

***Pholcus nagasakiensis* Strand, 1918**

Strand, E. 1918. Zur Kenntnis japanischer Spinnen, I und II. Arch. Naturgesch. 82(A 11): 73-113.

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***Pholcus nagasakiensis* Strand n. sp. ad int.**

Nagasaki 30. 8. 82. Gewebe aus ganz unregelmäßig durcheinandergehenden Fäden bestehend, in einer dunklen Hausecke. Die Spinne schien vor der letzten Häutung zu stehen.

Länge $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

	Femur	Tibia + Pat.	Metat.	Tars.	Sa.
I	10,0 (12,0)	10,5 (13,0)	14,5 (19,0)	3,0 (3,0)	38,0 (47,0)
II	7,5 (9,5)	7,0 (9,0)	9,5 (12,0)	2,0 (2,5)	26,0 (33,0)
III	6,0 (8,0)	5,5 (7,0)	7,0 (9,0)	1,5 (1,5)	20,0 (25,5)
IV	8,0 (9,5)	7,0 (9,0)	9,0 (12,0)	2,0 (2,0)	26,0 (32,5)

Ein reifes Weibchen ebendort am 1. 9. 1882 gefunden, dessen Beinmaße in Klammern oben angegeben sind. Es war im ganzen braun, auch die Beine, während jüngere Tiere immer rein grautind. Der Augen tragende Teil stark hervorspringend, durch eine tiefe Grube seitwärts begrenzt. Die kleinen Mittelaugen auf einem besonderen kleinen, schwarzen Hügelchen. Die unter sich gleich großen Seitenaugen grenzen zu dreien eng aneinander und sind mit spärlichem, dunklem Pigment eingefasst. Hinter den Seitenaugen je zwei nicht ganz regelmäßige Reihen von Härchen auf dem Augenteil. Dazwischen zwei feine bräunliche Streifen. Auf dem Thorax ein zentrales dunkles Mittelfeld, mit hellem, schmalem Mittelstreif. In der Längsfurche eine Reihe kleiner, nach vorn gerichteter Haare. Die Beine sind ausgezeichnet durch einen hellen Ring oberhalb der braunen Patella und des Metatarsus. Oberhalb eines jeden Ringes ein gegen den Körper hin sich verlierender schwärzlicher Fleck. Die Behaarung der Beine steht in regelmäßigen Längsreihen. Das Abdomen hat oben einige dunklere undeutliche Flecke, oberhalb der Spinnwarzen ein helleres Feld, Mamillen schwärzlich angehaucht. Vulva braun. Ein klöppelförmiger glatter Körper ragt daraus hervor. Afterklauen vorhanden, stark geschwungen, dicht anliegend. Krallen mit 9 bis 10 Nebenzähnen an allen Beinen. Palpen scharf zugespitzt, ohne Kralle. Neben dieser Spitze 2 stärkere, gekrümmte Haare. Die Mandibeln tragen an der vorderen inneren Ecke einen starken, braunen Zahn, mit dem die kurze Mandibelklaue eine Art Schere bildet.

Yaginuma, T. 1970. The spider fauna of Japan (revised in 1970). Bull. natn. Sci. Mus. Tokyo 13: 639-701.

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3. *P. nagasakiensis* STRAND, 1916 ミナミユウレイグモ K. Am. Rk.

Yaginuma, T. 1986. Spiders of Japan in Color. New Edition. Hoikusha Publ.

pl. 6



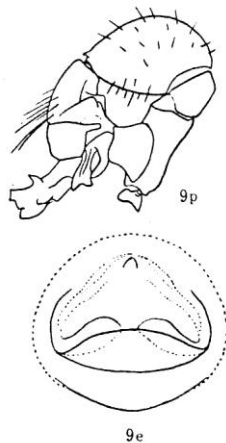
13. ミナミユウレイグモ

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13. ミナミユウレイグモ *Pholcus nagasakiensis* STRAND

体長7.5mm. 体および歩脚は褐色，額は広く長く，眼域下は凹む．背甲の中央に大きい暗褐色斑があり，中窩後方に正中白条がある．眼は眼丘上にあり，前中眼は小さく，前側眼間にある．歩脚の腿節の前方と跗節の前方に1個の明るい輪がある．腹部背面に暗い不明瞭な斑紋がいくつかある．外雌器は大きく突出する．♂触肢の鉤状突起は黒褐色で異様に大きい．糸器は細い白色帯でかこまれる．(Fig.17)．分布：九州，南西諸島．

