

***Pholcus corcho* Wunderlich, 1987**

Wunderlich, J. 1987. Die Spinnen der Kanarischen Inseln und Madeiras. Triops Verlag. Pp. 1-435.

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Pholcus corcho n.sp. (Abb.142-149a)

Material: Gran Canaria, N des Zentrum, Cuevas del Corcho (Cuevas des Corches), zwischen Tejeda und Valleseco, 1♂ 1♀ JW leg. in VIII; Holotypus (♂) und Paratypoid ♀ SMF.

Diagnose: ♂ -Pedipalpus (Abb.143-149): Sporn des Trochanter kurz und stumpf (Abb.143), Uncus distal sehr schmal (Abb.144), Appendix distal breit. Procursus dorsal mit 2 langen Börstchen, diese dicht beisammen und schräg nach vorn gerichtet (Abb.145-146). Lamella des Procursus am apikalen Rand ohne Zähnchen, aber mit Zähnchen vor dem Rand (Abb.147-148). ♀ : Epigyne wie bei *P. ornatus* Bösenberg 1895 (Abb.140), medial mit hellem Feld.

Beschreibung:

Maße (♂ ♀ in mm): Gesamt-Länge 6.0, Prosoma: Länge 1.6, Breite 1.7; Bein I (♂): Femur 11, Patella 0.7, Tibia 11, Metatarsus 18, Tarsus 2.5; Tibia II 7.5, Tibia III 5, Tibia IV 6.7; ♀ -Tibia I 9.2.

Färbung wie bei *P. ornatus* (Abb.701).

♂ -Cheliceren (Abb.142): Basaler Höcker deutlich sklerotisiert.

♂ -Pedipalpus und Epigyne: Siehe die Diagnose. Vulva: Abb.149a.

Beziehungen: Sie bestehen am ehesten zu *P. ornatus*, siehe dort.

