

Pholcus phungiformes Oliger, 1983

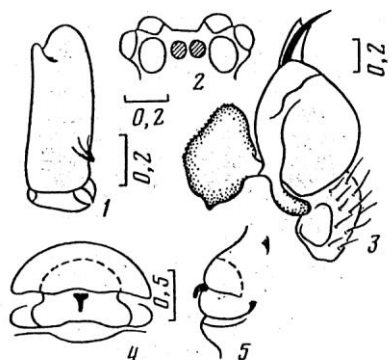
Oliger, T. I. 1983. New species of spider families (Pholcidae, Clubionidae, Agelenidae) from the Lazovski State Reserve. Zool. Zh. 62(4): 303-305.

p. 627

Pholcus phungiformes Oliger, sp. n.

Материал. 1 ♂ (голотип) — 8.IX 1977, с. Киевка. Паратипы: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ — 6.VI 1975; 4 ♀♀ — 8.IX 1977; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ — 13.VI 1978; 2 ♀♀ — 5.XII 1980; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ — X 1981, там же; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ — 8.VIII 1980, берег моря у о-ва Петрова.

Самец. Длина тела 5,1—5,8 мм. Головогрудь: длина 1,5—1,7, ширина 1,5—



Детали строения *Pholcus phungiformes* sp. n. (1—5), *Micaria violens* sp. n. (6) и *Agelena silvatica* sp. n. (7—11): 1 — хелиcera самца; 2 — глазная область; 3, 6, 7—9 — палец; 4, 5, 11 — эпигина; 10 — вульва. Масштаб — в миллиметрах

1,7 мм. Общий фон окраски бледно-желтый. Головогрудь с темным рисунком в виде радиально расходящихся серых полос, замыкающихся на сером полукольце близ края головогруды. Стебелек с темным рисунком в виде «елочки». Брюшко дорсально со сплошной желтой полосой вдоль оси, по бокам от которой разбросаны более или менее симметрично черные пятна разной величины. На боках брюшка они более

p. 628

тусклые. Вентрально брюшко светлое, в темно-серых волосках. Стернум желтый с темными неправильными пятнами вдоль краев. В центре его — черные пятнышки вокруг оснований волосков. Хелицеры светло-коричневые, ноги с темными перевязями.

Хелицеры спереди в дистальной трети снабжены направленными внутрь зубцами. В проксимально-латеральном углу хелицер — направленный вверх отросток с округлой вершиной (рисунок, 1). Передние медиальные глаза темные, остальные прозрачные, светлые, сильно выпуклые (рисунок, 2). Палец — рисунок, 3. Бульбус с большим ушковидным, зазубренным по внешнему краю черным отростком (рисунок, 3).

Самка. Длина тела 5,0—6,0 мм. Головогрудь: длина 1,4—1,5; ширина 1,4—1,5 мм. Окраска сходна с таковой самцов, но более бледная. Эпигина (рисунок, 4, 5) выпуклая, при вентральном осмотре грибовидная, посредине с отростком в виде черного когтя.

Экология. Обычный домовый вид. Встречен в постройках в селах Лазовского р-на и во Владивостоке. В жилых домах активен круглый год. Взрослые встречаются с января по ноябрь.

Замечания. Близок к палеарктическому виду *Ph. opilinoides* Schr., встречающемуся и на японских островах (Yaginuma, 1977). Отличается от него более шаровидным бульбусом, боковой отросток которого в виде гриба на довольно тонкой ножке, тогда как у *Ph. opilinoides* Schr. он секировидный, на широком основании (проверено по коллекции Пермского университета).

p. 629

Pholcus phungiformes sp. n. is a common house species. It differs from a closely related *Ph. opilinoides* Schr. by a more spheroid bulbus, fungiform lateral process of bulbus.

Oliger, T. I. 1998. The spider genus *Pholcus* Walckenaer, 1805, in the Maritime Province, Russian Far East (Aranei: Pholcidae). *Arthropoda Selecta* 7(2): 111-115.

p. 112

Pholcus phungiformes Oliger, 1983
Figs 13–20.

Pholcus phungiformes Oliger, 1983: 627, figs 1–5.

