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# *Pimoa thaleri*, a new species of the genus *Pimoa* CHAMBERLIN & IVIE, 1943 from India (Araneae: Pimoidae)

Alessio Trotta

## ABSTRACT

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A new species of Pimoidae, *Pimoa thaleri* sp. nov., is described from India (♂♀, loc. typ.: Bakim cave, Bakim, West Sikkim). Diagnostic and descriptive characters are given.

## KURZFASSUNG

*Pimoa thaleri*, eine neue Art der Gattung *Pimoa* CHAMBERLIN & IVIE, 1943 von Indien (Araneae: Pimoidae) – *Pimoa thaleri* sp. nov., eine neue Art der Familie Pimoidae von Indien wird beschrieben (♂♀, loc. typ.: Bakim cave, Bakim, West Sikkim). Diagnostische und beschreibende Merkmale werden angegeben.

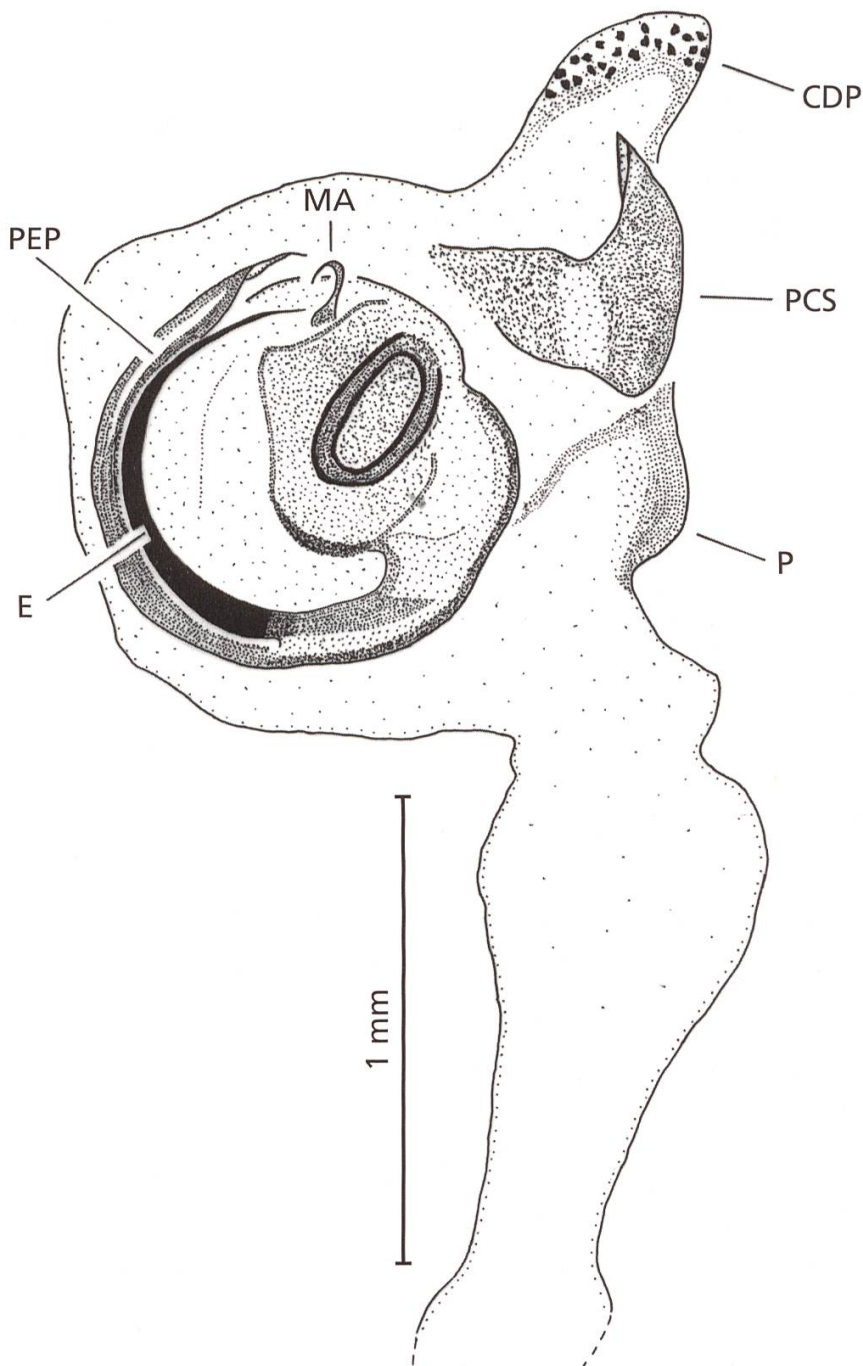
Keywords: Araneae, Pimoidae, *Pimoa*, new species, cave spider, India, West Sikkim

