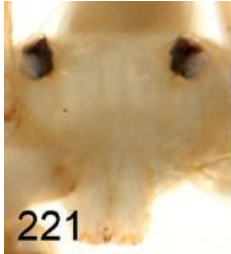


***Leptopholcus griswoldi* Huber, 2011**

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

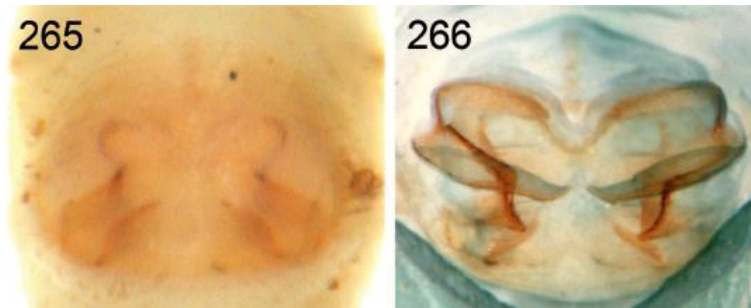
p. 63



prosoma, frontal view.

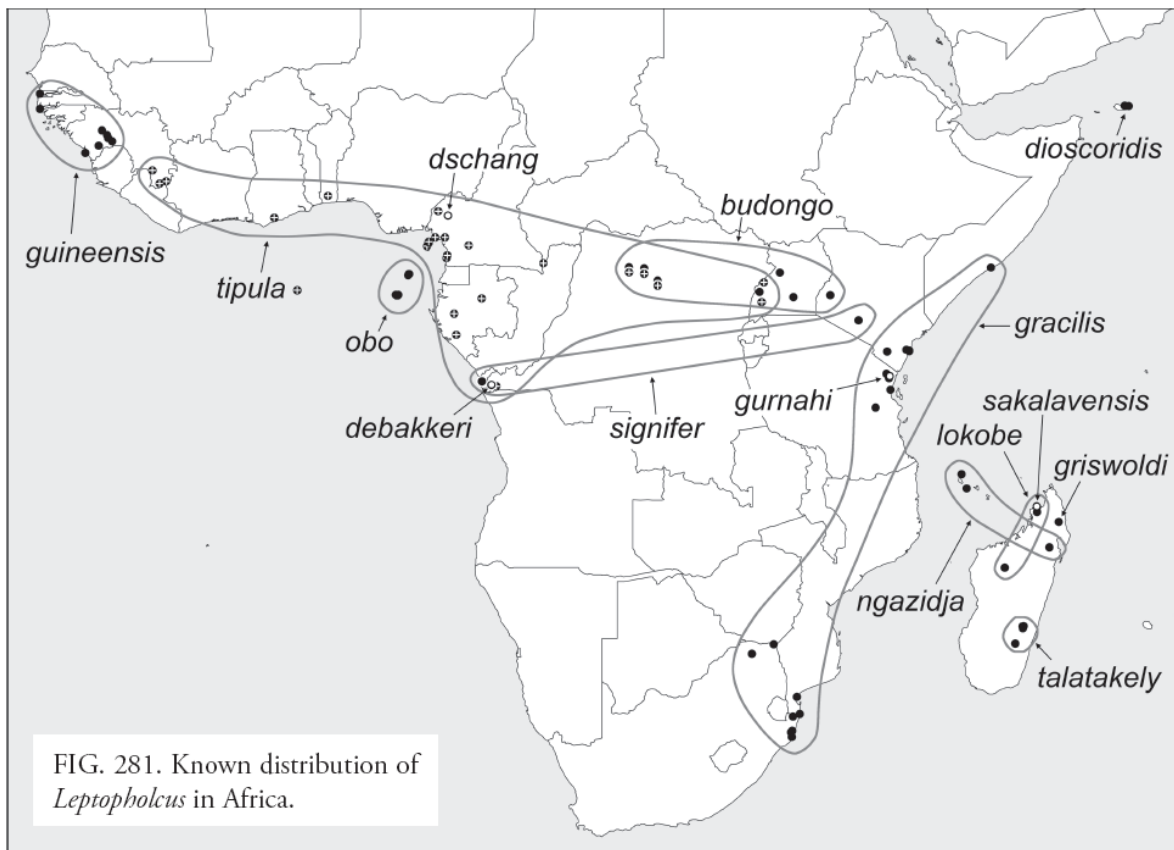
221. *L. griswoldi*, male

p. 65



265, 266. *L. griswoldi*.

p. 66



Leptopholcus griswoldi n. sp.

Figs. 221, 265, 266, 351-354

Type. Male holotype from Madagascar, Antsiranana Prov., Marojejy Res., 8.4 km NNW Manantenina (14°26'S, 49°45'E), 700 m a.s.l., 10.-16.xi.1993 (C.E. Griswold, J. Coddington, N. Scharff, S. Larcher, R. Andriamasimanana), in CAS.

Etymology. The species is named for Charles E. Griswold who contributed large amounts of material from his expeditions to various African and Asian countries.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from congeners by morphology of male palp (Figs. 351, 352; shapes of procurus, uncus, and appendix), and female internal genitalia (Figs. 265, 353).

