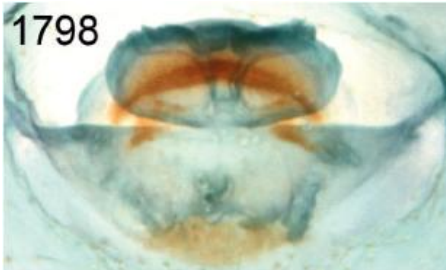


***Pholcus koasati* Huber, 2011**

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

p. 370



1798. *Ph. koasati*.

p. 393

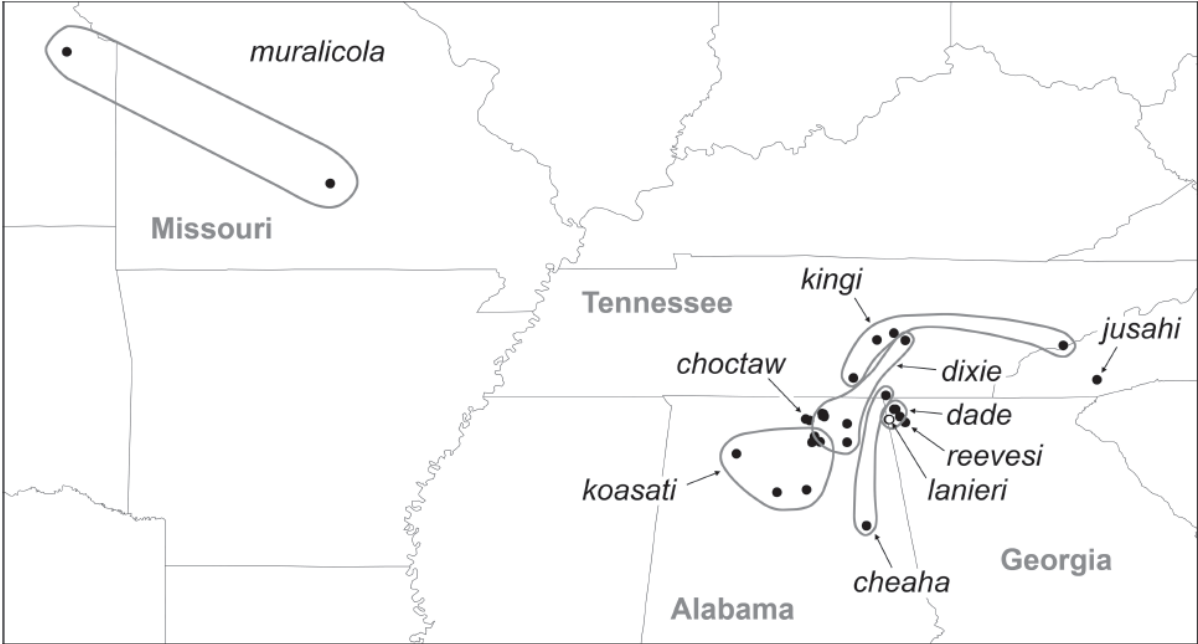


FIG. 1875. Known distribution of the *Pholcus kingi* species group.

1881

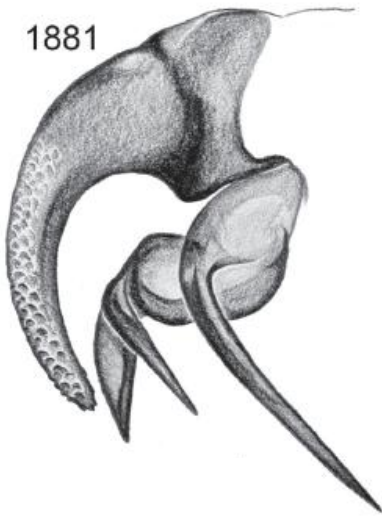
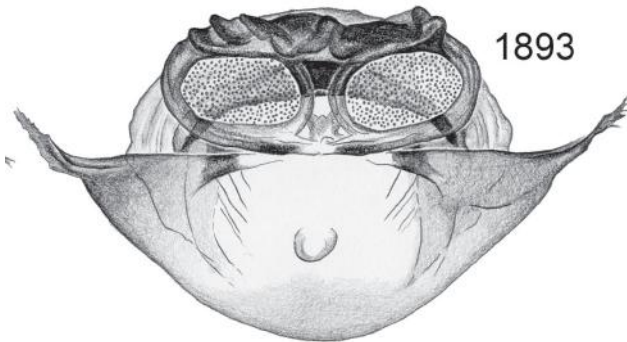


FIG. 1878-1887. Left bulbal uncus and appendix, prolateral views (1878-1886; all at same scale) and procursus, retrolateral view (1887) of representatives of the *Pholcus kingi* species group.
1881. *Ph. koasati*.

