

***Pholcus phalangoides* Fuesslin, 1775**

Fuesslin, J. C. 1775. Verzeichnis der ihm bekannten schweizerischen Insekten, mit einer ausgemahlten Kupfertafel: nebst der Ankündigung eines neuen Insecten Werks. Zürich and Winterthur, 62 pp.

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* 1209 Aranea Phalangoides.
Geofr. 2. pag. 651. n. 17.
In Genf, in den Weinkellern und verschlossenen Gewölbern nicht selten.

Fourcroy 1785: 537 (*Aranea meticulosa*) R France

Geoffroy 1799: 651 (*Aranea longipes*)

Walckenaer 1805: 80; pl 8, f 79; D(f); T to *Pholcus*

Hahn, C. W. 1834. Die Arachniden. Nürnberg, Zweiter Band, pp. 17-56.

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Pl. 50

Tab. L. Fig. 119.

***Pholcus phalangoides*.**

Langfüßige Zitterspinne.

Vorderleib und Füße bleichbräunlich; der länglich eiförmige Hinterleib heller oder dunkler grau oder mäusegrau; die Schenkel und die Schienen vor dem Ende mit einem weißlichen Ring.

Länge eines ausgewachsenen Weibchens
5 Linien.

Breite des Hinterleibes 1 Linie.

Pholcus phalangoides, *Walk.* Tabl. des Aran. p. 80.

Pholcus phalangoides. Pallido-lividis; abdomine elongato, cylindrico-ovali, mollissimo, obscure cinereo; femorum tibiorumque apicibus annulo pallidior, albicante. *Latr.* Syst. Crust. et Insect. I. Nr. 1.

Aranea phalangoides. *Walk.* Fn. paris. II. p. 213. Nr. 53.

Aranea aplionoides. *Schrank.* Enum. Insect. aust. p. 530. Nr. 1103.

Aranea Pluchii. **Scopol.* Ent. Carn. pag. 404. Nr. 1120.

**Geoffr.* Insect. II. pag. 651. Nr. 17.

Vaterland. Deutschland, Frankreich.

Man findet diese Spinnen in Häusern an dunklen Orten, auch in Kellern, wo sie ihr unregelmässiges, aus grossen ungleichen Maschen bestehendes Gewebe ausspannt. Das Weibchen wickelt ihre Eier in ein rundes Säckchen ein, welches ziemlich dünn übersponnen ist, und trägt solches, bis die Jungen ausschlüpfen mit den Fresszangen haltend, mit sich herum. Öfters zittert die Spinne nach Art der Bachmücken. (*Tipula*) mit allen Theilen des Körpers.

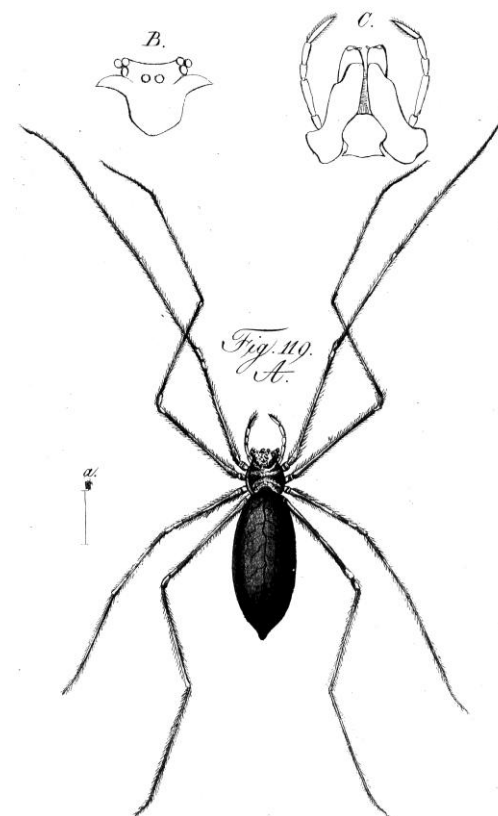


Fig. 119. Pholcus phalangoides.

Walckenaer 1837: 652; D(m,f)

Koch C.L. 1937: 97-99 (*P. nemastomoides*); pl 136, f 312; R Greece

Hentz 1841: 157-158 (*P. atlanticus*); pl 17, f 7; D(m,f); R USA (Alabama, southern States)

Nicolet 1849: 463-464 (*P. americanus*); pl 4, f 8, 8a-d; D; R Chile

Hentz 1850: 284 (*P. atlanticus*); pl 10, f 7; D(f)

Westring 1862: 296 (*P. opilionoides*; misidentified: Simon 1874); D(m,f)

Blackwall 1864: 208-209; D(m,f); pl 15, f 137, 137a-f; D(m,f); R Great Britain

Simon, E. 1866. Monographie des espèces européennes du genre *Pholcus*. Ann. Soc. ent. France (4)6: 117-124; pl. 2.

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2. *PHOLCUS OPILIONOIDES* Schrank.

L'Araignée domestique à longues pattes GEOFFROY, Hist. Ins., t. II, p. 651, n° 17.

Aranea opilionoides SCHRANK, En. Ins. aust., p. 530, n° 1103.

Aranea meticulosa FOURCROY, Ent. par., p. 537, n° 13.

Aranea phalangioïdes WALCK., Faun. par., t. II, p. 212.

(Pl. 2^e, fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 et 6.)

Les noms d'*Opilionoides* et de *Phalangioïdes*, qui rappellent tous deux la ressemblance du Pholque avec le Faucheur (*Opilio-Phalangium*) sont également répandus dans les ouvrages d'entomologie; nous préférons néanmoins le premier; pour deux raisons: d'abord, parce qu'il est plus ancien,

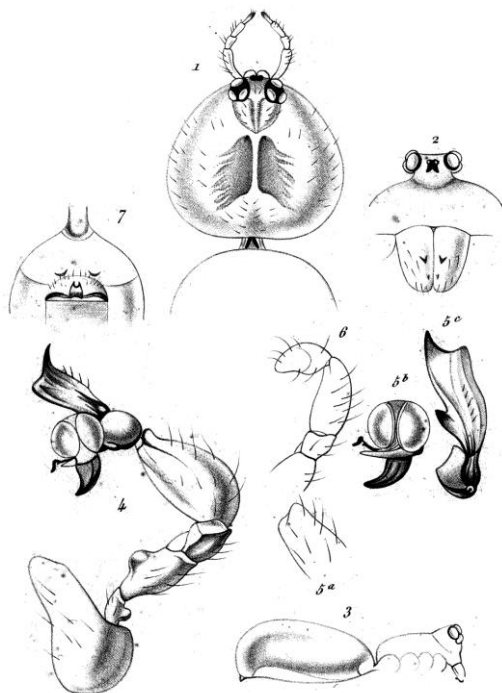
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opaques que les autres membres; les articles en sont à peine distincts, les articulations n'en étant pas accentuées et étranglées, mais placées bout à bout.

Le dernier article est plus gros, mais imparfaitement formé, comme celui de toutes les jeunes Araignées mâles (1).

Confronté avec des *Opilionoides* de même âge et de même taille, outre la patte-mâchoire, il est impossible de découvrir un point de différence; aussi ai-je hésité longtemps avant de l'en séparer; les entomologistes jugeront si cet unique caractère a une valeur spécifique.

Pl. 2



1 à 7. *Pholcus opilionoides* Schrank

Thorell, T. 1871. Remarks on synonyms of European spiders. Part II. Uppsala, pp. 97-228.

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(Pag. 296.) VIII. PHOLCUS [= ***Pholcus*** WALCK. 1805.]
Vid. THOR., On Eur. Spid., p. 101.

(Pag. 296) Ph. opilionoides [= ***Pholcus phalangioides*** (FUESSL.)
1775].

Syn.: ?1775. ARANEA PHALANGIOIDES [PHALANGIOIDES] FUESSL., Verzeichn. Schweiz.
Ins., p. 61.

1785. „ METICULOSA FOURCR., Entom. Par., p. 537 (*sec. SIMON, loc. infra cit.*).

1790. „ PLUCHII ROSSI, Fauna Etrusca, II, p. 134 (*alt. ad part.*).

1802. „ PHALANGIOIDES WALCK., Faune Par., II, p. 213.

1805. *PHOLCUS PHALANGIOIDES* WALCK., Tabl. d. Aran., p. 80.
 1836. „ „ DUGÈS, in CUV., Règne Anim., VII, Arachn.,
 p. 49, Pl. 9, fig. 6.
 1838. „ *NEMASTOMOIDES* C. KOCH, Die Arachn., IV, p. 97, Taf.
 CXXXVI, fig. 312.
 1853. „ *PLUCHII* LUCAS, Anim. artic. de l'Île de Crète, in Rev. et
 Mag. de Zool., 2 Ser., V, p. 27.
 1864. „ *PHALANGIOIDES* BLACKW., Spid. of Gr. Brit., II, p. 208,
 Pl. XV, fig. 137.
 1866. „ *OPILIONOIDES* SIM., Monogr. des espèces europ. du genre
Pholcus, in Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France,
 4 Sér., VI, p. 120, Pl. 2, figg. 1—7.
 1869. „ *NEMASTOMOIDES* CAN. et PAV., Aran. Ital., p. 65¹⁾.

FUESSLIN has left no description whatever of his *Aran. phalangoides*: he only says, that "it is not uncommon at Geneva in wine-cellars and closed vaults". I have not yet been able to get specimens of *Pholcus* from Geneva to compare; but as FUESSLIN refers to GEOFFROY'S Hist. abrégée des Insectes qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris, II, p. 651, N^o 17, where a spider is described (without specific name), which French writers generally consider as identical with *Pholcus phalangoides* WALCK. or *Ph. opilionoides* SIMON, I think we may preserve to this species the well known specific name *phalangoides*, with FUESSLIN as authority. (Also HAHN erroneously writes the name "*phalangoides*" instead of *phalangoides*). — *Ar. phalangoides* GEOFFR. (Hist. abrégée d. Ins., 2^e Éd., p. 734), under which *Ar. phalangoides* FOURC. is cited, is unknown to me: *Ar. phalangoides* FOURC. is, according to SIMON (loc. cit.), not a *Pholcus* at all, whereas he cites *Ar. meticulosa* FOURC. as synonymous with his

deorsum sub-curvata; pars tibialis extus secundum bulbi latus exterius producta ibique paullo longior et latior quam pars patellaris, lobo sub-triungulo, deorsum directo, ad basin; lamina lateri interiori partis tibialis, prope basin ejus, affixa, æque circiter longa atque pars femoralis, duplo longior quam latior, quadrilatera fere, versus apicem sub-dilatata, margine exteriori (superiore) late emarginato, apice late et oblique truncato, angulo apicis interiori (inferiore) in uncum magnum, acuminatum, curvatum, inferiora versus et tum deorsum (foras) directum productum, et dente acuto prope hunc uncum armato. Pedes solito longiores, femoribus et metatarsis præsertim elongatis; 1^o mi paris longissimi, c. 6½ millim. (patella hujus paris vix ¼ tibiæ æquat, tarsus ⅓ metatarsi); patellæ supra 1, tibiæ supra 1, 1 setas sub-erectas habent, reliqua internodia talibus setis carent; præterea pilis fortibus rarioribus vestiti sunt pedes.

Unicum specimen masculum, siccatum, cephalothorace et abdomine valde corrugatis, vidi, in Ostrogothia a Cel. D^{re} E. HAGLUND inventum.

1) According to specimens kindly presented to me by Prof. CANESTRINI.

Ph. opilionoides. I have unfortunately not been able to obtain access to FOURCROY'S "Entomologia Parisiensis".

AS BLACKWALL under his *Ph. phalangioides*, and SIMON under his *Ph. opilionoides*, WESTRING has under the spider before us erroneously cited *Ph. opilionoides* (SCHRANCK), C. KOCH. Many other authors also have either united or confounded this last mentioned species with *Ph. nemastomoides* C. KOCH, which is identical with the *Ph. phalangioides* of BLACKWALL and most French writers, or *Ph. opilionoides* WESTR. and SIM. I have above given the most important synonyms for this last species; it may perhaps not be out of place to do the same for the real *Ph. opilionoides* (SCHRANCK), which I look upon as identical with *Aranea Pluchii* Scop., and to mention some of the marks, whereby they may be distinguished. As regards my description of the male's palpal clava, the following should be observed. In *both* species the tarsal joint in ♂ is short and thick; the almost globular *bulbus* is articulated to its *extremity*, and from its outer side projects a coarse process ("*procursus*") directed forwards or parallel to the *bulbus*, dilated and truncated at its extremity; the *bulbus* displays on the under side a strong, compressed, forwards-curved claw ("*uncus*"), and immediately before it two smaller "*appendices*", the anterior usually of a dark, the posterior of a pale colour.

