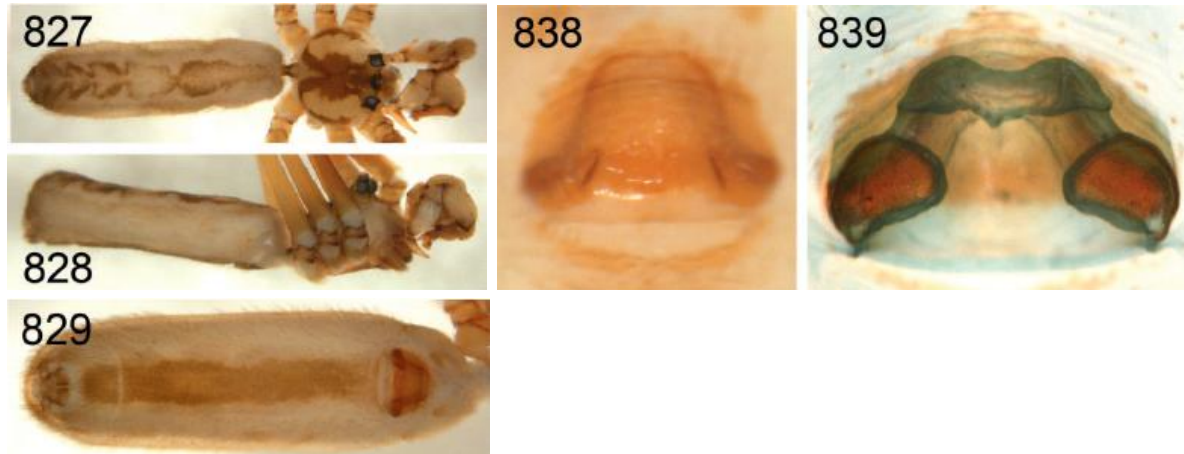


***Pholcus twa* Huber, 2011**

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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827-829. *Ph. twa*, male, dorsal and lateral views;

female abdomen, ventral view.

838, 839. *Ph. twa*.

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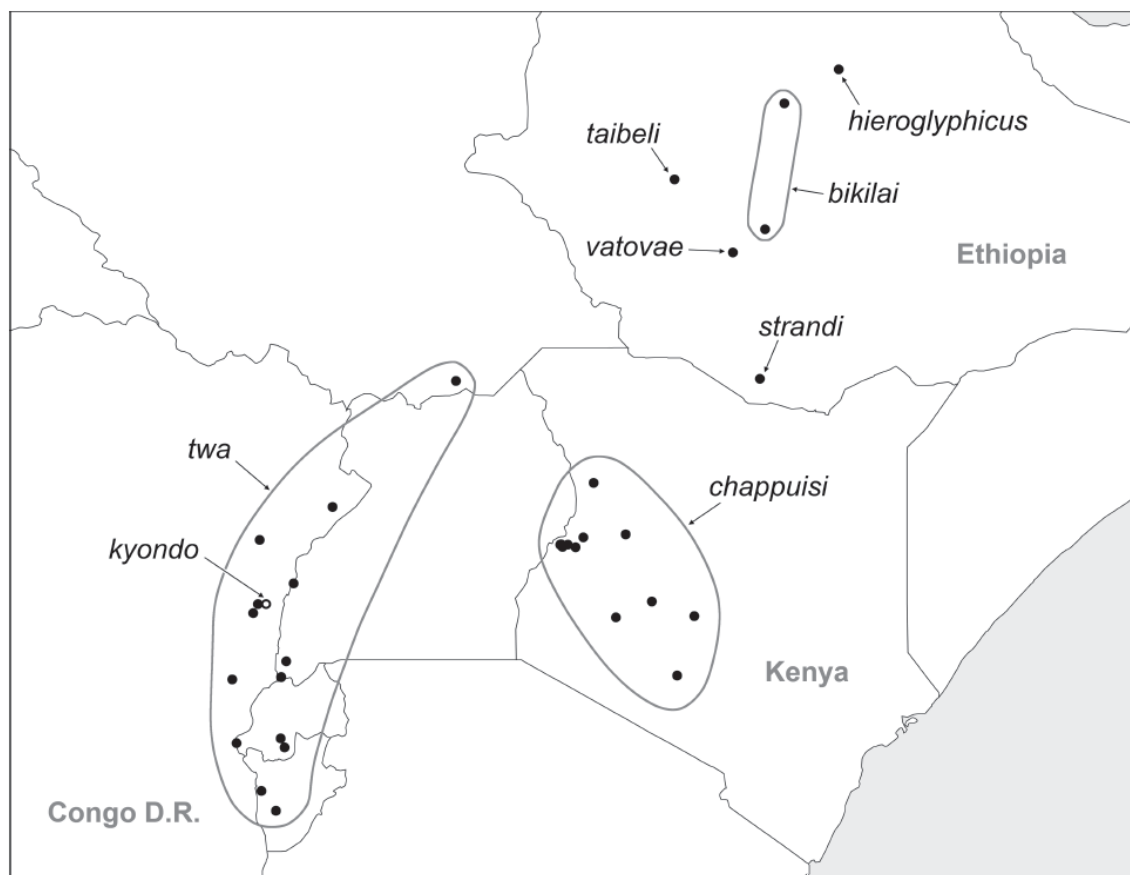


