

***Pholcus koah* Huber, 2001**

Huber, B. A. 2001. The pholcids of Australia (Araneae; Pholcidae): Taxonomy, biogeography, and relationships. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 260: 1-144.

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***Pholcus koah*, new species**

Figures 358–362

TYPE: Male holotype from Koah Road (16°49'S, 145°31'E), Queensland, Australia; Apr. 2, 1972 (N. Clyde Coleman), in QMB (S34690).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the type locality. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from the similar *P. dungara* and *jinwum* by the shape of the procurus (simple tip with two distinctive pointed terminal apophyses; figs. 359, 360)

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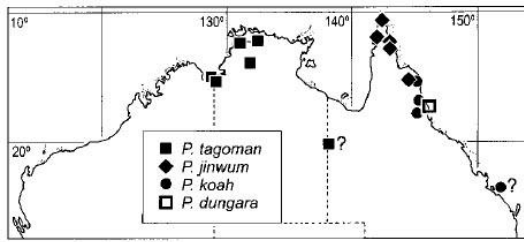
and from *P. jinwum* also by the dark pattern on the epigynum (compare figs. 347 and 361).

MALE (holotype): Total length 6.6, carapace width ~1.9 (deformed). Leg 1: 46.2 (11.3 + 0.9 + 11.4 + 19.7 + 2.9), tibia 2: 8.1, tibia 3 missing, tibia 4: 7.7; tibia 1 l/d: 59. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *P. jinwum* (cf. figs. 339, 340). Brown mark on carapace similar to *P. jinwum* (cf. fig. 340), but without connection to ocular area; ocular area brown, clypeus ochre, without marks; sternum light brown with ochre-yellow margins. Distance PME-PME 0.280; diameter PME 0.160; distance PME-ALE 0.040; diameter AME 0.135. Chelicerae similar to *P. jinwum* (cf. fig. 339), but proximal apophyses closer together, more pointed and directed upward. Palps in general as in *P. jinwum*

(cf. figs. 342, 343); bulb almost identical (fig. 358); ventral femur apophysis slightly more proximal; procurus distinctively different (figs. 359, 360). Legs light brown, distal ends of femora and tibiae lighter; without dark rings; without spines, without curved and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 3.5%; tarsus 1 with many pseudo-segments, but only ~13 distal ones distinct in dissecting microscope. Opisthosoma shape as in *P. jinwum* (cf. figs. 345, 346), with very similar brown pattern.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male. Tibia 1 in 4 females: 9.3, 9.5, 10.0, 10.0. Epigynum as in fig. 361; ochre with light brown arch in front, only tip of knob visible in ventral view. Dorsal view as in fig. 362 (arrows point to worm-shaped “knob”).