Ph. phalangioides (FUESSL.) 1775 cephalothorace testaceo-albicanti, *macula magna sub-postica fusca, lineâ albicanti plerumque geminata*; sterno plerumque testaceo-albicanti, interdum fuscior et maculis clarioribus circumdato; maxillis testaceis; palporum partis tarsalis procursu in ♂ apice levissime tantum et inæqualiter impresso vel sub-emarginato, *non fisso*, unco bulbi minus compresso, versus apicem æqualiter angustato, margine ejus brevior sive acie æqualiter (concavo-) curvata, appendice bulbi anteriore angusta, apice in angulum sub-rectum flexa, fere [-formi ¹]. — Long. corporis 6—7, cephalothoracis c:a 2 millim.

Syn.: 1861. PHOLCUS OPILIONOIDES WESTR., Aran. Suec., p. 296.

Cetera vid. supra.

Ph. opilionoides (SCHRANCK) 1783 cephalothorace testaceo-albicanti, *lineis duabus mediis sub-sinuatis maculisque binis utrinque fuscis*, sterno fusco, macula media aliisque ad marginem utrinque 4 albicantibus; maxillis fuscis, extus testaceo-marginatis; ♂ palporum partis tarsalis procursu *apice fisso*, lacinia anteriore minore, unco bulbi valde compresso et lato, acie ejus anteriore (brevior) in medio dente lato prædita, appendice bulbi anteriore a latere anteriore visa fere T-formi. — Long. corporis c:a 5, cephalothoracis 1—¹/₄ millim.

¹) Conf. BLACKWALL'S and SIMON'S figures of the male's palpi, locis cit.!

- Syn.: ?1763. ARANEA PLUCHII Scop., Entom. Carniol., p. 404.
 1783. „ OPILIONOIDES SCHRANCK, Enum. Ins. Austr., p. 530.
 ?1834. PHOLCUS PHALANGIOIDES [PHALANGOIDES] HAHN, Die Arachn., II,
 p. 34, Taf. L, fig. 119 (*ad part.*).
 1838. „ OPILIONOIDES C. KOCH, *ibid.*, IV, p. 95, Tab. CXXXV,
 fig. 311.

Scopoli says (*loc. cit.*) of his *Aranea Pluchii*: "Maxillæ apice nigræ; abdomen maculis nigris". From these words Simon has concluded, that *Ar. Pluchii* is identical with *Ar. rivulata* Forsk. ¹⁾ or *Pholcus rivulatus* Sav. et Aud. ²⁾. How the expression "abdomen maculis nigris" can furnish any ground for this opinion, or be reconciled with the very good description extracted by Simon from Savigny or Walckenaer of the abdomen in *Ph. rivulatus*, in which description nothing is said about black spots, I cannot imagine: the pattern is in fact formed by *whitish* points on a darker bottom, whereas both in *Ph. phalangioides* and in *Ph. opilionoides* C. Koch the abdomen is of a pale colour with blackish spots or streaks. And as for "maxillæ apice nigræ", this phrase proves nothing, for Scopoli by the word "maxillæ", in the case of spiders, means the *mandibles*, as may be seen by his description of *Phalangium opilio* ³⁾ immediately following that of *Ar. Pluchii*. The *maxillæ* of *Ph. opilionoides* C. Koch are *blackish with a pale external border*, and might accordingly with about as much or as little reason be said to be *apice nigræ* as the *maxillæ* of *Ph. rivulatus*, which according to Simon are *white with black borders* (in my specimens they are *entirely black or brown*). Simon states, that *Ph. rivulatus* is as common as *Ph. phalangioides* (*Ph. opilionoides* Sim.) in Carinthia, where Scopoli had captured his *Aran. Pluchii*; but he does not mention the grounds on which he bases this assumption. I for my part, until the contrary be proved, assume as most probable, that the *Pholcus*-species which is the commonest, perhaps the only one met with, in the rest of south-eastern Germany ⁴⁾, is so also in Carinthia — and that species is *Ph. opilionoides* (Schränck), C. Koch (*non* Sim.). But as I have not

1) Forskål, Descript. Anim., p. 86; Icones rer. natur., p. 7, Tab. XXIV, fig. F.

2) Descr. de l'Égypte (Éd. 2), XXII, p. 358; Atlas: Arachn., Pl. III, fig. 12.

3) "Maxillæ ut in Araneis, sed binis dentibus terminatæ *instar chelæ*". (Scop., *loc. cit.*)

4) The limits of what may be called Germany are at the present moment non very clearly defined, and I therefore ought perhaps to inform may readers, that I here include under that name all the countries which belonged to the late German Confederation, together with Prussia proper: I therefore reckon as belonging

seen any *Pholcus*-specimens from Carinthia, and cannot prove my opinion, I dare not now give this spider the name of *Pholcus Pluchii* (Scop.), but call it *Ph. opilionoides* (SCHRANCK).

The measures given by SCHRANCK of his *Ar. opilionoides*, show in fact that C. KOCH has rightly identified that species. HAHN's synonym, on the contrary, is very uncertain; his figure and description are certainly not taken from living specimens of the German *Ph. opilionoides*, but from an old and badly preserved specimen of some foreign *Pholcus* (perhaps *Ph. phalangoides*), which he confounds with the former.

Pholcus impressus C. KOCH ¹⁾ is in my opinion the male of *Ph. rivulatus* (FORSK.). The two forms are recognized, according to SIMON's description of the former and C. KOCH's of the latter, by the sternum being black (as is also stated by SAVIGNY) and the belly having a broad black central band. It appears to me also probable, that *Ph. barbarus* LUCAS ²⁾ from Algeria is identical with *Ph. rivulatus*: in the female also of this latter form the sternum has a strong conical protuberance behind — a feature which LUCAS supposed to belong only to the ♀ of *Ph. barbarus*. The male, or "*Ph. impressus*", which C. KOCH has described, is unknown to me; the female, of which I have, through the kindness of Prof. CANESTRINI, received specimens from Venice (under the name of *Ph. impressus*), and which I have also myself met with in northern Italy, is distinguished not only by the above-mentioned protuberance on the sternum, but also by the peculiar form of the palpi, which are thickened towards the extremity, with the last joint almost pear-formed and pointed (just as in *Ph. barbarus*, according to LUCAS!). — SIMON has (loc. cit., p. 121, Pl. 2, fig. 10) mentioned imperfectly developed specimens of a *Pholcus* from France, which he calls *Ph. grossipalpus*, and the palpi of which appear greatly to resemble those of *Ph. rivulatus* or *impressus* ♀.

A few words on the geographical distribution of *Ph. opilionoides* and *Ph. phalangoides* may here be not out of place ³⁾. Of *Ph. opilionoides* (SCHRANCK) NOB. I have many specimens, which I have collected partly in northwest Germany (Pyrmont), partly in Bavaria, to Germany the Austrian German provinces, but not those which by Prussia and its allies have lately been torn from their northern and western neighbours.

1) Die Arachn., IV, p. 99, Taf. CXXXVII, fig. 313.

2) Explor. de l'Algérie, Arachn., p. 237, Pl. XV, fig. 1.

3) Compare VAN HASSELL's interesting memoir: Studiën over den *Pholcus opilionoides*, in Tijdschr. voor Entom., 2 Ser., V, p. 14—16; Études sur le *Pholcus opilionoides*, in Archives Néerlandaises, V (1870), p. 14—17.

where C. Koch also met with the species; I have found them sometimes in houses, sometimes at a considerable distance from human dwellings (e. g. in a heap of stones in a wood near Kissingen). From *Austria*, where the species was first met with by SCHRANCK, I have specimens kindly given me by Mr L. v. KEMPELEN of Vienna, who had found them under stones far from houses. It is this species, that according to ZIMMERMANN ¹⁾ is common at Niesky in *Silesia*. The species is then spread over almost the whole of Germany ²⁾, at least at far as 52° north latitude; it is also found in *Poland* ³⁾, and although rarely, south of the Alps, in the Canton *Tessin* in *Switzerland*, and in *Lombardy* ⁴⁾. — *Ph. phalangioides* (FUESSL.) NOB. on the contrary has not, as far as I am aware, been met with in Germany north of the Alps (in southern *Tyrol* it is already met with at Meran and Villanders, according to AUSSERER ⁵⁾). It appears to have its home chiefly in the lands around the Mediterranean, just as *Ph. rivulatus* FORSK.; in our part of the world it is spread over its more southerly and westerly countries. In the whole of southern Europe (southern Russia, Greece, Italy, Spain) it seems to be common: I have myself taken it at Rome and in northern Italy, as also at Nice. In *France* it appears to be the commonest, but probably not the only species occurring, and it is also found in the southern (and western?) parts of *Switzerland*. It is also this species, that has been found by VAN HASSELT (loc. cit.) to belong to the Fauna of the *Netherlands* ⁶⁾.

1) Die Spinnen d. Umgeg. v. Niesky, in Abhandl. d. Nat.-forsch. Gesellsch. zu Görlitz, Bd XIV, p. 32. — Dr ZIMMERMANN has had the kindness to send me specimens of both sexes of his *Pholcus opilionoides*.

2) In the extreme north of Germany it seems to be absent. I have not met with it at Travemünde, nor is it mentioned by OHLERT as found in Königsberg, nor by MENGE as inhabiting Danzig. — In a list of Spiders from the neighbourhood of Münster in *Westphalia*, communicated to me by Mr F. KARSCH, no *Pholcus* is mentioned as found in that locality.

3) L. KOCH, Beitr. z. Kenntn. d. Arachn.-fauna Galiziens, p. 6.

4) Vide PAVESI, in Notizie chim.-agron. della provincia di Pavia, p. 109; CANESTRINI e PAVESI, Aran. Ital., p. 65, 97.

5) Die Arachn. Tirols, I, p. 151.

6) I have sent specimens of both *Ph. opilionoides* and *Ph. phalangioides* to Dr VAN HASSELT, who writes me that the latter is identical with his *Ph. opilionoides*, and that he has not yet observed the former species in the Netherlands. A male palpus of *Ph. opilionoides* v. HASS., which Dr VAN HASSELT also sent me, showed at once that it had belonged to the true *Ph. phalangioides*.

I make use of this opportunity to express to Dr VAN HASSELT my deep thankfulness for the friendly communications, with which he has several times honoured me.

According to BLACKWALL, it is met with in southern and western England: LEACH ¹⁾ even says that "it is very common in the west of England". The only instances of its appearance in Scandinavia are the specimens taken by WESTRING in Göteborg, but which have doubtless been brought thither from warmer countries; the same must be the case with that, which SIEMASCHKO ²⁾ captured ad St Petersburg — provided it belongs to this species. VAN HASSELT even considers, and on good grounds, that *some* of the specimens he has obtained in the great maritime towns of Holland, were importations from abroad. — The species is found in Egypt and Algeria, in the Island of St Helena ³⁾, and even in the East Indies (as in Java and Amboyna, where DOLESCHALL ⁴⁾ says it is common), and, according to BLACKWALL ⁵⁾, in Canada. VON FRAUENFELD ⁶⁾ found the "*Ph. nemastomoides* C. KOCH" on board the Novara Frigate during her voyage from Rio Janeiro to Canton. — Several other "habitats" are indeed mentioned by different authors for "*Ph. phalangioides*" or "*opilionoides*"; but it is not possible to know which species they speak of .

1) The Edinburg Cyclopaedia, conducted by BREWSTER, VII, p. 424 (Art. Crustaceology).

2) Verzeichn. der in der Umgeg. von St. Petersburg gefund. Spinnen, in Horæ Soc. Entom. Ross., Fasc. I, p. 129.

3) CAMBRIDGE, Notes on some Spiders and Scorpions from St. Helena etc., in Proceed. of the Zool. Soc. of London, 1869, p. 533.

4) Tweede Bijdrage tot de Kenn. d. Arachn. van d. Indischen Archipel, in Acta Soc. Scient. Indo-Neerland., V, p. 47.

5) Notice of Spid. captured by POTTER in Canada, in Ann. of Nat. Hist., XVII, p. 77.

6) Zool. Miscellen, XI, 1: Das Insektenleben zur See, in Verhandl. d. Zool.-bot. Gesellsch. in Wien, XVII (1867), p. 461 (37).

2° PHOLCUS PHALANGIOIDES *Fuessl.* 1775 (sub: *Aranea*).

(¹) <i>Aranea phalangioides</i> Fuessl. 1775.	<i>Pholcus Pluchii</i> Lc. 1853.
— <i>meticulosa</i> Fourc. 1785.	— <i>opilionoides</i> Wst. 1861.
— <i>Pluchii</i> Rossi 1790.	— — E. S. 1866.
— <i>phalangioides</i> Wlk. 1802.	— <i>nemastomoides</i> Cn. et Pv.
<i>Pholcus nemastomoides</i> C. K. 1838.	1869.

(²) Céph.th., long. 2,5; larg. 2,5. — Pattes 1, 2, 4, 3. = 55. 40,5. 37,5. 29.