FIG. 846. Known distribution of the *Pholcus chappuisi* species group.

Pholcus twa n. sp.

Figs. 827-829, 838, 839, 859-873

Type. Male holotype from Uganda, Kabale Distr., Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, "Ruhizha" [Ruhija], (1°02'S, 29°46'E), ca. 2300 m a.s.l., on buildings and road cut, 12.-16.ix.1996 (C.E. Griswold), in CAS.

Etymology. Named for the Twa, also known as Batwa, a pygmy people who were the oldest recorded inhabitants of the Great Lakes region of central Africa; noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from most African pholcids by unmodified male chelicerae (Fig. 861); also by appendix reduced to membranous lobe (Figs. 859, 869) and simple epigynum with pair of pockets but without 'knob' (Figs. 863, 873); from close relatives (*Ph. chappuisi*, *Ph. kyondo*) by shape of procurus (Fig. 862) and shape of internal arc in female genitalia (Fig. 864).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.5, carapace width 1.3. Leg 1: 42.6 (10.4 + 0.7 + 10.5 + 18.3 + 2.7), tibia 2: 7.3, tibia 3: 4.9, tibia 4: 6.5; tibia 1 L/d: 70. Habitus as in Figs. 827 and 828. Carapace light ochre with distinctive brown pattern extending to ocular area, clypeus with pair of light brown stripes, sternum light brown with some yellowish spots, legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints

