

***Pholcus kribi* Huber, 2011**

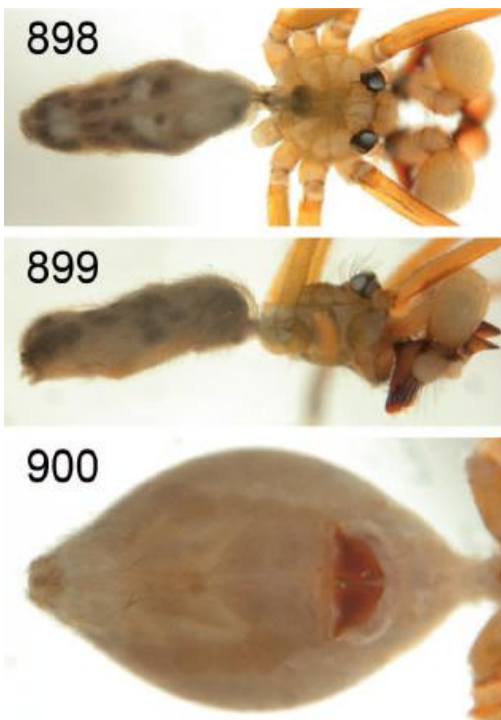
**Huber, B. A. 2011.** Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). *Bonner zool. Monographien* 58: 1-510.

p. 11



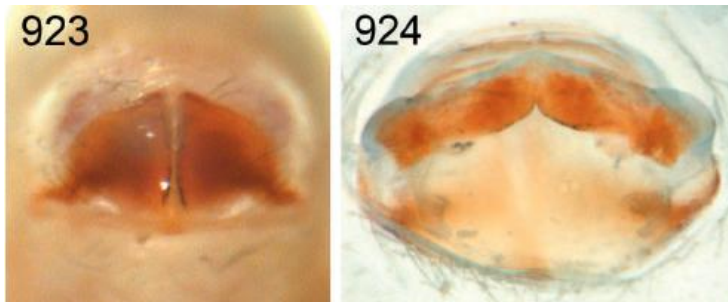
18. *Pholcus kribi*, male and female under dead leaf on ground, between Kribi and Campo, Cameroon.

p. 198



898-900. *Ph. kribi*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view.

p. 199



923, 924. *Ph. kribi*.

