

***Pholcus khene* Huber, 2011**

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

p. 129

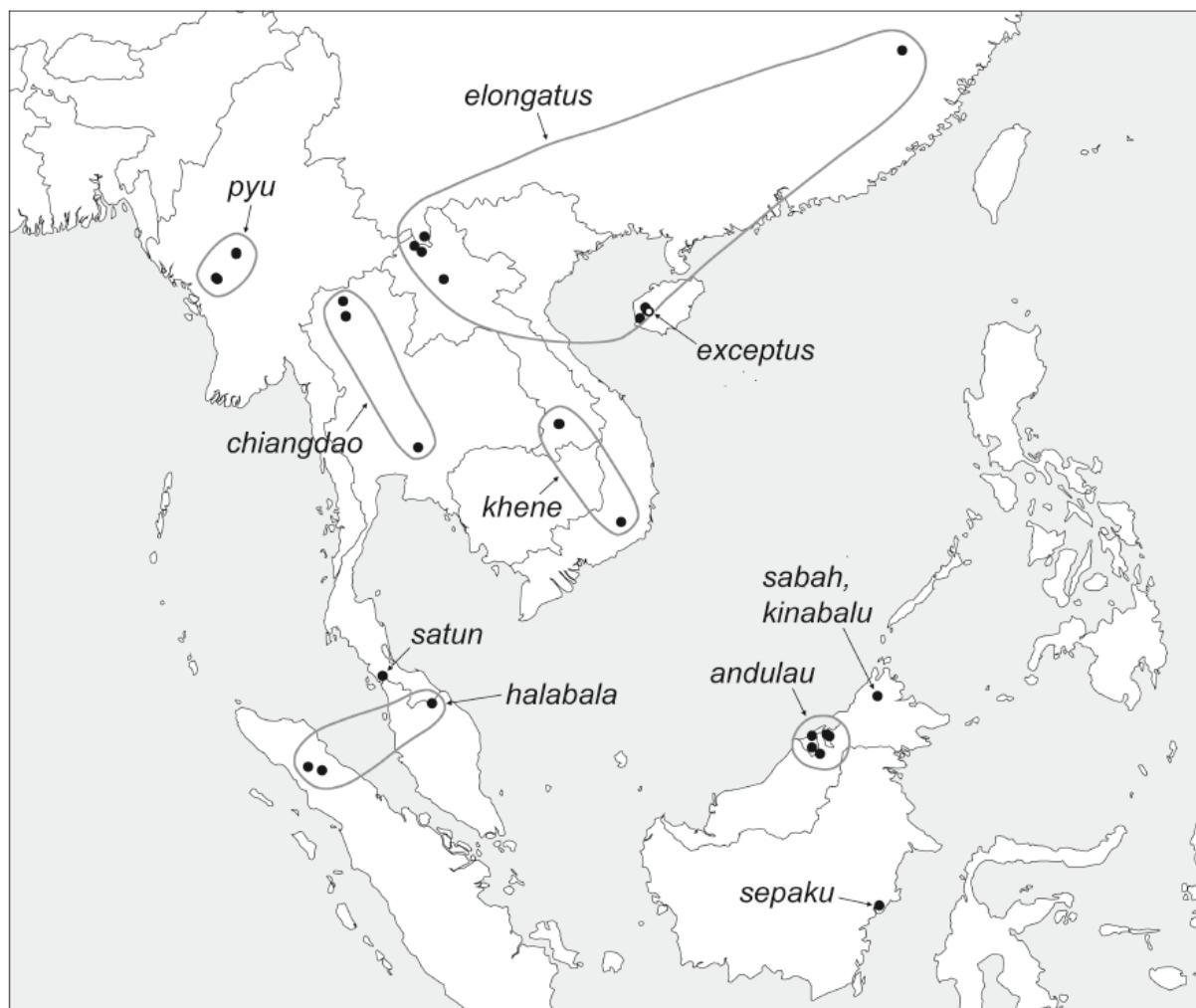


FIG. 529. Known distribution of the *Pholcus halabala* species group.