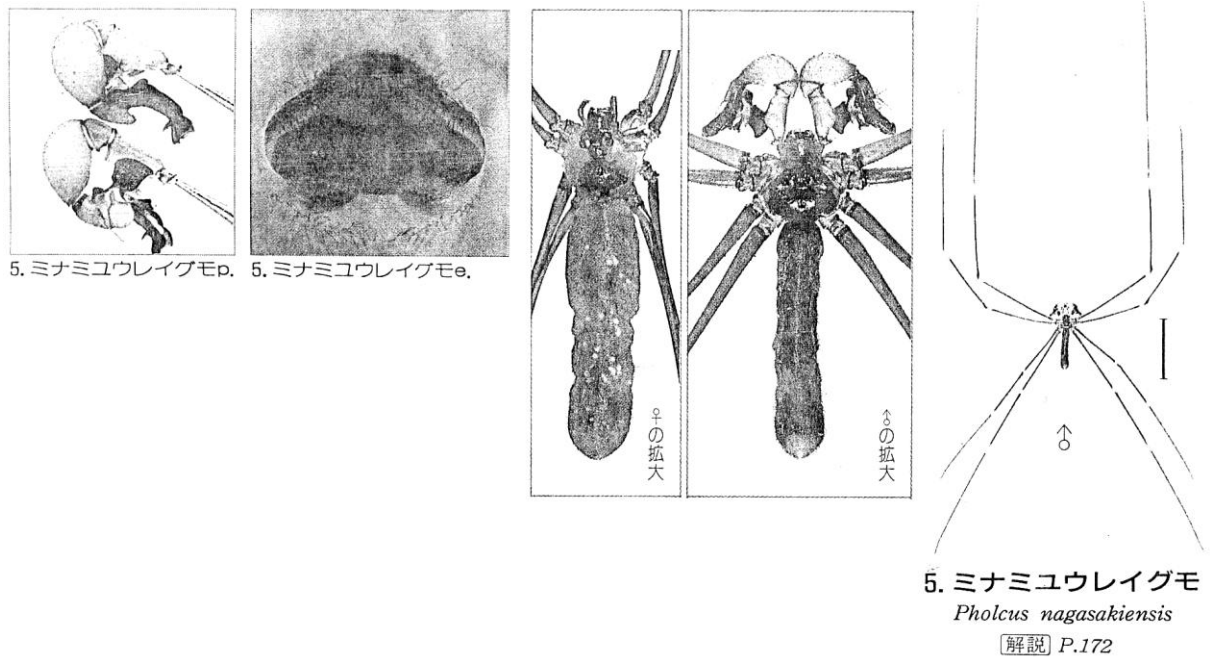
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9. ミナミユウレイグモ *Pholcus nagasakiensis*
p. ♂触肢 e. 外雌器 a. 眼域 c. 上顎

Chikuni, Y. 1989. Pictorial Encyclopedia of Spiders in Japan. Kaisei-sha Publ. Pp. 1-306.

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Irie, T. 1997. Two new species of the genera *Pholcus* and *Spermophora* (Araneae: Pholcidae) from the Kyushu, Japan. Acta arachnol. 46(2): 133-138.

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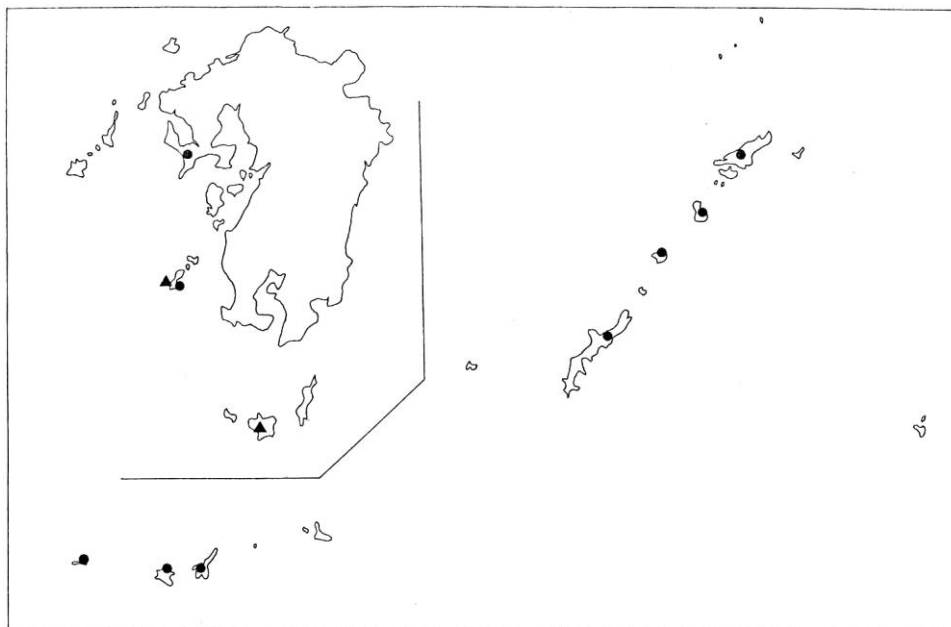


Fig. 7. Distribution of *Pholcus nagasakiensis* STRAND, 1916 and *Pholcus yoshikurai* sp. nov. in the Kyushu, ●: *P. nagasakiensis*; ▲: *P. yoshikurai*.

