

***Pholcus taita* 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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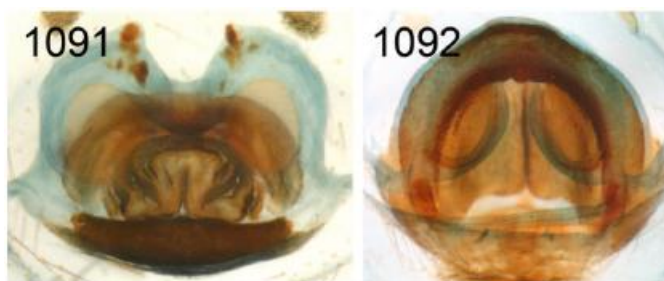
22. *Pholcus taita*, adult specimens in close contact, Macha, Taita Hills, Kenya. 23. *Pholcus taita*, female with juveniles, Ngangao, Taita Hills, Kenya.

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lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view. 1060-1062. *Ph. taita*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view. 1063, 1064. *Ph. amani*, male dorsal view; female abdomen, ventral view. 1065, 1066.

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1090, 1091. *Ph. taita*.

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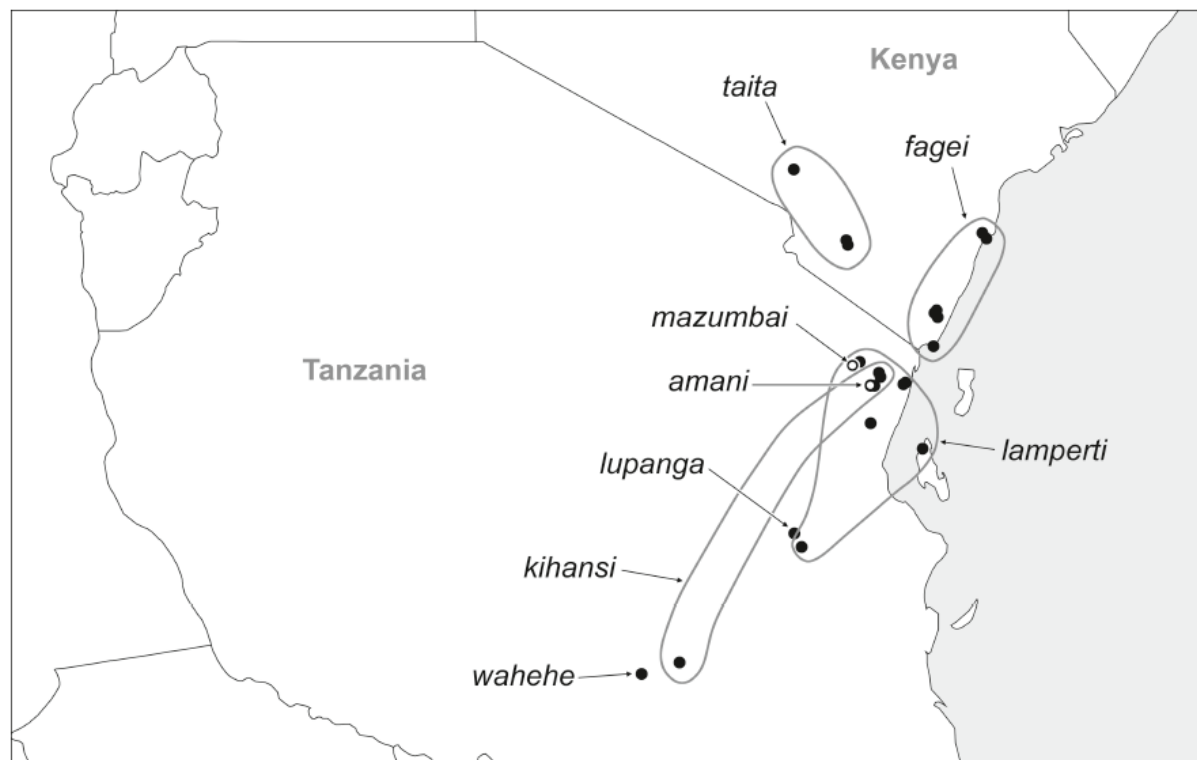


FIG. 1162. Known distribution of the *Pholcus lamperti* species group.