Male (holotype). Total body length 6.9, carapace width 1.0. Leg 1: 42.3 (10.8 + 0.5 + 10.1 + 17.5 + 3.4), tibia 2: 7.7, tibia 3: 4.6, tibia 4: 7.4; tibia 1 L/d: 120. Habitus similar to *L. talatakely* (cf. Figs. 223, 224). Prosoma pale ochre-yellow, legs ochre-yellow, femora proximo-dorsally brown, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, abdomen ochre-gray with barely visible darker marks dorsally. Distance PME-PME 505 μ m, diameter PME 90 μ m, distance PME-

ALE 25 μ m, no trace of AME. Ocular area not elevated, triads on low elevations (Fig. 221). No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *L. talatakely* (cf. Fig. 357). Sternum as wide as long (0.60), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 351 and 352, coxa unmodified, trochanter with long ventral apophysis with serrated tip, femur with retrolateral apophysis proximally, procurus quite simple, with

transparent ventral process, shapes of uncus and appendix distinctive, embolus weakly sclerotized. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (many hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Tarsal pseudosegments not visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. Tibia 1 in other male: 10.5.

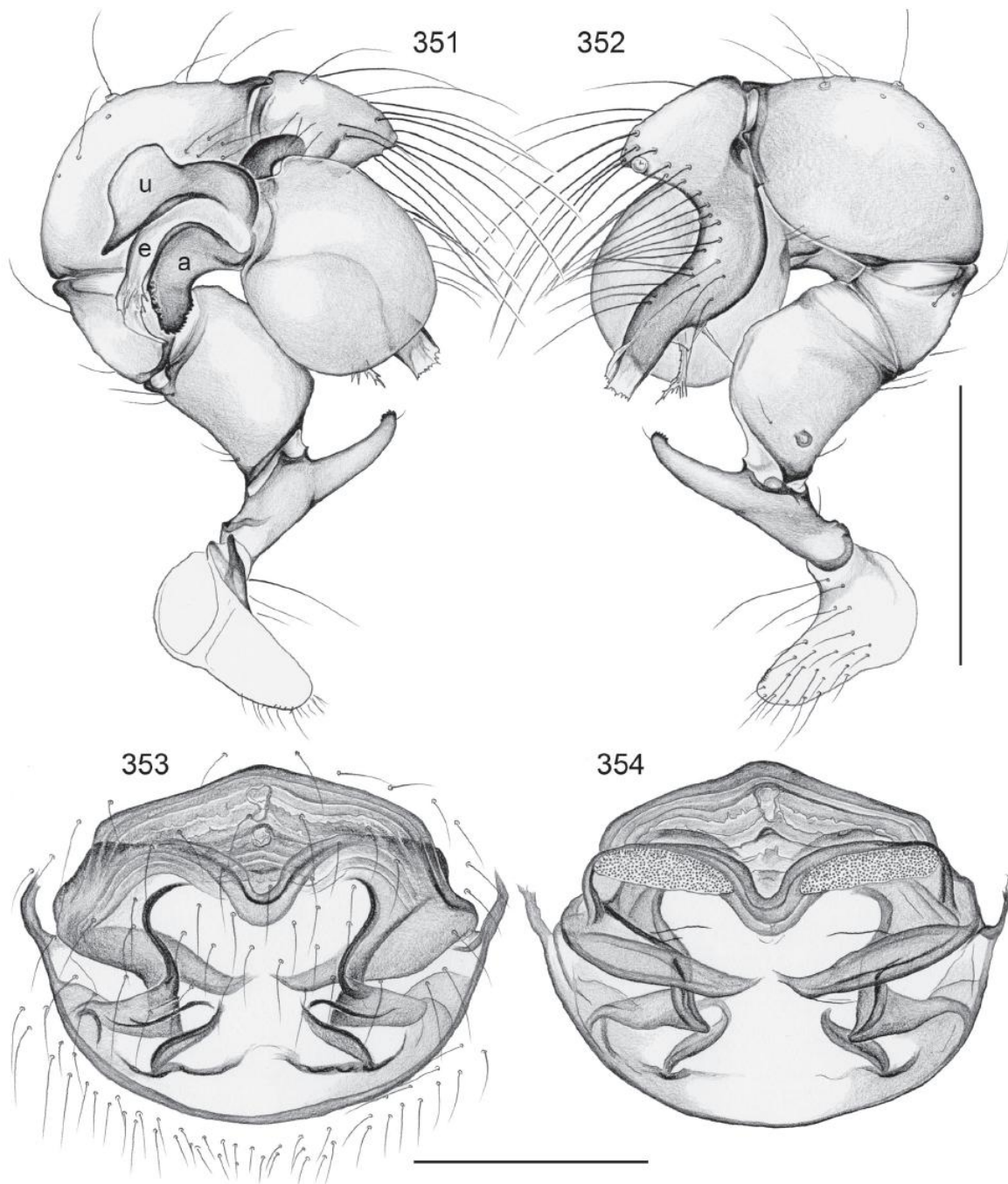


FIG. 351-354. *Leptopholcus griswoldi*. 351, 352. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 353, 354. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (351, 352), 0.3 (353, 354).

Female. In general similar to male, triads closer together (PME-PME distance 400 μ m), not elevated. Tibia 1: 7.9. Epigynum a simple oval late, with distinctive internal structures visible through cuticle (Figs. 265, 353); internal genitalia as in Figs. 266 and 354. *Distribution*. Known from type locality only (Fig. 281). *Material examined*. MADAGASCAR: Antsiranana Prov.: 8.4 km NNW Manantenina: ♂ holotype above; same data, 1♂1♀ in CAS.