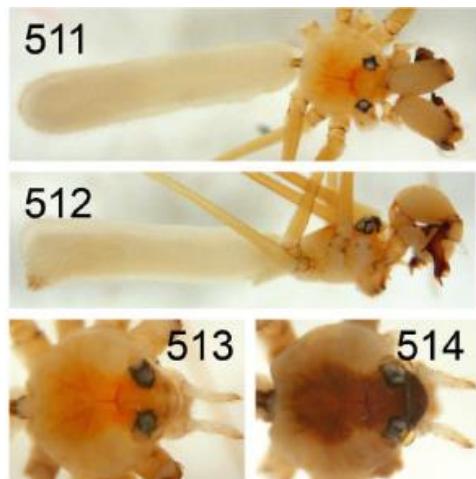


***Pholcus kinabalu* Huber, 2011**

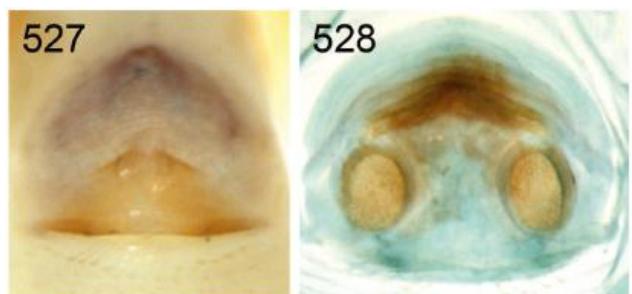
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

p. 127



511-514. *Ph. kinabalu*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female prosomata, orange and brown color morphs.

p. 128



527, 528. *Ph. kinabalu*.

