Pholcus ruteng 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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1364-1366. *Ph. ruteng*, male, dorsal view, female and male abdomens, ventral views.

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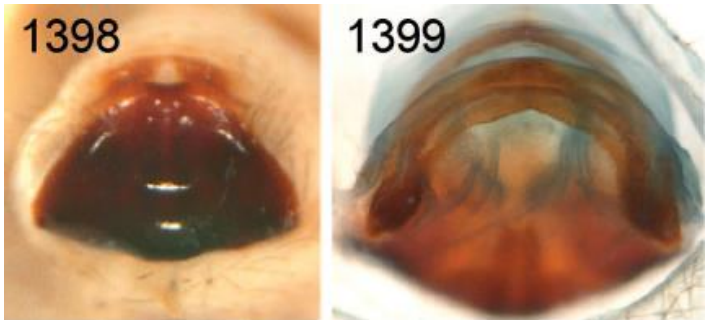

1398, 1399. *Ph. ruteng*.

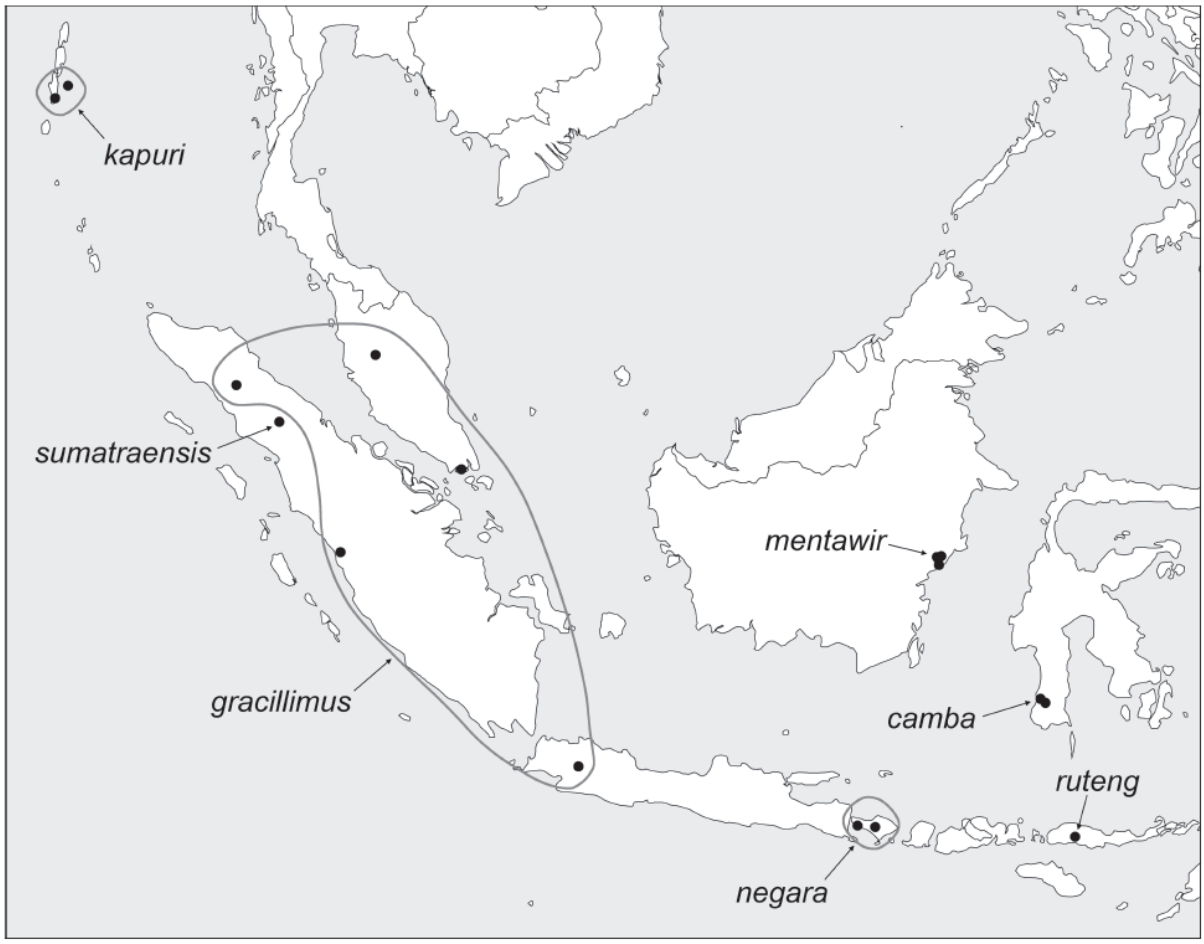

FIG. 1419. Known distribution of the *Pholcus gracillimus* species group.

Pholcus ruteng n. sp.

Figs. 1364-1366, 1398, 1399, 1430-1434

Type. Male holotype from Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Islands, East Nusa Tenggara, Flores, Ruteng, Ranamese [8°38.3'S, 120°33.6'E], cabin near lake, 24.i.2001 (C.L. Deeleman-Reinhold), in RMNH.

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

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species (*Ph. gracillimus*, *Ph. sumatraensis*, *Ph. negara*) by male palpal morphology (Figs. 1430, 1431; shapes of trochanter apophysis, procursus, uncus, and appendix), and female genitalia (Figs. 1398, 1433; female of *Ph. sumatraensis* unknown).