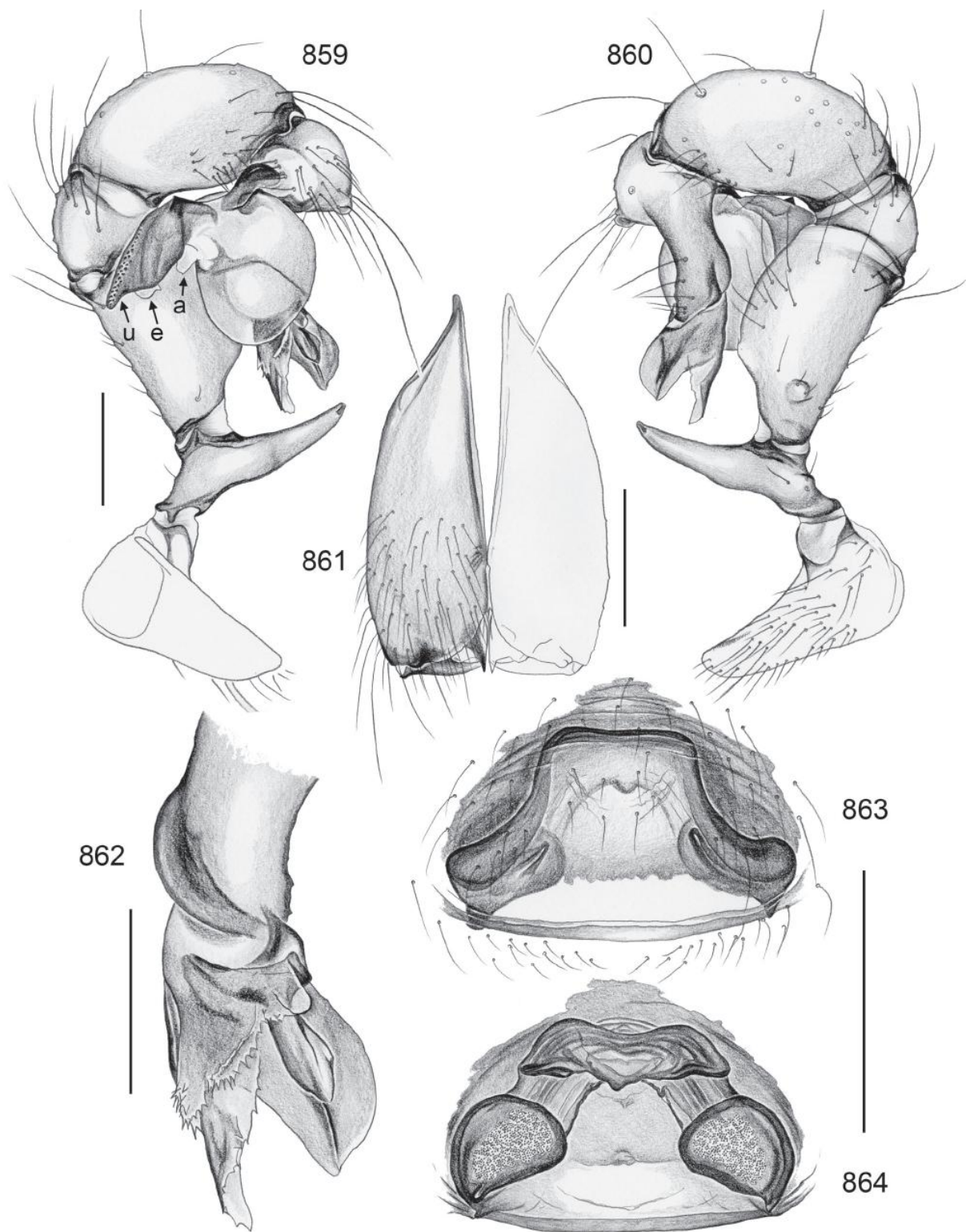


FIG. 859-864. *Pholcus twa*. 859, 860. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 861. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 862. Left procurus, prolateral view. 863, 864. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (863, 864), 0.3 (859-861), 0.2 (862).