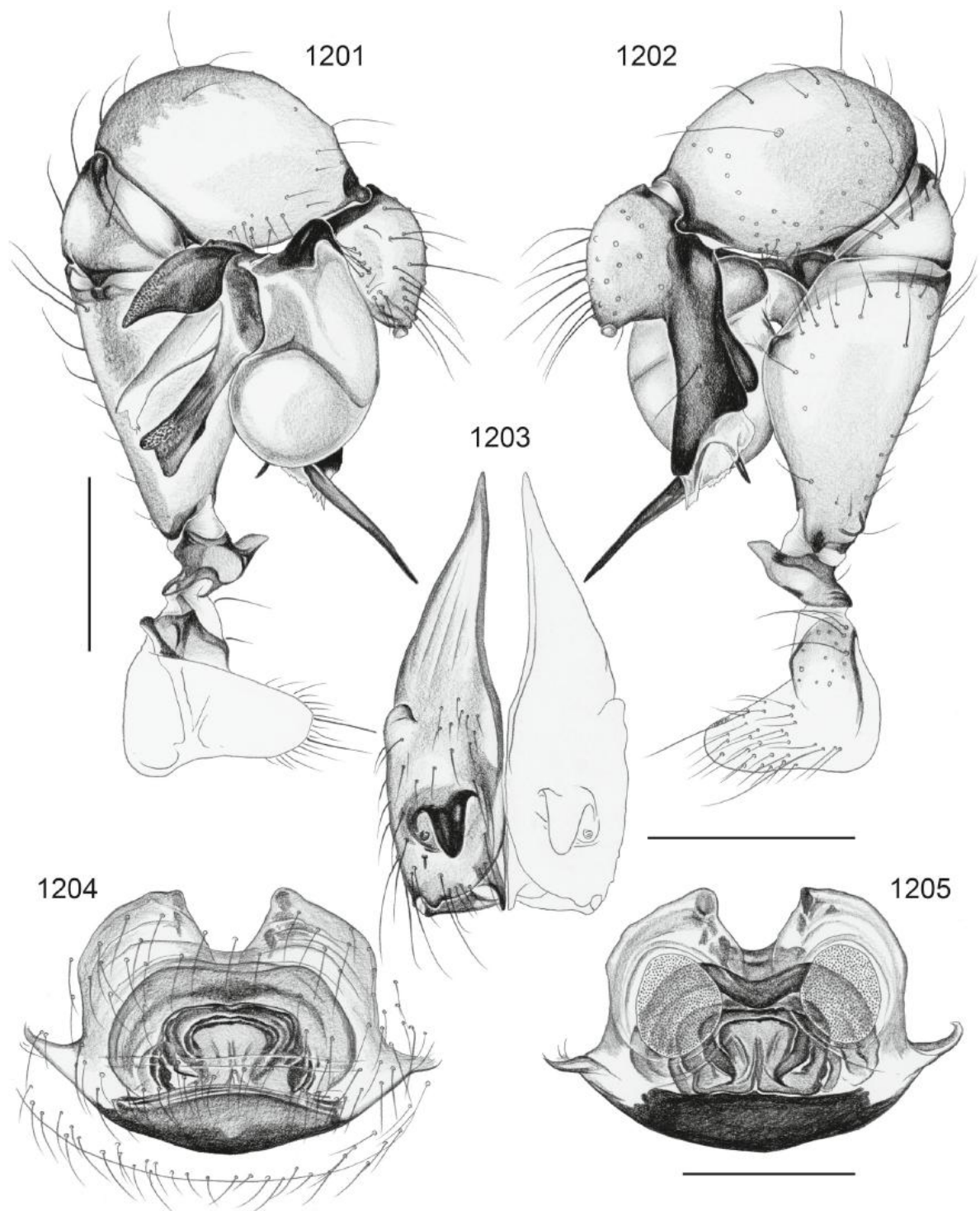


FIG. 1201-1205. *Pholcus taita*. 1201, 1202. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1203. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1204, 1205. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.

