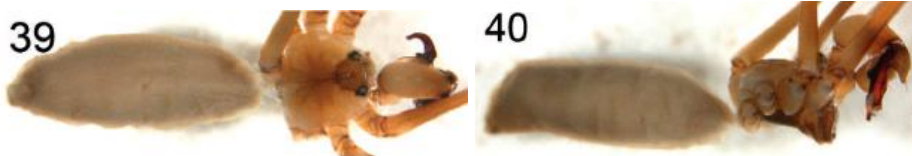


***Uthina ratchaburi* Huber, 2011**

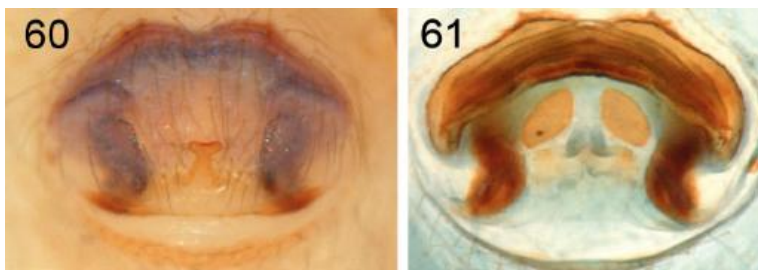
**Huber, B. A. 2011.** Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). *Bonner zool. Monographien* 58: 1-510.

p. 20



39, 40. *Uthina ratchaburi*, male, dorsal and lateral views.

p. 21



*ratchaburi*.

60, 61. *Uthina*

p. 34

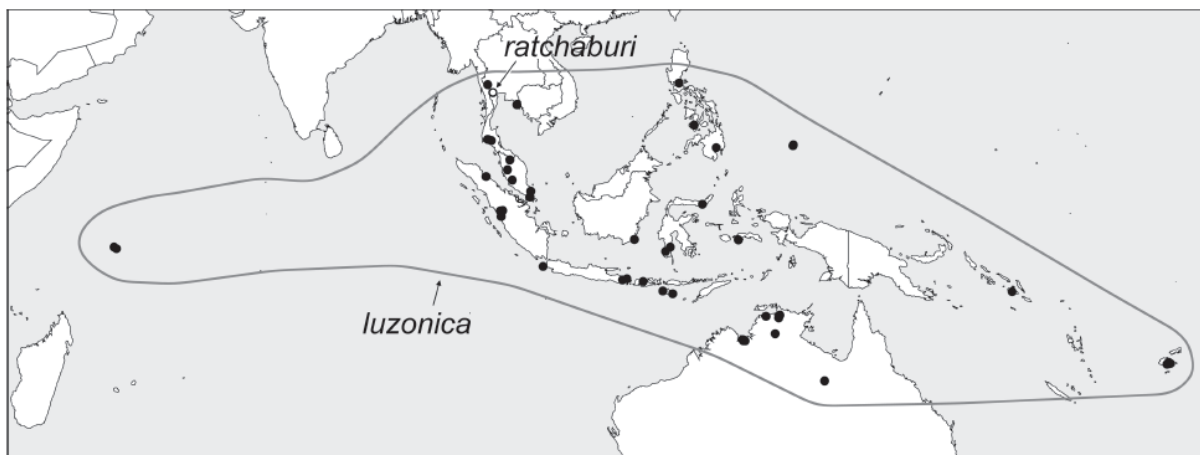


FIG. 108. Known distribution of *Uthina*.

*Uzhina ratchaburi* n. sp.

Figs. 39, 40, 60, 61, 126-136

*Type.* Male holotype from Thailand, Ratchaburi Prov., Phraya Prap Cave [-13°35'N, 99°45'E], 10.iii.1986 (C.L. & P.R. Deeleman), in RMNH.

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

*Diagnosis.* Easily distinguished from the closely related *U. luzonica* by larger size (body length, leg length, genitalia), uncus shape (more slender), and bifid epigynal knob (Figs. 126, 127).

*Male* (holotype). Total body length 4.9, carapace width 1.4. Leg 1: 48.6 (11.5 + 0.7 + 11.9 + 22.0 + 2.5), tibia 2: 7.7, tibia 3: 4.9, tibia 4: 6.4; tibia 1 L/d: 93. Habitus as in Figs. 39 and 40. Carapace ochre-yellow with median star-shaped brown mark, ocular area also mostly brown, clypeus not darkened, sternum monochromous dark brown, smooth and shiny, legs light brown, tips of femora and tibiae slightly lighter, abdomen monochromous ochre-gray. Distance PME-PME 405  $\mu$ m, diameter PME 105  $\mu$ m, distance PME-ALE 45  $\mu$ m, no trace of AME. Ocular area elevated, triads slightly projecting sideways, many stronger hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow (only black line anteriorly); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae very similar to *U. luzonica* but distal apophyses slightly bifid. Sternum wider than long (0.9/0.7), unmodified. Palps in general as in *U. luzonica* (cf. Huber 2001: figs. 365, 366), coxa unmodified, trochanter with retrolateral apophysis, femur with indistinct retrolateral hump, tibia very large, tarsal organ on conical projection, procurus as in *U. luzonica* but without pointed process prolaterally, without dorsal spines, tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 132), bulb with distinctive strong curved uncus with thin distal transparent process (Figs. 126, 129), weakly sclerotized long embolus (Fig. 131), distally curved appendix. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2.5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsal pseudosegments very indistinct, only distally a few poorly visible in dissecting microscope.

