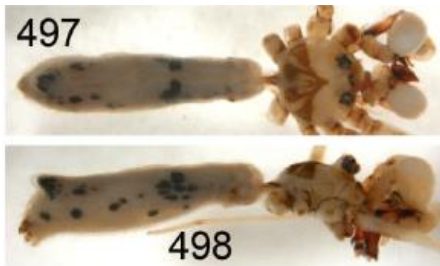


***Pholcus sabah* Huber, 2011**

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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497, 498. *Ph. sabah*, male, dorsal and lateral views.

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FIG. 529. Known distribution of the *Pholcus halabala* species group.

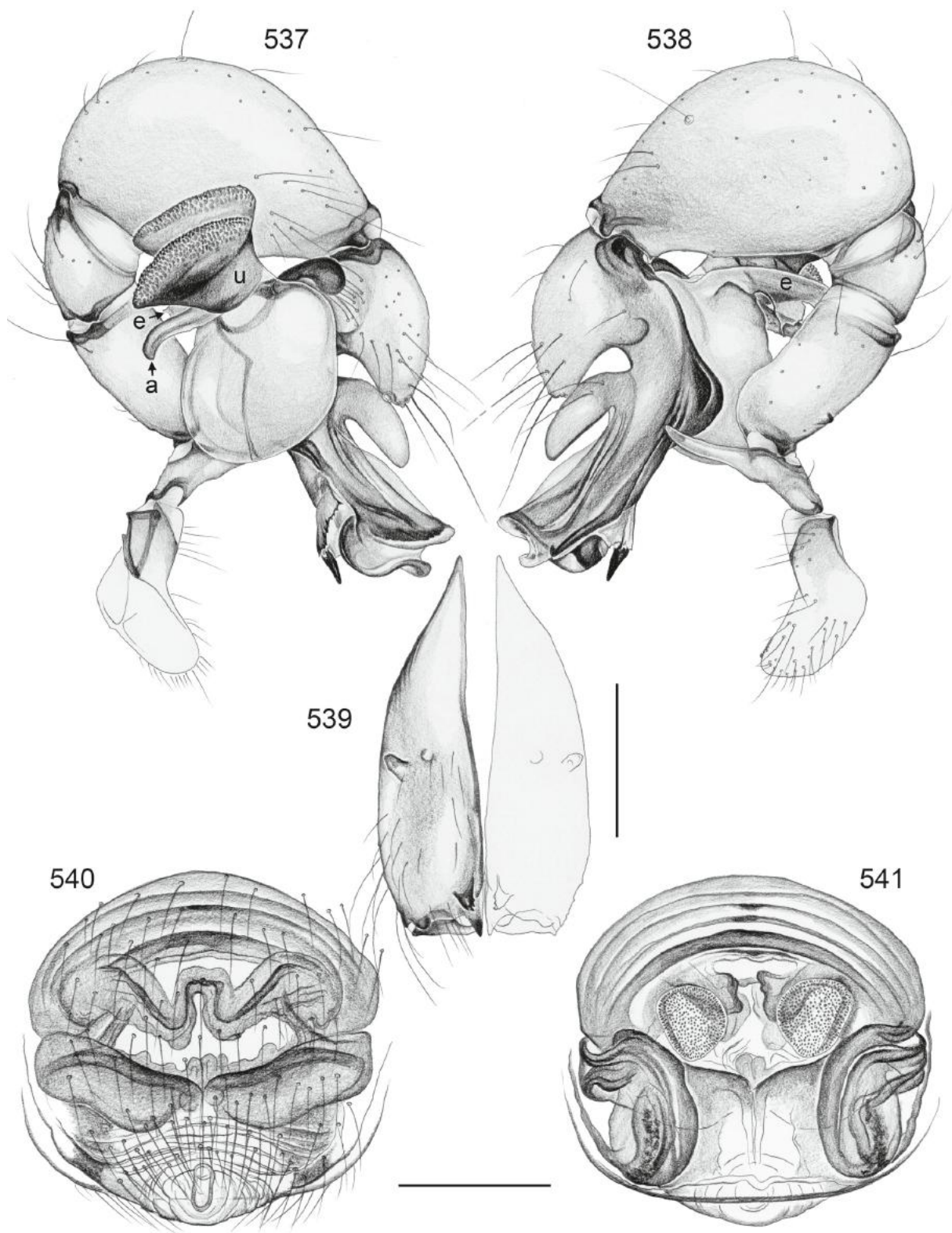


FIG. 537-541. *Pholcus sabah*. 537, 538. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 539. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 540, 541. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.3.

Pholcus sabah n. sp.

Figs. 497, 498, 537-541

Type. Male holotype from Malaysia–Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, Poring Hot Springs (6°02'N, 116°50'E), 500-700 m a.s.l., primary forest, night fogging of *Aporosa* sp. (Euphorbiaceae) canopy, 26.-27.ii.1996 (A. Floren), in RMNH.

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

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from other *Pholcus* by 'double' uncus and large rounded flap dorsally on procurus (Figs. 537, 538); from putative close relatives (*Ph. halabala*, *Ph. sepaku*) also by absence of brushes of short spines between eye triads and shape of female internal genitalia (Fig. 541).

Male (holotype). Total body length 4.3, carapace width 1.2. Leg 1: 8.7 + 0.5 + 8.9, metatarsus and tarsus missing, tibia 2: 5.8, tibia 3: 3.5, tibia 4 missing, tibia 1L/d: 84. Habitus as in Figs. 497 and 498. Carapace pale ochre with distinctive brown pattern posteriorly, ocular area not darkened, clypeus upper part slightly darkened, sternum pale ochre with dark brown margins (except anteriorly) and triangular mark posteriorly, legs pale ochre to whitish, each femur proximally with one dorsal and one ventral mark, patella area and tibia-metatarsus joints darker brown, abdomen ochre-gray with black marks dorsally and laterally, ventrally monochromous. Distance PME-PME 335 μ m, diameter PME 135 μ m, distance PME-ALE 45 μ m, distance AME-AME 70 μ m, diameter AME 55 μ m. Ocular area elevated, some stronger hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 539, each distal apophysis with two (or three?) modified hairs, proximally with lateral apophyses and indistinct frontal humps. Sternum wider than long (0.75/0.55), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 537 and 538, coxa unmodified, trochanter with long retrolatero-ventral apophysis, femur relatively small, with proximal ventral bulge and small retrolatero-dorsal apophysis, tibia large, tarsus enlarged dorsally, procurus complex, with distinctive dorsal flap, uncus distinctively 'doubled', appendix simple rod, embolus short and mostly weakly sclerotized. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs. Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; pseudosegments not seen.

Female. In general similar to male, eye triads closer together (distance PME-PME 220 μ m), tibia 1 in 2

females: 7.5, 7.7. One female with different prosoma pattern (entire sternum brown, posterior half of carapace brown). Epigynum weakly sclerotized, with distinctive internal structures visible through cuticle, with slender 'knob' (Fig. 540), internal genitalia as in Fig. 541.

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 529).

Material examined. MALAYSIA–BORNEO: Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu, Poring Hot Springs: ♂ holotype above. Same data but fogging of *Xanthophyllum affine* (Polygalaceae), 23.i.1992 and 10.iii.1993 (2 vials), 2♀ in RMNH. Same locality, canopy fogging at 700 m a.s.l., date not given (Uni Würzburg), 1♀ in RMNH.