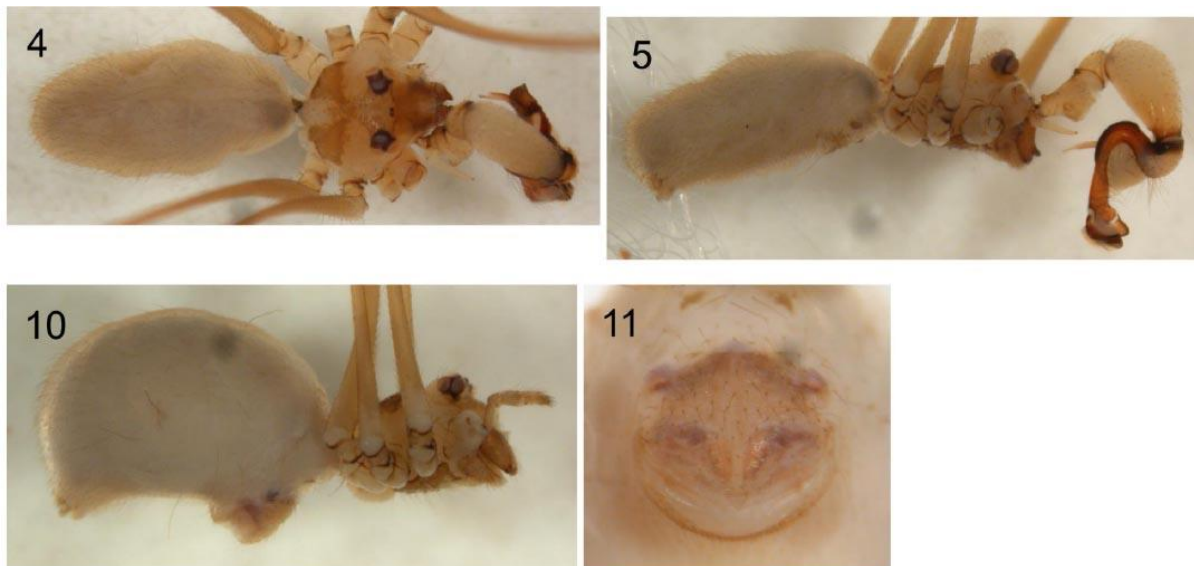


***Leptopholcus pataxo* Huber, Pérez & Baptista, 2005**

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.
nal genitalia, ventral view.

4-5. *L. pataxo*.
10-11. *L. pataxo*, female, lateral view, and external genitalia, ventral view.

2.2. *Leptopholcus pataxo* Huber, Pérez & Baptista, new species (Figures 4-5, 10-11, 19-23)

Types. Male holotype, seven female paratypes and 2 juveniles from Gentio do Ouro, Toca do Encantado (11°25'S, 42°30'W), Bahia, Brazil; Nov. 10, 2002 (R.L.C. Baptista, A.P.L. Giupponi), in MNRJ (04147-48).

Etymology. The species name honours the Pataxó-Hãhãhã Indians, formerly one of the largest Indian tribes in Bahia state. Only a few isolated communities remain, mainly due to extermination campaigns to clear land for cacao plantations. The epithet is a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from other New World species by the shapes of procursus, bulbal apophyses, and the internal female genital sclerites (Figs. 19, 20, 22, 23).

