

***Pholcus kindia* 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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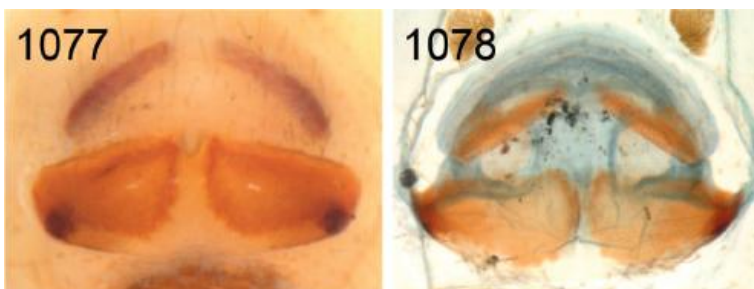
19. *Pholcus kindia*, web, about 60 cm diameter, Koumbaya, Guinea.

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1045. *Ph. kindia*, male, dorsal view.

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1077, 1078. *Ph. kindia*.

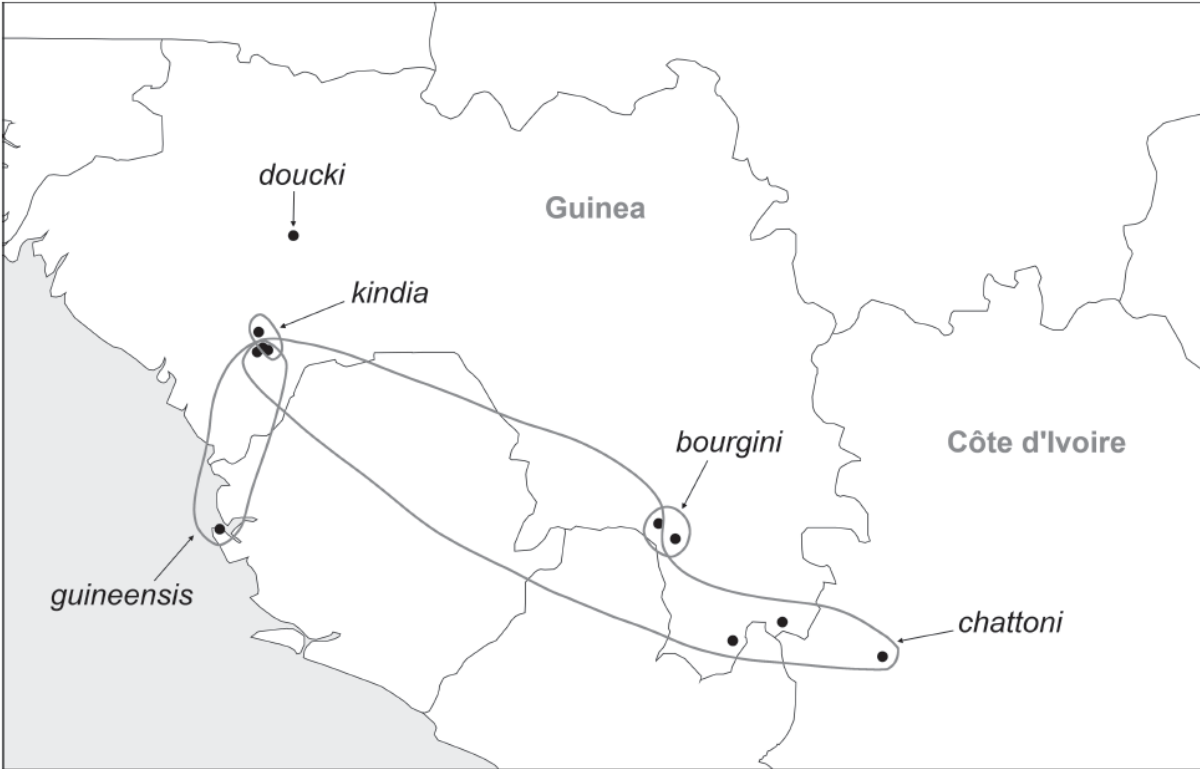


FIG. 1099. Known distribution of the *Pholcus guineensis* species group.

