

***Pholcus minang* Huber, 2011**

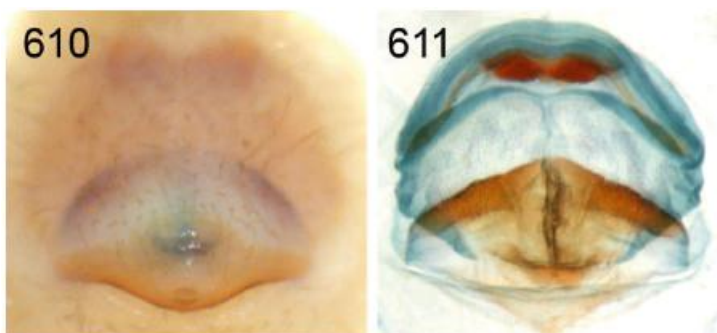
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

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590, 593, 594. *Ph. minang*, male prosoma, oblique view; male, dorsal and lateral views.

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610, 611. *Ph. minang*.

Pholcus minang n. sp.

Figs. 590, 593, 594, 610, 611, 627-648

Type. Male holotype from Indonesia, Sumatra, Kerinci National Park [$\sim 2^{\circ}30'S$, $101^{\circ}30'E$], 800 m

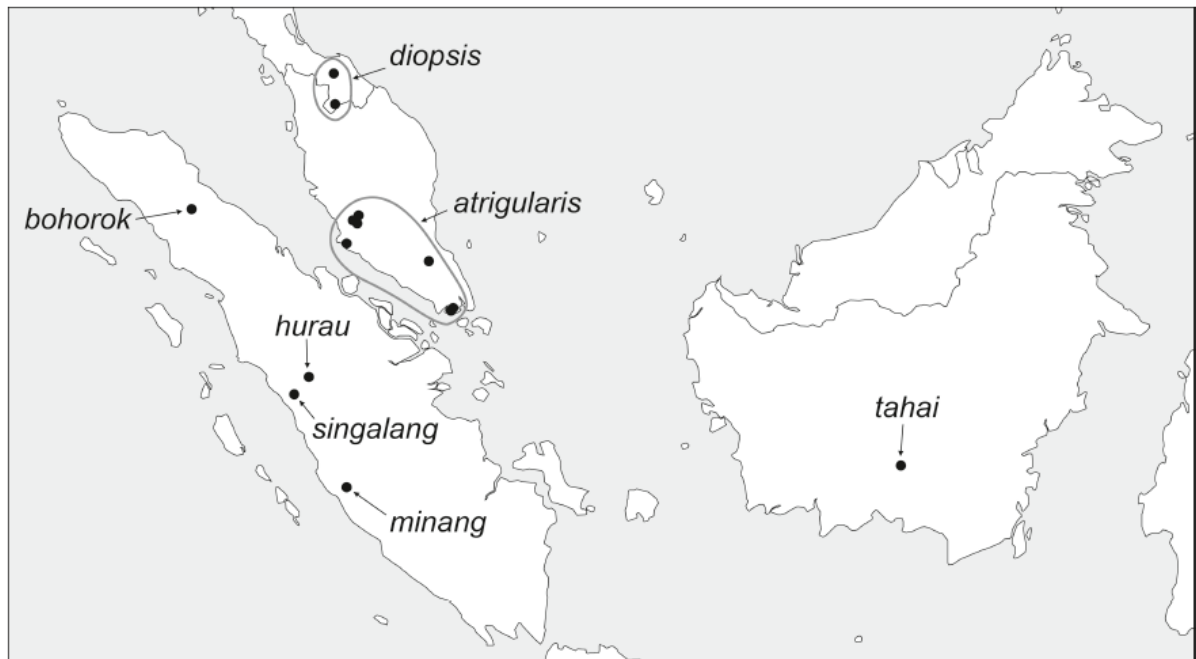


FIG. 626. Known distribution of the *Pholcus minang* species group.

