

***Leptopholcus gurnahi* Huber, 2011**

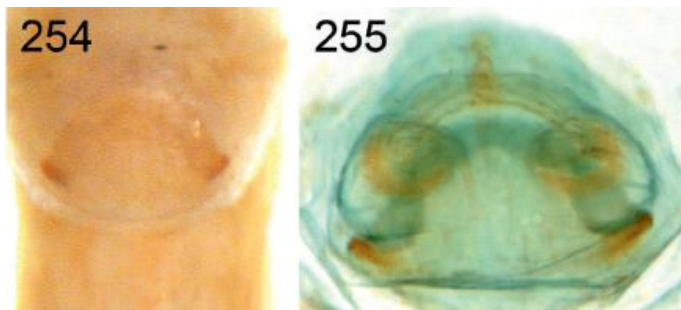
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

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217, 218. *L. gurnahi*, male, dorsal and lateral views.

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254, 255. *L. gurnahi*.

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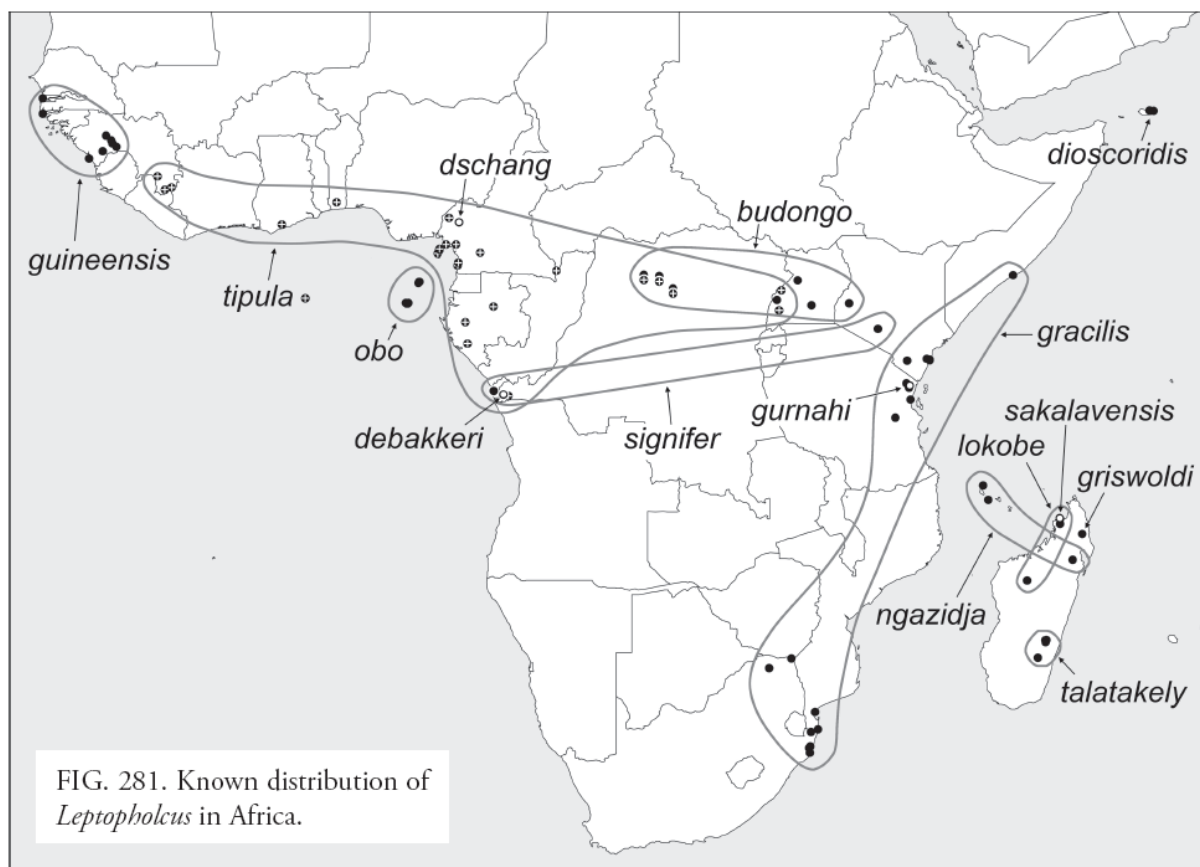


FIG. 281. Known distribution of *Leptopholcus* in Africa.

