

***Pholcus maturata* 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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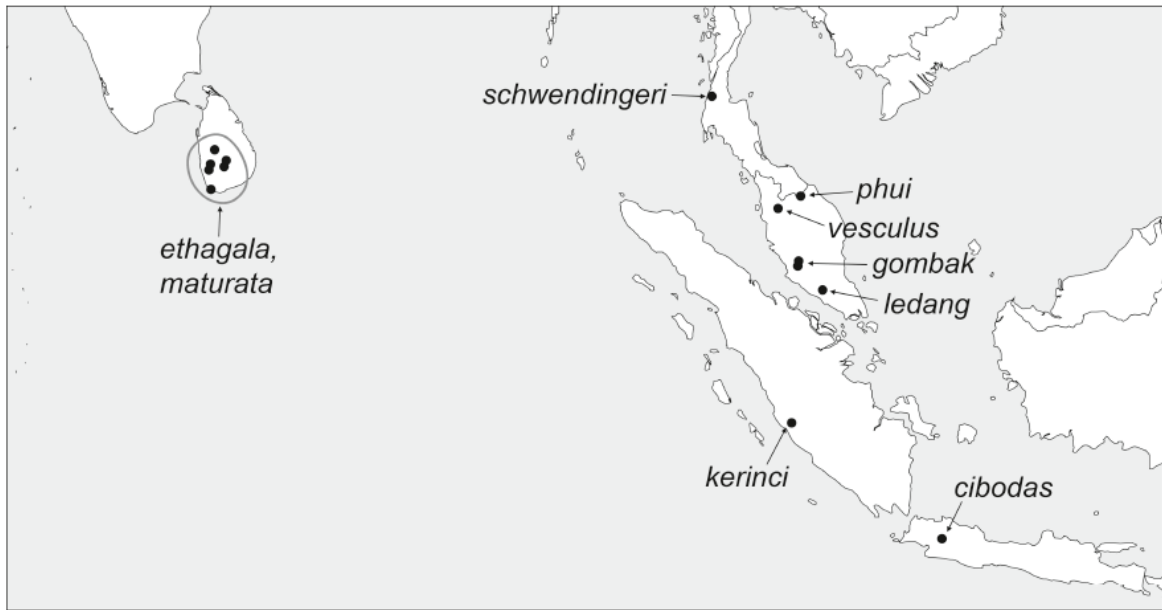
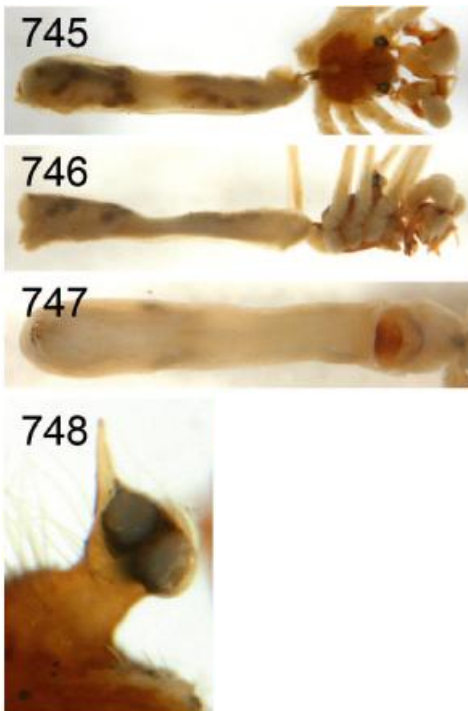
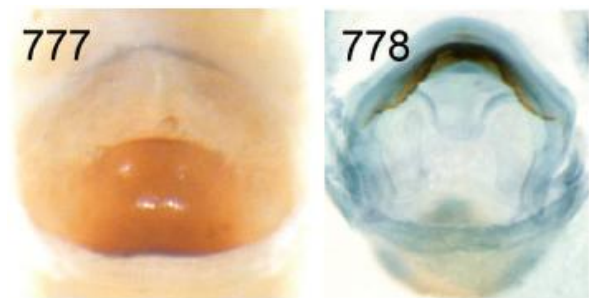


FIG. 718. Known distributions of the *Pholcus kerinci* and *Ph. ethagala* species groups.

