

***Leptopholcus lokobe* Huber, 2011**

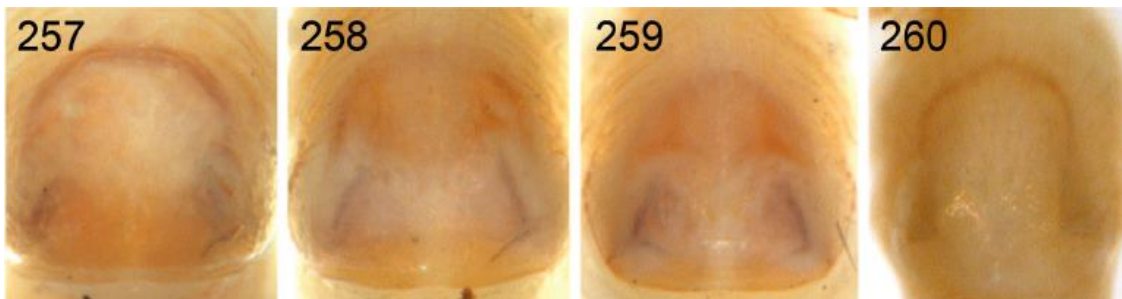
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

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220. *L. lokobe*, male prosoma, frontal view.

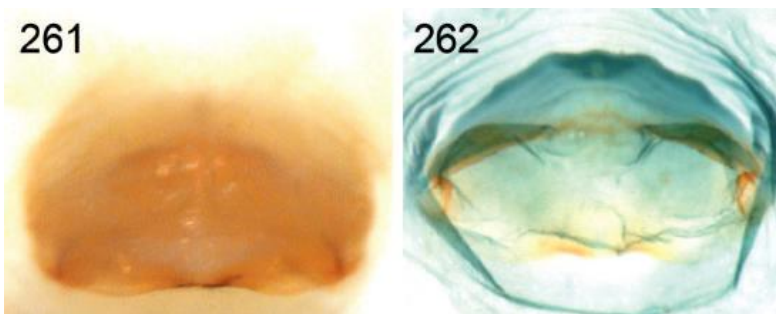
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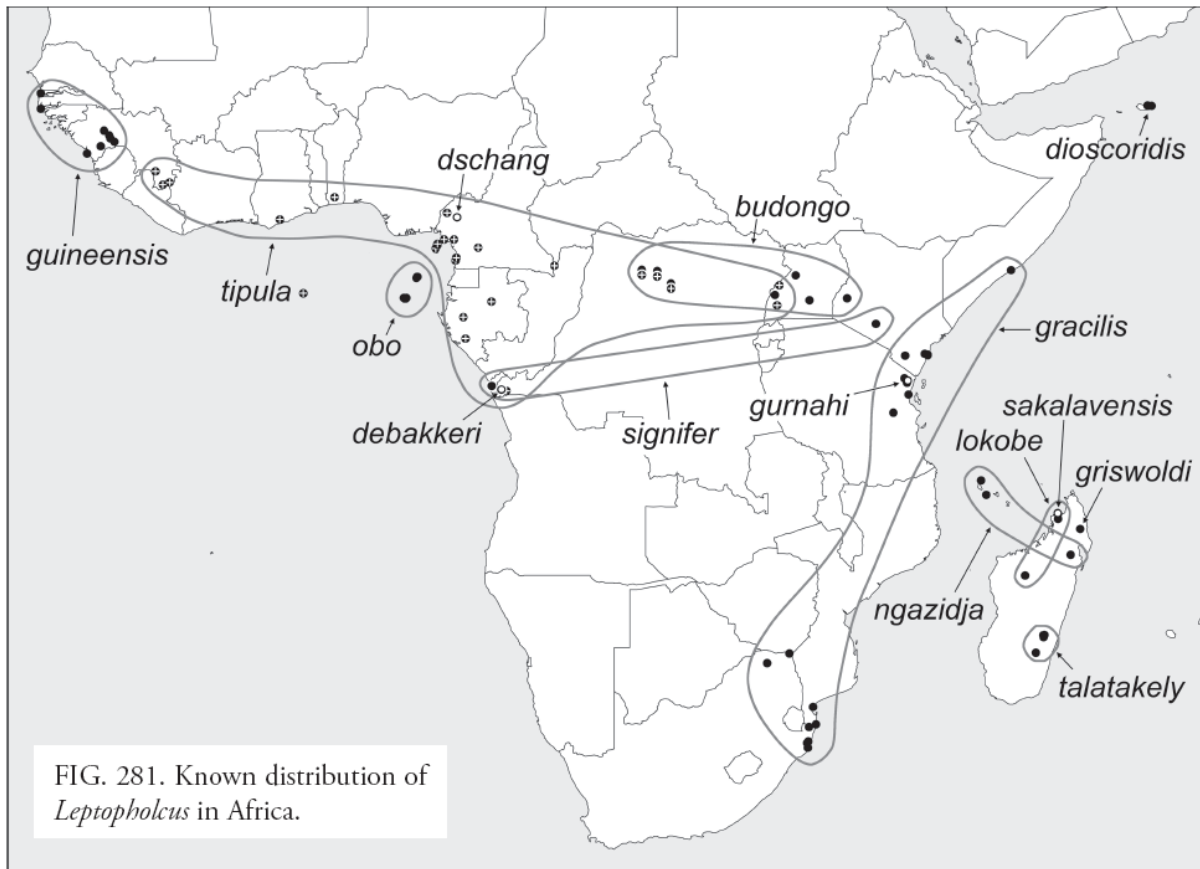
257-260. *L. lokobe*, “Nossi Mamoka” (257-259)

