Leptopholcus borneensis Deeleman-Reinhold, 1986

Deeleman-Reinhold, C. L. 1986. Studies on tropical Pholcidae II. Redescription of *Micromerys gracilis* Bradley and *Calapnita vermiformis* Simon (Araneae, Pholcidae) and description of some related new species. Mem. Qd. Mus. 22(2): 205-224.

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Leptopholcus borneensis nov. spec.
(Figs 18–23, 59f)

MATERIAL EXAMINED

HOLOTYPE: 1♀ RMNH 9576, Indonesia, Eastern Kalimantan, Sepaku, 1°00'S, 116°54'E, 40 km north of Balikpapan, primary lowland dipterocarp rainforest, on the underside of leaves, 16.vii. 1979, P.R. Deeleman.

OTHER: 3 juvs, same data as holotype.

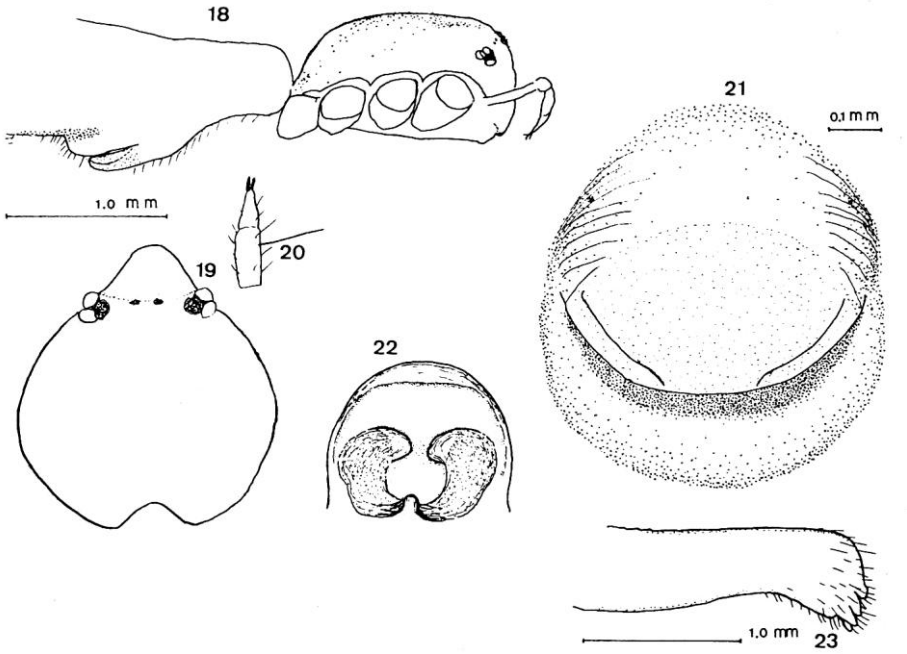
DESCRIPTION

HOLOTYPE: ♀ : all parts pale yellow without any markings; all legs missing in the holotype, in the juveniles legs with slightly darkened patellae; tips of tibiae and bases of metatarsi dark brown. am eyes punctiform (Fig. 19), 3–4 d from each other and much more from the al eyes. Clypeus slightly slanting. Sternum as in Fig. 25. Abdomen rather more voluminous than in the other species; abdomen tip as in Fig. 23. Measurements in mm : carapace 1.20 × 1.20, abdomen 8.40. Legs missing. Palp : 0.21, 0.10, 0.15, 0.17. Measurements of the largest juvenile : carapace 0.98 × 0.96, abdomen 6.50. Leg I : 6.85, 0.33, 6.37, 9.80, 1.95; femur II 5.95, femur III 3.92, femur IV 6.03.

Genital organ (Figs 21, 22) : distal border of genital area slightly sclerotized; basal part of epigynal lip internally with a pair of reniform plates (Fig. 22). Longitudinal section see Fig. 59f.

REMARKS

The type locality was visited in 1979, 1980 and 1982. Between 1979 and 1980, some of the biggest trees were cut down; after that, logging was abandoned. *L. borneensis* was taken in 1979, together with *Calapnita phasmoides* n.sp., *C. phyllicola* n.sp., and *C. vermiformis* Simon. In 1980 and 1982 however, in spite of intensive searching for several days, *L. borneensis* could not be found again and the same was true for *C. phasmoides*. On the contrary, *C. vermiformis* and especially *C. phyllicola* remained abundant.