Céphalothorax blanc testacé, avec une large bande médiane brunâtre, élargie, denticulée sur les bords et souvent coupée d'une ligne blanche longitudinale dans la région thoracique; garni de poils noirs espacés, sauf dans la région céphalique, où ils forment une touffe assez épaisse au-dessus du groupe oculaire. — Partie céphalique petite, triangulaire, un peu convexe, divisée par une très-faible strie longitudinale. — Yeux médians antérieurs petits et séparés par un espace moindre que leur diamètre, placés sur une tachette noire, arrondie en arrière, un peu prolongée en avant sur le bandeau; yeux latéraux antérieurs très-gros, arrondis, formant par leurs centres une ligne droite avec les médians, séparés de ceux-ci par une largeur à peine moindre que leur diamètre; les internes supérieurs un peu (à peine) plus petits, un peu ovales et légèrement obliques; les externes presque aussi gros que les antérieurs, également arrondis et verticaux. — Chelicères fauve-rouge, planes et même un peu déprimées en avant, présentant, du côté interne, vers le milieu, un tubercule noir, obtus. — Plastron testacé, garni de crins noirs espacés. — Pattes d'un fauve testacé, avec les patellas et souvent la base des métatarses un peu rembrunies, entièrement garnies de poils fins, plus longs que le diamètre des articles, sauf dans la portion inférieure des fémurs. — Patte-mâchoire testacée, avec les apophyses terminales noires ou brun-rouge; fémur court, droit, à peine deux fois plus long que large, présentant en avant, vers le milieu, un renflement obtus; patella courte, arrondie en dessus; tibia un peu plus long que le fémur et presque aussi large que long, très-renflé et claviforme, cependant un peu atténué en avant; tarse aussi court que la patella, tout à fait globuleux; sur son côté externe s'insère une grande apophyse brun-rouge, dirigée en avant, plus de deux fois aussi longue que l'article,

élargie de la base à l'extrémité, et tronquée carrément: l'angle interne de cette troncature membraneux et arrondi; l'angle externe un peu prolongé et aigu; en dessous, cette apophyse présentant, un peu avant le milieu, un fort tubercule arrondi, tronqué en avant; bulbe globuleux et blanc, pourvu, du côté interne, de trois apophyses: la première très-grande, noire, un peu courbe, et terminée en pointe obtuse; la seconde grêle, moins longue, membraneuse et tronquée à l'extrémité; la troisième noire, également grêle et droite, mais un peu épaissie et recourbée presque perpendiculairement à l'extrémité.

(³) Céph.th., long. 2,1; larg. 2,1. — Abd., long. 6; larg. 2,2. — Pattes = 47,2. 36,5. 36. 28.

Bandeau beaucoup plus long que les chelicères et incliné en avant. — Plastron testacé, quelquefois gris-obscur dans le milieu et finement bordé de cette couleur. — Abdomen allongé, cylindrique, un peu élargi et obtusément tronqué en arrière, entièrement d'un testacé clair; en dessus une ligne médiane foncée fine et ramifiée, correspondant au vaisseau dorsal et vers le milieu; de chaque côté, deux grandes taches grises carrées. — Pattes testacées; les principaux articles légèrement rembrunis de la base à l'extrémité, se terminant néanmoins chacun par un large anneau blanchâtre. — Epigyne en forme de saillie transverse, tronquée en ligne droite et présentant en arrière un rebord rouge d'aspect corné; cette pièce effilée aux deux extrémités, mais un peu élargie dans le milieu, en forme de triangle, le sommet du triangle supportant un très-petit tubercule arrondi.

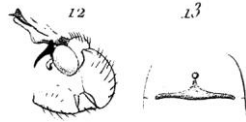
Très-commun dans toute la France.

Dans les habitations, principalement dans les angles des plafonds.

C. Koch 1874: 193: misidentification of *P. opilionoides*?

Simon, E. 1875. Les arachnides de France, 2. Paris: 1-350.

Pl. 4



12. *Pholeus phalangioides* Fuess. : patte-mâchoire du mâle.
13. id. épigyne de la femelle.

O. Pickard-Cambridge 1879: 77; pl 1, f 14, pl 6, f 3; D(m,f)

Emerton 1882: 30-31; pl 6, f 2, 2a; D(m,f); R USA (New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut)

Dahl 1883: 61; D

Keyserling 1891: 169; R Brazil (Rio Grande), Uruguay

Chyzer & Kulczynski 1891: 149; pl 6, f 19; D(m,f), R Hungary

Simon 1893b: 470; f 440, 444-447

Bösenberg, W. 1895. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Arachniden-Fauna von Madeira und den Canarischen Inseln. Abh. naturw. Ver. Hamb. 13: 1-13.

p. 12

49. *Pholeus phalangioides* Fuessl. — Madeira (Funchal).

Becker 1896: 178-179; D(m,f); R Belgium

Moenkhaus 1898: 87-88; D(m,f); R Brazil (São Paulo)

Simon 1899: 20 (*P. americanus*); R Chile

Emerton 1902: 128-129; f 305-308; D; B

Bösenberg, W. 1902. Die Spinnen Deutschlands. II-IV. Zoologica (Stuttgart) 14: 97-384.

p. 218

Feminae:

A. Der Zahn am Ende der Klauenfurche ist verhältnismässig klein und nach unten gebogen. Grösse des ganzen Tieres 7—8 mm.

B. Die Epigyne ist kaum halb so hoch, als der Spalt breit ist. *phalangioides*.

A. Der Zahn am Ende der Klauenfurche ist gross und nach aussen gebogen. Grösse des ganzen Tieres 5—6 mm.

B. Die Epigyne ist eben so hoch, als der Spalt breit ist. *opilionoides*.

Mares:

Der weisse Samenbehälter an der inneren Seite der Geschlechtsteile ist in der Mitte eingeschnürt, der Teil × ist tiefschwarz und hat die Form eines Schuhs *phalangioides*.

Der weisse Samenbehälter an der inneren Seite der Geschlechtsteile ist in der Mitte nicht eingeschnürt, der Teil × ist dunkelbraun und hat die Form eines gewölbten Ambosses *opilionoides*.

Pholcus phalangioides Füssl.

Taf. XIX, Fig. 309. A ♀ von oben $\frac{1}{1}$, B und C Epigyne, D rechter ♂ Taster von aussen, E von innen.

Ganze Länge ♀ und ♂ 7—8 mm.

♀ Vorderleib oben: blassbraungrau, die Zeichnung auf der Rückenmitte braun A. Das Brustschild ist ebenfalls graubraun, mit kaum bemerkbaren helleren Flecken an den Einlenkungen der Füsse, Mandibeln sind braun, je nach der ganzen Färbung des Tieres heller oder dunkler und haben am Ende der Klauenfurche einen verhältnismässig kleinen Zahn, der nach unten gerichtet ist, Maxillen und Lippe sind gefärbt, wie Brustschild, die sehr kleinen und zarten Taster sind blassbraun, die Füsse gelb- oder hellbraun, das Ende der Schenkel und Schienen ist heller, die Kniee und Anfänge der Schienen dunkler, als die Färbung im Uebrigen.

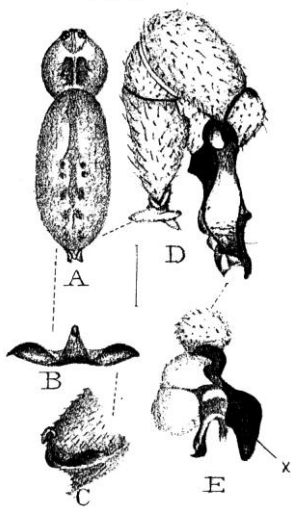
Der ganze Hinterleib ist blassbraun, die Epigyne rotbraun, die Spinnwarzen dunkelgraubraun.

♂ ist gefärbt und gezeichnet, wie das ♀. An den sehr kräftigen Genitalien ist der dunkle Teil E × schuhförmig.

Fundorte: Dahl fand diese Art in Holstein (Kiel) in Häusern, Bertkau bei Bonn, ich selbst bei Pforzheim, in Steinbrüchen und Weinbergen zwischen Steinen, und vom Mai ab entwickelte Tiere.

Pl. 19

309.



Strand 1908: 93; R Tunisia

Strand 1909: 558; R St. Helena

Lessert, R. de. 1910. Catalogue des invertébrés de la Suisse. Fasc. 3, Araignées. Musée d'histoire naturelle de Genève, pp. 1-635.

p. 88

2. *Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin).

P. phalangioides. BLACKWALL, *Spiders of Great Britain*, p. 208-209, pl. 15, fig. 137, 1861-64. — SIMON, *Les Arachnides de France*, vol. 1, p. 261-262. vol. 2, pl. 4, fig. 12 et 13 (1874-84). 1874. — CHYZER et KULCZYNSKI, *Araneae Hungariae*, vol. 1, p. 149, pl. 6, fig. 19 (1891-97). 1891.

♀ : Céphalothorax blanc testacé, avec une large bande médiane brunâtre, élargie, denticulée sur les bords et souvent coupée d'une ligne blanche longitudinale dans la région thoracique. Chélicères fauve-rouge. Sternum testacé; pattes fauve testacé, avec les patellas rembrunies; fémurs et tibia terminés par un anneau blanchâtre. Abdomen allongé, cylindrique, élargi et obtusément tronqué en arrière, testacé; en dessus une ligne médiane foncée et ramifiée; de chaque côté 2 grandes taches grises, carrées. Epigyne en saillie transverse, rougeâtre, 4 fois plus longue que large, présentant dans sa partie médiane antérieure un petit tubercule. Longueur totale, 7^{mm}; céphalothorax, 2^{mm}.

♂ : Coloration comme chez la ♀. Patte-mâchoire testacée, avec les apophyses apicales noires; fémur court, présentant vers le milieu un renflement obtus; patella courte; tibia un peu plus long que le fémur, presque aussi large que long, très renflé et claviforme; tarse globuleux, son apophyse externe brun-rouge, plus de 2 fois aussi longue que l'article, élargie de la base à l'extrémité et tronquée; en dessous, cette apophyse présentant un fort tubercule arrondi. Bulbe globuleux, présentant 2 apophyses cornées: la plus grande (style) en lamelle brun-noir, régulièrement atténuée, arquée en haut et en arrière, munie sur son bord externe d'une dent dirigée en dehors; la plus petite brun-noir, grêle, recourbée à angle droit à l'extrémité; entre ces 2 apophyses une apophyse grêle et membraneuse. Longueur totale, 6^{mm},5; céphalothorax, 2^{mm}.

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Bibliogr. *Aranea Phalangoides*. FUESSLIN 1775, p. 61.

P. nemastomoides. CANESTRINI et PAVESI 1868, p. 802; 1870, p. 81.

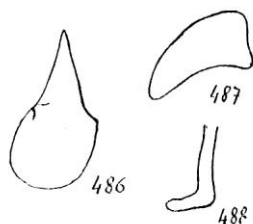
P. phalangioides. PAVESI 1873, p. 90-92; 1875, p. 267; LEBERT 1877, p. 197-198, pl. 5, fig. 37; MÜLLER et SCHENKEL 1895, p. 744; de LESSERT 1904, p. 295.

Habitat. Toute la Suisse. Plaine. (FUESSLIN 1775; PAVESI 1873, 1875; LEBERT 1877; MÜLLER et SCHENKEL 1895; de LESSERT 1904).

Biologie. Commun dans les habitations, caves, écuries, serres, etc. ♂ ♀ adultes toute l'année. Cocon en juin, juillet et août.

Comstock 1912: 328-329; f 320; D; B

p. 486



♂ Trochanter de la patte-mâchoire pourvu d'une apophyse droite armée d'un très petit denticule conique à sa base interne (f. 486). Apophyse principale du bulbe chitinisée noire beaucoup plus longue que large, très comprimée, graduellement atténuée et arquée en croissant (f. 487), précédée d'une apophyse plus petite également noire, grêle, coudée à angle droit vers le tiers apical, un peu dilatée et tronquée à l'extrémité (f. 488). — ♀ Pièce chitinisée de l'épigyne au moins quatre fois plus large que longue, acuminée aiguë de chaque côté, offrant au milieu une faible saillie bilobée et à son bord antérieur, un peu saillant, un très petit crochet obtus. — ♂ ♀ Sternum le plus souvent blanc conclore (parfois olivâtre et taché comme celui de l'espèce précédente). Taille plus forte. — Dans les habitations, aux angles des plafonds, surtout dans les caves, les étables, etc., parfois dans les grottes **P. phalangioides.**

p. 487

486 *Pholcus phalangioides* ♂ trochanter P.M. — 487 apophyse principale du bulbe. — 488 apophyse grêle du bulbe.

1^{er} Genre. — **PHOLCUS** WALCKENAER 1805

1. **P. phalangioides** (Fuessli). *Aranea* p. Fuessli (sec. Geoffroy, II, p. 631) Verz. Schweiz. Ins., 1775, p. 61. — *A. meticulosa* Fourcroy (sec. Geoffroy) Entom. Par., 1785, p. 537, n° 18. — *Pholcus nemastomoides* C. Koch. Ar., IV, 1838, p. 97, f. 312. — *P. atlanticus* Hentz, in J. Boston Soc. N. H., VI, 1850, p. 284, tab. 10, f. 7. — *P. opilionoides* Westring, Ar. Suec., 1861, p. 296. — *P. phalangioides* auct. recent.

