

***Pholcus kihansi* Huber, 2011**

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

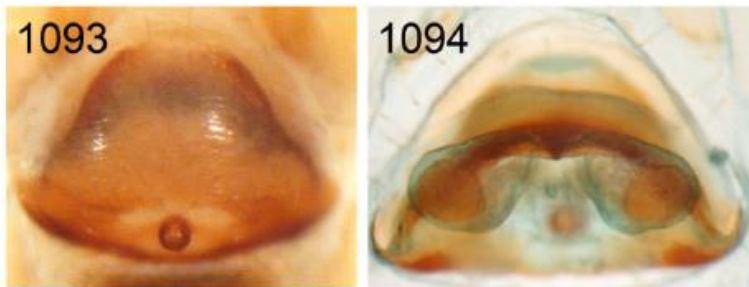
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female abdomen, ventral view.

1067, 1068. *Ph. kihansi*, male dorsal view;

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1093, 1094. *Ph. kihansi*.

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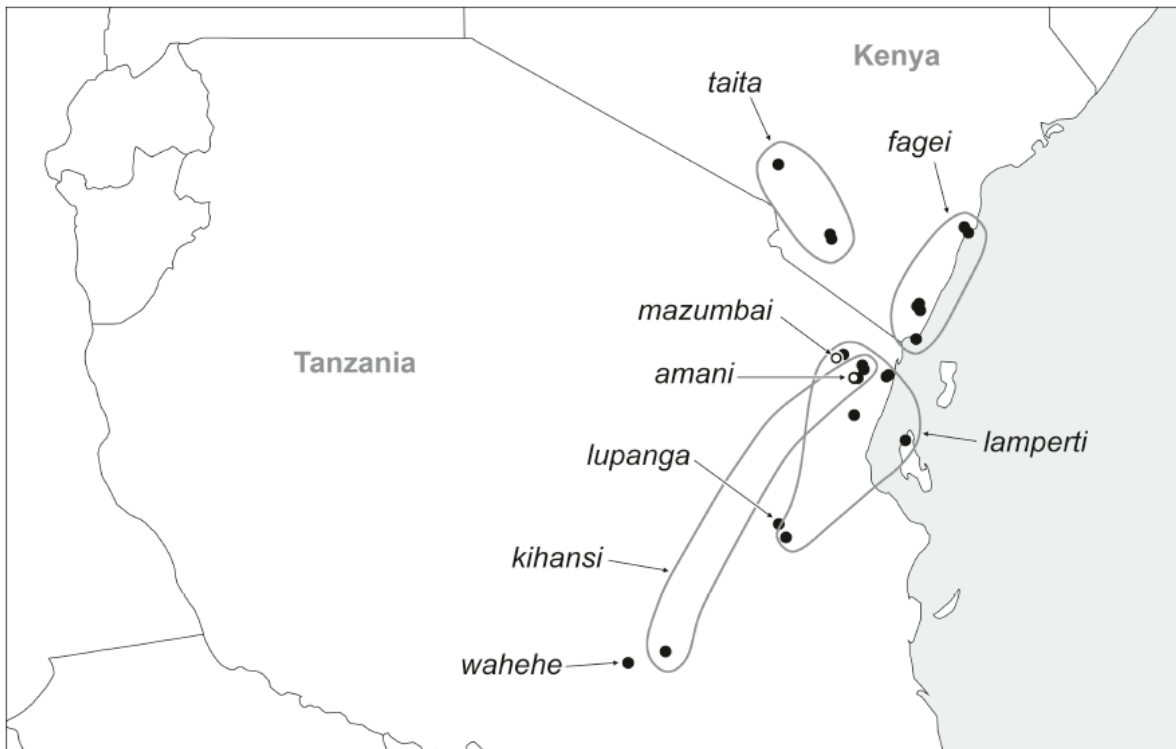


FIG. 1162. Known distribution of the *Pholcus lamperti* species group.

Pholcus kihansi n. sp.

Figs. 1067, 1068, 1093, 1094, 1226-1231

Type. Male holotype from Tanzania, Morogoro Region, Uzungwa Mts., Kihansi Forest Reserve, Lower Kihansi hydropower project (8°24'S, 36°21'E), forest, vi.-vii.1997 (J. Heionen, I. Zilihona), in ZMUC.

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

Diagnosis. Distinguished from congeners by male cheliceral armature (Fig. 1229; distinctive distal apophyses), male palpal morphology (Figs. 1226, 1227; procurus shape, bulbal processes), and female genitalia (Figs. 1093, 1230; distinctive internal structures).

Male (holotype). Total body length 6.5, carapace width -1.3 (deformed). Leg 1: 43.0 (10.7 + 0.7 +

