

***Pholcus alticeps* Spassky, 1932**

Spassky, S. 1932. Araneorum species novae II. Bull. Mus. hist. nat. Paris (2) 4 (8): 972-979.

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***Pholcus alticeps* nov. sp.**

Femina. — Cephalothorax 1,65-1,84 mm. longus, 1,84-2,13 mm. latus, in lateribus rotundatus, dorso partis thoracicae arcuato in longitudinem, parte cephalica in tuber elevatâ magnum, pilosum, oculos gerens, in lateribus sulco profundo limitatum. Clypeus aequè fere altus atque area oculorum lata et sescuplo fere altior quam mandibulae longæ, sub oculis leviter impressus, inferius convexus, proclivis.

Oculorum anticorum margines superiores lineam insigniter cursum curvatam, eorum margines inferiores-lineam pæne rectam designant. Oculi medii antici inter se fere diametro, a lateralibus anticis spatio sescuplo eorum diametro paullo minore remoti. Area oculorum mediorum sescuplo longior quam ante lata, pone ca. 2 1/2 latior quam ante. Oculorum series posterior desuper visa fortiter, anterior-paullum recurvata; oculi posteriores subæquales; oculi medii postici inter se circiter sescuplo diametro suo majore, a mediis anticis fere diametro remoti.

Mandibulae apice intus dente sat forti armatae; maxillae in labium fortiter inclinatae. Pars tarsalis palporum apicem versus sat æquabiliter attenuata, subconica, ca. 2 1/2 longior quam pars tibialis.

Pedes inermes; I. 42 1/2, II. 31, III. 24, IV. 31 mm. longi [in exemplo cujus cephalothorax 1,84 mm. longus est].

Abdomen 3,98-4,35 mm. longum, 2,17-2,53 mm. latum, dorso arcuato, subter fere rectum aut concavum, supra mamillas fere ad perpendicularum directum.

Epigyne e laminâ constat 0,73 mm. latâ, 0,33 mm. longâ corneâ, sat crassâ, nitidâ, triangulari, apice anteriora versus directâ, impressione media parum profundâ notatâ, lateribus leviter concavis et impressis, margine postico fere recto. Laminæ pars anterior in tuberculum desinit parvum, durum, obtusum, anteriora versus et paullum deorsum directum.

Epigynes lamina commemorata in arca sita convexâ, transversâ,

subsemicirculari, sat regulariter concentrice subtiliter rugosâ.

Cephalothorax testaceus; dorsum partis cephalicæ sat dense pilosum, pars thoracica parce pilis tecta. Pars cephalica maculâ ferrugineâ parvâ transversâ, formâ irregulari, inter oculos anticos laterales sitâ, notata.

Pars thoracica maculâ ornata magnâ, fere triangulari, ferrugi-

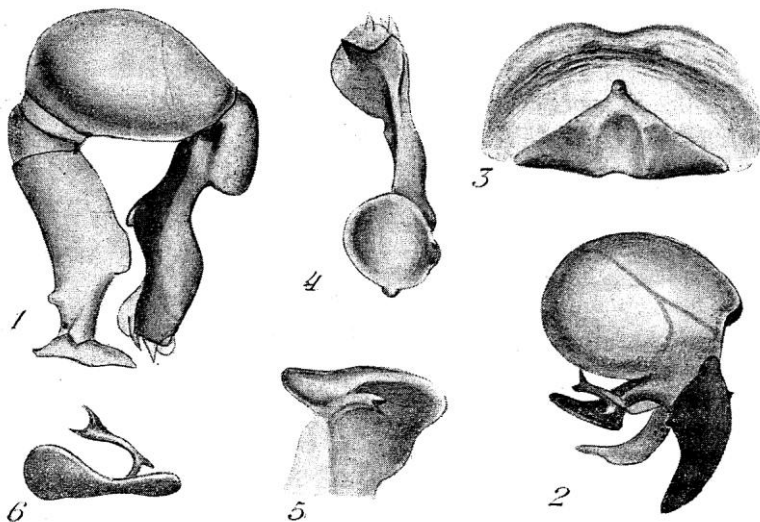


Fig. 1. *Pholcus alticeps* Spassky : Palpus dexter maris a latere exteriori visus (bulbo omissio). — Fig. 2. Palpi dextri maris bulbus a latere interiore visus. — Fig. 3. Epigyne. — Fig. 4. Salpi dextri maris pars tarsalis desuper visa (palpo porrecto). — Fig. 5. Bulbi dextri processus medio-anterior desuper visus (palpo porrecto). — Fig. 6. Bulbi dextri processus medio-anterior a fronte visus (palpo porrecto).

neo-fuscâ, opacâ, reticulatâ, lineâ mediâ, longitudinali, pallidâ, parum expressâ persectâ, marginibus irregulariter oblique incisus.