## Introduction

The family Pimoidae is a small relictual group (Hormiga & al., 2005) and contains 33 species separated into four genera (Platnick 2009): *Nanoa* HORMIGA, BUCKLE & SCHARFF, 2005, *Pimoa* CHAMBERLIN & IVIE, 1943, *Putaoa* HORMIGA & Tu, 2008 and *Weintrauboa* HORMIGA, 2003. The genus *Pimoa* includes currently 25 species (from Alaska, Canada, USA, Spain, France, Italy, China, India and Nepal) described by Simon (1884), Keyserling (1886), Fage (1931, 1946), Gertsch & Ivie (1936), Chamberlin & Ivie (1943), Gertsch (1951), Hormiga (1994), Griswold & al. (1999) and Xu & Li (2007). For the diagnosis of the family Pimoidae and the genus *Pimoa* see the detailed descriptions provided by Hormiga (1994). The discovery of a new species brings the total to 26 species.

The new species is named in honour of the great arachnologist Prof. Konrad Thaler, of whom I have been able to appreciate the kindness and seriousness.

Fig. 1. *Pimoa thaleri*  
sp. nov. Male pedipalp.  
Abbreviations see text.

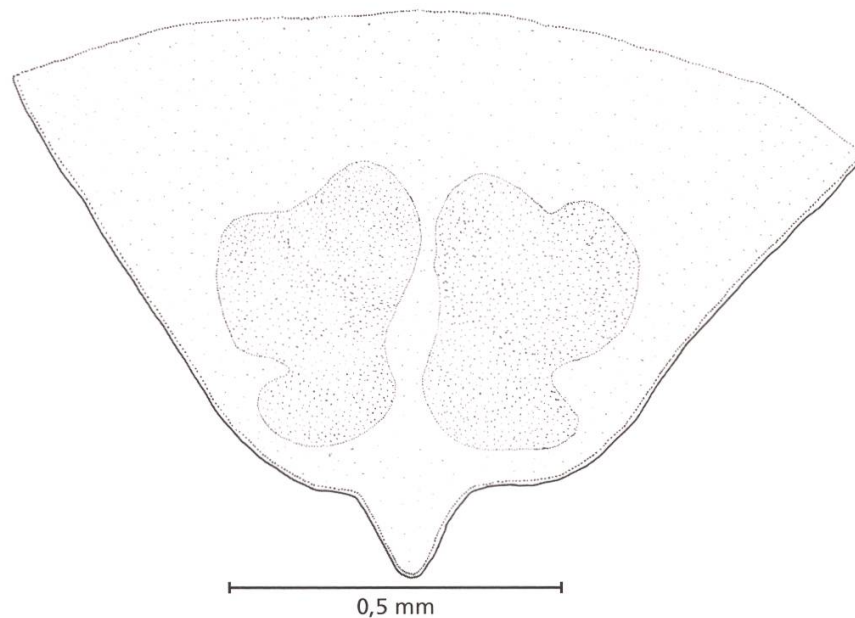


***Pimoa thaleri* sp. nov.** (Figs. 1–2)

Material studied:

1 ♂ (holotype) and 1 ♀ (paratype) from Bakim cave, Bakim (West Sikkim), 2510 m, 12. IV. 1994, leg. L. De Pasquale, L. Latella & V. Sbordoni. Holotype, in alcohol, deposited in the Museum of Natural History of Verona, paratype in the author's collection.

**Figs. 2. *Pimoa thaleri*  
sp. nov., Epigynum.**



### **Description and Diagnosis**

Bristles are omitted from illustrations for clarity. General appearance as in its congeners. Cephalothorax (male: 2.3 mm long, 2 mm wide; female: 4.1 mm long, 3.4 mm wide) reddish brown, slightly darker at margins. Sternum reddish brown. Abdomen dark greyish with light dorsal pattern composed of four transverse undulating stripes (first and second continuous, third and fourth clearly interrupted). Cheliceral promargin and retromargin with three teeth; cheliceral stridulatory striae present in the male, absent in the female. Pedipalp orange and legs orange-brown with dark annuli.

The male (Fig. 1) can be recognized by its denticulate cymbial process (CDP), well developed with numerous (more than 20) denticles, and by the shape of the pimoid cymbial sclerite (PCS). The following characters are also diagnostic: median apophysis (MA) hook-shaped; pimoid embolic-tegular process (PEP) not bifurcated with apex twisted; embolus (E) and PEP roughly of the same length; paracymbium (P) short and rounded with long bristles.

The female can be recognized by the shape of the distal end of the epigynum (Fig. 2); epigynum is similar to those of *P. gandhii* HORMIGA, 1994 and *P. anatolica* HORMIGA, 1994, but differs from these species in having the apex of the distal end clearly shorter.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.



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