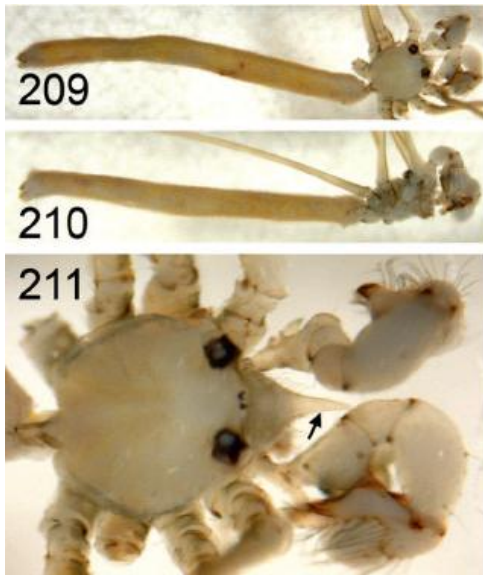


***Leptopholcus debakkeri* Huber, 2011**

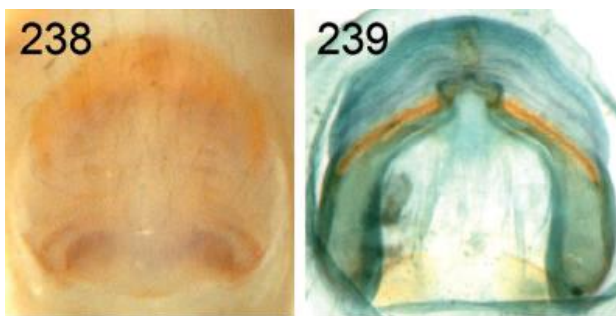
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

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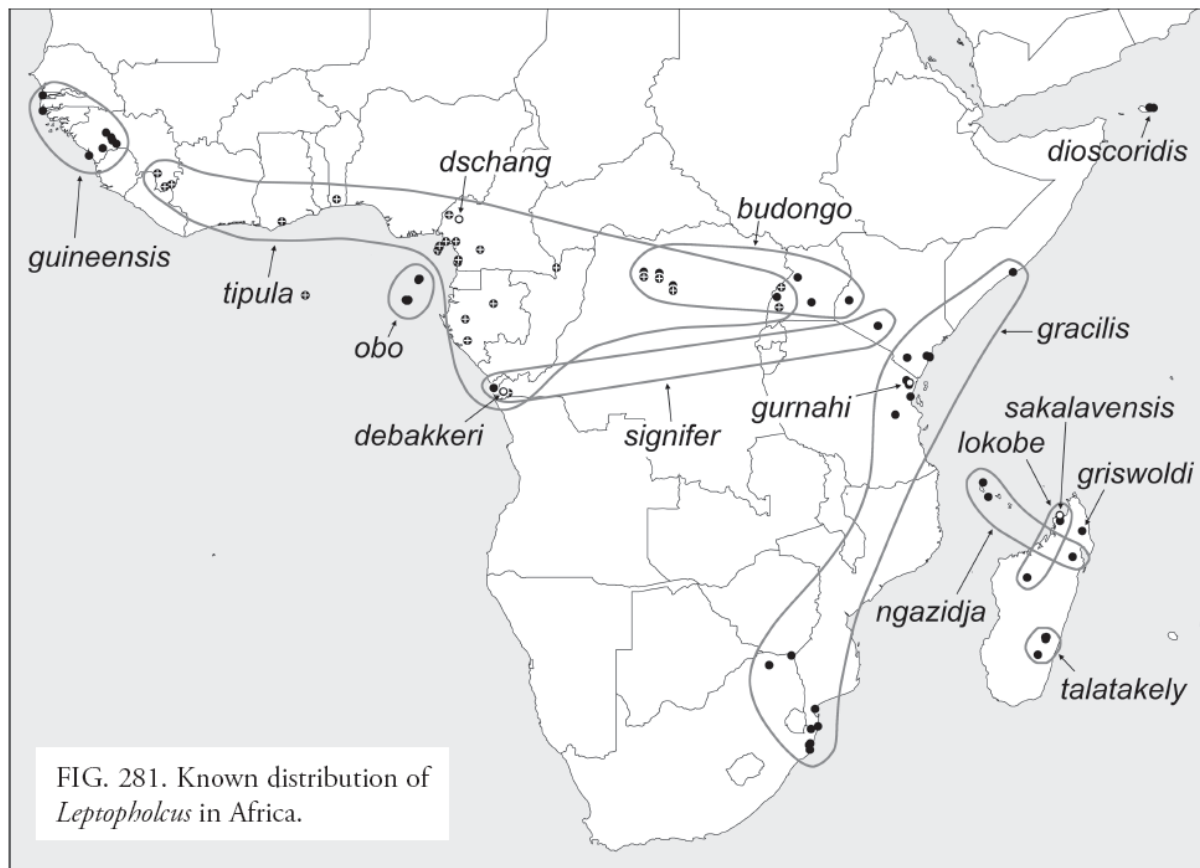