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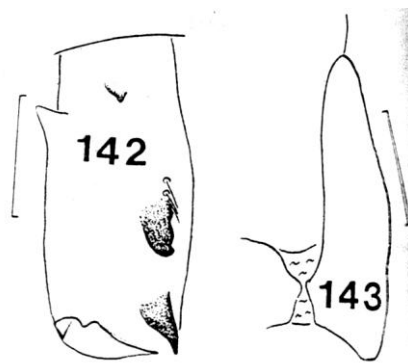
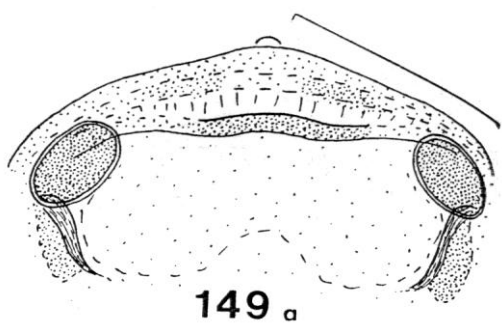
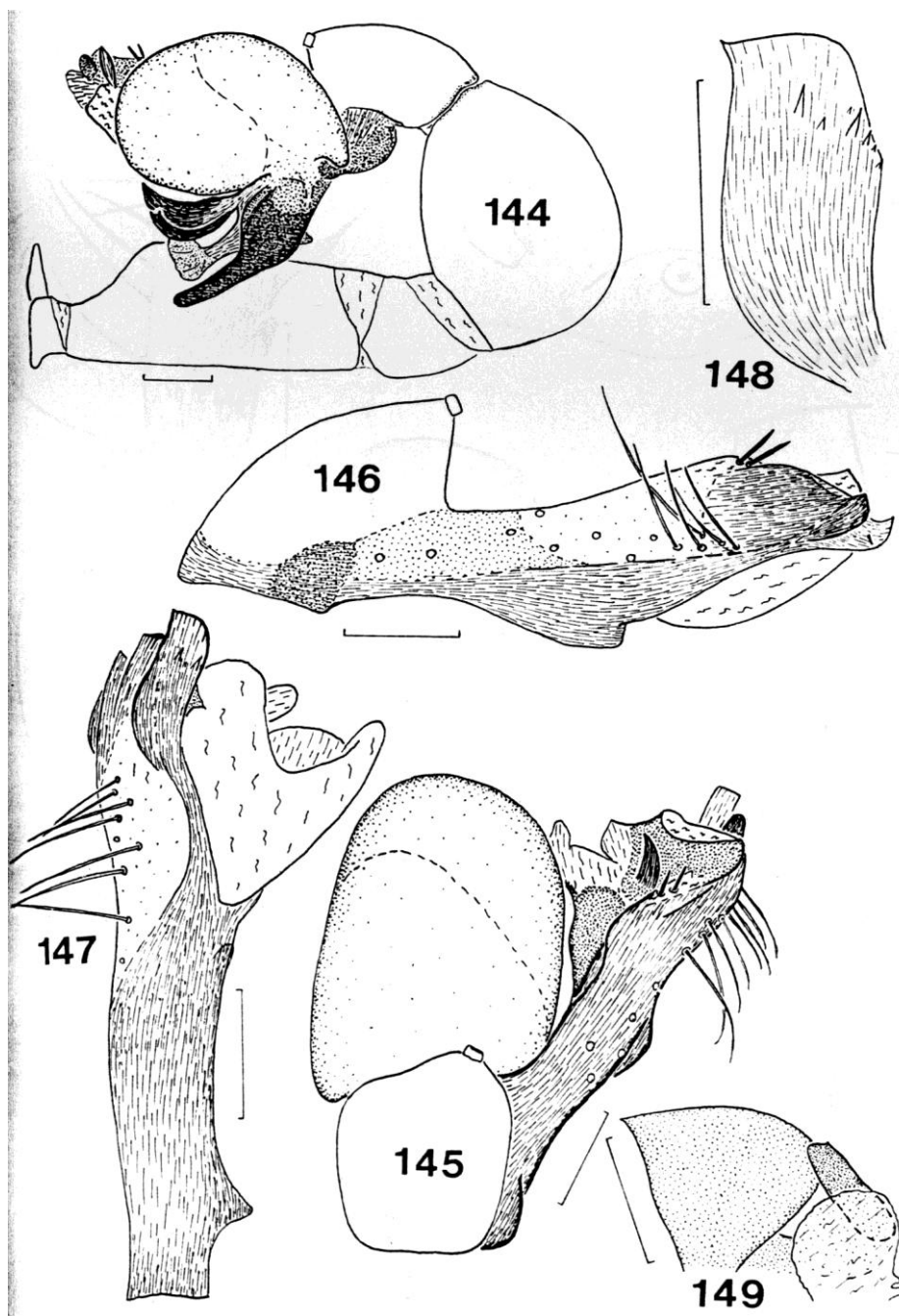


Fig.142-149a) *Pholcus corcho* n.sp.: 142) right ♂-chelicera frontal; 143-149) right ♂ -pedipalpus; 143) trochanter retrolateral; 144-145) pedipalpus prolateral and dorsal; 146-147) procurus retrolateral and ventral; 148) lamella of the procurus; 149) appendix apical; 149a) ♀ . vulva dorsal.- M: Fig.149a) 0.5mm, the others 0.2mm.



Campos, C.G., Wunderlich, J. 1995. The distribution of the species of the genus *Pholcus* Walckenaer on Gran Canaria - a first note, with the description of a new species. Beitr. Araneol. 4: 293-300.

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Pholcus ?*corcho* WUNDERLICH 1987 (Abb. 1)

Material: Gran Canaria, Cave between Los Pechos and Cazadores, ± 1600m, 1♂ 3♀ C. G. CAMPOS leg. 23. V. 1992, ULT No. 02594 P.

Taxonomy: ♂♀ are similar to *P. ornatus* BOESENBERG 1895 and *corcho*. ♂-Pedipalpus: the tiny spines of the procurus (fig. 1) are close together as in *corcho* (fig. 2), but the basal one is directed backward as in *ornatus* (fig. 3). The distal margin of the apical lamella of the procurus is slightly convex. Epigynum and vulva seems to be more similar to *ornatus*. This population of ?*corcho* is perhaps a cross of *corcho* and *ornatus*. Further studies (and more material) are needed.