Macula haec, cephalothoracis marginem posticum non attingens, in parte cephalicâ in lineam fuscâ, tenuem, longitudinalem, parum expressam, producta.

Oculi antici medii in maculâ nigrâ communi siti.

Mandibulæ ferrugineæ, pilis tectæ. Labium et maxillæ pallide-ferrugineæ, apicibus testaceæ; palpi fulvi. Sternum fulvum, margine infuscato, nonnunquam utrimque maculis tribus parvis, testaceis, coxis sex posterioribus oppositis, notatum.

Pedes, pilis tecti, ferruginei, apicem versus obscuriores; femorum et tibiæ apices testacei.

Abdomen testaceum, mamillæ testaceæ, colore nigrofusco suffusæ.

Area epigynes colore valde variabilis : nonnunquam area hæc fere testacea, nonnunquam ferruginea, aut ferrugineo-fusca, sed semper antice area fasciâ sat latâ nigrofusca plus minusve definitâ limitata. Epigastrium ante epigynes aream utrimque maculâ nigrofuscâ parvâ notatum.

Lamina triangularis epigynes ferruginea, posteriora versus obscurior, lineâ mediâ longitudinali obscuriori notata.

Mas. — Cephalothorax 1,54-1,7 mm. longus, 1,69-1,8 mm. latus.

Pars cephalica in tuber elevata magnum, longe pilosum, altius quam in feminâ, desuper sulco sat profundo divisum, lateribus profunde impressis; a parte anteriore seu posteriore visum tuber bipartitum videtur, ramis sursum et foras directis.

Mandibulæ, antice leviter excavatæ, armatæ :¹⁾ antice ad basim tuberculo parvo obtuso,²⁾ extus, in dimidio basali, dente corneo, triangulari, sursum, foras et paulum anteriora versus directo,³⁾ intus, in dimidio apicali, dente obtuso et paulo superius et interius aculeis paucis, brevibus, in fasciculum conjunctis; dens et aculei a basi communi abeuntes, deorsum, intus et anteriora versus directi⁴⁾ intus in apice dente acuto, intus et deorsum directo, simili atque in femina.

Palporum pars trochanterica in latere exteriori in processum producta magnum subconicum, paullo pone basim leviter flexum, ceterum fere rectum.

Palporum pars femoralis, dorso in dimidio basali leviter concavo, non procul a basi angustatâ in latere superiore exteriori tuberculo parvo, pallido ornata; subter pars femoralis tuberculo paullo pone medium sito instructa pallido magno, antice parum distincto sed postice angulum fere rectum, insigniter prominentem formanti.

Pars patellaris brevis, cuneiformis; pars tibialis crassa, ovata, subcompressa; partes hæc similes atque in *Ph. phalangiodi*.

Pars tarsalis longior quam lata, supra convexa, postice truncata, angulis posticis supra piceis, lateribus fere parallelis, ad apicem infra, in latere exteriori tuberculo parvo nigro armata, apice rotundato, longe piloso. Partis tarsalis latus exterius in processum productum maximum, corneum, ferrugineum, pilosum, anteriora versus directum, latere interiori excavato, margine superiore carinato, sinuato, margine inferiore tuberculo magno, in longitudinem sulcato instructo. Processus dimidium apicale desuper adspectum, a dimidio basali intus incisurâ sat profundâ separatum, intus fortiter et sat subito dilatatum, apice pallido intus rotundato in parte exteriori dentibus tribus pallidis munito, quorum unus,

ceteris minor, infra, — duo ceteri — supra siti; præterea processus pars apicalis in latere superiore interiore cristâ instructa corneâ, oblique anteriora versus et intus directâ margine nonnunquam serrulato.

Bulbus subter processibus tribus armatus, quorum interior corneus, piceus, in dimidio suo apicali depressus, a latere visus apicem versus æquabiliter fortiter angustatus, — fere unguiformis — deorsum et anteriora versus curvatus, ad basim dente corneo, piceo, foras directo ornatus, — similis atque in *Ph. phalangioidi*.

