

***Pholcus jusahi* 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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1775. *Ph. jusahi*, male, dorsal view.

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1809, 1810. *Ph. jusahi*.

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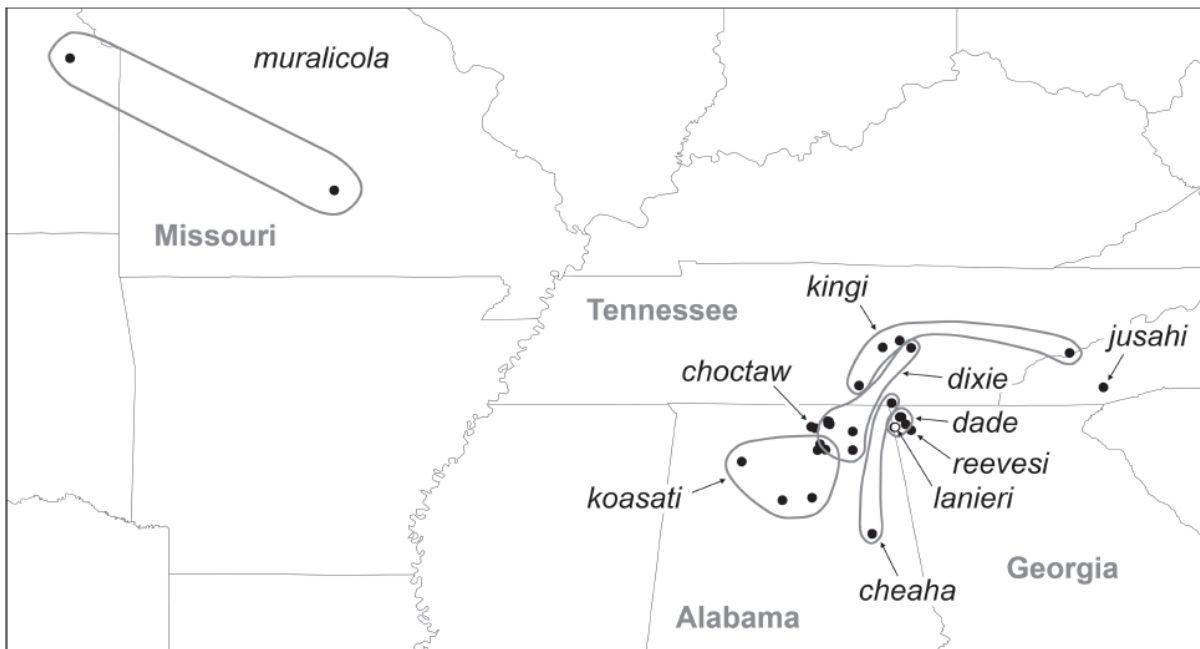


FIG. 1875. Known distribution of the *Pholcus kingi* species group.

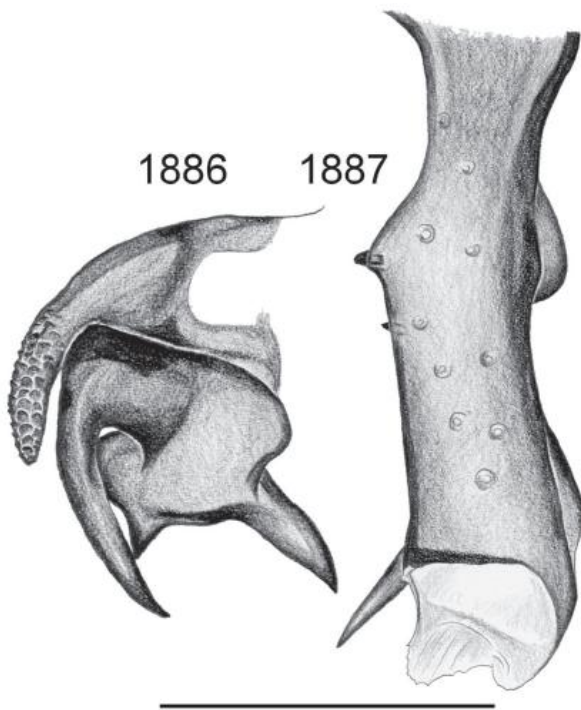


FIG. 1878-1887. Left bulb and appendix, prolateral views (1878-1886; all at same scale) and left procurus, retrolateral view (1887) of representatives of the *Pholcus kingi* species group.

1886, 1887. *Ph. jusabi*. Scale lines: 0.3.