FIGS 18–23 : *Leptopholcus borneensis* n.sp., ♀, holotype. **18.** anterior part of body, lateral; **19.** carapace, dorsal; **20.**. tip of palp, dorsal; **21.** epigyne, ventral; **22.** internal (dorsal) view of epigynal lip, turned up; **23.** posterior part of abdomen, lateral.

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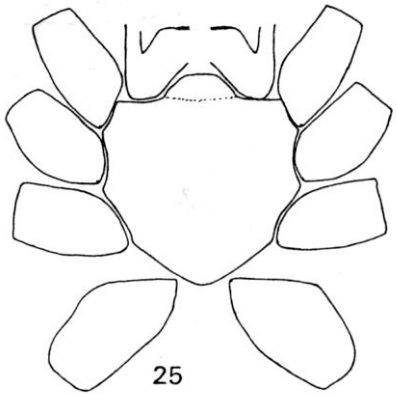

FIGS 24–26 : sternum and coxae, ventral. **25.** *L. borneensis* n.sp. ♀;

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FIG 59. Diagrammatic longitudinal section of female genital organ, ventral suface uppermost.

f.

Leptopholcus borneensis n.sp.;

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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225-227. *L. borneensis*, male prosoma and male, dorsal and lateral views.

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267, 268.

L. borneensis.

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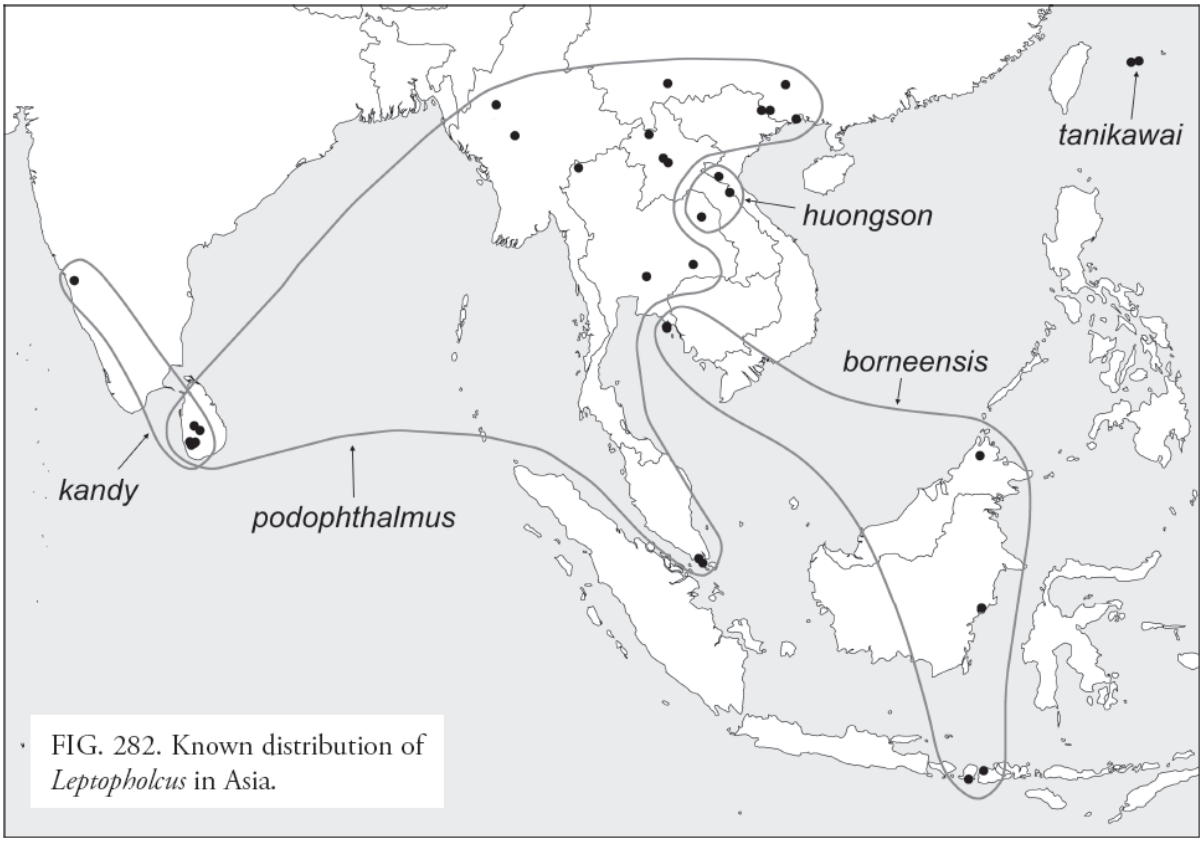

FIG. 282. Known distribution of *Leptopholcus* in Asia.