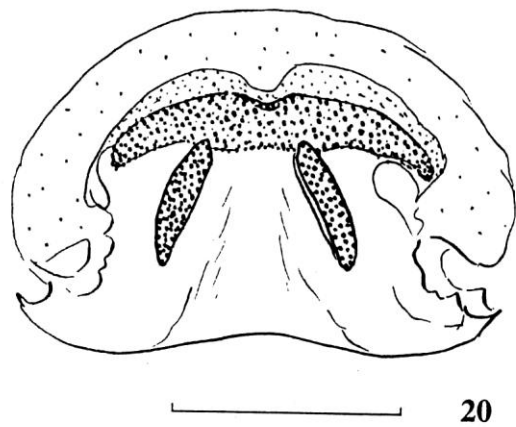
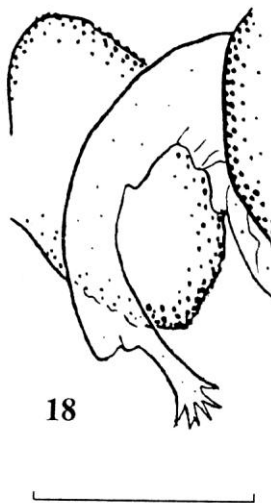
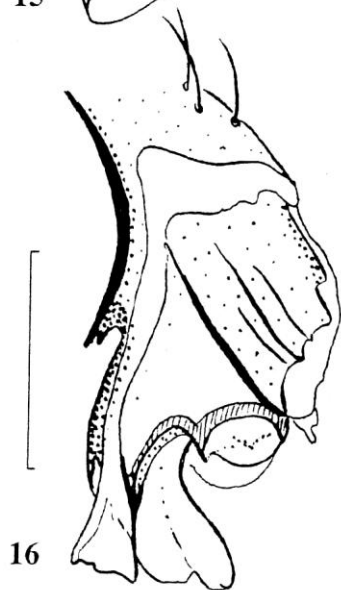
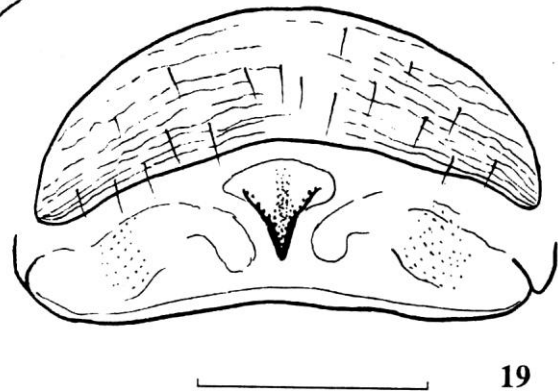
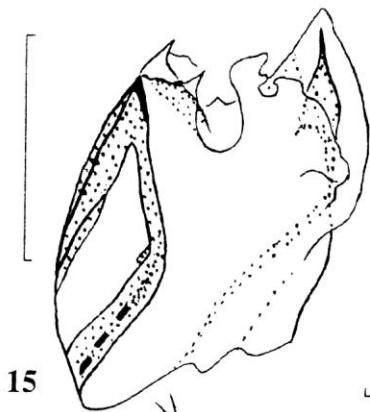
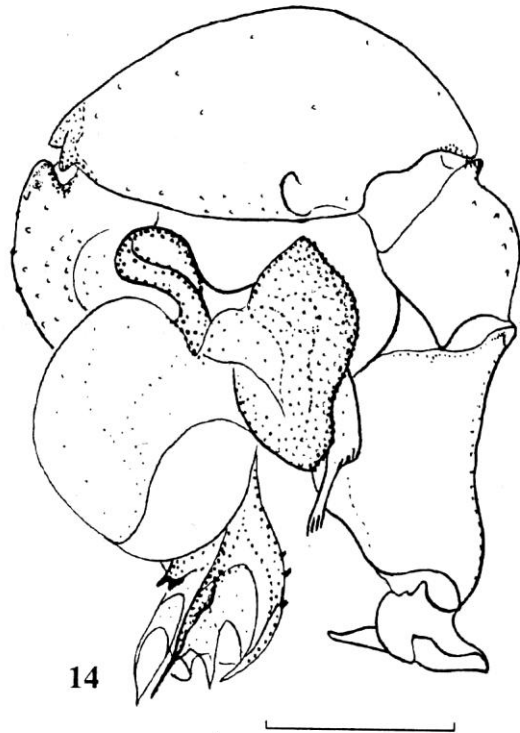
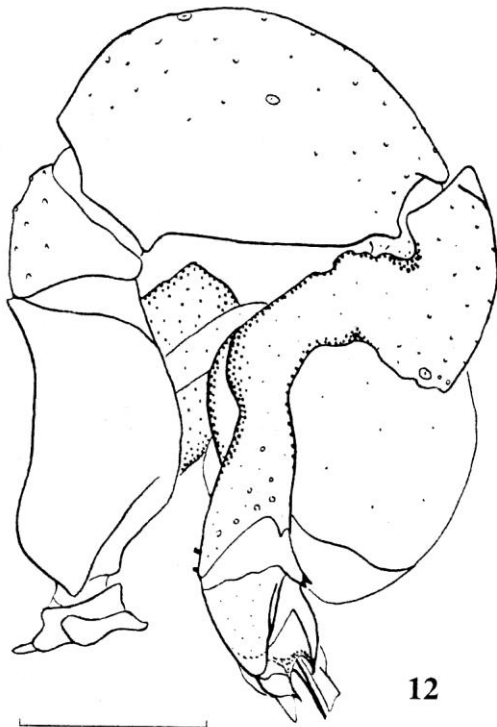
MATERIAL. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ZMUM), Maritime Prov., Lazo Distr., Kievka, 10.VI.1976; 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀ (Coll. Oliger), same locality, IX.1981 and III.1982, all leg. T. Oliger.

