Pholcus pagbilao 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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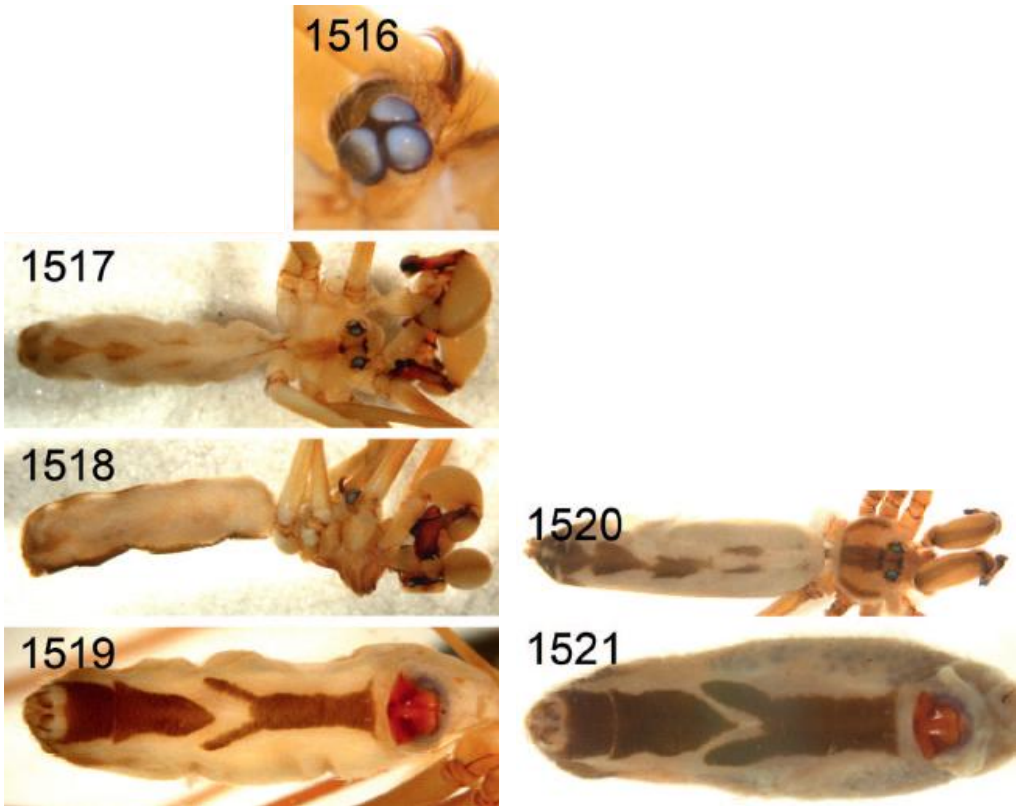

1516-1521. *Ph. pagbilao*, male ocular area, lateral view; males, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomens, ventral views; specimens from Pagbilao (1516-1519) and Negros (1520, 1521).

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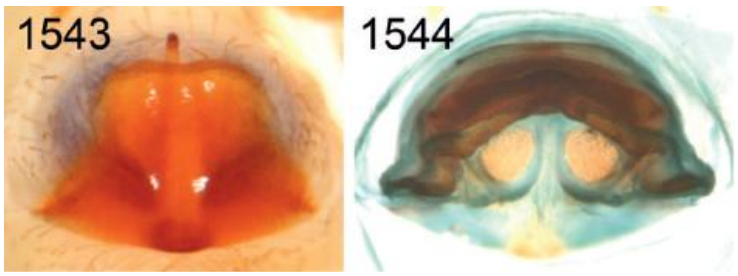

1543, 1544. *Ph. pagbilao*.