Distribution: Gran Canaria.

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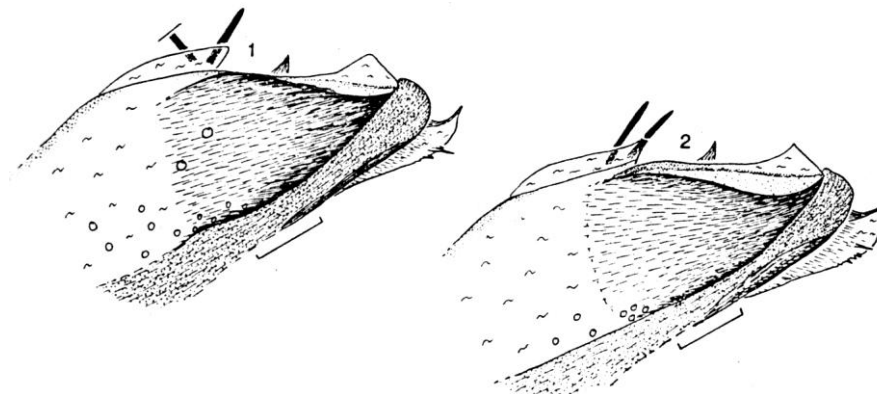


Fig.1: *Pholcus* ?*corcho* WUNDERLICH 1987, distal part of the procurus of the r. ♂-pedipalpus retrolaterally;
fig.2: *Pholcus* *corcho* WUNDERLICH 1987, distal part of the procurus of the r. ♂-pedipalpus retrolaterally;

PHOLCUS CORCHO WUNDERLICH, 1987
(Figs 212–229)

Pholcus corcho Wunderlich, 1987: 83, figs 142–149(a); Campos & Wunderlich, 1995: 294, figs 1, 2.

Material examined: 1 m, holotype, from Cuevas del Corcho, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, Spain (SMF 35561); 1 f, paratype, same data as for holotype (SMF 35562); 2 mm, 1 f, Las Cumbres, Gran Canaria, 12.viii.2002, De Mas & Delgado (CCRUB 4585-172).

Diagnosis: Distinguished from similar Canarian *Pholcus* species (*P. calcar* and *P. helenae*) by the following characteristics: short and curved apical apophysis of the procursus; the thinner apical part of the procursus (Figs 212, 224); the shapes of the appendix of the bulb and the uncus (Figs 213, 228). The females are distinguished by the following traits: the shape of the triangular plate of the epigynum (Fig. 216); the semi-circular darker colouring over the triangular plate (in fact, parts of the vulva, which are visible by transparency) and the morphology of the vulva (Fig. 218).

Description: Male: prosoma and brownish-yellow in colour. Dorsally, *P. corcho* exhibits the brownish pigmentation typical of Canarian *Pholcus* species. Well-marked fovea. Ocular area with two lateral triads over short cylindrical outgrowths. AME frontally in the centre of the ocular elevation. Eyes surrounded by a darker coloured area. Diameter of AME one-third the

