

Pholcus fagei Kratochvil, 1940

Simon, E. & Fage L. 1922. Araneae des grottes de l'Afrique orientale. In Biospeologica, XLIV. Arch. zool. expér. gen. 60: 523-555.

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14. *Pholcus lucifugus*, nov. sp.

MATÉRIEL ÉTUDIÉ.

Variété :

Grotte A de Shimoni, province de Seyidié (Afrique orientale anglaise) (9. XI. 11), n° 532 : 4 ♂, 13 ♀.

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VARIATIONS. — Les individus de la grotte A de Shimoni diffèrent des échantillons-types par leur taille un peu plus forte, et surtout par quelques détails du paracymbium et du bulbe. Le paracymbium (fig. VI, 7) porte

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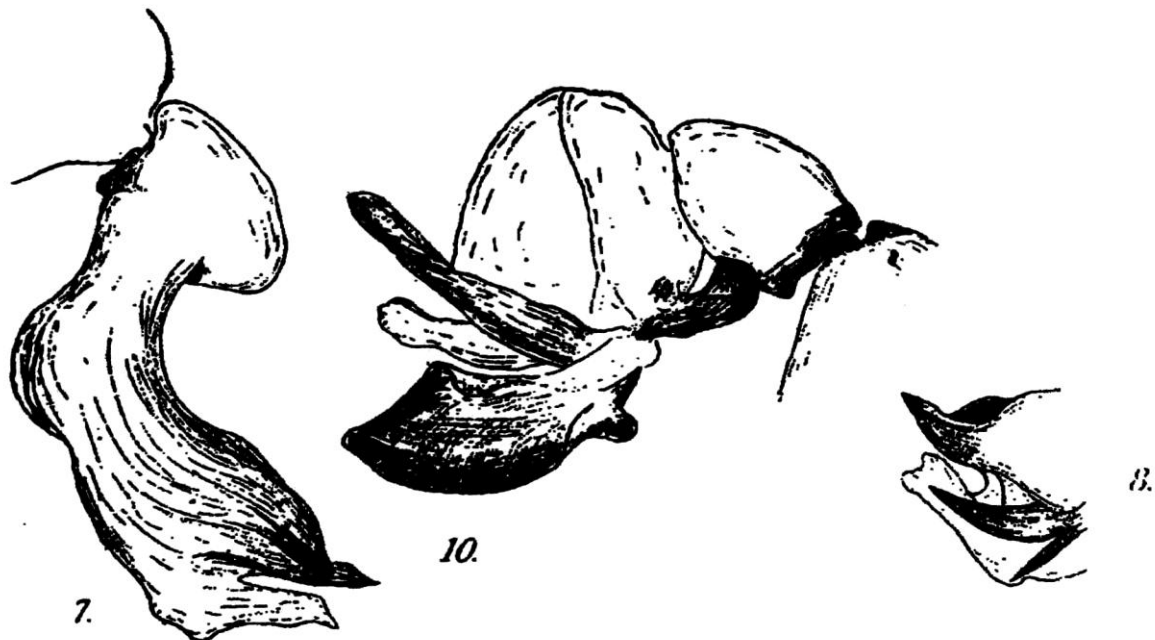


FIG. VI. *Pholcus lucifugus* nov. sp.

Ph. lucifugus ♂, variété : 7, tarse de la patte-mâchoire, face externe $\times 42$. — 8, extrémité du paracymbium, face interne $\times 42$.
10, *Ph. lucifugus* variété : tarse et bulba, face interne $\times 42$.

deux pointes terminales supères, le processus membraneux est allongé, taillé en biseau à l'extrémité ; il n'y a pas de pointe inférieure. En regardant en dessous l'extrémité du paracymbium (fig. VI, 8 et 9) on voit qu'une de ces pointes se divise en deux dès la base. D'autre part, l'apophyse supérieure du bulbe (fig. VI, 10) n'est pas coudée à l'extrémité, mais simplement recourbée en cornet ; l'apophyse inférieure rappelle davantage celle du *Ph. phalangioïdes*. Quant au style, il est étranglé au tiers terminal et légèrement renflé en bouton à l'extrémité. L'épigyne des femelles est semblable à celui des échantillons-types.

Nous ne savons s'il y a lieu de considérer ces individus comme formant une espèce particulière, et nous nous contentons, pour l'instant, d'indiquer les points sur lesquels ils diffèrent des échantillons-types.

Kratochvil, J. 1940. Etude sur les araignées cavernicoles du genre *Stygopholcus* Kratochvil. Acta Soc. Sci. Nat. Moraviae 12(5): 1-26.