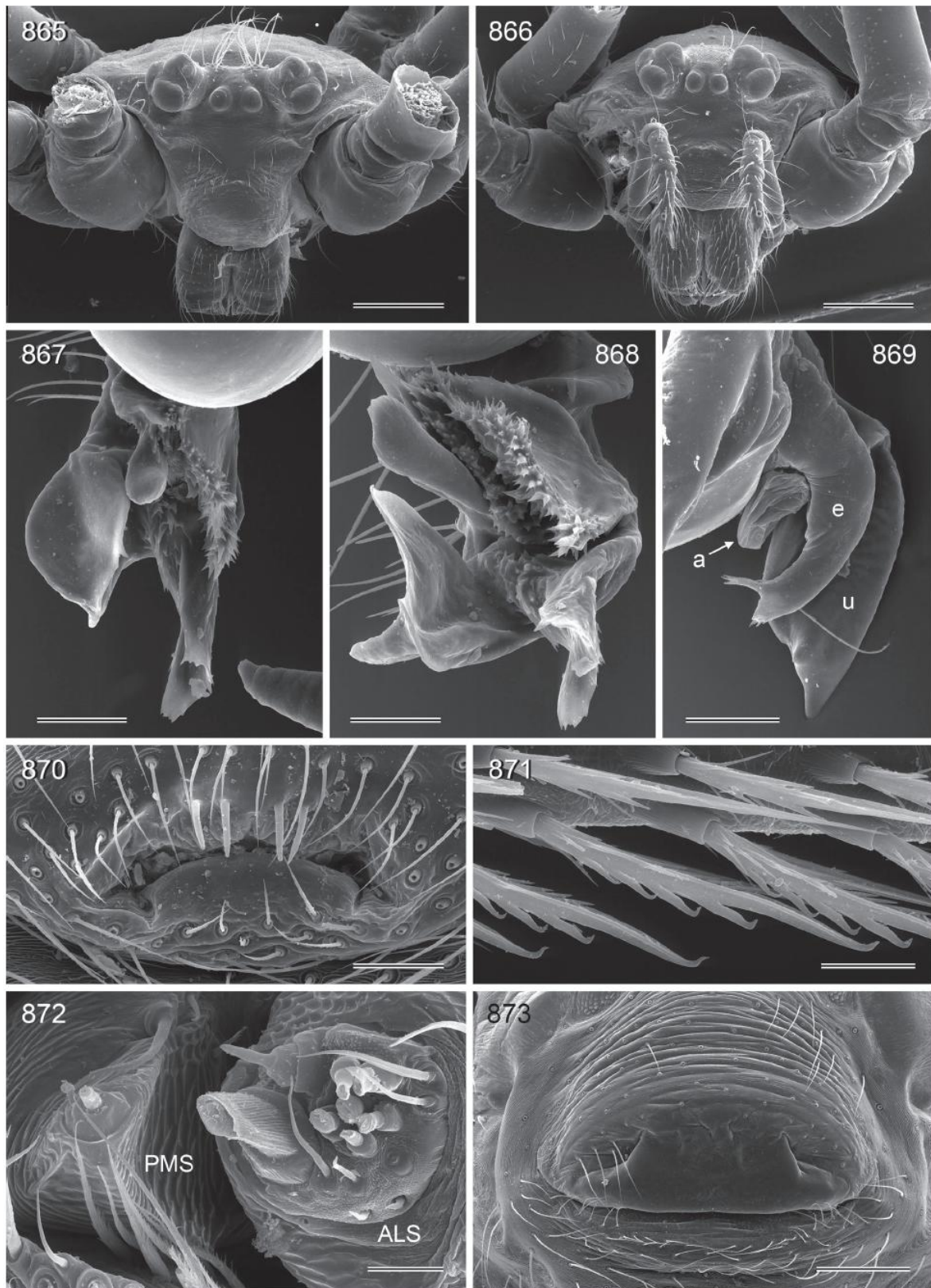


FIG. 865-873. *Pholcus twa*. 865, 866. Male and female prosomata, frontal views. 867, 868. Right procurus, prolateral and distal views. 869. Left bulbal processes, retrolateral view. 870. Male gonopore. 871. Comb-hairs on left male tarsus 4. 872. Female ALS and PMS. 873. Epigynum. Scale lines: 400 µm (865, 866), 200 µm (873), 100 µm (869), 80 µm (867), 60 µm (868, 870), 20 µm (871, 872).

brown, femora and tibiae with subdistal darker rings, abdomen ochre-gray with distinctive brown pattern dorsally, ventrally with wide brown band (cf. female, Fig. 829). Distance PME-PME 400 μm , diameter PME 115 μm , distance PME-ALE 45 μm , distance AME-AME 55 μm , diameter AME 80 μm . Ocular area elevated, each triad on additional low elevation directed laterally, many stronger hairs on posterior side (Fig. 865). No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 861, unmodified. Sternum wider than long (1.05/0.80), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 859 and 860, coxa unmodified, trochanter with long tapering ventral apophysis, tip apparently with small modified hair, femur with distinct retrolateral bulge proximally, widened ventrally, procursus relatively small, with rather short hairs, very complex distally (Figs. 862, 867, 868), bulb with uncus, largely transparent short embolus, appendix apparently reduced to transparent flap (Fig. 869). 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; many tarsal pseudosegments, but only distally a few fairly distinct. Tarsus 4 with single row of comb-hairs (Fig. 871). Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 870).

Variation. The trochanter apophysis is slightly shorter and thicker in some specimens. Tibia 1 in 21 other males: 8.2–12.2 (mean 9.7).

Female. In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 240 μm ; Fig. 866), sternum mostly darker brown, especially medially, rarely only anteriorly at labium. Tibia 1 in 52 females: 6.1–10.1 (mean 8.7). Epigynum a trapezoidal plate with pair of pockets, without ‘knob’ (Figs. 838, 873); internal genitalia as in Figs. 839 and 864. Spinnerets as in Fig. 872.

