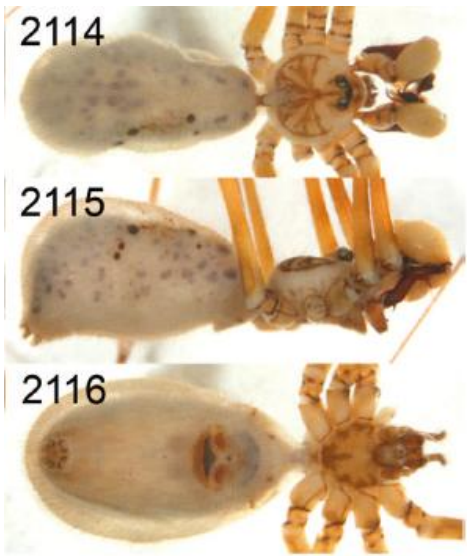
Pholcus yeongwol Huber, 2011

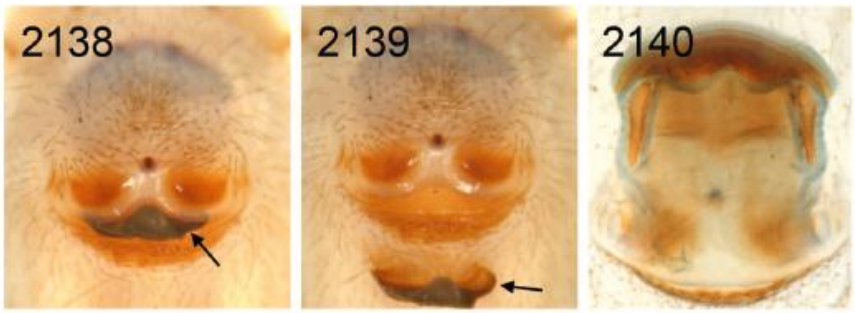
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

p. 445



2114-2116. *Ph. yeongwol*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female, ventral view.

p. 446



2138-2140. *Ph. yeongwol*, with genital plug (arrows) in place (2138) and removed (2139).

