***Pholcus otomi* 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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1944-1946. *Ph. otomi*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view.

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1971, 1972. *Ph. otomi*.

Pholcus otomi n. sp.

Figs. 1944-1946, 1971, 1972, 2078-2083, 2194-2198

Type. Male holotype from Japan, Okinawa Prefecture, Iriomotejima Island [24°18'N, 123°48'E], Otomi, Cave No 2, 17.viii.1985 (A. Tanikawa), 1♂ in NSMT.

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

Diagnosis. Distinguished from the very similar *Ph. nagasakiensis* by male procursus (Fig. 2083; wider and shorter, without large membranous structure prolaterally, shapes of distal elements), and female internal genitalia (Fig. 2082; narrower pore plates closer together, converging anteriorly).

Male (holotype). Total body length 7.0, carapace width 1.55. Leg 1: 47.2 (11.3 + 0.8 + 11.1 + 21.3 + 2.7), tibia 2: 7.9, tibia 3: 5.7, tibia 4: 7.7, tibia 1L/d: 66. Habitus as in Figs. 1944 and 1945. Carapace pale ochre with large brown median mark posteriorly slightly interrupted by median line, ocular area and clypeus also brown, with darker median band between eye triads, sternum very dark brown, almost black, legs light brown, tips of femora and tibiae lighter, indistinct darker rings on femora subdistally and in patella area, abdomen pale gray with very indistinct internal spots visible through cuticle dorsally, ventrally with wide but very indistinct darker band (cf. female, Fig. 1946). Distance PME-PME