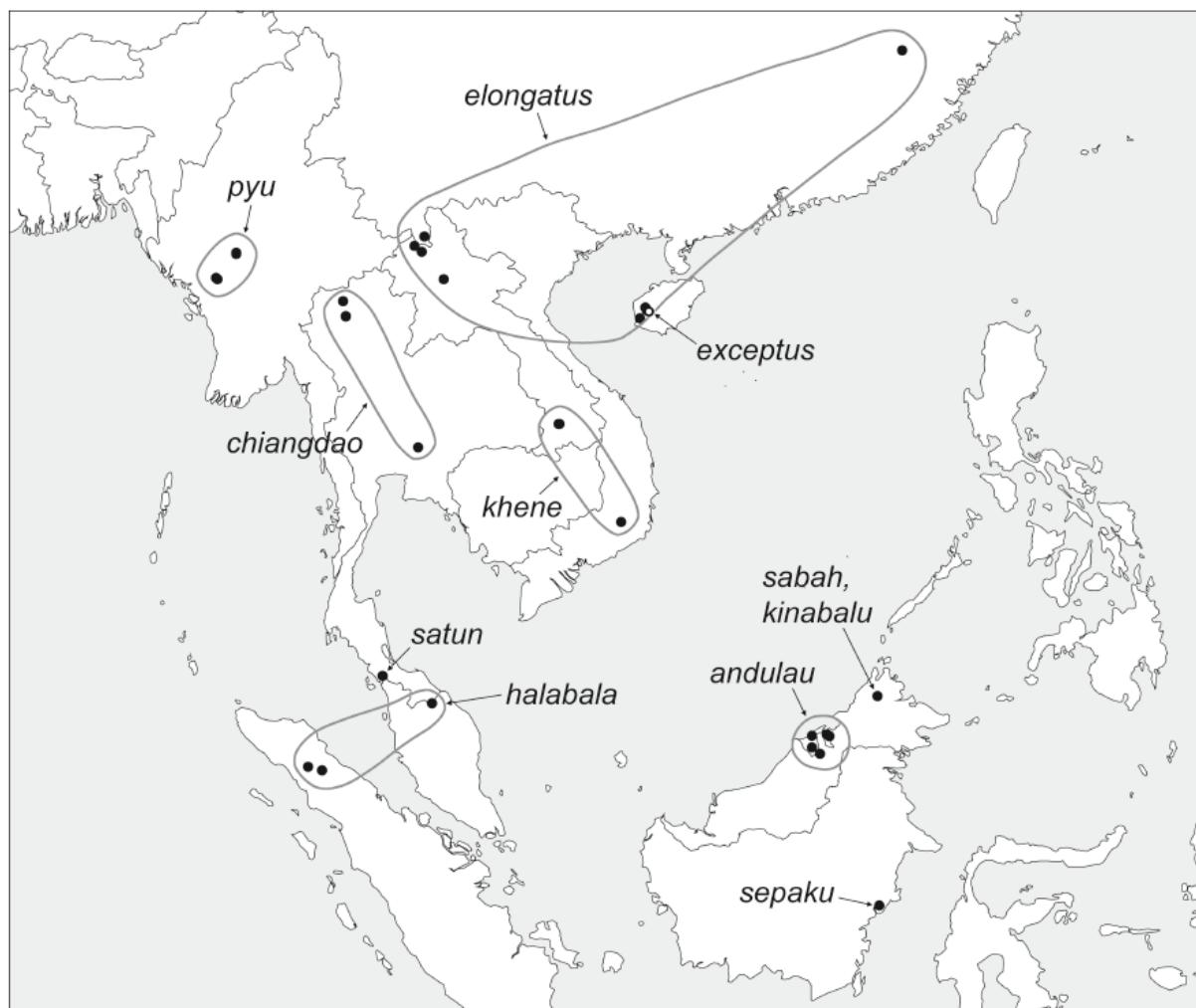


FIG. 529. Known distribution of the *Pholcus halabala* species group.

Pholcus kinabalu n. sp.

Figs. 511-514, 527, 528, 556-569

Type. Male holotype from Malaysia-Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu N.P., Poring Hot Springs (6°02'N, 116°50'E), primary forest, 500-700 m a.s.l., canopy fogging *Aporusa* sp. (Euphorbiaceae), 26.-27.ii.1996 (A. Floren), in RMNH.

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

Diagnosis. Distinguished from most congeners by combination of absence of AME, orange mark on male carapace, and male cheliceral morphology (as in *Ph. chiangdao*, cf. Fig. 549); from very similar *Ph. chiangdao* and *Ph. khene* by male palpal morphology (shapes of procursus, appendix, trochanter apophysis; Figs. 556, 557) and female internal genitalia (round pore plates, Fig. 559).

Male (holotype). Total body length 3.8, carapace width 0.9. Leg 1: 7.9 + 0.4 + 7.8, metatarsus and tarsus missing, tibia 2: 4.8, tibia 3: 2.5, tibia 4: 4.3; tibia 1 L/d: 80. Habitus as in Figs. 511 and 512. Carapace pale ochre-yellow with orange median mark including ocular area, clypeus ochre-yellow, sternum whitish, legs pale ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, abdomen pale ochre-gray. Distance PME-PME 370 μ m, diameter PME 105 μ m, distance PME-ALE 35 μ m, no trace of AME. Ocular area elevated, triads on short stalks directed laterally (Fig. 560). No thoracic furrow (only dark line anteriorly); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *Ph. chiangdao* (cf. Fig. 549), just slightly smaller. Sternum wider than long (0.6/0.5), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 556 and 557, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retrolateral protuberance and longer ventral apophysis, femur barely modified, procursus similar to *Ph. chiangdao* but different distally (especially ventral apophysis), bulb with uncus, short weakly sclerotized embolus, distinctive appendix set with scales. 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. Gonopore with four epiaudous spigots (Fig. 567). ALS with only two spigots each (Fig. 566).

Variation. Tibia 1 in 2 other males: 7.5, 7.8. Leg 1 in other male: 32.1 (7.7 + 0.4 + 7.8 + 14.2 + 2.0),