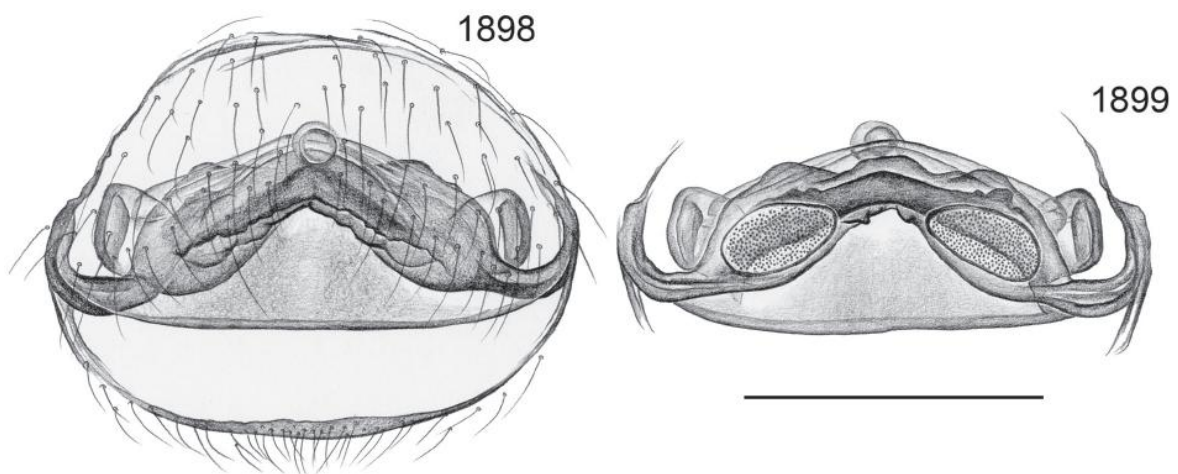


FIG. 1896-1899. Cleared female genitalia in dorsal (1896, 1897, 1899) and ventral (1898) views.
1898, 1899. *Ph. jusabi*. Scale line (for all): 0.5.

Pholcus jusahi n. sp.

Figs. 1775, 1809, 1810, 1886, 1887, 1898, 1899

Type. Male holotype from USA, North Carolina, Jackson Co., 3 mi SW Balsam Gap on old route 19A-23 [$\sim 35^{\circ}12'N$, $83^{\circ}06'W$], Willetts Community, 2800' a.s.l., in rusted truck body, 9.viii.1994 (M. Killian), in USNM.

Etymology. Named for Franklin Gritts, also known as Oau Nah Jusah (1915-1996), a Cherokee artist best known for his contributions to the "Golden Era" of Native American art.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species (all *Pholcus* from TGA area) by shapes of procurus, uncus, and appendix (Figs. 1886, 1887); from other congeners also by weakly sclerotized epigynum (Fig. 1809).

Male (holotype). Total body length 4.5, carapace width 1.35. Leg 1: 46.2 (11.7 + 0.6 + 11.6 + 20.1 + 2.2), tibia 2: 7.7, tibia 3: 5.1, tibia 4: 6.2; tibia 1 L/d: 82. Habitus as in Fig. 1775. Carapace ochre-yellow with large brown mark partly divided medially, ocular area with indistinct median line (only posteriorly), clypeus not darkened, sternum light brown with darker margins, with many light spots and lighter marks near coxae, legs light brown, tips of femora and tibiae slightly lighter, abdomen monochromous ochre-gray, genital area with light brown pattern. Distance PME-PME 220 μm , diameter PME 135 μm , distance PME-ALE 45 μm , distance AME-AME 50 μm , diameter AME 85 μm . Ocular area moderately elevated, with stronger hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *Ph. muralicola* (cf. Fig. 1913) but distal apophyses much more proximal. Sternum wider than long

(0.95/0.75), unmodified. Palps in general as in *Ph. kingi* (cf. Figs. 1876, 1877) but femur more slender, ventral bulge not so prominent, procurus as in Fig. 1887, with two strong dorsal spines, one of them on prominence (cf. *Ph. muralicola*), uncus very short, appendix distinctive and complex (Fig. 1886). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; pseudosegments indistinct, only distally a few visible in dissecting microscope.

Female. In general similar to male, eye triads slightly closer together (distance PME-PME 175 μm); tibia 1: 7.9. Epigynum weakly sclerotized, slightly protruding, with internal arc visible through cuticle, small 'knob' (Figs. 1809, 1898); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1810 and 1899.

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 1875).

Material examined. USA: North Carolina: Jackson Co., 3 mi SW Balsam Gap: ♂ holotype above; same locality, in back of old truck, 9.viii.1994 (M. Kuntner), 1♀ in USNM.