Male (holotype). Total body length 6.7, carapace width 1.75. Leg 1: 12.4 + 0.8 + 12.7, metatarsus and tarsus missing, tibia 2: 8.9, tibia 3: 6.4, tibia 4: 8.7, tibia 1L/d: 65. Habitus as in Fig. 1364. Carapace ochre-yellow with large brown mark medially and posteriorly, ocular area also brown, clypeus only proximally slightly darkened, sternum dark brown except lighter margins, legs light ochre to light brown, tips of femora and tibiae lighter, with indistinct darker subdistal rings, abdomen ochre-gray with distinctive dorsal pattern, ventrally with dark band (Fig. 1366). Distance PME-PME 450 µm, diameter PME 185 µm, distance PME-ALE 60 µm, distance AME-AME 35 µm, diameter AME 90 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated with some stronger hairs posteriorly, each triad on short hump directed laterally, with distinctive small knob above AME. No thoracic furrow, only dark line anteriorly; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1432, distal apophyses with two modified hairs each, with proximal lateral apophyses. Sternum wider than long (1.10/0.85), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1430 and 1431, coxa unmodified, trochanter with distinctive ventral apophysis, femur with ventral projection, procursus large, complex distally, without spines, bulb with large uncus, partly sclerotized embolus, rather simple appendix. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most hairs lost). Retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae.

Female. In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 300 µm). Tibia 1: 9.5. Epigynum a very dark trapezoidal plate, 'knob' apparently lost in only female specimen seen (Figs. 1398, 1433); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1399 and 1434.

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 1419).

Material examined. INDONESIA-LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS: *East Nusa Tenggara*: Flores, Ruteng, Ranamese: ♂ holotype above, together with 1♀.

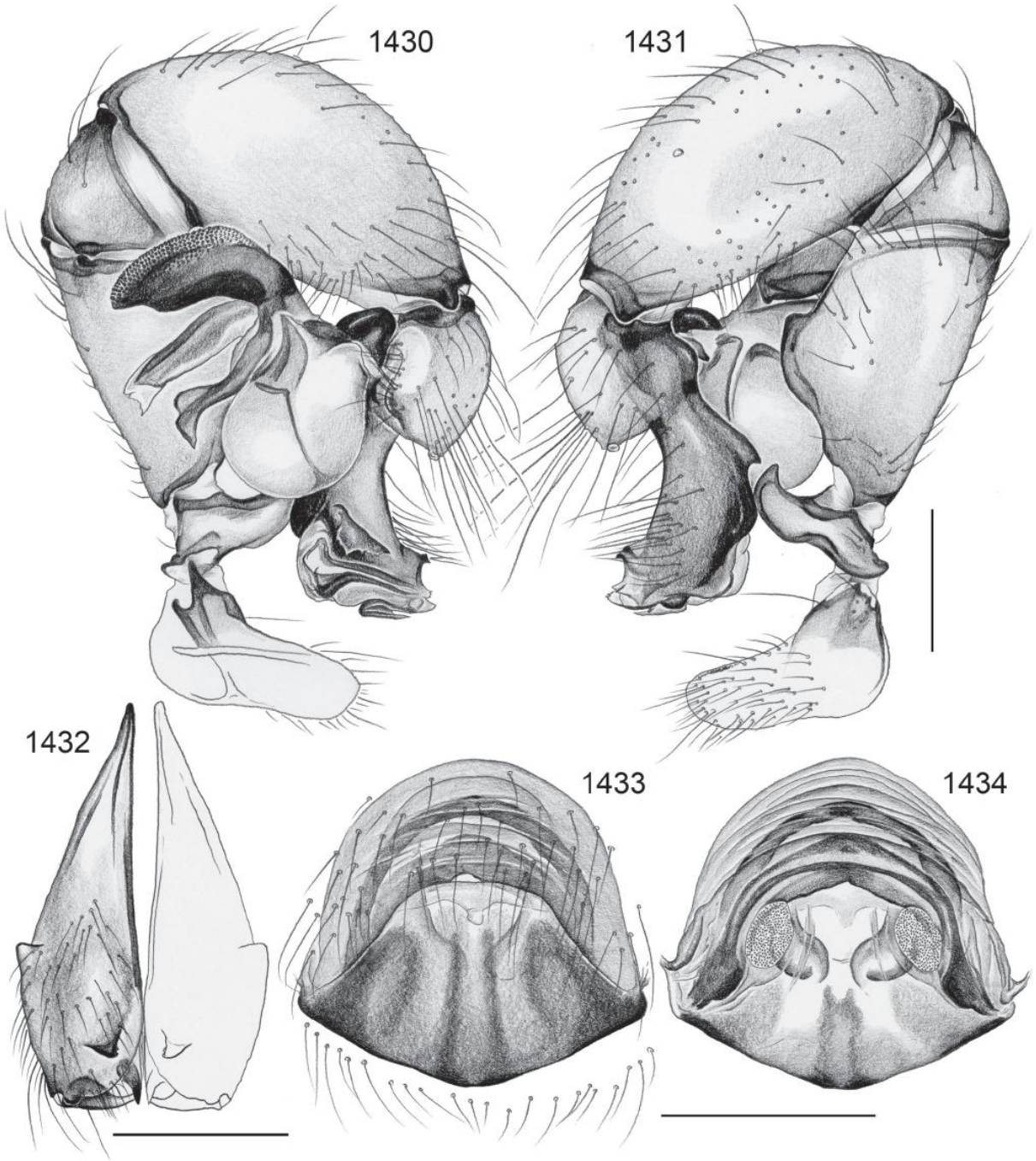

FIG. 1430-1434. *Pholcus ruteng*. 1430, 1431. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1432. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1433, 1434. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.