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Commun dans toute la France. — Espèce cosmopolite (Europe, Afrique, Asie, Amérique).

Strand 1915: 28; R Croatia

Mello-Leitão 1918: 114-116; f 30; D(m,f); R Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais)

Mello-Leitão 1918: 116-118 (*P. dubiomaculatus*); f 31-32; D(m); R Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)

Simon & Fage 1922: 540-541, f 6(2,6)

Berland 1924: 421; R "Ile de Pâques"

Roewer 1928: 120; R Greece (Crete)

Reimoser 1929: 62-63, f 6(17-20: m,f)

Spassky 1937: 134

Bristowe 1938: 311, f 8

Piza 1938: 22-23 (*P. communis*); f 1-4; D(m,f); R Brazil (São Paulo)

Uyemura 1938: 20; f a-e

Mello-Leitão 1941: 109; R Argentina (Córdoba, Alta Gracia)

Gertsch & Mulaik 1940: 319; R(f) USA (Texas)

Soares 1944: 319-320; *S. communis*; R Brazil (São Paulo, Paraná)

Pholcus Lambertoni, n. sp. (1).

(Fig. 3)

♀. Entièrement apigmentée à l'exception du pourtour des yeux, noir, et d'un dessin gris dorsal médiotrochantérique. Sternum teinté de gris olivâtre très clair. Les pattes jaunâtres ont, comme celles de la plupart des *Pholcides*, la patelle rembrunie, précédée d'une zone fémoro-apicale blanche. Hanches et trochanter lisérés de brun-noir.

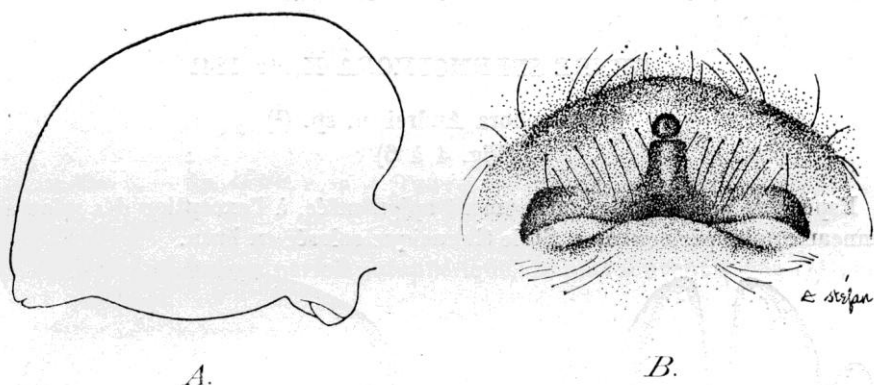


FIG. 3. — *Pholcus Lambertoni*, n. sp. ♀. A : silhouette de l'abdomen de profil; B : épigyne.

Céphalothorax circulo-ovale, très peu plus long que large, convexe en dessus. Bandeau un peu proclive. Sa hauteur dépasse celle des chélicères. Massif oculaire un peu surélevé. Y. m. a. beaucoup plus petits que les y. l. a. et non contigus à eux comme chez les *Physocyclus*, mais cependant moins écartés d'eux qu'il n'est habituel chez les *Pholcus*, l'intervalle qui les en sépare étant à peine égal à leur propre diamètre.

Sternum plus large que long, tronqué entre les hanches postérieures.

Abdomen très globuleux, à peine 1 fois 1/4 plus long que haut.

Bord de la plaque épigynale en forme d'accolade (fig. 3 B).

Longueur du corps : 5 mm. 6 (ceph : 1 mm. 7 ; abdomen : 4 mm.) Hauteur de l'abdomen : 3 mm. 3.

1, Dédié à M. LAMBERTON, secrétaire de l'Académie malgache.

Pattes I > II > IV > III.

	I	II	III	IV
Fémur	8 mm.	6 mm. 5	5 mm.	6 mm. 7
Tibia + patelle	9 mm.	6 mm. 5	5 mm.	6 mm. 2
Basitarse	13 mm.	9 mm.	{ 7 mm. 5	{ 9 mm. 8
Tarse	2 mm. 5	1 mm. 5		
Total.....	32 mm. 5	23 mm. 5	17 mm. 5	22 mm. 7

Le tarse du palpe est à peine plus long que le tibia, et un peu plus court que le tibia et la patelle réunis.

TANANARIVE (intérieur d'une maison) : 1 ♀.

Il est impossible de ne pas ranger cette espèce parmi les *Pholcus*, bien qu'elle présente certains caractères un peu aberrants : forme très globuleuse de l'abdomen et y. m. a. relativement peu séparés des latéraux.

Mello-Leitão 1947b: 233; R Brazil (Paraná)

Kaston 1948: 68; pl 2, f 22-23, pl 110, f 2012-2013; R USA (Connecticut)

Caporiacco 1948: 38; R Greece (Rhodos)

Schenkel 1950: 44; R(m,f) USA (California)

Chrysanthus 1950: 82; f 1

Locket & Millidge 1951: 93; f 47, 48a-c

Wiehle, H. 1953. Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea (Araneae), IX. In: Die Tierwelt Deutschlands (M. Dahl & H. Bischoff, eds.). Gustav Fischer, Jena, pp. 1-150.

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2. *Pholcus phalangioides* (FUESSLIN.) CHYZ.-KULCZ.: 1891 (I), t. 6, Fig. 19; BÖSENBERG: 1902, t. 19, Fig. 309; DE LESSERT: 1910, p. 88; SIMON: 1914, 6 (1), p. 237; KASTON: 1948, Pl. II, Fig. 22—23, p. 68; LOCKET-MILLIDGE: 1951, p. 92/93.

♂, ♀: 8—11 mm, Cth.: 2,5—3 mm.

Länge des 1. Beines ohne Cöxa und Trochanter: ♂ 54 mm, ♀ 51 mm.

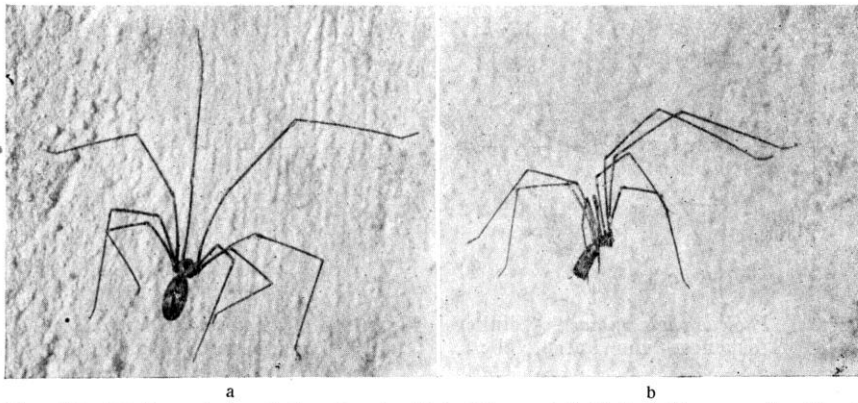


Fig. 100. *Pholcus phalangioides*. ♀, a im Netz hängend, b Ruhehaltung an der Wand.

♂, ♀: Die Grundfarbe des Tieres ist grau. Die Mitte des Cth. nimmt ein dunkler Fleck ein, der in seiner Form etwa den Umriss des Cth. wiederholt. Von diesem Fleck zieht ein schmaler dunkler Streifen den Augenhügel hinauf, ohne die VMA zu erreichen. Der Augenhügel ist mit stark gekrümmten, dunklen Haaren besetzt. Ebenso gestaltete Haare finden sich am hinteren Ende des Cth., zu beiden Seiten der Ansatzstellen des

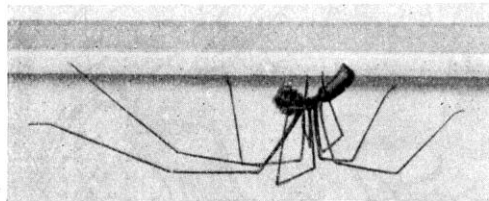


Fig. 101. *Pholcus phalangioides*. ♀, Eierkokon tragend.

Petiolus. Auch die Mitte des Sternums ist mit einem schwärzlichen Anflug gezeichnet, der mitunter die Fleckung des Sternums von *Ph. opilionoides* andeutet. Der Rücken des Abdomens ist meistens dunkler als die Bauchseite. Zu beiden Seiten der Herzstelle sind mehr oder weniger ausgedehnte dunkle Flecke sichtbar, die hinter dem Herzen zusammenfließen. Die Beine sind hellbraun. Am Ende des Femur und

der Tibia finden sich helle Ringe, vor den Ringen sind die Glieder etwas dunkler gezeichnet. Die Patella ist dunkelbraun bis schwarz. An der Basis der Tibia und des Metatarsus erkennt man einen schmalen dunklen Ring.

Ph. ph. ist eine Art des südlichen Europas. Die Temperatur ist für das Vorkommen in Mitteleuropa entscheidend. BRISTOWE hat das für das Vorkommen in Engand durch zwei Karten veranschaulicht. Die



Fig. 102. *Pholcus phalangioides*. ♂, linker Taster, Trochanter von unten. 50:1.



Fig. 103. *Pholcus phalangioides*. ♂, 1. Chelizere. 43:1.

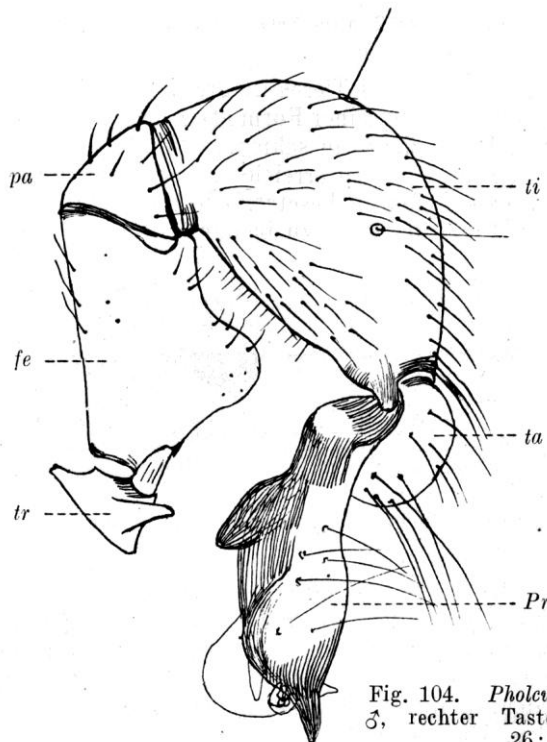


Fig. 104. *Pholcus phalangioides*, ♂, rechter Taster, Außenseite. 26:1.

erste Karte zeigt die Verteilung der mittleren Jahrestemperatur und die zweite Karte das Vorkommen unserer Art, und zwar einmal in Gebäuden und dann nur in Kellern. Ein Vergleich der beiden Karten zeigt

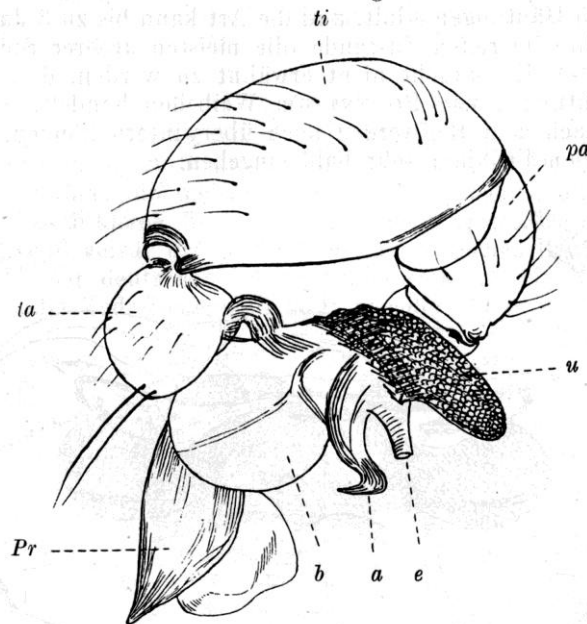


Fig. 105. *Pholcus phalangioides*, ♂, rechter Taster, Innenseite. 26:1.

einwandfrei, daß *Ph. ph.* bei einer mittleren Jahrestemperatur von mehr als 10° in Gebäuden lebt, von 9—10° in Kellern und von unter 9° in England überhaupt nicht vorkommt (BRISTOWE 39, S. 138/39). Daß die Art von der Temperatur abhängig ist und nicht etwa von der Feuchtigkeit der

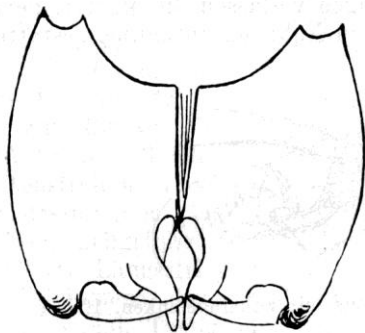


Fig. 106. *Pholcus phalangioides*, ♀, Chelizeren, Unterseite. 43:1.



