

***Pholcus bicornutus* Simon, 1892**

Simon, E. 1892. Étude sur les arthropodes cavernicoles de l'île de Luzon. Ann. Soc. ent. France 61: 35-52; pl. 2.

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7. ***Pholcus bicornutus***, sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 3 et 4). — ♀. Long. 6 mill. — *Cephalothorax paulo latior quam longior, utrinque ample rotundus, postice late truncatus, parte cephalica parva, postice transversim impressa, albo-testaceus, parte cephalica olivacea, thoracica vitta media olivacea valde dentata et substellata, marginem posticum haud attingente, notata. Oculi laterales utrinque tres subcontigui, late ovati et subaequales (anticus reliquis paulo major). Oculi medii antici parvi, nigri et contigui, a laterilibus bene separati (sed spatium inter medios et laterales diametro lateralium angustiore). Clypeus oblique porrectus, area oculorum plus duplo latior. Abdomen anguste ovatum, teretiusculum, albido-testaceum, supra maculis pallide-fuscis elongatis et obliquis per paria ordinalis (3-3) et postice, supra mamillas, arcu fusco ornatum, subtus vitta nigricanti integra et postice leviter ampliata notatum. Mamillae nigricantes. Chelae et lamine fulvo-rufescentes. Sternum fusco-olivaceum. Pedes longissimi et gracillimi, pallide-testacei, articulis versus extremitates leviter et sensim infuscalis sed femoribus tibiisque annulo apicali albido notatis. Epigaster convexa, livida, postice plagula parva rufula transversim semicirculari et unco parvo fusco et obtuso notata.*

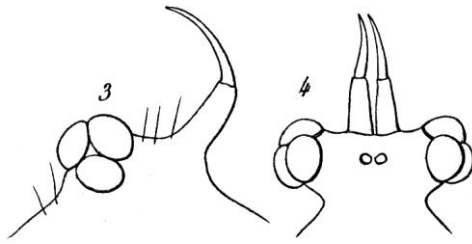
♂. Long. 6 mill. — *Oculi laterales magni prominuli et transversim latius remoti. Pars cephalica ad apicem, pone oculos, tuberculis duobus geminatis bipartitis (parte basali tereti, parte apicali paulo longiore graciliore et antice curvata) insigniter ornata. — Pedes-maxillares albo-testacei tarso apophysibusque bulbi rufulis seu nigris; trochanteri apophysii exteriore, apice oblique secta, armato; femore brevi, curvato et robusto, subtus, prope medium, elevato et obtuse mucronato; patella parva annuliformi; tibia late ovata, apice attenuata; tarso sat parvo, sed apophysii exteriore maxima et valde complicata armato, apophysii subtus ad basin nigro-carinata, ad apicem profunde bifida, ramulis binis arcuatis et parallelis sed valde iniquis: interiore gracili, apice acuto, exteriore laminiformi, contorto canaliculato et carinato, apice minutissime tridentato; bulbo vesiculato, subglabro, apophysii terminali (conductor styli) apice subacuta, intus, prope medium, obtuse dentata et margine minute crenu-*

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lata. — Chelae extus ad basin dente albida crassa sed subacuta et sursum directa et intus, prope apicem, dente minore nigra et obtusa, insigniter armatae.

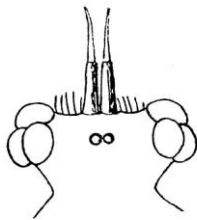
Par la structure des articles terminaux de sa patte-mâchoire, cette espèce offre de l'analogie avec *P. ancoralis* L. Koch, des îles Tonga, figurée par L. Koch (Ar. Austr., pl. xxiv, f. 2 f), mais elle s'en éloigne par celle des articles basilaires; en effet, chez *P. ancoralis*, le trochanter offre une longue pointe gladiforme qui est remplacée chez *P. bicornutus* par une apophyse assez courte et taillée en biseau. *P. bicornus* E. Sim. se distingue de toutes les espèces connues du genre *Pholcus* par la singulière armature du front chez le mâle.

Grotte de San-Mateo; grotte d'Antipolo.



Simon, E. 1893. Histoire Naturelle des Araignées. 2e edit, 1(2): 256-488. Paris.

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Fig. 455. *Pholcus bicornutus* E. Sim. ♂. Front et yeux vus en avant.