REDESCRIPTION. Male. Total length 4.8. General colouration (background) yellow. Carapace: length 1.4–1.5, width 1.7. A gray radial pattern of carapace ending up on either side with a premarginal semi-circle forming a common spot caudally and extending antieriad like individual narrow stripes onto cephalic part. Edging of

p. 113

carapace broad, yellow. Cephalic part with short, sparse, adpressed pubescence. Chelicerae light brown, each with a well-visible, simple, distal tooth at mesal edge. Cheliceral proximolateral angle with a rounded protuberance. Abdomen with symmetrical, dorsal, black spots turning more vague on each side. Venter light, sternum yellow mottled with dark. Legs yellow with dark bands.

Pedipalp (Figs 13, 14) with a pale, ear-shaped outgrowth at border between prolateral and ventral sides of tibia. Cymbium not rounded, distally angulate. Paracymbium elongate, in apical part with a well-visible, retrolateral, non-sclerotized, transverse band making this segment look like divided, and with three black and blunt spines at ventral edge. Dorsal edge of paracymbium



ending up with a small bifid outgrowth, while its top of complex structure (Figs 15, 16). Uncus black, shining, phylloid, densely punctate-serrate at edge. Trochanter (Fig. 17) with a setigerous process. Embolus without any appendages, non-sclerotized, its tip cut in "paw"-like (Fig. 18).

Female. Total length 4.9–5.8. General colouration (background) paler than in male. Carapace: length 1.4–1.5, width 1.4–1.5.

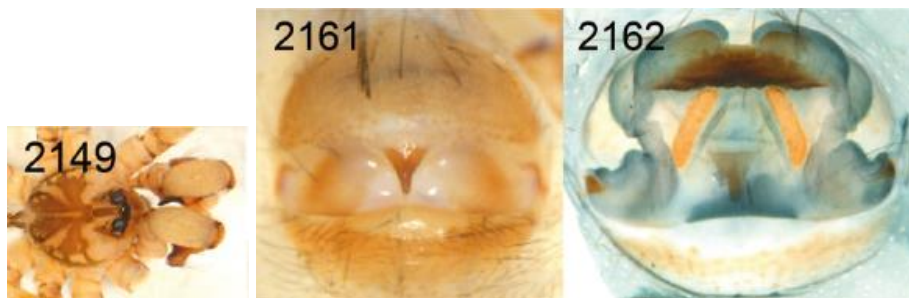
Epigyne boletiform with a comparatively large "button" like a brown, triangular fang (Fig. 19). Spermatheca of vulva 4 times as long wide (Fig. 20).

ECOLOGY. A common house-dwelling species found inside buildings in Vladivostok and over the Lazo Distr., Maritime Province.

DIAGNOSIS. This species can easily be distinguished from other Far Eastern congeners by the structure of the female genitalia: boletiform epigyne, large "button" and elongate spermatheca. The male of *Ph. phungiformes* is closely related to *Ph. sokkrisanensis* Paik, 1978, but it differs by the shape of the trochanter and uncus, the presence of several small dark teeth and a light transverse band in the distal half of the paracymbium as well as by structural details of other segments of the palpus.

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

p. 447



2149. *Ph. phungiformes*, male prosoma dorsal view.

