

***Pholcus reevesi* Huber, 2011**

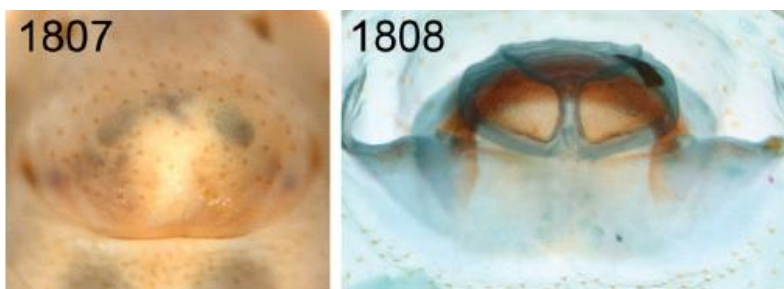
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

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1774. *Ph. reevesi*, male dorsal view.

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1807, 1808. *Ph. reevesi*.

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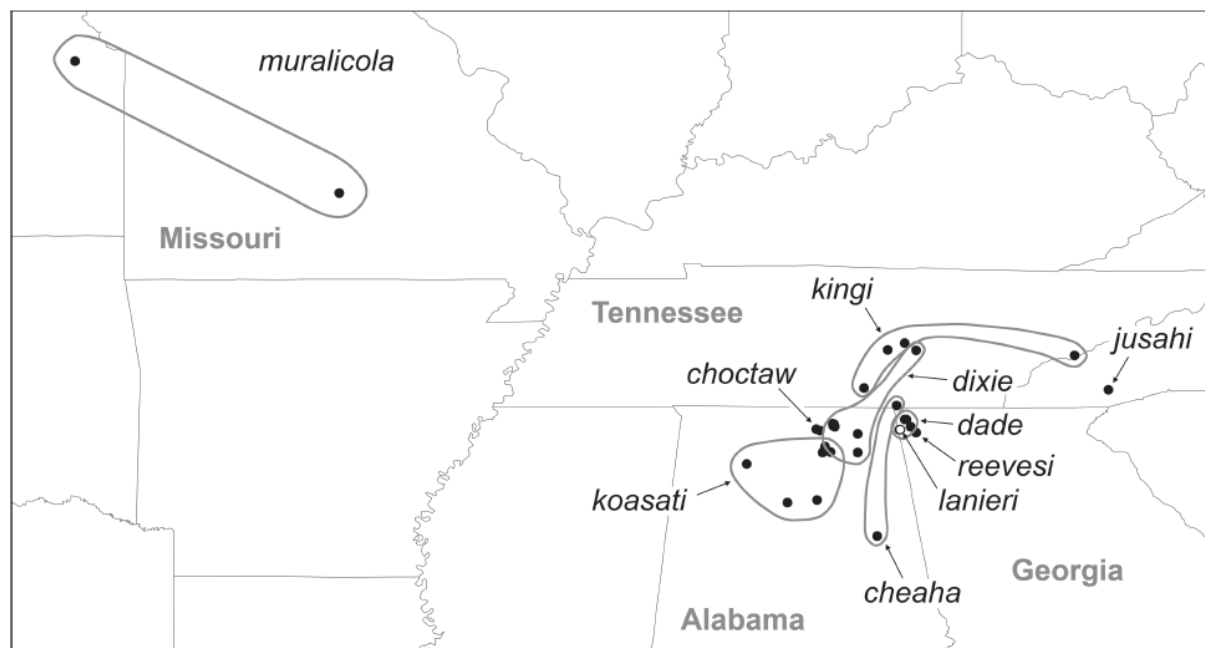


FIG. 1875. Known distribution of the *Pholcus kingi* species group.

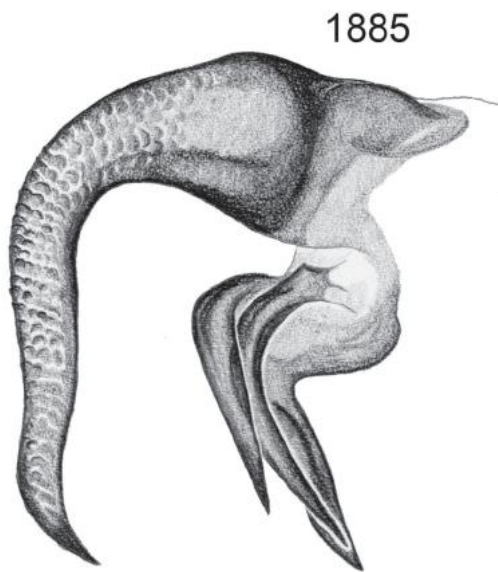


FIG. 1878-1887. Left bulbal uncus and appendix, prolateral views (1878-1886; all at same scale) and left procursus, retrolateral view (1887) of representatives of the *Pholcus kingi* species group.