Processus exterior longus, gracilis, pallidus, deorsum et anteriora versus directus, sursum et anteriora versus curvatus, apice depresso membranaceo et leviter emarginato.

Processus tertius — medio-anterior — lamellam format crassam corneam, piceam, depressam, supra concavam, subter convexam, basi angustatam, lateribus concavis, apicem versus dilatam et apice truncatam, itaque fere malleiformem; processus pars apicalis supra unco armata corneo, a latere interiore exeunti et hic in lamellam pellucidam producta, fere transversa et in apice in denticulos duos, — raro tres — desinenti.

Processus medio-anterior et processus exterior, apicibus contingentes, foramen elongatum limitant.

Bulbi pars basalis subter tuberculo piceo et subter in latere exteriori tuberculo minore, pallido instructa.

Pedes inermes; I. 43 1/2, II. 32 1/2, III. 25, IV. 31 1/2 mm. longi [in exemplo cephalothorace 1,65 mm. longo].

Color maris similis atque in feminâ.

Patria : Rossia meridionalis, Novotcherkassk; exempla multa in domibus et domiciliis aliis legi.

Denis, J. 1958. Araignées (Araneidea) de l'Afghanistan. I. Vidensk. Medd. fra Dansk naturh. Foren 120: 81-120.

Pholcus alticeps SPASSKY, 1932.

Pirzada, 1 ♀, 19-V (st. 12), au milieu d'une petite oasis sur les bords humides d'un canal d'irrigation.

Décrit de Novotcherkassk où il a été trouvé dans les habitations et leurs dépendances.

***Pholcus alticeps* Spassky (1932: 972-975) (fig. 9-14 et 35)**

Prov. Guilān: sur Asālem, (37° 41' N, 48° 51' E), 30.6.1973, 8 ♂, 7 ♀; Shahr-Bidjār, (37° 00' N, 49° 34' E), 6.9.1973, 7 ♂, 8 ♀; Māsūleh, (37° 09' N, 48° 59' E), alt. 1800 m., 9.9.1973, 10 ♂, 11 ♀. Prov. Māzanderān: sur Amol, (36° 18' N, 52° 21' E), 18.7.1973, 7 ♂, 6 ♀; Galūgāh/Behshahr, (36° 42' N, 53° 38' E), 19.7.1973 1 ♂.

L'excellente description accompagnée de dessins, permet d'être certain de la détermination de ce matériel. Les conditions climatiques semblent être proches, entre les bords de la Caspienne et de la mer Noire topotypique. Tout le présent matériel fut récolté en région boisée, vivant sous des roches et dans des creux d'arbres; près du niveau de la mer, mais aussi à 1800 m. d'altitude. Je n'ai pas prospecté d'habitations.

Pour le ♂, je donne les dessins détaillés du palpe (fig. 9-14). On remarquera dans l'armature du paracymbium, l'absence d'une dent postérieure externe (par ex., fig. 4), se trouvant chez les quatre espèces suivantes. Pour la ♀, il faut noter le tubercule médian antérieur de l'épigyne, qui est droit. La vulve (fig. 35) est très caractéristique par la partie centrale de l'armature dorsale étroite, et par les lobes latéraux (LL) de l'armature ventrale plus près du centre que du bord latéral de la vulve. Les pores des plaques perforées (PP) sont assemblés en groupes (pores non figurés).