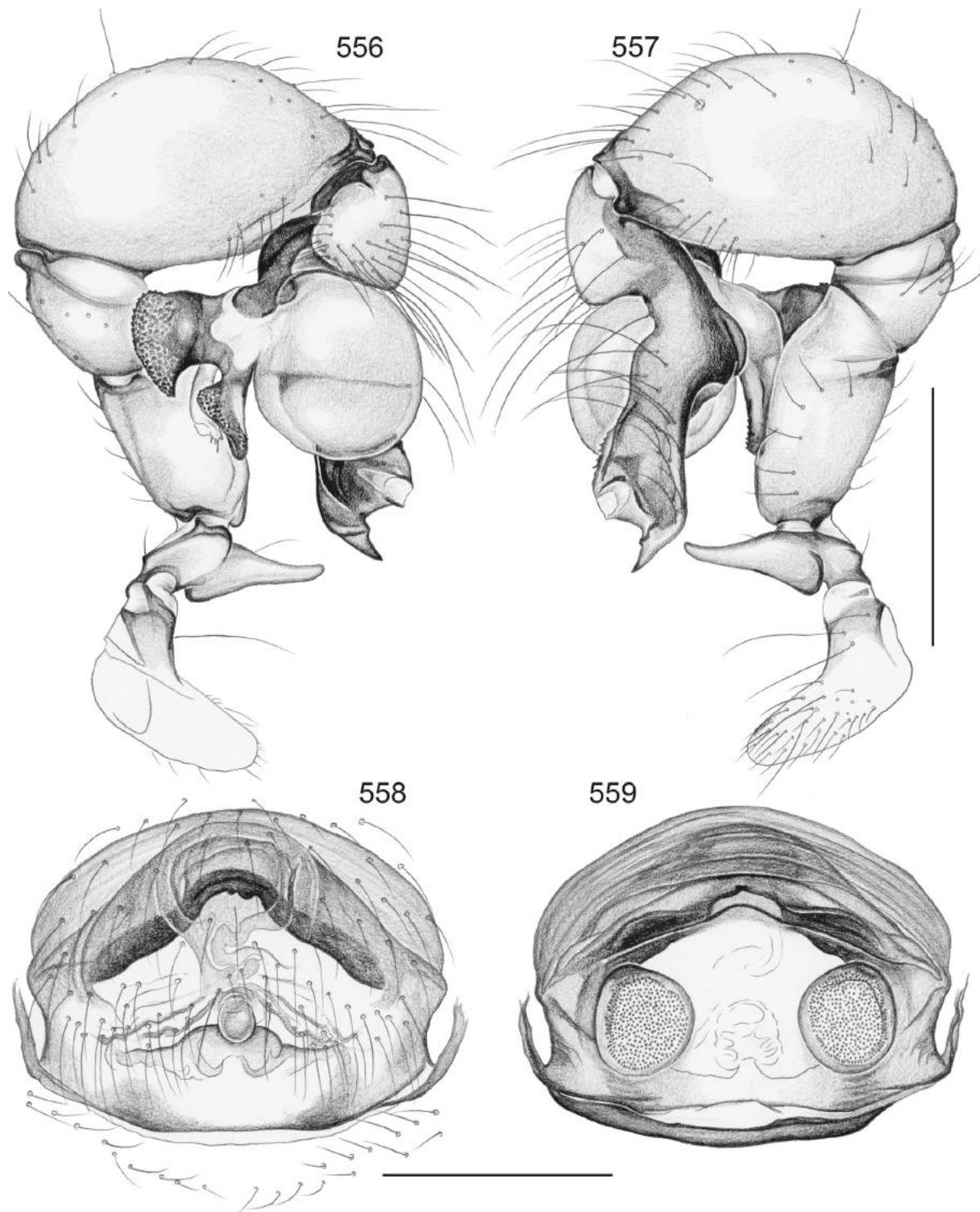


FIG. 556-559. *Pholcus kinabalu*. 556, 557. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 558, 559. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (556, 557), 0.3 (558, 559).

