

***Pholcus ethagala* 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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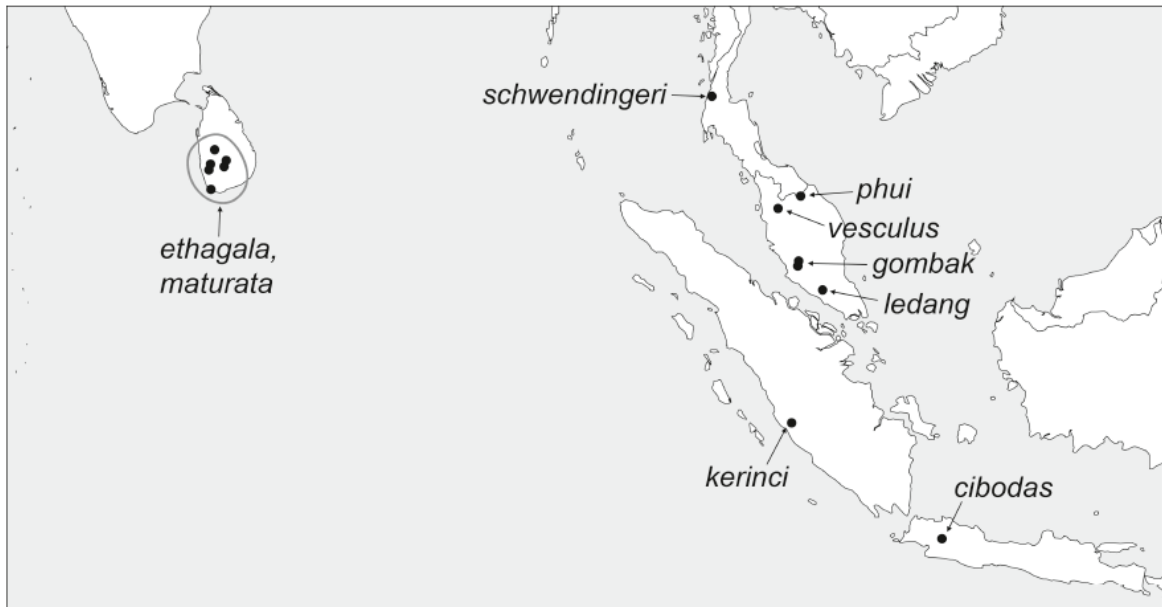


FIG. 718. Known distributions of the *Pholcus kerinci* and *Ph. ethagala* species groups.

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775, 776. *Ph. ethagala*.

741-744. *Ph. ethagala*, male, dorsal and lateral views; male prosoma, frontal view; female prosoma, dorsal view.

Pholcus ethagala n. sp.

Figs. 741-744, 775, 776, 793-804

Type. Male holotype from Sri Lanka, North Western Prov., Kurunegala Distr., Kurunegala, Ethagala mountain [7°29.1'N, 80°22.2'E], ca. 300 m a.s.l., hand collecting, 1.-28.xi.2007 (Z. Jaleel), in ZFMK.

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

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from known congeners by combination of male palpal morphology (Figs. 793, 794; coxa apophysis, trochanter apophyses, ventral femur modification, procurus shape, appendix shape, absence of uncus), and female genitalia (Figs. 775, 796; long slender 'knob', round pore plates).

Male (holotype). Total body length 3.4, carapace width 1.0. Leg 1: 34.5 (8.4 + 0.4 + 8.2 + 15.9 + 1.6), tibia 2: 5.2, tibia 3: 2.8, tibia 4: 4.7; tibia 1 L/d: 93. Habitus as in Figs. 741 and 742. Carapace mostly dark brown, only laterally anteriorly ochre-yellow, ocular area and clypeus brown, sternum brown with many tiny light spots, legs pale ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, abdomen ochre-gray, with dark marks dorsally, ventrally monochromous. Distance PME-PME 415 μ m, diameter PME 115 μ m, distance PME-ALE 25 μ m, no trace of AME. Ocular area elevated, many long hairs on posterior side, triads on stalks with pointed processes near PME (Figs. 743, 798, 799). No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 795, with only one pair of light proximal frontal projections. Sternum wider than long (0.60/0.45), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 793 and 794, coxa with long ventral apophysis, trochanter with retrolateral and ventral apophyses, femur with small dorsal apophysis and larger ventral protuberance pointing proximally, tarsus elongated dorsally, procurus complex, with numerous sclerotized and transparent processes, tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 800), bulb without uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus, large appendix consisting of two branches (Figs. 801, 802). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Many tarsal pseudosegments (>30 on tarsus 1), only distally visible in dissecting microscope. Gonopore with epiandrous spigots (Fig. 803); AMS with eight spigots each (Fig. 804).

