

***Pholcus okgye* Huber, 2011**

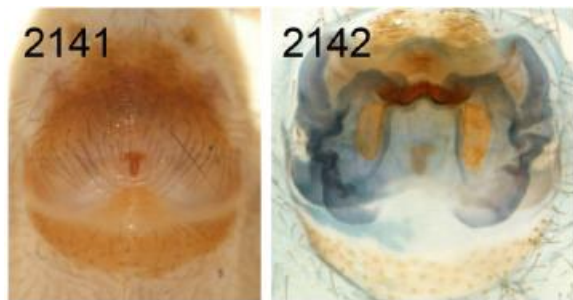
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

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2117, 2118. *Ph. okgye*, male, dorsal and lateral views.

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2141, 2142. *Ph. okgye*.

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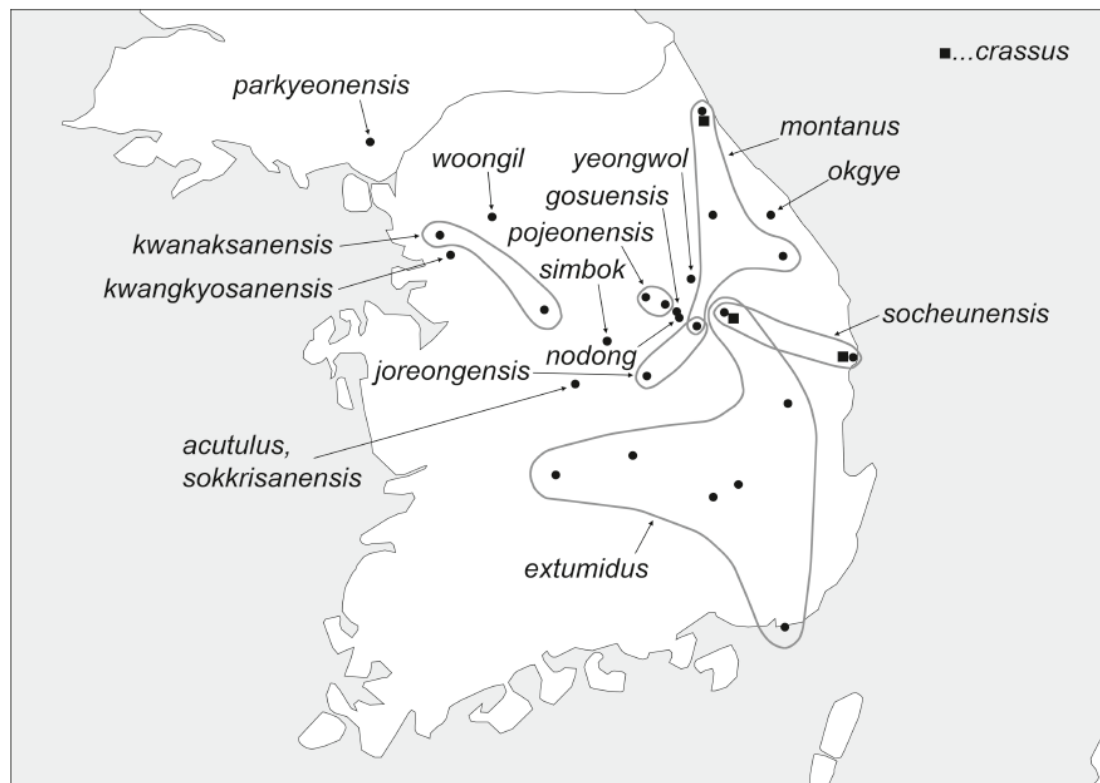


FIG. 2217. Known distribution of Korean representatives of the *Pholcus phungiformes* species group.

Pholcus okgye n. sp.

Figs. 2117, 2118, 2141, 2142, 2280-2283

Type. Male holotype from South Korea, Gangwon-do (Prov.), Okgye-myeon (37°34.3'N, 128°56.8'E), entrance of Cave Okgye, 3.ix.2005 (B.W. Kim), in ZFMK.

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

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species with 'pseudo-appendix' by shapes of procursus and uncus (Figs. 2280-2282), and by female genitalia (Figs. 2141, 2283; epigynum shape and distinctive internal structures).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.7, carapace width 1.65. Leg 1: 48.9 (12.3 + 0.7 + 12.7 + 20.8 + 2.4), tibia 2: 8.5, tibia 3: 5.5, tibia 4: 7.4; tibia 1 L/d: 80. Habitus as in Figs. 2117 and 2118. Carapace ochre-yellow with distinct brown pattern, ocular area with brown lateral margins and median brown line, clypeus with brown mark in upper part, sternum anteriorly ochre with many brown spots, posteriorly and laterally light brown, legs light brown, with darker rings subdistally on femora and proximally and subdistally on tibiae, abdomen ochre-gray, many dark spots dorsally and laterally, ventrally with indistinct mark at genital area. Distance PME-PME 230 µm, diameter PME 140 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, distance AME-AME 45 µm, diameter AME 125 µm. Ocular area moderately elevated, all eyes relatively close together, few hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow, only dark line anteriorly; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae similar to *Ph. phungiformes* (cf. Fig. 2251) frontal proximal apophyses longer and stronger (but not facing upwards as in *Ph. yeongwol*). Sternum wider than long (1.1/0.9), unmodified. Palps as in Fig. 2280, coxa unmodified, trochanter with retrolatero-ventral apophysis slightly spoon-shaped and bifid, femur widened ventrally, tibia with prolatero-ventral modification (similar to *Ph. montanus*, *Ph. woongil*, hidden by uncus in Fig. 2280), procursus and bulb similar to *Ph. yeongwol*, but distal

structures on procursus different (Figs. 2281, 2282) and uncus without distal hook, 'pseudo-appendix' shorter, no spines seen on procursi (possibly one socket). Legs without spines, with curved hairs on tibiae and metatarsi 1 and 2, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 6%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Tarsus 1 with ~3-4 distinct pseudo-segmental rings distally, proximally broken into many smaller indistinct sclerites.