209-211. *L. debakkeri*, male, dorsal and lateral views; male prosoma, dorsal view (arrow points at clypeus process).

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238, 239. *L. debakkeri*.



Leptopholcus debakkeri n. sp.

Figs. 209-211, 238, 239, 286-300

Type. Male holotype from Congo Dem. Rep., Kongo Centrale Prov. ("Bas-Congo"), Mayombe, Luki Forest Reserve (5°37.3'S, 13°05.9'E), primary rainforest,

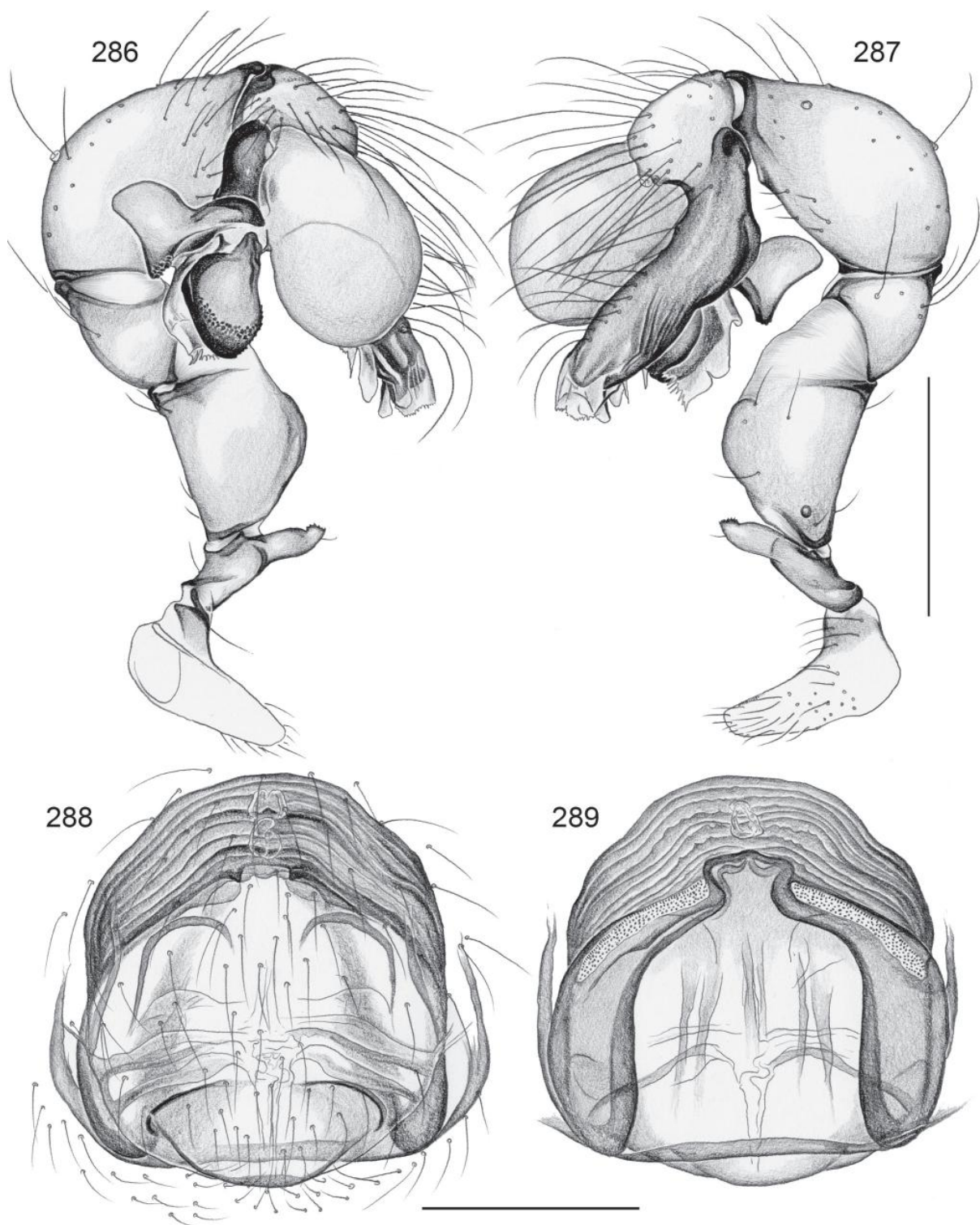


FIG. 286-289. *Leptopholcus debakkeri*. 286, 287. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 288, 289. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (286, 287), 0.3 (288, 289).