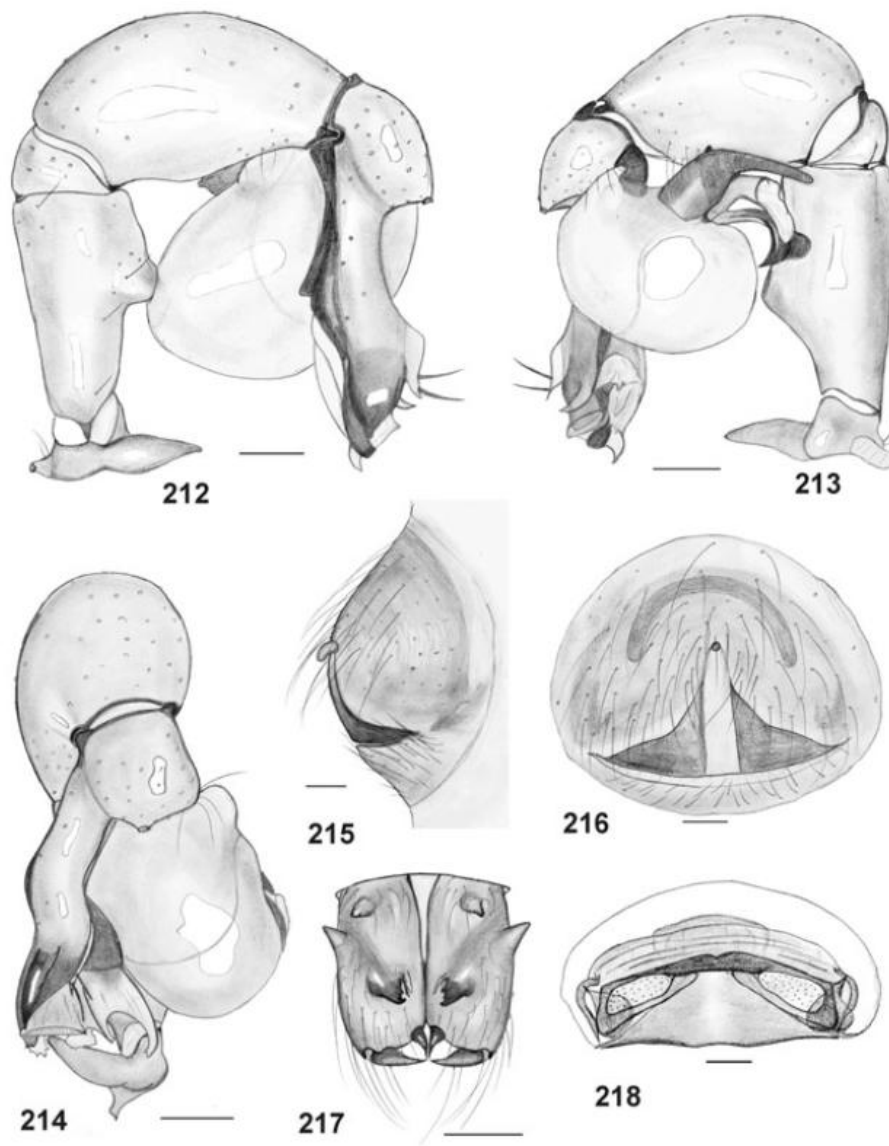
diameter of ALE. Distance between AME and ALE similar to the diameter of ALE. Distance between AME slightly larger than their diameter. Sternum coloured like the rest of prosoma with darker margins. Chelicerae (Figs 217, 219, 220) with short, thick, dark brown, distal cheliceral apophyses. Distal apophyses with two modified hairs at the tip and a small conical outgrowth (Fig. 221). Apex of proximolateral apophyses extends to the base of the frontal prominences. Frontal prominences with dark brown outgrowths. Palp as in Figures 212–214. Procursus (Figs 224, 227) with two dorsal spines and numerous short, sharpened outgrowths at the base of the dorsal apophysis. Apical apophysis of the procursus with very few and very short outgrowths (Fig. 223). Tarsal organ as in Figure 222. Opisthosoma cylindrical with brownish-yellow colouring. Dorsally, two longitudinal lines of darker spots are visible, four spots to each line. Ventrally, pigmentation slightly lighter with one transverse darker band visible over the genital area. Gonopore as in Figure 225. Spinnerets as in Figures 226, 229.

Female: prosoma as in male but ocular area less elevated and with much shorter outgrowths. Distance between AME and lateral triads shorter, not exceeding half the ALE diameter. AME closer. Chelicerae without apophyses. Shape and pigmentation of opisthosoma as in male. Epigynum and vulva as in Figures 215, 216, 218.

Measurements: Male: Prosoma 1.0 long, 1.5 wide. Opisthosoma 2.8 long, 1.2 wide. Total body length 3.8. Leg I, femur 7.3, patella 0.6, tibia 7.6, metatarsus 11.0, tarsus 2.0, total 28.5. Palp, femur 0.7, patella 0.2, tibia 0.9, procursus 0.8. Female: Prosoma 1.5 long, 2.0 wide. Opisthosoma 4.6 long, 1.6 wide. Total body length 6.1. Leg I, femur 10.3, patella 0.7, tibia 11.0, metatarsus 16.6, tarsus 2.7, total 41.3.