Variation. Tibia 1 in 6 other males: 7.0-8.5 (mean

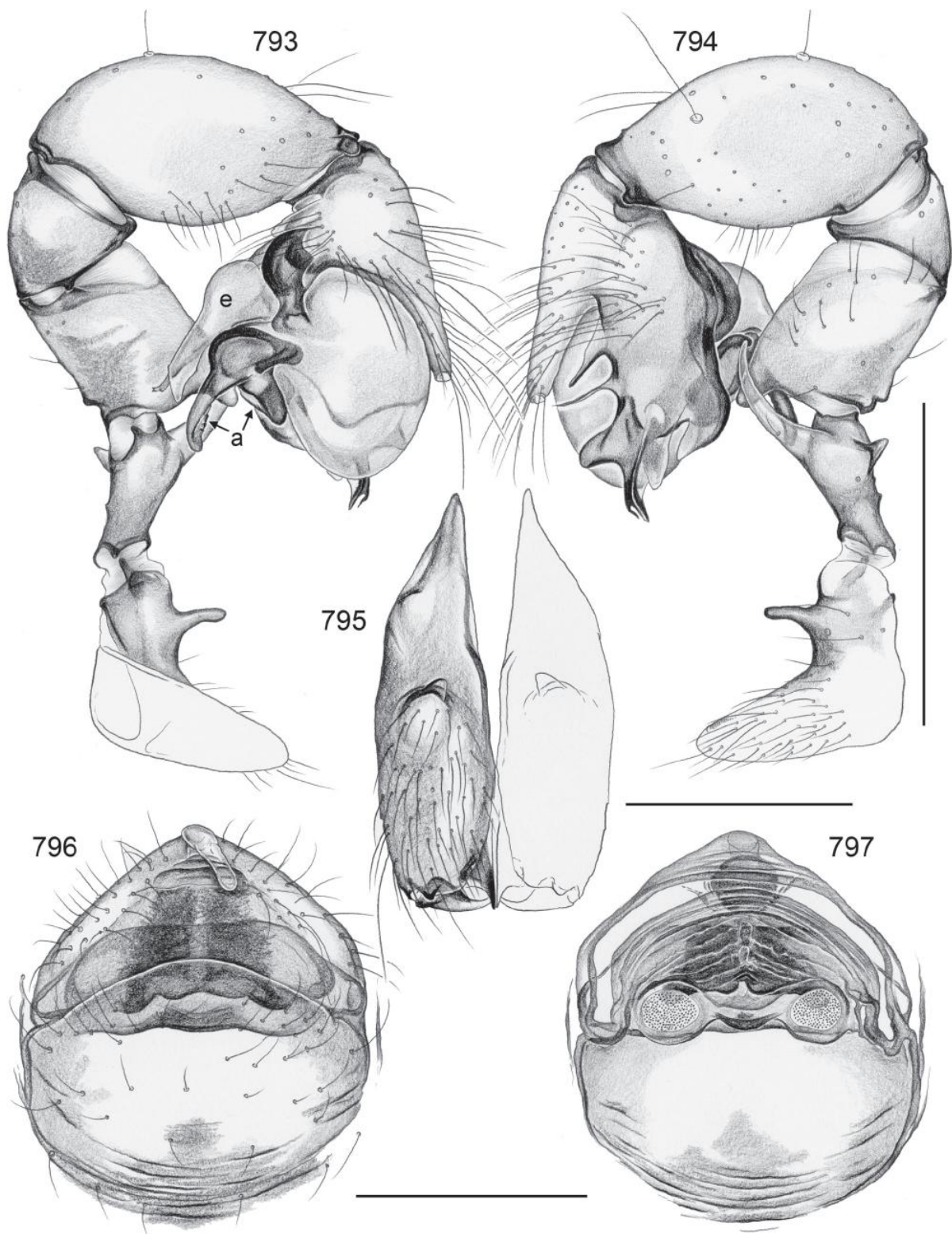


FIG. 793-797. *Pholcus ebhagala*. 793, 794. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 795. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 796, 797. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (793, 794), 0.3 (795-797).

