Pholcus steineri 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. 420

FIG. 2027. Known distribution of the *Pholcus bidentatus* species group.

Pholcus steineri n. sp.

Figs. 2040-2043

Type. Male holotype from Laos, Oudomxay Province, Chom Ong Cave System ("F47-120-001") (20°43.1'N, 101°45.9'E), 23.i.2009 (H. Steiner), in SMF.

Etymology. The species is named for H. Steiner who collected large amounts of material in Laos.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from similar congeners (*Ph. bidentatus*, *Ph. kimi*, *Ph. namkhan*) by male palpal morphology (Figs. 2040, 2041; shapes of procursus, uncus, and appendix) and female genitalia (Figs. 2042, 2043; shapes of epigynum, frontal arc, and pore plates).

Male (holotype). Total body length 6.7, carapace width 1.7. Leg 1: 12.6 + 0.8 + 12.5, metatarsus damaged, tibia 2: 8.8, tibia 3: 6.1, tibia 4: 8.0; tibia 1 L/d: 71. Habitus similar to *Ph. namkhan* (cf. Fig. 1932). Carapace ochre-yellow with distinctive brown mark, ocular area also darkened, clypeus not darkened, sternum very dark brown, legs ochre-yellow, femora and tibiae with lighter tips and darker subdistal rings, patella area also darker, abdomen pale gray with indistinct cuticular pattern dorsally (similar to *Ph. bidentatus*), ventrally monochromous, brown mark in genital area. Distance PME-PME 415 µm, diameter PME 175 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, distance AME-AME 55 µm, diameter AME 100 µm. Ocular area elevated, with some stronger hairs posteriorly, each triad on low hump directed laterally. No thoracic furrow (only short dark line anteriorly); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae very similar to *Ph. gui* (cf. Fig. 2046) but proximal frontal apophyses shorter. Sternum wider than long (1.15/1.00), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 2040 and 2041, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retrolatero-ventral apophysis, femur with ventral hump, without dorsal modification, tarsus with long dorsal elongation, procursus with distinctive 'knee', retrolateral membranous process (arrow in Fig. 2041), large distal sclerite, two prolatero-dorsal spines (hidden by bulb in Fig. 2040), bulb with distinctive uncus and appendix, weakly sclerotized embolus with long transparent process distally. All leg hairs lost; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%.

Female. Very similar to male, triads closer together (distance PME-PME 285 µm). Tibia 1: 11.1, 11.2. Epigynum wide triangular plate with anterior 'knob', area in front of epigynum darkened, internal arc visible through cuticle (Fig. 2042); internal genitalia as in Fig. 2043.

Distribution. Known from Oudomxay Province, Laos, only (Fig. 2027).

Material examined. LAOS: *Oudomxay Province*: Chom Ong Cave System: ♂ holotype above. Namor District, Tham Mokfek (20°48.6'N, 101°47.2'E), 28.i.2010 (H. Steiner), 1♂1♀ in SMF. Namor District, Tham Na Thong (20°52.3'N, 101°47.0'E), 31.i.2010 (H. Steiner), 1♀ in SMF.

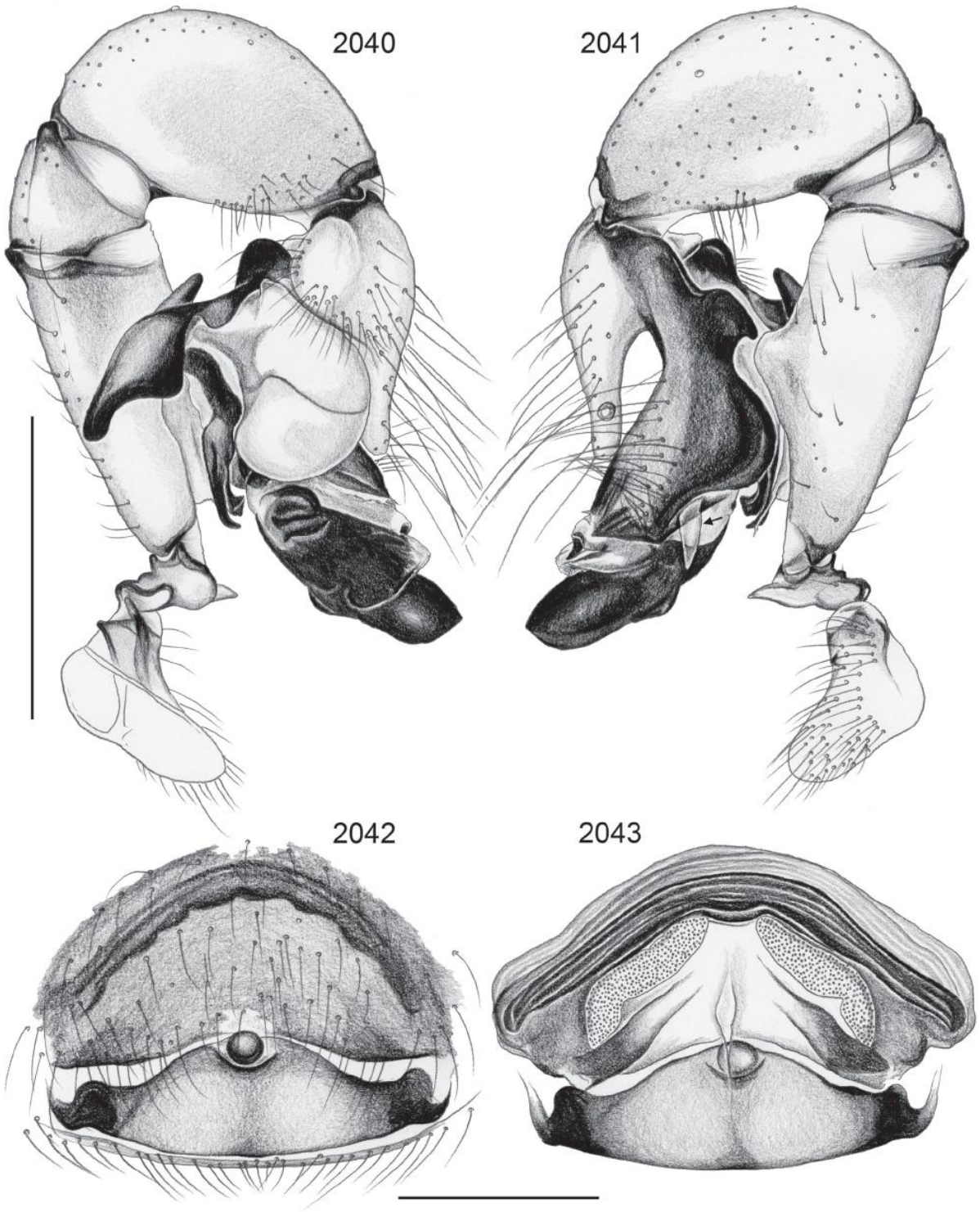

FIG. 2040-2043. *Pholcus steineri*. 2040, 2041. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views (arrow points at retrolateral membranous process of procursus). 2042, 2043. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (2040, 2041), 0.5 (2042, 2043).