Ph. reevesi.

Scale lines: 0.3.

1885.

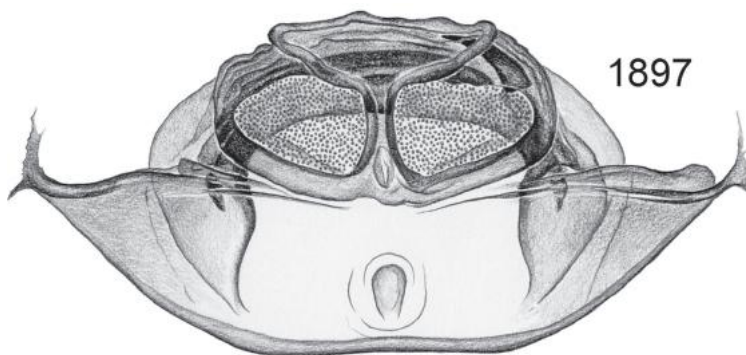


FIG. 1896-1899. Cleared female genitalia in dorsal (1896, 1897, 1899) and ventral (1898) views.

1897. *Ph. reevesi*.

Pholcus reevesi n. sp.

Figs. 1774, 1807, 1808, 1885, 1897

Type. Male holotype from USA, Georgia, Walker Co., Pigeon Mountain [$\sim 34^{\circ}42'N$, $85^{\circ}21'W$], 10.v.1999 (W. Reeves), in USNM.

Etymology. The species is named for Will Reeves who kindly contributed material from his caving expeditions.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species (all *Pholcus* from TGA area) by details of uncus and appendix (Fig. 1885); from other congeners also by straight procursus (cf. Fig. 1877) and weakly sclerotized epigynum (Fig. 1807).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.4, carapace width 1.65. Leg 1: 64.9 (16.1 + 0.8 + 15.9 + 29.6 + 2.5), tibia 2: 10.9, tibia 3: 7.2, tibia 4: 8.8; tibia 1 L/d: 97. Habitus as in Fig. 1774. Carapace ochre-yellow with large brown mark partly divided medially, ocular area with darker median line, clypeus not darkened, sternum light brown with darker margins and lighter marks near coxae, legs light brown, tips of femora and tibiae slightly lighter, abdomen monochromatic ochre-gray, genital area with brown pattern. Distance PME-PME 240 μm , diameter PME 150 μm , distance PME-ALE 35 μm , distance AME-AME 40 μm , diameter AME 85 μm . Ocular area moderately elevated, ~ 15 slightly stronger hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *Ph. muralicola* (cf. Fig. 1913) but proximo-lateral apophyses longer, distal frontal apophyses apparently with two modified hairs each. Sternum wider than long (1.1/0.9), unmodified. Palps in general as in *Ph. kingi* (cf. Figs. 1876, 1877) but trochanter apophysis slightly longer, procursus distally slightly different, with one short spine and about three longer dorsal hair-like spines, appendix similar to *Ph. kingi* and *Ph. dixie*, uncus distinctively curved and pointed (Fig. 1885). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral

trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; only ~ 10 pseudosegments distally on tarsus 1 fairly distinct.

Variation. Tibia 1 in other male: 15.1; one male with many indistinct internal marks dorsally on abdomen.

Female. In general similar to male, eye triads slightly closer together (distance PME-PME 175 μm); tibia 1 in 2 females: 10.0 (both). Epigynum weakly sclerotized, slightly protruding, with internal arc poorly visible except laterally, small 'knob' (Fig. 1807); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1808 and 1897.

Distribution. Known from type locality in northwestern Georgia only (Fig. 1875).

Material examined. USA: Georgia: Walker Co., Pigeon Mountain: ♂ holotype above; same data, 2♂3♀ in USNM.