

***Pholcus schwendingeri* 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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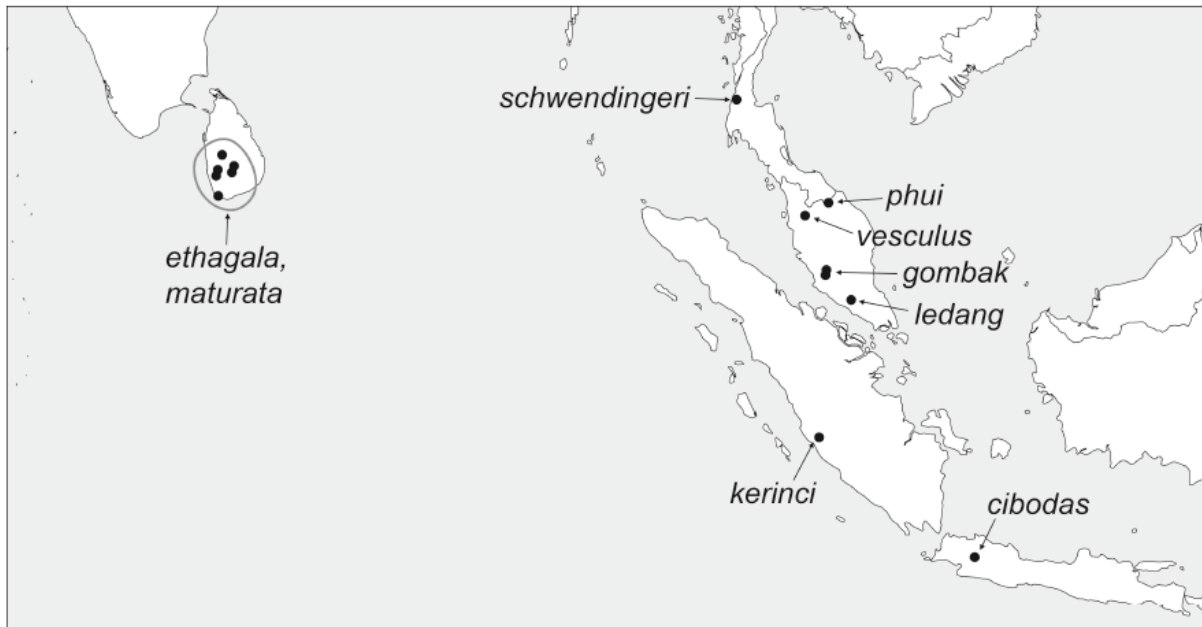


FIG. 718. Known distributions of the *Pholcus kerinci* and *Ph. ethagala* species groups.

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761-763. *Ph. schwendingeri*.

eri, male dorsal and lateral views; male prosoma, oblique view.

Pholcus schwendingeri n. sp.

Figs. 761-763, 823-825

Type. Male holotype from Thailand, Ranong Prov., Kapoe Distr., Khlong Nakha Wildlife Sanctuary [9°26'N, 98°35'E], 30 m a.s.l., 29.i.1991 (P. Schwendinger), in MHNG.