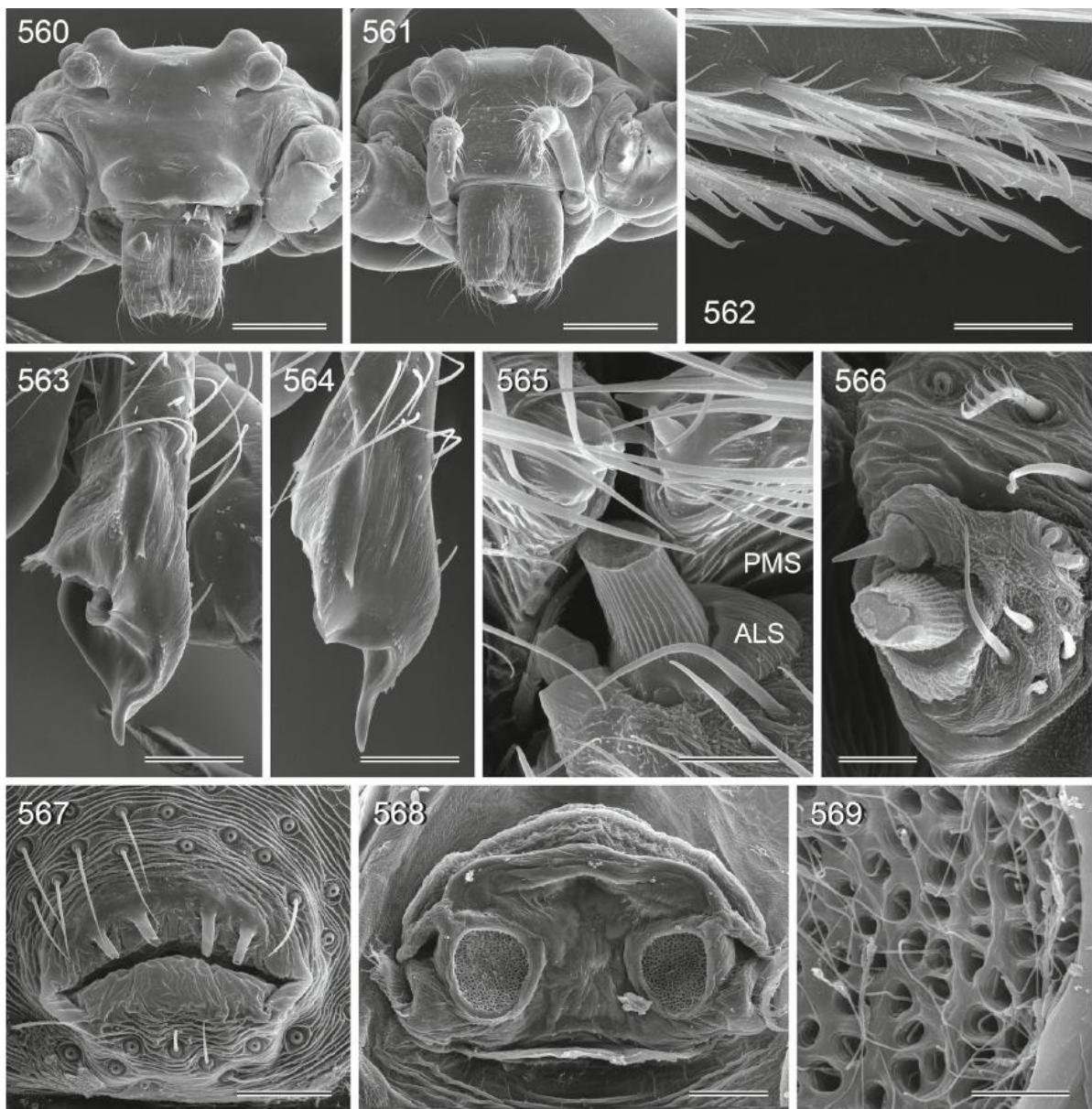


FIG. 560-569. *Pholcus kinabalu*. 560, 561. Male and female prosomata, frontal views. 562. Comb-hairs on female left tarsus 4. 563, 564. Left procursus, dorsal and retrolatero-dorsal views. 565. Female ALS and PMS. 566. Male ALS. 567. Male gonopore. 568. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. 569. Detail of pore plate. Scale lines: 300 µm (560, 561), 100 µm (563, 564, 568), 40 µm (567), 20 µm (562), 10 µm (565, 566, 569).

many tarsal pseudosegments, only distally visible in dissecting microscope.

Female. In general similar to male but triads less elevated and closer together (Fig. 561; distance PME-PME 240 µm). Females appear to be dimorphic in coloration (Figs. 513, 514): morph a, with orange carapace like males; morph b, with brown mark on carapace and mostly brown clypeus. Of the 36 females below, 17 are morph a, 16 morph b (3 females are artificially darkened and cannot be assigned to a color morph). Tibia 1 in 12 females: 6.0-6.7 (mean

6.3). Tarsus 4 with single row of comb-hairs (Fig. 562). Epigynum mostly slightly protruding, dark internal arc visible through cuticle anteriorly (Fig. 527), posteriorly with triangular sclerite with 'knob' (Figs. 527, 558); internal genitalia as in Figs. 528, 559, and 568. Spinnerets and spigots as in male (Fig. 565).

Distribution. Known from Mt. Kinabalu N.P., northern Borneo, only (Fig. 529).

Material examined. MALAYSIA-BORNEO: Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu N.P., Poring Hot Springs: ♂ holotype

above; same data, 4♀ (2 vials) in RMNH; same data but 19.ii.1996, 1♂ 2♀ (2 vials) in RMNH; same data but 19.ii.-26.iii.1996, 2♂ 1♀ in RMNH; same data but *Aglaia* sp. (Meliaceae) and *Aporusa lajeme*, 28.-30.iii.1998, night, 5♂ 13♀ in RMNH; same data but *Barringtonia*, 27.iii.1998, 7♀ in RMNH; same data but *Xanthophyllum affine* (Polygalaceae), 20.-23.i.1992, 21.iv.-12.v.1992 and 26.-27.ii.1996 (3 vials), 3♀ in RMNH. Poring Hot Springs, 28.-31. iii.1998 (C.L. Deeleman-Reinhold, P. Zborowski), 1♀

in RMNH; same data but primary forest, "no web", 31.iii.1998, 1♂ in RMNH. Poring, night fogging, 26.ii.1996 (collector not given), 1♂ 5♀ in RMNH.