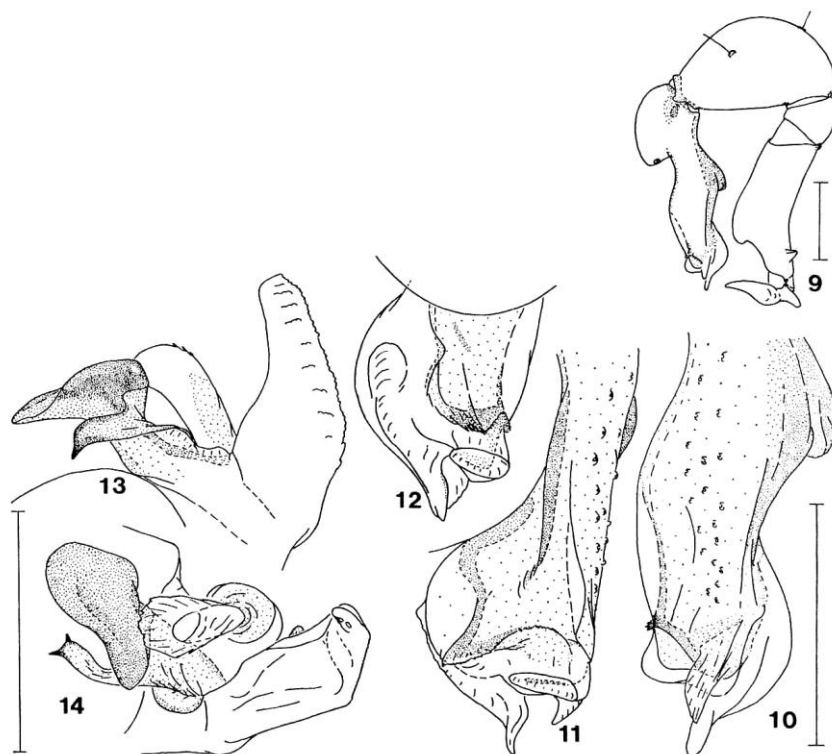
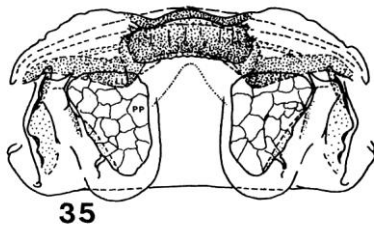


FIG. 9-14. *Pholcus alticeps* Spassky, ♂. — 9. Palpe maxillaire gauche, vue externe. — 10. Paracymbium gauche: extrémité, vue externe. — 11. Id., vue antérieure. — 12. Id., vue interne. — 13. Apophyses du bulbe gauche, vue interne. — 14. Id., vue antérieure. — Témoins d'échelle = 0,5 mm.



♀, vulve, vue dorsale. — 35. *Pholcus alticeps* Spassky.

Senglet, A. 2008. New species of *Pholcus* and *Spermophora* (Pholcidae, Araneae) from Iran and Afghanistan, with notes on mating mechanisms. *Rev. suisse Zool.* 115: 355-376.

***Pholcus alticeps* Spassky, 1932**

Pholcus alticeps Spassky, 1932: 972, figs 1-6 (description of ♂ and ♀). – Senglet, 1974: 804, figs 9-14, 35.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 4 ♂, 5 ♀, IRAN, Caspian Sea, Mazanderan, Tang-e-Rah, 37°23'N 55°50'E, 13/7/1974. – 1 ♂, 1 ♀, IRAN, above Tchalus, 36°33'N 51°23'E, 4/8/1974. – 15 ♂, 15 ♀, IRAN, Baladeh, 2200 m, 36°13'N 51°49'E, 7/7/1975. – 9 ♂, 5 ♀, IRAN, West of Kiyasar, 36°16'N 53°25'E, 10/7/1975. – 1 ♀, IRAN, Behshahr, 36°41'N 53°54'E, 13/7/1975. – 1 ♂, 2 ♀, IRAN, Khorasan, North of Qoutchan, 37°12'N 58°29'E, 15/7/1974. All specimens were collected in forests and underneath shaded stones.

Fedoriak 2008a

Fedoriak 2008b

Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

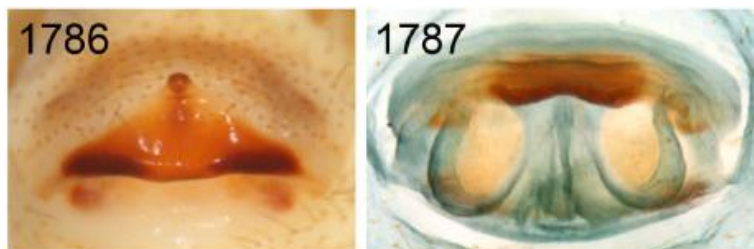
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dorsal view.

. 1755. *Ph. alticeps*, male,

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1787. *Ph. alticeps*.