Fig. 107. *Pholcus phalangioides*, ♀, Epi-gyne. 26:1.

Keller, beweist eine sehr interessante Feststellung FAGES (1931, p. 105). In den Höhlen von Ande, Héraux, Garde, Tan, Lod, Ardèche findet man im November, Dezember und Januar *Ph. ph.* in großer Anzahl. Im Sommer dagegen konnte nicht ein einziges Stück in den Höhlen festgestellt werden, wohl aber fand man die Art dann im Freien. Man muß

also annehmen, daß sie Winterquartiere bezieht, wenn natürlich dabei auch das Vorhandensein von Beutetieren eine Rolle spielen wird.

Nach den Feststellungen BONNETS (30, S. 154, 155 und 35) wird *Ph. ph.* mit 5 Häutungen adult, und die Art kann bis zu 3 Jahren leben, davon 2 Jahre im reifen Zustande (die meisten unserer Spinnen leben 8—12 Monate). Es braucht nicht erwähnt zu werden, daß es sich bei den Beobachtungen von BONNET um Weibchen handelt, während die Männchen nach dem Reifwerden noch überwintern können, aber dann im kommenden Frühjahr sehr bald eingehen.

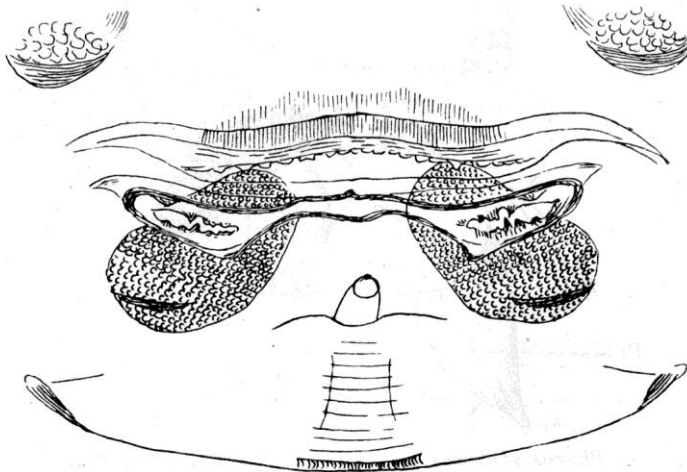


Fig. 108. *Pholcus phalangioides*. ♀, Vulva. 66:1.

Kopulation und Spermaaufnahme hat GERHARDT (27) beschrieben. Beide Vorgänge gleichen dem, was bei *Ph. opilionoides* berichtet wurde. — Der Eierkokon, der natürlich auch mit den Chelizeren getragen wird, hat einen Durchmesser von etwas mehr als 4 mm und enthält etwa 50 miteinander verklebte Eier. Die Jungen verlassen die Mutter, bevor sie die Häutung vollzogen haben, die ihnen Nahrungsaufnahme gestattet.

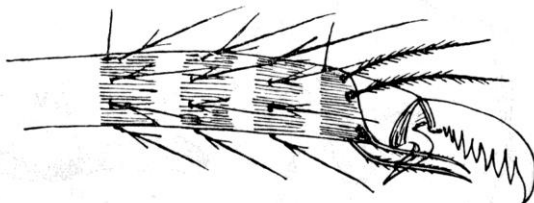


Fig. 109. *Pholcus phalangioides*. ♂, Tarsus mit Scheingelenken. 100:1.

Die Verbreitung unserer Art in Deutschland läßt sich nicht mit Sicherheit angeben, da bei den älteren Schriftstellern häufig Verwechslungen der beiden Arten vorliegen. Andere Angaben tragen so stark das Zeichen der Unwahrscheinlichkeit an sich, daß man sie nicht zu zitieren wagt. Sicher kann man nur sagen, daß *Ph. ph.* im Rhein- und Moseltal in Kellern gefunden wurde. Für das Maintal ist die Art von DAHL (1923, Würzburg) und von STADLER-SCHENKEL (1940) festgestellt worden. In Dessau ist sie in Kellern überall häufig, nahezu das ganze Jahr hindurch

findet man Tiere in allen möglichen Entwicklungsstadien. Im Juli und August tragen die meisten Weibchen ihren Eierkokon. Mir will es scheinen, als ob um diese Zeit die reifen Männchen seltener werden.

Da *Ph. ph.* in allen Erdteilen gesammelt worden ist, wird die Art zu den Kosmopoliten gezählt.

Denis 1955: 202; R Morocco

Roewer 1959: 9-10; R Greece, Crete, Turkey

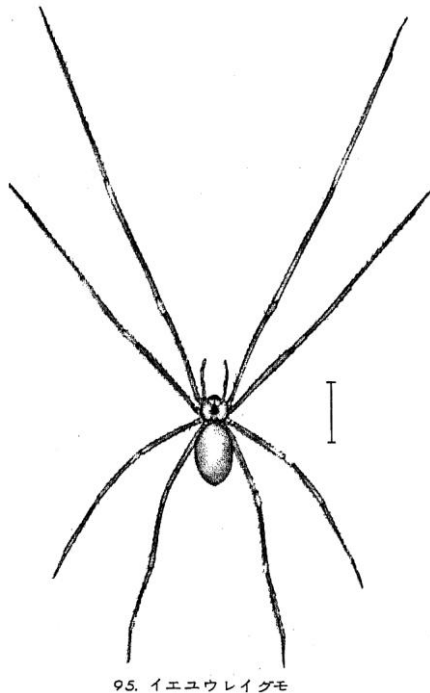
Yaginuma, T. 1960. Spiders of Japan in Colour. Hoikusha, Japan. Pp. 1-186.

p. 48

95. イエユウレイグモ *Pholcus phalangioides* FUESSLIN

屋内の大形種で歩脚に輪紋がない。体長7—8mm。体にふれると長時間体を振動させる。不規則な網を張るが大きいものでは棚状になる。卵のうは糸でかがり口器につけて運ぶ。全世界に広く分布する。分布：本州・四国・九州。

Pl. 15



Mikulska 1964: 44-46; f 1-4; B; R Poland

Braendegard 1966: 83-84; f 71-73; R Denmark

Lee 1966: 35; f 8m-p

Hickman 1967: 41-44; D (m,f); f 66-71; pl 7, f 4; R Tasmania

Muller 1967: 132; f 5-6, R Luxemburg

Loksa 1969: 71; f 47b, 48a-b

Dresco & Huber 1969: 170; R Italy

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

p. 646

5. *P. phalangioides* (FUESSLIN, 1775)

イエユウレイグモ

Hn. S. K. Rk. (F. Kr.) (Cos.)

Cooke 1970: 145; f 7

Miller 1971: 58; pl 2, f 21

Brignoli 1971c: 261-262; R France, Spain, Portugal, Yugosl., Croatia

Brignoli 1971a: 88-92; f 9; R Italy

Senglet 1971: 345; R Greece

Costantini 1975: 90; R Italy

Maughan & Fitch 1976: 306; f 2c

Brignoli 1976: 562; R Greece

Paik 1978a: 227-228; f 97.1-9; R South Korea

Paik, K. Y. 1978. The Pholcidae (Araneae) of Korea. Educational Journal Kyungpook Univ. 20(1978): 113-135.

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Tab.1. The author and species reported for Korean Pholcids.

Species \ Author	Kishida('36)	Kaneyama('41)	Paik, K. Y. ('53)	Paik, K. Y. ('54)	Paik, K. Y. & Kim('56)	Paik, K. Y. ('57)	Namkung, J. ('64)	Choi & Namkung('66)	Paik, K. Y. ('67)	Paik, K. Y. et al. ('69)	Paik, W. H. & Woo('70)	Cav. Soc. Kor. ('70)	Namkung, J. ('72)	Namkung, J. et al. ('72)	Namkung & N. Paik('73)	Namkung & Yoon('75)	Namkung & Yoon('76)
<i>Spermophora</i> sp.						○			○								
<i>Pholcus</i> sp.			○						○								
<i>P. crypticolens</i>	○				○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
<i>P. opilionoides</i>		○			○		○		○		○		○	○	○	○	○
<i>P. phalangioides</i>				○	○		○		○								

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Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin, 1775)

Specimens examined. Hong-do, Jeunnam(1♂, 7-VIII-1975, H.S.Lee), Jeju city(2♀♀, 4♂♂, 10-30-II-1964, K.Y. Paik), Pyoseun, Jeju-do(1♀, 1Y♀, 6-VIII-1961, S.J.Kang), Obattkol, Ulreung-do (1♀, 25-IV-1967, Y.K. Kim; 1♀ 2♂♂, 28-VII-15-VIII-1960, S.S.Eum).

Distribution. Korea, Jeju-do Isl., Ulreung-do Isl., Japan, Ryukyu Isl. Formosa, (Cosmopolitan.)

Brignoli 1978: 486; R Turkey

Brignoli 1979b: 191; R Greece

Brignoli 1979d: 11-12; R Italy

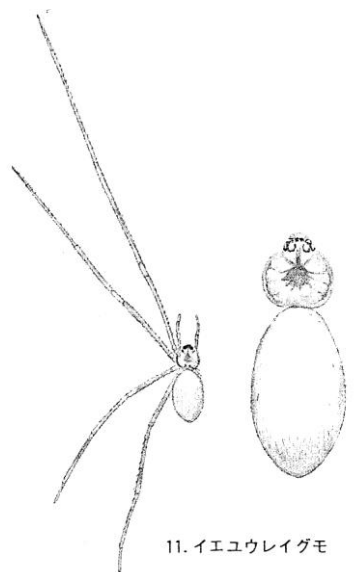
Roberts 1985: 64; f 21a

Deeleman-Reinhold 1986a: 222; f 59b

Yaginuma 1986: 29; f 11, 17.1p; R?

Yaginuma, T. 1986. Spiders of Japan in Color. New Edition. Hoikusha Publ. Pp. 24, 28-32 (Pholcidae).

Pl. 6



11. イエユウレイグモ

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11. イエユウレイグモ *Pholcus phalangioides* (FÜSSLIN)

体長7-8mm。屋内に住む大形種。体色は灰白色で、歩脚に輪紋がないが、若い個体の腿節末部と膝節はやや黒い。体にふれると長い間体を振動させる。網は不規則網であるが大きくなると棚状になる。卵のうは糸でかがって口器につける。全世界に広く分布する。(Fig. 17)。分布：本州、四国、九州、南西諸島。

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1p

1. イエユウレイグモ *Pholus phalangioides*

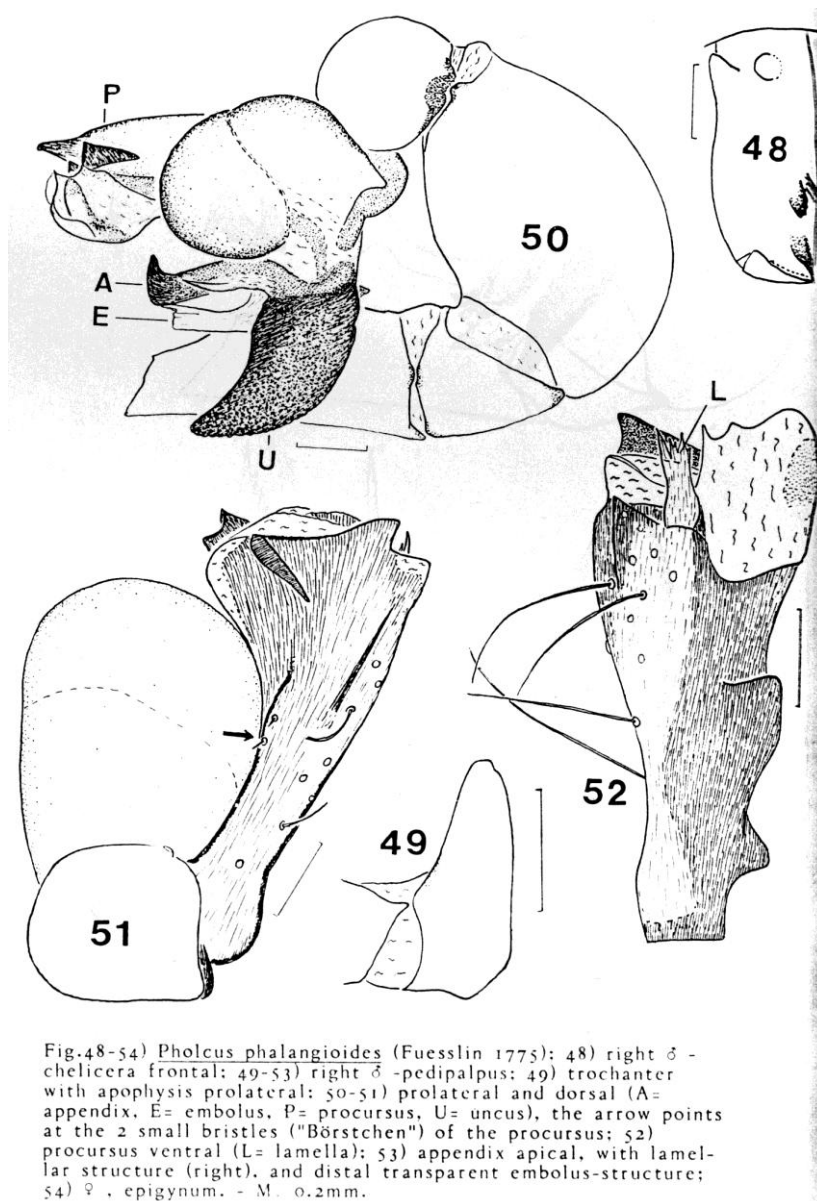
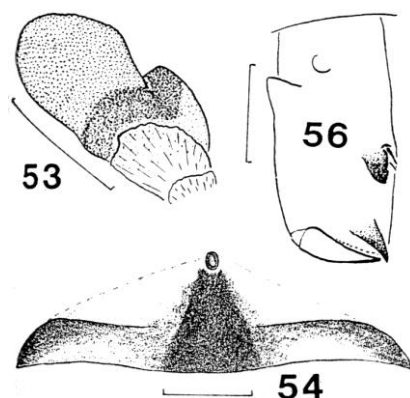


Fig.48-54) *Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin 1775): 48) right δ - chelicera frontal; 49-53) right δ -pedipalpus: 49) trochanter with apophysis prolateral; 50-51) prolateral and dorsal (A= appendix, E= embolus, P= procursus, U= uncus), the arrow points at the 2 small bristles ("Börstchen") of the procursus; 52) procurus ventral (L= lamella); 53) appendix apical, with lamellar structure (right), and distal transparent embolus-structure; 54) $\varnothing$, epigynum. - M. 0.2mm.