Irie, T. 2009. Pholcidae. In: Ono, H. (ed.) *The Spiders of Japan, with Keys to the Families and Genera and Illustrations of the Species*. Tokai Univ. Press, Kanagawa, pp. 106-111, pl. 4-5.

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ミナミユウレイグモ (図 2-2-13-18~20, Plate 4-8~9)

Pholcus nagasakiensis Strand, 1918

体長雌 8~9 mm, 雄 7~8 mm. 背甲はほぼ円形で淡黄色. 中央後半に 2 個の褐色斑がある. 胸板は黒褐色

で, ほかのユウレイグモ属と容易に区別できる. 眼の前端線は端直. 腹部は円筒形で淡灰褐色, 背面には多くの不明瞭な灰褐色の斑紋が散在する. 雄触肢附節の鉤状突起は黒褐色で基部にふさ状の突起がある. 歩脚は淡黄褐色. 樹木の根元, 谷川の岩陰, 洞窟の洞口などの野外の薄暗い所に見られる.

このクモは, 1882 年に長崎で記録されたクモで, Strand が暫定的に上記の学名をつけた. その後, 長崎での採集記録はない. 甌島と南西諸島に分布する.

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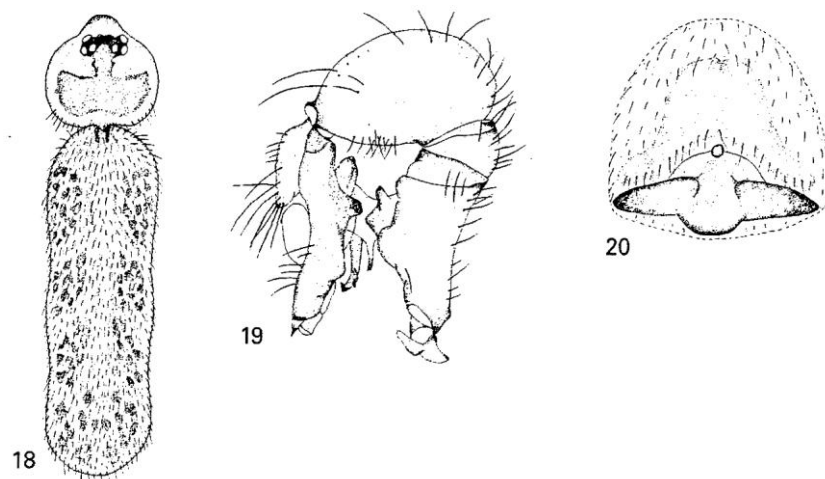


図 2-2-13-18~35. 18~20, ミナミユウレイグモ *Pholcus nagasakiensis* ;

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Plate 4. 単性域類 (ユウレイグモ科).

8, ミナミユウレイグモ *Pholcus nagasakiensis* 雌; 9, 同, 雄.

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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1947. *Ph. nagasakiensis*, male, dorsal view.

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1973, 1974. *Ph. nagasakiensis*.