1786,

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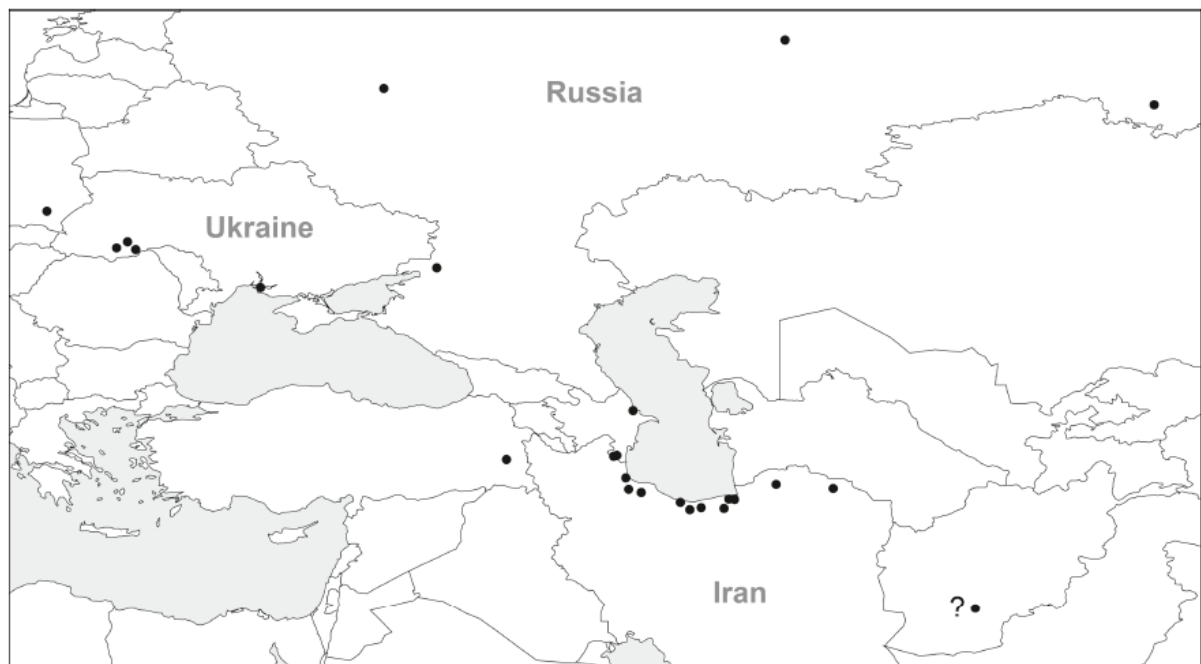


FIG. 1818. Known distribution of *Pholcus alticeps*; the question mark denotes the dubious record in Denis (1958).

Pholcus alticeps Spassky, 1932

Figs. 1755, 1786, 1787, 1836-1852

Pholcus alticeps Spassky 1932: 972-975, figs. 1-6. Denis 1958: 112 (possibly misidentification). Senglet 1974: 804, figs. 9-14, 35. Senglet 2008: 356. Fedoriak 2008a: 244-245. Fedoriak 2008b: figs. 7-9, 19-21.

Types. Male and female syntypes (“exempla multa”) from Russia, Rostov Oblast, Novocherkassk [47°25'N, 40°05'E], in houses, no date (S. Spassky), depository unknown, not examined (but see Note below).

Note. Spassky's types could not be found in the ZIN collection (unlike some others of his types). However, the two females from an unspecified locality in southern Russia (collected by Spassky and donated to the SMF) and the specimens from Novocherkassk (deposited in the MNHN) might both be part of the type series.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from congeners by distinctive process on appendix (Figs. 1838, 1848;