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Leptopholcus borneensis Deeleman-Reinhold, 1986

Figs. 225-227, 267, 268, 378-394

Leptopholcus borneensis Deeleman-Reinhold 1986b: 211, figs. 18-23.

Type. Female holotype from Indonesia, East Kalimantan, 40 km N Balikpapan, Sepaku (1°00'S, 116°54'E), primary lowland dipterocarp rainforest, on underside of leaf, 16.vii.1979 (P.R. Deeleman), in RMNH (9576), not examined.

Note. The material below is assigned to this species with some hesitation since the female genitalia are

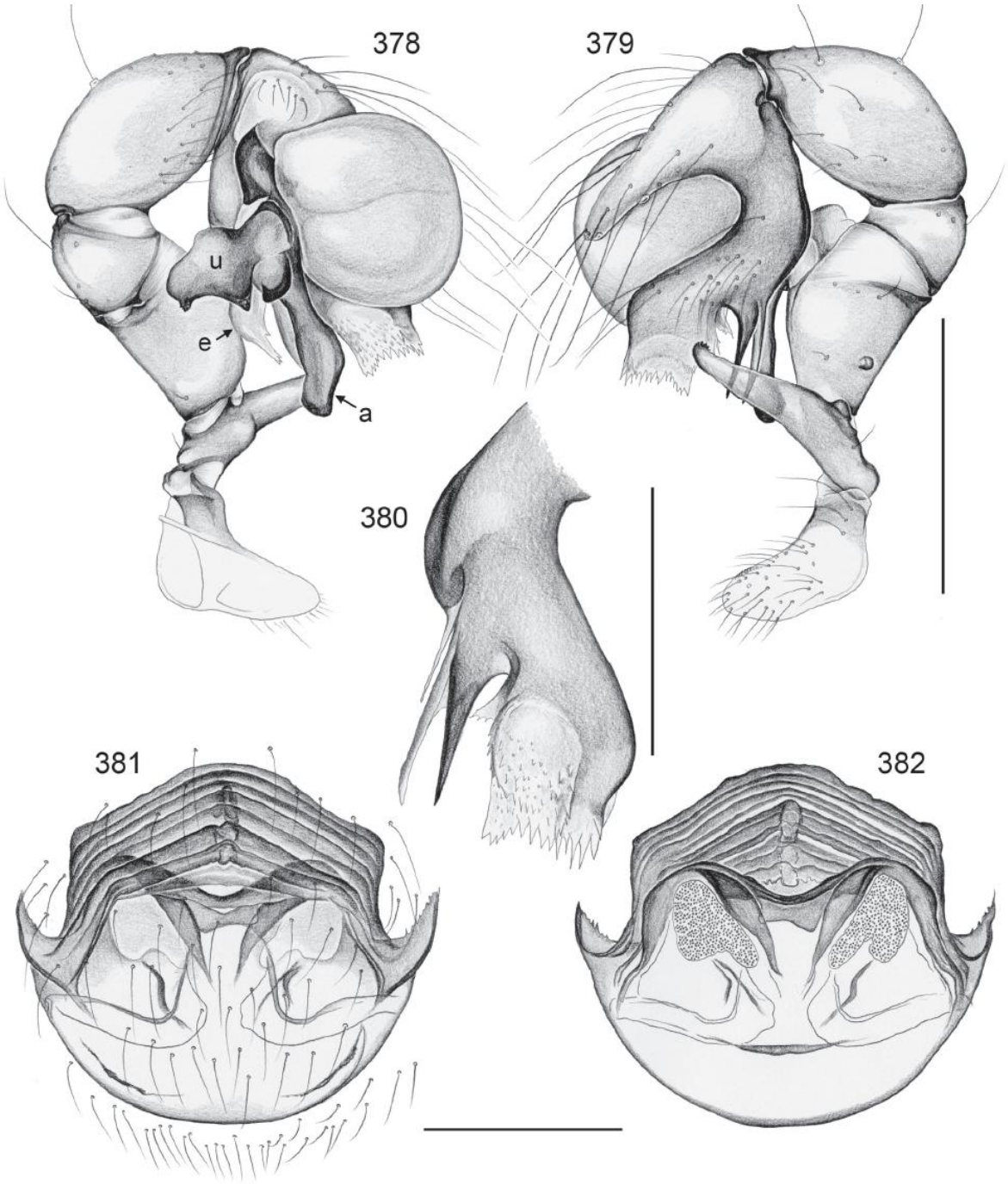

FIG. 378-382. *Leptopholcus borneensis*. 378, 379. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 380. Left procursus, prolateral view. 381, 382. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (378, 379), 0.3 (380-382).

extremely simple and no male specimen is known from the type locality. However, the type locality is geographically situated between two areas from which males are known (Sabah and Lesser Sunda Islands), and no other *Leptopholcus* species is known from this region (Fig. 282) (except for an undescribed species similar to *L. tanikawai* and *L. podophthalmus*, which has a much shorter abdomen; see diagnosis of *L. tanikawai* below).

Diagnosis. Distinguished from congeners by morphology of male palp (Figs. 378, 379; shapes of procursus, uncus, and appendix), and female genitalia (Figs. 381, 382).

