

***Pholcus pakse* 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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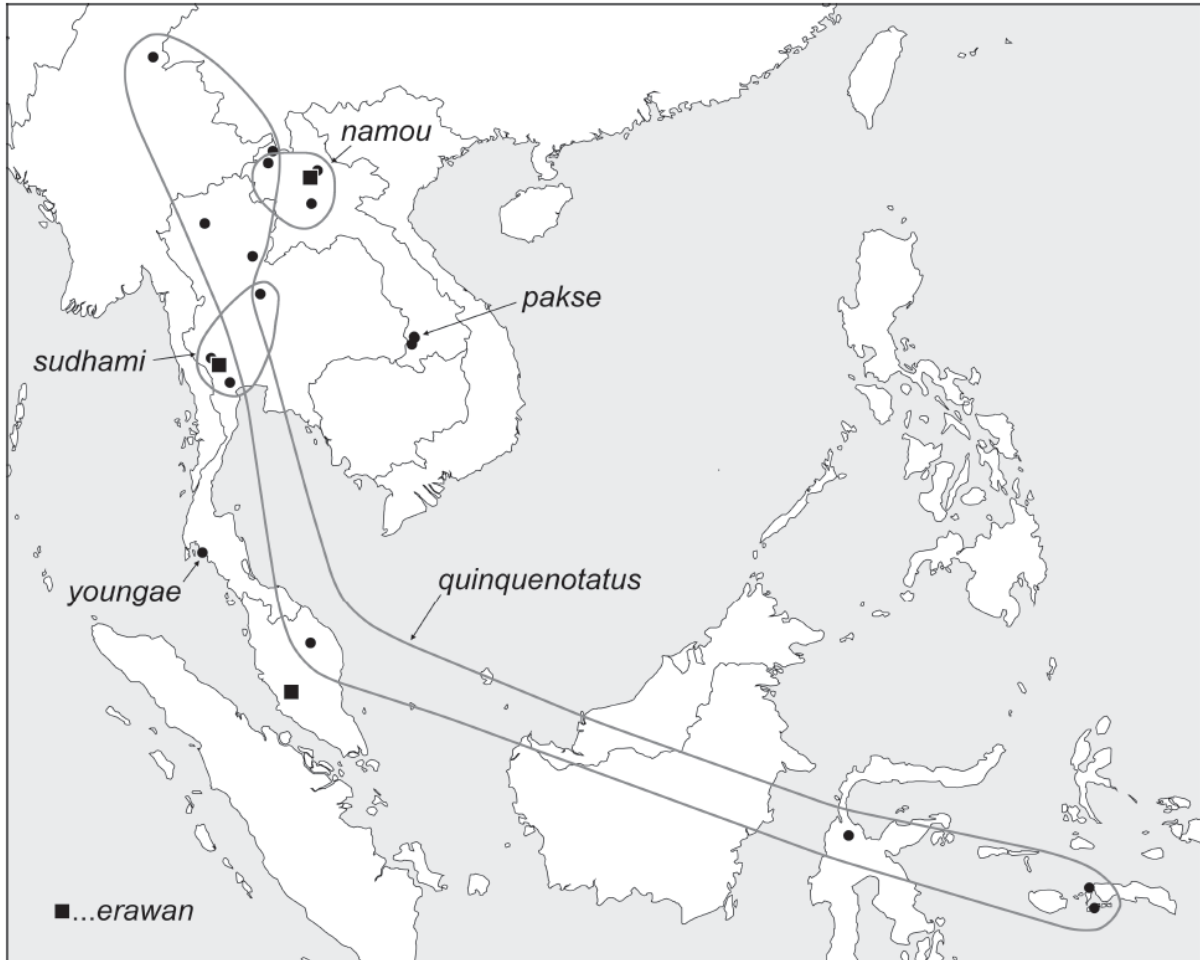


FIG. 1445. Known distribution of the *Pholcus quinquenotatus* species group.

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Pholcus pakse n. sp.

Figs. 1481, 1482

Type. Male holotype from Laos, Champasak Prov., Muang Pathoumphone, 2.5 km S of Pakse, Vat Phou Salao (15°05.7'N, 105°48.6'E), 150 m a.s.l., dry bed of stream, rocks, vegetation, at night, by hand, 24. xi.2009 (P. Jäger, S. Bayer), in SMF.