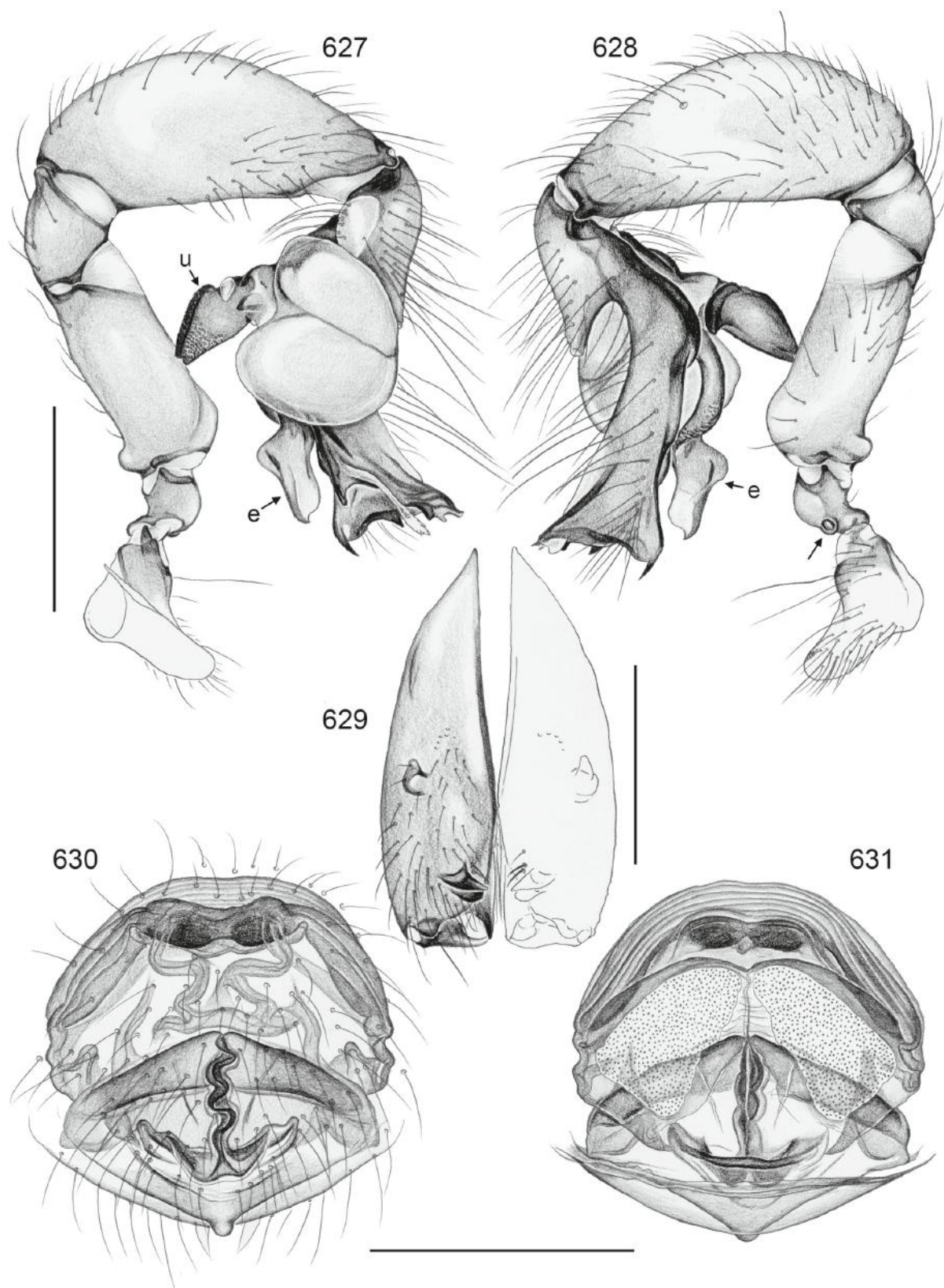


FIG. 627-631. *Pholcus minang*. 627, 628. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views (arrow points at retrolateral trochanter apophysis). 629. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 630, 631. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (627, 628, 630, 631), 0.3 (629).

