Pholcus bamboutos 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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FIG. 13-18. 13. *Pholcus chappuisi*, male, Mau Mau cave, Kenya. 14. *Pholcus bamboutos*, male on tree bark, Lake Oku, Cameroon. 15, 16. *Pholcus leruthi*, male at night (hanging in web) and during the day (pressed

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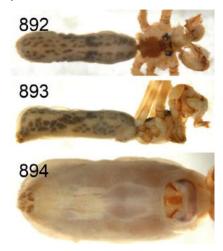
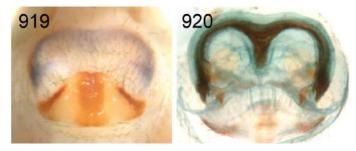


FIG. 892-918. *Pholcus bamboutos* and *Ph. circularis* species groups, habitus. 892-894. *Ph. bamboutos*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view. 895-897. *Ph. moca*, male, dorsal and lateral views;

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919, 920. Ph. bamboutos.

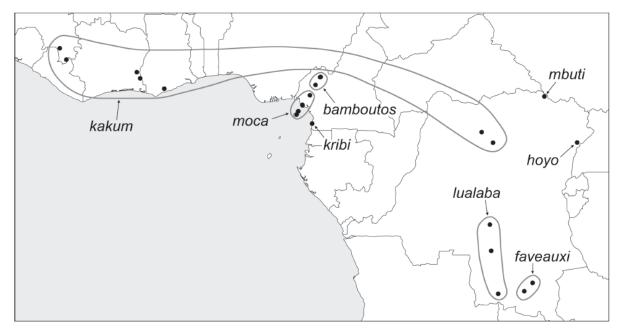


FIG. 940. Known distribution of the *Pholcus bamboutos* species group.

Pholcus bamboutos n. sp.

Figs. 14, 892-894, 919, 920, 941-944

Type. Male holotype from Cameroon, West Region, near Mbouda, Bamboutos (5°37.3'N, 10°06.7'E), 2100 m a.s.l., among rocks, 19.iv.2009 (B.A. Huber) in ZFMK.

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

Diagnosis. Distinguished from congeners by morphology of male palp (Figs. 941, 942; shapes of procursus, uncus, appendix) and female genitalia (Figs. 919, 943).

Male (holotype). Total body length 4.8, carapace width 1.8. Leg 1: 42.2 (9.7 + 0.5 + 10.1 + 19.1 + 2.8), tibia 2: 7.0, tibia 3: 4.7, tibia 4: 6.1; tibia 1 L/d: 76. Habitus as in Figs. 892 and 893. Carapace pale ochre with large brown median mark including ocular area, clypeus light, sternum light, slightly darker medially and on labium, legs pale ochre with numerous brown rings (~5 on each femur and tibia, patella also dark), abdomen ochre-gray with many black and some white spots dorsally and laterally, ventrally

only genital area slightly darker (cf. female, Fig. 894). Distance PME-PME 325 µm, diameter PME 115 μm, distance PME-ALE 55 μm, distance AME-AME 45 μm, diameter AME 80 μm. Ocular area elevated, with brush of stronger hairs on posterior side. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae similar to Ph. kakum (cf. fig. 103 in Huber 2009b), but larger (490 µm wide), frontal apophyses in lateral view more rounded and less distinct, and lateral apophyses relatively smaller. Sternum wider than long (0.90/0.75), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 941 and 942, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retrolatero-ventral apophysis, femur with distinct ventral protuberance, procursus distally complex, without prolatero-dorsal spines, bulb with large uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus, pointed bifid appendix (one branch not visible in prolateral view). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on tibiae 3 and 4; tarsal pseudosegments indistinct, only distally a few visible in dissecting microscope. Variation. Tibia 1 in 9 other males from type locality: 9.3-11.4 (mean 10.5); males from Lake Oku area with shorter legs (tibia 1: 8.5, 8.7, 8.7, 9.2), but otherwise apparently identical; one male from Lake Oku area with monochromous abdomen.

Female. In general similar to male but ocular area less elevated, triads closer together (distance PME-PME $265~\mu m$), without brush of hairs on ocular area;

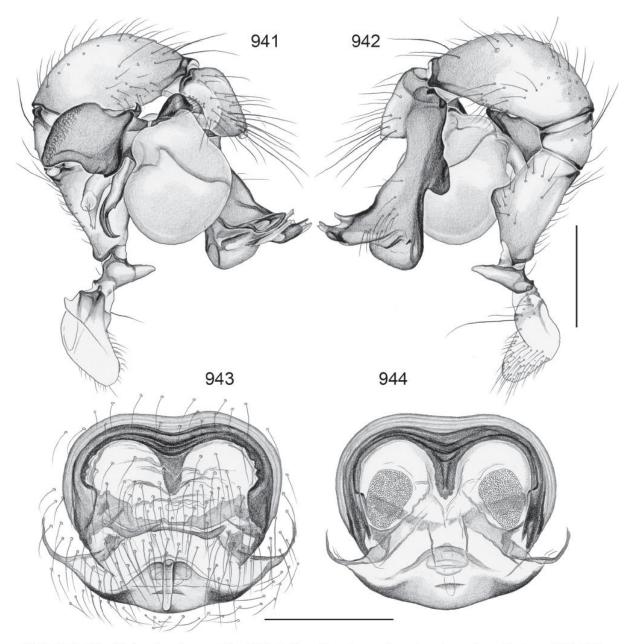


FIG. 941-944. *Pholcus bamboutos*. 941, 942. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 943, 944. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.

dorsal mark on carapace posteriorly divided. Tibia 1 in 13 females from type locality: 7.4-9.0 (mean 8.1), 6 females from Lake Oku area: 6.5-7.1 (mean 6.8). Epigynum with distinctive pattern of dark lateral and median bands (Fig. 919), long transparent 'knob' (Fig. 943) barely visible in dissecting microscope; internal genitalia as in Figs. 920 and 944.

Distribution. Known from two localities in West and Northwest Regions, Cameroon (Fig. 940).

Material examined. CAMEROON: *West Region*: near Mbouda, Bamboutos: ♂ holotype above; same data,

11 \lozenge 14 \lozenge in ZFMK. Northwest Region: Menchum Div.: forest near Lake Oku (6°12'N, 10°27'E), ca. 2150 m a.s.l., 7.-13.ii.1992 (C.E. Griswold, S. Larcher, N. Scharff, C. Wanzie), $2\lozenge2\lozenge$ in CAS; same collection data, $1\lozenge$ in CAS; same collection data, $4\diamondsuit$ in USNM; Mount Oku, forest of Podocarpus/Arundinaria (6°12.9'N, 10°29.9'E), 2450 m a.s.l., 14. ii.1992 (C.E. Griswold, N. Scharff, S. Larcher, Menzepoh, Tame), $1\lozenge$ in USMN; at Lake Oku (6°12.1'N, 10°27.6'E), 2300 m a.s.l., at bark, 16. iv.2009 (B.A. Huber), $1\lozenge$ in ZFMK.