2161, 2162. *Ph. phungiformes*.

p. 462

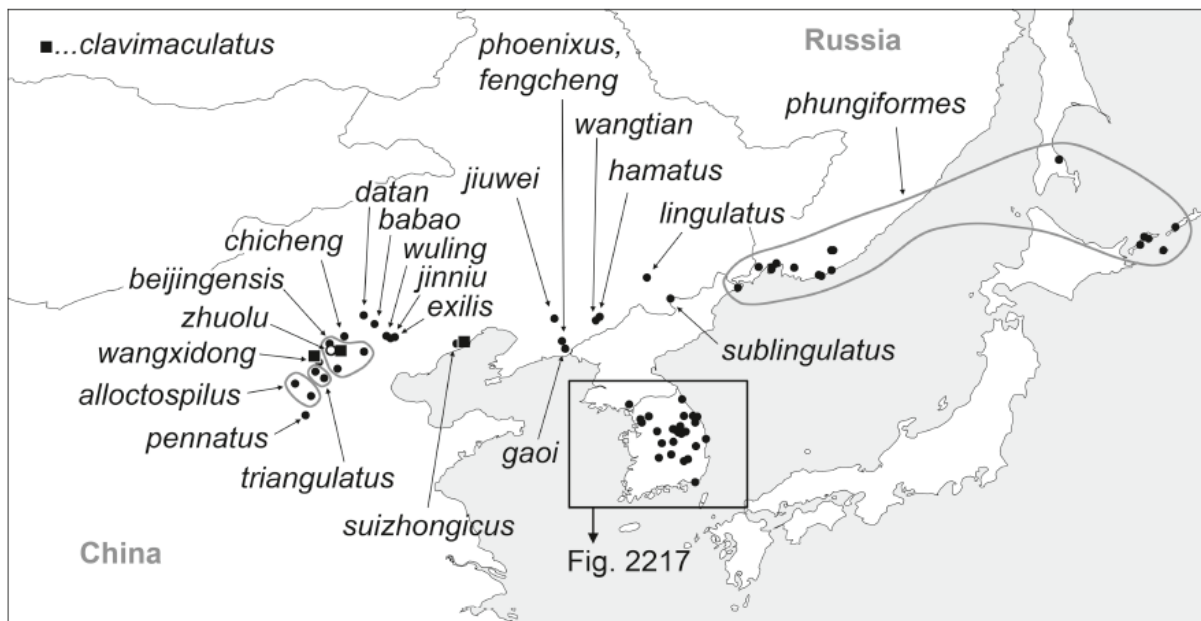


FIG. 2216. Known distribution of the *Pholcus phungiformes* species group. For Korean species, see Fig. 2217.

p. 471

Pholcus phungiformes Oliger, 1983

Figs. 2149, 2161, 2162, 2248-2262

Pholcus phungiformes Oliger 1983: 627-629, figs. 1-5.

Oliger 1998: 112-115, figs. 13-20.

Types. Male holotype from Russia, Maritime Territory, Lazovsky Nat. Res., near Kievka [42°54'N, 133°42'E], indoor, 8.ix.1977 (T. Oliger), apparently together with 4♀ paratypes (same data) and 1♂1♀ paratypes (6.vi.1975) in one vial, in ZMMU, examined. Further paratypes from same locality: 3♂2♀

