***Pholcus mentawir* 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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1371-1373. *Ph. mentawir*, male dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view.

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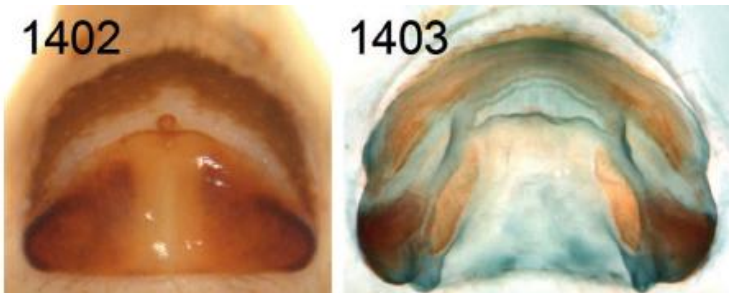

1402, 1403. *Ph. mentawir*.

FIG. 1419. Known distribution of the *Pholcus gracillimus* species group.

Pholcus mentawir n. sp.

Figs. 1371-1373, 1402, 1403, 1440-1444

Type. Male holotype from Indonesia, East Kalimantan, near Mentawir (1°02'S, 116°47'E), near sea level, 27.v.1976 (J.R. Thomson), in RMNH.

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

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from known congeners by morphology of male palp (Figs. 1440, 1441; distinctive procursus, shapes of uncus and appendix), male cheliceral armature (Fig. 1442; large proximal frontal protuberances), and female genitalia (Figs. 1402, 1443).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.5, carapace width 1.4. Leg 1: 46.1 (11.2 + 0.7 + 11.3 + 20.3 + 2.6), tibia 2: 7.6, tibia 3: 5.1, tibia 4: 7.2; tibia 1 L/d: 71. Habitus as in Figs. 1371 and 1372. Carapace pale ochre-orange, slightly darker medially and on ocular area posteriorly, clypeus not darkened, sternum light brown, legs pale ochre-yellow, without rings, abdomen ochre-gray with poorly visible brown pattern dorsally, ventrally with wide brown band (cf. female, Fig. 1373). Distance PME-PME 575 µm, diameter PME 140 µm, distance PME-ALE 35 µm, no trace of AME. Ocular area elevated, many stronger hairs on posterior side, each triad on short additional elevation directed laterally. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1442, with distal apophyses apparently without modified hairs, large proximal frontal protuberances and small proximal lateral apophyses. Sternum wider than long (0.95/0.85), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1440 and 1441, coxa unmodified, trochanter with small retrolateral apophysis, femur with distinctive ventral protuberance, tibia large, procursus massive, complex distally, with long prolateral process distally, bulb with large uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus, simple curved appendix. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Tarsal pseudosegments not visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. The holotype is a rather pale specimen; other males have a triangular brown mark posteriorly on the carapace, tips of femora and tibiae lighter, clypeus with two brown bands. Tibia 1: 11.9 (missing in male from Sepaku).

Female. In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 290 µm), AME reduced to pigment spots, no lenses, mark on carapace and clypeus pattern like darker males, ocular area also brown. Tibia 1 in 3 females: 9.7, 10.2, 10.3. Epigynum with large brown arc anteriorly, sclerotized brown plate posteriorly with 'knob' (Figs. 1402, 1443); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1403 and 1444.

Distribution. Known from East Kalimantan, Borneo, only (Fig. 1419).

Material examined. INDONESIA-BORNEO: *East Kalimantan*: Mentawir: ♂ holotype above, together with 1♀ 1 juvenile. Camp of International Timber Corp. of Indonesia (1°15'S, 116°51'E), 0-100 m a.s.l., 5.x.1975 (J.R. Thomson), 1♂1♀ in RMNH. Sepaku, 40 km N of Balikpapan [1°00'S, 116°54'E], primary forest, webs in hollow tree, 21.vii.1982 (collector not given), 1♂1♀ in RMNH.