Leptopholcus gurnahi, n. sp.

Figs. 217, 218, 254, 255, 328-330

Type. Male holotype from Tanzania, Tanga Region, Muheza Dist., Kwamgumi Forest Reserve (4°57'S, 38°44'E), 170-220 m a.s.l., 31.x.1995 ("Fog 13-AD"), in ZMUC.

Etymology. Named for the Tanzanian novelist Abdulrazak Gurnah.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from congeners by morphology of male palp (Figs. 328, 329; shapes of procursus, uncus, and appendix), and female internal genitalia (curved pore plates) (Figs. 255, 330).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.5, carapace width 0.75. Leg 1: 34.5 (8.7 + 0.3 + 8.1 + 14.6 + 2.8), tibia 2: 5.6, tibia 3: 3.6, tibia 4: 5.3; tibia 1 L/d: 114. Habitus as in Figs. 217 and 218. Carapace ochre-yellow with pair of small light brown marks

near median line, clypeus partly darkened, sternum whitish, legs ochre-yellow, patella-area and tibia-metatarsus joints slightly darker, femora proximally with darker dorsal band, abdomen ochre-gray with some indistinct darker marks dorsally. Distance PME-PME 240 µm, diameter PME 90 µm, distance PME-ALE 25 µm, distance AME-AME 25 µm, diameter AME 45 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, each triad on low hump directed laterally. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *L. gracilis* (cf. Fig. 303), with small weakly sclerotized apophyses laterally. Sternum wider than long (0.55/0.45), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 328 and 329, coxa unmodified, trochanter with small retrolateral apophysis and long ventral apophysis with serrated tip, femur with retrolateral apophysis proximally and large ventral protrusion, procursus rather simple, with transparent ventral processes, uncus and appendix distinctive, embolus weakly sclerotized, simple. 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. Some males with darker margins on carapace; some with rather distinct dorsal marks on abdomen. Tibia 1 in 6 other males: 7.5-8.5 (mean 7.9).

Female. In general similar to male but triads slightly closer together (PME-PME distance 205 µm), clypeus not darkened. Epigynum very simple externally, with distinctive internal sclerites visible through cuticle (Fig. 254); internal view as in Figs. 255 and 330. Tibia 1 in 9 females from Kwamgumi: 6.3-7.3 (mean 6.8). The single female from Mazumbai has longer legs (tibia 1: 7.8) and is therefore assigned tentatively.

Distribution. Known from Kwamgumi Forest Reserve, Tanzania, and from tentatively assigned specimens from nearby Mazumbai Forest Reserve (Fig. 281).

Material examined. TANZANIA: *Tanga Region*: Muheza Dist., Kwamgumi Forest Reserve: ♂ holotype above; same data but 18.vii.1995 ("Fog 7"), 1♂1♀ (2 vials); 20.vii.1995 ("Fog 8"), 1♂1♀ (2 vials); 23.vii.1995 ("Fog 10"), 7♂5♀ (12 vials); 25.vii.1995 ("Fog 11"), 1♂; 26.vii.1995 ("Fog. 12"), 2♀ (2 vials); 31.x.1995 ("Fog 13") 2♀ (2 vials); 2.xi.1995 ("Fog 14"), 1♂4♀ (5 vials); 6.xi.1995 ("Fog 17"), 1♂; 9.xi.1995 ("Fog 18"), 2♀ (2 vials); 10.xi.1995 ("Fog 19"), 2♂ (2 vials), all in ZMUC.

Assigned tentatively. TANZANIA: *Tanga Region*: Lushoto Dist., Mazumbai Forest Reserve (4°49'S, 38°31'E), 1370-1435 m a.s.l., 4.xii.1995 ("Fog 31-CP"), 1♀ in ZMUC.