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celles des *P. bicornutus* E. Sim., *ancoralis* L. Koch et

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gracillimus Thorell, encore plus développée et arquée en cerceau, est profondément divisée en deux branches dissemblables et parallèles (fig. 458)

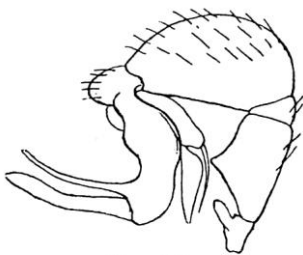


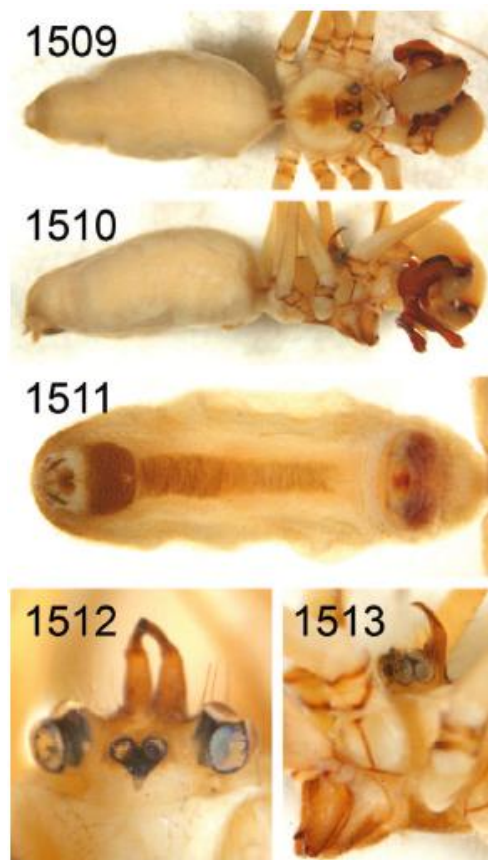
Fig. 458.

Pholcus bicornutus E. Sim.
Patte-mâchoire du mâle.

Dans quelques espèces, le céphalothorax est dissemblable d'un sexe à l'autre ; celui du mâle de *Pholcus bicornutus* E. Sim., espèce qui habite les grottes à l'île de Luzon, présente, dans la région oculaire, deux tubercules géminés dressés et biarticulés (fig. 455) (l'article basilaire est cylindrique et vertical, l'apical est effilé et courbé en avant),

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

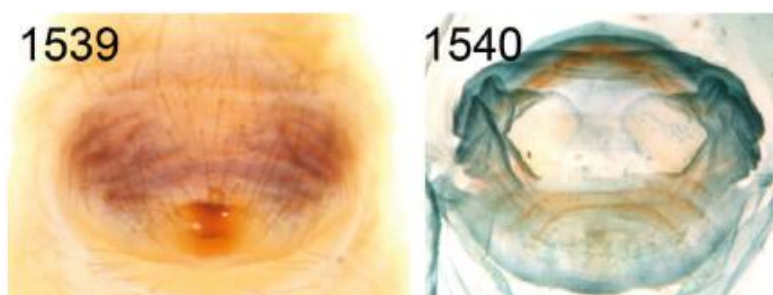
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1509-1513.

Ph. bicornutus, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view; male ocular area, frontal and lateral views.

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1539, 1540. *Ph. bicornutus*.

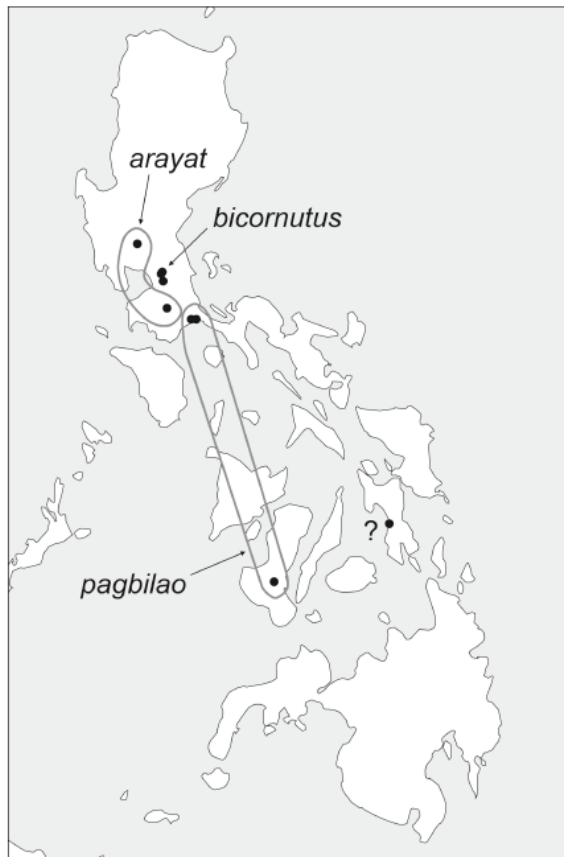


FIG. 1559. Known distribution of the *Pholcus bicornutus* species group. The question mark refers to "*Pholcus phalangioides*" by Barrion & Litsinger (1995), which is here considered a misidentification of *Ph. arayat* or of a new species of the *Ph. bicornutus* group.