Chikuni 1989: 28; f 4

Heimer 1990: 10; f 18

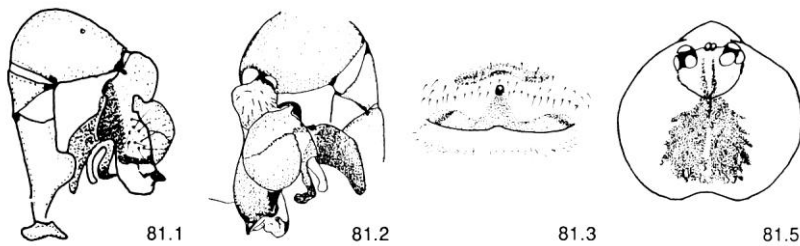
Chen & Zhang 1991: 75; f 65.1-4; D(m,f); R China (Zhejiang)

Heimer, S., Nentwig, W. 1991. Spinnen Mitteleuropas. Paul Parey.

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KL 7–10 mm, ProS. blaß gelblich-braun mit dunkelgrauem Muster (Abb. 81.5), OpS. oft mit paarigen, dunklen Flecken, ♂ Pdp. wie Abb. 81.1 u. 81.2, Epg. wie Abb. 81.3, ursprünglich mediterrane Höhlenart, heute weitverbreitet in Eu u. häufig in Gebäuden, ad. Tiere ganzjährig, bis 3 Jahre alt, hängt an der Unt.seite unregelmäßig gebauter Netze *phalangioides* (FUESSLIN)

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Wunderlich, J. 1992. Die Spinnen-Fauna der Makaronesischen Inseln. Taxonomie, Ökologie, Biogeographie und Evolution. Beitr. Araneol. 1: 1-619.

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90. Pholcus phalangioides (FUESSLIN 1775)

Material: Zahlreiche ♂♀o JW leg. in VII, SJW (siehe unten) + S.17).

Bisher war die Art von Madeira nur aus Gebäuden bekannt, vgl. WUNDERLICH (1987: 76). Auf einer Sammelreise im Juli 1991 nach Madeira habe ich mich auf das Sammeln von Vertretern der Gattung Pholcus außerhalb von Gebäuden in allen größeren Schluchten konzentriert. Hier fand ich nun phalangioides nicht selten auch außerhalb von Gebäuden, sowohl an Felsen, als auch in Halbhöhlen (diese auch trocken sein) sowie in Eingängen größerer Höhlen, z.B. 1km S Sao Vicente am Bach in der Schlucht an schattigen Felsen, am Eingang der Höhlen in Sao Vicente und bei Machico (Grutas do Cavalum), Aguas caliente, Serra de Agua, Quinta Grande W Funchal, Ilha bei Santana, Rib. de Janela, Rib. de Soccovidos W Funchal, Rib. Seco S Fajal, Calheta, Arco de Sao Jorge (nur hier zusammen mit 1♀ einer endemischen P. sp. indet. P. phalangioides kommt so gut wie nie syntopisch mit einer der endemischen Pholcus-Arten vor. Ob die Ansprüche der Art von denjenigen der endemischen Arten verschieden sind? Oder hat phalangioides hier die endemischen Vertreter bereits verdrängt?

Uhl 1994: 1, f 1-9

Uhl, Huber & Rose 1995: 1-9; f 1-12

Roberts 1995: 98; f

Barrion & Litsinger 1995: 37; D(m); f 13a-e; R Philippines

Agnarsson 1996: 30; f 10a-c

Bartos 1997: 27; f 7a-b

Huber 1998d: 595; f 8q

Roberts 1998: 101; f

Song, D., Zhu, M., Chen, J. 1999. The Spiders of China. Hebei Science and Technology Publishing House. 640 pp., 4 plates.

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Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin, 1775)

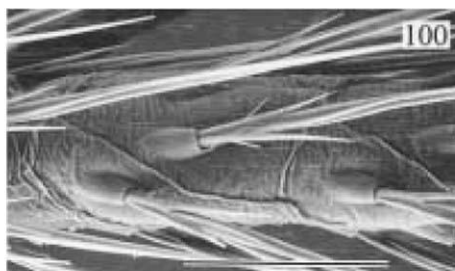
Pholcus phalangioides: Roberts, 1985: 64, f.21a; Deeleman-Reinhold, 1986: 222, f. 59b; Wunderlich, 1987: 69, f.48—54; Chen & Zhang, 1991: 75, f.65.

Distribution: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan; Cosmopolitan.

Forster & Forster 1999: 21, 33, 187; f 2.1, 12.25a-c New Zealand

Huber, B. A. 2000. New World pholcid spiders (Araneae: Pholcidae): a revision at generic level. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 254: 1-348.

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Figs. 97–104. Pseudosegmentation on the tarsi, and tarsal claws (all from male legs).
cus phalangioides (Fuesslin).

100. *Phol-*

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tista, personal commun.). Central and South America have no native *Pholcus* species. The only neotropical species that has not yet been transferred or synonymized is *P. dubiomaculatus* Mello-Leitão, 1918. I have seen the type material (two males and one juvenile syntypes from “Pinheiro,” Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; no further collection data, in MNRJ), and there is no doubt that this is *Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin) (NEW SYNONYMY).

Huber, B. A. 2001. The pholcids of Australia (Araneae; Pholcidae): Taxonomy, biogeography, and relationships. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 260: 1-144.

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More relevant for the present work is the presence of indigenous species of *Pholcus* in Australia. The only species previously recorded (except *P. phalangioides*) was *P. litoralis* Koch, 1867. It is thus not surprising that most *Pholcus* material in the collections had been identified as either *P. phalangioides* or *P. litoralis*. However, there is strong evidence that *P. litoralis* is a synonym of *P. phalangioides*; that is, the illustrations in Koch (1872) clearly resemble *P. phalangioides* rather than any of the species newly described herein, and at least two of the three putative syntypes in the ZMH are *P. phalangioides* (one male from Sydney and one female without locality information; the third specimen is a female from Queensland, but it lacks the opisthosoma; all were examined). All three vials carry labels presumably handwritten by Koch himself, and the last two could actually be types (the type localities are Brisbane and Rockhampton). Therefore, *P. litoralis* Koch, 1867 is here synonymized with *P. phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775) (NEW SYNONYMY).

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Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin, 1775)

Illustrations: Wiehle, 1953: figs. 102–107; Uhl et al., 1995: figs. 2, 3, 5.

This species is commonly seen as an originally European species, but the illustrations of Chinese and Japanese *Pholcus* species (e.g., Zhu et al., 1986; Zhu and Gong, 1991; Irie, 1997; Song et al., 1999) suggest that the

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closest relatives might as well be East Asian. Whatever the origin, *P. phalangioides* is quite different from the eight-eyed Australian *Pholcus* species and is thus easily distinguished; that is, Australian species have a

narrow uncus (figs. 342, 358), and their epigynum is roundish and weakly sclerotized (figs. 347, 356, 361) rather than triangular and more heavily sclerotized, as in *P. phalangioides*.

Senglet, A. 2001. Copulatory mechanisms in *Hoplopholcus*, *Stygopholcus* (revalidated), *Pholcus*, *Spermophora* and *Spermophorides* (Araneae, Pholcidae), with additional faunistic and taxonomic data. Mitt. schweiz. Ent. Ges. 74: 43-67.

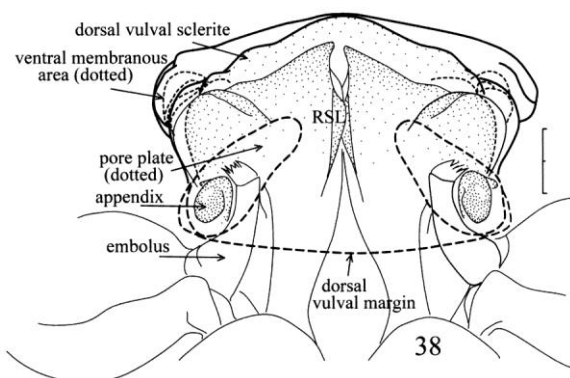


Fig. 38: *P. phalangioides*, in copula,

dorsal view.

Scale, 0.2 mm.

5-2 집유령거미

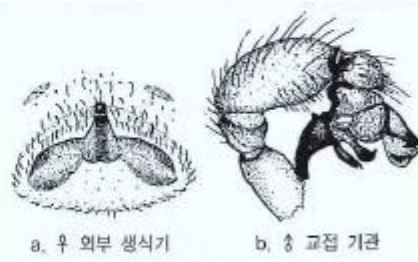
Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin 1775)



집유령거미(♀)



집유령거미(♂)



a. ♀ 외부 생식기

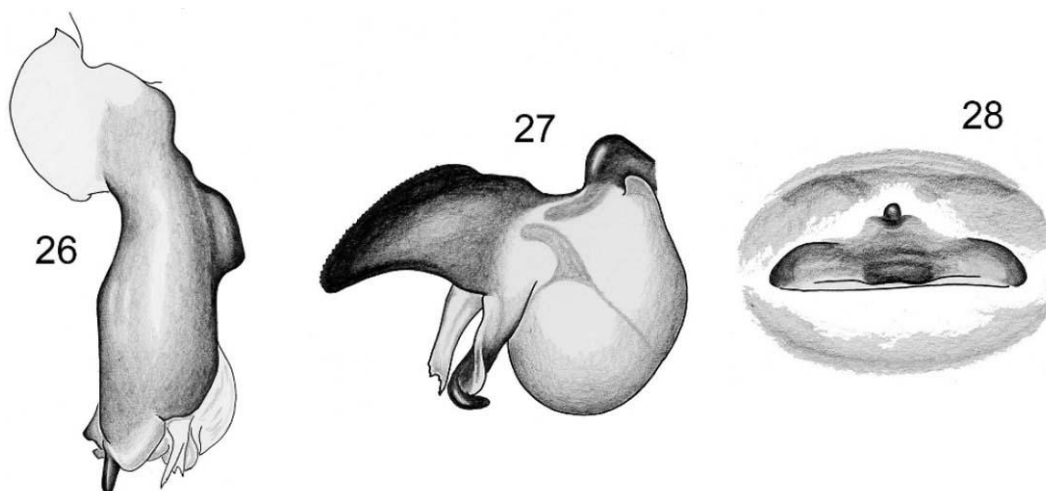
b. ♂ 교접 기관

배갑은 편평한 원형으로 황백색 바탕에 암갈색의 가슴 중앙 무늬는 갈라지지 않았다. 가슴판은 너비가 넓으며, 황갈색 바탕에 정중선과 양 가장자리는 거무스름하다. 다리는 황갈색으로 장대하며 고리무늬가 없다. 배는 황백색의 긴 난형으로 특기할 만한 무늬는 없다. 암컷 생식기는 적갈색의 너비가 넓은 반원형이다. 수컷 더듬이다리 도래마디 돌기는 짧고 끝이 갈라져 있다. 옥내성 거미로 창고 속이나 고옥 등에서 보이며, 다락, 천장 밑 등에 불규칙한 그물을 치고 산다.