and Lokobe (260).

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261, 262. *L. lokobe*, from Lokobe.



Notes. As indicated above, this species is difficult to separate from *L. sakalavensis* Millot. In addition, the genital variation that is here interpreted as intraspecific may in fact be interspecific. This is especially true of females: some of the females below may actually be conspecific with the lost male holotype of *L. sakalavensis*. Finally, the female paratype of *L. sakalavensis* may in fact be conspecific with the male holotype of *L. lokobe*. Only further collecting can resolve these problems.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from most African and Malagasy congeners by presence of male eye turrets (Fig. 220), from the similar *L. sakalavensis* by procurus with ventral curved pointed process (Figs. 341-343); genitalia otherwise confusingly variable, including details of procurus (Figs. 341-343), bulbal apophyses (Figs. 338-340), trochanter apophyses (Figs. 344-346), and female genitalia (Figs. 335, 337). From *L. ngazidja* which shows a comparable variation in genital bulb morphology, this species is easily distinguished by the male eye turrets (ocular area in *L. ngazidja* as in *L. griswoldi*, cf. Fig. 221).

Male (holotype). Total body length 6.7, carapace width 1.0. Leg 1: 11.1 + 0.4 + 10.4 + 20.0, tarsus missing, tibia 2: 7.5, tibia 3: 4.5, tibia 4: 7.6; tibia 1 L/d: 117. Habitus similar to *L. ngazidja* (cf. Fig. 222). Carapace ochre-yellow, ocular area brown, clypeus not darkened, sternum whitish, legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, abdomen ochre-gray with dark marks dorsally. Distance PME-PME 540 μ m, diameter PME 95 μ m, distance PME-ALE 35 μ m, no trace of AME. Ocular area elevated, with stronger hairs on posterior side, triads on long stalks directed laterally. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *L. gracilis* (cf. Fig. 303). Sternum wider than long (0.70/0.65), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 333 and 334, coxa unmodified, trochanter with long ventral apophysis with serrated tip (Fig. 346), femur with retrolateral apophysis proximally, procurus with ventral curved pointed process, distally whitish enlarged area, several sclerotized and transparent processes prolaterally (Fig. 343), bulb with uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus and appendix as in Fig. 340. 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.

Variation. If the other males from the type locality listed below are indeed the same species, then this species shows an extreme form of intraspecific genital

Leptropholcus lokobe n. sp.

Figs. 220, 257-262, 333-346

Type. Male holotype from Madagascar, Antsiranana Prov., Nosy Be, Lokobe Forest (13°25.0'S, 48°18.4'E), 11.-14.viii.1992 (V. & B. Roth), in CAS.

