

***Pholcus bolikhamsai* 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. 420

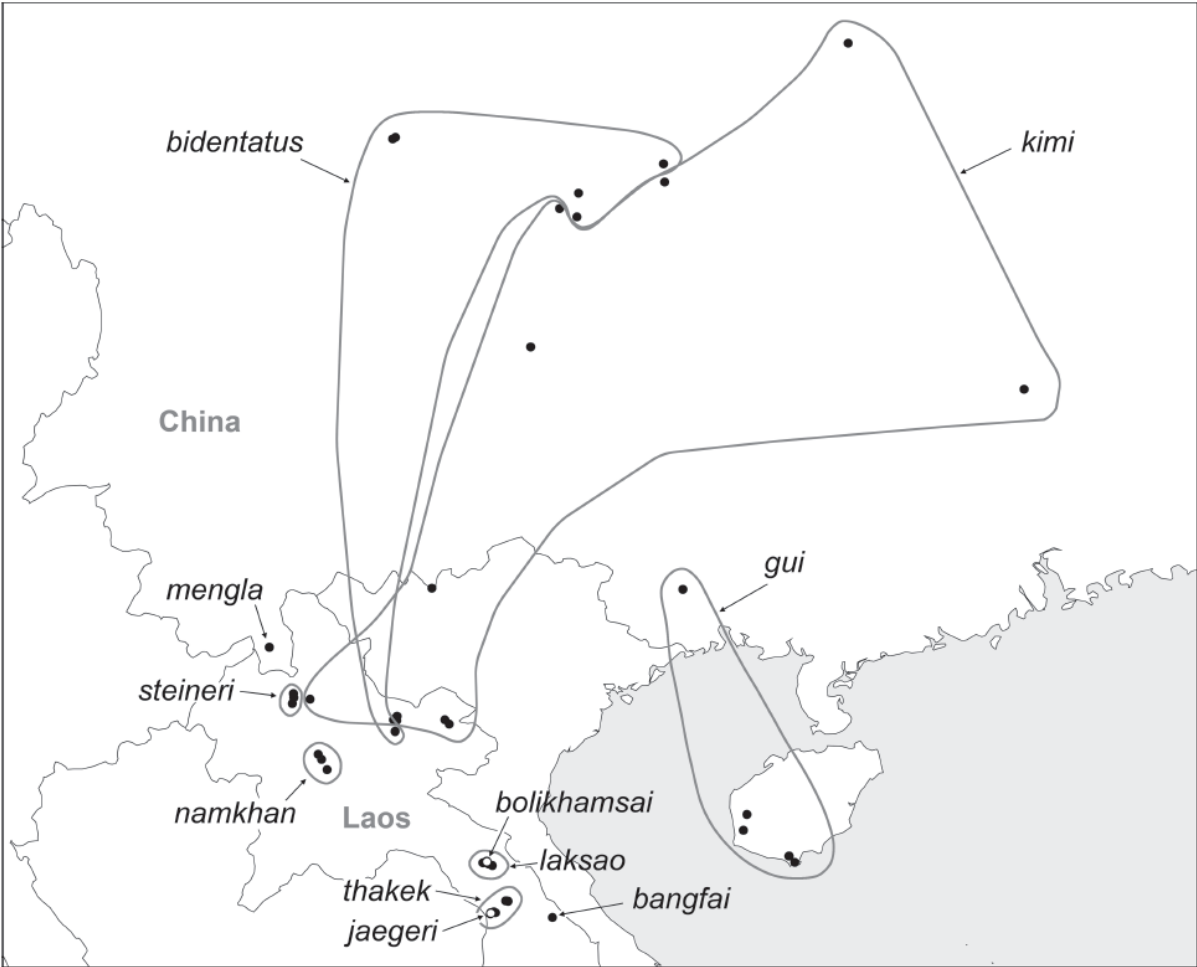


FIG. 2027. Known distribution of the *Pholcus bidentatus* species group.

Pholcus bolikhamsai n. sp.

Figs. 2067-2071

Type. Male holotype from Laos, Bolikhamsai Province, Lak Sao, Tham Mang Kone (18°13.3'N, 104°48.8'E), 500 m a.s.l., inside cave and cave entrance, at day, by hand, 9.xi.2009 (P. Jäger, S. Bayer), 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. 2067, 2068; shapes of trochanter, femur, procurus, unculus, embolus, and appendix), male chelicerae (Fig. 2069; barely modified), male ocular area with two dense brushes of hairs, and female genitalia (Figs. 2070, 2071; shapes of epigynum and internal structures).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.3, carapace width 1.6. Leg 1: 13.2 + 0.7 + 13.2, metatarsus and tarsus missing, tibia 2: 9.3, tibia 3: 6.1, tibia 4: 8.1; tibia 1 L/d: 83. Habitus similar to *Ph. thakek* (cf. Fig. 1935). Carapace pale ochre-gray with wide median darker mark, ocular area and clypeus also slightly darker brown, sternum with large indistinct median