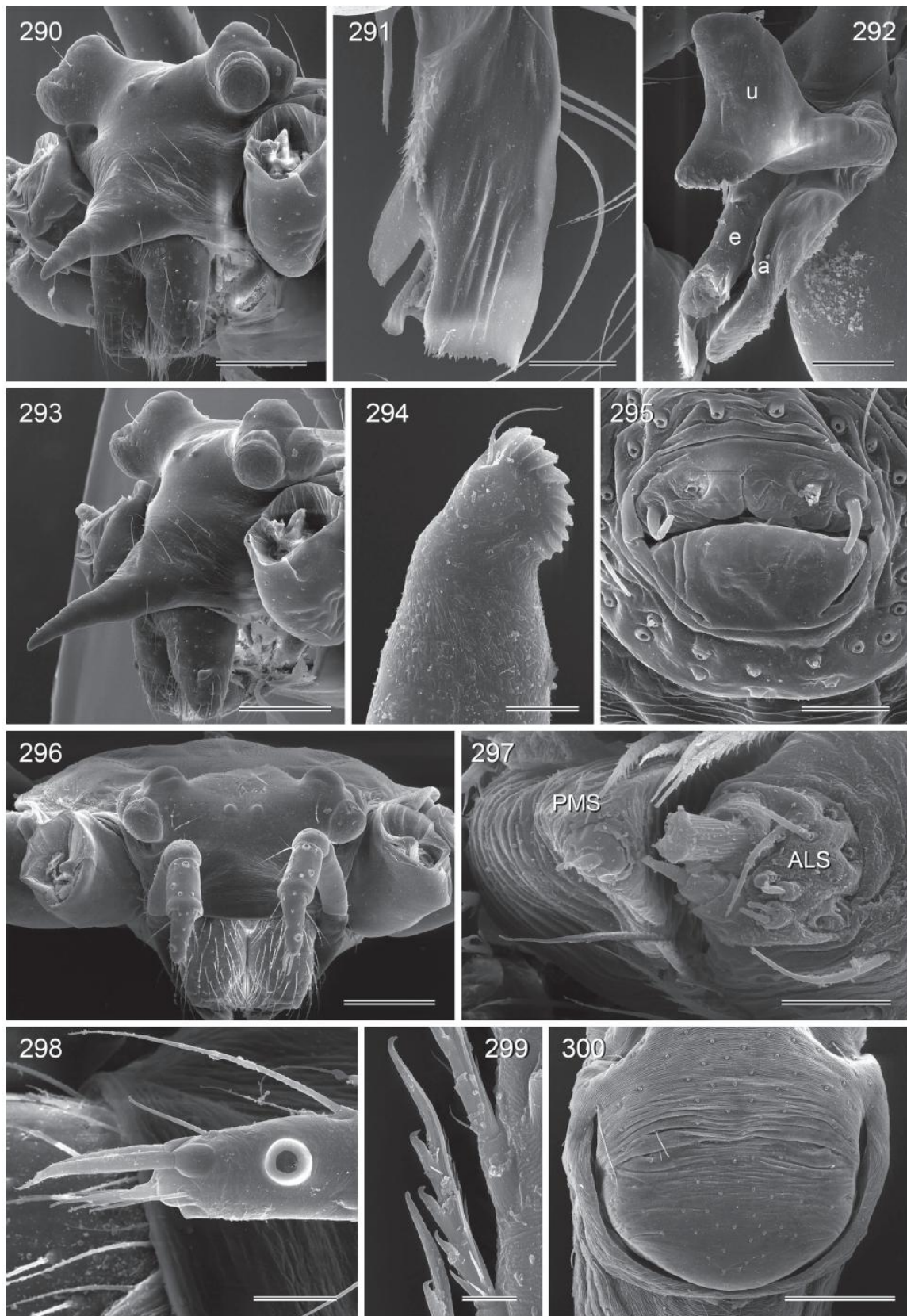


FIG. 290-300. *Leptopholcus debakkeri*. 290, 293. Male prosoma, oblique views (note clypeus process). 291. Left pro-cursus, prolateral view. 292. Left bulbal processes, prolatero-ventral view. 294. Tip of male palpal trochanter apophysis. 295. Male gonopore (two spigots damaged). 296. Female prosoma, frontal view. 297. Female ALS and PMS. 298. Tip of female tarsus, dorsal view. 299. Comb-hairs on female right tarsus 4. 300. Epigynum. Scale lines: 200 μ m (290, 293, 296, 300), 80 μ m (292), 60 μ m (291), 40 μ m (295), 30 μ m (298), 20 μ m (294, 297), 10 μ m (299).

fogging, 7.xi.2006 (D. de Bakker & J.P. Michiels), in MRAC (219852).

Etymology. The species is named for Domir de Bakker who contributed large amounts of material from his fogging expeditions to various countries.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species with clypeus process (*L. signifer*, *L. gracilis*, *L. guineensis*, *L. dschang*, *L. budongo*) by shapes of uncus and appendix (Fig. 286). From those with females known also by female internal genitalia (narrow pore plates in anterior position, Fig. 289).

Male (holotype). Total body length 6.6, carapace width 1.1. Leg 1: 38.1 (9.1 + 0.4 + 8.6 + 16.9 + 3.1), tibia 2 missing, tibia 3: 4.2, tibia 4: 6.5; tibia 1 L/d: 97. Habitus as in Figs. 209 and 210. Carapace and ocular area ochre-yellow, clypeus dorsally light brown, sternum whitish, legs pale ochre-yellow to whitish, femora proximally with darker dorsal band, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints darker, abdomen monochromous ochre-yellow. Distance PME-PME 300 μ m, diameter PME 95 μ m, distance PME-ALE 35 μ m, apparently no AME. Ocular area not elevated, apparently without stronger hairs, triads on very low humps. No thoracic furrow, clypeus with long median process (~ 0.35 long) (Figs. 290, 293). Chelicerae as in *L. signifer* (cf. Fig. 285). Sternum wider than long (0.70/0.55), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 286 and 287, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short