



Correspondence

A new species of the spider genus *Pomboa* Huber (Araneae: Pholcidae) from Colombia

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The spider genus *Pomboa* Huber, 2000 (Pholcidae: Modisiminae), includes three species, all from Colombia: *P. cali* Huber; *P. pallida* Huber; and *P. quindío* Huber (Platnick, 2012). The spiders are medium-size (1.7–3.3 mm), and show only slight sexual dimorphism (Huber, 2000). The monophyly of the genus is supported by the widely curved procurus. In *P. pallida* and *P. quindío*, the procurus bears a dorsoproximal spine that is accompanied by membranous fringes (Huber, 2000). The relationships of the genus are not yet clear (Huber, 2011). In this paper a fourth species of *Pomboa* is described.

The specimens were examined, measured and photographed with a Nikon SMZ645 stereoscope. All measurements are in mm. Methods of dissection and photography follow Valdez-Mondragón (2010). The specimens are deposited in ethanol (80%) in the Colección Nacional de Arácnidos (CNAN) of the Instituto de Biología, UNAM. Abbreviations: ALE, anterior lateral eyes. AME, anterior median eyes. M, membrane of the spine. PA, proximal apophysis of chelicerae. PME, posterior median eyes. PP, pore plates.

Pomboa quimbaya new species

Figures 1–14

Type material. COLOMBIA: *Quindío*: 1 male holotype (CNAN T0083), [4 December 2011; A. Valdez] from Universidad del Quindío, Ciudad de Armenia (lat 4.554488°, lon -75.661957; 1520 m), collected in tropical forest inside the university campus. Paratypes: 1 female (CNAN T0084); 5 males, 1 female (CNAN T0085), same data as holotype.

Etymology. The specific name is a noun in apposition and refers to the ethnic group and cultural region named *Quimbaya*, from Colombia.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from *P. cali* by the proximal apophyses on chelicerae (PA) which are larger and rounded with numerous setae (left arrow Fig. 4). From *P. quindío* by the presence of small and conical apophyses in distal part of the chelicerae, away from the fangs (right arrow Fig. 4). From *P. pallida* by its thinner, longer and curved procurus, with a dorsal large spine in proximal part (arrow, Fig. 8); this spine bears a longer membrane (M) (Figs 8, 9). From other known congeners by the presence of two sclerotized and curved projections distally to the embolus, the ventral one longer than the dorsal (Figs 7, 9); by the epigynum with a wide and curved apophysis in ventral view (arrow, Fig. 11); and by the epigynum with a median heart-shaped plate and two lateral oval plates (Figs 12, 13).

Description. Male (Holotype). *Prosoma*: Pale beige, carapace marginally with a wide dark, gray, arc-shaped pattern on each side (Fig. 2). Ocular region gray, slightly elevated (Figs 1, 3). Fovea surrounded by wide gray region, joining posteriorly with the marginal gray pattern of the carapace (Fig. 2). Clypeus pale orange, with a wide gray longitudinal pattern (Fig. 3). Chelicerae brown in retrolateral part (Fig. 5), orange prolaterally, and brownish distally (Figs 4, 5). Sternum dark orange, with a gray central pattern (Fig. 6). Labium gray; endites pale gray basally and dark gray distally; labium and endites white apically (Fig. 6). Endites with retrolateral apophysis (arrow, Fig. 6). *Legs*: Coxae pale gray. Trochanters brown. Femora dark gray. Patellae, tibiae and metatarsi dark brown. Legs with high density of small vertical setae. Tibiae and metatarsi with curved setae. Tarsi pale brown. Femur I wider than the others. *Opisthosoma*: Blue, semi globular, longer than high (Fig. 1). Plate of genital gonopore olive, small, wider than long, located ventrally on median part of opisthosoma. Ventrally, two blue thin lines in front of the plate of genital gonopore, and one wide and short line behind it. *Palp*: Femur orange, conical, curved ventrally; basally with oval retrolateral apophysis; ventrally with sub-distal small rounded apophysis (Fig. 8). Patella dark orange and tibia brown. Procurus