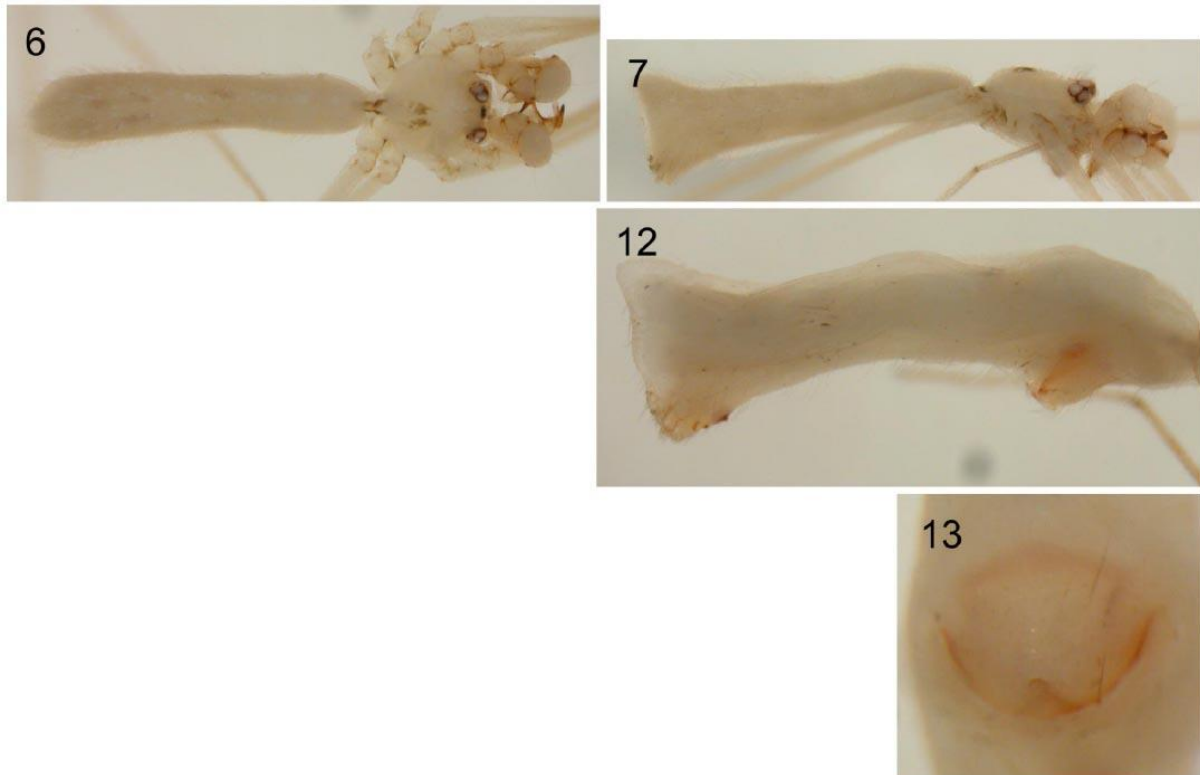


***Leptopholcus evaluna* Huber, Pérez & Baptista, 2005**

**Huber, B. A., Pérez G., A., Baptista, R.L.C. 2005.** *Leptopholcus* (Araneae: Pholcidae) in continental America: rare relicts in low precipitation areas. *Bonner zool. Beitr.* 53(1/2): 99-107.

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**Figs. 2-13:** Habitus and female external genitalia photographs.

6-7. *L. evaluna*.

12-13. *L. evaluna*, female abdomen, lateral view, and external genitalia, ventral view.

