***Leptopholcus talatakely* 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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223, 224. *L. talatakely*, male, dorsal and lateral views.

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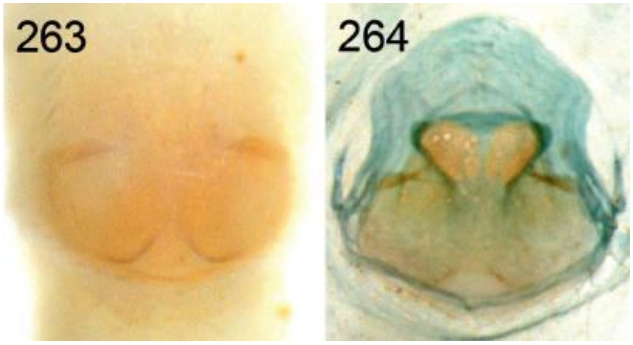

263, 264. *L. talatakely*.

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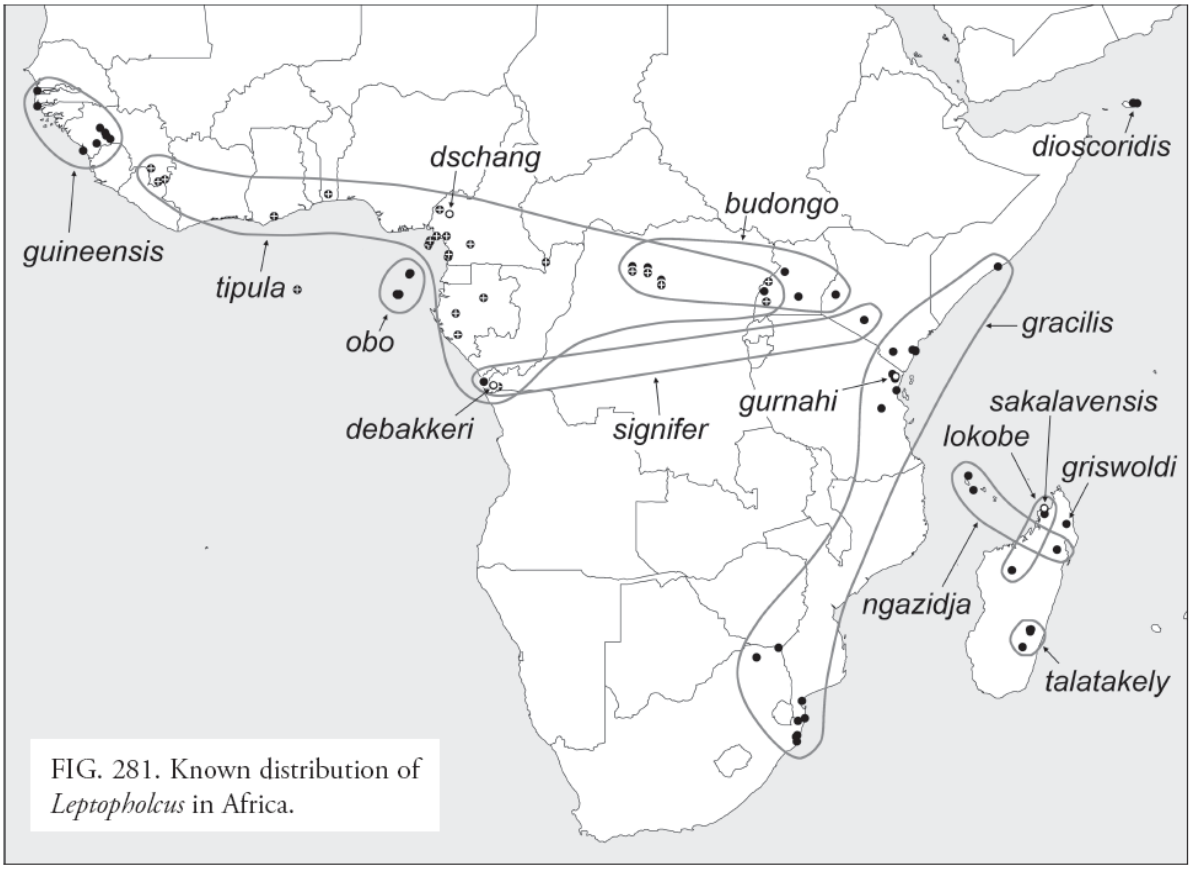

FIG. 281. Known distribution of *Leptopholcus* in Africa.

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Leptopholcus talatakely n. sp.

Figs. 223, 224, 263, 264, 355-368

Type. Male holotype from Madagascar, Fianarantsoa Prov., P.N. Ranomafana, Talatakely (21°14.9'S, 47°25.6'E), 5.-18.iv.1998 (C.E. Griswold *et al.*), in CAS.