p. 200

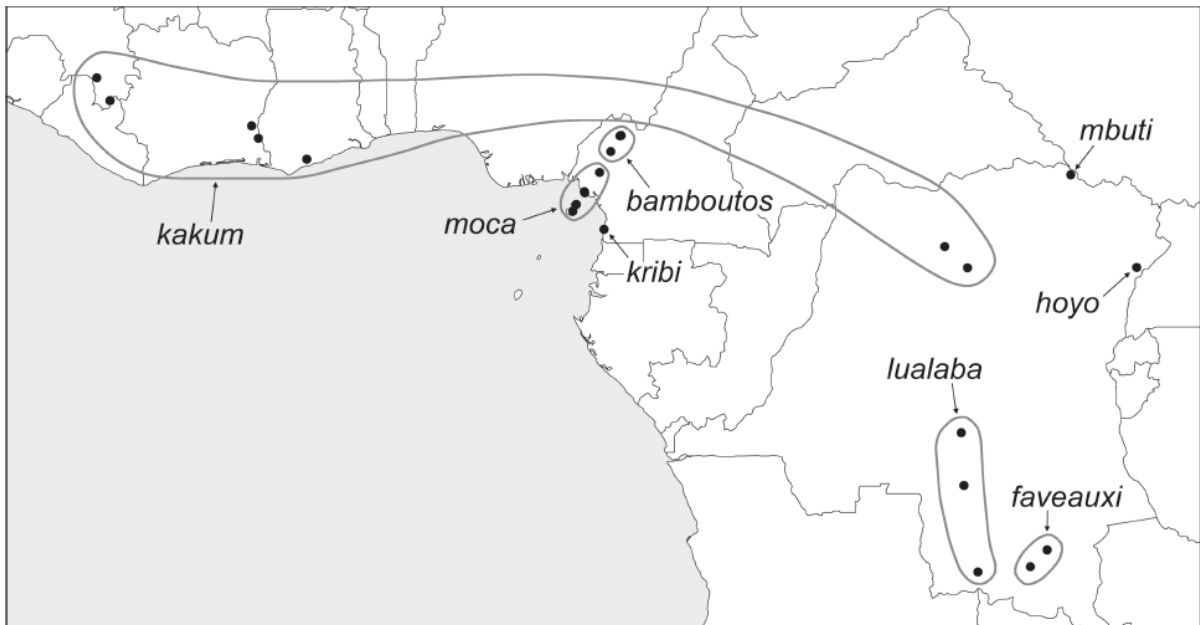


FIG. 940. Known distribution of the *Pholcus bamboutos* species group.

*Pholcus kribi* n. sp.

Figs. 18, 898-900, 923, 924, 950-963

*Type.* Male holotype from Cameroon, South Region, forest between Kribi and Campo, "site 2" (2°40.4'N, 9°51.4'E), 15 m a.s.l., under dead leaves on ground, 10.iv.2009 (B.A. Huber), in ZFMK.

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

*Diagnosis.* Small litter-dwelling species, distinguished from most congeners by small size and short legs; also by morphology of male palp (Figs. 950, 951; shapes of procurus, unculus, appendix) and female genitalia (Figs. 923, 953).

*Male* (holotype). Total body length 2.2, carapace width 0.8. Leg 1: 16.2 (3.9 + 0.3 + 4.0 + 6.6 + 1.4), tibia 2: 2.5, tibia 3: 1.7, tibia 4: 2.7; tibia 1 L/d: 56. Habitus as in Figs. 898 and 899. Carapace ochre-yellow, slightly darker medially, ocular area only frontally with some brown marks, clypeus not darkened, sternum and legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints light brown, abdomen ochre-gray, with some darker marks dorsally and laterally, ventrally without pattern (cf. female, Fig. 900). Distance PME-PME 285  $\mu$ m, diameter PME 95  $\mu$ m, distance PME-ALE 35  $\mu$ m, no trace of AME. Ocular area elevated, with ~16 longer and stronger hairs posteriorly, each triad on short stalk directed laterally (Fig. 955). No thoracic furrow, clypeus with distinctive pair of small horns near rim (0.2 mm