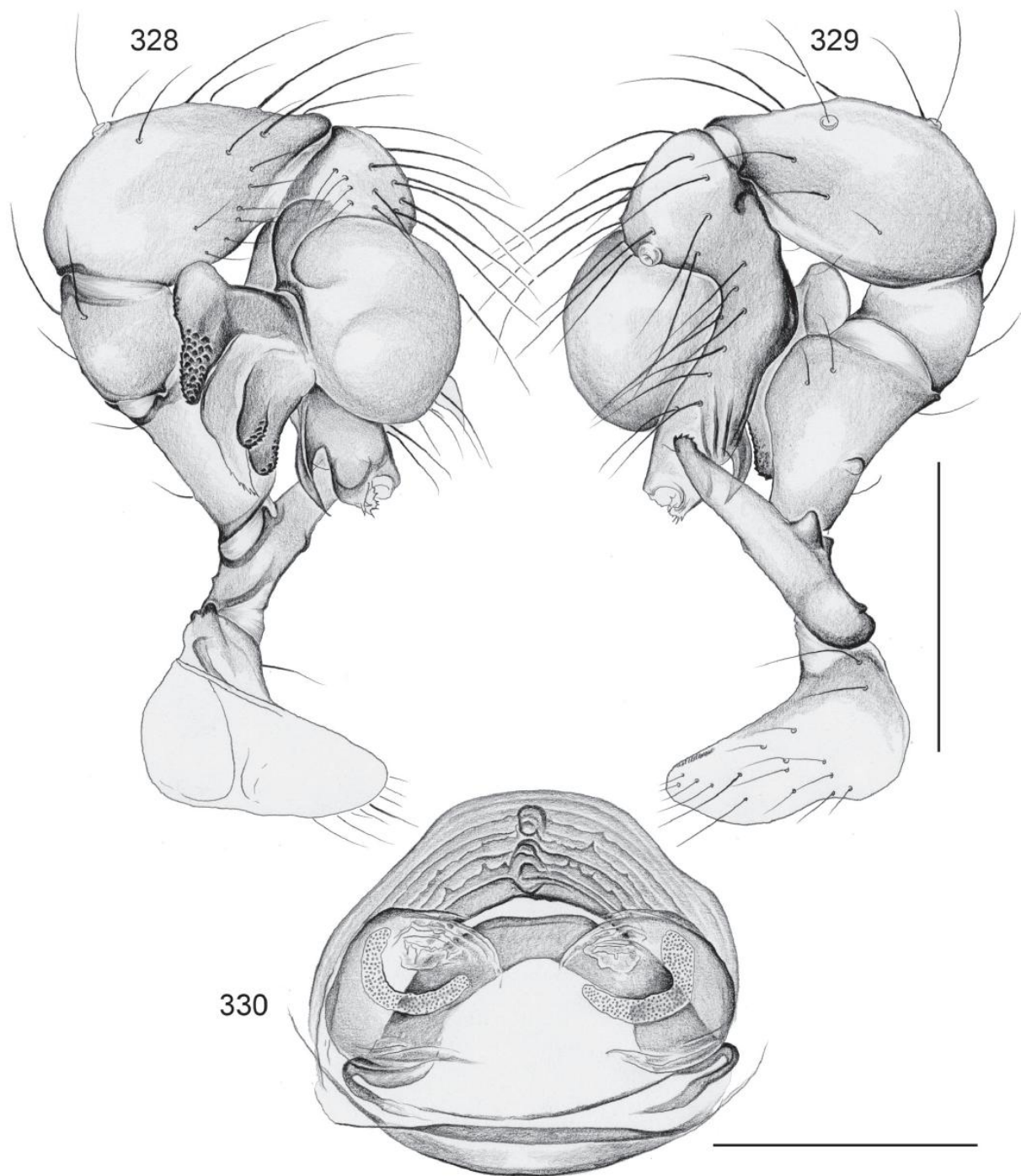


FIG. 328-330. *Leptopholcus gurnabi*. 328, 329. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 330. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.3 (328, 329), 0.2 (330).