Pholcus woongil 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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2112, 2113. *Ph. woongil*, male, dorsal view; female ventral view.

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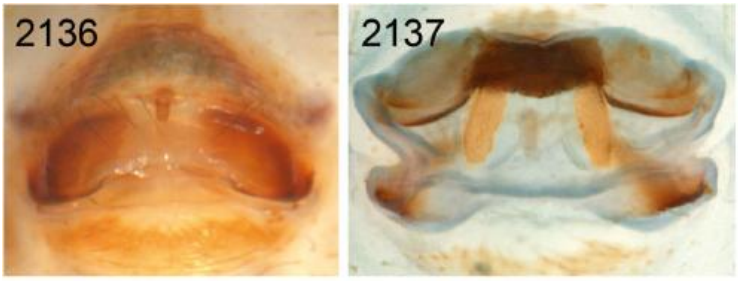

2136, 2137. *Ph. woongil*.

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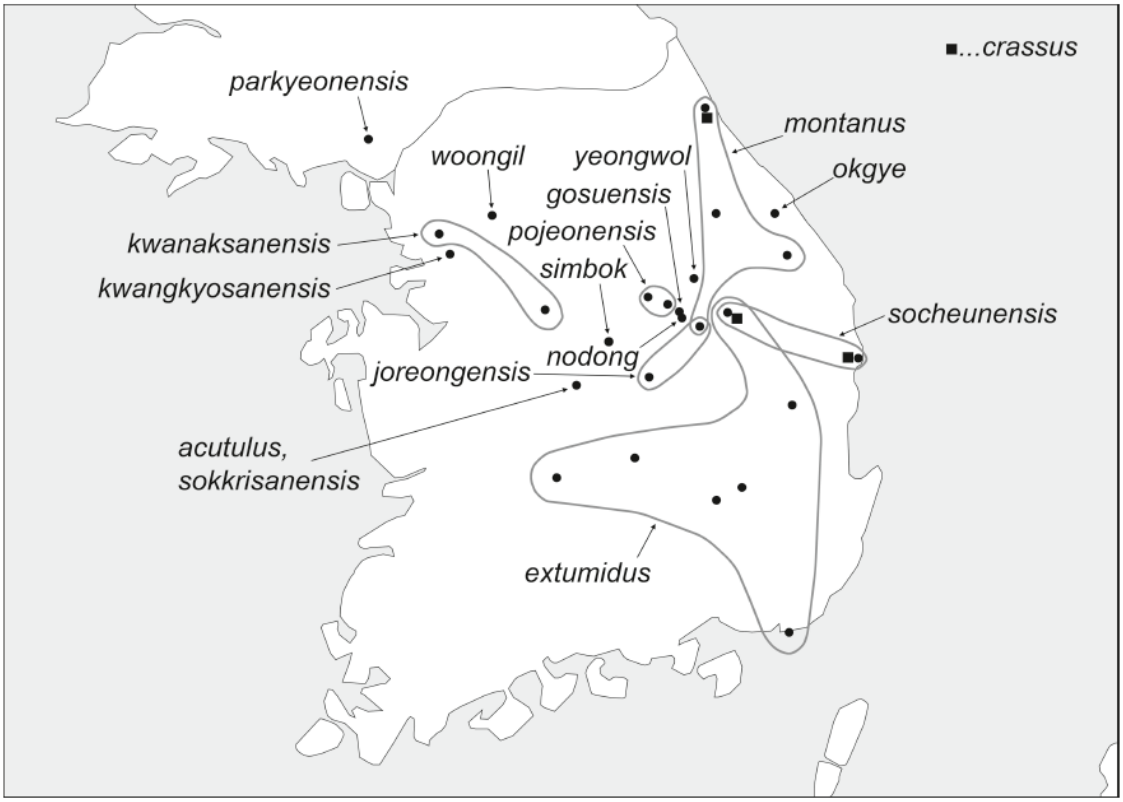

FIG. 2217. Known distribution of Korean representatives of the *Pholcus phungiformes* species group.

Pholcus woongil n. sp.

