 2074. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 2075, 2076. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (2072, 2073), 0.5 (2074-2076).