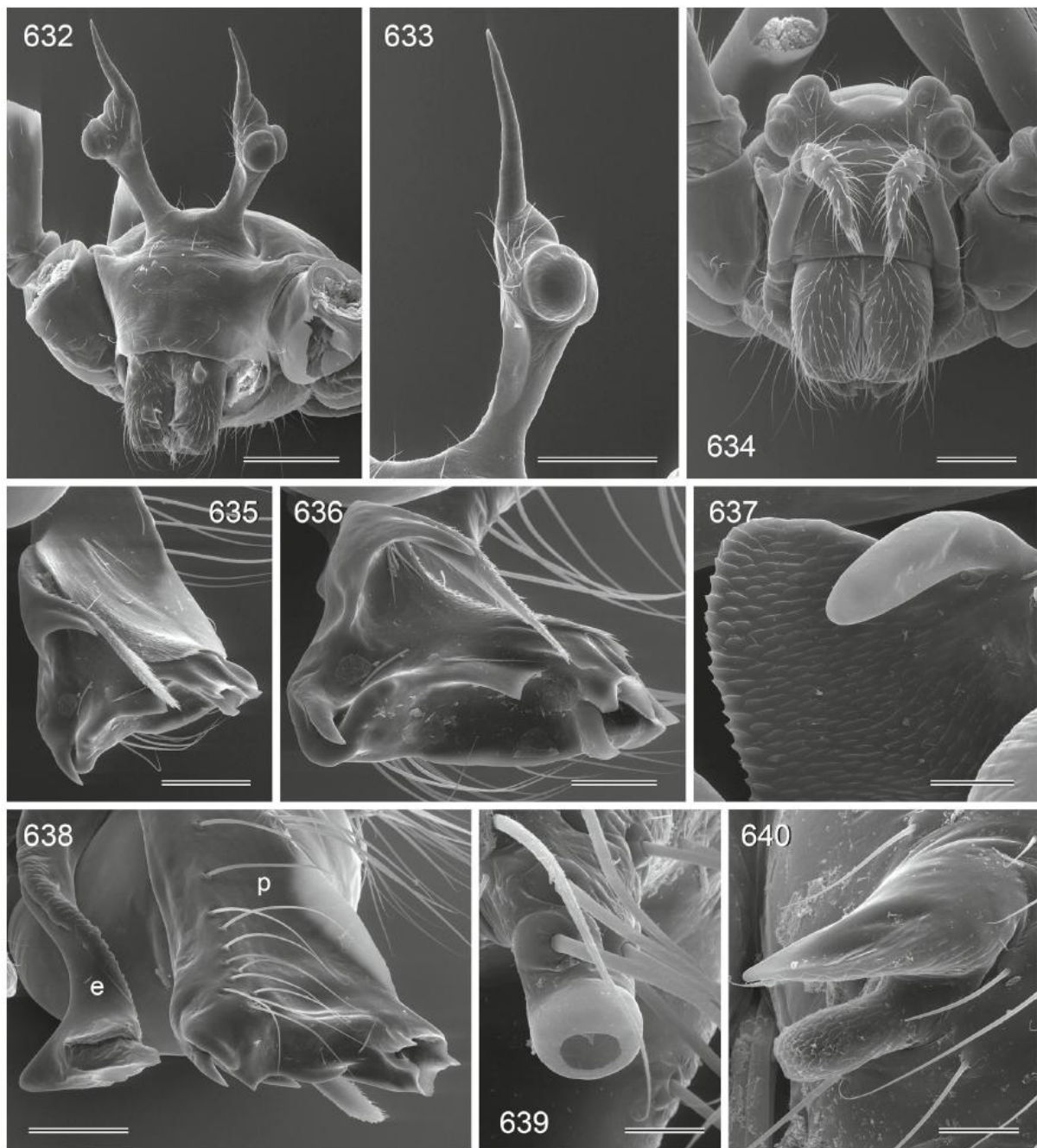


FIG. 632-640. *Pholcus minang*. 632. Male prosoma, frontal view (palps removed). 633. Left eye stalk, frontal view. 634. Female prosoma, frontal view. 635, 636. Left procursus, prolateral and prolatero-distal views. 637. Left uncus with proximal light branch, prolateral view. 638. Right procursus and embolus, retrolatero-distal view. 639. Male palpal tarsal organ. 640. Divided distal male cheliceral apophysis. Scale lines: 300 μ m (632), 200 μ m (633, 634), 100 μ m (635, 638), 60 μ m (636), 40 μ m (637), 20 μ m (639, 640).

a.s.l., near river from leaves, 21.-30.vii.1988 (S. Djojosudharmo), in RMNH.

Etymology. Named for the Minangkabau (also known as Minang or Padang), an ethnic group indigenous to the highlands of West Sumatra; noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from most congeners by combination of pointed male eye-stalks (Fig. 590), large sclerotized embolus (Figs. 627, 628), absence of appendix, and hooked apophysis retrolaterally on male palpal trochanter (Fig. 628); from similar species (*Ph. hurau*, *Ph. singalang*) by shapes of procursus