ventral apophysis with serrated tip (Fig. 294), femur with retrolateral apophysis proximally, widened and darkened ventrally, procursus simple except distally, with prolatero-ventral transparent processes, bulb with simple uncus with large dorsal process, weakly sclerotized embolus distally widened, large massive appendix set with small scales (Fig. 292). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on tibiae 3 and 4; tarsal pseudosegments not visible in dissecting microscope. Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 295); ALS spigots as in female (see below).

Variation. Some males with tiny AME (Figs. 211, 290, 293), lenses not visible in dissecting microscope; tibia 2/4 in one male: 6.0/6.2. Tibia 1 in 9 other males: 7.5-8.9 (mean 8.4).

Female. In general similar to male, triads only slightly closer together (Fig. 296; PME-PME distance 285 μ m); AME lenses visible in most females but distances variable (1♀: distance AME-AME 35 μ m, diameter AME 20 μ m). Tibia 1 in 15 females: 6.3-7.7 (mean 7.1); tarsus 4 with single row of comb-

hairs (Fig. 299). Epigynum a simple, barely sclerotized plate (Fig. 300), anterior internal arc and distinctive posterior lateral structures visible through cuticle (Figs. 238, 288); internal genitalia as in Figs. 239 and 289. ALS with usual wide and conical spigots posteriorly plus three or four slender spigots anteriorly (Fig. 297).

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 281).

Material examined. CONGO DEM. REP.: *Kongo Centrale Prov.*: Mayombe, Luki Forest Reserve: ♂ holotype above together with 1♀; same data but 4.-13.xi.2006, 26.ix.-4.x.2007, 9♂17♀ in MRAC (parts of 219850, 851, 853-855, 224312-314, 316, 318, 319); same locality but old secondary rainforest, fogging, 17.-28.ix.2007 (D. de Bakker & J.P. Michiels), 17♂13♀ in MRAC (parts of 224303-308, 310, 311); old secondary rainforest, beating, 21.ix.2007, 1♂ in MRAC (223678); young secondary rainforest, fogging, 16.ix.2007, 1♂ in MRAC (224302); young secondary rainforest, 16.ix.2007, 1♀ in MRAC (222960).