Pholcus Fagei n. sp. fut bien décrit par E. SIMON et L. FAGE (1922, p. 539—542, fig. VI—7, 8, 10) comme une variété sans nom du *P. lucifugus*; nous avons eu actuellement occasion d'examiner quelques exemplaires des deux sexes provenant de l'Afrique Orientale Anglaise qui sont précisément identiques avec les description et les figures de ces auteurs. Il en résulte que les pointes, sur lesquels cette forme diffère du *Pholcus lucifugus* typique sont constants et il y a lieu de les considérer comme spécifiques.

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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21. *Pholcus fagei*, showing ventral pattern, Shimba Hills, Kenya.

24. *Pholcus fagei* (at bottom) sharing web with Cecidomyiidae, Makadera Forest, Shimba Hills, Kenya.

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lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view.

1057-1059. *Ph. fagei*, male, dorsal and

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1087-1089. *Ph. fagei*, females from Shimba Hills (1087), Arabuko (1088), and Shimoni caves (1089).

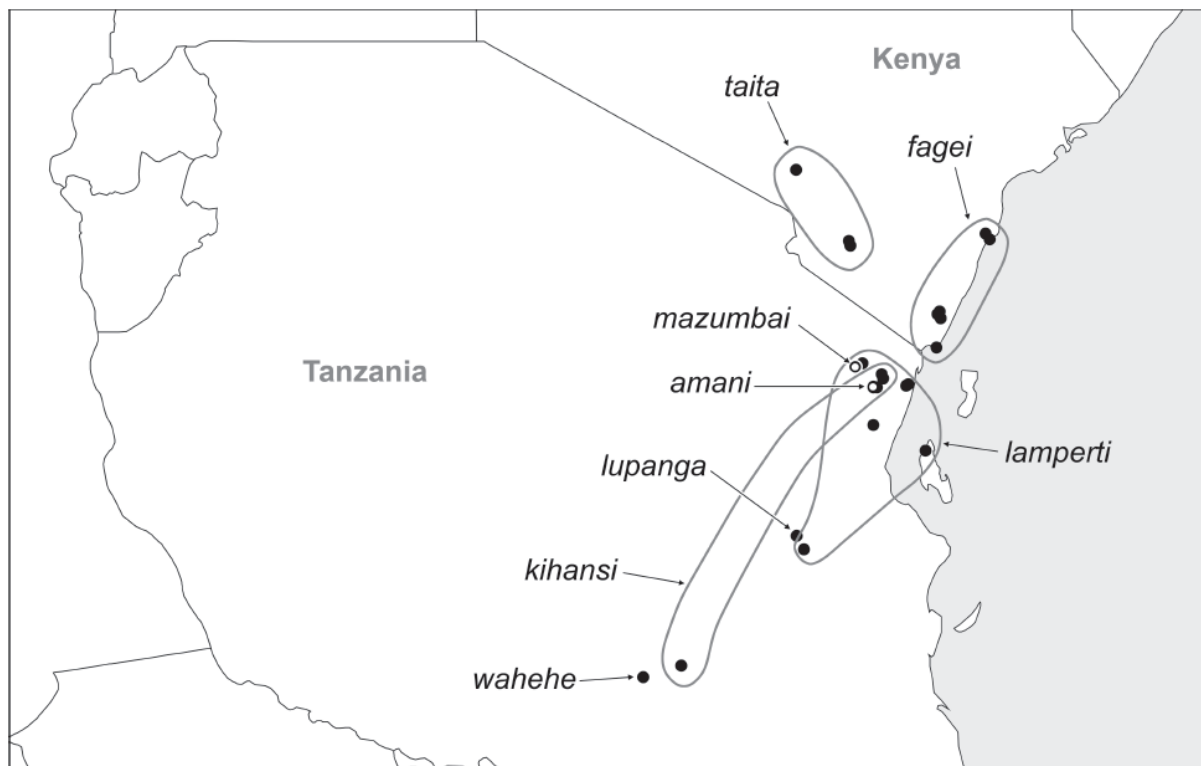


FIG. 1162. Known distribution of the *Pholcus lamperti* species group.

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Figs. 21, 24, 1057-1059, 1087-1089, 1185-1200

“Pholcus lucifugus”: Simon & Fage 1922: 539-542, figs. VI 7, 8, 10 (only specimens from “grotte A de Shimoni”).

Pholcus fagei Kratochvil 1940: 4 (elevation to species rank).

Types. 4♂13♀ syntypes from Kenya, Coast Province, “grotte A de Shimoni, province de Seyidié” [Shimoni caves, -4°38’S, 39°23’E], 9.xi.1911 (“Biosp. no 532”), in MNHN (10208) examined (the vial actually contains only 4♂6♀ and 4 juveniles).