Pholcus khene n. sp.

Figs. 552-555

Type. Male holotype from Laos, Champasak Prov., Muang Bachieng, Ban Lak 38, That Fane ($15^{\circ}11.0'N$, $106^{\circ}07.6'E$), 950 m a.s.l., plateau, coffee plantation, leaf litter and vegetation, at night, by hand, 19. iii.2010 (P. Jäger, J. Martens), in SMF.

Etymology. The khene (also khaen, kaen and khen) is a mouth organ of Lao origin that creates a sound similar to that of the violin; noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from most congeners by combination of absence of AME, orange mark on male carapace, and male cheliceral morphology (similar to *Ph. chiangdao*, cf. Fig. 549); from very similar *Ph. chiangdao* and *Ph. kinabalu* by male

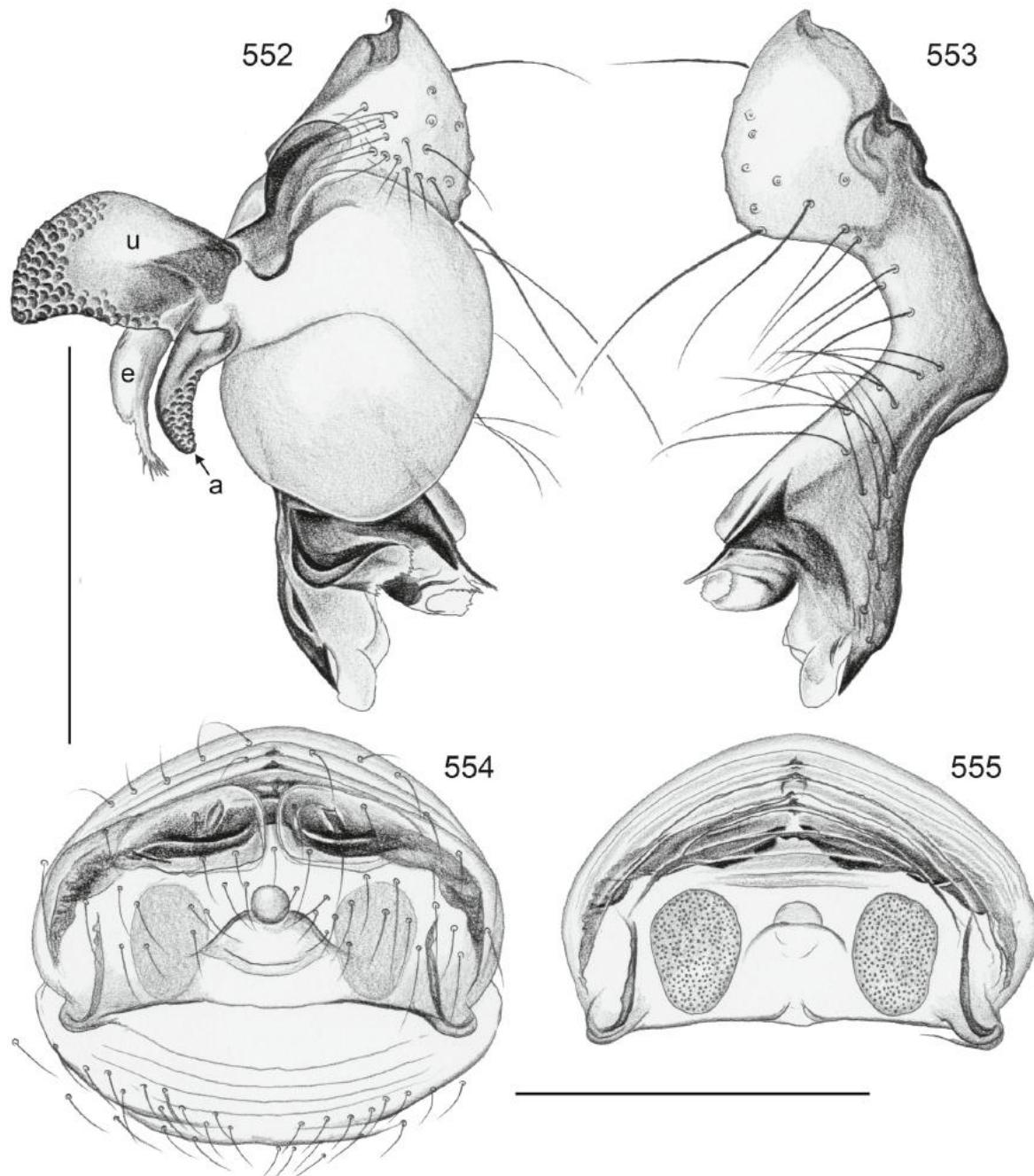


FIG. 552-555. *Pholcus khene*. 552. Left genital bulb and proctiger, prolateral view. 553. Left proctiger, retrolateral view. 554, 555. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.

palpal morphology (shapes of procursus, uncus, and appendix; Figs. 552, 553) and female internal genitalia (oval pore plates, Figs. 555).

Male (holotype). Total body length 4.2, carapace width 1.0. Leg 1: 34.8 (8.2 + 0.4 + 8.2 + 15.9 + 2.1), tibia 2: 4.8, tibia 3: 2.6, tibia 4: 4.2; tibia 1 L/d: 77. Habitus similar to *Ph. chiangdao* (cf. Fig. 508). Carapace pale ochre-yellow with orange median mark, ocular area and clypeus pale ochre-yellow, sternum whitish, legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, abdomen monochromous pale ochre-gray. Distance PME-PME 365 µm, diameter PME 125 µm, distance PME-ALE 35 µm, no trace of AME. Ocular area barely elevated, triads on short stalks directed laterally. No thoracic furrow (only dark line anteriorly); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae similar to *Ph. chiangdao* (cf. Fig. 549) but