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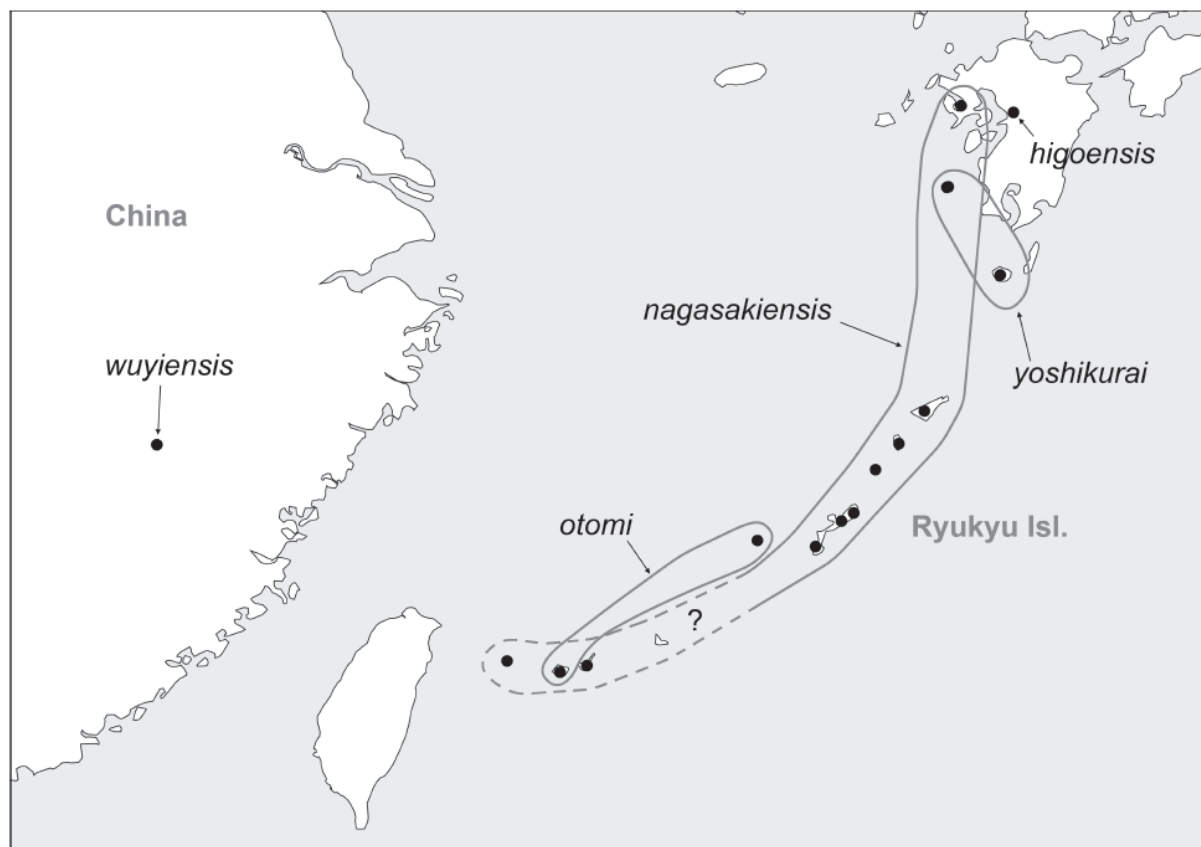


FIG. 2077. Known distribution of the *Pholcus nagasakiensis* species group. Most of the *Ph. nagasakiensis* localities are from Irie (1997); some of them (especially the southern ones) may represent *Ph. otomi*.

Pholcus nagasakiensis Strand, 1918

Figs. 1947, 1973, 1974, 2084, 2085

Pholcus nagasakiensis Strand 1918: 93. Yaginuma 1970: 646. Yaginuma 1986: 29-30, figs. 9p, 9e, pl. 6, fig. 13. Chikuni 1989: 29, fig. 5. Irie 1997: 135, fig. 7 (in part). Irie 2009: 108, figs. (2-2-13) 18-20.

Note. Even though several authors (see above) have claimed to deal with Strand's species, it should be noted that the identity of *Ph. nagasakiensis* remains ambiguous for several reasons. First, the species has never been adequately described and the type specimens are lost. Strand (1918) described only the

epigynum and did not provide illustrations. Second, while numerous specimens are available from the Ryukyu Islands, no topotypical specimens seem to be available from Nagasaki or Kyushu Island. Irie's (1997) distribution map shows a single dot on Kyushu, which apparently just denotes the type locality rather than being backed by new material. Third, at least two closely related species occur in the Kyushu Region, *Ph. nagasakiensis* and *Ph. otomi*, and Strand's (1918) description does not allow to decide which is the 'real' *Ph. nagasakiensis*. Here I follow Yaginuma (1986) and Chikuni (1989) and consider the species with a slender procursus (and oval pore plates) as *Ph. nagasakiensis*. Obviously, further collecting at or near the type locality is necessary to test this assignment. *Types.* One female and one juvenile syntypes from Japan, Kyushu, Nagasaki [$\sim 32^{\circ}54'N$, $129^{\circ}54'E$], in dark corner of a house, 30.viii.1882 and 1.ix.1882 (E. Strand), probably lost.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from very similar *Ph. otomi* by male procursus (Fig. 2084; longer and more slender, conspicuous membranous structures prolaterally,