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

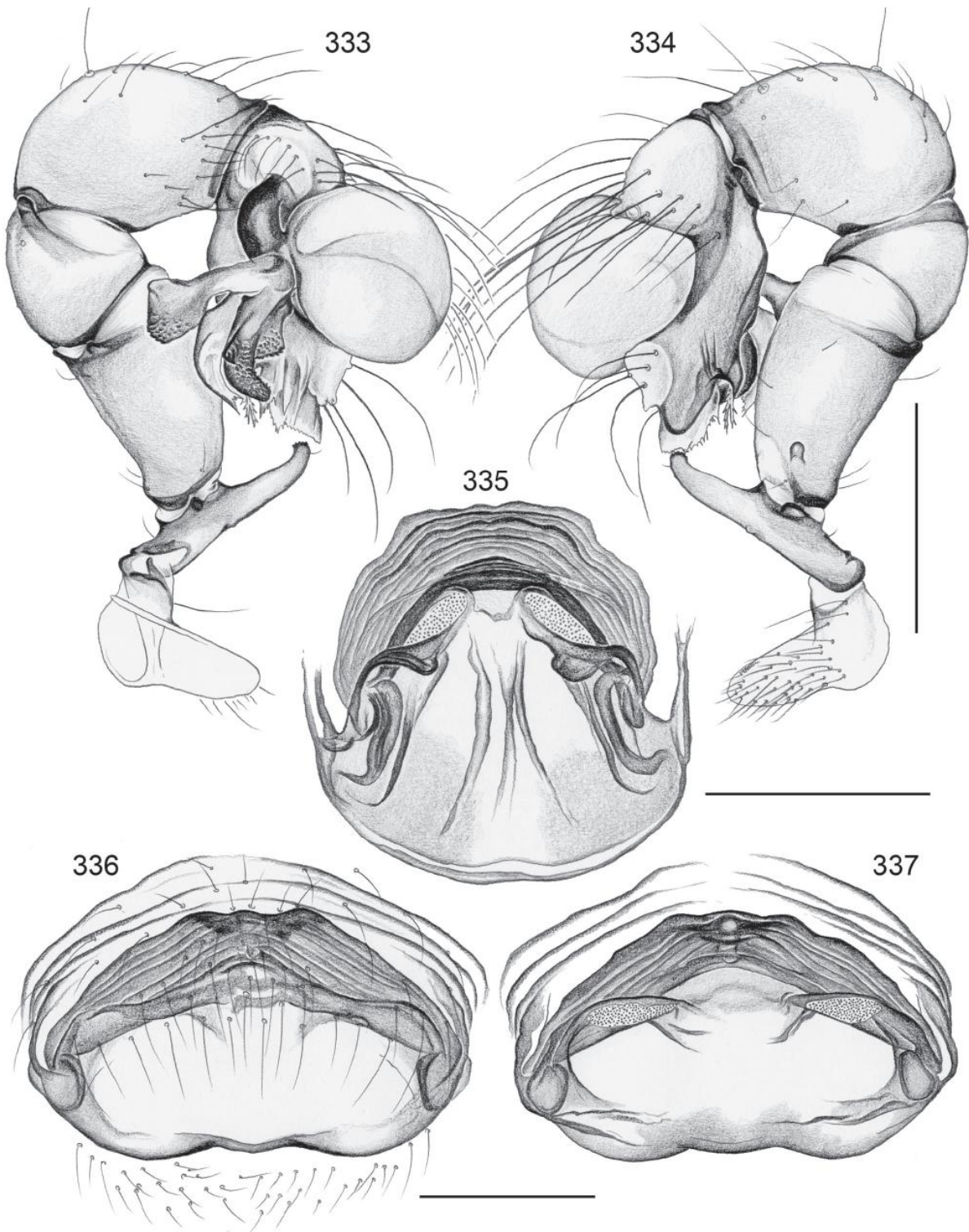


FIG. 333-337. *Leptopholcus lokobe*. 333, 334. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 335-337. Cleared female genitalia, different morphs, dorsal (335, 337) and ventral (336) views. Scale lines: 0.5 (333, 334), 0.3 (335-337).