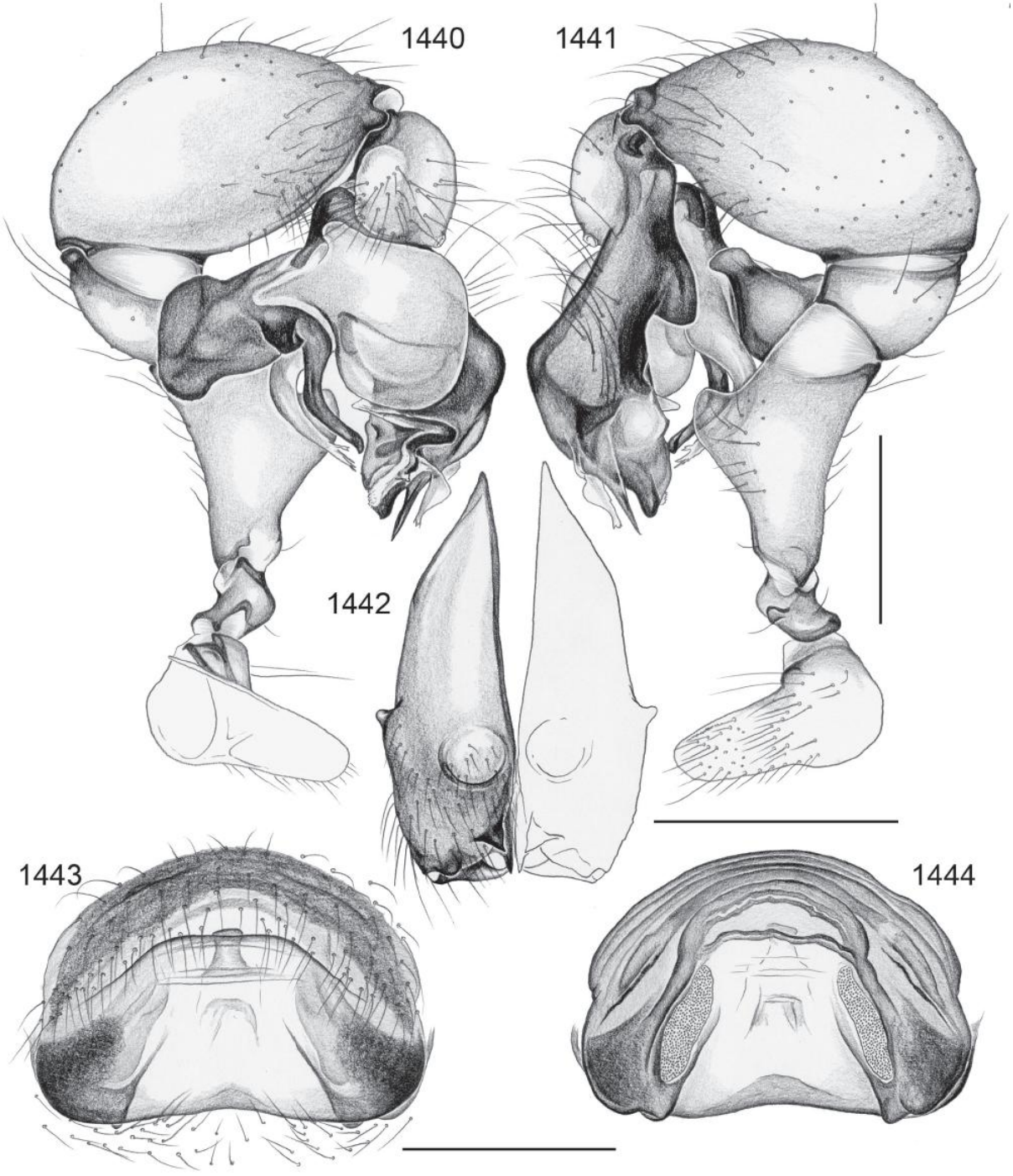

FIG. 1440-1444. *Pholcus mentawir*. 1440, 1441. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1442. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1443, 1444. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.