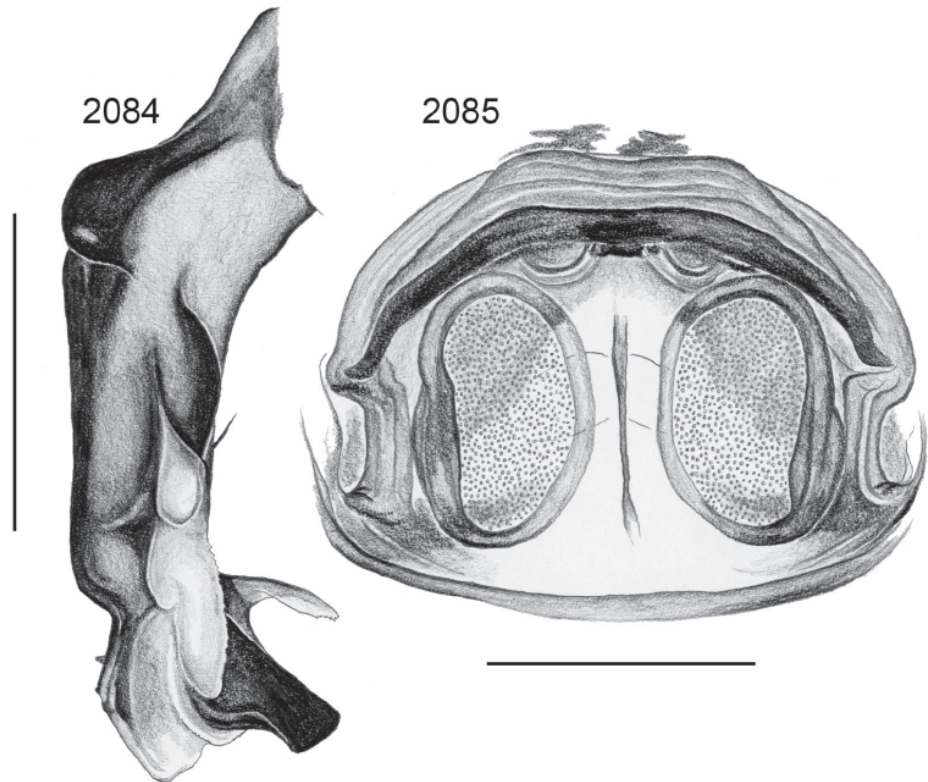


FIG. 2083-2085. Left procursi, prolateral views (at same scale), and cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. 2084, 2085. *Ph. nagasakiensis*. Scale lines: 0.5.

shapes of distal elements), and female internal genitalia (Fig. 2085; oval pore plates).

Male (Naha). Total body length 7.3, carapace width 1.7. Leg 1: 49.6 (11.9 + 0.8 + 12.1 + 21.8 + 3.0), tibia 2: 8.9, tibia 3: 6.3, tibia 4: 8.4, tibia 1L/d: 68. Habitus as in Fig. 1947. Distance PME-PME 285 μ m, diameter PME 175 μ m, distance PME-ALE 60 μ m, distance AME-AME 95 μ m, diameter AME 100 μ m. Ocular area slightly elevated, few hairs posteriorly on ocular area. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *Ph. otomi* (cf. Fig. 2080). Sternum slightly wider than long (1.15/1.05), unmodified. Palps in general very similar to *Ph. otomi* (cf. Figs. 2078, 2079), procursus more slender, distally clearly different, with distinctive prolateral membranous elements (Fig. 2084), with two short prolatero-dorsal spines (one apparently missing in drawn male), bulb very similar to *Ph. otomi*, only subdistal branch of appendix larger. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs. Retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsus 1 with >20 pseudosegments, but only distally a few visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. Tibia 1 in 2 other males 10.8, 12.5.

Female. In general similar to male but triads slightly closer together (distance PME-PME 250 μ m). Tibia 1 in 4 females: 9.5, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6. Epigynum as in Fig. 1973 (very similar to *Ph. otomi*); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1974 and 2085, with pore plates less elongated than in *Ph. otomi* and not converging anteriorly.

Distribution. Apparently widely distributed in the Kyushu Region, including Okinawa (Strand 1918, Irie 1997). However, most of the dots in Fig. 2077 are adopted from Irie's (1997) map and some of them may denote the closely related *Ph. otomi* (especially the southern ones).

Material examined. JAPAN: *Okinawa Pref.*: Okinawa Island: Naha [$\sim 26^{\circ}12'N$, $127^{\circ}41'E$], Nagayoshi Park, 20.viii.2001 (H. Tanaka), 2♂ in ZFMK. Okinawa Island: Aha [$\sim 26^{\circ}43'N$, $128^{\circ}16'E$], along river, 24.-25.viii.1955 (D.C. Lowrie), 1♂2♀ in AMNH; Aha-gawa, 5.x.1955 (D.C. Lowrie), 2♀ in AMNH.