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777, 778. *Ph. maturata*.

745-748. *Ph. maturata*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view; male eye stalk.

*Pholcus maturata* n. sp.

Figs. 745-748, 777, 778, 805-808

*Type.* Male holotype from Sri Lanka, Central Province, Nuwara Eliya District, Maturata [7°05'N, 80°48'E], no date (E. Simon), with Simon's hand-

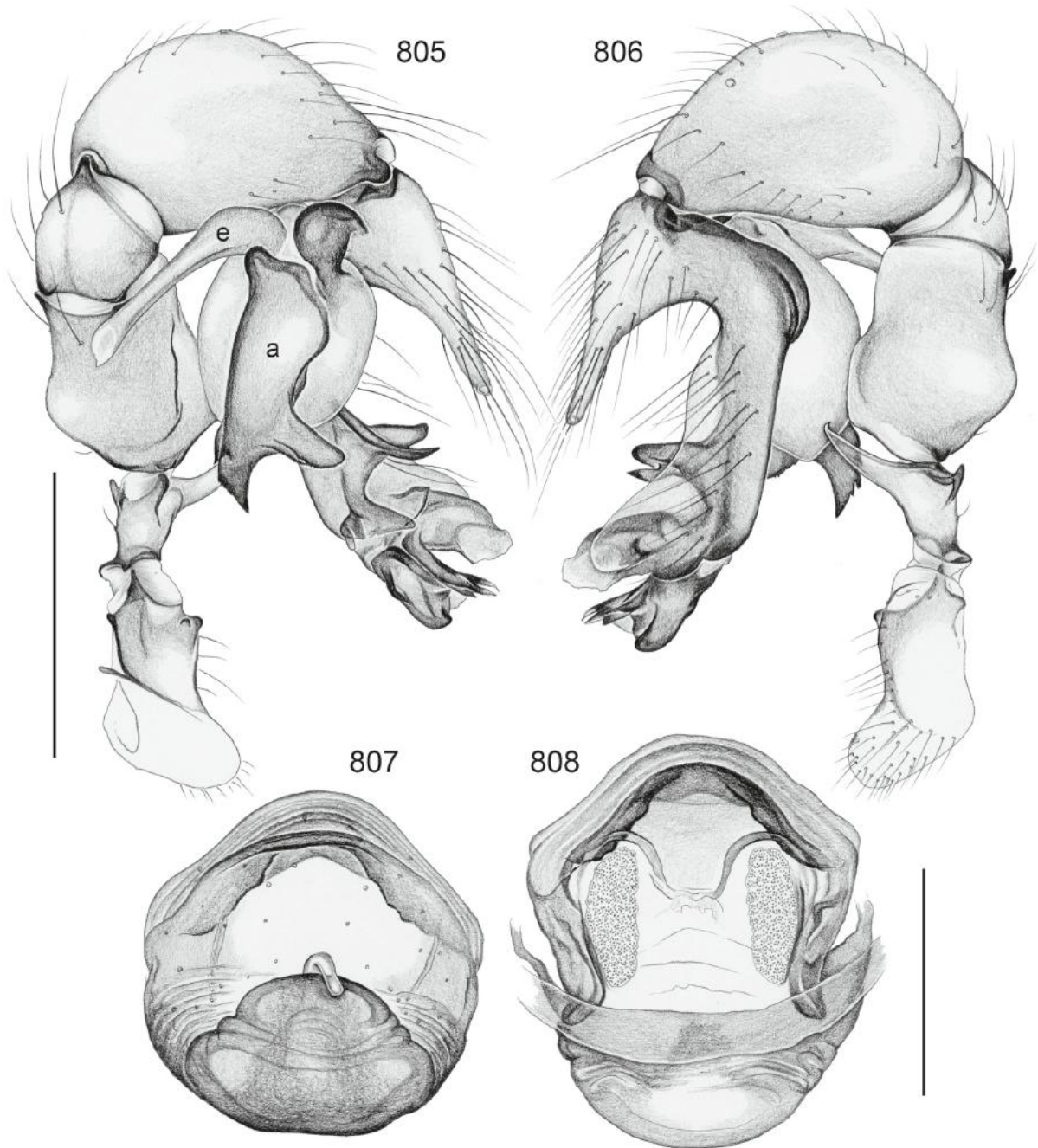


FIG. 805-808. *Pholcus maturata*. 805, 806. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 807, 808. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (805, 806), 0.3 (807, 808).

written label "2400 Mic. Maturata!", in MNHN.

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

*Diagnosis.* Easily distinguished from known congeners by combination of male palpal morphology (Figs. 805, 806; trochanter apophyses, procurus shape, appendix shape, absence of uncus), and female genitalia (Figs. 777, 807; long slender 'knob', elongate pore plates).

*Male* (holotype). Total body length 4.3, carapace width 0.95. Leg 1: 8.4 + 0.5 + 8.6 + 16.2, tarsus missing, tibia 2: 5.8, tibia 3: 3.5, tibia 4: 5.5, tibia 1L/d: 88. Habitus as in Figs. 745 and 746. Carapace mostly light brown, posteriorly a median light mark and anteriorly light lateral areas behind eye triads, ocular area, clypeus, and sternum light brown, legs whitish with brown patella area and tibia-metatarsus joints, abdomen ochre-yellow with dark marks dorsally and laterally, ventrally monochromous (cf. female, Fig. 747). Distance PME-PME 450  $\mu$ m, diameter PME 105  $\mu$ m, distance PME-ALE 35  $\mu$ m, no trace of AME. Ocular area elevated, each triad on stalk with additional pointed process (Fig. 748), with small median conical projection in place of AME, longer and stronger hairs posteriorly on ocular area. No thoracic furrow, only dark line anteriorly; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae similar to *Ph. ethagala* (cf. Fig. 795), proximal apophyses slightly more curved inwards. Sternum wider than long (0.65/0.50), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 805 and 806, coxa with small retrolatero-ventral apophysis, trochanter with retrolateral and ventral apophyses, femur widened proximally, tarsus with dorsal elongation carrying tarsal organ at tip, procurus long and highly complex, without spines, bulb with long, weakly sclerotized embolus, very large appendix, no uncus. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs. Leg trichobothria and pseudosegments not seen.

*Variation.* Tibia 1 in other male from Maturata: 7.9; this male has a monochromous abdomen; in both males from Agrapathana the eye stalks (and most legs) are broken and missing.

*Female.* In general similar to male but dark area on carapace much smaller, one female with indistinct V-mark only; eyes not on stalks, triads closer together (distance PME-PME 255  $\mu$ m); without conical projection in place of AME; dark marks on abdomen very variable (almost absent to very distinct). Tibia 1 in female from Eastern Sinharaja: 6.1. Epigynum a weakly sclerotized oval plate with anterior 'knob' (Figs. 777, 807); internal arc visible

through cuticle anteriorly; internal genitalia as in Figs. 778 and 808.

*Distribution.* Known from Sri Lanka only (Fig. 718).

*Material examined.* SRI LANKA: *Central Prov.*: Nuwara Eliya District, Maturata: ♂ holotype above, together with 1 ♂ in MNHN; Agrapathana, Agrapath Forest Reserve [6°52'N, 80°43'E], beating, vi.2003 (S.P. Benjamin), 2 ♂ 4 ♀ in ZFMK. *Western Prov.*: Awisawela [=Avisawella, 6°57.2'N, 80°13.1'E], 3.viii.1996 (S.P. Benjamin), 1 ♀ in ZFMK. *Sabaragamuwa Prov.*: Ratnapura District, Eastern Sinharaja, Morningside section [6°25'N, 80°41'E], 23.xi.2007 (S.P. Benjamin, Z. Jaleel), 1 ♀ in ZFMK.