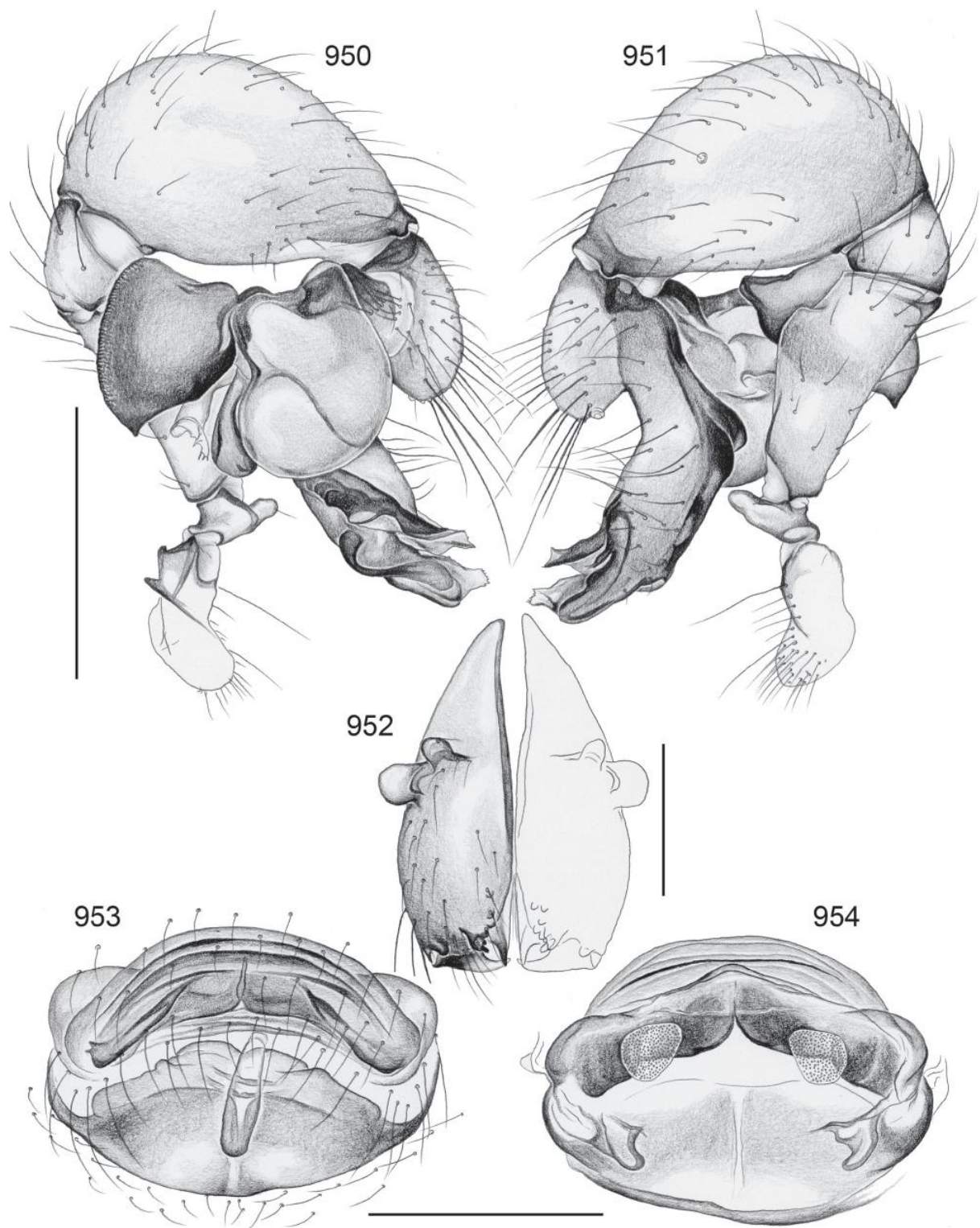


FIG. 950-954. *Pholcus kribi*. 950, 951. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 952. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 953, 954. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (950, 951), 0.3 (953, 954), 0.2 (952).