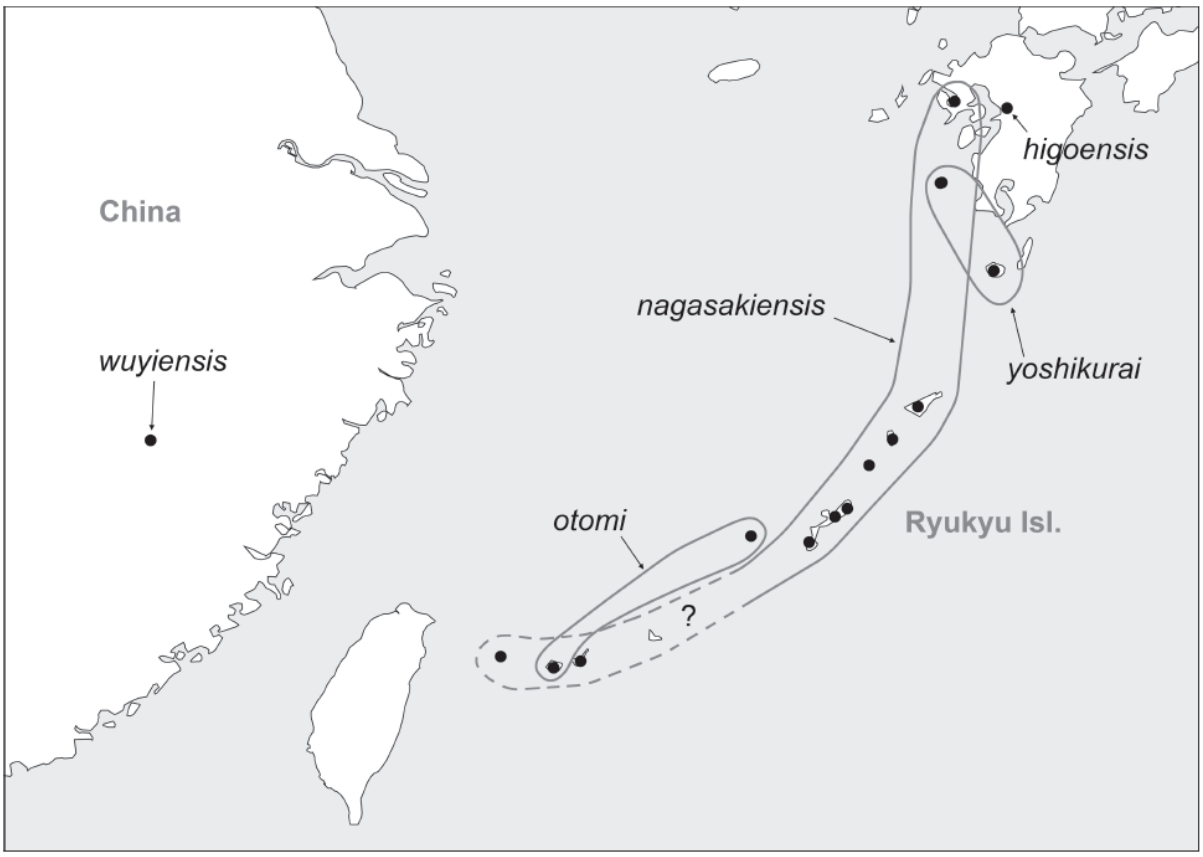


FIG. 2077. Known distribution of the *Pholcus nagasakiensis* species group. Most of the *Ph. nagasakiensis* localities are from Irie (1997); some of them (especially the southern ones) may represent *Ph. otomi*.

275 µm, diameter PME 175 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, distance AME-AME 45 µm, diameter AME 105 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, few hairs posteriorly on ocular area. No thoracic furrow, only dark line anteriorly; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 2080, distal apophyses with two modified hairs each (Fig. 2195). Sternum slightly wider than long (1.1/1.0), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 2078 and 2079, coxa unmodified, trochanter with slender retrolateral apophysis, femur with ventral protrusion, tibia large, tarsus elongated dorsally, procursus with two short prolatero-dorsal spines and one longer spine more retrolaterally, with distinctive membranous fringed and sclerotized prolateral processes (Figs. 2078, 2194, 2197), bulb with large uncus, embolus mostly weakly sclerotized (especially distally), appendix rather simple. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs. Retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsus 1 with >20 pseudosegments, but only distally a few visible in dissecting microscope. Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 2198); ALS with seven spigots each (Fig. 2196).

Variation. Tibia 1 in 4 other males 9.6, 11.1, 11.2, 11.5.

Female. In general similar to male but ocular area even lower and triads closer together (distance PME-PME 195 µm). Light median line dividing brown mark on carapace sometimes absent. Tibia 1 in 6 females: 9.6-11.3 (mean 10.5). Epigynum a large plate with very dark lateral areas and median darker line, with anterior 'knob', area in front of epigynum also darkened (Figs. 1971, 2081), in some females entire epigynal area strongly protruding; internal genitalia as in Figs. 1972 and 2082.

Distribution. The only unambiguous records are from Iriomotejima and Kumejima Islands (Fig. 2077). However, some of the dots in Irie's (1997) map (especially the southern ones) may also denote this species rather than the very similar *Ph. nagasakiensis* (see Note under *Ph. nagasakiensis* redescription below).