Distribution: This species is endemic to Gran Canaria where it is known to inhabit Los Cumbres and Los Cazadores (Fig. 276).

Natural history: *P. corcho* lives in the high and humid localities in the north of the island. It is found in small cavities in valleys with abundant vegetation common in this area.



Figures 212–218. *Pholcus corcho*: 212, male palp, prolateral; 213, male palp, retrolateral; 214, male palp, frontal; 215, epigynum, lateral; 216, epigynum, ventral; 217, male chelicerae, frontal; 218, vulva, dorsal. Scale bars 0.2 mm.

Dimitrov, D., Arnedo, M.A., Ribera, C. 2008. Colonization and diversification of the spider genus *Pholcus* Walckenaer, 1805 (Araneae, Pholcidae) in the Macaronesian archipelagos: Evidence for long-term occupancy yet rapid speciation. *Mol. Phyl. Evol.* 48: 596-614.

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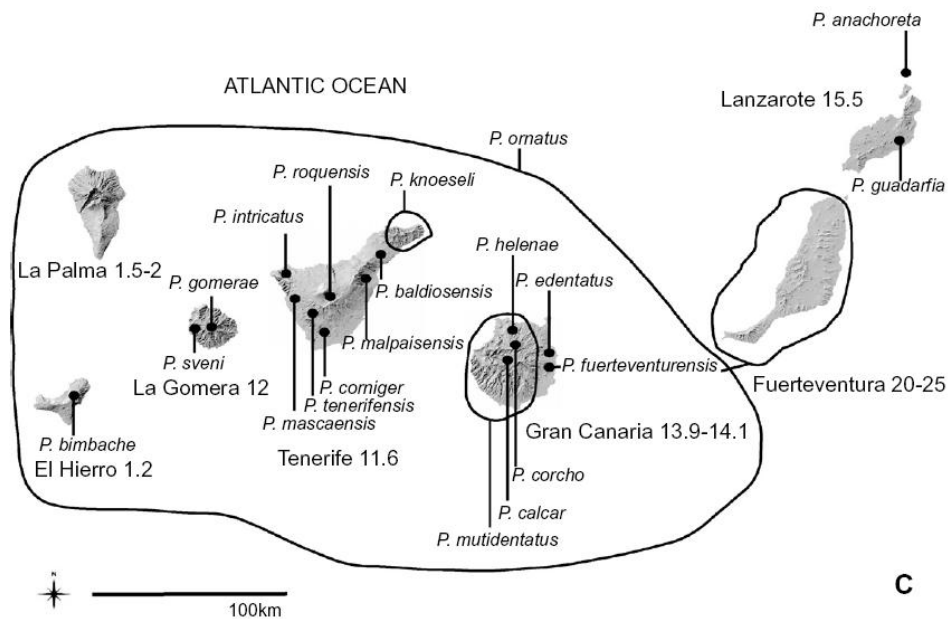


Fig. 1. (A) Map of the Macaronesian biogeographical region. (B) Known distribution of the Madeiran and north-west African *Pholcus* species. (C) Known distribution of the Canarian *Pholcus* species. Numbers following island names denote their estimated maximum age in Mya.



Fig. 5. Strict consensus of the 4 most parsimonious trees ($L = 2442$, $CI = 0.534$, $RI = 0.881$) found by MP analysis of the combined *macaronesia* data set. Support values higher than 50 are given as follows, bootstrap/Poisson bootstrap above branches and jackknife/symmetric resampling below branches. Geographic localities of the Macaronesian species are labeled as follows, Tenerife, rhomb; La Gomera, filled rhomb; El Hierro, square; Gran Canaria, filled square; Fuerteventura, triangle; Lanzarote, filled triangle; Montaña Clara, circle; Madeira, filled circle; La Palma, star.