

***Pholcus lualaba* 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. 200

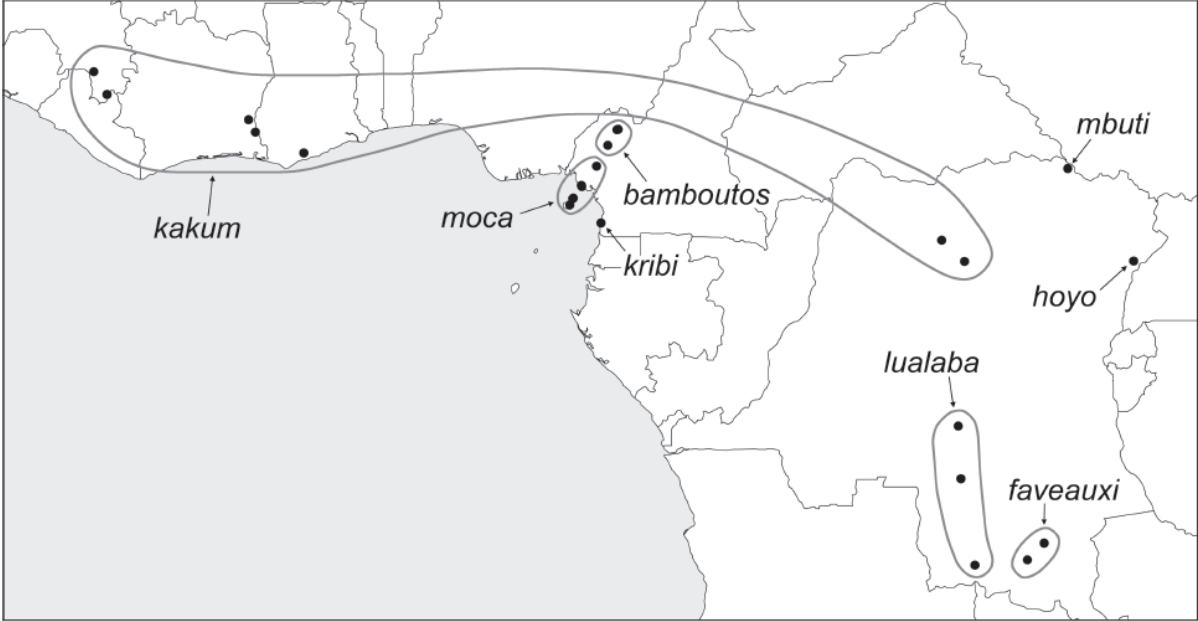


FIG. 940. Known distribution of the *Pholcus bamboutos* species group.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from congeners by male palpal morphology (Figs. 973, 974; shape of procurus, small bulb and large unculus) and female genitalia (Figs. 976, 977).

Male (holotype). Total body length 3.9, carapace width 1.4. Leg 1: 10.0 + 0.6 + 10.1, metatarsus and tarsus missing, tibia 2: 6.6, tibia 3 missing, tibia 4: 6.1; tibia 1 L/d: 88. Habitus similar to *Ph. nkoetye* (cf. Figs. 917, 918). Carapace pale ochre-yellow with brown mark posteriorly, ocular area with brown pattern, clypeus brown laterally under eye triads, sternum pale ochre, legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints darker, slightly darker additional rings on femora and tibiae subdistally, abdomen monochromous ochre-gray. Distance PME-PME 460 μm , diameter PME 80 μm , distance PME-ALE 35 μm , AME absent, only a small pigment spot. Ocular area elevated, few stronger hairs on posterior side, each triad on short stalk directed laterally. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 975, with pair of distal apophyses carrying two modified hairs each (Fig. 982), prominent frontal apophyses proximally and very indistinct lateral humps proximally. Sternum wider than long (0.85/0.65), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 973 and 974, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retro-latero-ventral apophysis, femur slender, widened distally with indistinct ventral hump, tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 981), procurus very long, medium-complex distally, apparently with pair of modified hairs dorsally (Fig. 980; damaged normal hairs?), bulb small with very large unculus, weakly sclerotized embolus, distally widened appendix (Fig. 978). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (many hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on tibiae 2 and 4. Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 983); ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 984).

Variation. Tibia 1 in three other males: 8.7, 9.2, 10.1.

Female. In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 290 μm); tibia 1 in 6 females: 6.9-7.8 (mean 7.35). Epigynum protruding, with distinctively shaped plate and long anterior 'knob' (Figs. 976, 986); internal genitalia as in Fig. 977. ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 985).

Distribution. Known from three localities in Congo Dem. Rep. (Fig. 940).