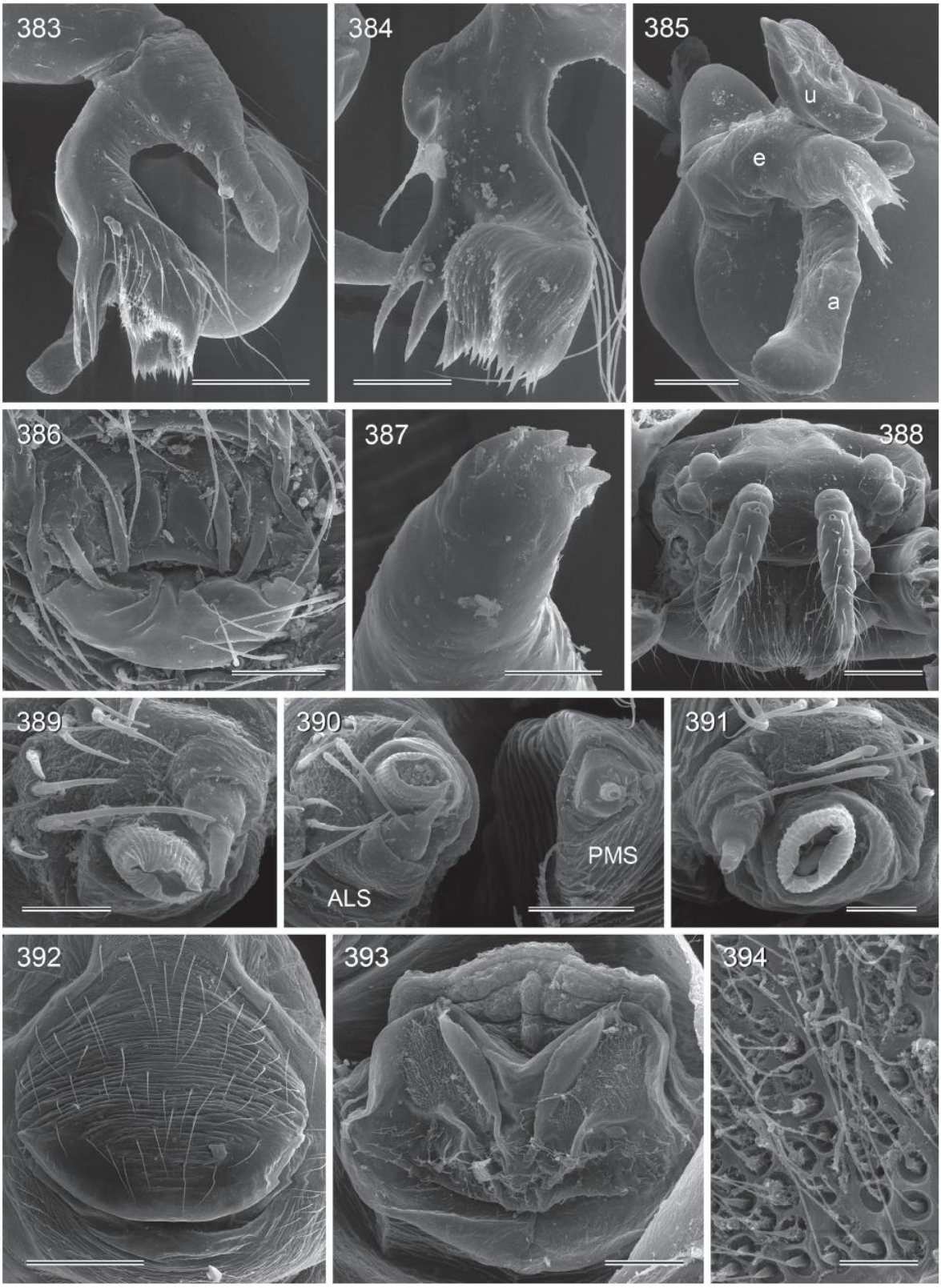

FIG. 383-394. *Leptopholcus borneensis*. 383. Right tarsus and procursus, retrolateral view. 384. Left procursus, prolateral view. 385. Processes of left bulb, dorso-distal view. 386. Male gonopore. 387. Tip of male palpal trochanter apophysis. 388. Female prosoma, frontal view. 389. Male ALS. 390. Female ALS and PMS. 391. Female ALS. 392. Epigynum. 393. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. 394. Detail of pore plate. Scale lines: 200 µm (383, 388, 392), 100 µm (384, 393), 80 µm (385), 30 µm (386), 20 µm (387, 390), 10 µm (389, 391, 394).

Male (Semokat). Total body length 7.1, carapace width 0.85. Leg 1: 31.1 (7.9 + 0.4 + 7.7 + 11.6 + 3.4), tibia 2: 5.8, tibia 3: 3.9, tibia 4: 6.2; tibia 1 L/d: 97. Habitus as in Figs. 226 and 227. Entire spider mostly pale ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown. Distance PME-PME 425 µm, diameter PME 80 µm, distance PME-ALE 25 µm, AME pigment spots (Fig. 225) but apparently no lenses. Ocular area barely elevated but each triad on short stalk directed laterally (Fig. 225). No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *L. huongson* (cf. Fig. 375). Sternum wider than long (0.56/0.52), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 378 and 379, coxa unmodified, trochanter with long ventral apophysis with serrated tip (Fig. 387), femur with retrolateral apophysis proximally, ventrally widened, tarsus with long dorsal elongation, procursus S-shaped, with ventral sclerotized and membranous processes (Figs. 380, 383, 384), bulb with distinctive uncus, short membranous embolus, large massive appendix (Fig. 385). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (many hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Tarsal pseudosegments not visible in dissecting microscope. Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 386); ALS with only two spigots each (Fig. 389).

Variation. Tibia 1 in 4 other males: 6.8, 7.1, 7.5, 7.6.

Female. In general similar to male, triads not on stalks, closer together (Fig. 388; PME-PME distance 335 µm). Tibia 1 in 14 females: 5.8-7.3 (mean 6.8). Epigynum very simple weakly sclerotized plate (Figs. 267, 392), slightly protruding; internal genitalia as in Figs. 268, 382, and 393. ALS with only two spigots each (Figs. 390, 391).

Distribution. Known from Borneo, Lesser Sunda Islands, and Thailand (Fig. 282).

Material examined. INDONESIA-LESSER SUNDA ISL.: *Sumbawa:* Semokat, 20 km from Sumbawa Besar [-8.5°S, 117°E], 480 m a.s.l., secondary forest, 3.i.1990 (S. Djojosudharmo), 5♂11♀ in RMNH. *Lombok:* Kute [8°54'S, 116°18'E], secondary forest, foliage, 10.-18.i.1990 (S. Djojosudharmo), 1♂1♀ in RMNH; same data, 2♂5♀ in RMNH.

MALAYSIA-BORNEO: *Sabah:* Mt. Kinabalu N.P. (6°06'N, 116°50'E), 15 year old secondary forest, 500-700 m a.s.l., fogging canopy *Vinex pinnata*, 27.ii.1997 (A. Floren), 1♂ in RMNH; same data but 40 year old secondary forest, 8.iii.1997, 1♀ in RMNH.

THAILAND: *Trat Prov.:* Ko Chang Island [-12°N, 102.3°E], 10.-13.v.1937 (H. Deignan), 1♂ in USNM.