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

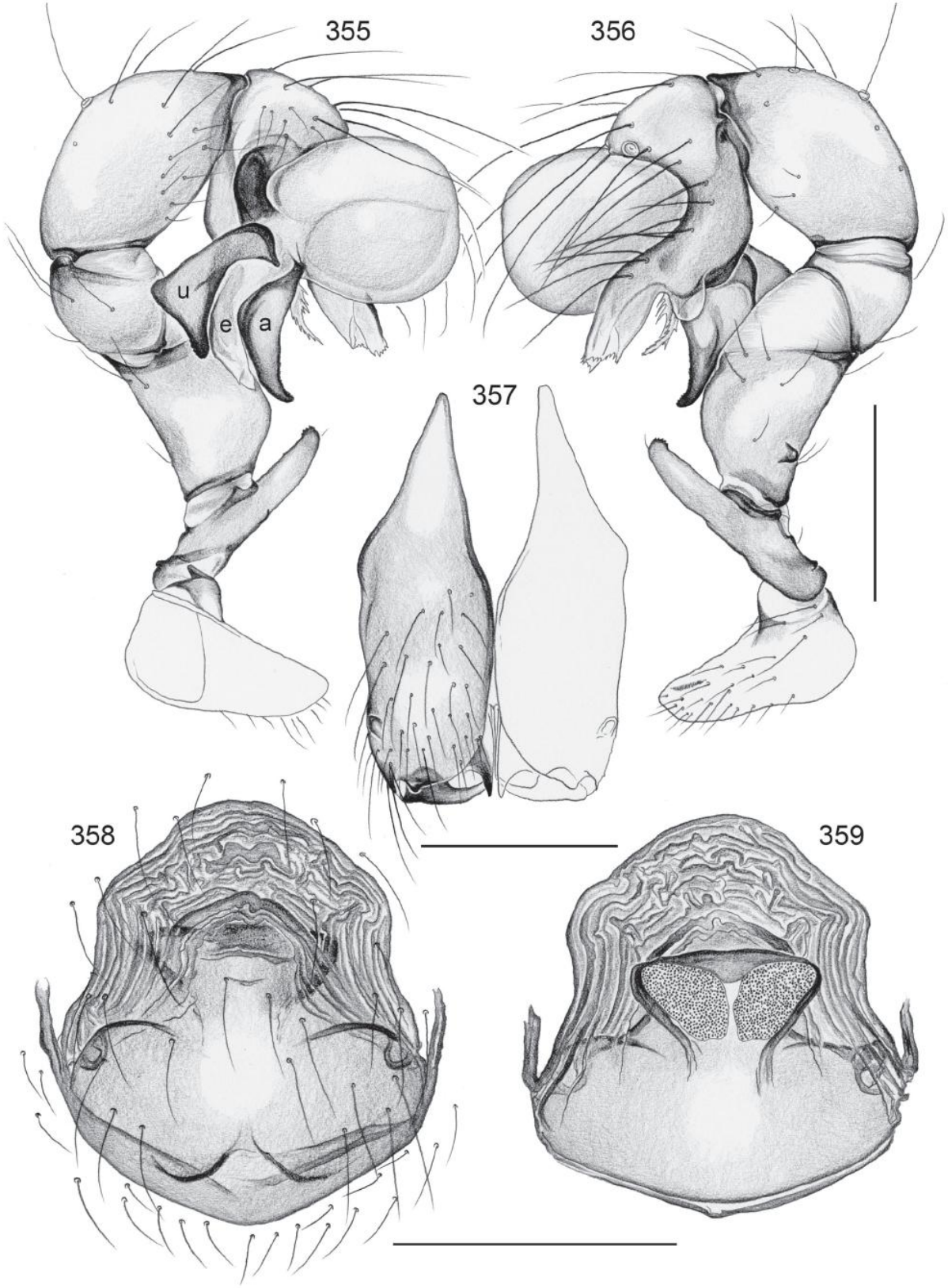

FIG. 355-359. *Leptopholcus talatakely*. 355, 356. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 357. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 358, 359. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.3 (355, 356, 358, 359), 0.2 (357).