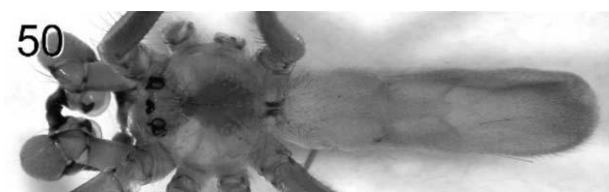
- 몸 길이
♀ 8~10mm
♂ 7~8mm
- 출현기
5~10월
- 분포
한국, 일본, 중국, 러시아, 유럽 등(범세계종)

Beatty, J. A, Berry, J. W., Huber, B. A. 2008. The pholcid spiders of Micronesia and Polynesia (Araneae, Pholcidae). J. Arachnol. 36: 1-25.

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Habitus photographs of Pacific Islands pholcids. 50. *Pholcus phalangioides*.

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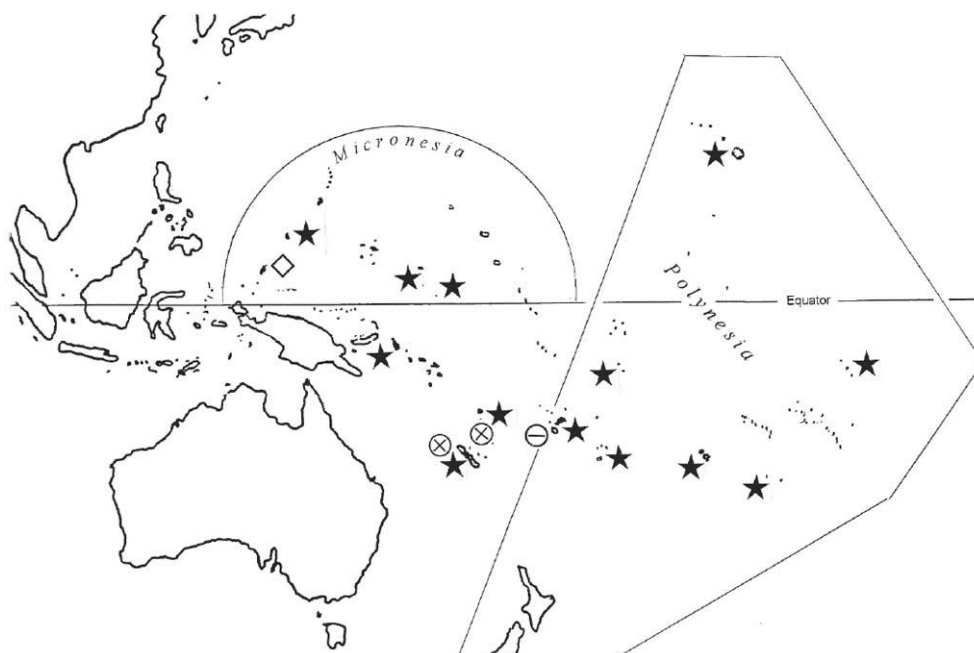


Figure 65.—Distribution of *Pholcus ancoralis* is indicated by stars, *Pholcus phalangioides* is indicated by a circle with a cross, *Pholcus* sp. "A" is indicated by a circle with a dash, and *Pholcus* sp. "B" is indicated by a diamond shape.

Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin 1775)
Figs. 26–28, 50, 65

Aranea phalangioides Fuesslin 1775:61.

Aranea meticulosa Fourcroy 1785:537.

Pholcus phalangioides Walckenaer 1805:80.

Pholcus atlanticus Hentz 1850:284.

Pholcus nemastomoides L. Koch 1838:97.

Pholcus litoralis L. Koch 1867:193.

Material examined.—NEW CALEDONIA [21°43'S, 165°49'E]: 1 ♀, 7 miles (11 km) E of La Foa, 16–22 April 1945, C.L. Remington (AMNH). NEW HEBRIDES (= Vanuatu): 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Espiritu Santo [15°24'S, 166°56'E], May 1944, G. Banner (AMNH).

Remarks.—This widespread species has not been found in the Micronesian and Polynesian islands, but it has been found in nearby Melanesia (in New Caledonia and Vanuatu). Since it likely exists on other islands, it has been included here.

Kovblyuk et al. 2008: 73, f 77-81; R Ukraine

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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イエユレイグモ (図 2-2-13-27~29, Plate 5-1~2)

Pholcus phalangioides (Fusslin, 1775)

体長雌 8~10 mm. 雄 7~8 mm. 背甲はほぼ円形で淡灰黄色。中央に大きな淡黄褐色斑がある。眼の前端線は端直である。腹部は円筒形で淡灰褐色。背面には不明瞭な灰褐色の斑紋がある。雄触肢附節の鉤状突起は大きく、黒褐色である。歩脚は淡灰黄色。屋内性のクモ。全世界的に広く分布する。本州、四国、九州、南西諸島に分布する。

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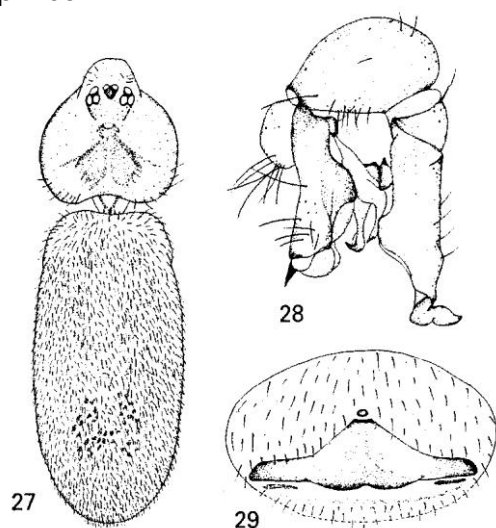


図 2-2-13-18~35.

27~29. イエユレイグモ *Pholcus phalangioides* :



Plate 5. 単性域類 (ユウレイグモ科). 1, イエユレイグモ *Pholcus phalangioides* 雌; 2, 同, 雄; 3.

Zhang, F., Zhu, M.S. 2009. A review of the genus *Pholcus* (Araneae: Pholcidae) from China. *Zootaxa* 2037: 1-114.

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***Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775)**
(Fig. 36)

Aranea phalangioides Fuesslin 1775: 9.

Aranea meticulosa Fourcroy 1785: 537.

Pholcus phalangioides Walckenaer 1805: 80, pl. 8, f. 79. Paik 1978: 227, f. 97.1–9. Yaginuma 1986: 29, f. 17.1. Chen & Zhang 1991: 75, f. 65.1–4. Huber 1998: 595, f. 8Q. Huber 2000: 77, f. 100. Senglet 2001: 55, f. 27, 38. Namkung 2003: 45, f. 5.2a–b. Lee & Kim 2003: 113, f. 70–78.

Diagnosis. This species resembles *P. manuli* in the shape of the epigynum, both with a short knob-shaped epigynal apophysis (Figs. 26A and 36A). It can be distinguished from *P. manuli* by the shape of the procurus tip (Figs. 36G–I), by the shorter ventral apophysis of the trochanter (Fig. 36D), and by the shorter and thinner tip of the appendix (Fig. 36H).

Redescription. Male (Shanghai), total length 6.2: cephalothorax 1.7 long, 1.8 wide; abdomen 4.5 long, 1.7 wide. Leg I: 43.0 (10.6+0.8+10.9+17.5+3.2), tibia II: 7.7, tibia III: 5.7, tibia IV: 7.2; tibia I L/D: 64. Prosoma shape as in Fig. 36C. Carapace short, broad and almost circular, ochre, with pair of brown butterfly-shaped patterns broadly connecting to ocular area. Cephalic region raised, with two brown slender lines centrally, ocular area dark yellow. Clypeus 0.55, slightly ochre, without yellow marks. Distance AME–AME 0.05. Diameter AME 0.08, ALE 0.16, PME 0.13, PLE 0.14. Chelicerae as in Fig. 36E, with pair of black serrated apophyses distally, pair of unsclerotized thumb-shaped apophyses proximolaterally and pair of small unsclerotized rounded apophyses proximocentrally. Labium and endites light yellow. Sternum with four pairs of light brown marks along the margin as in Fig. 36F. Femora, patellae and tibiae fawn, with dark rings, metatarsi and tarsi brown. Abdomen cylindrical, pale ochre, dorsum without brown patterns as in Fig. 36C. Venter pale brown. Palps as in Figs. 36H and 36I, bulb with triangular uncus and hook-shaped appendix. Procurus as in Fig. 36G.

Variation. Tibia I in two other males: 9.2, 10.5. Body length in two other males: 5.8, 6.1.

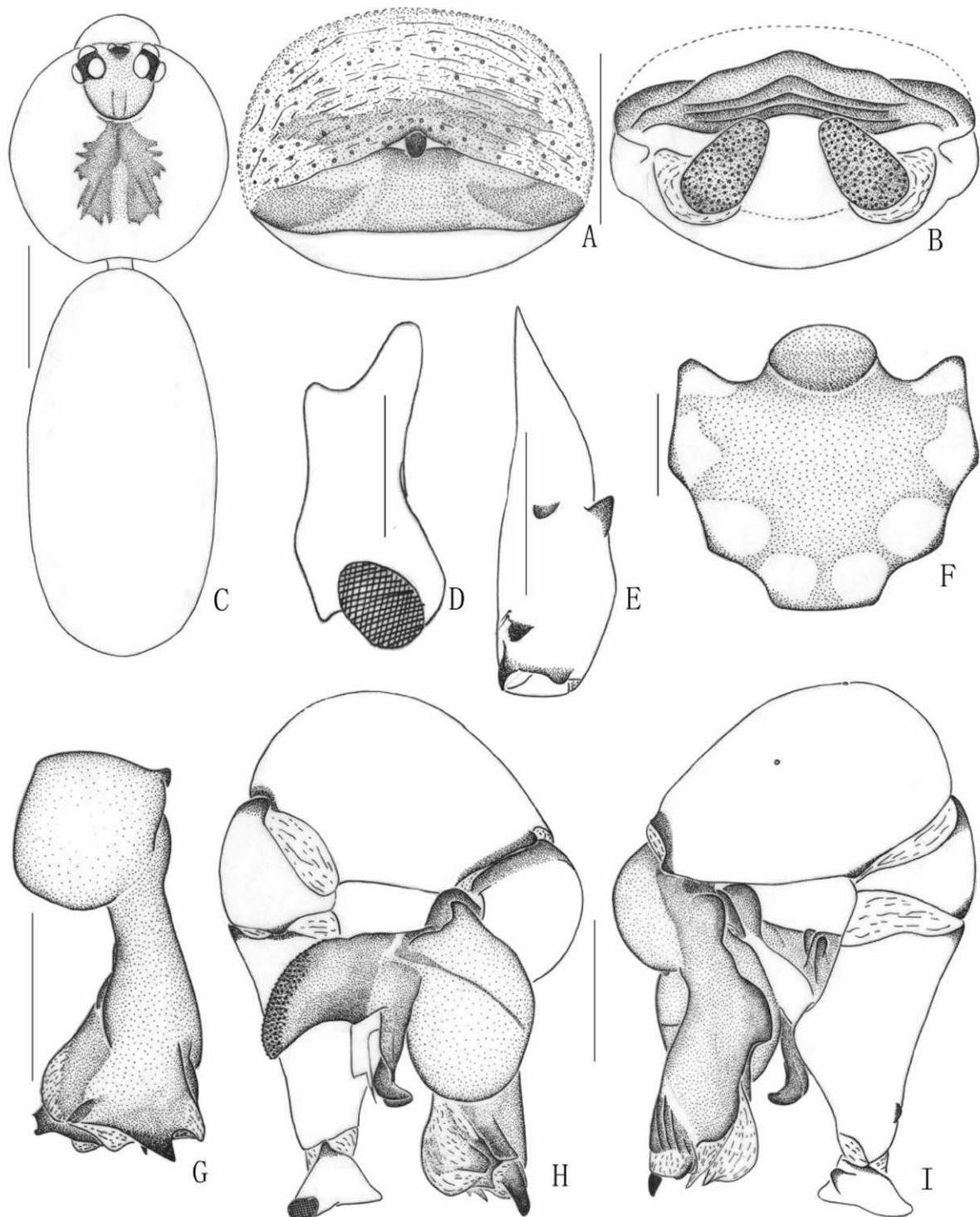


FIGURE 36. *Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775). A. epigynum, ventral view. B. same, dorsal view. C. male body, dorsal view. D. trochanter of male left palp, dorsal view. E. male left chelicera, frontal view. F. male sternum, ventral view. G. left procurrus, dorsal view. H. left palp, prolateral view. I. same, retrolateral view. Scale lines: 1.0mm (C), 0.5mm (A, B, E-I), 0.2mm (D).

Female: in general very similar to male. A specimen measured (Daju Island), total length 6.1: cephalothorax 1.6 long, 1.8 wide; abdomen 4.5 long, 2.0 wide. Tibia I: 8.8. Distance AME–AME 0.05. Diameter AME 0.09, ALE 0.18, PME 0.16, PLE 0.17. Epigynum roughly flattened-triangular-shaped as in Fig. 36A, with a small knob-shaped apophysis on the top. Dorsal view as in Fig. 36B, with a wavy sclerotized arch anteriorly and a pair of large, oval pore plates posteriorly.