Pholcus bicornutus Simon, 1892

Figs. 1509-1513, 1539, 1540, 1560-1573

Pholcus bicornutus Simon 1892: 41-42, pl. 2, figs. 3-4. Simon 1893a: 466-468, figs. 455, 458.

Types. Male lectotype (designated here; see Note below) and 2♂3♀ paralectotypes from Philippines, Luzon, Cueva San Mateo [$-14^{\circ}42'N$, $121^{\circ}08'E$], no further data, with Simon's original label "14789 *Ph. bicornutus* E.S., Cueva San Mateo!", in MNHN (Ar 10240), examined. 2♂2♀ paralectotypes from Luzon, Cueva de Antipolo [$-14^{\circ}35'N$, $121^{\circ}10'E$], with Simon's original label "14790 *Ph. bicornutus* E.S.,

Cueva de Antipolo!", in MNHN (Ar 10227), examined.

Note. A lectotype is designated because male syntypes from the two type localities differ slightly in the shape of the procurus. Simon (1893a: fig. 458) obviously illustrated a male from Cueva San Mateo. The lectotype is thus chosen from this locality.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from most congeners by male horns with brushes of hairs between eye triads (Figs. 1512, 1565); from similar species (*Ph. arayat*, *Ph. pagbilao*) by ventral abdominal pattern (Fig. 1511; undivided dark band), by very distinctive procurus and absence of appendix (Figs. 1560, 1561), and by female genitalia (Figs. 1539, 1563; small epigynal plate).

Male (lectotype). Total body length 4.9, carapace width 1.5. Leg 1: $10.3 + 0.7 + 10.7$, metatarsus and tarsus missing, tibia 2: 7.3, tibiae 3: 4.9, tibia 4: 6.5; tibia 1 L/d: 73. Habitus as in Figs. 1509 and 1510. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown mark medially including ocular area, clypeus not darkened, sternum pale ochre-yellow with median star-shaped light brown mark, legs ochre-yellow, tips of femora and tibiae lighter, abdomen pale ochre-gray, ventrally with brown band fading anteriorly (cf. female, Fig. 1511). Distance PME-PME 435 μ m, diameter PME 135 μ m, distance PME-ALE 35 μ m, distance AME-AME 35 μ m, diameter AME 90 μ m. Ocular area elevated, with distinctive horns between triads carrying brushes of hairs that appear glued together at tips (Figs. 1566, 1568). No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1562, with frontal apophyses distally provided with two modified hairs each (Fig. 1571), light proximal lateral apophyses and proximal frontal humps. Sternum wider than long, unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1560 and 1561, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short light retrolateral protrusion, femur with small retrolateral apophysis pointing proximally, with ventral apophysis, procurus consisting of strong proximal part with long dorsal process and long hinged distal part (Figs. 1561, 1569), bulb with large uncus, long weakly sclerotized embolus, without appendix. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Gonopore with four epi-androus spigots (Fig. 1570); ALS with seven or eight spigots each (Fig. 1572).

Variation. Males from Cueva de Antipolo have a slightly different procurus (main branch more