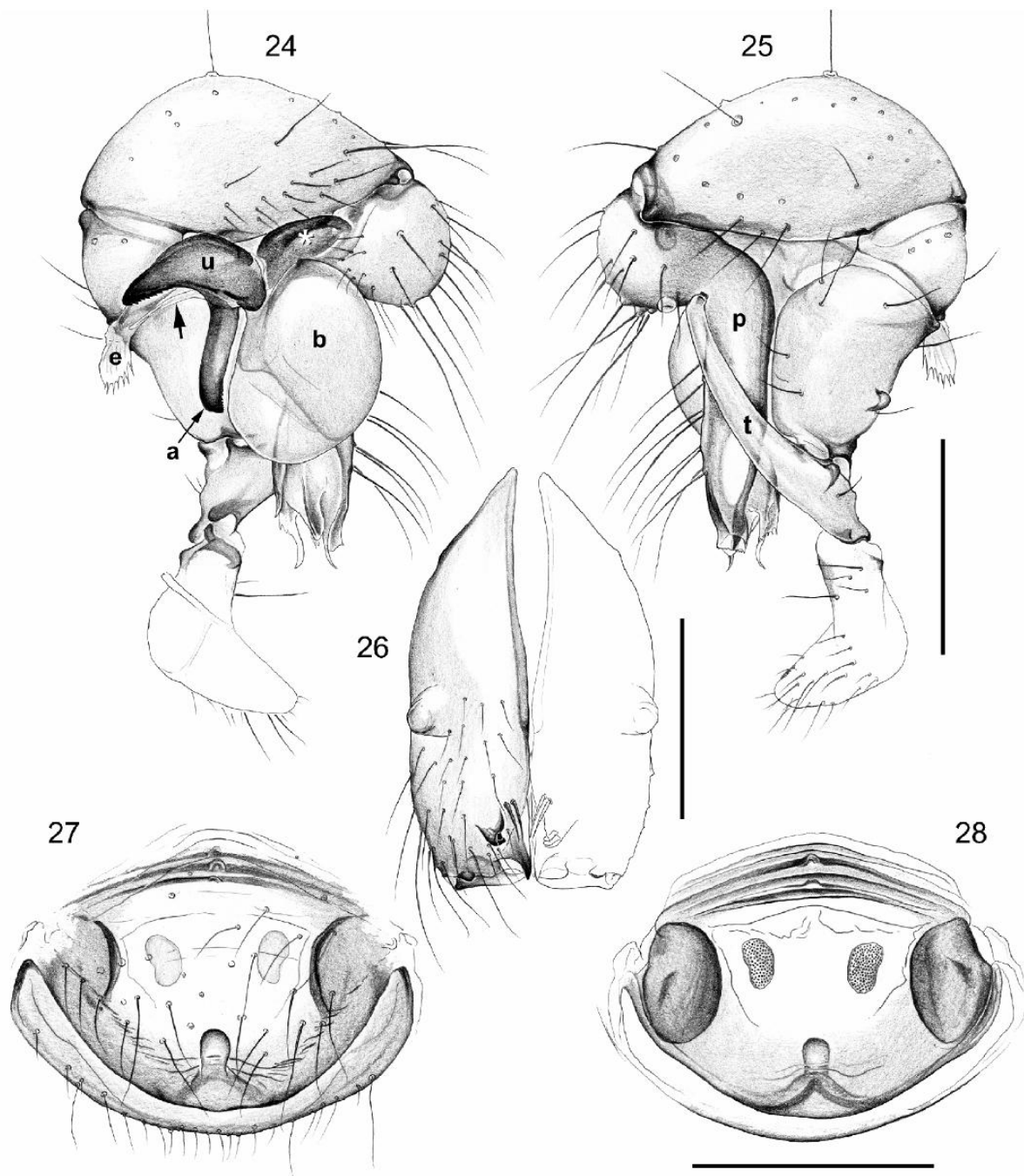
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**2.3. *Leptopholcus evaluna* Huber, Pérez & Baptista, new species** (Figures 6-7, 12-13, 24-28)

**Types.** Male holotype and one female paratype from underside of leaves along riverbed, Marigüitar (10°26.5'N, 63°54.5'W), ~30 m a.s.l., Sucre, Venezuela; Nov. 29, 2002 (B. A. Huber), in MFLS.

**Etymology.** Named for Isabel Allende's Venezuela-born protagonist and fantastic story-teller. The epithet is a noun in apposition.

**Diagnosis.** Distinguished from other New World species by the very long male palpal trochanter apophysis, and by the shapes of procursus, bulbal apophyses, and internal female genital sclerites (Figs. 24, 25, 27, 28).



**Figs. 24-28:** *L. evaluna*, left male palp in prolateral (24) and retrolateral (25) views, male chelicerae (26), and cleared female genitalia in ventral (27) and dorsal (28) views. **a:** appendix, **b:** bulb, **e:** embolus, **p:** procursus, **t:** trochanter-apophysis, **u:** uncus, asterisk: proximal sclerotized element of bulb, arrow points to transparent projection of bulb. Scale lines: 0.3 mm (24, 25, 27, 28), 0.2 mm (26).

**Male (holotype).** Total length 2.95 (3.05 with clypeus), carapace width 0.77. Leg 1: 26.8 (6.5 + 0.4 + 6.4 + 12.4 + 1.1), tibia 2: 4.1, tibia 3: 2.5, tibia 4: 3.6; tibia 1 L/d: 96. Habitus as in Figures 6 and 7. Entire animal very pale whitish (in live rather greenish), with pair of dark dots on carapace, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints slightly darkened, abdomen dorsally with two pairs of indistinct dark marks. Ocular area barely elevated (Fig. 7), only triads on low elevations, thoracic furrow absent; distance PME-PME 195  $\mu$ m; diameter PME 70  $\mu$ m; distance PME-ALE 20  $\mu$ m; AME-AME 20  $\mu$ m, AME diameter 30  $\mu$ m. Clypeus unmodified. Sternum wider than long (0.55/0.45), unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 26, with distal apophyses carrying two (or three?) modified hairs each, with two macrosetae on each side near the apophyses, proximally with unsclerotized projections. Palps as in Figures 24 and 25; coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retrolateral apophysis and very long retrolatero-ventral apophysis with characteristic modified hair distally (cf. fig. 105 in Huber 2000), femur with distinct retrolateral apophysis, procursus relatively simple, with capsulate tarsal organ, distally more complex with various membranous structures, bulb with proximal sclerotized element, sclerotized uncus and appendix and membranous embolus with distal transparent fringes, with additional slender transparent projection (arrow in Fig. 24). Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 8%; tibia 1 without prolateral trichobothrium (present on other legs); legs without spines, curved hairs, and vertical hairs; tarsus 1 apparently with >20 pseudosegments, but very indistinct and difficult to see, only distally about 5 fairly distinct. Abdomen posteriorly slightly pointed dorsally (Fig. 7).

**Female.** In general similar to male, but without dark spots on carapace. Tibia 1: 5.1. External genitalia very simple, slightly protruding (Figs. 12, 13), with distinct knob at posterior rim (Fig. 27), with small oval pore plates (Fig. 28).

**Distribution.** Known only from type locality.