Figs. 2112, 2113, 2136, 2137, 2268-2272

Type. Male holotype from South Korea, Gyeonggi-do (Prov.), Mt. Woongil (37°33.6'N, 127°15.9'E), Namyangju-si (City), 29.v.2000 (B.W. Kim), in ZFMK.
Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition, derived from the type locality.
Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species with 'pseudo-appendix' by shapes of procursus and uncus (Figs. 2268-2270), and by female genitalia (Figs. 2136, 2272; distinctive shapes of epigynum and internal structures).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.0, carapace width 1.55. Leg 1: 46.8 (11.4 + 0.8 + 11.8 + 20.3 + 2.5), tibia 2: 7.8, tibia 3: 5.2, tibia 4: 7.0; tibia 1 L/d: 78. Habitus as in Fig. 2112. Carapace ochre-yellow with distinct brown pattern, ocular area with brown lateral margins and median brown band, clypeus brown, sternum laterally brown, medially ochre-yellow with brown spots, legs pale ochre-yellow with two darker rings on each femur and four on each tibia (median ones on tibiae indistinct), abdomen ochre-gray, many black spots dorsally and laterally, ventrally only light brown mark at genital area (cf. female, Fig. 2113). Distance PME-PME 250 µm, diameter PME 140 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, distance AME-AME 55 µm, diameter AME 115 µm. Ocular area moderately elevated, all eyes relatively close together, few hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow, only dark line anteriorly; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae similar to *Ph. phungiformes* (cf. Fig. 2251). Sternum wider than long (1.1/0.9), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 2268 and 2269, coxa unmodified, trochanter with retrolatero-ventral apophysis slightly spoon-shaped, femur widened ventrally, tibia with prolatero-ventral modification, procursus complex distally, with large prolateral process (Fig. 2270), one short dorsal spine, bulb with simple uncus and small Y-shaped 'pseudo-appendix', weakly sclerotized embolus. All hairs on legs missing; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Tarsus 1 with ~6 distinct pseudosegmental rings distally, proximally broken into many smaller indistinct sclerites.
Female. In general similar to male, eye triads closer together (distance PME-PME 185 µm), rings on legs more distinct; tibia 1: 7.7. Epigynum with two oval sclerotized areas laterally, with median 'knob', internal arc visible through cuticle anteriorly (Figs. 2136, 2271); internal genitalia as in Figs. 2137 and 2272.
Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 2217).
Material examined. SOUTH KOREA: *Gyeonggi-do*: Namyangju-si: ♂ holotype above, together with 1♀.

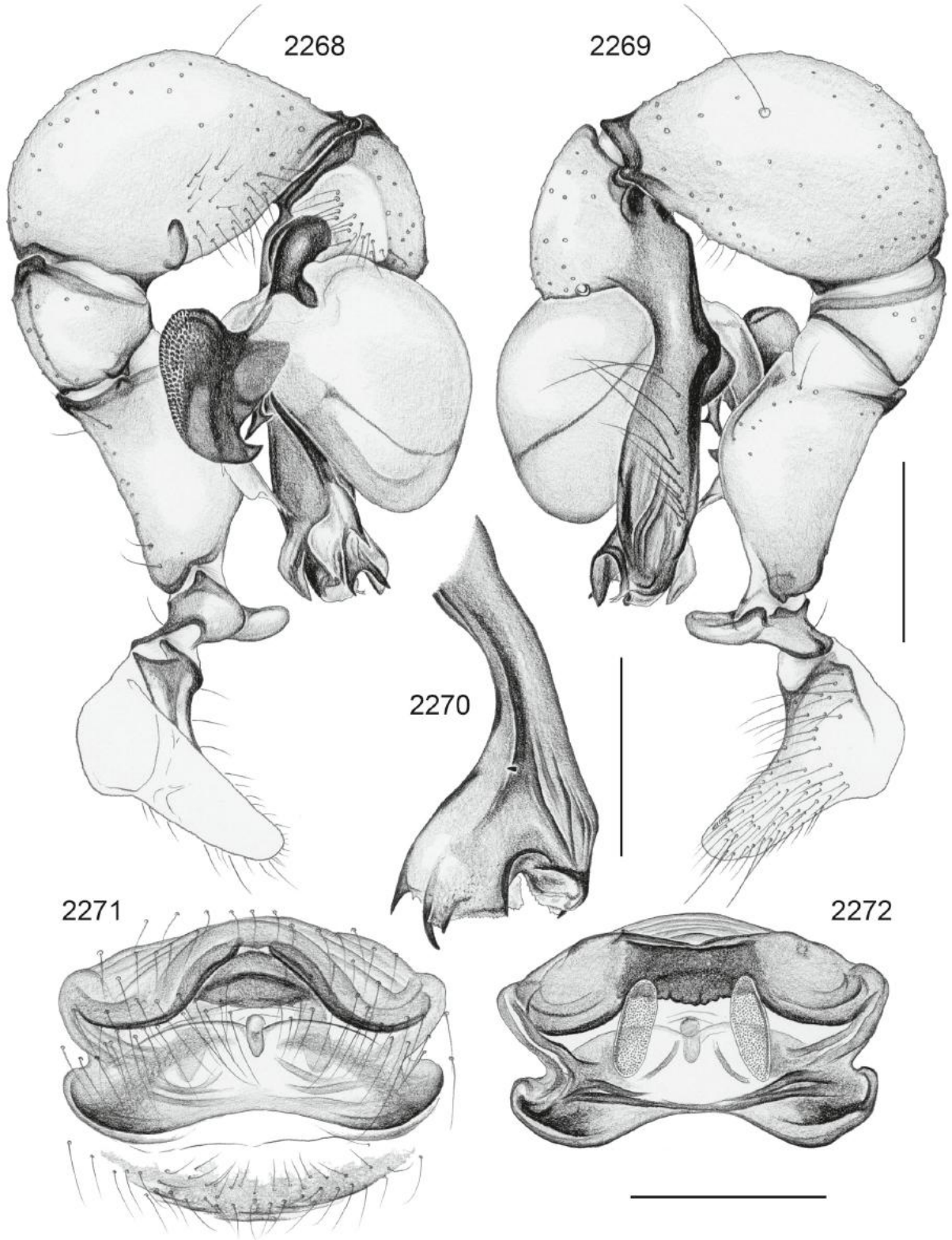

FIG. 2268-2272. *Pholcus woongil*. 2268, 2269. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 2270. Left procursus, dorsal view. 2271, 2272. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.