

***Pholcus mazumbai* Huber, 2011**

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

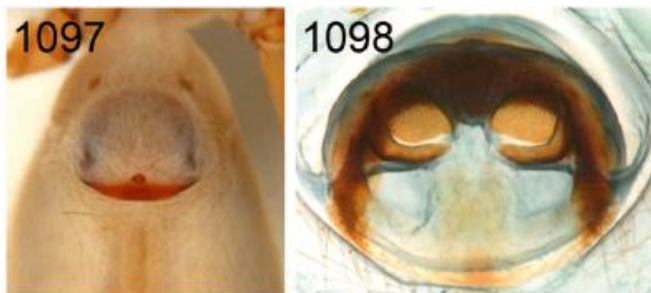
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1065, 1066.

Ph. mazumbai, male dorsal view; female abdomen, ventral view.

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1097, 1098. *Ph. mazumbai*.

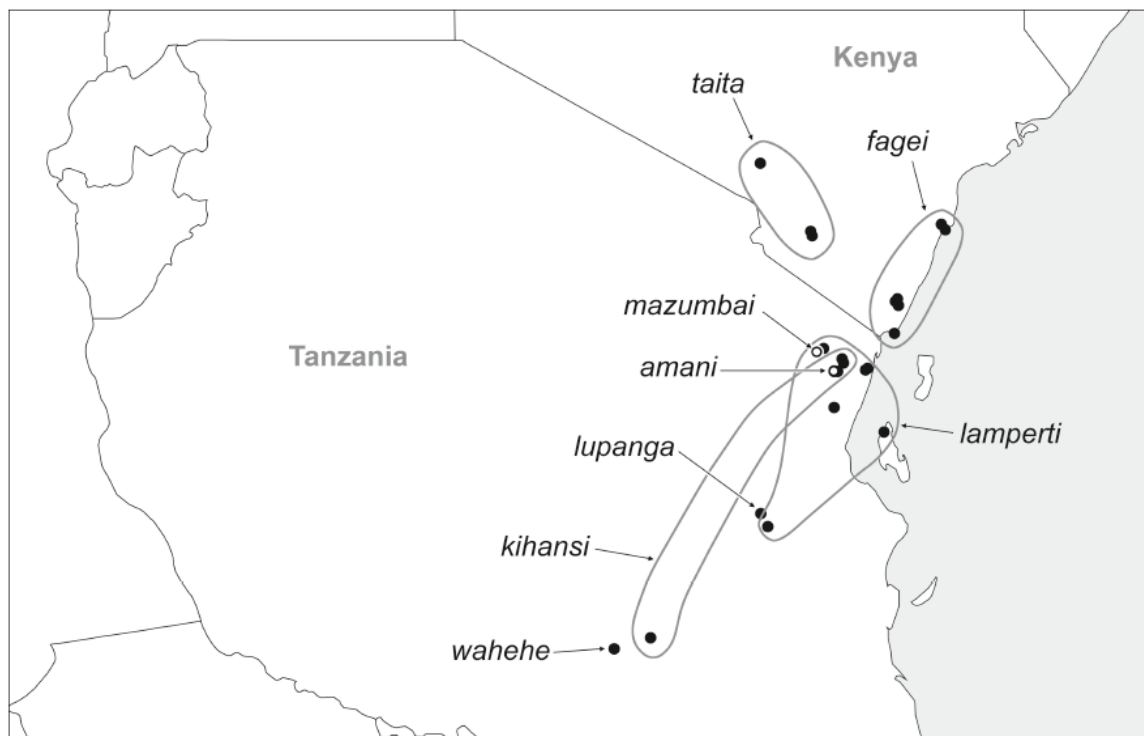


FIG. 1162. Known distribution of the *Pholcus lamperti* species group.

Pholcus mazumbai n. sp.

Figs. 1065, 1066, 1097, 1098, 1220-1225

Type. Male holotype from Tanzania, Tanga Region, West Usambara Mts., Mazumbai (4°49'S, 38°30'E), sifting litter in forest, 1400-1800 m a.s.l., 11.-20. xi.1995 (C.E. Griswold, N. Scharff, D. Ubick), in CAS.

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

Diagnosis. Distinguished from congeners by male palpal morphology (Figs. 1220-1222; complex procursus, shape of appendix), and female genitalia (Figs. 1097, 1224; distinctive internal structures).

Male (holotype). Total body length 7.1, carapace width 2.0. Leg 1: 61.4 (14.9 + 0.9 + 14.9 + 27.5 + 3.2), tibia 2: 10.3, tibia 3: 7.2, tibia 4: 9.3; tibia 1 L/d: 80. Habitus as in Fig. 1065. Carapace ochre-yellow with large brown mark, ocular area with indistinct light brown pattern, clypeus not darkened, sternum pale ochre-yellow, medially light brown, legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints slightly darker, femora and tibiae lighter distally, abdomen gray with dark dorsal marks, ventrally very indistinct wide band, not clearly divided medially (cf.

female, Fig. 1066). Distance PME-PME 365 μ m, diameter PME 160 μ m, distance PME-ALE 45 μ m, distance AME-AME 70 μ m, diameter AME 90 μ m. Ocular area elevated, few stronger hairs on posterior side. No thoracic furrow (only dark line anteriorly); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1223, strong ridge-shaped distal apophyses and frontal and lateral apophyses proximally. Sternum wider than long (1.20/1.05), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1220 and 1221, coxa unmodified, trochanter with simple straight retrolatero-ventral apophysis, femur with small apophysis proximo-dorsally, indistinct ventral protuberance and small prolateral conical projection, procursus complex distally, with several distinctive membranous and sclerotized elements (Fig. 1222), bulb with uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus, rod-shaped appendix. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on other tibiae; tarsal pseudosegments barely visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. Tibia 1 in 2 other males: 16.0, 16.1.