*Variation.* Tibia 1 in 2 other males: 10.7, 11.7.

*Female.* In general similar to male, triads closer together (distance PME-PME 250  $\mu$ m), proximal half

of clypeus brown. Tibia 1 in 20 females: 8.4-10.9 (mean 10.0). Epigynum weakly sclerotized but with distinctive anterior arc and other internal structures visible through cuticle (Fig. 60), very similar to *U. luzonica* but with distinctive bifid 'knob' (Figs. 127, 136); internal genitalia as in Figs. 61 and 128.

*Distribution.* Known from type locality only (Fig. 108); the single female specimen from Kanchanaburi is assigned tentatively.

*Material examined.* THAILAND: *Ratchaburi*: Phraya Prap Cave: ♂ holotype above; same data, 3♂14♀ (2 vials) in RMNH; same data but 20.iii.1986, 2♂11♀ in RMNH; same locality, 26.viii.1981 (F.D. Stone), 1♀ in RMNH.

*Assigned tentatively.* THAILAND: *Kanchanaburi*: Ban Nam Tok, Tham Rawa, 16.vi.1986 (P. Leclerc), 1♀ in RMNH.

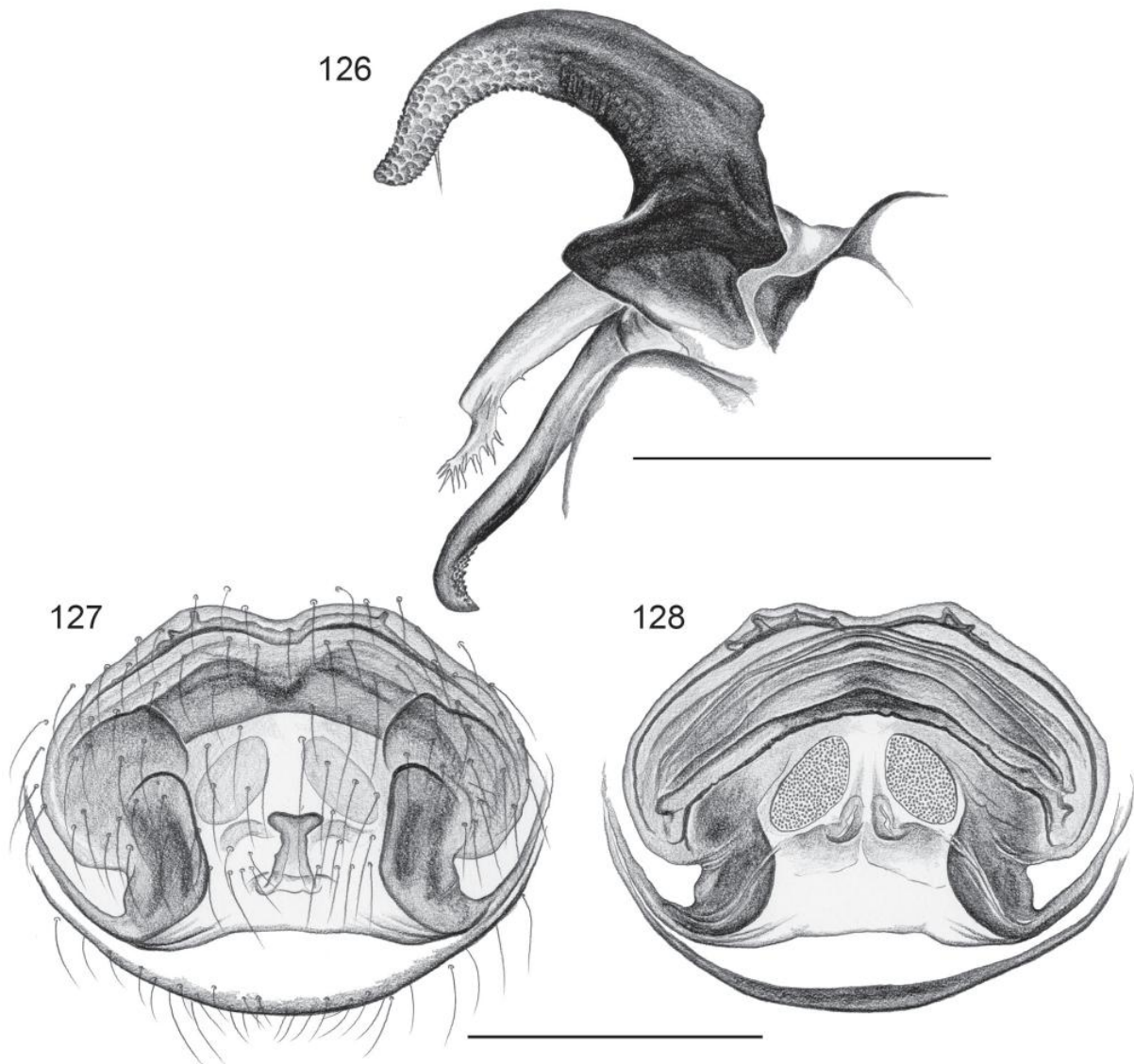


FIG. 126-128. *Uthina ratcbaburi*. 126. Processes of left male genital bulb, prolateral view. 127, 128. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.