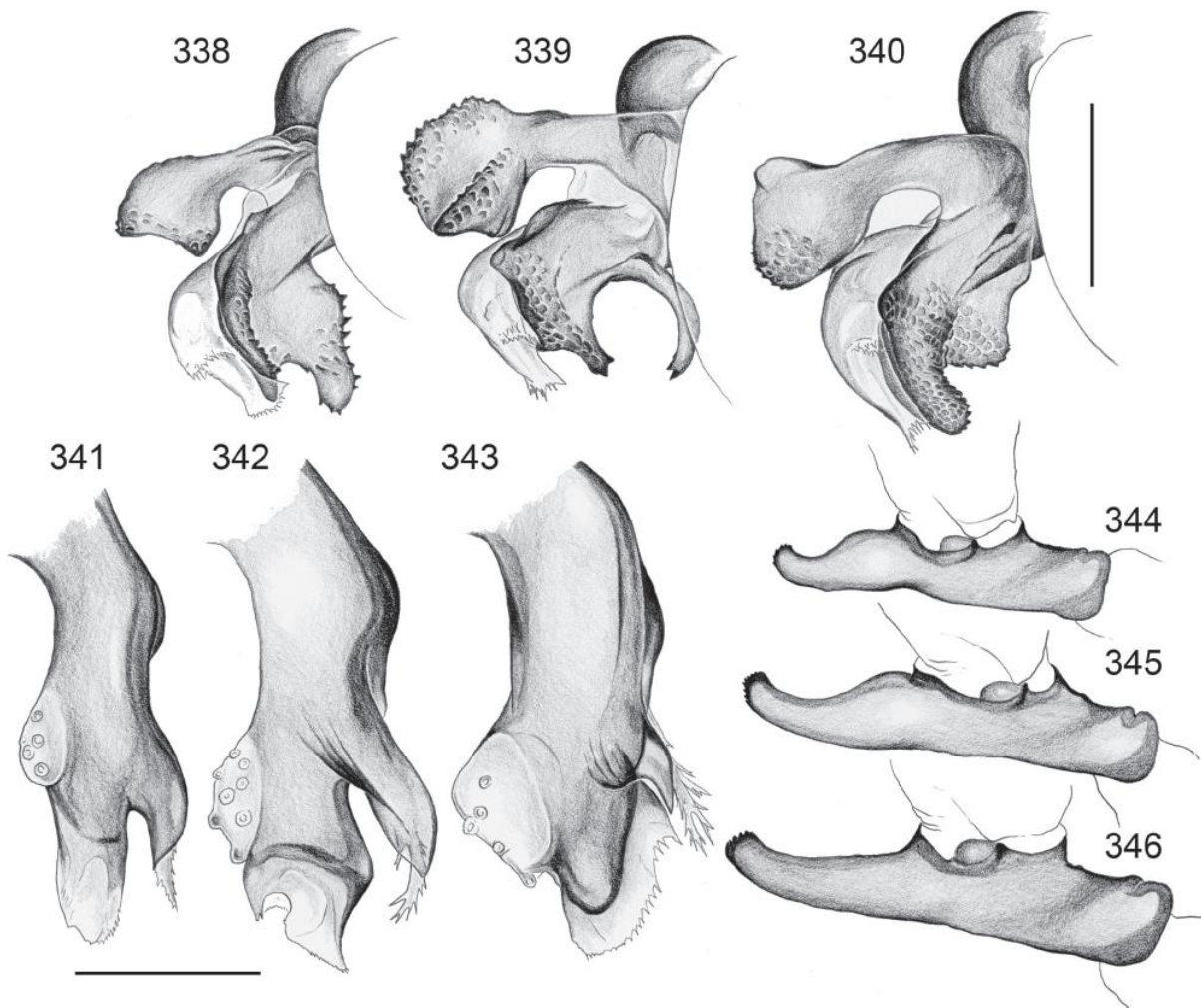


FIG. 338-346. *Leptopholcus lokobe*. Variable male genital morphology, males from Nosy Be, Lokobe Forest. 338-340. Processes of left bulbs prolateral views. 341-343. Left procursi, retrolateral views. 344-346. Left trochanters, retrolateral views. [morph a: 338, 341, 344; morph b: 339, 342, 345; morph c: 340, 343, 346]. Scale lines: 0.2.

variation. However, there seem to be three morphs (a, b, c, in Material examined below) rather than continuous variation. The most obvious difference concerns the bulbal apophyses, i.e. uncus and appendix (Figs. 338-340); further variation occurs in the tip of the procursus and in the trochanter apophysis (Figs. 341-346). The male from "Lokobe Is." has AME pigment but apparently no lenses. Tibia 1 in 4 other males: 8.3, 8.3, 8.5, 8.9.

Female. In general similar to male but ocular area not darkened, triads not on stalks and closer together (PME-PME distance 355 μ m); abdomen monochromous. Tibia 1 in 7 females: 6.9-7.7 (mean 7.4). Two types of epigyna occur at the type locality: one longer

than wide (Figs. 260, 335), very similar to paratype of *L. sakalavensis* (cf. Fig. 256); the other wider than long, posterior margin medially sclerotized (Figs. 261, 336); internal genitalia as in Figs. 262 and 337.

Females from "Nossi-Mamoka" with AME pigment. Epigyna in these females very similar to *L. sakalavensis* paratype (Figs. 257-259), but accompanying male clearly conspecific with males from Lokobe Forest.

Distribution. Known from Nosy Be Island, an unidentified island ("Nossi-Mamoka"), and possibly from Mahajanga Prov., Madagascar (the locality on the original label is followed by a question mark) (Fig. 281).

Material examined. MADAGASCAR: *Antsiranana Prov.*, Nosy Be, Lokobe Forest: ♂ holotype above, together with 1♀; same data, 1♂ morph a, 1♂ morph b, 1♀ in CAS; same data, one apparently malformed male and some juveniles, in CAS. Lokobe Is., ix.1947, no further data, 1♂ morph b in MNHN. Lokobe, "septembre", J. Millot, no further data, 1♀ and 6 juvs. in MNHN. Lokobe, "battage", no further data, 1♂ morph a, 1♀ in MNHN; same data, 1♀ in MNHN. "Nossi-Mamoka, arbustes", collector not given, 27.ii.1947, 1♂ morph b, 5♀ and juvs. in MNHN. *Mahajanga Prov.*: "Ankaranfantsika (?)" [-17°25'S, 46°13'E], no further data, 1♂ morph b, 1♀ in MNHN.