

***Pholcus simbok* Huber, 2011**

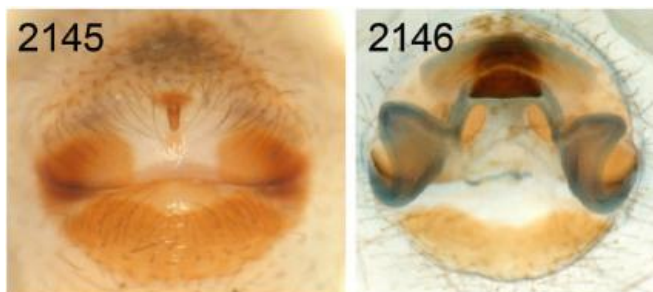
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

p. 445



2120, 2121. *Ph. simbok*, male, dorsal and lateral views.

p. 446



2145, 2146. *Ph. simbok*.

p. 462

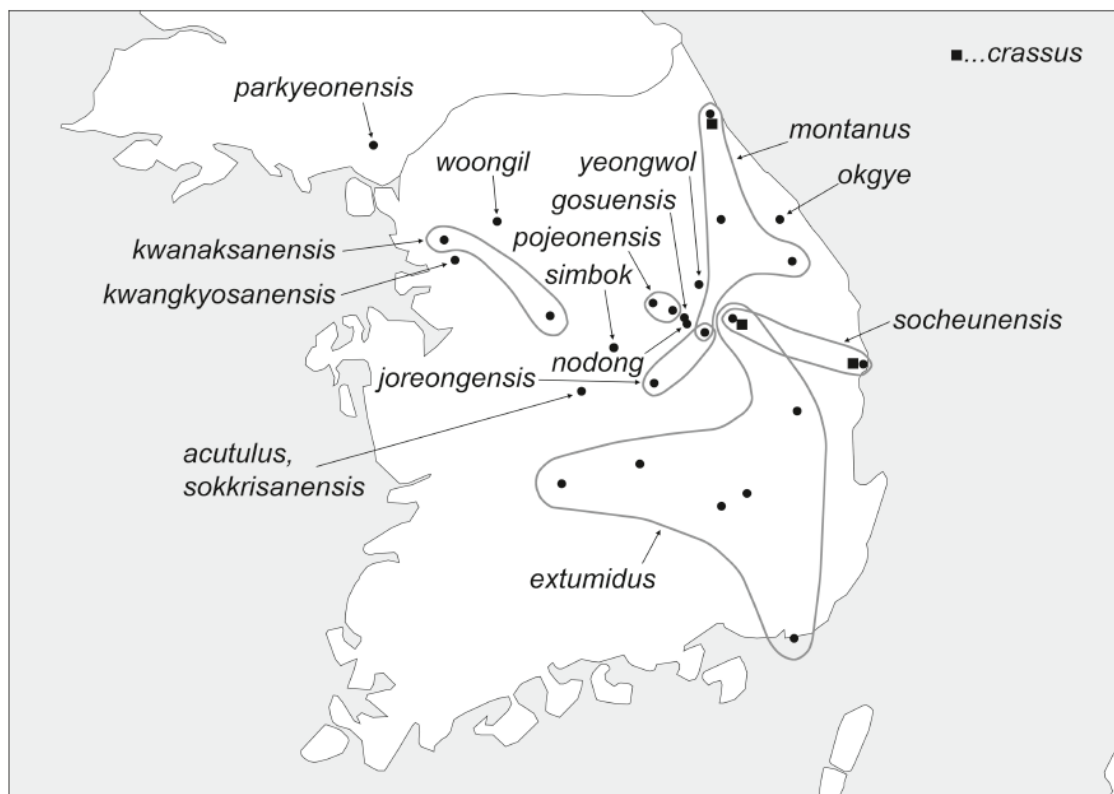


FIG. 2217. Known distribution of Korean representatives of the *Pholcus phungiformes* species group.

Pholcus simbok n. sp.

Figs. 2120, 2121, 2145, 2146, 2289-2291

Type. Male holotype from South Korea, Chungcheongbuk-do (Prov.), Goisan-gun, entrance of