Distribution. Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Sichuan; Cosmopolitan.

Material. Types unknown.

Material examined. CHINA: **Zhejiang:** Daju Island, Daishan County, July 18, 1980, 1♀, 2♂ (MHBU). **Shanghai:** October 1, 2005, leg. D. X. Song, 1♂ (MHBU); 1♀, 1♂ (only right palp), no data (MHBU).

Remark. *P. phalangioides* is a cosmopolitan and synanthropic species distributed throughout the world. Wang & Zhu (1963) first listed it in “A list of Chinese spiders”. Hu (1984) also listed it according to Wang & Zhu’s recording. Chen & Zhang (1991) redescribed it from Zhejiang Province.

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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mating pair, Bonn, Germany.

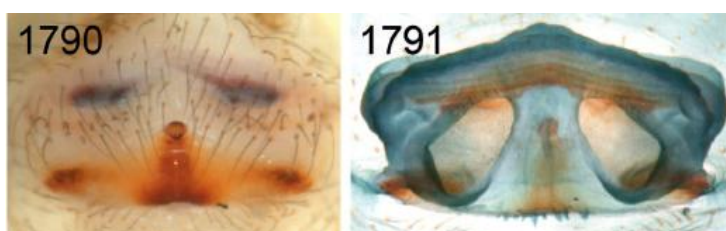
20. *Pholcus phalangioides*,

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1760-1762. *Ph. phalangioides*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view.

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1790, 1791. *Ph. phalangioides*.

Pholcus phalangoides (Fuesslin, 1775)

Figs. 20, 1760-1762, 1790, 1791, 1819-1822

Note. Bonnet (1958) provided an extensive list of references on this species up to 1939 (over five pages), and newer relevant literature can be found in Platnick (2010). The list below shows only the synonyms and a selection of publications with useful figures.

Aranea phalangoides [sic!] Fuesslin 1775: 61.

Aranea meticulosa Fourcroy 1785: 537. Synonymized by Simon (1874).

Aranea phalangoides [sic!]: Fourcroy 1785: 535.

Aranea phalangoides: Walckenaer 1802: 213.

Aranea longipes Geoffroy 1799: 651. Synonymized by Walckenaer (1837).

Pholcus phalangoides: Walckenaer 1805: 80, pl. 8, figs. 79, 80; Wiehle 1953: 43-47, figs. 100-109; Paik 1978a: 227-228, figs. 97.1-9; Roberts 1985: 64, fig. 21a; Wunderlich 1987: 69, figs. 48-54; Chikuni 1989: 28, fig. 4; Uhl 1994: 1-12, figs. 1-9; Uhl, Huber & Rose 1995: 1-9, figs. 1-12.

Pholcus nemastomoides C.L. Koch 1837: 97-99, pl. 136, fig. 312. Synonymized by Simon (1874).

Pholcus atlanticus Hentz 1850: 284-285, pl. 10, fig. 7. Synonymized by Emerton (1876; see Keyserling 1877). See Note below.

Pholcus americanus Nicolet 1849: 463-464, pl. 4, figs. 8, 8a-d; Pickard- Cambridge 1899: 20. Tentatively synonymized by Keyserling 1877.

"*Pholcus opilionoides*" (misidentifications): Westring 1862: 296 (not seen) (see Simon 1874); Simon 1866: 120-121, pl. 2 figs. 1-7 (see Simon 1874).

Pholcus litoralis L. Koch 1867: 193-194; L. Koch 1872: 285-287, pl. 24, figs. 1, 1a-g; Rainbow 1905: 22-23, fig. 3 (not seen). Synonymized by Huber (2001).

Pholcus dubiomaclatus Mello-Leitão 1918: 116-118, figs. 31-32. Synonymized by Huber (2000).

Pholcus communis Piza 1938: 22-23, figs. 1-4. Synonymized by Soares (1944).

Pholcus lambertoni Millot 1946: 131-132, figs. 3a-b. New synonymy.

Misidentifications. Barrion & Litsinger 1995: 37, figs. 13a-e (see *Pholcus arayat*); Doleschall (1859), (see Simon 1893a: 475).

Dubious citations for India: Leardi Airaghi 1902: 348; Majumder & Biswas 1992: 2.

Types. *Pholcus phalangoides*: type material from wine cellars in Switzerland, Geneva [46°12'N, 6°08'E], most probably lost.

Aranea meticulosa: type material from France, Paris, probably lost.

Aranea longipes: type material probably from France, Paris, probably lost.

Pholcus nemastomoides: several syntypes from Greece, Nauplion [37°34'N, 22°48'E], collected by Schuch, depository unknown.

Pholcus atlanticus: 1♀(?) from USA, Alabama, entrance of limestone cave, June (N.M. Hentz), probably lost.

Pholcus americanus: unknown number of syntypes from Chile, no further data, depository unknown.

Pholcus litoralis: 4♀ 6 juv. syntypes from Australia, Queensland, Brisbane, in ZMH, partly examined (Huber 2001).

Pholcus dubiomaclatus: 2♂ 1 juv. syntypes from Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, in MNRJ, examined (Huber 2000).

Pholcus communis: 12♂ 31♀ syntypes from Brazil, São Paulo, Piracicaba [22°44'S, 47°39'W], no date (S.T. Piza), depository unknown.

Pholcus lambertoni: ♀ holotype from Madagascar, "Tananarive" [Antananarivo, 18°55'S, 47°31'E], ix.1945 (J. Millot), in MNHN, examined.

Justification of synonymy. The holotype of *Ph. lambertoni* was compared directly with specimens from Europe and was found to be identical in all details of genital structure and color pattern. The female was collected in a house, and no other species of *Pholcus* has ever been collected on Madagascar.

Note. *Pholcus atlanticus* Hentz, 1850 was synonymized with *Ph. phalangoides* by Emerton (1876) but it might actually be a valid species. Hentz (1850) cites as habitat "Alabama, at the entrance of limestone caves", which is exactly the locality where some of the US-species newly described herein (e.g., *Ph. koasati*, *Ph. choctaw*, *Ph. dixie*) originate. However, Hentz also observed the species "in the dark corners of the ceilings of uninhabited houses", suggesting that he might have dealt with more than one species.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from congeners by male palpal morphology (Figs. 1819, 1820; procurus with distinctive sclerites distally; bent appendix) and female genitalia (Figs. 1790, 1821; shape of epigynum).

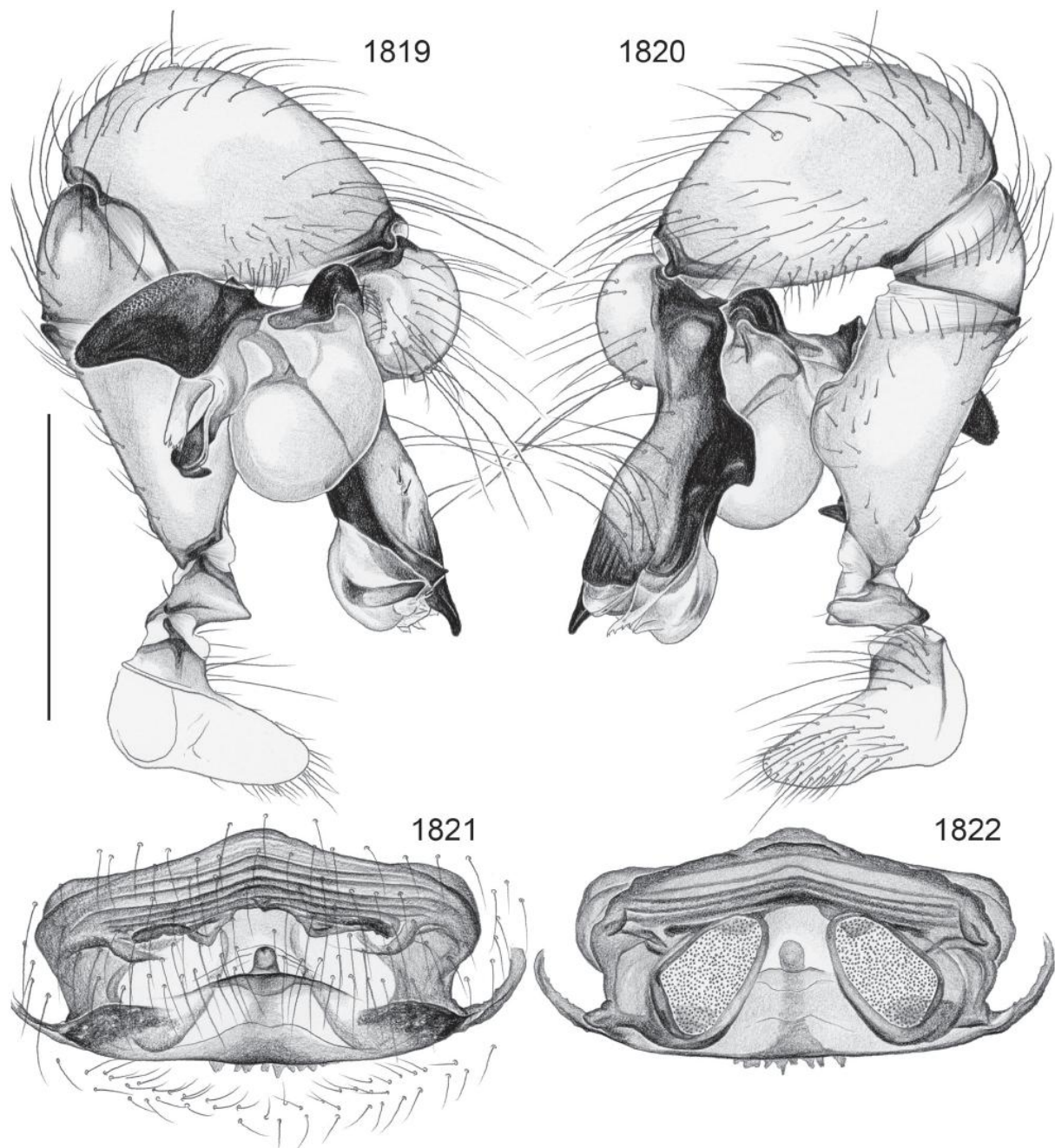


FIG. 1819-1822. *Pholcus phalangioides*. 1819, 1820. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1821, 1822. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale line: 1.0.

Male (Germany, Bonn). Total body length 6.7, carapace width 1.85. Leg 1: 45.1 (11.2 + 0.9 + 11.5 + 18.8 + 2.7), tibia 2: 8.4, tibia 3: 6.0, tibia 4: 7.7; tibia 1 L/d: 59. Habitus as in Figs. 1760 and 1761. Carapace ochre-yellow with distinct brown median mark slightly divided medially, ocular area and clypeus not darkened, sternum light brown with darker margins and indistinct lighter areas near

coxae, legs ochre-yellow, tips of femora and tibiae lighter, very indistinct darker rings subdistally on femora and tibiae and in patella area, anterior femora also proximally slightly darkened frontally; abdomen monochromous ochre-gray (Figs. 1760 and 1761 show a recently molted specimen with many darker internal spots visible through cuticle), genital area light brown mark. Distance PME-PME

405 μm , diameter PME 175 μm , distance PME-ALE 45 μm , distance AME-AME 35 μm , diameter AME 95 μm . Ocular area slightly elevated, each triad slightly projecting laterally, ~40 longer hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae with distal frontal apophyses with modified hairs and proximal frontal and lateral apophyses. Sternum wider than long (1.3/1.0), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1819 and 1820, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short ventral and longer retrolateral apophyses, femur with small retrolatero-dorsal hump proximally, ventrally widened with distinct protuberance, large tibia, procursus distally with distinctive sclerite embedded in large membranous ventral area, with two prolatero-dorsal spines, bulb with large uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus, hooked appendix with branch originating from membranous basis. 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; tarsal pseudosegments very indistinct, only distally a few visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. Tibia 1 in 24 other males: 8.9-12.5 (mean 10.6).

Female. In general very similar to male, triads closer together (distance PME-PME 255 μm); leg length very similar to males: tibia 1 in 21 females: 8.3-14.0 (mean 10.6). Epigynum a narrow transverse sclerite with roughly triangular median part and frontal 'knob', internal arc variously well visible through cuticle anteriorly (often seemingly divided medially) (Figs. 1790, 1821); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1791 and 1822. The holotype of *Ph. lambertoni* is in fair condition, with abdomen and several legs detached and slightly bleached; tibia 1: 8.3.

Distribution. Widely distributed in temperate and subtropical areas around the world. I have not made an effort to borrow *Ph. phalangoides* and can therefore not comment on its fine scale distribution.

Material examined. Given the worldwide distribution of the species, I only list the countries from which I had specimens available for the current study: USA, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Portugal (Madeira), Spain (mainland and Canary Isl.), France, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Bulgaria, Turkey, Ukraine, Morocco, South Africa, Madagascar, Iran, Japan, Vanuatu, Australia, and New Zealand.