

***Pholcus batepa* Huber, 2011**

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

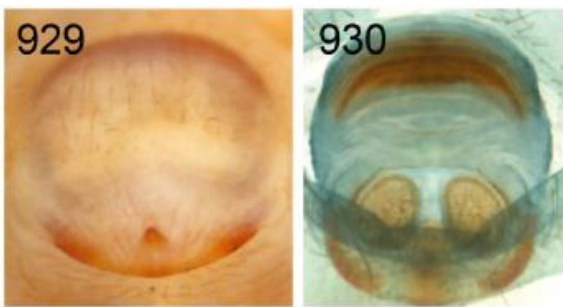
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909. *Ph. batepa*, male, dorsal and lateral views.

908,

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929, 930. *Ph. batepa*.

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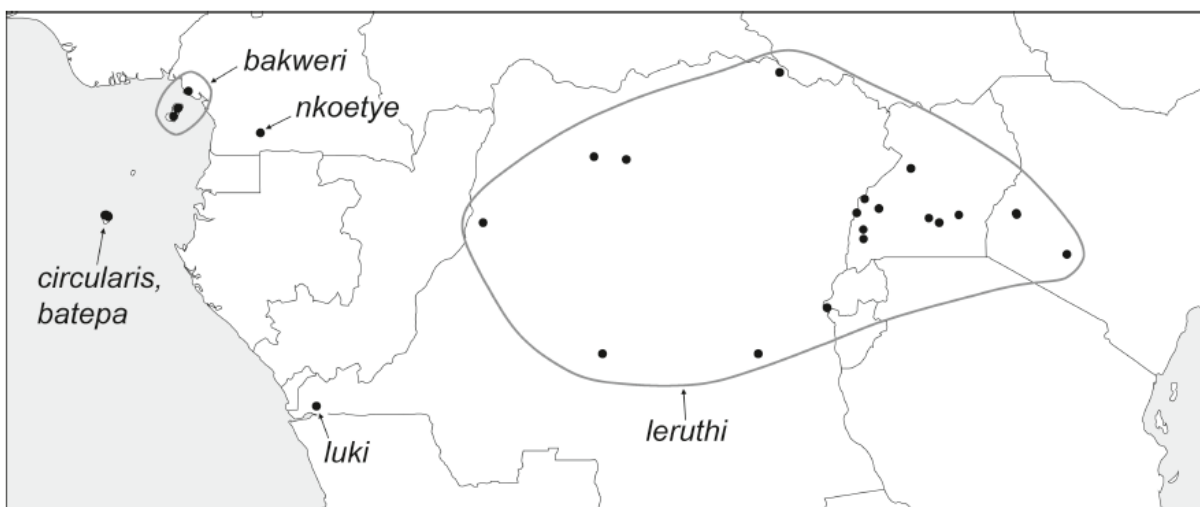


FIG. 987. Known distribution of the *Pholcus circularis* species group.

Pholcus batepa n. sp.

Figs. 908, 909, 929, 930, 994-998, 1114-1118

“*Pholcus circularis*” (misidentification) Kraus 1960: 93-94; only male from Traz-os-Montes, Bombaim.

Type. Male holotype from São Tomé and Príncipe, São Tomé, Rio Contador Valley (0°18.8'N, 6°33.0'E), in tunnels, 600 m a.s.l., 8.iv.2001 (C.E. Griswold), in CAS.

Etymology. The name remembers the Batepá massacre on 3 February 1953 in São Tomé when Portuguese landowners unleashed a wave of violence against the native creoles. More than 1000 people were killed in the violence. Noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from most congeners (except *Ph. circularis*) by spine-like process on procurus (Fig. 996), by shapes of uncus and appendix (Fig. 994), by male cheliceral armature (similar to *Ph. circularis*, cf. Fig. 991; two pairs of distal apophyses), and female genitalia (Figs. 929, 997); from very similar *Ph. circularis* by much shorter procurus and wider uncus (Figs. 994-996).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.6, carapace width 2.1. Leg 1: 56.0 (13.3 + 0.9 + 13.6 + 23.8 + 4.4), tibia 2: 10.0, tibia 3: 7.2, tibia 4: 9.6; tibia 1 L/d: 68. Habitus as in Figs. 908 and 909. Coloration and color patterns as in *Ph. circularis* (see above), pattern on abdomen indistinct in holotype. Distance PME-PME 275 μ m, diameter PME 170 μ m, distance PME-ALE 55 μ m, distance AME-AME 55