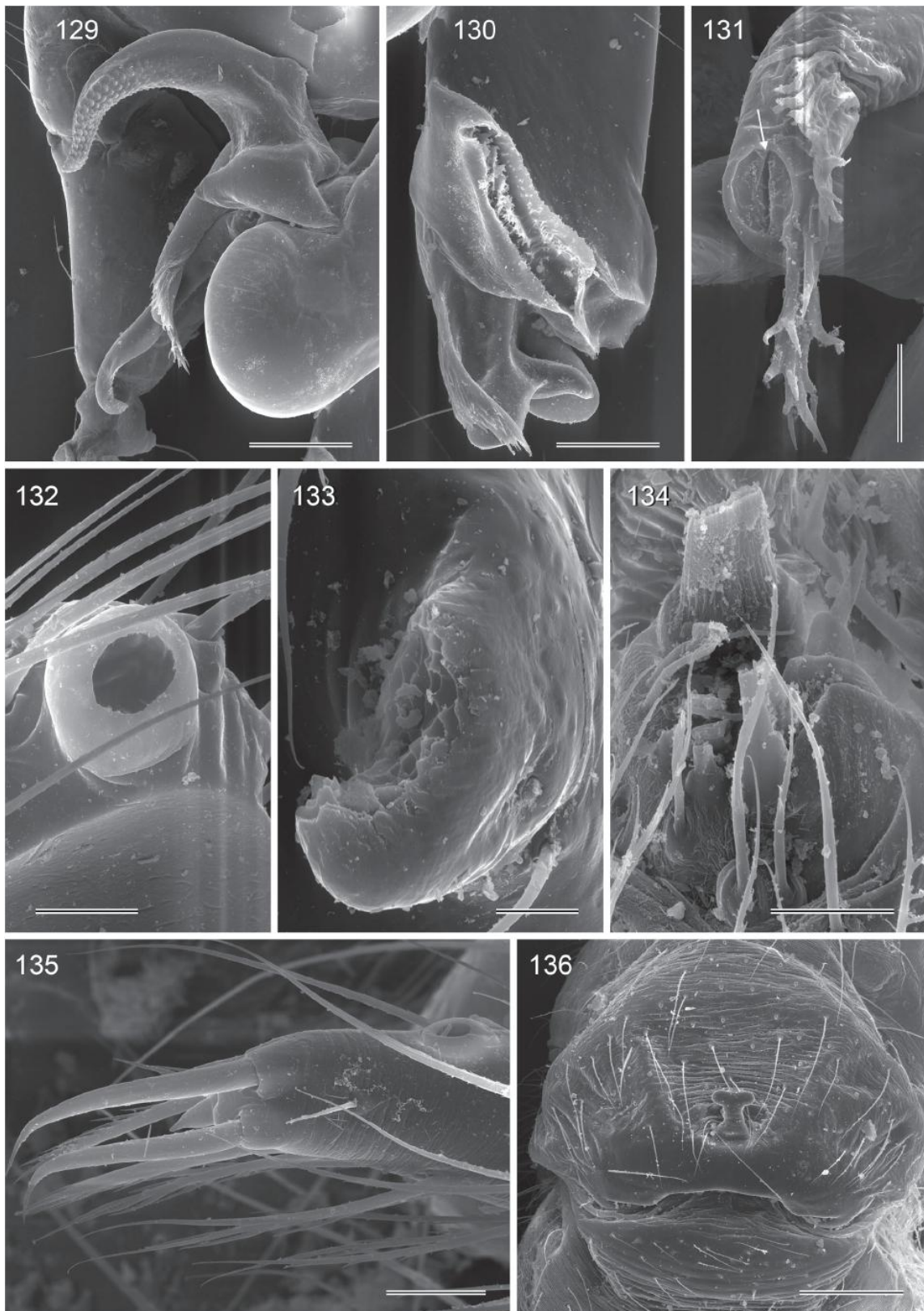


FIG. 129-136. *Uthina ratchaburi*. 129. Processes of left male genital bulb, prolateral view. 130. Tip of left procurus, prolateral view. 131. Tip of embolus (arrow points at sperm duct opening). 132. Male palpal tarsal organ. 133. Distal male cheliceral apophysis. 134. Female ALS. 135. Tip of right female palpal tarsus. 136. Epigynum. Scale lines: 200  $\mu\text{m}$  (129, 136), 100  $\mu\text{m}$  (130), 40  $\mu\text{m}$  (131), 30  $\mu\text{m}$  (135), 20  $\mu\text{m}$  (132, 134), 10  $\mu\text{m}$  (133).