Diagnosis. Distinguished from congeners by male palpal morphology (Figs. 1185-1187; procursus with two slender sclerites prolaterally, shapes of uncus and appendix), and female genitalia (Figs. 1087, 1189, 1190; pore plates in very lateral position).

Male (syntype). Total body length 7.2, carapace width 1.8. Leg 1: 61.6 (15.1 + 0.9 + 15.2 + 27.1 + 3.3), tibia 2: 10.5, tibia 3: 7.1, tibia 4: 9.3; tibia 1 L/d: 72. Habitus as in Figs. 1057 and 1058. Carapace pale ochre-yellow with large brown mark, ocular area also brown, clypeus not darkened, sternum pale gray with triangular light brown mark, legs ochre to light brown, patellae slightly darker, femora and tibiae lighter distally, abdomen pale gray with brown dorsal marks, ventrally wide brown band divided medially, posterior part anteriorly slightly Y-shaped (cf. female, Fig. 1059). Distance PME-PME 370 µm, diameter PME 175 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, distance AME-AME 60 µm, diameter AME 95 µm. Ocular area elevated, stronger hairs on posterior side (Fig. 1191). No thoracic furrow (only dark line anteriorly); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae similar to *Ph. mazumbai* (cf. Fig. 1223), both pairs of proximal apophyses slightly larger, distal apophyses with two to three modified hairs each (Figs. 1192, 1193). Sternum wider than long (1.3/1.0), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1185 and 1186, coxa unmodified, trochanter with curved retrolatero-ventral apophysis, femur with

indistinct ventral protrusion, procursus strongly bent towards dorsally, with several distinctive distal elements (Figs. 1187, 1194, 1195), bulb with uncus, weakly sclerotized short embolus, simple blade-like appendix. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsal pseudosegments very indistinct. Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 1198); ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 1199). *Variation*. Tibia 1 in two other syntypes: 12.7, 13.3. Males from all other localities differ slightly and are therefore assigned tentatively: males from Shimba Hills have the appendix with a triangular side branch (Figs. 1196, 1197), and the distal procursus apophysis slightly shorter and the retrolateral apophysis more pointed; males from Arabuko Sokoke Forest also have a branched appendix and in addition a less pointed (obtuse) distal procursus apophysis and a distally upward-curved uncus (Fig. 1188); males from Kilifi have an uncus very similar to males from Arabuko but a more curved appendix. All these males have smaller palps than the syntypes. Tibia 1 in 19 non-type males: 10.1-14.1 (mean 12.2).

Female. In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 290 µm). Tibia 1 in 6 syntype females: 11.3-13.1 (mean 12.2); in 25 other females: 10.1-12.7 (mean 11.1). Epigynum sclerotized anteriorly, posteriorly narrow plate with small ‘knob’ (Figs. 1189, 1200), internal arch visible through cuticle (Figs. 1087, 1088); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1089 and 1190.

Distribution. Known from several localities in Coast Province, Kenya (Fig. 1162). Note, however, that all specimens other than the types are assigned tentatively.

Material examined. KENYA: Coast Prov.: Shimoni caves: 4♂6♀ syntypes above.

Assigned tentatively. KENYA: Coast Prov.: Shimba Hills, Makadera Forest (4°14.2’S, 39°23.7’E), 420 m a.s.l., 24.i.2010 (B.A. Huber), 3♂5♀ in ZFMK; same data, 1♂ penult. in pure ethanol, in ZFMK; Makadera Forest, 400 m a.s.l., 8.vi.1975 (A.J. Penniman, B.D. Valentine), 1♀ in AMNH. Shimba Hills, Sheldrick Falls (4°17.1’S, 39°25.9’E), 130 m a.s.l., 24.i.2010 (B.A. Huber), 3♂4♀ in ZFMK; same data, 2♀ 3 juvs. in pure ethanol, in ZFMK; Sheldrick Falls, riverine forest, 400 ft., 31.v.1989 (Coyle, Bennett), 1♀ 1 juv. in AMNH. Shimba Hills, near road Kwale-Kinango (4°12.2’S, 39°25.1’E), 260 m a.s.l., 23.i.2010 (B.A. Huber), 9♂8♀ in ZFMK and NMKE; same data, 2♀ 3 juvs. in pure ethanol, in ZFMK. Shimba