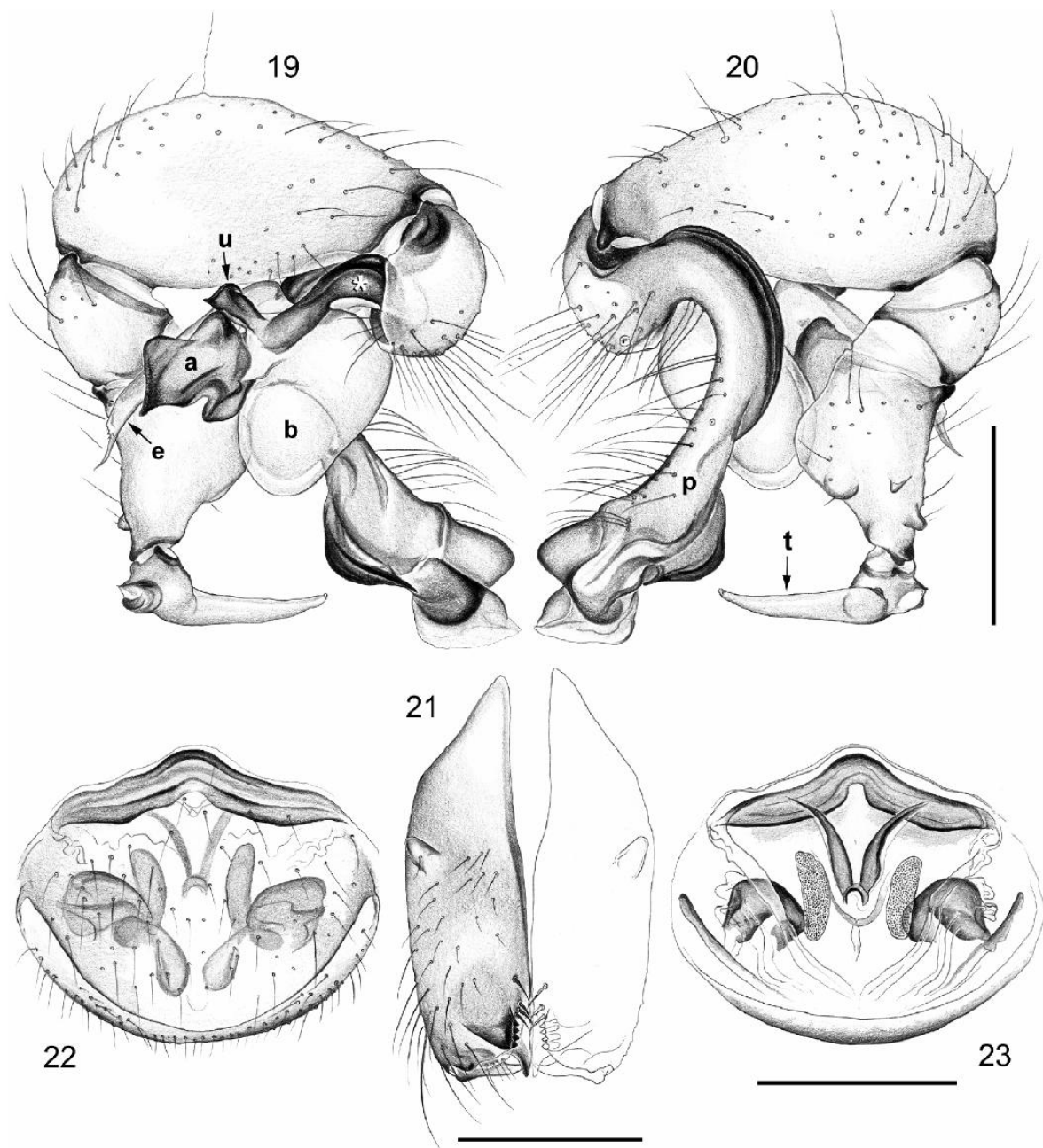
Male (holotype). Total length 3.2 (3.4 with clypeus), carapace width 1.13. Leg 1: 8.7 + 0.5 + 8.3 + 15.3 (tarsus missing), leg 2 missing, tibia 3: 2.9, tibia 4: 4.1; tibia 1 L/d: 85. Habitus as in Figures 4 and 5. Prosoma pale ochre-grey with pair of brown marks dorsally and brown mark on clypeus, sternum light brown except frontally; legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown; abdomen monochromatic ochre-grey, ventrally with pair of brown marks in booklung-area. Ocular area slightly elevated (Fig. 5), with brush of hairs between triads, thoracic furrow absent; distance PME-PME 375 µm; diameter PME 105 µm; distance PME-ALE 25 µm; AME-AME 15 µm, AME diameter 20 µm. Clypeus unmodified. Sternum wider than long (0.75/0.55), unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 21, with distal apophyses carrying four modified hairs each, with some macrosetae on each side near the apophyses, proximally with slightly sclerotized projections. Palps as in Figures 19 and 20; coxa unmodified, trochanter with unsclerotized retrolateral hump and long retrolateral-ventral apophysis with characteristic modified hair

distally (cf. fig. 105 in Huber 2000); femur with large ventral protrusion and two distinct retrolateral apophyses; procursus relatively simple except distally, with capsulate tarsal organ; bulb with proximal sclerotized element connected to small uncus(?), with complex appendix and slightly sclerotized long embolus (Fig. 19). Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 7%; tibia 1 without prolateral trichobothrium (present in all others); legs without spines, curved hairs, and vertical hairs; tarsus 3 with about 7 fairly distinct pseudosegments. Abdomen posteriorly not pointed dorsally (Fig. 5).

Female (paratype). In general similar to male, but abdomen thicker, clypeus barely darker. Tibia 1 in 4 females: 5.5-6.8. External genitalia protruding but very simple externally (Figs. 10, 11), apparently without knob-like structure. Internal genitalia with complex system of distinctive sclerites and folds (Figs. 22, 23).

Distribution. Known only from type locality.

Remarks: The collecting area is located at the border of a small stream, the Encantado river, at less than 15 km from the São Francisco river. It is a small rocky gorge with the stream flowing through it and forming isolated ponds. Most of the area between the São Francisco river and Toca do Encantado is covered by a mixed vegetation of palms, trees and shrubs over a sandy and damp soil. The higher areas after Toca do Encantado are covered by a transitional xeric vegetation of 'cerrado'-'caatinga', over a rocky soil. All the *Leptopholcus* specimens were collected from webs placed against the underside of big boulders at the stream borders. The spiders were closely pressed against the rock, in a manner similar to other species of *Leptopholcus* that live on the underside of leaves. A search for *Leptopholcus* on the underside of leaves was made in the area, but no specimen was found. However, only a few bushes, palms and trees with small leaves cover the stream borders, which would not offer an adequate substrate for *Leptopholcus*.



Figs. 19-23: *L. pataxo*, left male palp in prolateral (19) and retrolateral (20) views, male chelicerae (21), and cleared female genitalia in ventral (22) and dorsal (23) views. **a:** appendix, **b:** bulb, **e:** embolus, **p:** procursus, **t:** trochanter-apophysis, **u:** uncus, asterisk: proximal sclerotized element of bulb. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (19, 20, 22, 23), 0.3 mm (21).