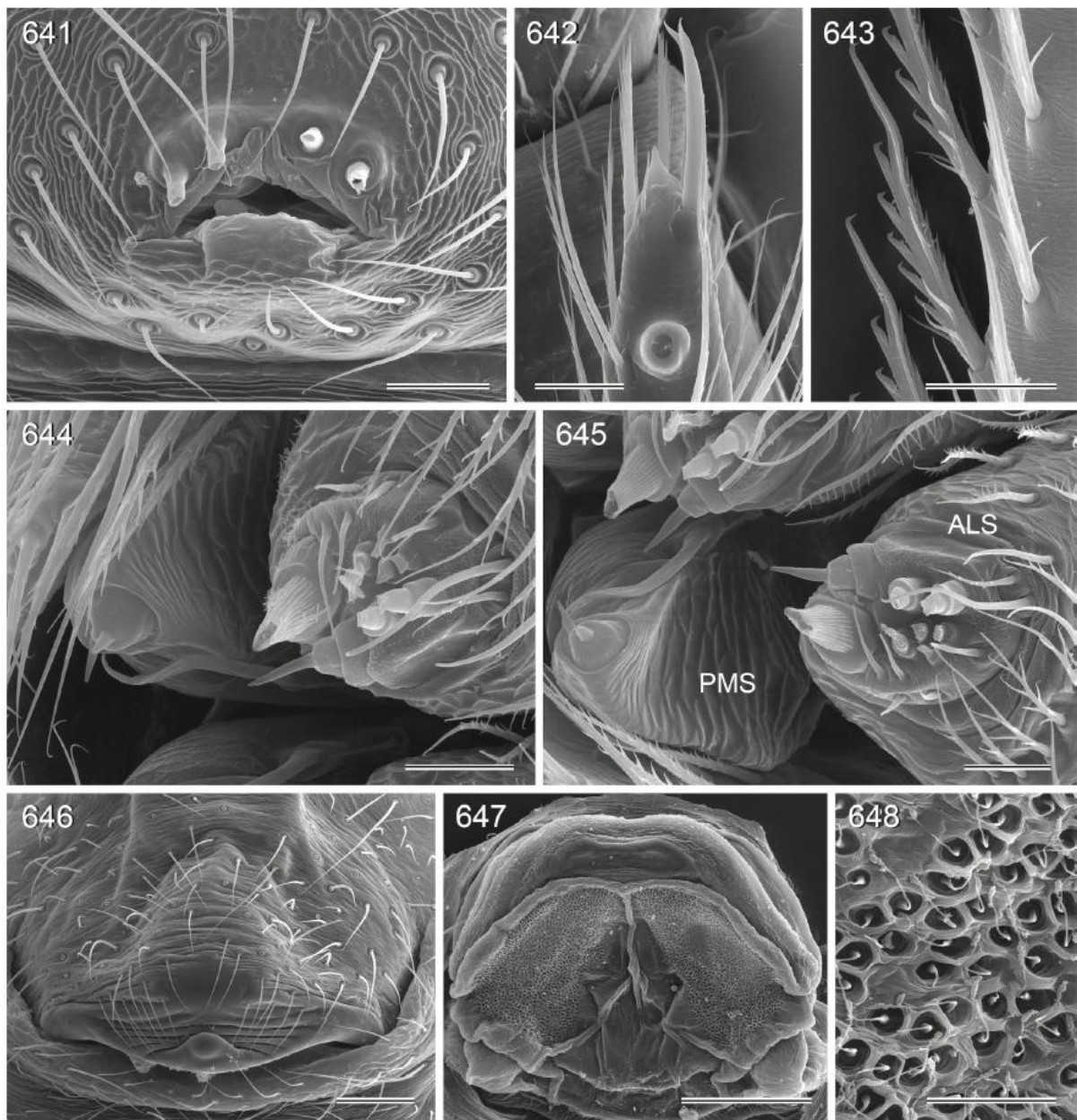


FIG. 641-648. *Pholcus minang*. 641. Male gonopore. 642. Tip of female palpal tarsus. 643. Comb-hairs on male tarsus 4. 644, 645. Male (644) and female (645) ALS and PMS. 646. Epigynum. 647. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. 648. Detail of pore plate. Scale lines: 200 μ m (647), 100 μ m (646), 30 μ m (641, 642), 20 μ m (643-645, 648).

and uncus (Figs. 627, 628); from *Ph. singalang* also by morphology of female internal genitalia (Figs. 611, 631).

Male (holotype). Total body length 3.8, carapace width 1.0. Leg 1: 38.5 (9.1 + 0.4 + 9.3 + 17.5 + 2.2), tibia 2: 5.6, tibia 3: 3.4, tibia 4: 5.1; tibia 1 L/d: 105. Habitus as in Figs. 593 and 594. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown triangular mark posteriorly, ocular area and clypeus brown, sternum whitish, legs ochre-

yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, abdomen ochre-gray, with some indistinct dark marks dorsally and laterally, ventrally monochromatic. Distance PME-PME 470 μ m, diameter PME 105 μ m, distance PME-ALE 35 μ m, no trace of AME. Ocular area elevated, each triad on long stalk with additional long pointed process (Figs. 590, 632, 633). No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 629, with divided distal apophyses

(Fig. 640) and one pair of proximal apophyses. Sternum wider than long (0.7/0.6), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 627 and 628, coxa unmodified, trochanter with small retrolateral hooked apophysis, ventrally only