*Pholcus kindia* n. sp.

Figs. 1045, 1077, 1078, 1107-1109

"*Pholcus guineensis*" (misidentification): Millot 1941: figs. 2J, 2bis (only the specimens from Kindia).

*Type*. Male holotype from Guinea, Kindia Region, near Kindia (10°00.8'N, 12°48.6'W), along brook in plantation forest, 540 m a.s.l., 5.xii.2008 (B.A. Huber), in ZFMK.

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

*Diagnosis*. Easily distinguished from most congeners by absence of uncus (Fig. 1107) and ventral abdominal pattern (similar to *Ph. guineensis*; cf. Fig. 1044); from similar species (*Ph. guineensis*, *Ph. doucki*) by shape of appendix (Fig. 1107) and female genitalia with median light area (Figs. 1077, 1108). *Male* (holotype). Total body length 6.7, carapace

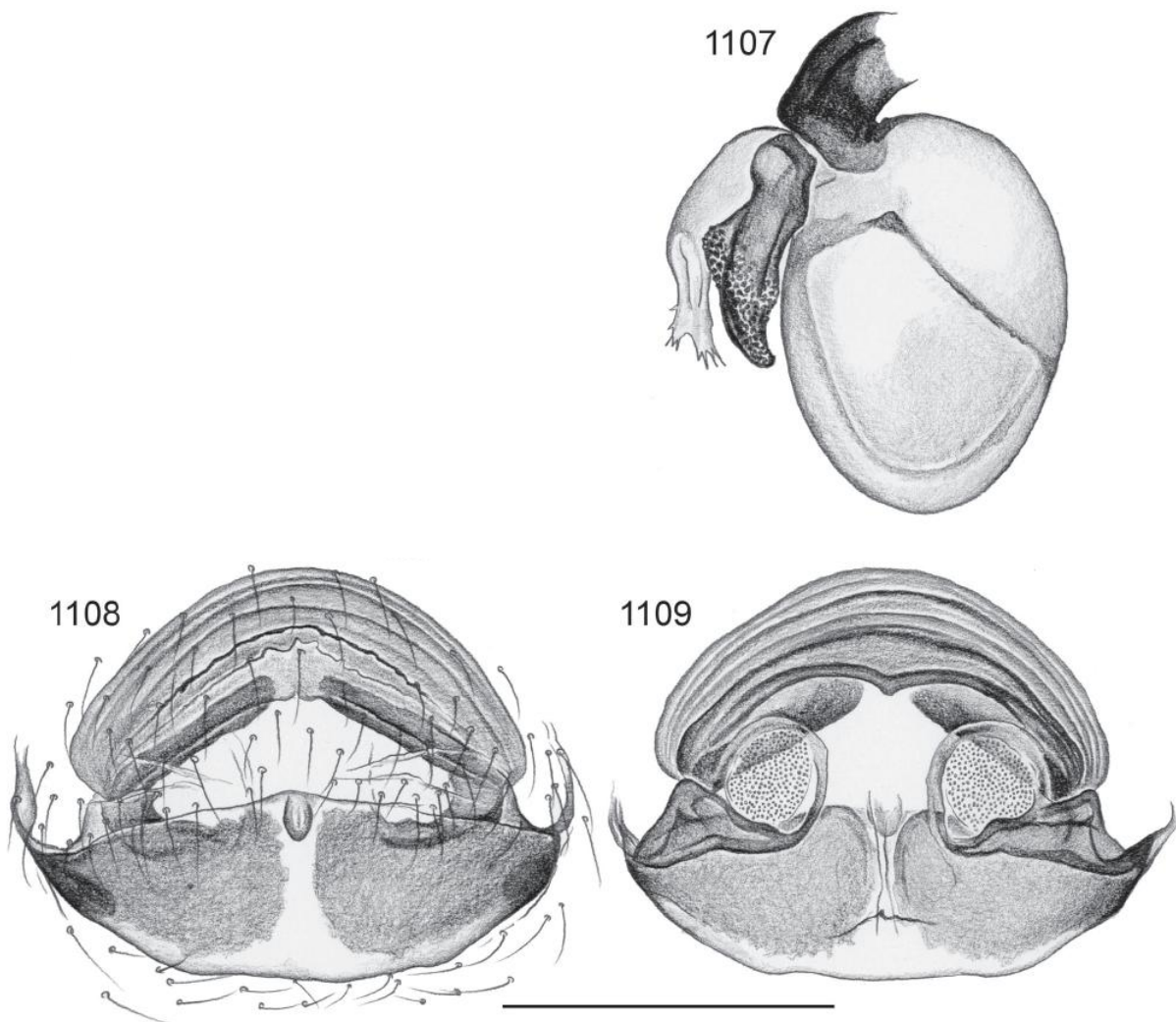


FIG. 1106-1109.

*Ph. kindia* (1107-1109). 1106, 1107. Left genital bulbs, prolateral views, at same scale. 1108, 1109. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (1108, 1109), 0.3 (1106, 1107).

width 1.65. Leg 1: 48.4 (11.9 + 0.7 + 11.8 + 20.9 + 3.1), tibia 2: 7.8, tibia 3: 5.4, tibia 4: 7.5, tibia 1L/d: 63. Habitus as in Fig. 1045. Carapace pale ochre with brown median mark divided medially by light area, ocular area and clypeus slightly darkened, sternum red-brown, legs ochre-yellow with darker rings on femora and tibiae subdistally and in patella area, tips of femora and tibiae whitish, abdomen ochre-gray, dorsally and laterally with many internal spots visible through cuticle, ventrally with distinct cuticular pattern. Distance PME-PME 335  $\mu\text{m}$ , diameter PME 175  $\mu\text{m}$ , distance PME-ALE 45  $\mu\text{m}$ , distance AME-AME 35  $\mu\text{m}$ , diameter AME 70  $\mu\text{m}$ . Ocular area elevated, each triad on short hump directed laterally, with some stronger hairs posteriorly on ocular area. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *Ph. guineensis* (cf. Fig. 1103). Sternum wider than long (1.0/0.8), unmodified. Palps in general very similar to *Ph. doucki* (cf. Figs. 1110, 1111), procurus rather like in *Ph. guineensis* (without dorsal protrusion) but smaller, bulb more globular and appendix clearly different in shape (Fig. 1107). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs. Retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsal pseudosegments indistinct, only distally ~10 fairly distinct.

*Variation.* Tibia 1 in 44 other males 9.4-12.9 (mean 11.6). Some males also with cuticular pattern dorsally on abdomen like *Ph. guineensis*.

*Female.* In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 220  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Tibia 1 in 34 females: 8.6-11.5 (mean 9.8). Epigynum similar to *Ph. guineensis* and *Ph. doucki*, but genital plate narrower and clearly divided into two halves by median light area (Figs. 1077, 1108); pair of internal sclerites visible through cuticle anteriorly; internal genitalia as in Figs. 1078 and 1109.

*Distribution.* Known from Kindia Region, Guinea, only (Fig. 1099).

*Material examined.* GUINEA: *Kindia Region*: near Kindia: ♂ holotype above; same data, 22♂15♀ in ZFMK; near Koumbaya (10°10.3'N, 12°53.3'W), forest, 220 m a.s.l., 19.xi.2008 (B.A. Huber), 24♂22♀ in ZFMK; Kindia, vii.1937 (J. Millot), 1♂4♀ 1 juv. in MNHN (AR 10193, male separated from AR 10192, see Note below).

*Note.* Millot's (1941) male from Kindia was found in a vial together with (and separated from) the male paratype of *Ph. chattoni* from Man, Côte d'Ivoire. Since it is morphologically indistinguishable from the

newly collected males from near Kindia, and since Millot reported on no other male *Pholcus* from Man except the single *Ph. chattoni* male, it seems a safe assumption that this male erroneously got into the *Ph. chattoni* vial.