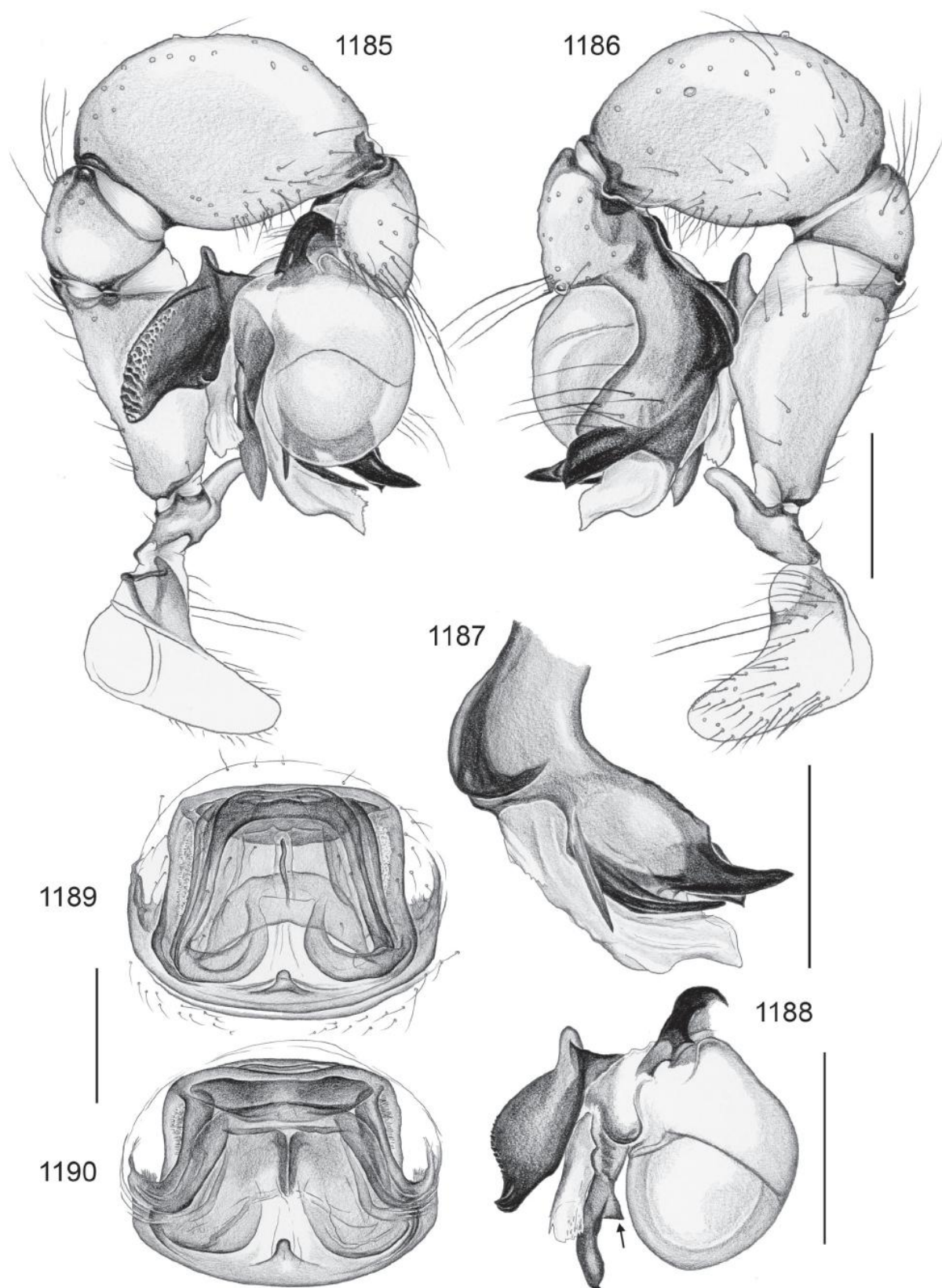


FIG. 1185-1190. *Pholcus fagei*, specimens from type locality (except Fig. 1188). 1185, 1186. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1187. Left procursus, prolateral view. 1188. Left bulb of specimen from Arabuko (arrow points at projection of appendix). 1189, 1190. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.

