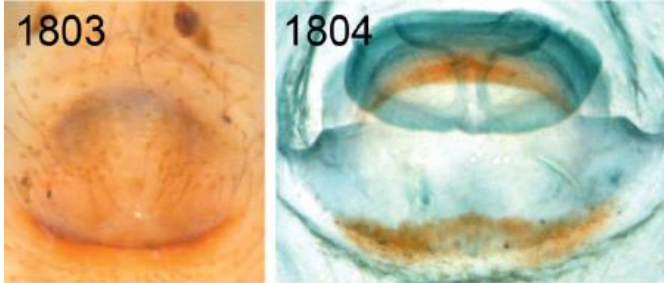


***Pholcus cheaha* Huber, 2011**

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

p. 370



1803, 1804. *Ph. cheaha*.

p. 393

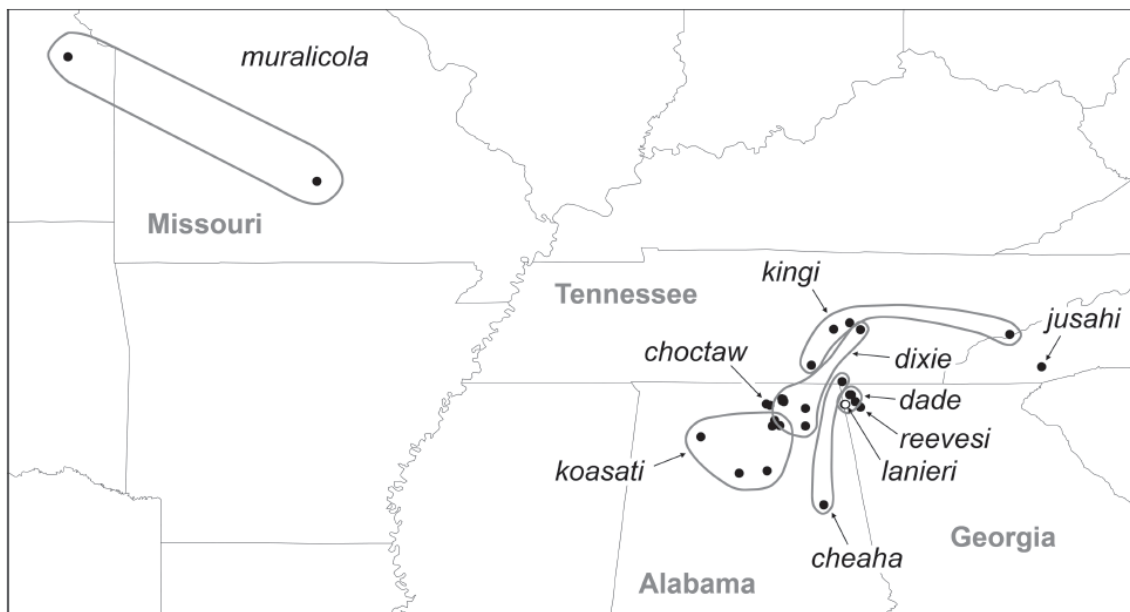


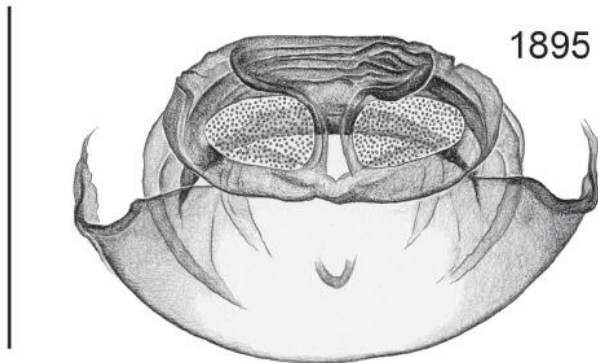
FIG. 1875. Known distribution of the *Pholcus kingi* species group.

p. 395



FIG. 1878-1887. Left bulbal uncus and appendix, prolateral views (1878-1886; all at same scale) and left procurus, retrolateral view (1887) of representatives of the *Pholcus kingi* species group.

1883. *Ph. cheaha*.



1892-1895. Cleared female genitalia in dorsal views.  
*dade*. 1895. *Ph. cheaha*. Scale line (for all): 0.5.

*Pholcus cheaha* n. sp.

Figs. 1803, 1804, 1883, 1895

*Type*. Male holotype from USA, Alabama, Cleburne Co., Cheaha State Park [33°29.4'N, 85°48.6'W], vi.1940 (A.F. Archer), in AMNH.

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

*Diagnosis*. Distinguished from similar species (all *Pholcus* from TGA area) by details of uncus and appendix (Fig. 1883); from other congeners also by straight procurus (cf. Fig. 1877) and weakly sclerotized epigynum (Fig. 1803).

*Male* (holotype). Total body length 4.3, carapace width 1.45. Leg 1 missing, tibia 2 missing, tibia 3: 4.8, tibia 4: 5.9. Habitus similar to *Ph. kingi* (cf. Figs. 1771, 1772). Carapace ochre-yellow with large brown mark partly divided medially, median line on ocular area, clypeus not darkened, sternum light brown with lighter marks medially and near coxae, legs ochre-yellow, tips of femora and tibiae lighter, abdomen monochromous ochre-gray, genital area with brown pattern. Distance PME-PME 220  $\mu$ m, diameter PME 105  $\mu$ m, distance PME-ALE 35  $\mu$ m, distance AME-AME 35  $\mu$ m, diameter AME 75  $\mu$ m. Ocular area moderately elevated, hairs missing. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *Ph. muralicola* (cf. Fig. 1913), distal frontal apophyses apparently with three modified hairs each. Sternum wider than long (0.95/0.75), unmodified. Palps in general as in *Ph. kingi* (cf. Figs. 1876, 1877) but procurus apparently with only one dorsal spine, dorso-distal apophysis on procurus slightly longer, complex distinctive appendix (Fig. 1883). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most legs and hairs missing).

*Variation*. The second male is very pale but has identical genitalia; tibia 1: 12.7.

*Female*. In general similar to male, eye triads slightly closer together (distance PME-PME 185  $\mu$ m); tibia 1 in 4 females: 8.7, 9.1, 9.5, 9.7. Epigynum weakly sclerotized, slightly protruding, with internal arc visible through cuticle anteriorly, small 'knob' (Fig. 1803); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1804 and 1895.

*Distribution*. Known from two localities in Alabama and Tennessee respectively (Fig. 1875).

*Material examined*. USA: *Alabama*: Cleburne Co., Cheaha State Park: ♂ holotype above, together with 4♀. *Tennessee*: Marion Co., Little Cedar Mt. [35°01'N, 85°35'W], cave, 9.i.1954 (E.J. Kuenzler), 1♂ in AMNH.