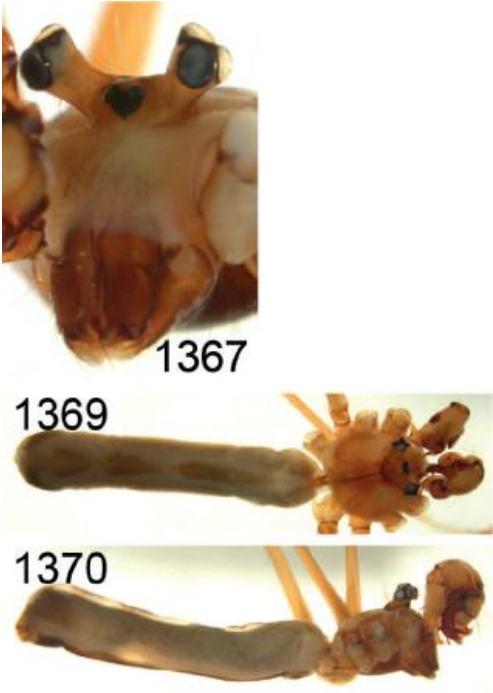


***Pholcus camba* Huber, 2011**

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

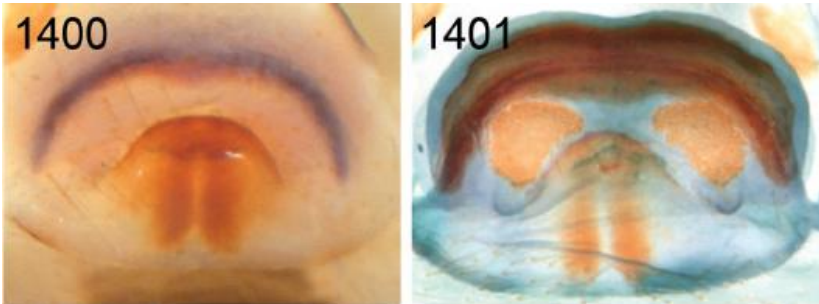
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1367, 1369, 1370.

Ph. camba, male prosoma, frontal view; male, dorsal and lateral views.

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1400, 1401. *Ph. camba*.



FIG. 1419. Known distribution of the *Pholcus gracillimus* species group.

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Pholcus camba n. sp.

Figs. 1367, 1369, 1370, 1400, 1401, 1435-1439

Type. Male holotype from Indonesia, Sulawesi, South Sulawesi Prov., 55 km of Ujung Pandang [=Makassar], road to Camba [$\sim 5^{\circ}\text{S}$, $119^{\circ}45'\text{E}$], in gorge, karst forest, 9.viii.1980 (C.L. & P.R. Deeleman), in RMNH.

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

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from known congeners by morphology of male palp (Figs. 1435, 1436; distinctive procurus and bulbal processes), male cheliceral armature (Fig. 1437; no distal apophyses), and female genitalia (Figs. 1400, 1438).

Male (holotype). Total body length 6.4, carapace width 1.7. Leg 1: 67.6 (16.0 + 0.9 + 16.4 + 30.8 + 3.5), tibia 2: 9.9, tibia 3: 6.1, tibia 4: 8.9; tibia 1 L/d: 88. Habitus as in Figs. 1369 and 1370. Carapace ochre-yellow with light brown pattern, ocular area light brown, clypeus not darkened, sternum brown, legs ochre-yellow, tips of femora and tibiae whitish, abdomen ochre-gray with light brown median marks dorsally and brown band ventrally divided into anterior and posterior half. Distance PME-PME 675

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μm , diameter PME 150 μm , distance PME-ALE 35 μm , distance AME-AME 55 μm , diameter AME 90 μm . Ocular area elevated, some stronger hairs on posterior side, triads on short stalks directed laterally (Fig. 1367). No thoracic furrow (only distinct median line); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig.

1437, with proximal apophyses laterally, without distal modification. Sternum wider than long (1.15/0.90), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1435 and 1436, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retro-lateral apophysis, femur with distinctive ventral protuberance, procurus strongly curved, with strong