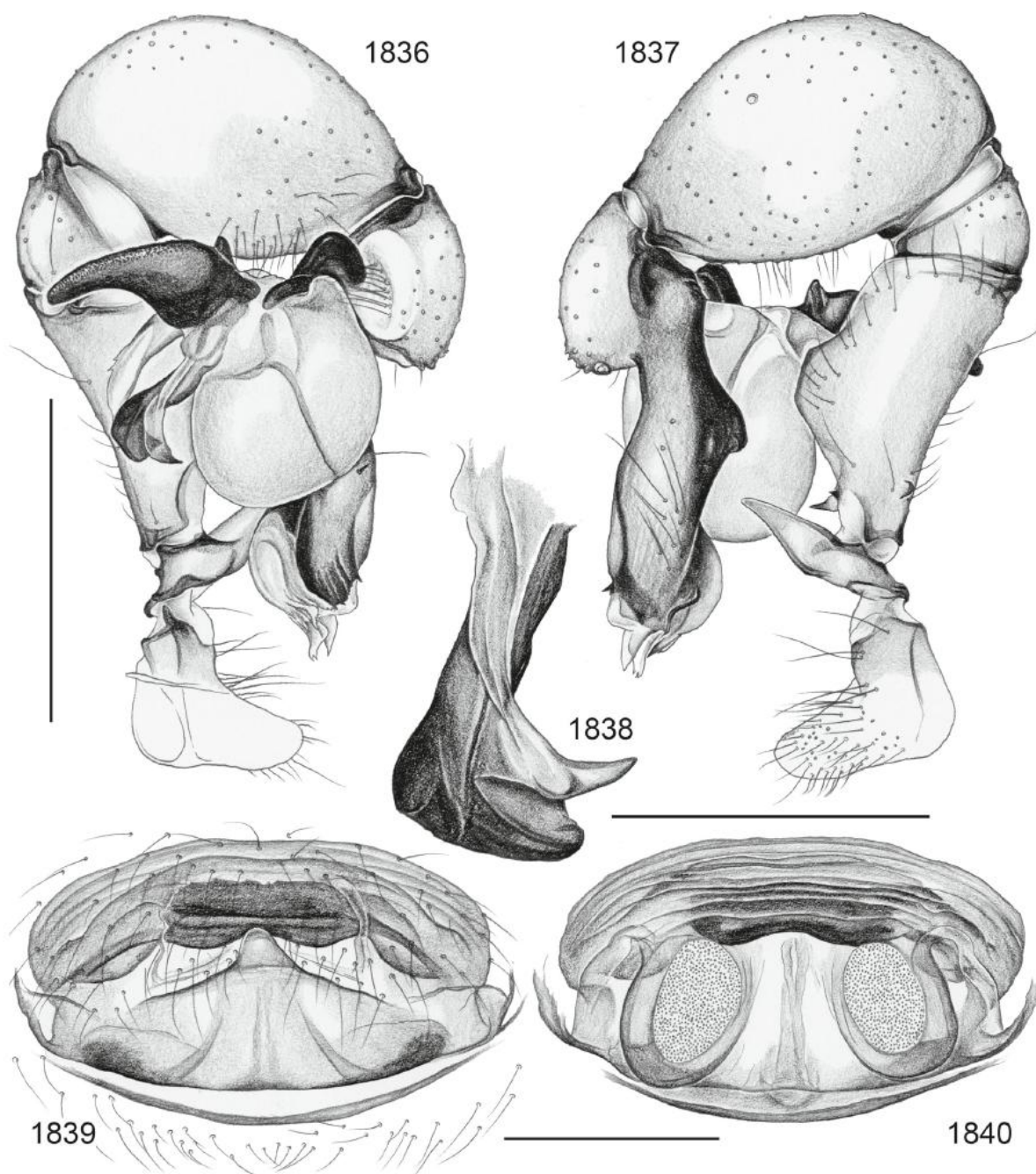


FIG. 1836-1840. *Pholcus alticeps*. 1836, 1837. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1838. Bulbal appendix, prolatero-dorsal view. 1839, 1840. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (1836, 1837), 0.5 (1839, 1840), 0.3 (1838).

also illustrated by Spassky 1932, figs. 2, 6); also by shapes of procurus (Fig. 1837) and female genitalia (Figs. 1786, 1840; shapes of epigynum and internal structures).

Male (type locality). Total body length 5.0, carapace width 1.7. Leg 1: 38.8 (9.8 + 0.8 + 10.1 + 15.7 +

2.4), tibia 2: 7.2, tibia 3: 5.3, tibia 4: 7.0; tibia 1 L/d: 57. Habitus as in Fig. 1755. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown median mark widening posteriorly, sternum and legs monochromous ochre-yellow, abdomen monochromous ochre-gray. Distance PME-PME 440 μ m, diameter PME 140 μ m, distance

