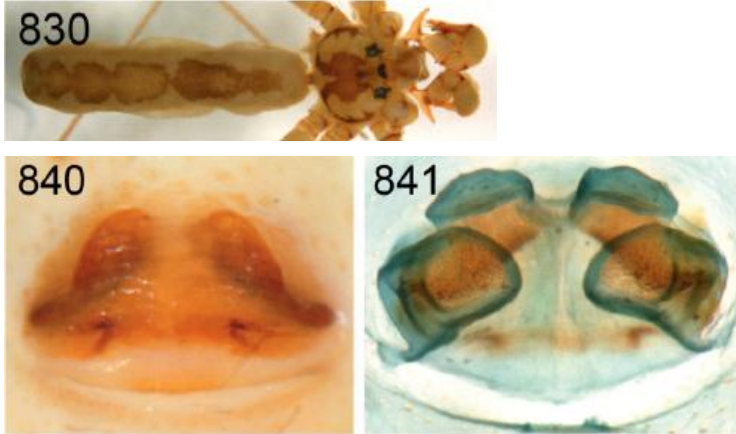


***Pholcus kyondo* Huber, 2011**

**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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830. *Ph. kyondo*, male, dorsal view.

840, 841. *Ph. kyondo*.

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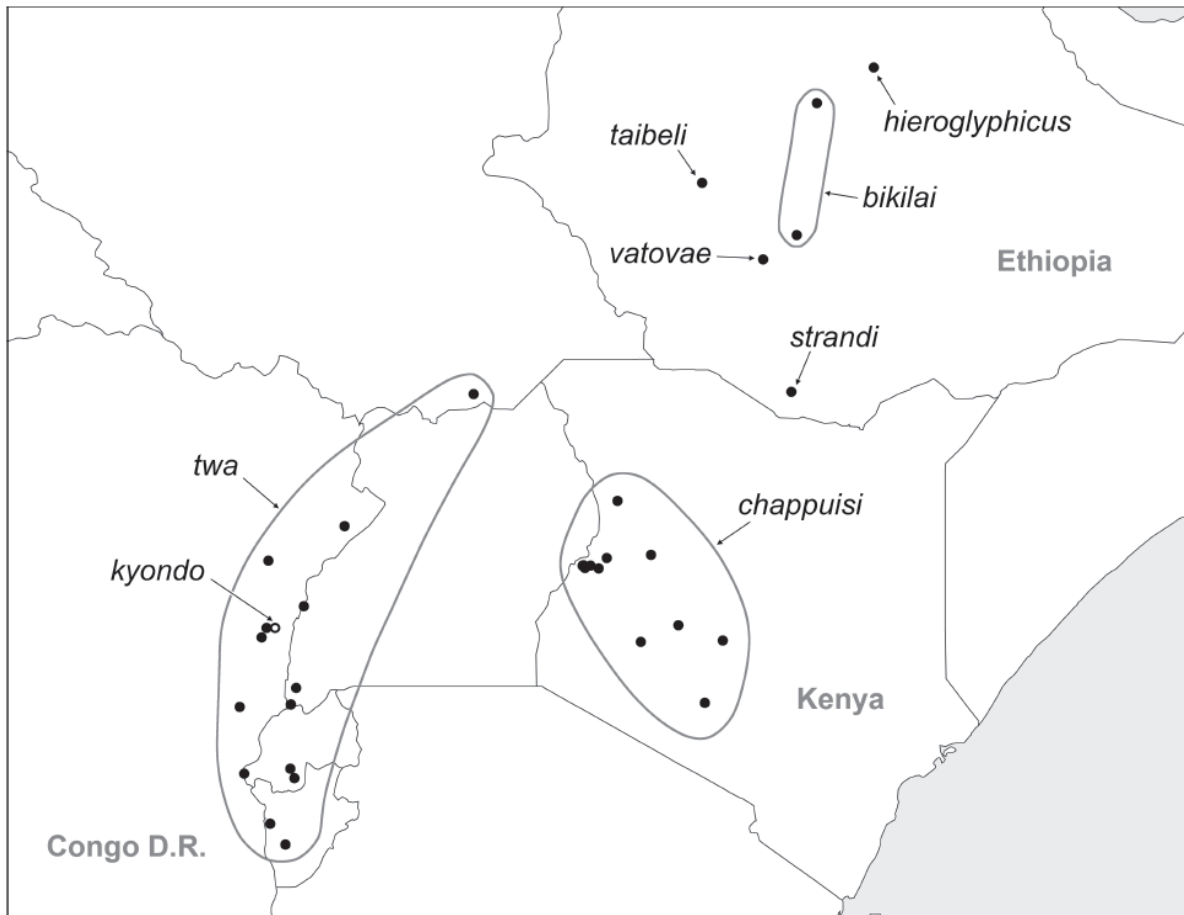


