

***Pholcus singalang* Huber, 2011**

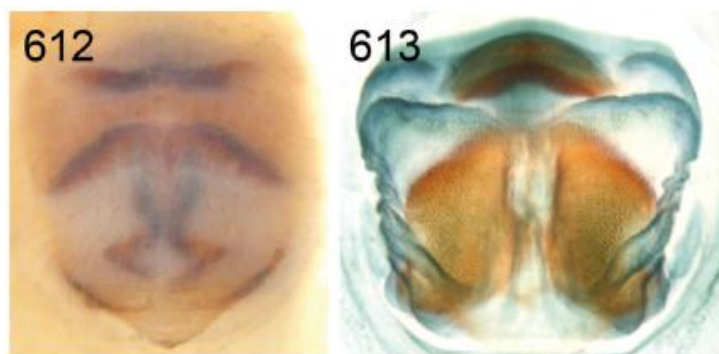
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

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585, 595-597. *Ph. singalang*, male prosoma, oblique view; male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view.

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612, 613. *Ph. singalang*.



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

Pholcus singalang n. sp.

Figs. 585, 595-597, 612, 613, 649-653

Type. Male holotype from Indonesia, Sumatra, Sumatera Barat, Mt. Singalang, Anai [$-0^{\circ}28.6'S$, $100^{\circ}21.2'E$], 450-500 m a.s.l., secondary forest, from leaves, 20.-22.vi.1994 (S. Djojosedharmo), in RMNH.

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

Diagnosis. Distinguished from most congeners by combination of pointed male eye-stalks (Fig. 585), large sclerotized embolus (Fig. 649), absence of appendix, and hooked apophysis retrolaterally on male

palpal trochanter (Fig. 650); from similar species (*Ph. hurau*, *Ph. minang*) by shapes of procurus and uncus (Figs. 649, 650); from *Ph. minang* also by morphology of female internal genitalia (Figs. 613, 653).

Male (holotype). Total body length 3.7, carapace width 1.0. Leg 1 missing, tibia 2: 5.7, tibia 3: 3.3, tibia 4: 5.0. Habitus as in Figs. 595 and 596. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown triangular mark posteriorly, ocular area brown, clypeus only slightly darkened, sternum and legs pale ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown, abdomen monochromatic ochre-gray, no ventral pattern (cf. female, Fig. 597). Distance PME-PME 575 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 pointed process (Fig. 585). No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 651, with divided distal apophyses and one pair of weakly sclerotized proximal apophyses. Sternum wider than long (0.75/0.60), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 649 and 650, coxa unmodified, trochanter with retrolateral apophysis (longer than appears in Fig. 650), femur with distinct proximo-dorsal apophysis and larger ventral protuberance proximally, tibia very long, tarsus slightly elongated dorsally, procurus quite simple, with slender prolateral branch, bulb with large uncus with small, weakly sclerotized prolatero-dorsal branch, partly sclerotized long and complex embolus, without appendix. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs.

Variation. Other male with some indistinct darker marks dorsally on abdomen.

Female. In general similar to male but ocular area only slightly elevated, triads not on stalks, much closer together (distance PME-PME 250 μ m), clypeus dark brown. Tibia 1 in 5 females: 6.5-7.3 (mean 7.0). Epigynum externally simple and weakly sclerotized, complex internal structures visible through cuticle (Fig. 612), posteriorly with small 'knob' on triangular projection (Fig. 652); internal genitalia as in Figs. 613 and 653.

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

Material examined. INDONESIA: Sumatra: Sumatera Barat. Mt. Singalang, Anai: ♂ holotype above; same data, 1♂9♀ in RMNH.

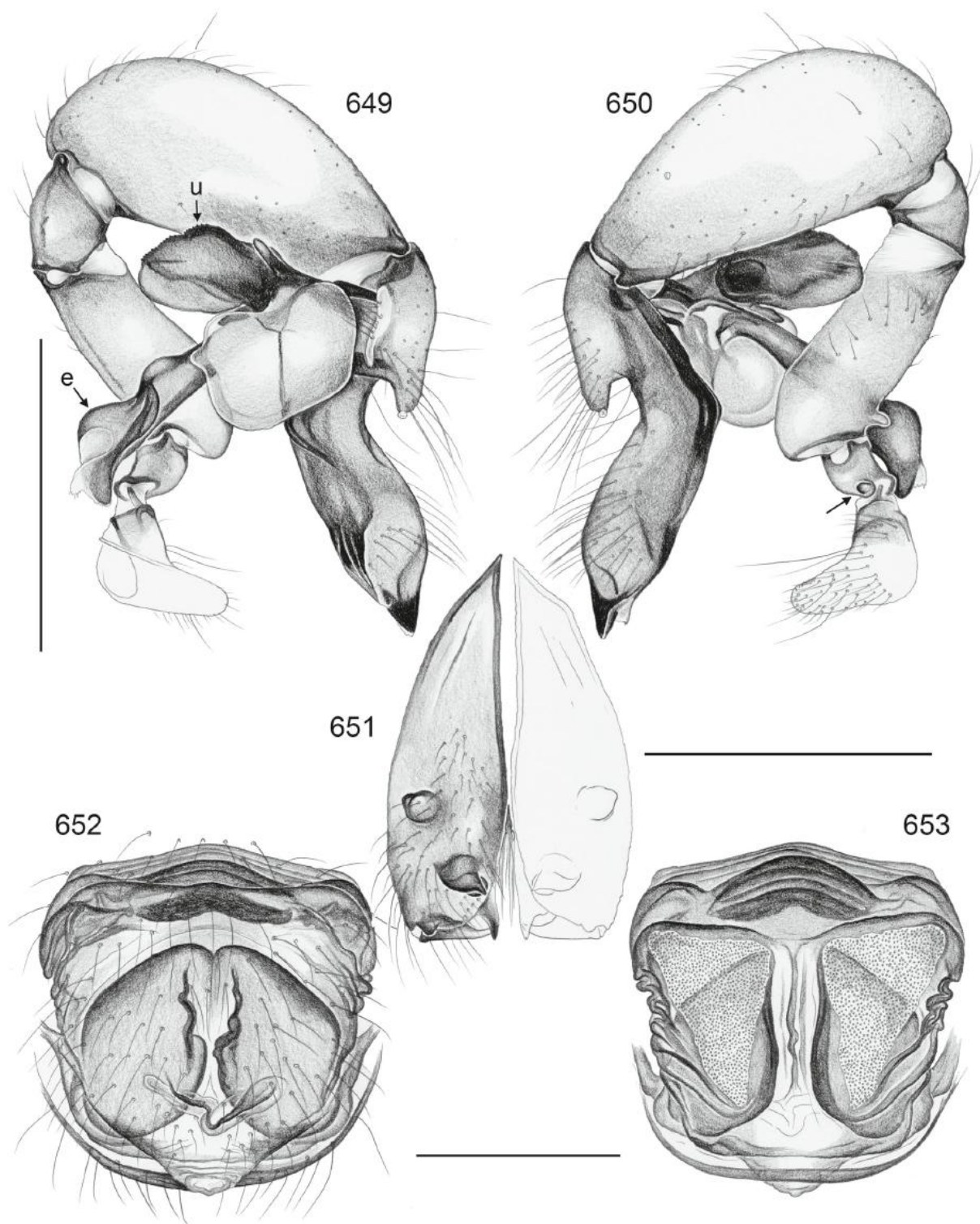


FIG. 649-653. *Pholcus singalang*. 649, 650. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views (arrow points at retrolateral trochanter apophysis). 651. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 652, 653. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (649, 650), 0.5 (651-653).