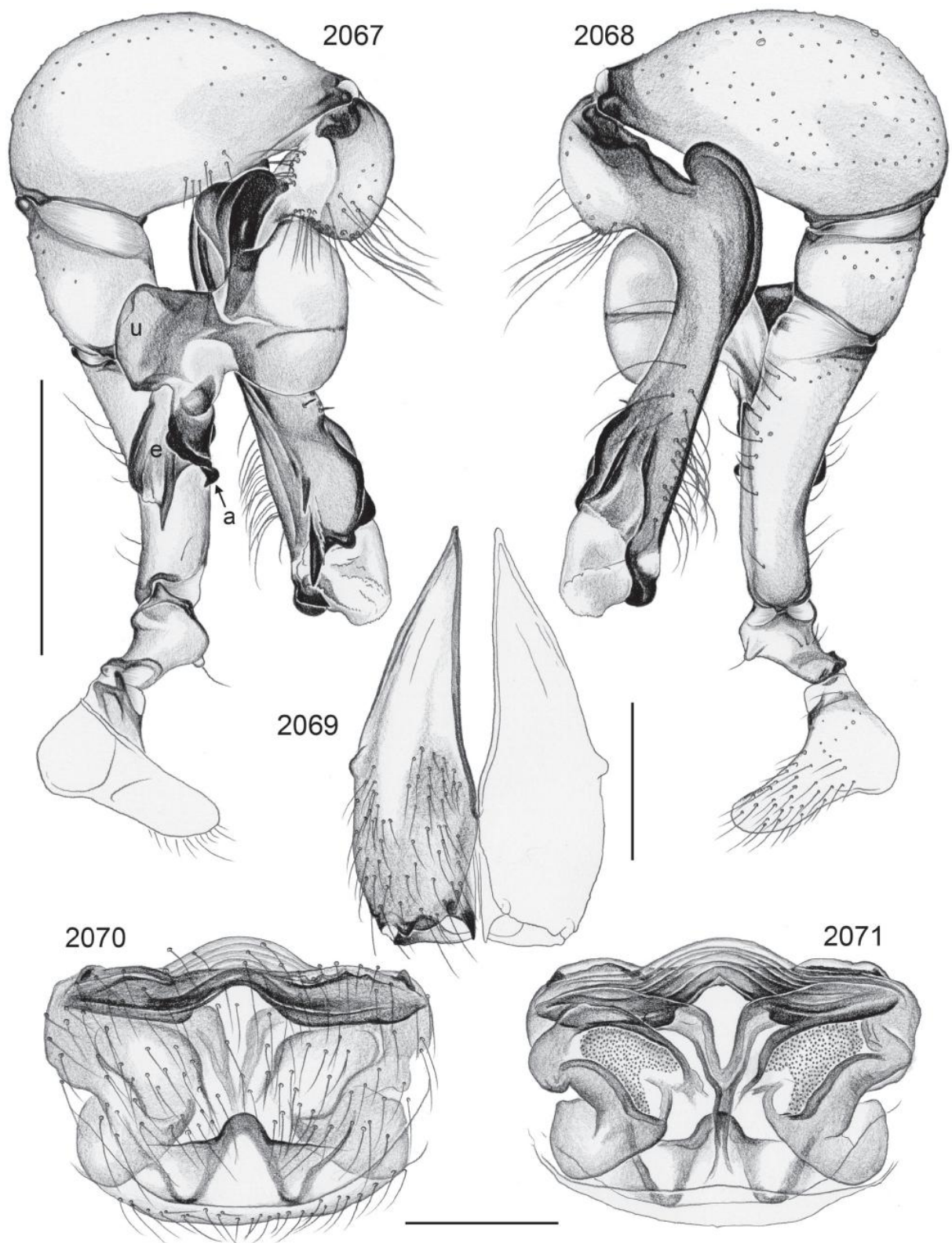


FIG. 2067-2071. *Pholcus bolikhamsai*. 2067, 2068. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 2069. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 2070, 2071. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (2067, 2068), 0.5 (2070, 2071), 0.4 (2069).

mark and brown margins, legs ochre-gray, femora and tibiae with slightly lighter tips, patella area slightly darker, abdomen monochromous ochre-gray, darker rectangle in genital area. Distance PME-PME 520 μm , diameter PME 140 μm , distance PME-ALE 35 μm , distance AME-AME 55 μm , diameter AME 55 μm . Ocular area elevated, with pair of dense brushes of stronger hairs between triads. No thoracic furrow (only dark line anteriorly); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 2069, unmodified except for pair of indistinct lateral humps. Sternum wider than long (1.15/0.85), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 2067 and 2068, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short ventral apophysis, femur with small but distinct ventral apophysis, patella relatively long, procurus with very distinctive ventral 'knee', two dorsal spines, distinctive prolateral and distal processes, bulb with large proximal sclerite, simple uncus, largely sclerotized embolus, distinctive appendix. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most hairs missing); prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4.5%.

Variation. Tibia 1 in one other male: 14.9 (missing in other males).

Female. In general similar to male, triads closer together (distance PME-PME 285 μm), ocular area without hair brushes. Tibia 1 in three females: 11.3, 11.7, 12.4. Epigynum simple externally, with small partly sclerotized plate posteriorly, internal arc visible through cuticle anteriorly (Fig. 2070); internal genitalia as in Fig. 2071.

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 2027).

Material examined. LAOS: *Bolikhamsai Prov.*: SE Luang Prabang, Lak Sao, Tham Mang Kone: ♂ holotype above; same data, 1 ♀ and several juveniles, in SMF; same locality, inside cave, 3.iii.2010 (P. Jäger, J. Martens), 3♂3♀ in SMF.