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

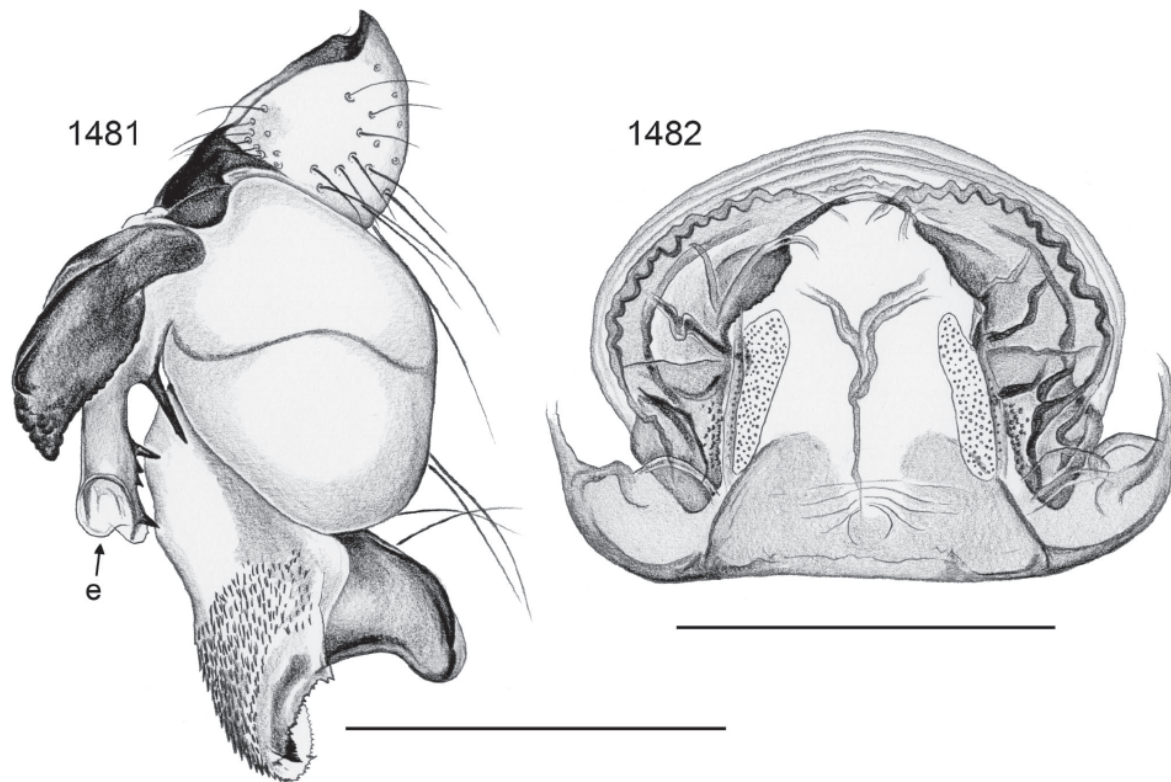


FIG. 1481, 1482. *Pholcus pakse*. 1481. Left male bulb and procurus, prolateral view. 1482. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.5.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from most congeners by male palpal morphology (very similar to *Ph. sudhami*; cf. Figs. 1476, 1477; distinctive procurus, absence of appendix) and female genitalia (externally very similar to *Ph. sudhami*; cf. Fig. 1411); from *Ph. sudhami* only by male embolus with distinctive spines and slightly different procurus tip (Fig. 1481). **Male** (holotype). Total body length 4.5, carapace width 1.2. Leg 1: 40.6 (9.9 + 0.5 + 9.8 + 18.6 + 1.8), tibia 2: 6.5, tibia 3 missing, tibia 4: 5.7. Habitus similar to *Ph. sudhami* (cf. Figs. 1380, 1381). Carapace pale ochre-yellow with distinct mark posteriorly, ocular area light brown except medially, clypeus light brown, sternum whitish with small light brown marks near bases of coxae 2-4 and behind labium, legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, abdomen ochre-gray, with many dark and whitish spots dorsally and laterally, ventrally monochromous. Distance PME-PME 195 μ m, diameter PME 115 μ m, distance PME-ALE 45 μ m, distance AME-AME 25 μ m, diameter AME 65 μ m. Ocular area slightly elevated. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *Ph. sudhami* (cf. Fig. 1478). Sternum wider than long (0.80/0.65), unmodified. Palps very similar to *Ph. sudhami* (cf. Figs.

1476, 1477), but embolus with distinctive spines and dorsal tip of procurus simpler (not bifid; Fig. 1481). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on tibiae 2 and 4; tarsus 1 with many pseudosegments but only distally ~10 fairly distinct.

Female. In general similar to male, triads at almost same distance (distance PME-PME 185 μ m). Tibia 1: 9.1 (missing in other females). Epigynum large semicircular plate with pale 'knob' posteriorly, very similar to *Ph. sudhami* (cf. Fig. 1411); internal genitalia as in Fig. 1482.

Distribution. Known from Laos, Champasak Prov., only (Fig. 1445).

Material examined. LAOS: *Champasak Prov.*: Muang Pathoumphone, 2.5 km S of Pakse, Vat Phou Salao: ♂ holotype above; 7 km S of Pakse, Ban Nog Hoy, N slope of Phou Malong (15°03.2'N, 105°49.1'E), 115 m a.s.l., dry bed of stream, stones, rocks, vegetation, at day, by hand, 23.xi.2009 (P. Jäger), 1♂2♀ in SMF. S of Champasak, Wat Phou (14°51.0'N, 105°43.9'E), 155 m a.s.l., rocks, vegetation, at day, by hand, 28.xi.2009 (P. Jäger, S. Bayer), 1♀ in SMF.