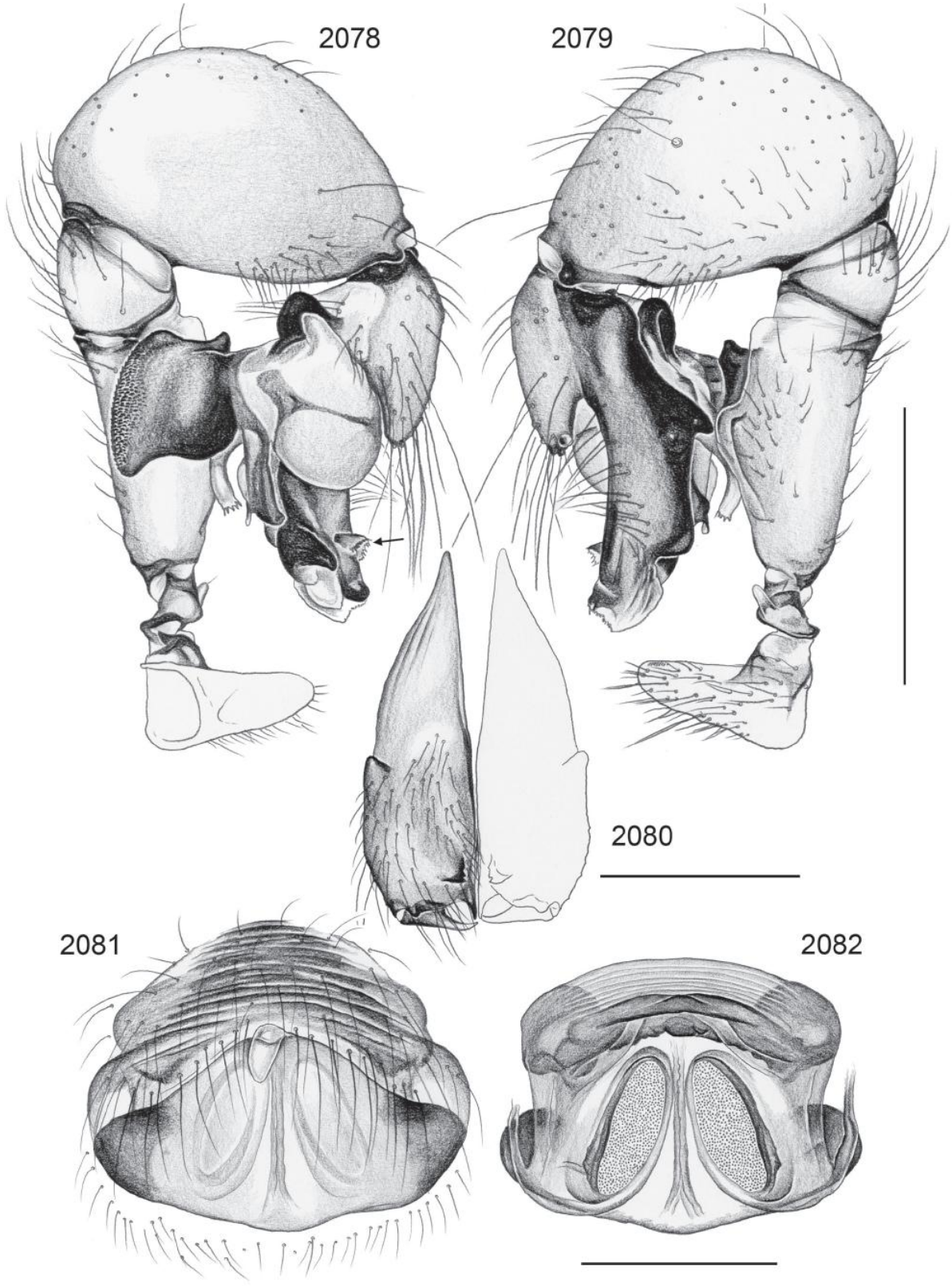


FIG. 2078-2082. *Pholcus otomi*. 2078, 2079. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views (arrow points at prolateral fringed process). 2080. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 2081, 2082. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (2078, 2079), 0.5 (2080-2082).

Material examined. JAPAN: *Okinawa Pref.*: Iriomote-jima Island [24.3°N, 123.8°E]: Otomi: ♂ holotype above, together with 1♀; Otomi, 20.viii.1987 (A. Tanikawa), 1♂ in ZFMK; Urauchi, 17.viii.1985 (A. Tanikawa), 3♀ in ZFMK; Ohara, 1.i.1991 (A. Tanikawa), 1♂3♀ in ZFMK; Shirahama, 22.vii.1991 (A. Tanikawa), 1♂ in ZFMK. Kumejima Island [26.3°N, 126.8°E], Darumayama, 15.vi.2004 (A. Tanikawa), 1♂1♀ in ZFMK.