Female. In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 250 μ m). Tibia 1 in 2 females: 11.5, 11.7. Epigynum large weakly sclerotized area with narrow posterior plate with sclerotized 'knob', dark internal arc visible through cuticle (Figs. 1097, 1224); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1098 and 1225.

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 1162).

Material examined. TANZANIA: *Tanga Region:* West Usambara: Mazumbai: ♂ holotype above; same data, 1♂3♀ 2 juvs. in CAS; same locality, v.1969 (B. Kweri), 1♂ in MRAC (147254).

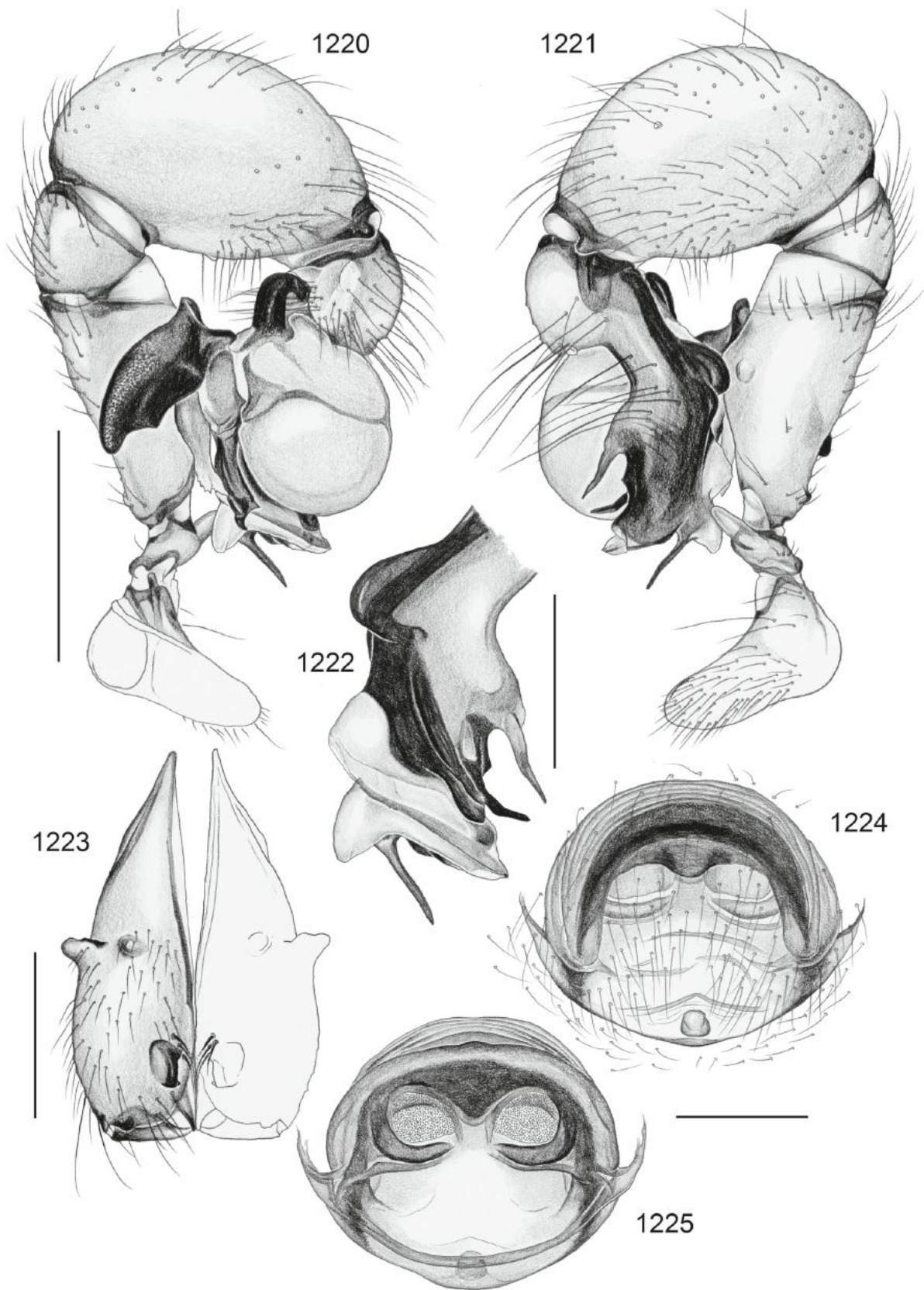


FIG. 1220-1225. *Pholcus mazumbaii*. 1220, 1221. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1222. Left procursus, prolateral view. 1223. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1224, 1225. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (1220, 1221), 0.5 (1222-1225).