Female. In general similar to male, eye triads at same distance, sternum pattern slightly different (large indistinct darker areas laterally); legs with very indistinct further rings on femora and tibiae (cf. *Ph. yeongwol*); tibia 1: 8.6. Epigynum consisting of relatively large sclerotized plates anteriorly and posteriorly, with median 'knob' (Fig. 2141); internal genitalia as in Figs. 2142 and 2283.

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 2217).

Material examined. SOUTH KOREA: Gangwon-do: Okgye-myeon: ♂ holotype above, together with 1 ♀.

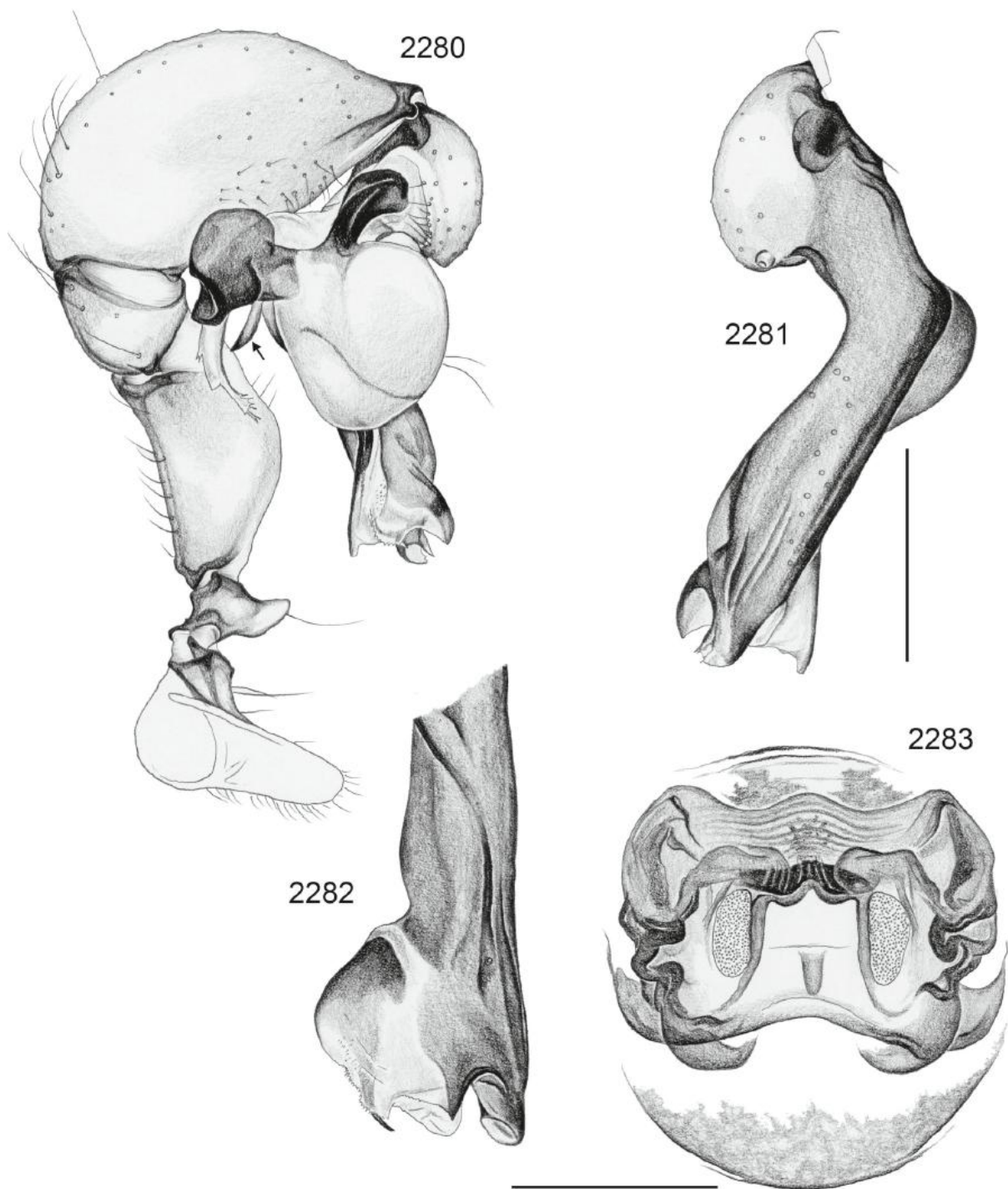


FIG. 2280-2283. *Pholcus okgye*. 2280. Left male palp, prolateral view (arrow points at 'pseudo-appendix'). 2281, 2282. Left procurrus, retrolateral and dorsal views (at same scale). 2283. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.5.