slightly smaller and distal apophyses slightly longer. Sternum wider than long (0.68/0.56), unmodified. Palps in general very similar to *Ph. chiangdao* (cf. Figs. 547, 548) including distinctive shape of trochanter apophysis, but smaller (size rather as in *Ph. kinabalu*); procursus with different processes distally (Fig. 553), bulb with uncus, short weakly sclerotized embolus, small and simple curved appendix (Fig. 552). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (many hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsal pseudosegments indistinct, only distally ~15 visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. Tibia 1 in three other males: 8.2, 8.2, 8.3.

Female. In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 205 µm), clypeus dark brown. Females may be dimorphic in coloration like in *Ph. chiangdao* and *Ph. kinabalu* but only one female specimen is known. Tibia 1: 7.1. Epigynum slightly protruding, dark internal arc visible through cuticle anteriorly, posteriorly with small sclerite with 'knob' (Fig. 554); internal genitalia as in Fig. 555.

Distribution. Known from Laos and Vietnam (Fig. 529).

Material examined. LAOS: Champasak Prov.: Muang Bachieng, Ban Lak 38, That Fane: ♂ holotype above; same data but 16.iii.2010, 1♂ in SMF; same data but coffee plantation and primary forest, 12.iii.2010, 1♂ in SMF; same data but plateau, small waterfall, stream, leaf litter, vegetation, at day, by hand, sieving, 27.xi.2009 (P. Jäger, S. Bayer), 1♀ in SMF. Muang Bachieng, Ban Lak 35, That Itou (15°11.6'N, 106°06.1'E), 810 m a.s.l., secondary forest, close to river, vegetation, at night, by hand, 26.xi.2009 (P. Jäger, S. Bayer), 1♂ in SMF.

VIETNAM: Lam Dong: Fyan [11°53'N, 108°12'E], 900-1000 m a.s.l., 11.vii.-9.viii.1961 (N.R. Spencer), 2♂ in BPBM.