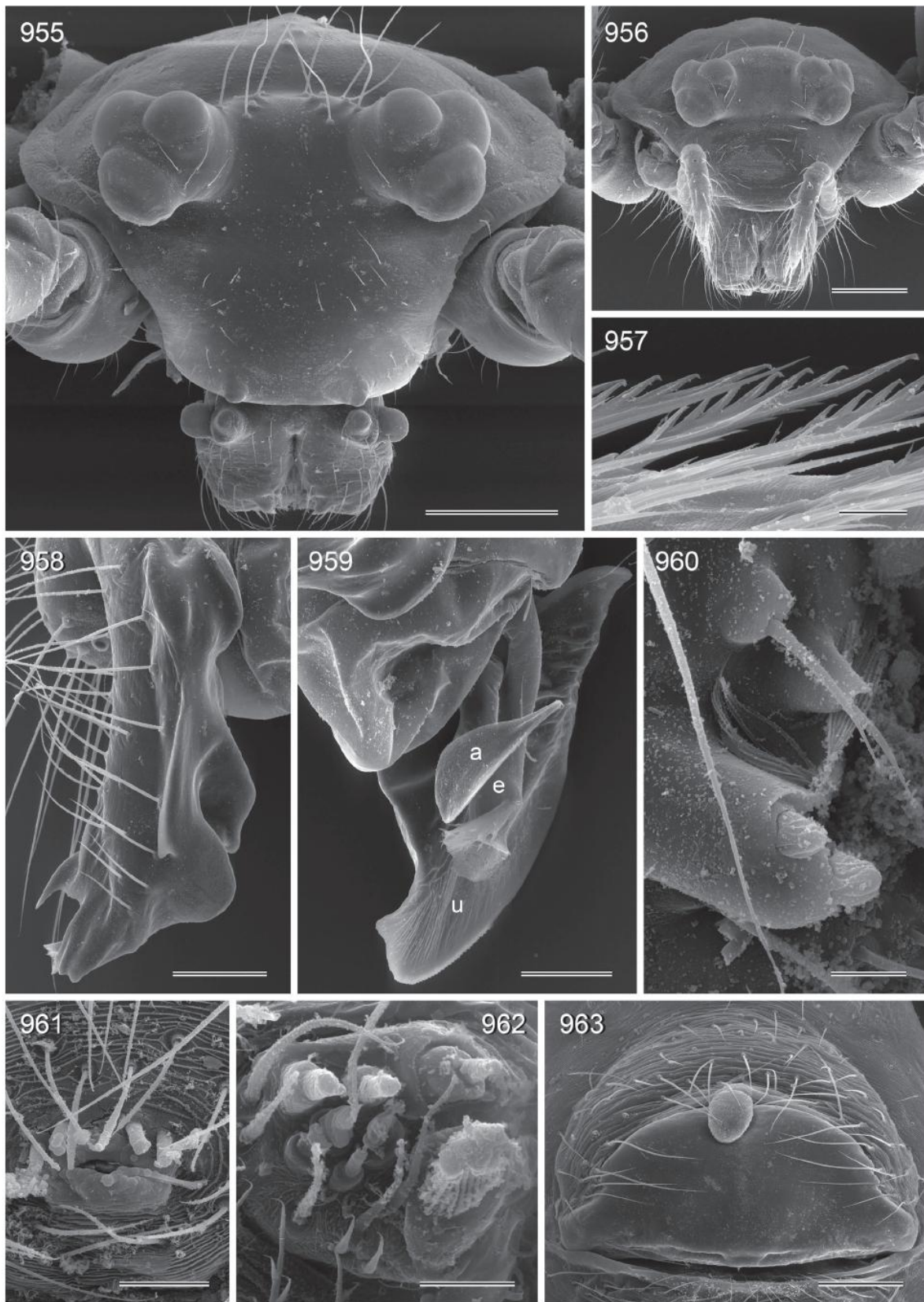


FIG. 955-963. *Pholcus kribi*. 955, 956. Male and female prosomata, frontal views. 957. Comb-hairs on male right tarsus 4. 958. Left procurus, retrolatero-ventral view. 959. Left bulb, retrolateral view. 960. Distal male cheliceral apophysis. 961. Male gonopore. 962. Male ALS. 963. Epigynum. Scale lines: 200  $\mu\text{m}$  (955, 956), 100  $\mu\text{m}$  (958, 963), 80  $\mu\text{m}$  (959), 30  $\mu\text{m}$  (961), 10  $\mu\text{m}$  (957, 960, 962).

apart). Chelicerae as in Fig. 952, distal frontal apophyses with modified hairs (Fig. 960), with distinctive proximal apophyses. Sternum wider than long (0.55/0.45), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 950 and 951, coxa unmodified, trochanter with retro-latero-ventral apophysis, femur with indistinct ventral protuberance, tibia very large, procurus complex distally, without modified hairs, bulb with large uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus, L-shaped appendix (Fig. 959; distal part of appendix pointing in retrolateral direction, not visible in Fig. 950). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; pro-lateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; many tarsal pseudosegments, but only distally a few visible in dissecting microscope; tarsus 4 with single row of comb-hairs (Fig. 957). Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 961); ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 962).

*Variation.* Tibia 1 in 5 other males: 3.7-4.2 (mean 4.0). Some males with one or more of the following: black pigment in area of AME; carapace also laterally slightly darkened; darker sternum; whitish spots on abdomen.

*Female.* In general similar to male but ocular area less elevated and triads closer together (Fig. 956, distance PME-PME 170  $\mu$ m). Tibia 1 in 15 females: 3.0-3.5 (mean 3.2). Epigynum a brown plate distinctively lighter medially (Fig. 923), with anterior 'knob' (Fig. 963), internal arc visible through cuticle anteriorly (Fig. 953); internal genitalia as in Figs. 924 and 954.

*Distribution.* Known from type locality only (Fig. 940).

*Material examined.* CAMEROON: *South Region:* forest between Kribi and Campo: ♂ holotype above; same data, 5♂15♀ and 5♀ in pure ethanol (ZFMK).