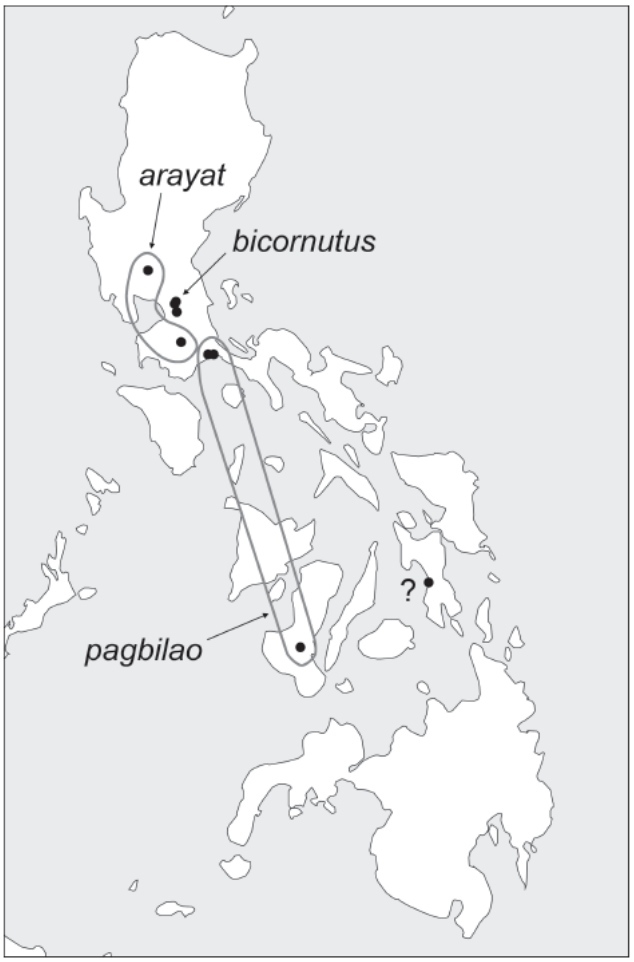

FIG. 1559. Known distribution of the *Pholcus bicornutus* species group. The question mark refers to "*Pholcus phalangioides*" by Barrion & Litsinger (1995), which is here considered a misidentification of *Ph. arayat* or of a new species of the *Ph. bicornutus* group.

Pholcus pagbilao n. sp.

Figs. 1516-1521, 1543, 1544, 1579-1584

Type. Male holotype from Philippines, Luzon, Calabarzon, Quezon Prov., Pagbilao [13°58'N, 121°42'E), Cueva Balisen, 20.ii.1975 (P. Strinati), in MHNG.
Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition, derived from the type locality.
Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from most congeners by male horns with brushes of hairs between eye triads (Fig. 1516); from *Ph. bicornutus* by details of male palp (Figs. 1579, 1580; distinctive male palpal trochanter apophysis, shape of procursus, presence of appendix), and large epigynal plate (Fig. 1543); from very similar *Ph. arayat* by wider abdomen (Fig. 1519), details of male palpal morphology (shapes of procursus, uncus, appendix) and epigynum shape (Fig. 1543).
Male (holotype). Total body length 5.2, carapace width 1.4. Leg 1: 45.0 (11.2 + 0.7 + 11.6 + 19.3 + 1.6), tibia 2: 7.9, tibia 3: 5.1, tibia 4: 7.2; tibia 1 L/d: 76. Habitus as in Figs. 1517 and 1518. Carapace pale ochre-yellow with light brown median band, ocular area and clypeus not darkened, sternum medially light brown, lateral and posterior margins whitish, legs ochre-yellow, tips of femora and tibiae lighter, abdomen pale ochre-gray with light brown marks dorsally and dark brown distinctive pattern ventrally (cf. female, Fig. 1519). Distance PME-PME 310 µm, diameter PME 140 µm, distance PME-ALE 35 µm, distance AME-AME 60 µm, diameter AME 80 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, with short elevations posteriorly, each carrying dense brush of strong hairs. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae very similar to *Ph. arayat* (cf. Fig. 1576), proximal lateral apophyses more pointed and sclerotized, proximal frontal apophyses slightly longer. Sternum wider than long (0.85/0.75), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1579 and 1580, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retrolateral apophysis and distinctive ventral protuberance, femur with retrolateral apophysis proximally and ventral bulge medially, tibia large, procursus strongly bent, distally with distinctive processes (Fig. 1581), bulb with large uncus, weakly sclerotized short embolus, complex distinctive appendix. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Tarsal pseudosegments not seen in dissecting microscope.
Variation. Tibia 1 in other male from Luzon: 10.8. Males from Negros are assigned tentatively because they have a slightly different procursus tip (Fig. 1582); most specimens from Negros also have brown lateral marks on the carapace (Fig. 1520), wider ventral bands on the abdomen (cf. female, Fig. 1521), and a uniformly brown sternum; tibia 1 in 6 males from Negros: 12.8-14.2 (mean 13.3).
Female. In general similar to male, ocular area unmodified, triads slightly closer together (distance PME-PME 275 µm). Tibia 1 in 4 females from Luzon: 10.5-11.5; in 4 females from Negros: 10.4-11.6. Epigynum large trapezoidal sclerotized plate with thin anterior 'knob' (Figs. 1543, 1583); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1544 and 1584. Females from Negros have apparently identical epigyna.
Distribution. Known from two nearby localities in Quezon Prov., Luzon, and from specimens assigned tentatively from Negros, Philippines (Fig. 1559).
Material examined. PHILIPPINES: Luzon Island, Calabarzon: *Quezon Prov.*: Pagbilao, Cueva Balisen: ♂ holotype above; same data, 2♂4♀ in MHNG; "Tayabas: Laguimanor" [~13°58'N, 121°37'E], no date (Majarredo), 1♂ in MNHN (Ar 10288).
Assigned tentatively. PHILIPPINES: Negros Island, Central Visayas: *Negros Oriental Prov.*: Mabinay [~9°45'N, 122°57'E], Pañiabonan, Pandalihan Cave, 26.xi.1989 (T. v. Es), 1♂1♀ in RMNH; same locality, 24.xii.1989 (T. v. Es), 1♂1♀ (2 vials) in RMNH; Mabinay, Lamdas, entrance of Odloman Cave, 27.xii.1989 (T. v. Es), 1♂ in RMNH; Mabinay, Lamdas, Odloman Cave, 21.xii.1989 (T. v. Es), 1♀ in RMNH; Mabinay, Poblacion, Cayaso Cave, 3.xii.1989 (T. v. Es), 2♂2♀ in RMNH; Mabinay, Kangohab, Kangohab Cave, 1.i.1990, collector not given, 1♂2♀ in RMNH.