DISTRIBUTION: Known from three localities

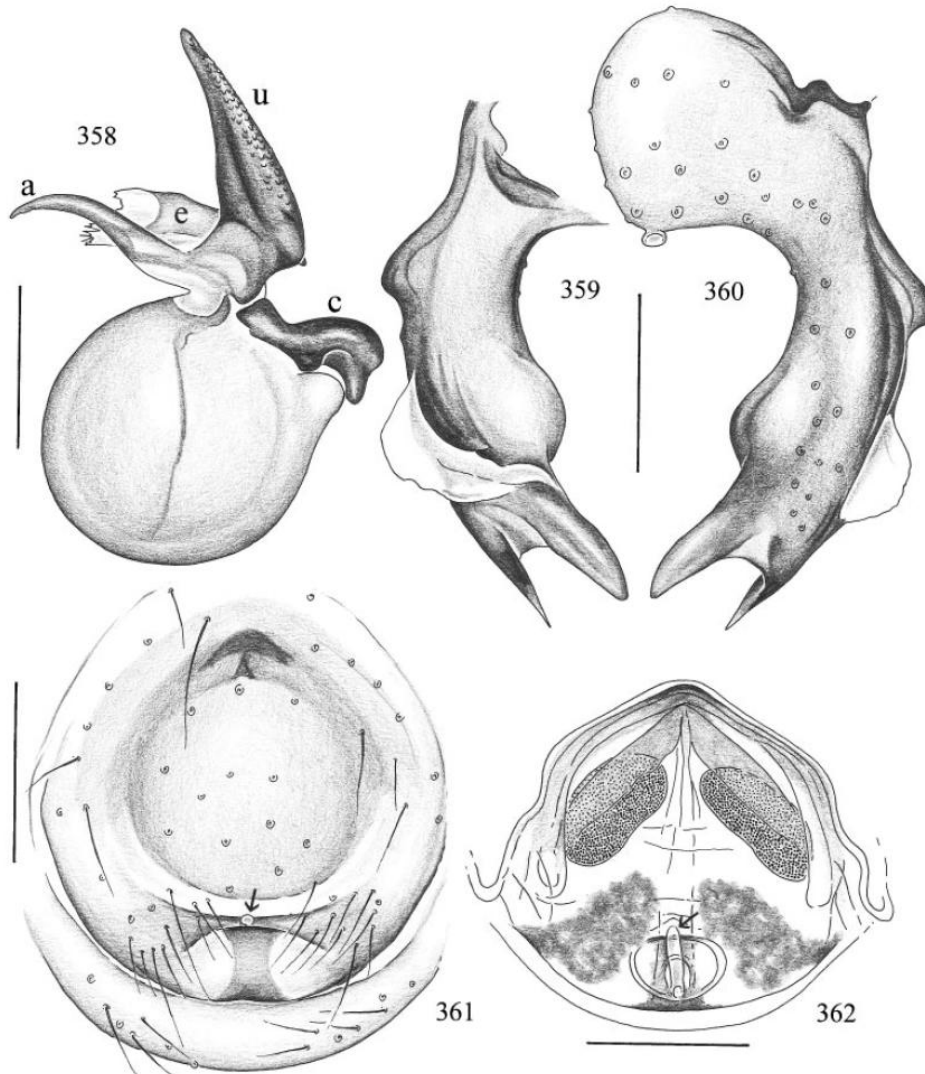


(15°41'S, 145°20'E), May 14, 1973 (V. E. Davies), 1 ♀ assigned tentatively (QMB S49775); Mt. Garnet (17°41'S, 145°07'E), Feb. 24, 1972 (N. Clyde Coleman), 1 ♂ (QMB S49773); Heron Island (23°27'S, 151°55'E), July 31, 1976 (T. Newcomb), 2 ♀ assigned tentatively (QMB S49780).

Map 17. Distribution of the genus *Pholcus* in Australia (except *P. phalangioides*). ? = female specimens assigned tentatively.

in the Cairns area, northeastern Queensland, and possibly from Heron Island, southeastern Queensland (map 17).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: Queensland: Koah Road: Male holotype above, with 2 ♀ (QMB S49774); Amos Bay



Figs. 358–362. *Pholcus koah*. 358. Left genital bulb, prolateral view; “a” = appendix; “e” = embolus; “u” = uncus; “c” = connecting piece between bulb and cymbium. 359, 360. Left procurus, prolateral (359) and retrolateral (360) views. 361, 362. Epigynum, ventral (361) and dorsal (362) views; arrows: worm-shaped “knob”. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.

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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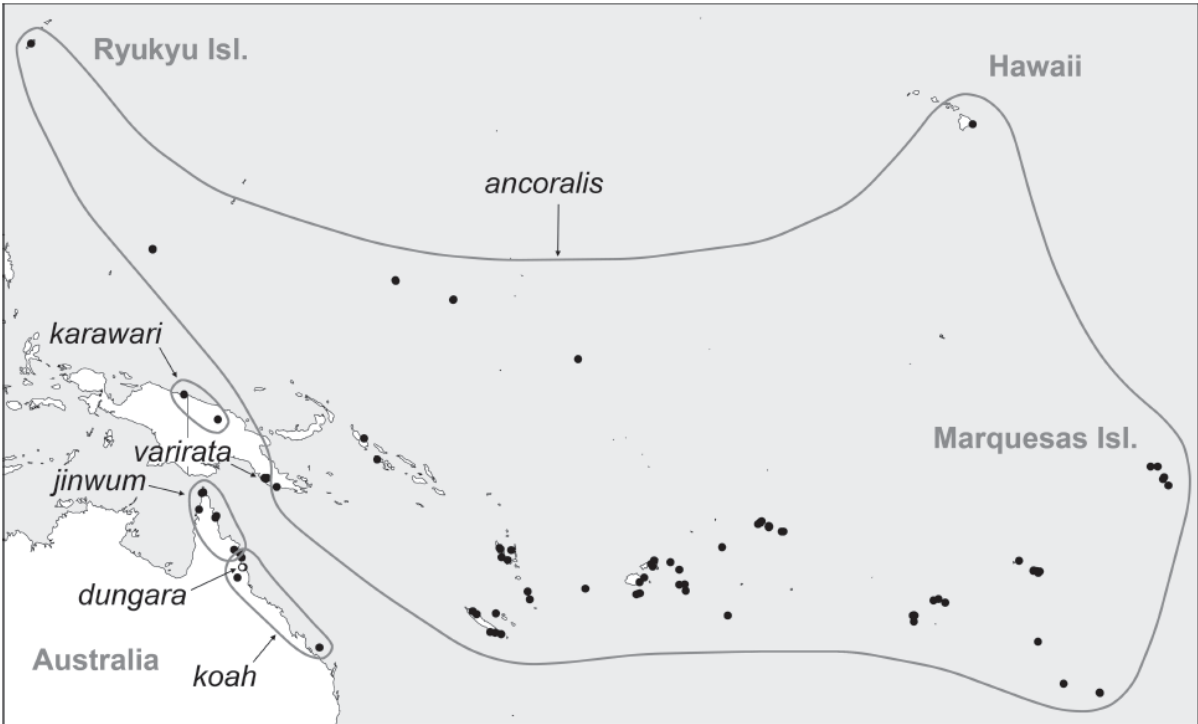


FIG. 1486. Known distribution of the *Pholcus ancoralis* species group.