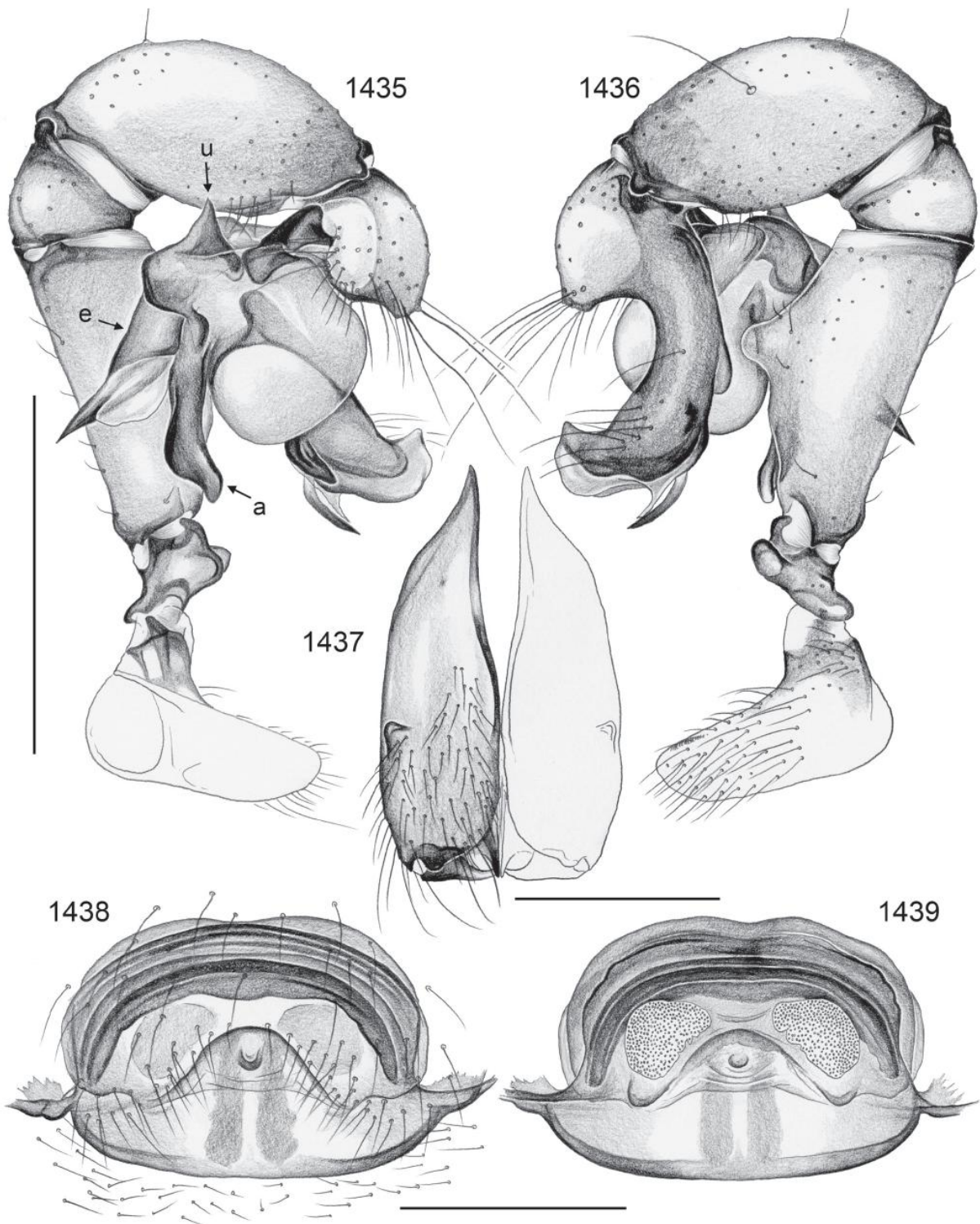


FIG. 1435-1439. *Pholcus camba*. 1435, 1436. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1437. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1438, 1439. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (1435, 1436), 0.5 (1437-1439).

prolateral apophysis and ventral spine-like process distally, bulb with simple small uncus, long partly sclerotized embolus with distal pointed apophysis, large simple appendix. 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. Tarsal pseudosegments barely visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. Tibia 1 in other male: 14.7. Ventral band on abdomen constricted, not divided in two parts.

Female. In general similar to male, triads closer together (distance PME-PME 345 μ m), not on stalks, ventral band on abdomen as in non-type male. Tibia 1: 9.7, tibia 2: 8.2, tibia 3: 5.4, tibia 4: 7.8. Epigynum with dark arc visible through cuticle anteriorly, medially brown plate with anterior 'knob' (Figs. 1400, 1438); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1401 and 1439.

Distribution. Known from two nearby localities in South Sulawesi (Fig. 1419).

Material examined. INDONESIA-SULAWESI: *South Sulawesi:* 55 km of Ujung Pandang, road to Camba: ♂ holotype above, together with 1 ♀ and juveniles; same data, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (2 vials) in RMNH. Kapang, [\sim 4°53'S, 119°37'E], 2.viii.1985 (B. Lebraton), 1 ♂ in RMNH.