Material examined. CONGO DEM. REP.: *Lualaba Prov.*: Tshienda: ♂ holotype above; same data, 4♂7♀ in MRAC (26969/26982). *Kasai Oriental*: "Grot von

Pholcus lualaba n. sp.

Figs. 973-986

Type. Male holotype from Congo Dem. Rep., Lualaba Prov., "grot von Tshienda" [10°15'S, 24°00'E], x.1939 (M. Bequaert), in MRAC (26969/26982).

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

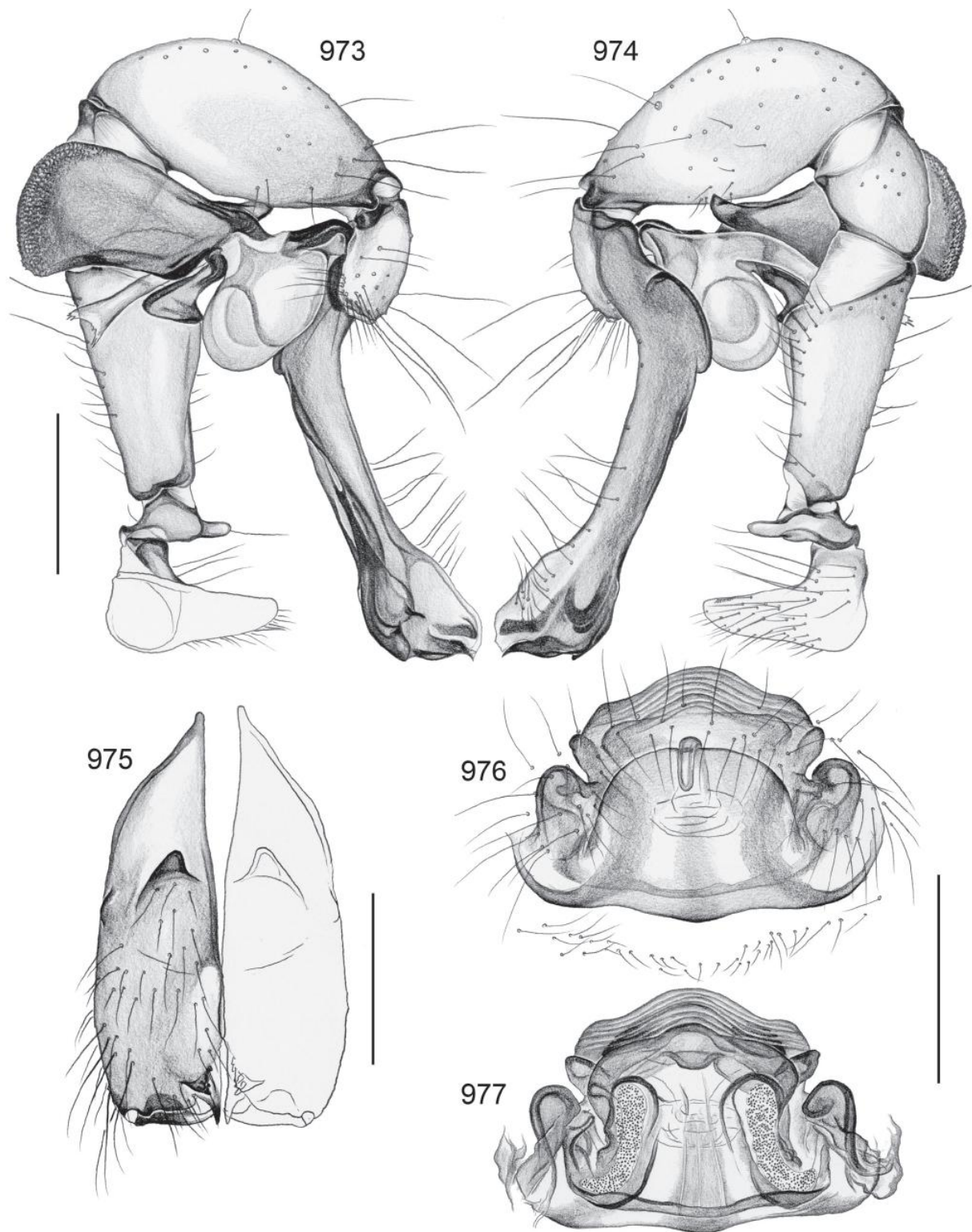


FIG. 973-977. *Pholcus lualaba*. 973, 974. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 975. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 976, 977. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (973, 974, 976, 977), 0.3 (975).