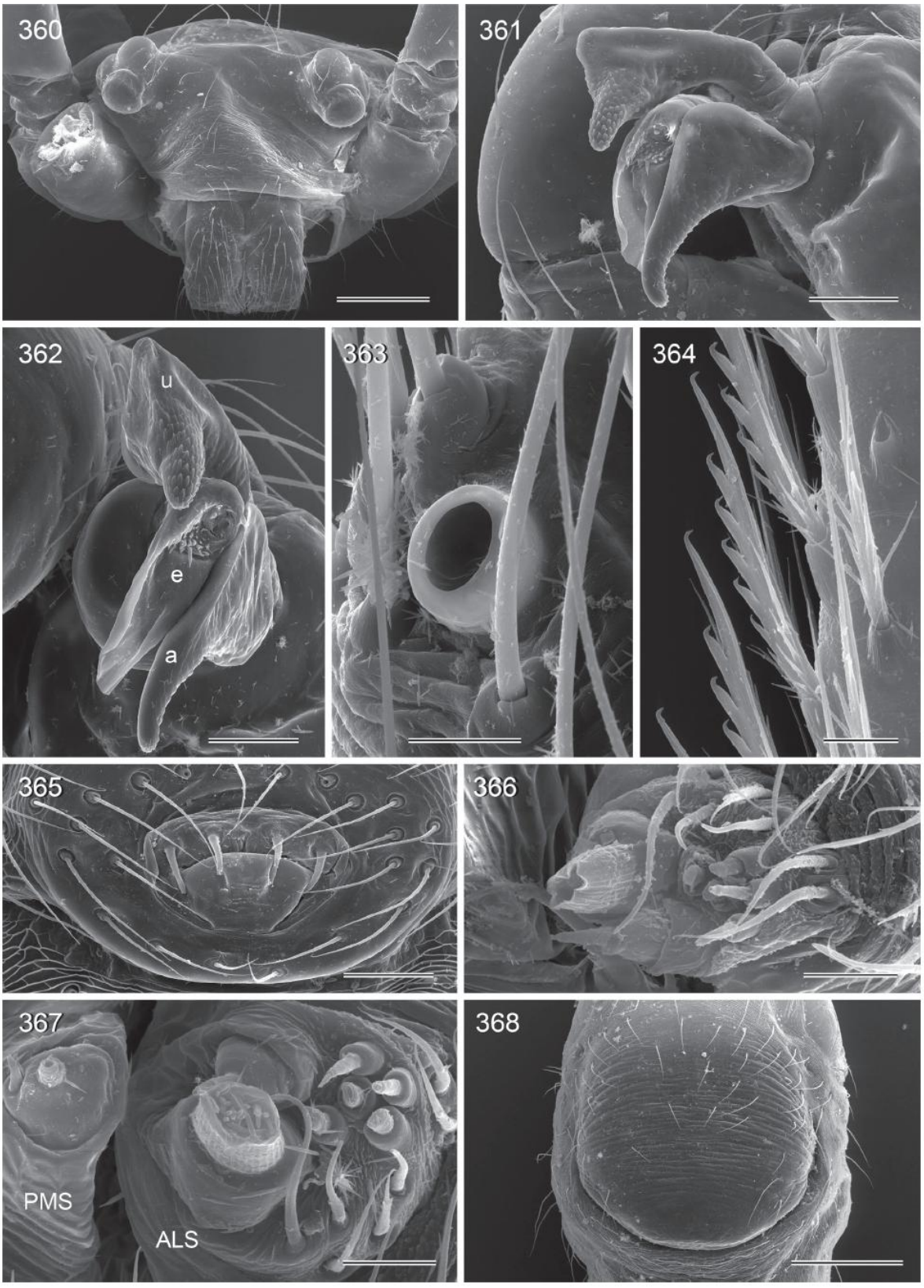

FIG. 360-368. *Leptopholcus talatakely*. 360. Male prosoma (palps removed), frontal view. 361, 362. Processes of left bulb, prolateral and dorsal views. 363. Male palpal tarsal organ. 364. Comb-hairs on right male tarsus 4. 365. Male gonopore. 366. Male ALS. 367. Female ALS and PMS. 368. Epigynum. Scale lines: 200 µm (360, 368), 80 µm (361), 60 µm (362), 40 µm (365), 20 µm (363), 10 µm (364, 366, 367).

Diagnosis. Distinguished from congeners by morphology of male palp (Figs. 355, 356; shapes of procursus, uncus, and appendix), and female internal genitalia (Figs. 263, 358).

Male (holotype). Total body length 6.0, carapace width 0.8. Leg 1: 32.3 (8.2 + 0.4 + 7.2 + 13.4 + 3.1), tibia 2: 5.3, tibia 3: 3.3, tibia 4: 5.8; tibia 1 L/d: 108. Habitus as in Figs. 223 and 224. Prosoma pale ochre-yellow, legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, abdomen ochre-gray with indistinct darker marks dorsally. Distance PME-PME 370 µm, diameter PME 80 µm, distance PME-ALE 25 µm, no trace of AME. Ocular area barely elevated (Fig. 360), few stronger hairs on posterior side, triads on low additional elevations. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 357, with small weakly sclerotized lateral apophyses distally. Sternum wider than long (0.55/0.50), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 355 and 356, coxa unmodified, trochanter with long ventral apophysis with serrated tip, femur with retrolateral apophysis proximally, palpal tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 363), procursus quite simple, with transparent ventral process, shapes of uncus and appendix simple (Figs. 355, 361, 362), embolus weakly sclerotized, distally transparent. 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. Tarsal pseudosegments not visible in dissecting microscope; tarsus 4 with single row of comb-hairs (Fig. 364). Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 365); ALS with seven spigots each (Fig. 366).

