

***Pholcus lanieri* 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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1802. *Ph. lanieri*.

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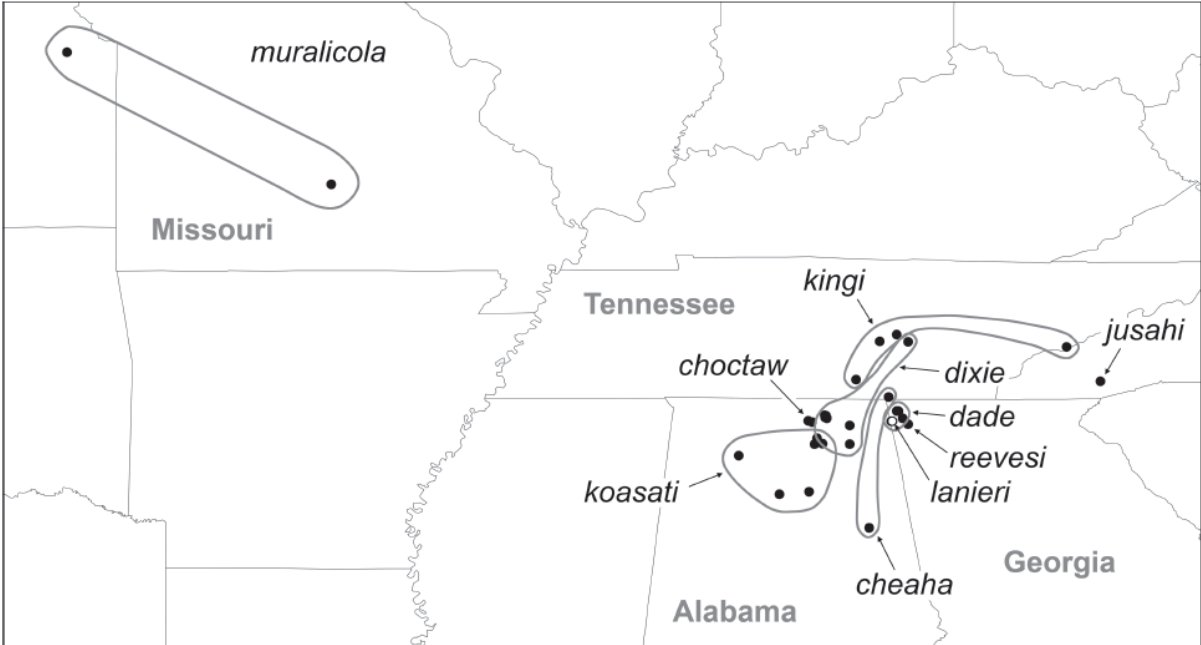


FIG. 1875. Known distribution of the *Pholcus kingi* species group.

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1884

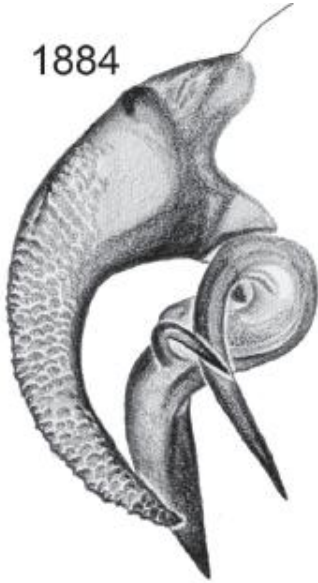


FIG. 1878-1887. Left bulbal unculus and appendix, prolateral views (1878-1886; all at same scale) and left procurus, retrolateral view (1887) of representatives of the *Pholcus kingi* species group.

1884. *Ph. lanieri*.

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1896

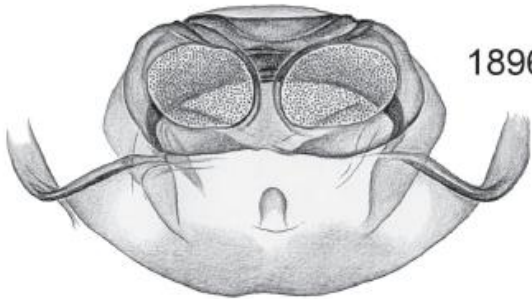


FIG. 1896-1899. Cleared female genitalia in dorsal (1896, 1897, 1899) and ventral (1898) views. 1896. *Ph. lanieri*.

Pholcus lanieri n. sp.

Figs. 1802, 1884, 1896

Type. Male holotype from USA, Georgia, Dade Co., Hurricane Cave [34°45'N, 85°32'W], on Fox Mt., near cave entrance, 10.xii.1998 (W. Reeves), in USNM.

Etymology. Named for the American musician and poet Sidney Lanier (1842-1881).

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species (all *Pholcus* from TGA area) by details of uncus and appendix (Fig. 1884); from other congeners also by straight procurus (cf. Fig. 1877) and weakly sclerotized epigynum (similar to *Ph. kingi*).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.2, carapace width 1.55. Leg 1: 14.9 + 0.7 + 14.5, metatarsus and tarsus missing, tibia 2: 9.9, tibia 3: 6.5, tibia 4: 8.1; tibia 1 L/d: 99. Habitus similar to *Ph. kingi* (cf. Figs. 1771, 1772). Carapace ochre-yellow with large brown mark partly divided medially, darker median line on ocular area, clypeus not darkened, sternum light brown, margins darker, light spots medially and near coxae, legs light brown, tips of femora and tibiae lighter, abdomen ochre-gray, with many indistinct darker spots dorsally and laterally, genital area with pair of brown marks. Distance PME-PME 215 µm, diameter PME 135 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, distance AME-AME 35 µm, diameter AME 90 µm. Ocular area moderately elevated, few slightly stronger hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *Ph. muralicola* (cf. Fig. 1913), distal frontal apophyses with three (possibly four) modified hairs each. Sternum wider than long (1.1/0.9), unmodified. Palps in general as in *Ph. kingi* (cf. Figs. 1876, 1877) but procurus apparently without dorsal spines, dorso-distal apophysis on procurus slightly longer, and complex distinctive appendix clearly different (Fig. 1884). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 6%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae.

Female. In general similar to male, eye triads slightly closer together (distance PME-PME 170 µm); tibia

1: 8.6 (missing in second female). Epigynum weakly sclerotized, slightly protruding, with internal arc visible through cuticle anteriorly, small 'knob'; internal genitalia as in Figs. 1802 and 1896.

Distribution. Known from type locality in northwestern Georgia only (Fig. 1875).

Material examined. USA: Georgia: Dade Co., Hurricane Cave on Fox Mt.: ♂ holotype above, together with 1 ♀; same collection data, cave entrance, 1 ♀ in USNM.