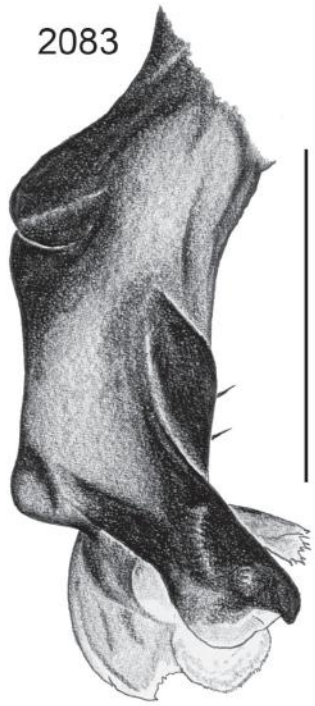
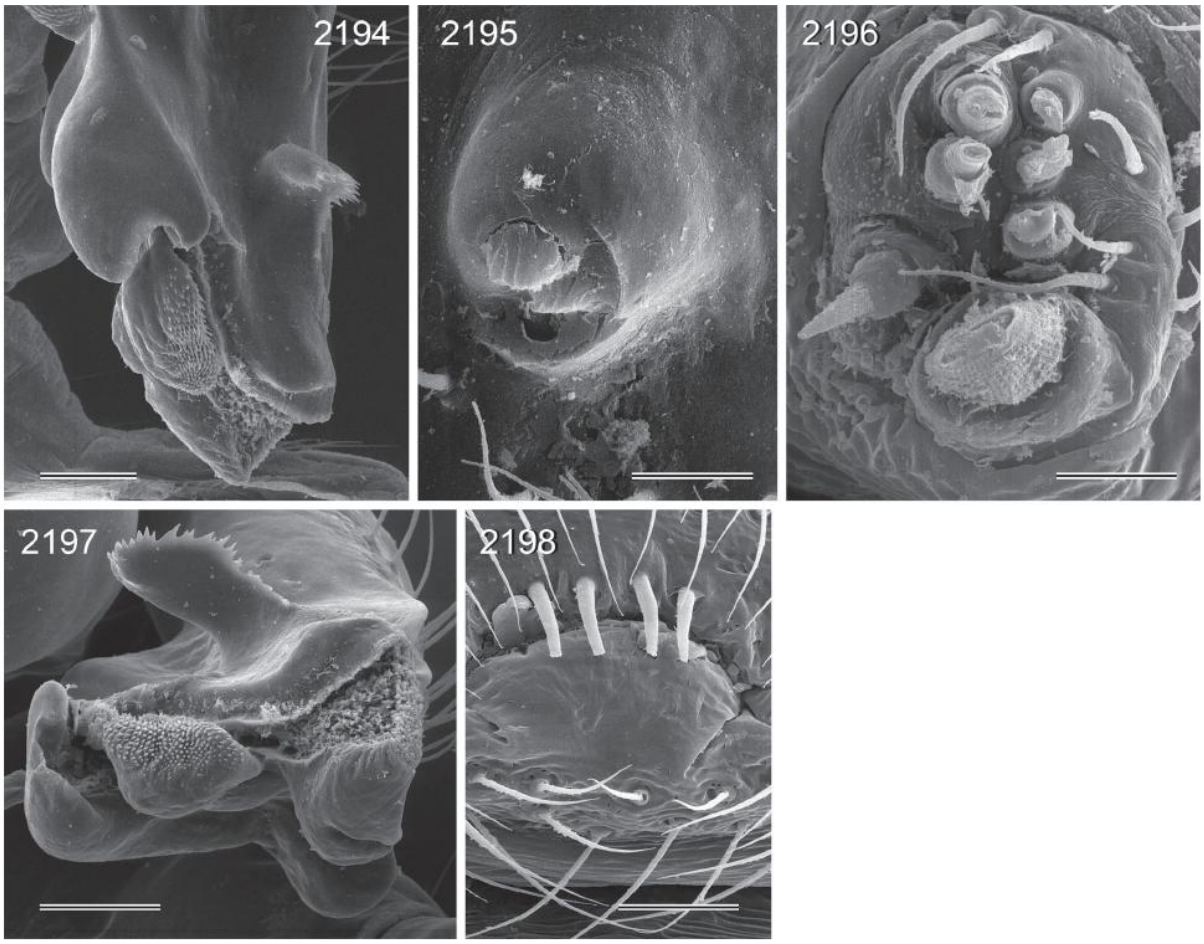


FIG. 2083-2085. Left procursi, prolateral views
2083. *Pholcus otomi.* Scale lines: 0.5.



Ph. otomi (2194-2198),
2189, 2195, 2199. Distal male cheliceral apophyses. 2190, 2198. Male gonopores. 2191, 2196. Male ALS. 2192. Female ALS. 2193. Epigynum. 2194. Left procursus, prolateral view. 2197. Left procursus tip, distal view. Scale lines: 200 µm (2193), 100 µm (2194, 2197), 50 µm (2198), 20 µm (2189, 2190, 2192, 2195, 2196), 10 µm (2191, 2199).