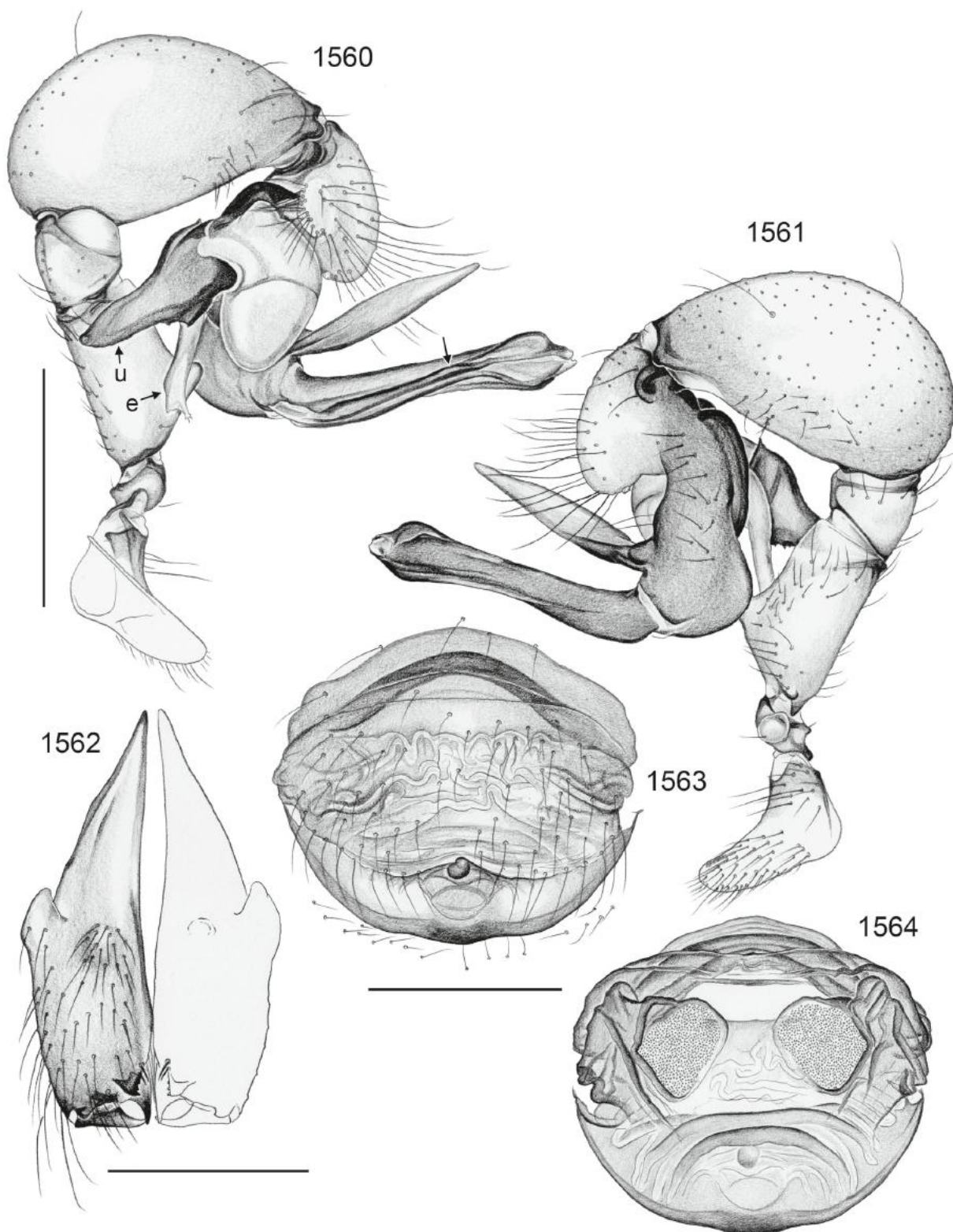


FIG. 1560-1564. *Pholcus bicornutus*. 1560, 1561. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views (arrow points at prolateral ridge that is more prominent in males from Cueva de Antipolo). 1562. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1563, 1564. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (1560, 1561), 0.5 (1562-1564).

