

***Pholcus choctaw* 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



1805, 1806. *Ph. choctaw*.

p. 393

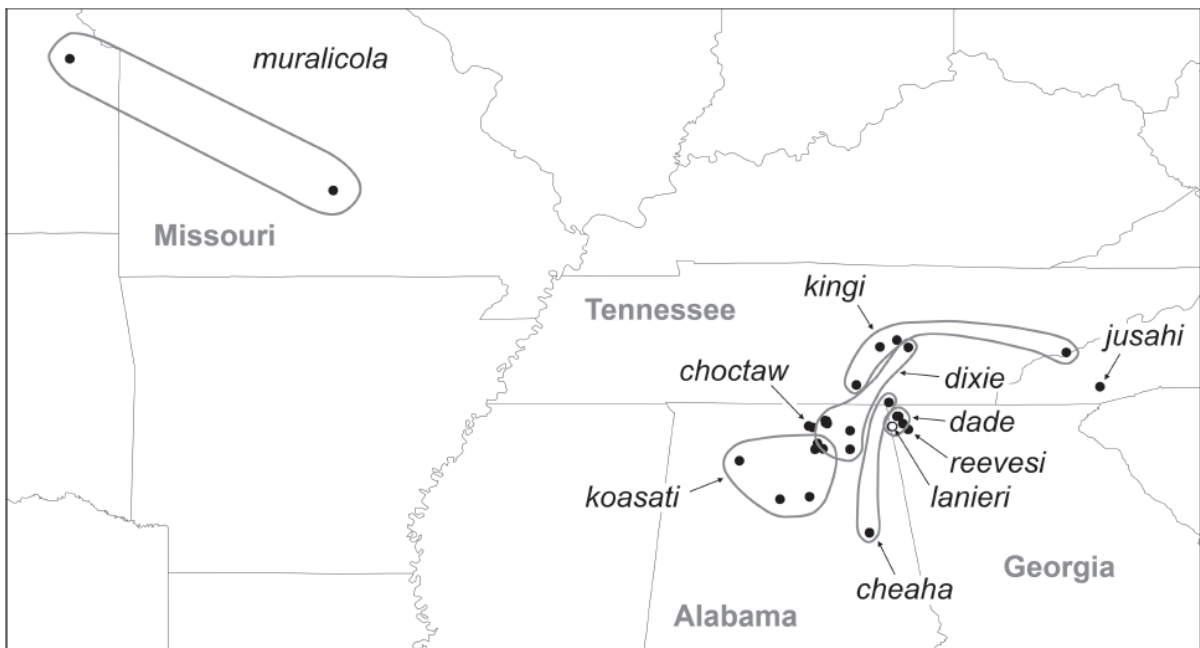


FIG. 1875. Known distribution of the *Pholcus kingi* species group.

p. 395

1880

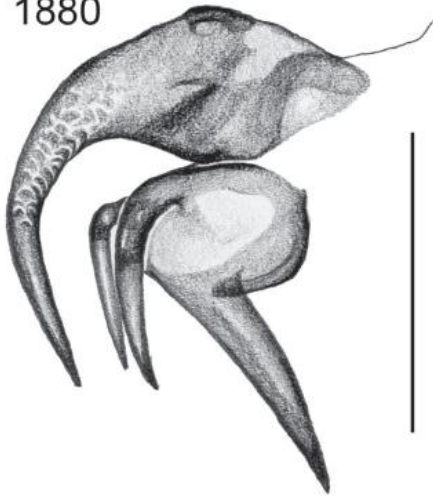
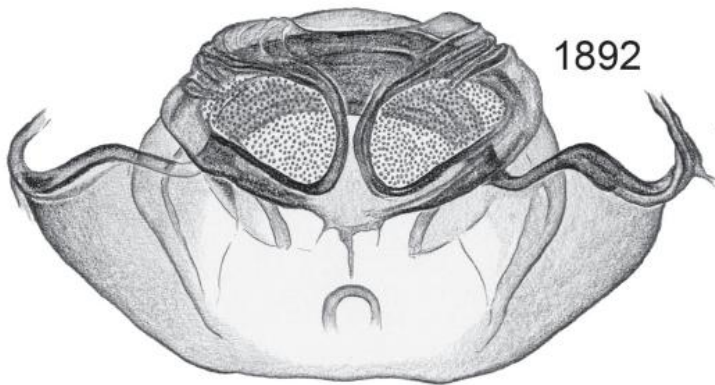


FIG. 1878-1887. Left bulbal uncus and appendix, prolateral views (1878-1886; all at same scale) at procurus, retrolateral view (1887) of representatives of the *Pholcus kingi* species group.

1880. *Ph. choctaw*.

p. 397



1892. *Ph. choctaw*.

Pholcus choctaw n. sp.

Figs. 1805, 1806, 1880, 1892

Type. Male holotype from USA, Alabama, Madison Co., Monte Sano [34°44'N, 86°31'W], 1939, collector not given, in AMNH.

Etymology. Named for the Choctaw (also Chahta, Chactas, Chato, Tchakta, and Chocktaw), a native American people originally from the Southeastern United States; noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species (all *Pholcus* from TGA area) by details of uncus and appendix (Fig. 1880); from other congeners also by straight procurus (cf. Fig. 1877) and weakly sclerotized epigynum with dark lines converging posteriorly (Fig. 1805).

Male (holotype). Total body length 4.7, carapace width 1.5. Leg 1 missing, tibia 2: 8.1, tibia 3: 5.5, tibia 4: 6.8. Habitus similar to *Ph. kingi* (cf. Figs. 1771, 1772). Carapace ochre-yellow with large brown mark partly divided medially, ocular area not darkened except very indistinct median line and small mark below AME, clypeus not darkened, ster-

num light brown, margins darker, medially and near coxae slightly lighter, legs light brown, tips of femora and tibiae lighter, abdomen monochromous ochre-gray, genital area brown pattern. Distance PME-PME 185 μm , diameter PME 125 μm , distance PME-ALE 35 μm , distance AME-AME 30 μm , diameter AME 90 μm . Ocular area moderately elevated, few slightly stronger hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *Ph. muralicola* (cf. Fig. 1913), distal frontal apophyses apparently with two modified hairs each. Sternum wider than long (1.0/0.8), unmodified. Palps in general as in *Ph. kingi* (cf. Figs. 1876, 1877) but distal procurus apophysis not pointed, dorsal projection on procurus similar to *Ph. muralicola* but less distinct, with several dorsal spines (-4-5), uncus very slender, complex distinctive appendix (Fig. 1880). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most hairs missing).

Variation. Second male with smaller palps but identical in shape; abdomen with dark internal marks, sternum ochre-yellow with brown margins and brown behind labium; tibia 1 missing.

Female. In general similar to male, eye triads slightly closer together (distance PME-PME 160 μm), pattern on sternum more distinct; tibia 1 missing. Epigynum weakly sclerotized, slightly protruding, with distinctive pair of dark lines converging posteriorly, small 'knob' (Fig. 1805); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1806 and 1892. Females not accompanied by male specimens are assigned tentatively.

Distribution. Known from Madison County, Alabama, only (Fig. 1875).

Material examined. USA: *Alabama:* Madison Co., Monte Sano: ♂ holotype above; same data, 1♂1♀.

Assigned tentatively. USA: *Alabama:* Madison Co., Chestnut Knob [34°43.5'N, 86°28.8'W], under loose "ls." slabs, 19.-22.v.1946 (A.F. Archer), 2♀ in AMNH.