Variation. Pattern on abdomen variably distinct, present in most specimens. Tibia 1 in 35 males: 6.6-8.7 (mean 7.6).

Female. In general similar to male, triads barely closer together (PME-PME distance 355 µm); abdomen consistently monochromous. Tibia 1 in 34 females: 5.7-7.3 (mean 6.6). Epigynum a simple oval plate (Fig. 368), with distinctive internal circular structures visible through cuticle (Figs. 263, 358); internal genitalia as in Figs. 264 and 359. ALS with seven spigots each (Fig. 367).

Distribution. Known from Ranomafana N.P. and Massif Andringitra, Mahasoa (both Fianarantsoa Prov.), Madagascar (Fig. 281).

Material examined. MADAGASCAR: *Fianarantsoa Prov.:* P.N. Ranomafana, Talatakely: ♂ holotype above; same data but at night, 1♀ in CAS; 19.-30.iv.1998, at night, 4♂ 1 juv. in CAS; 19.-30.iv.1998, 1♀ in CAS; Talatakely (21°15'S, 47°25'E), 900 m a.s.l., 5.-7.xii.1993 (N. Scharff, S. Larcher, C.E. Griswold, R. Andriamasimanana), 4♂8♀ in CAS; Talatakely (21°15'S, 47°26'E), 915-1000 m a.s.l., 30.x.-20.xi.1998 (V.F. Lee, K.J. Ribardo), 1♂ in CAS; P.N. Ranomafana (ca. 21°12'S, 47°27'E), forest, from foliage, iv.1992 (V. &. B. Roth, S. Kariko), 1♂3♀ in CAS; P.N. Ranomafana, iv.-v.1992 (V. & B. Roth), 1♂4♀ in MCZ (33986); P.N. Ranomafana, Vohiparara (21°14'S, 47°24'E), 900 m a.s.l., 5.-7.xii.1993 (N. Scharff, S. Larcher, C.E. Griswold, R. Andriamasimanana), 1♂4♀ in CAS; 2.3 km N Vohiparara village (21°12.8'S, 47°23.0'E), ca. 1100 m a.s.l., 18.iv.1998 (C.E. Griswold *et al.*), 1♂ in CAS; same data but 24.-25.iv.1998, 1♂ in CAS; Vohiparara, Piste Touristique (21°13.6'S, 47°24.0'E), ca. 1000 m a.s.l., 26.-27.iv.1998 (C.E. Griswold *et al.*), 3♂2♀ in CAS; same data but 19.iv.1998, 2♀ 2 juvs. in CAS. P.N. Ranomafana, Maharira [21°20.1'S, 47°24.8'E], night, forest, 10.iv.1992 (V. Roth), 1♂ in MCZ (33953); same data but B. Roth, 1♀ in MCZ (33983); same data but 11.iv.1992 (B. Roth), 1♂1♀ in MCZ (33970); Maharira, trail at base camp, night collecting, 7.iv.1992 (V. Roth), 1♂ in MCZ (33962); Maharira, at camp, by river, night, 10.iv.1992 ("Emile for Kariko/Roth"), 1♂ in MCZ (33965); Maharira, camp, 9.iv.1992 (S.J. Kariko), 1♂ in MCZ (33952); 7 km W Ranomafana (ca. 21°12'S, 47°27'E), 900 m a.s.l., 1.-7.iii.1990 (W.E. Steiner), 7♂1♀ in USNM; same data but 1.-9.ii.1990, 1♂1♀ and juvs. in USNM; 24.-27.ii.1990, 2♂ in USNM; 8.-13.iii.1990, 3♂1♀ in USNM; 20.-24.iii.1990, 1♂ in USNM; same data but 1100 m a.s.l., 1.-7.xi.1988 (W.E. Steiner), 4♂7♀ in USNM; 7 km W Ranomafana (21°16'S, 47°25'E), 1000 m a.s.l., x.1993 (M. Stebbins), 1♀ in USNM; same data but montane rainforest, on low foliage and saplings at night, 11.ix.1993 (W.E. Steiner), 3♂2♀ in USNM. Massif Andringitra, Mahasoa [MRAC database: 22°20'S, 46°55'E], 2100 m a.s.l., x.1971 (B. Ranson), 2♂2♀ in MRAC (142884).