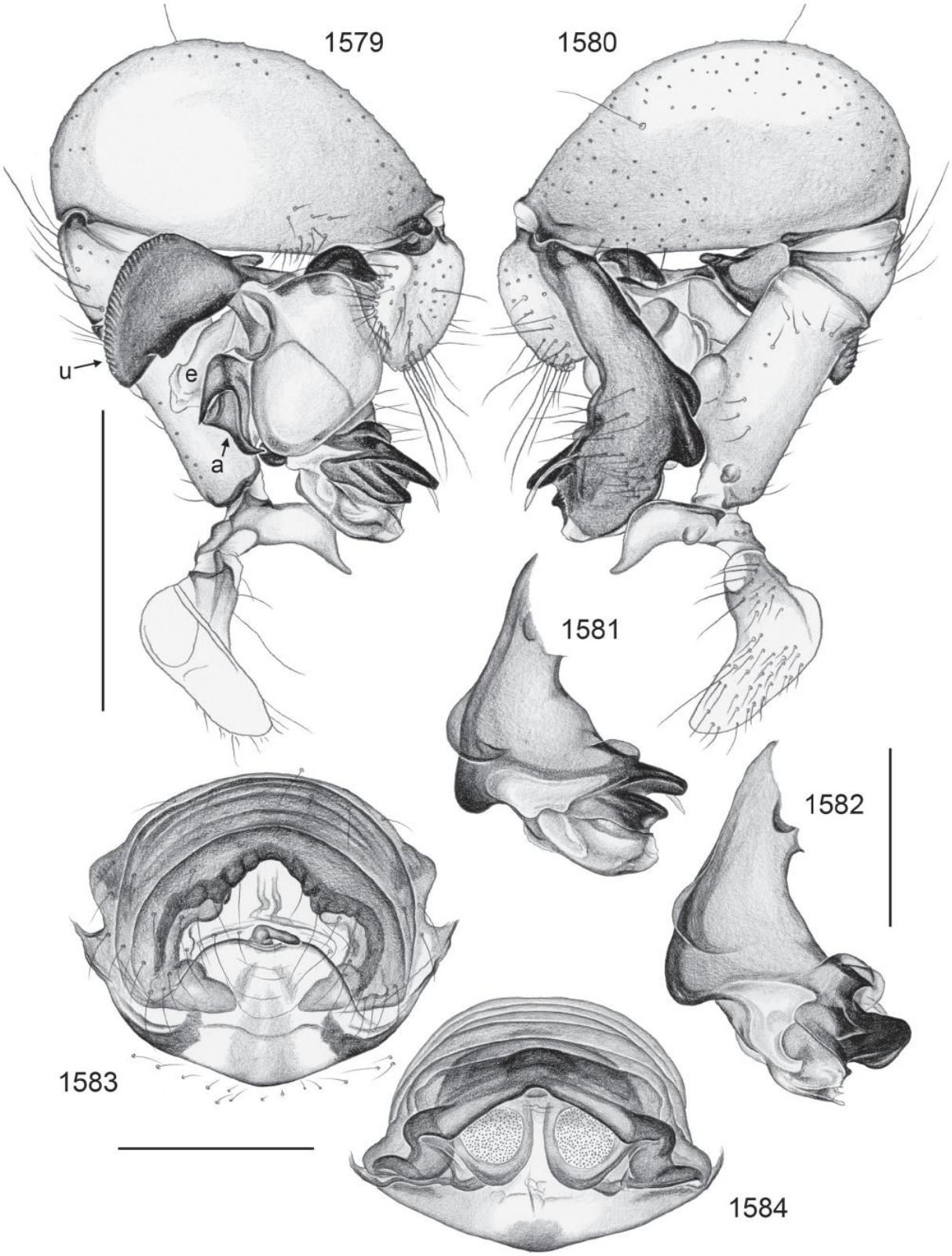

FIG. 1579-1584. *Pholcus pagbilao*, specimens from Pagbilao (except Fig. 1582). 1579, 1580. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1581, 1582. Left procursi, prolateral views, males from Pagbilao (1581) and Mabinay (1582). 1583, 1584. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (1579, 1580), 0.5 (1581-1584).