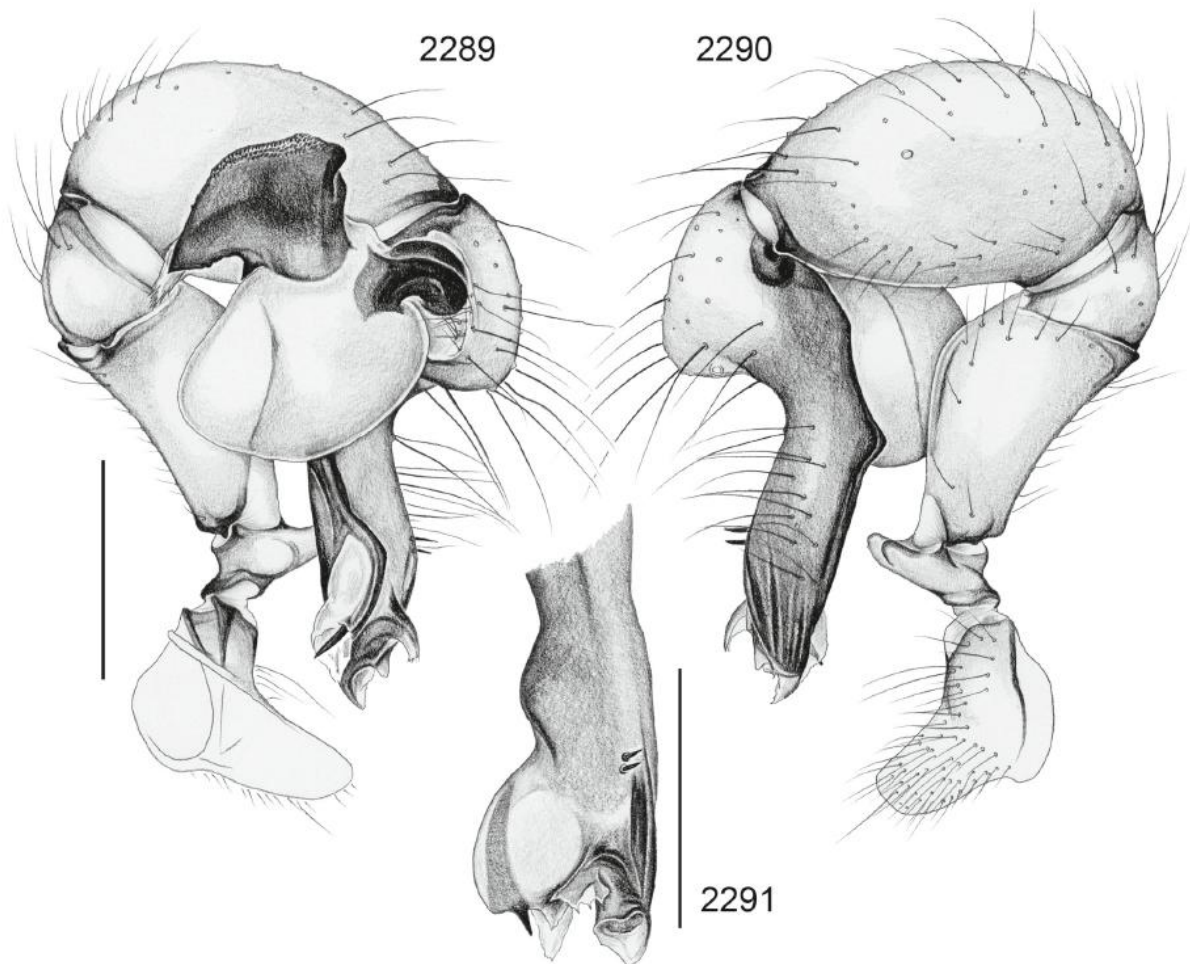


FIG. 2289-2291. *Pholcus simbok*. 2289, 2290. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 2291. Left procurus, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.5.

Cave Simbok (36°46.6'N, 127°57.8'E), 19.i.2006 (B.W. Kim), in ZFMK.

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

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species without appendix by shapes of procurus and uncus (Figs. 2289-2291), and by female genitalia (Figs. 2145, 2146) (females of *Ph. nodong* are extremely similar). *Male* (holotype). Total body length 4.8, carapace width 1.4. Leg 1: 38.7 (10.0 + 0.6 + 9.7 + 16.2 + 2.2), tibia 2: 6.4, tibia 3: 4.2, tibia 4: 5.7; tibia 1 L/d: 69. Habitus as in Figs. 2120 and 2121. Carapace ochre-yellow with distinct brown pattern, ocular area with brown lateral margins and median brown band, clypeus partly darkened, sternum laterally and posteriorly (especially near coxae) brown, medially pale ochre-yellow with short median brown line posteriorly, legs ochre-yellow with two darker rings on each femur and four on each tibia (median ones on tibiae barely visible), abdomen ochre-gray, many black spots dorsally and laterally, ventrally with light brown mark at genital area. Distance PME-PME 230 μ m, diameter PME 125 μ m, distance PME-ALE 45 μ m, distance AME-AME 70 μ m, diameter AME 95 μ m. 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), but smaller and frontal proximal apophyses slightly stronger. Sternum wider than long (1.00/0.75), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 2289 and 2290, coxa unmodified, trochanter with ventral apophysis with short retrolateral branch, femur widened ventrally, tibia with prolateral modification as in *Ph. nodong* (cf. Fig. 2284), procurus complex distally, with distinctive prolateral process (Fig. 2291), two dorsal spines, bulb with distinctive uncus with small pointed process near basis (possibly a homologue of the 'pseudo-appendix' of close relatives), weakly sclerotized embolus, no appendix. Legs without spines, with curved hairs on tibiae and metatarsi 1 and 2, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Tarsus 1 with >20 pseudosegments, only distally ~10 quite distinct.

Female. In general similar to male, eye triads slightly closer together (distance PME-PME 185 μ m); tibia 1: 6.7. Epigynum with two sclerotized areas laterally, medially whitish with brown 'knob', large posterior sclerite, internal arc visible through cuticle anteriorly

(Fig. 2145); internal genitalia as in Fig. 2146 (very similar to *Ph. nodong* but slightly larger, lateral membranous structures smaller, and pore plates slightly more elongate).

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

Material examined. SOUTH KOREA: *Chungcheongbuk-do*: Goisan-gun, Cave Simbok: ♂ holotype above, together with 1 ♀.