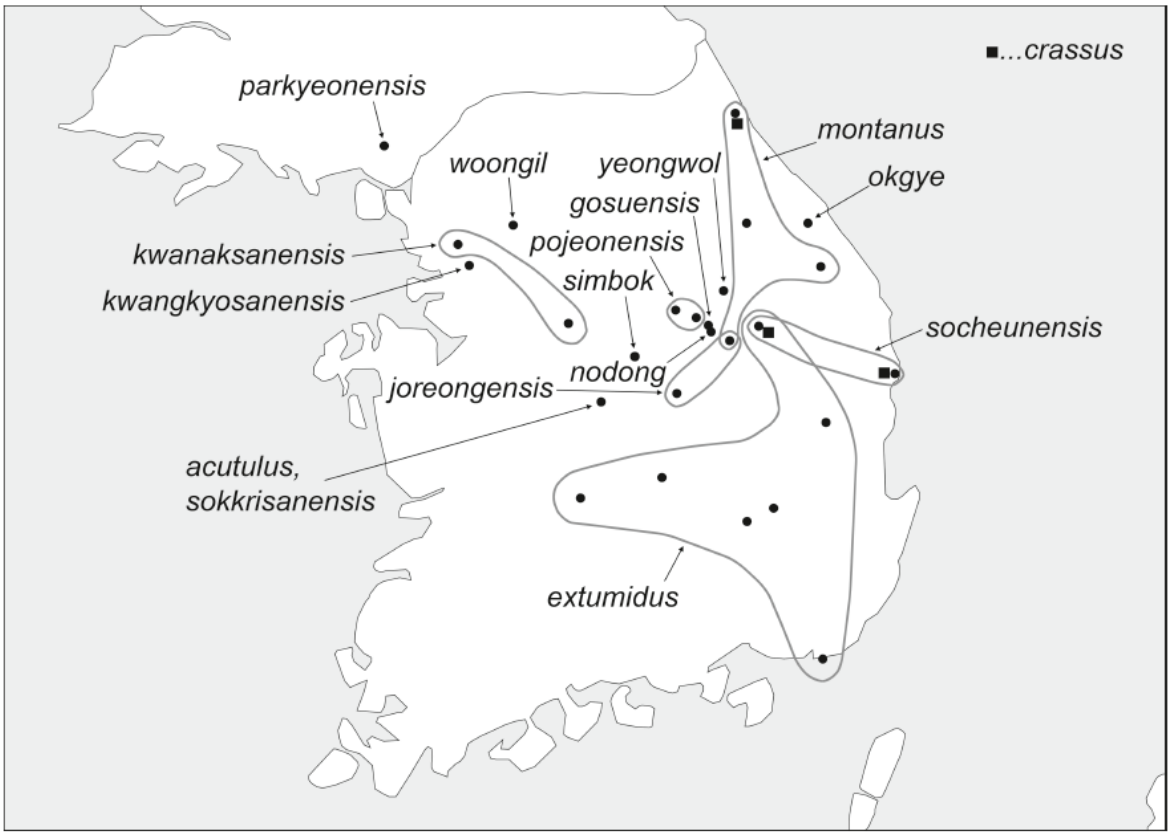


FIG. 2217. Known distribution of Korean representatives of the *Pholcus phungiformes* species group.

Pholcus yeongwol n. sp.

Figs. 2114-2116, 2138-2140, 2273-2279

Type. Male holotype from South Korea, Gangwon-do (Prov.), Yeongwol-eup (37°11.2'N, 128°28.0'E), Yeongwol-gun (County), 3.x.2002 (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. 2273, 2274, 2277), and by distinctive female genitalia (Figs. 2138, 2279; elongate pore plates in lateral position).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.7, carapace width 1.75. Leg 1: 47.6 (11.9 + 0.7 + 12.2 + 20.3 + 2.5), tibia 2: 8.2, tibia 3: 5.4, tibia 4: 7.4; tibia 1 L/d: 77. Habitus as in Figs. 2114 and 2115. Carapace ochre-yellow with distinct brown pattern, ocular area with brown lateral margins and median brown line, clypeus with indistinct brown marks in upper part, sternum anteriorly ochre with many brown spots, posteriorly and laterally light brown, legs light brown, with darker rings subdistally on femora and proximally and subdistally on tibiae, abdomen ochre-gray, many dark spots dorsally and laterally, ventrally only indistinct mark at genital area (cf. female, Fig. 2116). Distance PME-PME 220 µm, diameter PME 125 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, distance AME-AME 55 µm, diameter AME 105 µm. Ocular area moderately elevated, all eyes relatively close together, few hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow, only dark line anteriorly; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Figs. 2275 and 2276, with long proximo-frontal apophyses, distal apophyses apparently without modified hairs. Sternum wider than long (1.1/0.8), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 2273 and 2274, coxa unmodified, trochanter with wide, spoon-shaped retrolatero-ventral apophysis, femur widened ventrally, tibia with prolateral modification (similar to *Ph. montanus*, *Ph. woongil*), procursus with large prolateral process, spines apparently absent (not seen in both palps), bulb with small uncus with hooked tip, simple rod-shaped 'pseudo-appendix', weakly sclerotized embolus. Legs without spines, with curved hairs on tibiae and metatarsi 1 and 2, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 6%; 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 at same distance, entire clypeus brown, sternum pattern slightly different (rather like in *Ph. simbok*: with median brown line posteriorly); legs with more rings on femora and tibiae (cf. *Ph. nodong*, *Ph. simbok*): two on femora, four on tibiae; tibia 1: 8.3. Epigynum with two semicircular sclerotized areas, with median