indistinct hump, femur with distinct dorsal apophysis and larger ventral protuberance proximally, tibia very long, tarsus slightly elongated dorsally, tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 639), procursus simple except distally, with transparent prolateral branch (Figs. 635, 636), bulb with small uncus with proximal light branch (Fig. 637), partly sclerotized long embolus widened distally, without appendix. 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. Many tarsal pseudosegments (>30 on tarsus 1), only distally visible in dissecting microscope; tarsus 4 with single row of comb-hairs (Fig. 643). Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 641); ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 644).

Variation. Tibia 1 in 4 other males: 8.2, 8.4, 9.0, 9.4. One male without pattern on abdomen.

Female. In general similar to male but ocular area only slightly elevated, triads not on stalks, closer together (Fig. 634; distance PME-PME 240 μ m), pattern on abdomen variably distinct, sometimes absent. Tibia 1 in 12 females: 6.0-7.2 (mean 6.7). Epigynum slightly to strongly protruding, with distinctive anchor-shaped internal structure and anterior arc visible through cuticle (Fig. 610), small 'knob' (Figs. 630, 646); internal genitalia as in Figs. 611, 631, and 647. Spinnerets as in male (Fig. 645).

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 626).

Material examined. INDONESIA: Sumatra: Kerinci National Park, ♂ holotype above; same data, 5♂15♀ in RMNH; same data, 1♂ in RMNH.