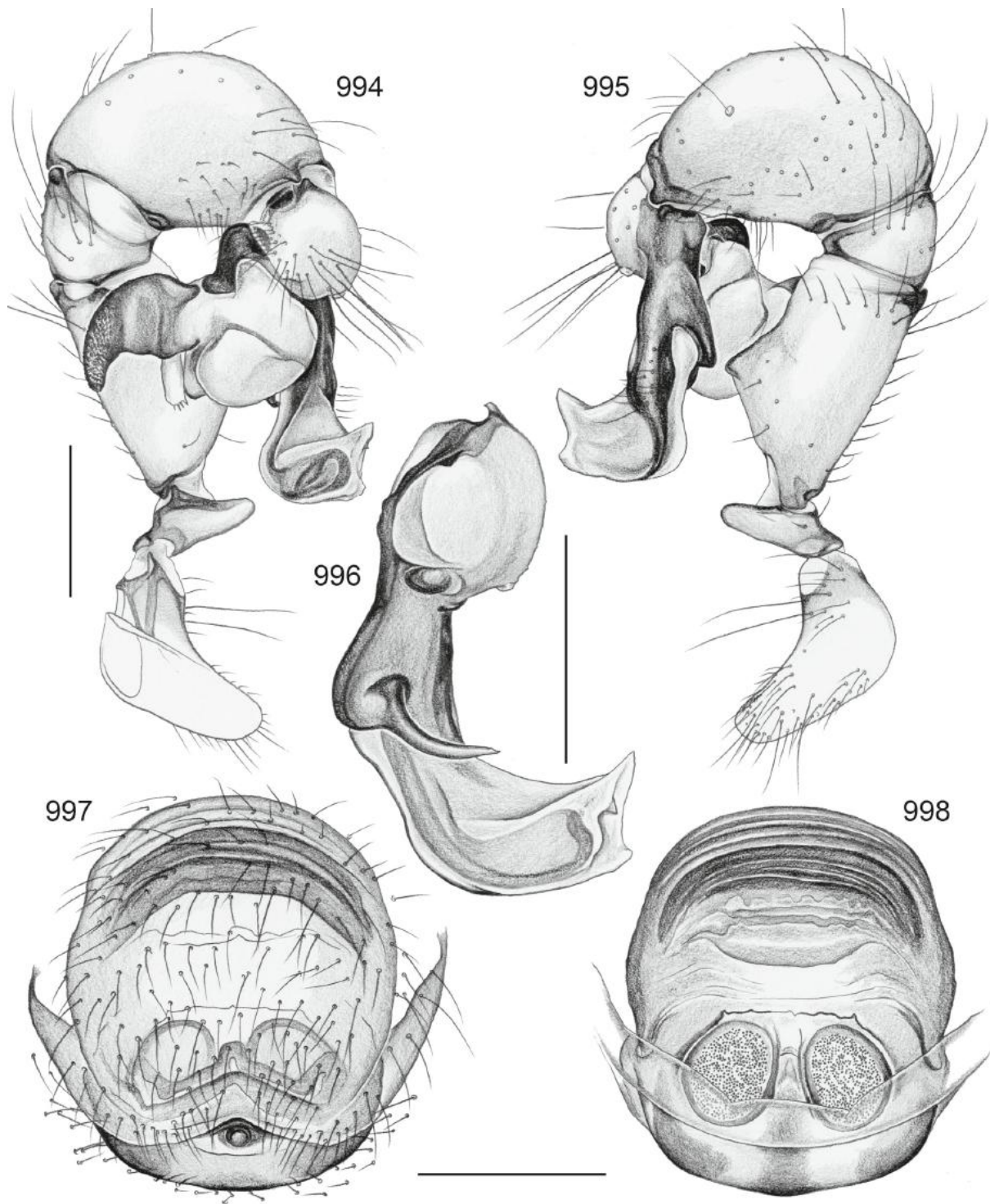


FIG. 994-998. *Pholcus batepa*. 994, 995. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 996. Left procurus, prolatero-ventral view. 997, 998. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.

μm , diameter AME 70 μm . Ocular area slightly elevated, triads not on stalks. No thoracic furrow (only dark line anteriorly); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae very similar to *Ph. circularis* (cf. Fig. 991),

slightly smaller, small distal apophysis slightly larger, frontal proximal apophysis slightly longer. Sternum wider than long (1.35/1.10), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 994 and 995, coxa unmodified, trochanter with

rounded retrolatero-ventral apophysis, femur very similar to *Ph. circularis* (drawn in slightly different views), procursus similar to *Ph. circularis*, with spine-like process proximally on prolateral side (Fig. 996), but much shorter, without distal hooked sclerite, tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 1115), bulb with curved uncus wider than in *Ph. circularis*, short pale embolus, simple curved appendix (not T-shaped; Fig. 1117). Legs without spines, few vertical hairs, with many curved hairs on tibiae and metatarsi 1-3, few on legs 4; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; 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 epiandrous spigots (Fig. 1118); ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 1116).

Variation. Tibia 1 in 6 other males from type locality: 11.8-13.2 (mean 12.3); pattern on abdomen variably distinct. Other specimens are slightly smaller: Roca Zampalma, tibia 1: 9.3 (missing in other males); Traz-os-Montes, Bombaim, tibia 1: 10.2.

