

***Pholcus ledang* 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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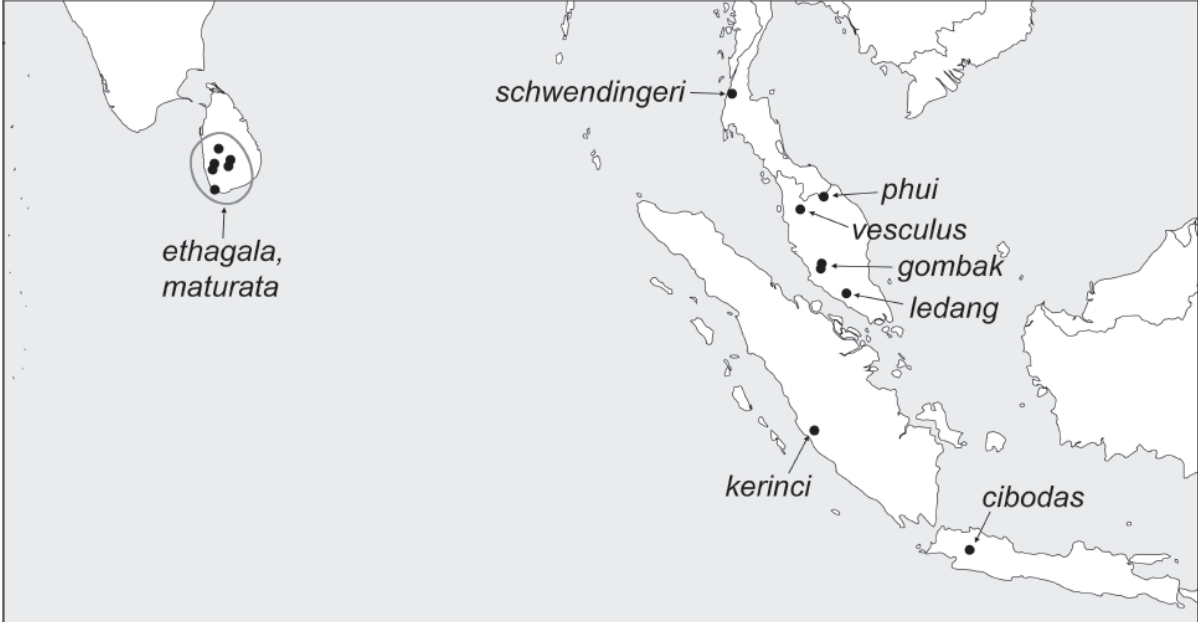


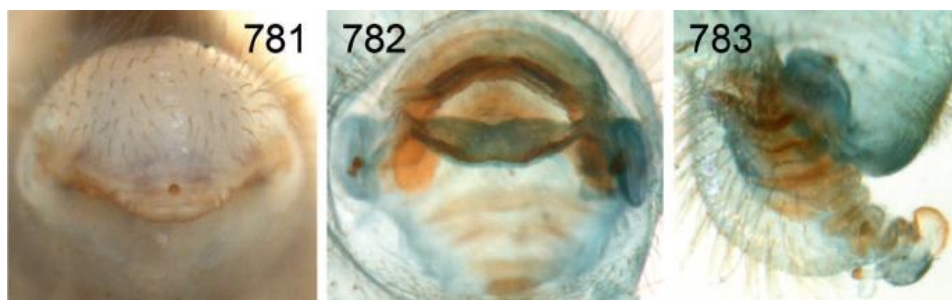
FIG. 718. Known distributions of the *Pholcus kerinci* and *Ph. ethagala* species groups.

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753-756. *Ph. ledang*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view; male prosoma, frontal view.

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781-783. *Ph. ledang*.

Pholcus ledang n. sp.

Figs. 753-756, 781-783, 814-818

Type. Male holotype from Malaysia, Johor, Gunung Ledang (=Mt. Ophir), Puteri Waterfalls (2°21.4'N, 102°37.8'E), rain forest near stream, 80-130 m a.s.l., 21./22.v.2004 (P. Schwendinger), in MHNG.

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

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from congeners by combination of long male eye stalks (Fig. 756), male palpal morphology (Figs. 814, 815; long trochanter apophysis, complex procurus, appendix shape), male cheliceral armature (Fig. 816; only proximal apophyses in frontal position), and female genitalia (Figs. 781, 817, 818; 'knob' on folded scape, pore plates wide apart).

Male (holotype). Total body length 3.4, carapace width 1.1. Leg 1: 30.6 (7.2 + 0.5 + 7.2 + 14.0 + 1.7), tibia 2: 4.2, tibia 3: 2.7, tibia 4: 4.0; tibia 1 L/d: 81. Habitus as in Figs. 753 and 754. Carapace ochre-yellow with light brow V-mark posteriorly, ocular area and clypeus medially light brown, sternum whitish except margins, legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, femora 1 and 2 proximally dorsally reddish, abdomen ochre-gray, with dark marks dorsally and laterally, ventrally monochromous (cf. female, Fig. 755). Distance PME-PME 440 µm, diameter PME 95 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, no trace of AME. Ocular area

elevated, triads on long stalks (Fig. 756). No thoracic furrow (only dark line anteriorly); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 816, with only one pair of light proximal frontal apophyses. Sternum wider than long (0.7/0.5), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 814 and 815, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retrolateral apophysis and extremely long ventral apophysis, femur with indistinct proximal hump dorsally and large ventral apophysis pointing proximally, tibia very large, tarsus with massive dorsal elongation, procurus extremely complex distally, bulb with relatively long and slender embolus, extremely large appendix, uncus absent (or reduced to small process?). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Many indistinct tarsal pseudosegments.