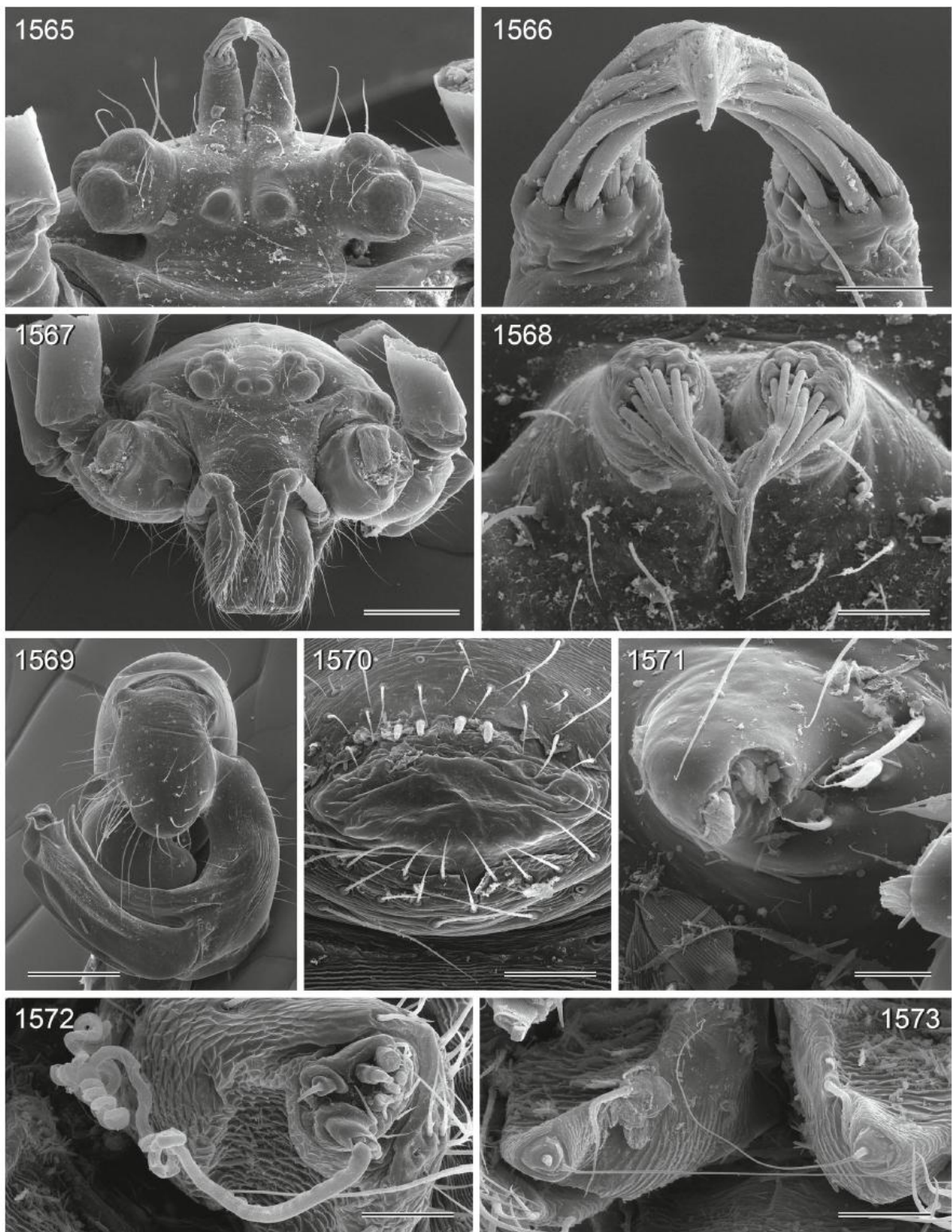


FIG. 1565-1573. *Pholcus bicornutus*. 1565. Male ocular area. 1566, 1568. Modifications on male ocular area, frontal and dorsal views. 1567. Female prosoma, frontal view. 1569. Left male palp, dorsal view. 1570. Male gonopore. 1571. Distal male cheliceral apophysis. 1572. Male ALS (with silk line emerging from the enlarged piriform gland spigot). 1573. Same male specimen, PMS (with silk lines emerging from median spigots). Scale lines: 500 μm (1567), 400 μm (1569), 200 μm (1565), 80 μm (1568), 60 μm (1570), 50 μm (1566), 40 μm (1572, 1573), 20 μm (1571).

strongly curved and with more prominent prolateral ridge; arrow in Fig. 1560). They are tentatively assigned to (kept in) this species. Tibia 1 in 4 males: 10.7, 11.0, 11.1, 11.3. Leg 1 in male from Montealban Cave: 44.4 (10.7 + 0.6 + 11.1 + 19.4 + 2.6), metatarsi with very long slightly curved hairs, tarsal pseudosegments only distally visible.

Female. In general similar to male but ocular area without horns, triads closer together (Fig. 1567; distance PME-PME 285 μ m). Tibia 1 in 8 females: 7.6-11.3 (mean 9.6) (the three paralectotypes from Cueva San Mateo have relatively short tibiae 1: 7.6-8.3, in other females the range is 10.1-11.3). Epigynum mostly weakly sclerotized, in some females strongly protruding, narrow posterior plate with small 'knob' (Figs. 1539, 1563); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1540 and 1564. ALS with eight spigots each.

Distribution. Known from Philippines, Luzon, only (Fig. 1559).

Material examined. PHILIPPINES: *Luzon*: Rizal: Cueva de San Mateo: ♂ lectotype and 2♂3♀ paralectotypes above; Cueva de Antipolo: 2♂2♀ paralectotypes above; Montealban Cave [$\sim 14^{\circ}44'N$, $121^{\circ}09'E$], 30.iii.1983 (P. Strinati), 2♂3♀ in MHNG; same data but 29.iii.1983, 2♂2♀ in MHNG; same locality, 14.iv.1977 (P. Strinati, V. Aellen), 1♀ 2 juvs. in MHNG; same locality, 16.ii.1951 (J.F. Berseng), 1♀ 1 juv. in MCZ.