Pholcus taita n. sp.

Figs. 22, 23, 1060-1062, 1090, 1091, 1201-1214

Type. Male holotype from Kenya, Coast Prov., Taita Hills, Ngangao Forest (3°22.2'S, 38°20.4'E), 1810 m a.s.l., 19.i.2010 (B.A. Huber), in ZFMK.

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

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from congeners by male cheliceral armature (Figs. 1203, 1209; large frontal apophyses and single modified hair on each

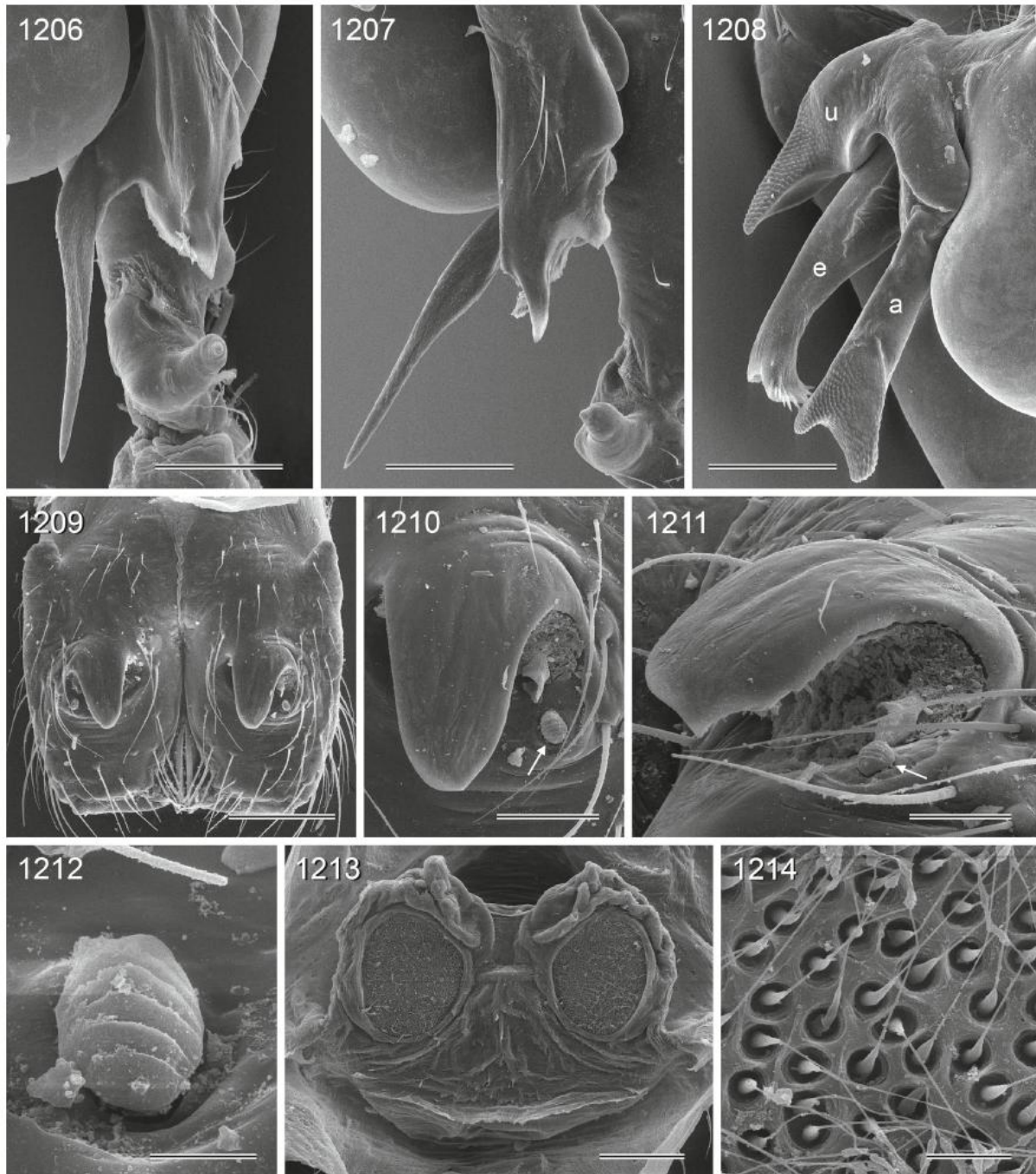


FIG. 1206-1214. *Pholcus taita*. 1206, 1207. Left procursus, dorsal and retrolateral views. 1208. Left bulbal processes. 1209. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1210, 1211. Distal male cheliceral apophysis, frontal and lateral views (arrows point at modified hair). 1212. Modified hair on male chelicera. 1213. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. 1214. Detail of pore plate. Scale lines: 200 μ m (1206-1209, 1213), 60 μ m (1210), 40 μ m (1211), 10 μ m (1212, 1214).

side) and palpal morphology (Figs. 1201, 1202; procursus with long distal sclerite, shape of appendix), and female genitalia (Figs. 1090, 1204; distinctive internal structures).

Male (holotype). Total body length 6.6, carapace width 1.8. Leg 1: 58.8 (14.1 + 0.8 + 14.3 + 26.7 + 2.9), tibia 2: 10.1, tibia 3: 6.7, tibia 4: 8.4; tibia 1 L/d: 77. Habitus as in Figs. 1060 and 1061. Carapace pale ochre with large dark mark posteriorly and median line on ocular area, clypeus darkened, sternum pale with median black mark, legs with dark rings on femora and tibiae subdistally and on tibiae proximally, abdomen with dorsal and ventral cuticular pattern (ventral pattern as in female; cf. Fig. 1062) and dark internal marks dorsally and laterally. Distance PME-PME 290 μ m, diameter PME 125 μ m, distance PME-ALE 70 μ m, distance AME-AME 70 μ m, diameter AME 70 μ m. Ocular area elevated, no thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae with large rather flat frontal apophyses, each accompanied by large modified hair (Figs. 1203, 1209-1212), and proximo-lateral