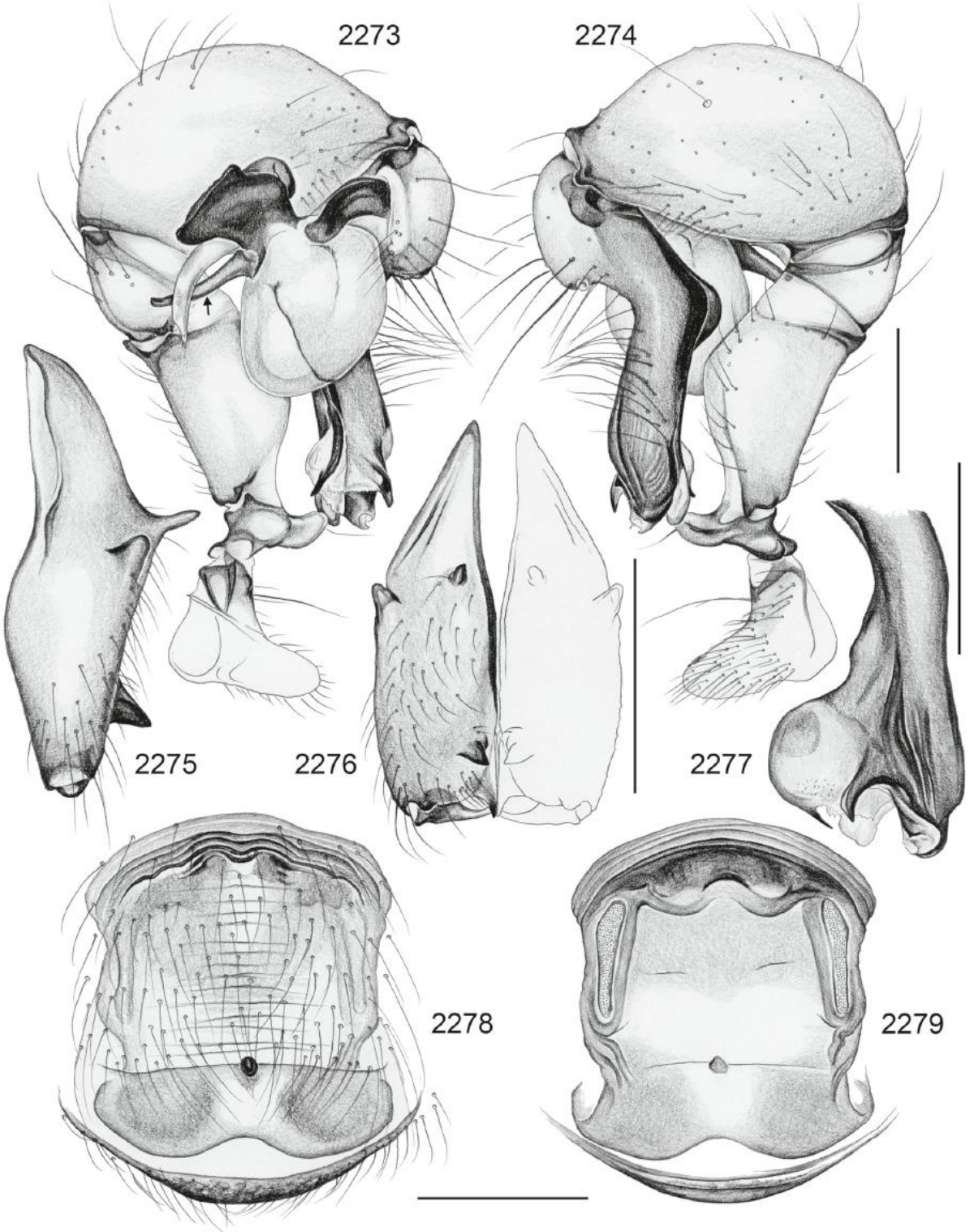


FIG. 2273-2279. *Pholcus yeongwol*. 2273, 2274. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views (arrow points at 'pseudo-appendix'). 2275, 2276. Male chelicerae, lateral and frontal views. 2277. Left procursus, dorsal view. 2278, 2279. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.

'knob', internal arc visible through cuticle anteriorly (Figs. 2138, 2278); internal genitalia as in Figs. 2140 and 2279, with very lateral, narrow pore plates. The only female available had a large genital plug protruding from her genitalia (arrows in Figs. 2138, 2139).

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 2217).

Material examined. SOUTH KOREA: *Gangwon-do*: ♂ holotype above, together with 1♀.