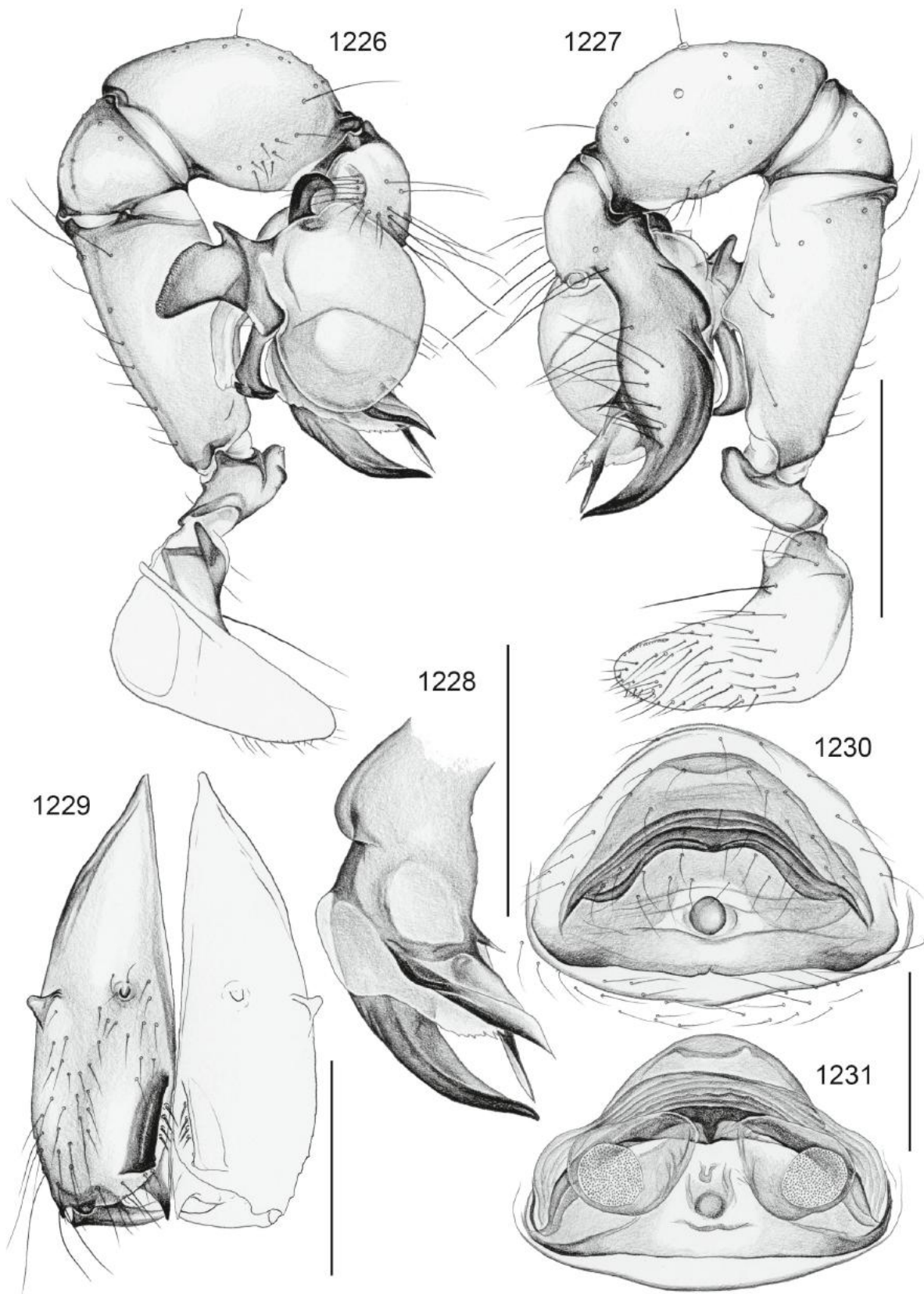


FIG. 1226-1231. *Pholcus kihansi*. 1226, 1227. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1228. Left procurus, prolateral view. 1229. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1230, 1231. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (1226, 1227, 1229), 0.3 (1228, 1230, 1231).

10.8 + 18.4 + 2.4), tibia 2: 6.8, tibia 3: 4.7, tibia 4: 6.5; tibia 1 L/d: 58. Habitus as in Fig. 1067. Carapace ochre-yellow, slightly darker behind ocular area, ocular area posteriorly darkened, clypeus not darkened, sternum monochromous light brown, legs light ochre-brown, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints slightly darker, femora and tibiae lighter distally, abdomen pale gray with three brown dorsal marks, ventrally dark brown band divided medially, anterior part strongly Y-shaped (cf. female, Fig. 1068). Distance PME-PME 290 μm , diameter PME 135 μm , distance PME-ALE 35 μm , distance AME-AME 55 μm , diameter AME 60 μm . Ocular area elevated, few stronger hairs on posterior side. No thoracic furrow (only dark line anteriorly); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1229, large ridge-shaped distal apophyses and frontal and lateral apophyses proximally. Sternum wider than long (0.90/0.75), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1226 and 1227, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retrolatero-ventral apophysis, femur with small ventral protuberance and small prolateral projection (hidden by uncus in Fig. 1226), procursus complex distally, with several distinctive membranous and sclerotized elements (Fig. 1228), bulb with small uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus, L-shaped 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 indistinct, only distally a few visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. Most specimens with rather distinct pair of light brown marks on carapace; in the second male from Kihansi, the first dorsal abdominal mark is rather indistinct. Tibia 1 in 2 males from Kwamgumi: 10.2, 10.5.

Female. In general similar to male, triads slightly closer together (PME-PME 230 μm). Tibia 1 in female from Kwamgumi: 9.2 (missing in others). Epigynum with large trapezoidal anterior sclerotized area and narrower posterior plate (Figs. 1093, 1230), internal genitalia as in Figs. 1094 and 1231.

Distribution. Known from Morogoro and Tanga Regions, Tanzania (Fig. 1162).

Material examined. TANZANIA: *Morogoro Region:* Kihansi Forest Reserve: ♂ holotype above; same data, 1♂ in ZMUC. *Tanga Region:* Muheza Dist., Kwamgumi Forest Reserve (4°57'S, 38°44'E), 170-220 m a.s.l., 26.vii.1995 ("Fog 12"), 2♂ (2 vials) in ZMUC; same data but 31.x.1995 ("Fog 13"), 1♀ in

ZMUC; same locality but 4°57'S, 38°45'E, 430 m a.s.l., 15.xi.1995 ("Fog 22"), 2♀ (2 vials) in ZMUC.