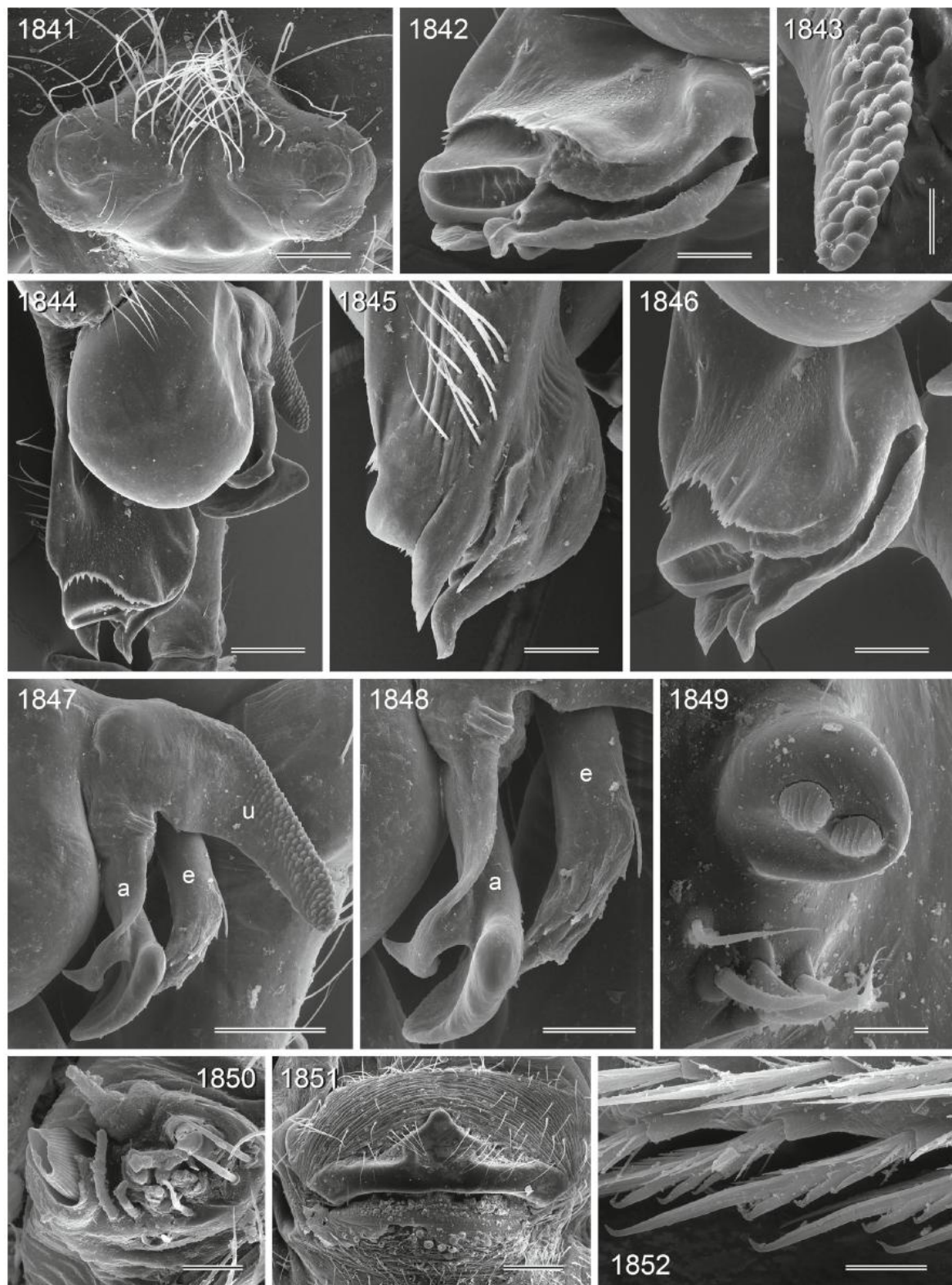


FIG. 1841-1852. *Pholcus alticeps*. 1841. Male ocular area, dorsal view. 1842. Right procursus tip, distal view. 1843. Right uncus tip, prolateral view. 1844. Right bulb and procursus, dorsal view. 1845. Left procursus, retrolateral view. 1846. Right procursus, prolateral view. 1847, 1848. Right bulbal processes, prolateral views. 1849. Distal male cheliceral apophysis. 1850. Female ALS. 1851. Epigynum. 1852. Comb-hairs on right female tarsus 4. Scale lines: 200 μm (1841, 1844, 1847, 1851), 100 μm (1842, 1845, 1846, 1848), 40 μm (1843), 20 μm (1849, 1850, 1852).

