

***Leptopholcus dschang* 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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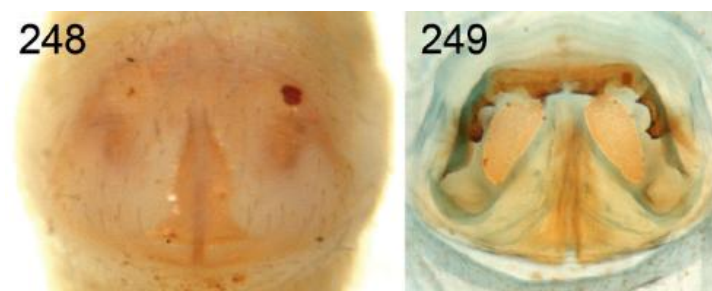
9. *Leptopholcus dschang*, male, Attuleh, Cameroon.

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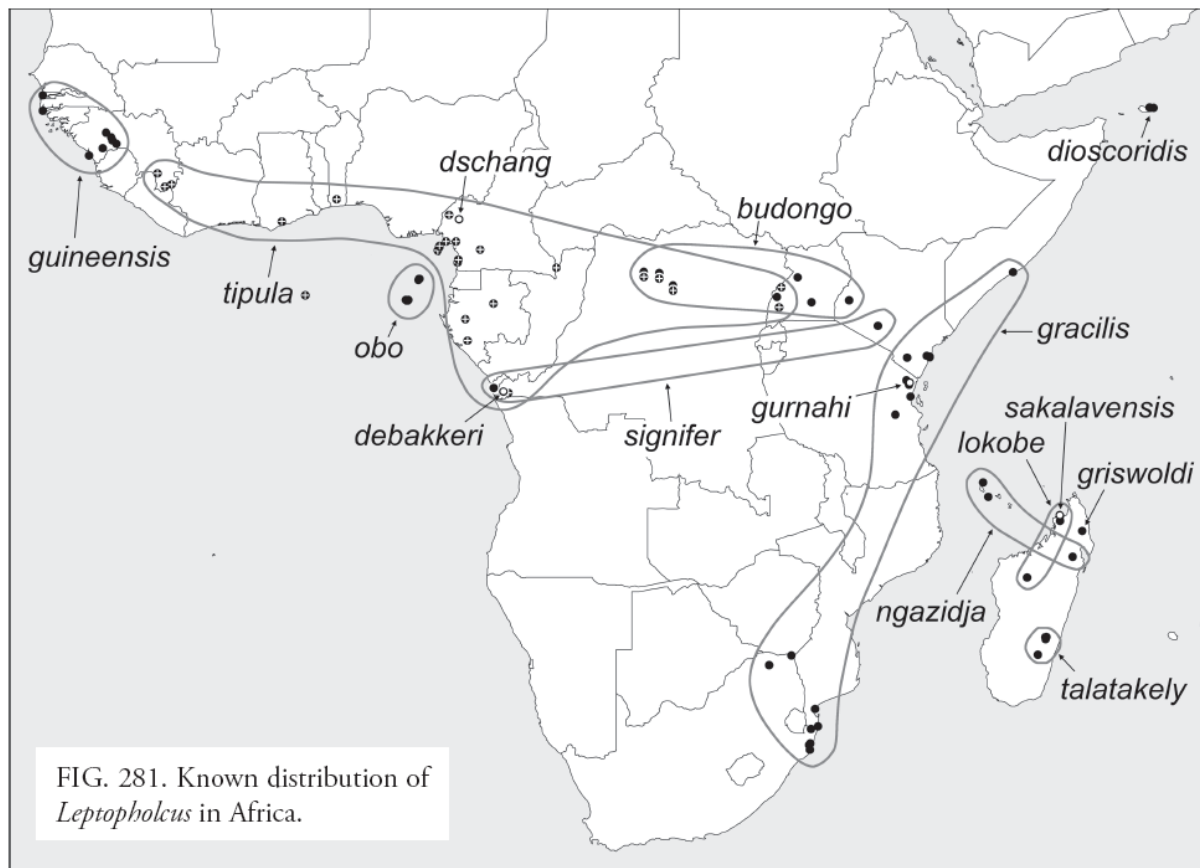


213, 214. *L. dschang*, male, dorsal and lateral views.

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248, 249. *L. dschang*.



Leptopholcus dschang n. sp.

Figs. 9, 213, 214, 248, 249, 316-318

Type. Male holotype from Cameroon, Southwest Region, near Dschang, Attuleh "site 2" (5°27.9'N, 9°56.5'E), 1800 m a.s.l., underside of leaf, 20.iv.2009 (B.A. & J.C. Huber), in ZFMK.