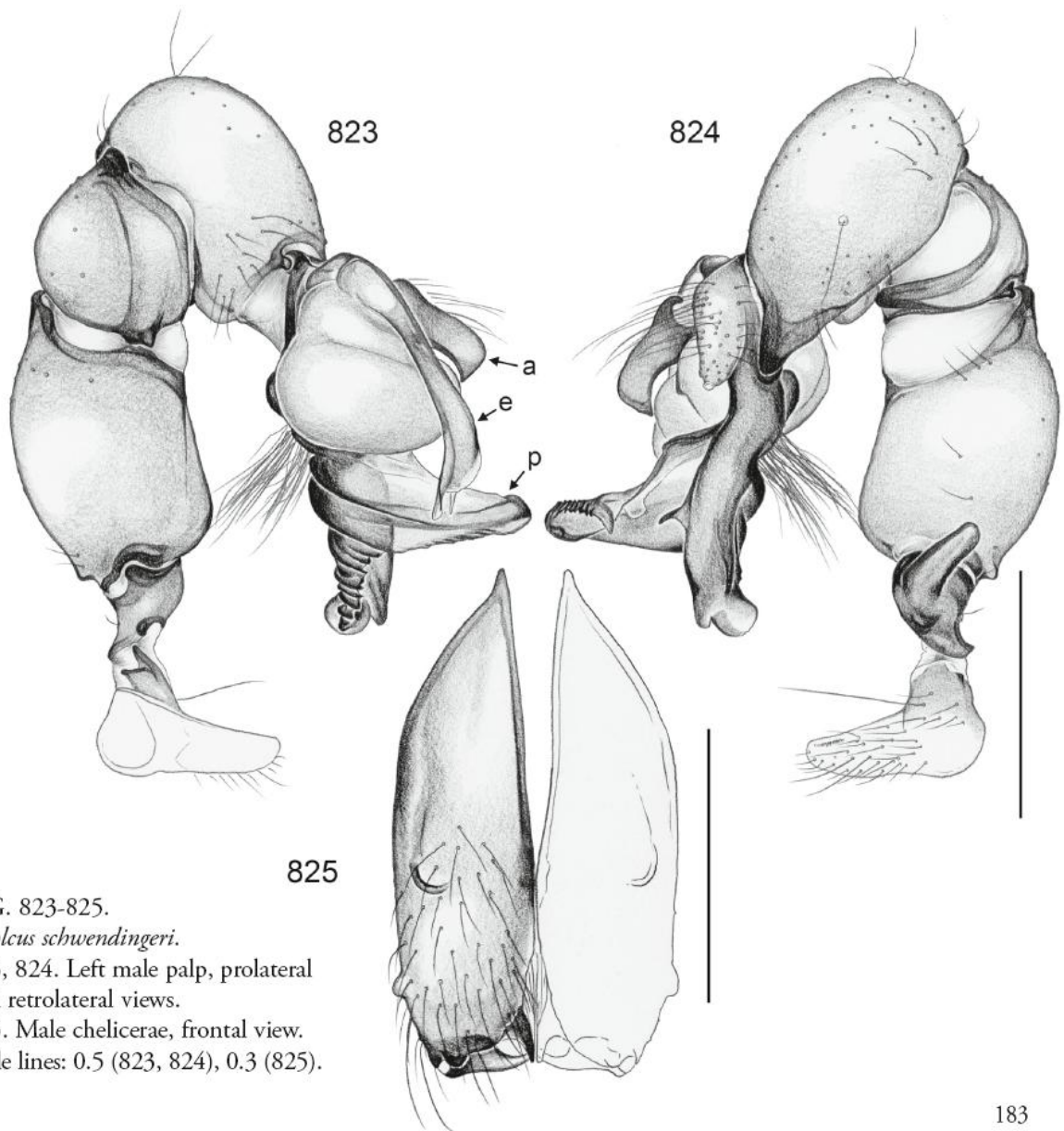


FIG. 823-825.

Pholcus schwendingeri.

823, 824. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views.

825. Male chelicerae, frontal view.

Scale lines: 0.5 (823, 824), 0.3 (825).

Etymology. The species is named for Peter Schwendinger who contributed a large part of the Thai pholcids treated in this study.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from congeners by combination of very long male eye stalks (Fig. 763), male palpal morphology (Figs. 823, 824; twisted segments, strong trochanter apophysis, complex procurus, appendix shape), and male cheliceral armature (Fig. 825).

Male (holotype). Total body length 3.6, carapace width 0.9. Leg 1: 33.5 (7.8 + 0.4 + 7.9 + 15.7 + 1.7), tibia 2: 4.8, tibia 3: 2.8, tibia 4 missing; tibia 1 L/d: 105. Habitus as in Figs. 761 and 762. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown median mark posteriorly, ocular area and eye stalks brown, clypeus brown proximally, sternum whitish, legs pale ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, abdomen pale gray, dorsally and laterally with some dark marks. Distance PME-PME 495 μ m, diameter PME 95 μ m, distance PME-ALE 45 μ m, no trace of AME. Ocular area elevated, triads on very long stalks (Fig. 763), small frontal projection in place of AME. No thoracic furrow, clypeus with light median projection (0.13 long) at rim. Chelicerae as in Fig. 825, with two pairs of light humps. Sternum wider than long (0.60/0.45), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 823 and 824, coxa unmodified, trochanter with long heavily sclerotized apophysis retrolaterally and additional smaller apophysis more proximally, femur with small proximal apophysis dorsally, palpal segments appear twisted due to unusual arrangement of joints between femur and tarsus, bulb with long weakly sclerotized embolus and simple sclerite (putative appendix). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (many hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on tibiae 2 and 3; tarsal pseudosegments not visible in dissecting microscope.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 718).

Material examined. THAILAND: *Ranong Prov.*: Kapoe Distr., Khlong Nakha Wildlife Sanctuary, ♂ holotype above.