apophyses. Sternum wider than long (1.2/1.0), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1201 and 1202, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retro-latero-ventral apophysis, femur with small apophysis proximo-dorsally, indistinct ventral protrusion, procursus complex distally, with distinctive long distal apophysis and further membranous and sclerotized elements (Figs. 1206, 1207), bulb with uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus, large rod-shaped appendix (Fig. 1208). Legs without spines, with curved hairs on metatarsi 1 and 2, few vertical hairs; retro-lateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; many tarsal pseudosegments, but only distally ~15 fairly distinct.

Variation. Tibia 1 in 22 other males: 11.5-19.1 (mean 15.1).

Female. In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 250 μ m). In most females the ventral band on the abdomen is divided (Fig. 1062); in a few it is undivided or not fully divided. Tibia 1 in 41 females from Taita Hills: 9.6-14.0 (mean 12.0). Epigynum large whitish bulging area with narrow posterior plate without 'knob' (Fig. 1090, 1204); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1091, 1205, and 1213. Females from Chyulu Hills are assigned tentatively because no males are known from this locality; they tend to be larger than those from Taita Hills (tibia 1: 12.0, 15.3, 16.7, 17.3).

Distribution. Known from two localities in Taita Hills, Coast Prov., and from specimens assigned tentatively from Chyulu Hills, Rift Valley, Kenya (Fig. 1162).

Material examined. KENYA: *Coast Prov.*: Taita Hills: Ngangao Forest: ♂ holotype above, together with 4♂10♀ in ZFMK and NMKE; same data, 3♀ 4 juveniles in pure ethanol, in ZFMK. Macha Forest (3°25.3'S, 38°21.5'E), 1610 m a.s.l., under large rocks, 20.i.2010 (B.A. Huber), 19♂32♀ in ZFMK; same data, 4 juveniles in pure ethanol, in ZFMK.

Assigned tentatively. KENYA: *Rift Valley*: Chyulu Hills, Ithundu Lava Cave [-2°31.5'S, 37°42.8'E], 19.xi.1970 and 10.i.1971 (Kock), 5♀ (2 vials) in SMF.