FIG. 846. Known distribution of the *Pholcus chappuisi* species group.

*Pholcus kyondo* n. sp.

Figs. 830, 840, 841, 874-878

*Type.* Male holotype from Congo Dem. Rep., Kivu, Kyondo [0°00'N, 29°24'E], 2250 m a.s.l., v.1964 (R.P.M.J. Gelis), in MRAC (126808).

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

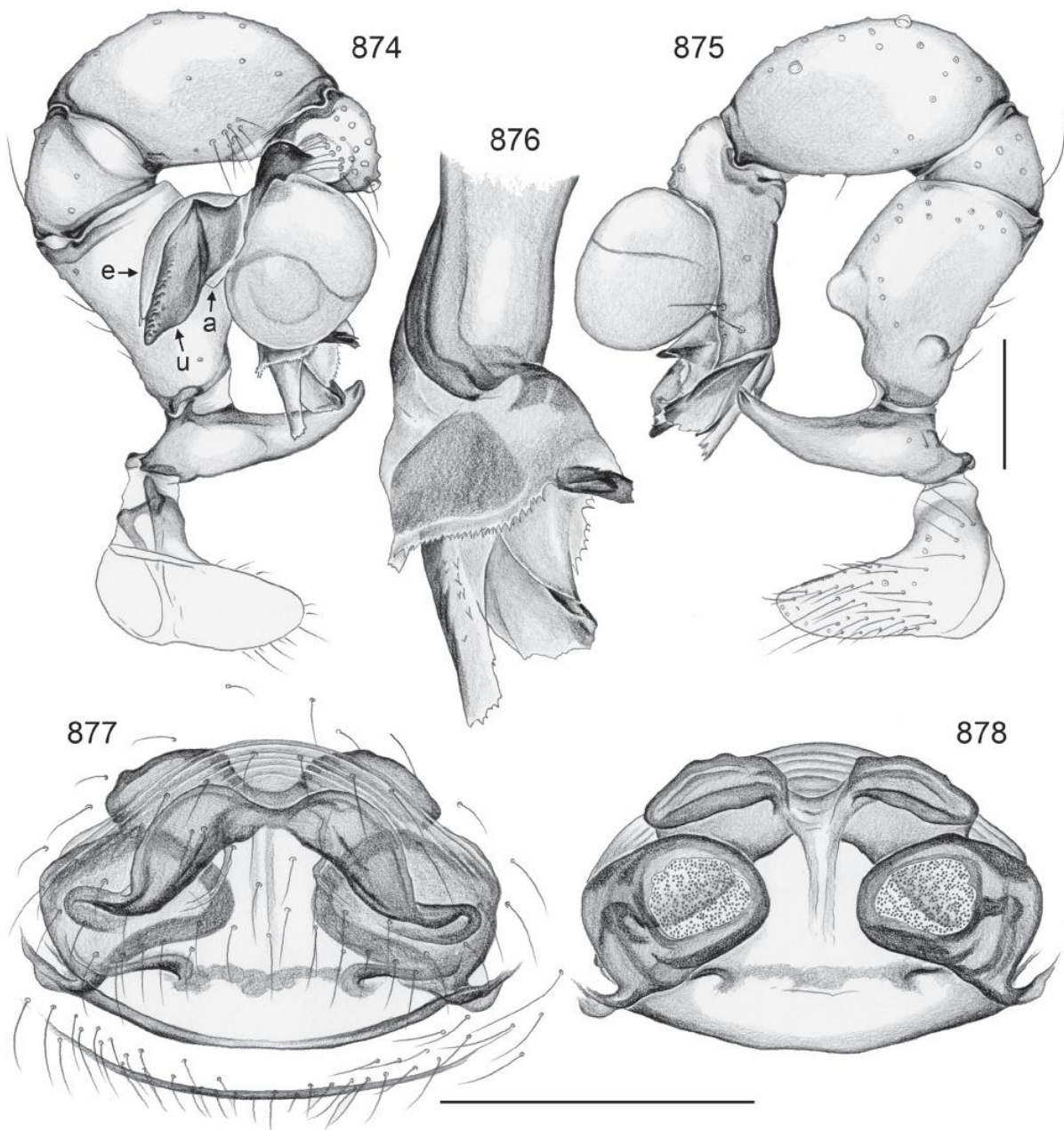


FIG. 874-878. *Pholcus kyondo*. 874, 875. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 876. Left procurus, prolateral view. 877, 878. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (877, 878), 0.3 (874, 875).

*Diagnosis.* Easily distinguished from most African pholcids by unmodified male chelicerae (as in *Ph. twa*; cf. Fig. 861); also by appendix reduced to membranous lobe (Fig. 874) and simple epigynum with pair of pockets but without 'knob' (Figs. 840, 877); from close relatives (*Ph. chappuisi*, *Ph. twa*) by shape of procurus (Fig. 876) and shape of internal arc in female genitalia (clearly divided; Fig. 878).

*Male* (holotype). Total body length 5.5, carapace width 1.2. Leg 1: 11.3 + 0.7 + 11.2 + 19.0, tarsus missing, tibia 2: 7.5, tibia 3: 4.9, tibia 4: 6.5; tibia 1 L/d: 74. Habitus as in Fig. 830. Carapace light ochre with distinctive brown pattern extending to ocular area, clypeus with some brown spots, sternum with brown star-shaped pattern, legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, femora and tibiae