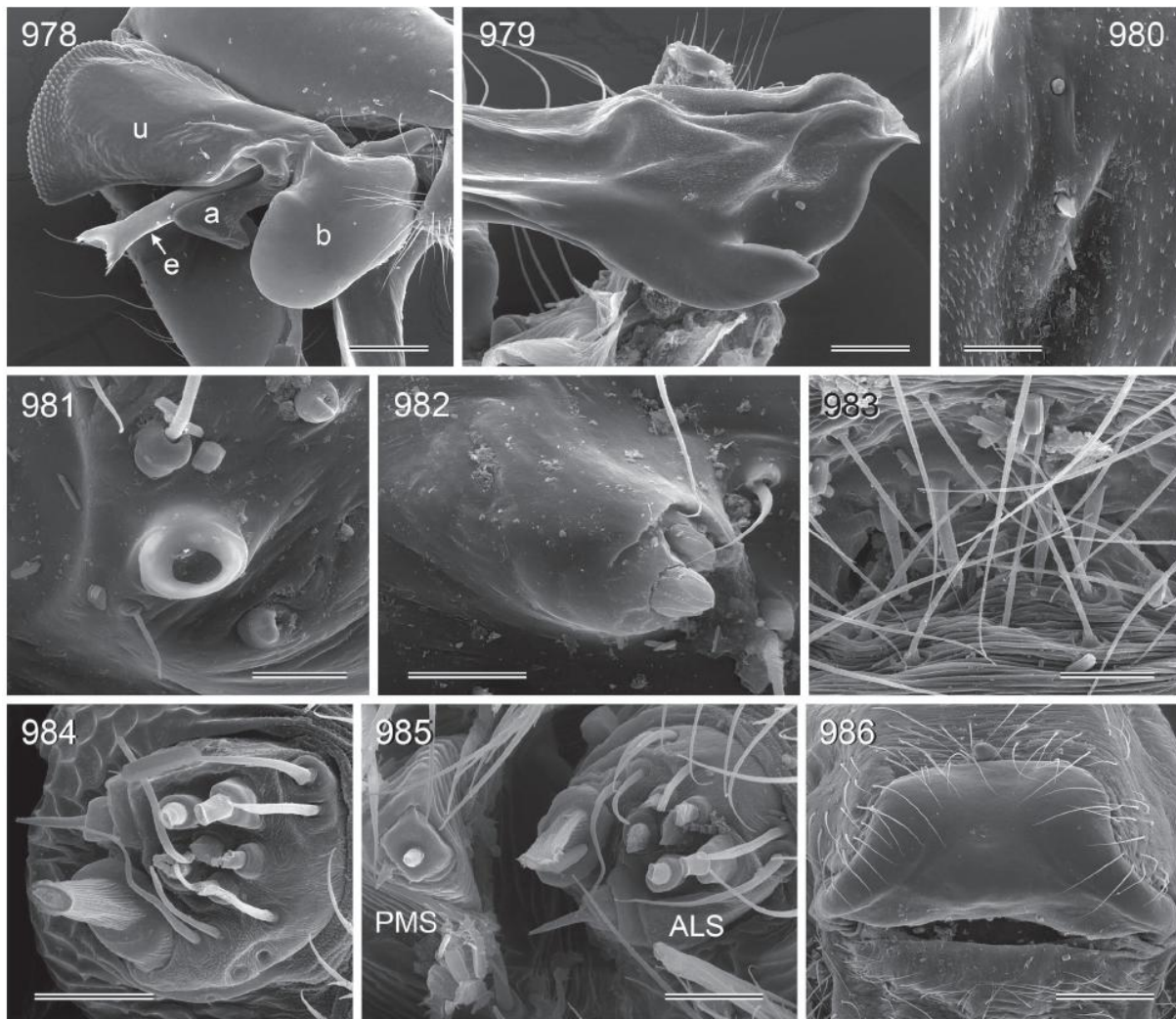


FIG. 978-986. *Pholcus lualaba*. 978. Left genital bulb, prolateral view. 979. Left procurus, prolateral view. 980. Possible modified hairs dorsally on procurus. 981. Male palpal tarsal organ. 982. Distal male cheliceral apophysis. 983. Male gonopore. 984. Male ALS. 985. Female ALS and PMS. 986. Epigynum. Scale lines: 200 μm (978, 986), 100 μm (979), 30 μm (981, 983), 20 μm (980, 982, 984, 985).

Lukusa" [Lukusa: 6°59'S, 23°28'E], 31.x.1939 (M. Bequaert), 1♂2♀ in MRAC (25675-25680; with 1 scytodid and 1 opilionid). *Sankuru Prov.*: Lusambo [4°58'S, 23°26'E], xii.1935 (R.F. Allser), 1♀ in MRAC (26863).