Female. In general similar to male, triads slightly closer together (distance PME-PME 230 μ m). Tibia 1 in 10 females from type locality: 10.2-12.9 (mean 11.8). Females from Roca Zampalma are slightly smaller: tibia 1: 7.9, 8.9, 10.3. Epigynum as in Fig. 929, very similar to *Ph. circularis*; internal genitalia as in Figs. 930 and 998.

Distribution. Known from São Tomé only (Fig. 987).

Material examined. SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE: São Tomé: Rio Contador Valley: ♂ holotype above; same data, 5♂15♀ in CAS. Roca Zampalma [-0°16'N, 6°37'E], 2500' a.s.l., 5.-14.viii.1949 (B. Malkin), 2♂2♀ in CAS; same data but 2500' a.s.l., viii.1949, 1♂2♀ in CAS. Traz-os-Montes, Bombaim [-0°15'N, 6°38'E], 450-750 m a.s.l., 7.vi.1956 (P. Viette), 1♂ (misidentified paratype of *Ph. circularis*) in MNHN (10228).

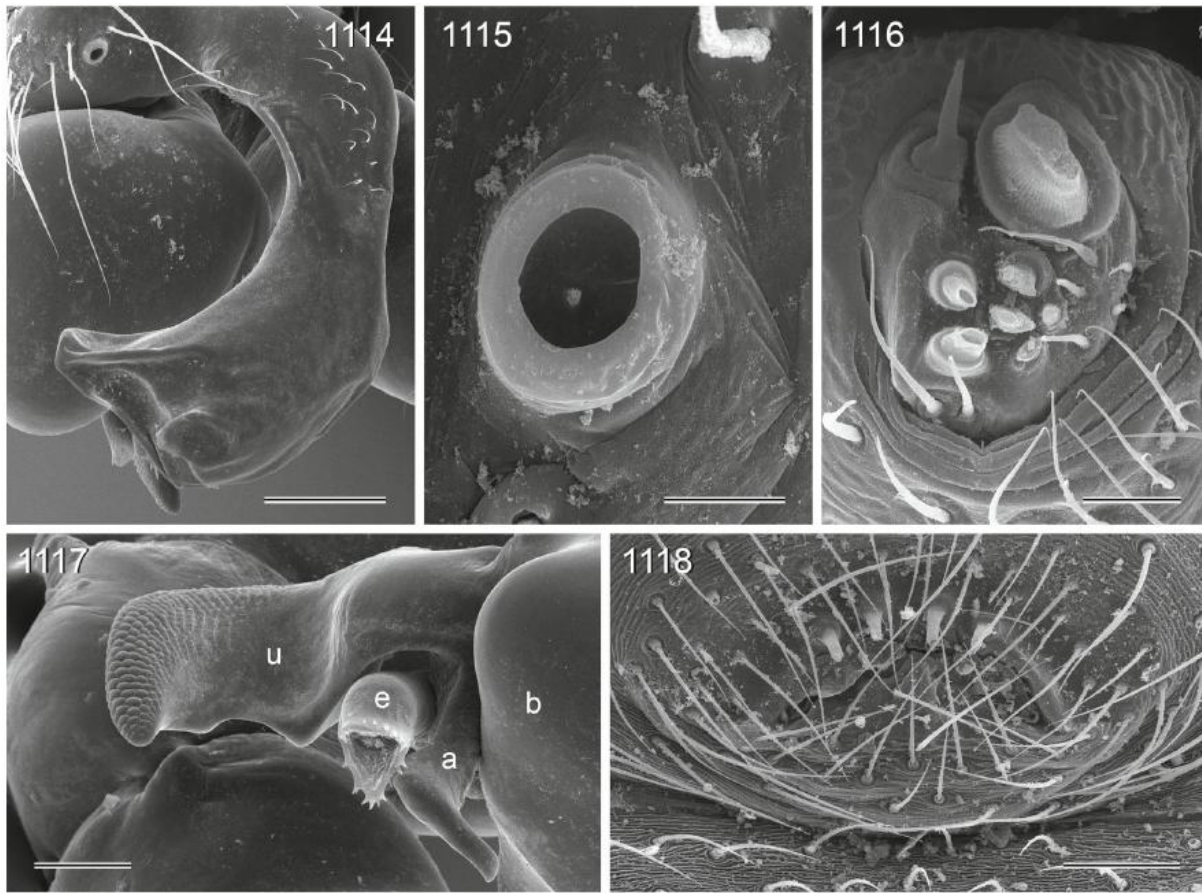


FIG. 1114-1123. *Pholcus batepa* (1114-1118) and *Ph. doucki* (1119-1123). 1114. Left procurus, retrolatero-distal view. 1115. Male palpal tarsal organ. 1116, 1121. Male ALS. 1117, 1123. Male bulb processes. 1118, 1122. Male gonopores. 1119. Tip of left procurus, prolateral view. 1120. Distal male cheliceral apophysis. Scale lines: 200 μm (1114), 100 μm (1117, 1119), 80 μm (1123), 60 μm (1118, 1122), 20 μm (1115, 1116, 1121), 10 μm (1120).