with subdistal darker rings, abdomen ochre-gray with distinctive brown pattern dorsally, ventrally with wide brown band. Distance PME-PME 425  $\mu\text{m}$ , diameter PME 115  $\mu\text{m}$ , distance PME-ALE 45  $\mu\text{m}$ , distance AME-AME 55  $\mu\text{m}$ , diameter AME 85  $\mu\text{m}$ . Ocular area elevated, each triad on additional low elevation directed laterally, many stronger hairs on posterior side. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae unmodified, as in *Ph. twa* (cf. Fig. 861). Sternum wider than long (0.9/0.8), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 874 and 875, coxa unmodified, trochanter with long tapering ventral apophysis slightly more curved than in *Ph. twa*, tip apparently with small modified hair, femur with distinct retro-lateral bulge proximally, ventral protuberance more distinct than in *Ph. twa*, procursus relatively small, with rather short hairs, complex distally (Fig. 876), bulb very similar to *Ph. twa*, with uncus, largely transparent embolus, appendix apparently reduced to transparent flap. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae.

*Variation.* Mark on sternum less distinct in other male specimen.

*Female.* In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 230-240  $\mu\text{m}$ ), Tibia 1 in 2 females: 8.8, 10.1. Epigynum similar to *Ph. twa* but internal anterior structures more clearly divided (Fig. 840); internal genitalia as in Figs. 841 and 878.

*Distribution.* Known from type locality and an unidentified locality only (Fig. 846).

*Material examined.* CONGO DEM. REP.: Kivu, Kyondo: ♂ holotype above; same data, 1♂3♀ in MRAC (126808, 126812). "Lukanga", 2000 m a.s.l., ii-iii.1975 (M. Lejeune), 1♀ in MRAC (161391).