Female. In general similar to male but triads not on stalks, closer together (distance PME-PME 185 µm), clypeus darker brown, sternum anteriorly light brown. Tibia 1: 6.1. Epigynum strongly protruding (Fig. 783), largely weakly sclerotized, 'knob' on folded scape (Fig. 817); internal genitalia as in Figs. 782 and 818.

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 718).

Material examined. MALAYSIA: *Johor:* Gunung Ledang, Puteri Waterfalls, ♂ holotype above, together with 1 ♀.

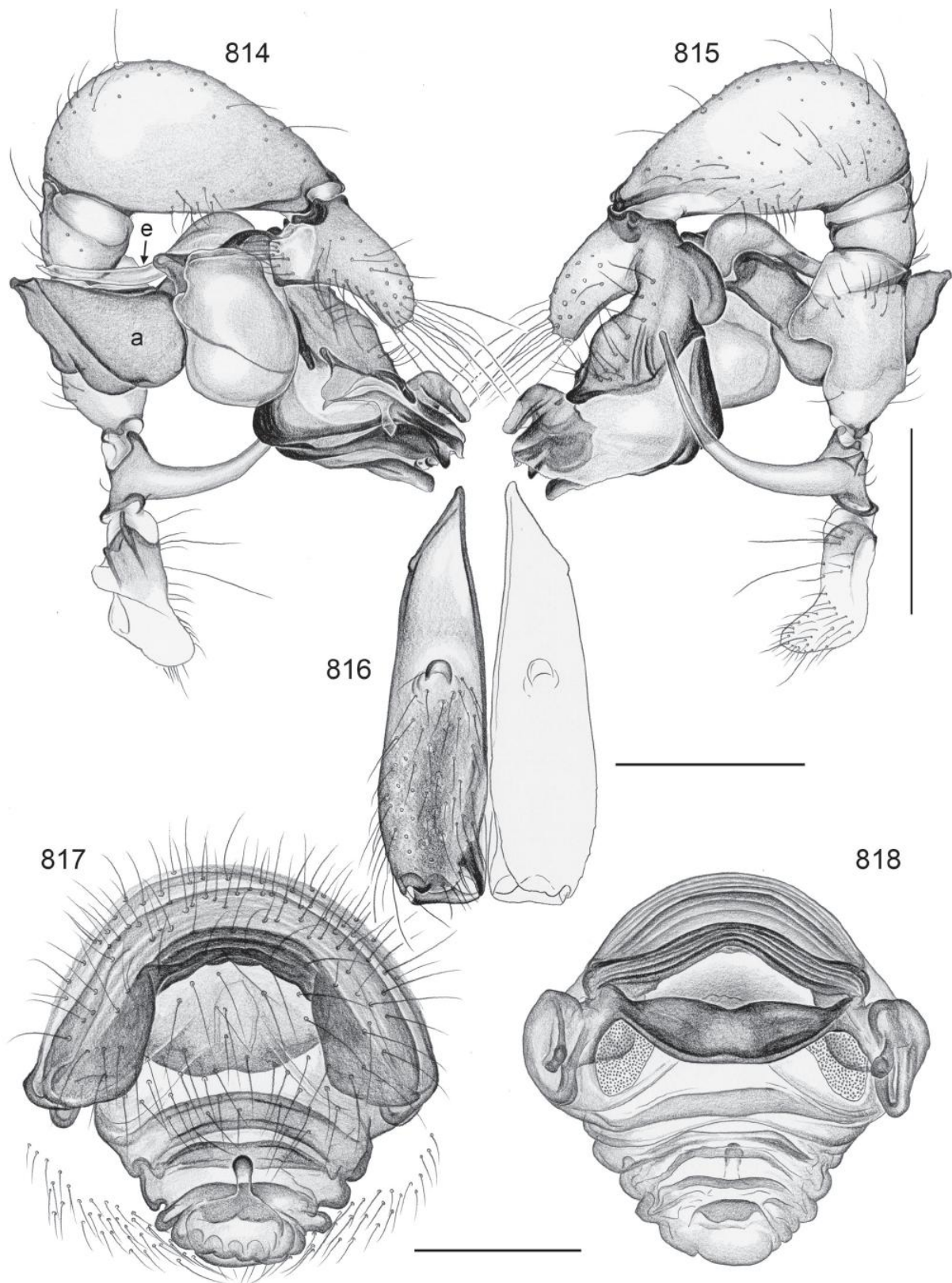


FIG. 814-818. *Pholcus ledang*. 814, 815. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 816. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 817, 818. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (814, 815), 0.3 (816-818).