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

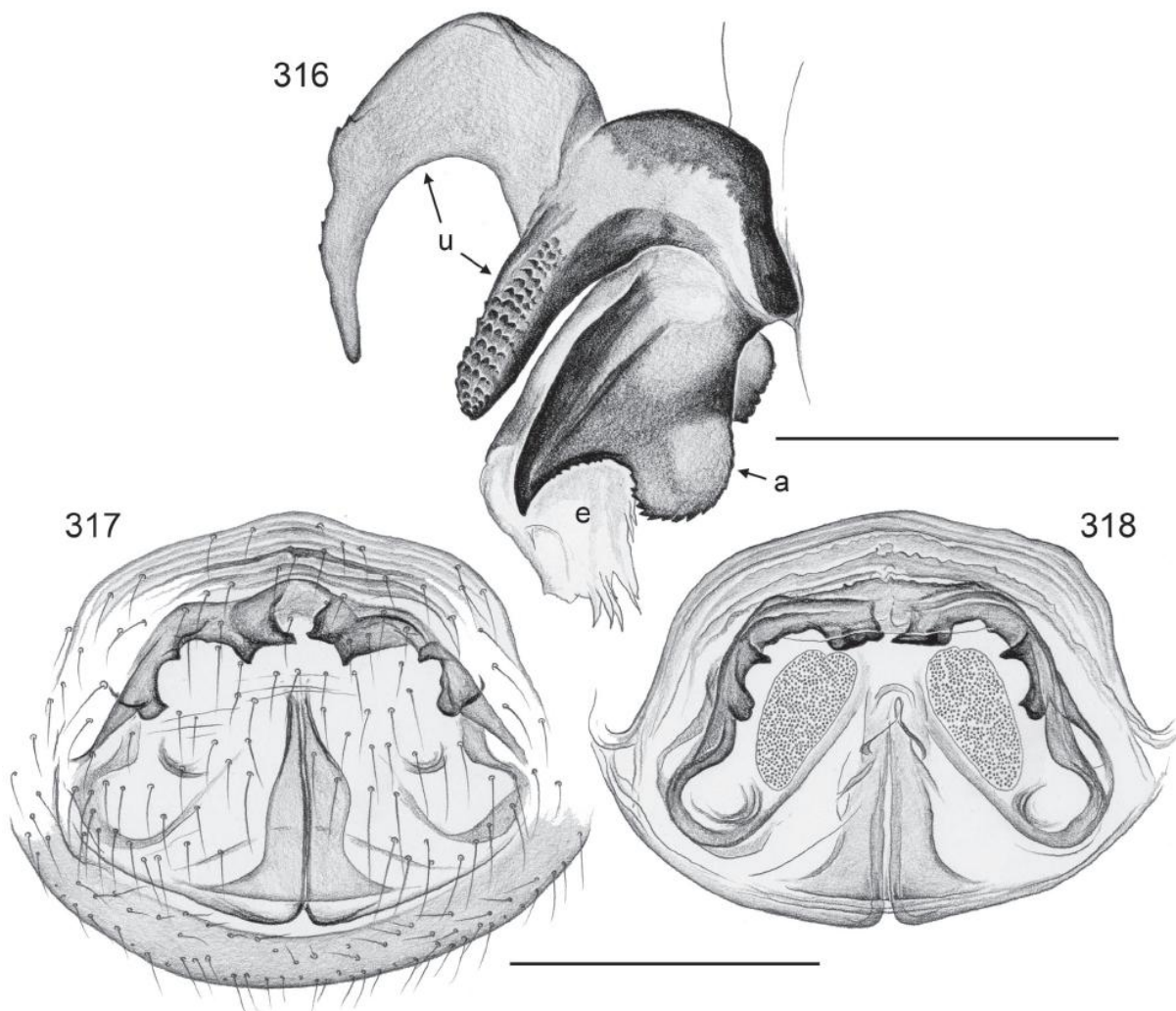


FIG. 316-318. *Leptopholcus dschang*. 316. Processes of left male bulb. 317, 318. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (317, 318), 0.3 (316).

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species with clypeus process (*L. signifer*, *L. debakkeri*, *L. guineensis*, *L. gracilis*, *L. budongo*) by shapes of uncus and appendix (Fig. 316).

Male (holotype). Total body length 7.0, carapace width 1.2. Leg 1: 34.6 (8.7 + 0.5 + 8.1 + 13.7 + 3.6), tibia 2: 6.2, tibia 3: 4.3, tibia 4: 6.5; tibia 1L/d: 83. Habitus as in Figs. 213 and 214. Carapace pale ochre with small weak median mark, clypeus and ocular area frontally dark, sternum whitish, legs pale ochre, patella-area and tibia-metatarsus joints black, femora proximally also darkened (dorsally and ventrally), abdomen ochre-gray with dark marks dorsally and laterally, ventrally monochromous. Distance PME-PME 470 μ m, diameter PME 115 μ m, distance PME-ALE 45 μ m, distance AME-AME 140 μ m, diameter AME 25 μ m. Ocular area slightly elevated, each triad on low hump directed laterally. No thoracic furrow, clypeus with long (~ 0.3) median process at rim. Chelicerae as in *L. signifer* (cf. Fig. 285). Sternum slightly wider than long (0.70/0.65), unmodified. Palps in general as in *L. budongo* (cf. Figs. 319, 320) but slightly larger, procursus very similar but with small prolateral tooth distally, uncus and appendix different (compare Figs. 316 and 321). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs. Retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; pseudosegments barely visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. Tibia 1 in other male: 8.4 (missing in third male examined).

Female. In general similar to male but paler, without dark marks on abdomen, triads not on humps and closer together (distance PME-PME 365 μ m). Tibia 1: 7.3. Epigynum a simple weakly sclerotized plate, distinctive internal structures visible through cuticle (Figs. 248, 317); internal genitalia as in Figs. 249 and 318.

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

Material examined. CAMEROON: *Southwest Region*: near Dschang, Attuleh: ♂ holotype above; same data, 2♂1♀ in ZFMK.