Distribution. Widely distributed in eastern Congo Dem. Rep., Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, and southern Sudan (Fig. 846).

Material examined. UGANDA: *Kabale District:* Bwindi Impenetrable N.P., Ruhija: ♂ holotype above; same data, 7♂16♀ in CAS; same data but 25.ix.1996, on road cut at night, 2♂9♀ in CAS. *Kisoro District:* Mgahinga Gorilla N.P., at building (–1°21.2’S, 29°37.1’E), 2350 m a.s.l., 24.xi.2010 (B.A. Huber), 7♂7♀ (2 vials) in ZFMK; same data, 2♀ 1 juv. in pure ethanol, in ZFMK. Mgahinga Gorilla N.P., Garama Cave, at entrance (1°21.4’S, 29°37.9’E), 2500 m a.s.l., 25.xi.2010 (B.A. Huber), 1♂4♀ in ZFMK; same data, 2♀ in pure ethanol, in

ZFMK. *Kasese District:* Ruwenzori Mts., between N.P. gate and Nyabitaba Hut (–0°21.8’N, 29°59.7’E), ~2260 m a.s.l., in hollow tree, 1.xii.2010 (B.A. Huber), 1♂3♀ in ZFMK; same data, 1♂ in pure ethanol, in ZFMK; same data, but at ~2000 m a.s.l., at rock, 1♀ 2 juvs. in pure ethanol, in ZFMK. Ruwenzori Mts., N.P. gate, in building (–0°21.3’N, 30°01.6’E), 1725 m a.s.l., 1.xii.2010 (B.A. Huber), 2♂2♀ in ZFMK. Ruwenzori [–0°22’N, 30°E], 1952 (G.O. Evans), 3♀ 3 juvs. (2 vials) in BMNH.

RWANDA: Butare [2°35’S, 29°44’E], vi./vii.1971 (P. Nyalugaka), 5♂12♀ in MRAC (separated from 140658); same data but vi.1971, 1♀ in MRAC (separated from 141206); same data but x./xi.1970, 2♂3♀ in MRAC (2 vials, separated from 137762 and 137783); same data, 4♂5♀ in MRAC (2 vials: 137778, 137789); Nyanza, Astrida [2°25’S, 29°40’E], 1939 (Lestrade), 1♂1♀ in MRAC (26913).

BURUNDI: Bujumbura [3°22’S, 29°19’E], 1939 (Lestrade), 2♂ in MRAC (separated from 3551–64); same data, 1♂ in MRAC (separated from 3340–59); Rusarenda [3°43’S, 29°35’E], Miombo woodland, by hand, 27.v.2002 (N. Benoit), 1♂ in MRAC (213784).

CONGO DEM. REP.: Butembo [1°09’N, 29°17’E], 1750 m a.s.l., iii.1975 (M. Lejeune), 2♂4♀ in MRAC (separated from 161140); same locality, 1740 m a.s.l., iv.1964 (R.P.M.J. Gelis), 1♂1♀ 3 juvs. in MRAC (2 vials: 126453, 126454); Region de Lukanga, route Lubero-Butembo [0°09’S–0°07’N, 29°13’–17’E], ~2000 m a.s.l., xii.1974/i.1975 (M. Lejeune), 1♂4♀ in MRAC (168123); “Kashusha (Costermansville)” [=Bukavu, 2°30’S, 28°52’E], 1937 (Vandelannoite), 1♀ in MRAC (26898); “Vallée de la Loashi” [Loashi, 1°21’S, 28°47’E], viii.1937 (J. Ghesquière), 1♀ in MRAC (26907); Kivu, Kamabaila, vallée Tantaliritanda [0°10’S, 29°10’E], vi.1973 (M. Lejeune), 1♀ in MRAC (145786); Blukwa [1°45’N, 30°36’E], iii.1929 (A. Collart), 1♂1♀ in MRAC (13017/13019).

SUDAN: *Eastern Equatoria:* Imatong Mts., Gilo [–4°01’N, 32°50’E], 1900 m a.s.l., in *Cupressus lusitanica*, 11.xi.1980 (“E.W., F.P.J.”), 1♂ in ZMUC.