1893



1893. *Ph. koasati*.

Pholcus koasati n. sp.

Figs. 1798, 1881, 1893

Type. Male holotype from USA, Alabama, Marshall Co., Porch's Spring Cave, Ledbetter Cave [34°28.1'-28.6'N, 86°20.9'-21.7'W], 17.iii.1966 (S. Peck), in AMNH.

Etymology. Named for the Coushatta (also Koasati), a Muskogean-speaking native American people living primarily in the U.S. state of Louisiana. When first encountered by Europeans, they lived in the territory of present-day Georgia and Alabama; noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species (all *Pholcus* from TGA area) by details of uncus and appendix (Fig. 1881); from other congeners also by straight procurus (cf. Fig. 1877) and weakly sclerotized epigynum (similar to *Ph. kingi*).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.4, carapace width 1.65. Leg 1: 58.6 (14.9 + 0.8 + 14.4 + 26.0 + 2.5), tibia 2: 10.3, tibia 3: 6.8, tibia 4: 8.4; tibia 1 L/d: 96. Habitus similar to *Ph. kingi* (cf. Figs. 1771, 1772). Carapace ochre-yellow with large brown mark partly divided medially, ocular area not darkened except indistinct median line, clypeus not darkened, sternum light brown, margins darker, near coxae lighter, legs light brown, tips of femora and tibiae lighter, slightly darker rings on femora subdistally and in patella area, abdomen ochre-gray, with very indistinct darker internal spots visible through cuticle, genital area brown. Distance PME-PME 205 μ m, diameter PME 135 μ m, distance PME-ALE 35 μ m, distance AME-AME 45 μ m, diameter AME 90 μ m. Ocular area moderately elevated, hairs missing. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae

as in *Ph. muralicola* (cf. Fig. 1913) but distal frontal apophyses apparently with three modified hairs each. Sternum wider than long (1.0/0.9), unmodified. Palps in general as in *Ph. kingi* (cf. Figs. 1876, 1877), procurus apparently with only one dorsal spine, distinctive appendix (Fig. 1881). 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; tarsus 1 with ~15 pseudosegments, fairly distinct.

Variation. Tibia 1 in 5 other males: 9.9-16.0 (mean 14.0); pattern on sternum variably distinct. Male from Horseshoe Cave with slightly longer trochanter apophysis.

Female. In general similar to male, eye triads slightly closer together (distance PME-PME 170 μ m); tibia 1 in 3 females: 9.7, 12.1, 12.7. Epigynum weakly sclerotized, slightly protruding, with internal arc visible through cuticle anteriorly, small 'knob'; internal genitalia as in Figs. 1798 and 1893. Females not accompanied by male specimens are assigned tentatively.

Distribution. Known from northern Alabama only (Fig. 1875).

Material examined. USA: *Alabama:* Marshall Co., Porch's Spring Cave, Ledbetter Cave: ♂ holotype above. Blount Co., near Allgood [-33°55'N, 86°31'W], Horseshoe Cave, 8.iii.1940 (W.B. Jones), 1♂4♀ in AMNH; near Allgood, Ingram Cave, 8.iii.1940 (W.B. Jones), 4♂ in AMNH. Rickwood Caverns State Park [33°53'N, 86°52'W], 1.ii.1989 (H.J. Guarisco), 1♂ in ZFMK.

Assigned tentatively. USA: *Alabama:* Marshall Co., Painted Bluff Cave [34°27.8'N, 86°26.9'W], 16.iii.1966 (S. Peck), 2♀ 1 juv. in AMNH. Lawrence Co., Black Warrior Nat. Forest [now William B. Bankhead National Forest, ~34°20'N, 87°20'W], 1939, collector not given, 2♀ in AMNH.