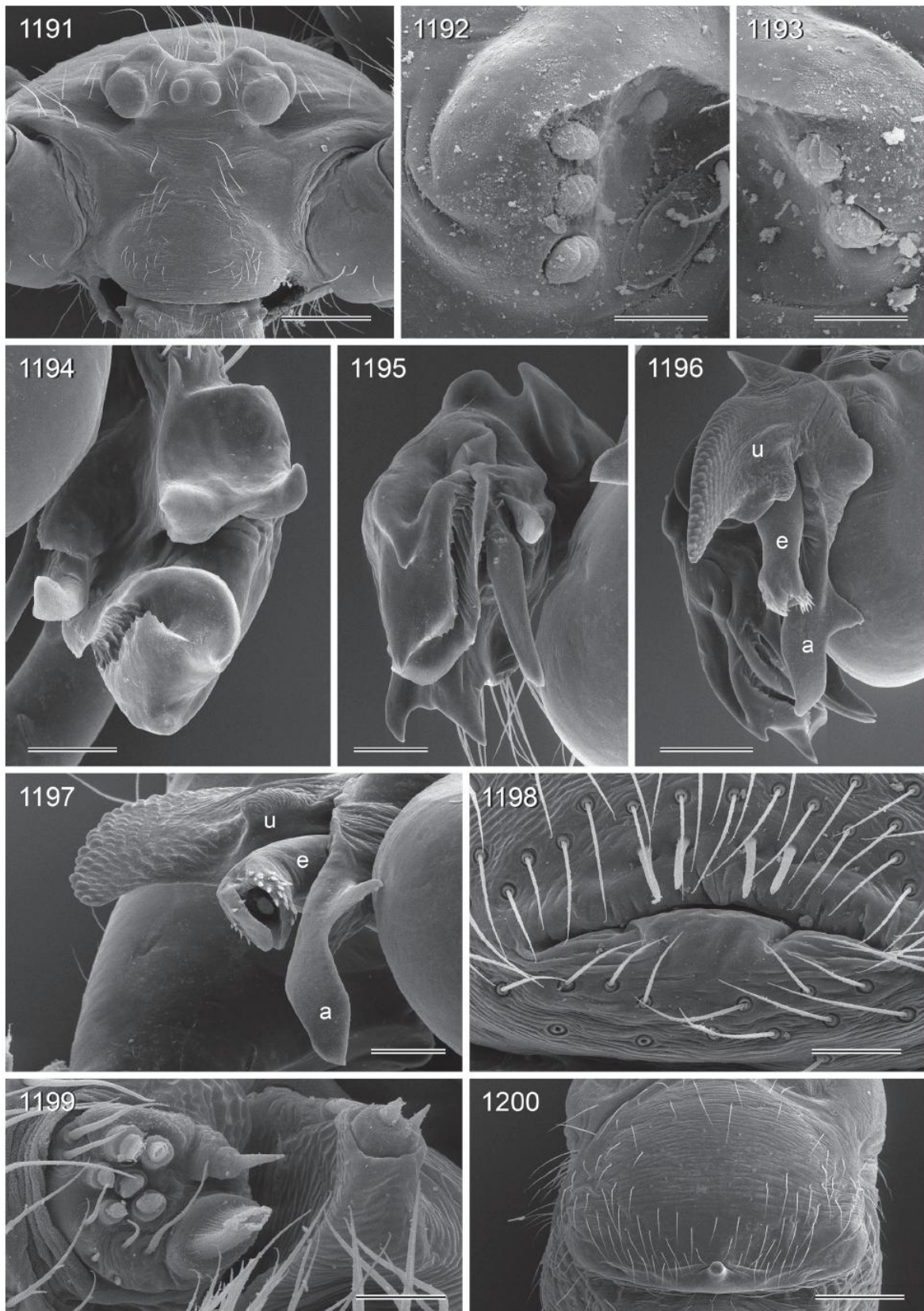


FIG. 1191-1200. *Pholcus fagei*, specimens from Shimba Hills. 1191. Male prosoma, frontal view. 1192, 1193. Distal male cheliceral apophyses with modified hairs. 1194, 1195. Left procursus, dorsal and prolatero-distal views. 1196, 1197. Left bulbal processes, prolateral and distal views. 1198. Male gonopore. 1199. Male ALS and PMS. 1200. Epigynum. Scale lines: 400 μ m (1191), 300 μ m (1200), 200 μ m (1196), 100 μ m (1195, 1197), 80 μ m (1194), 60 μ m (1198), 30 μ m (1199), 20 μ m (1192, 1193).

Hills, no further locality data, “species that cohabits”, “social pholcids”, 14.ii.1982 (R.R. Jackson), 5♂3♀ (3 vials) in BMNH. Arabuko-Sokoke N.P. (3°17.0’S, 39°58.0’E), 10 m a.s.l., in hollow log on ground, 22.i.2010 (B.A. Huber), 2♂1♀ in ZFMK; same data,

2♀ 7 juvs. in pure ethanol, in ZFMK. S Malindi, Watamu [3°21’S, 40°01’E], overhanging rocks, xi.1979 (M. Grasshoff), 2♀ in SME Kilifi Dist., no further locality data, 4.iv.1978 (D. & M. Davis, B. Akerbergs), 1♂ 1 juv. in USNM.