PME-ALE 35 µm, distance AME-AME 55 µm, diameter AME 90 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, many stronger hairs posteriorly (Fig. 1841). No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *Ph. armeniacus* (cf. Fig. 1825), with two modified hairs in each distal apophysis (Fig. 1849). Sternum wider than long (1.15/1.00), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1836 and 1837, coxa unmodified, trochanter with retrolatero-ventral apophysis, femur with small dorsal apophysis proximally and large ventral protuberance, procursus rather simple, with two tiny dorsal spines, complex distally (Figs. 1842, 1844-1846), uncus long and slender, embolus weakly sclerotized, appendix with distinctive process that is first membranous, then sclerotized and ending in two tips (one tip hidden in Figs. 1838, 1847, 1848; cf. figs. 2 and 6 in Spassky 1932). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 6%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsal pseudosegments not visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. Tibia 1 in 21 other males: 9.0-11.1 (mean 10.4). Some darker specimens have a light brown sternum with small lighter spots anteriorly and near coxae; AME area often with brown mark (in addition to black pigment); femora proximally sometimes darkened (especially frontally); some males with dark brown chelicerae.

Female. Very similar to male, ocular area lower, triads closer together (distance PME-PME 290 µm). Tibia 1 in 28 females: 8.0-10.9 (mean 9.5); tarsus 4 with single row of comb-hairs (Fig. 1852). Epigynum weakly elevated, anteriorly with internal arc visible through cuticle, simple triangular plate with 'knob' (Figs. 1786, 1839, 1851); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1787 and 1840. ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 1850).

Distribution. Widely distributed from Poland to Iran and Omsk Region, Russia (Fig. 1818). Denis' (1958) record of a single female from Afghanistan needs to be checked.

Material examined. RUSSIA: Moscow city [55°45'N, 37°37'E], basement, 17.xii.1993 (S. Esyunin), 2♂4♀ in PSU. *Perm Region:* Perm [58°00'N, 56°15'E], in building, 29.viii.1999 (S. Esyunin), 1♂3♀ in PSU. *Rostov Region:* Novocherkassk, no further data, 3♂3♀ (syntypes?) in MNHN (Ar 10224). *Omsk Region:* Omsk [54°59'N, 73°22'E], indoor, xii.1995 (S. Kosterin), 1♀ in ZMMU.

POLAND: Rzeszow (50°03'N, 21°59'E), in Univer-

sity, 24.iv.2007 (M. Fedoriak), 2♂3♀ in ZFMK.

UKRAINE: *Chernivtsi Oblast:* Putilski d-t, Pidzacharichi Vil. (48°21'N, 25°13'E), "in/out house", 25.vii.2006 (M. Fedoriak), 1♂2♀ in ZFMK. *Chernivtsi* (48°16'N, 26°07'E), in hospital, 4.vii.2007 (M. Fedoriak), 1♂1♀ in ZFMK. *Ternopil' Oblast:* Zalischiki [Zalishchyky, 48°37.8'N, 25°43.8'E], in hospital, 29.vi.2007 (M. Fedoriak), 2♂2♀ in ZFMK. *Kherson Oblast:* Chernomorsky Reserve, Geroiskoe Vil. [Geroyskoye, 46°31'N, 31°54'E], 20.v.1987 (N. Polchaninova), 1♂ in ZMMU.

TURKEY: Van, Yüzüncü [38°32.8'N, 43°19.3'E], Y.L., University Campus, 15.vi.1996 (T. Danisman), 3♂3♀ in ZFMK.

GEORGIA: "Gorn. Madgievskij", 13.viii.1938 (T. Mkheidze), 1♂ in PSU.

AZERBAIJAN: ~70 km NW of Baku, Galaty Vil. (40°48'N, 49°12'E), ~1000 m a.s.l., 19.iv.2001 (Yu.M. Marusik), 1♂ in ZMMU. Lenkoran Dist., near Aurora Vil. (38°41'N, 48°17'E), 36 m a.s.l., 21.-29.v.2003 (Yu.M. Marusik), 3♂6♀ in ZMMU. Lerik Distr., near Lerik (38°43.8'N, 48°25.7'E), 1200 m a.s.l., 25.v.2003 (E. Guseinov), 1♂2♀ in ZMMU.

IRAN: *Prov. Māzanderān:* Baladeh (36°13'N, 51°49'E), 7.vii.1975 (A. Senglet), 15♂16♀ in MHNG.

Undefined locality: "S-Rußland" [southern Russia], without date (S. Spassky), 2♀ (syntypes?) in SMF (19428/2).