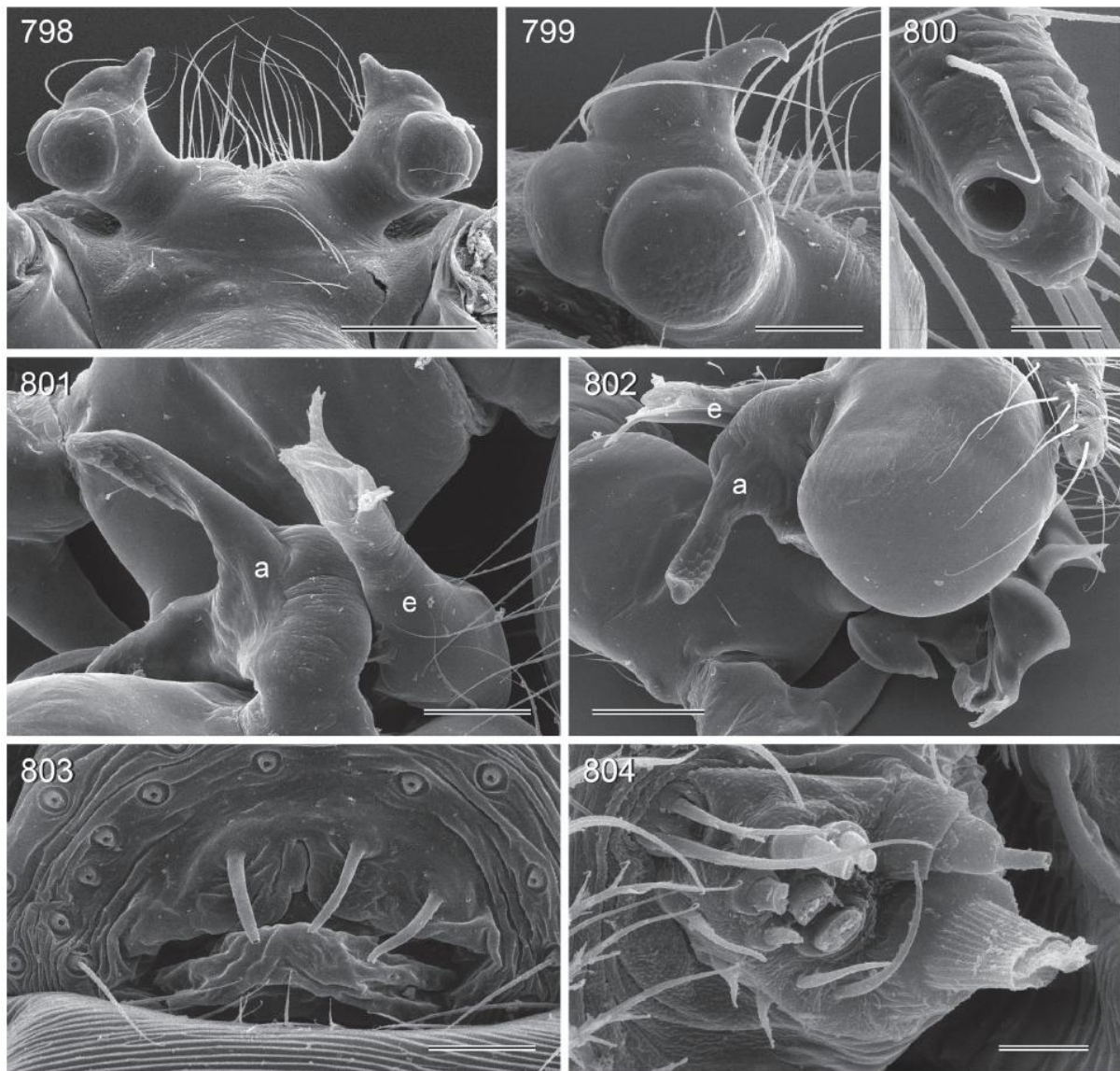


FIG. 798-804. *Pholcus ethagala*. 798. Male ocular area, frontal view. 799. Right male eye stalk, fronto-dorsal view. 800. Male palpal tarsal organ. 801. Left bulbal processes, prolateral view. 802. Left bulb, prolatero-ventral view. 803. Male gonopore. 804. Male ALS. Scale lines: 200 μm (798), 100 μm (802), 80 μm (799), 60 μm (801), 30 μm (803), 20 μm (800), 10 μm (804).

Female. In general similar to male but triads barely elevated, closer together (distance PME-PME 205 μm), without pointed process; most females with carapace ochre-yellow with light brown pattern (Fig. 744), ocular area and clypeus not darkened; two of the ten females from type locality with entire posterior half of carapace darkened. Tibia 1 in 16 females: 5.3-6.7 (mean 6.0). Epigynum largely weakly sclerotized, anterior part with V-shaped brown mark (Fig. 775), long transparent 'knob' (Fig. 796); internal genitalia as in Figs. 776 and 797.

Distribution. Known from Sri Lanka only (Fig. 718). *Material examined*. SRI LANKA: *North Western Prov.*: Kurunegala Distr., Kurunegala, Ethagala: ♂ holotype above, together with 2♀ 2 juveniles; same data, 4♂8♀ (2 vials), in ZFMK; Kurunegala Nikaravatiya, hand collecting, 1.-9.xi.2007 (Z. Jaleel), 2♀ in ZFMK. *Western Prov.*: Kalutara Distr., Ingiriya [$-6^{\circ}45'N$, $80^{\circ}10'E$], Bodinagala Forest Reserve, hand collecting, 10.xi.2007 (S.P. Benjamin, Z. Jaleel), 1♂ in ZFMK. *Central Prov.*: Peradeniya Botanical Gardens [$7^{\circ}16'N$, $80^{\circ}36'E$], on leaves, 23.x.1982, collec-

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tor not given, 1♀ in RMNH. Badulla District, Inginiyagala [7°13'N, 81°32'E], lower vegetation of jungle, 21.xi.1972 (I. Oksala), 1♀ in ZMT (AA3447). *Southern Prov.*: Galle [-6°02'N, 80°14'E], with E. Simon's handwritten label "9628 Mic. Galle!", 1♂5♀ in MNHN.