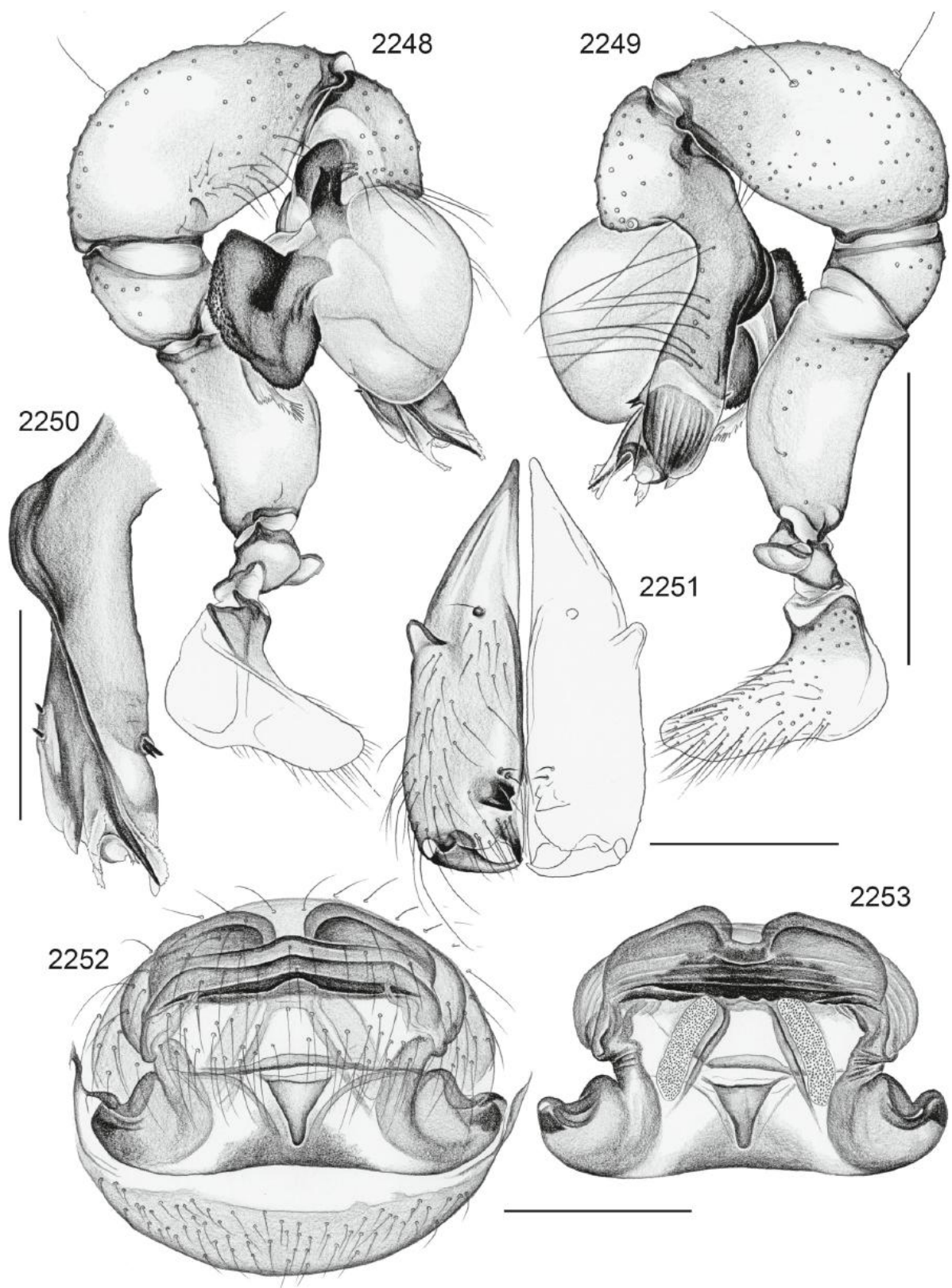


FIG. 2248-2253. *Pholcus phungiformes*. 2248, 2249. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 2250. Left procursus, prolateral view. 2251. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 2252, 2253. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (2248, 2249), 0.5 (2250-2253).

(13.vi.1978) (2♂ in ZIN, examined), 2♀ (5.xii.1980), 4♂3♀ (x.1981), not examined. 2♂1♀ paratypes from Maritime Territory, Petrova [42°51'N, 133°47'E], 8.viii.1980, in ZIN, examined (see Note below).

Note. Oliger (1983) cites 2♂1♀ paratypes from Petrova, but the ZIN has 6♂6♀ with exactly the same collection data (see below). Presumably, further specimens were added later to the paratypes.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from most congeners without appendix by ventral spines on procursus (Fig. 2250; in addition to usual dorsal spines); from similar *Ph. gosuensis* by procursus shape (distal sclerites) and female internal genitalia (Fig. 2253, elongate pore plates).

Male (Petrova). Total body length 5.1, carapace width 1.7. Leg 1: 43.0 (11.0 + 0.7 + 11.0, 17.8 + 2.5), tibia 2: 7.5, tibia 3: 4.9, tibia 4: 6.4; tibia 1 L/d: 65. Habitus similar to *Ph. pennatus* (cf. Figs. 2152, 2153). Carapace pale ochre-yellow with distinct brown pattern (Fig. 2149), ocular area with median brown mark, clypeus light brown, sternum pale ochre-yellow with light brown marks near coxae 2-4, legs with several darker rings, distinct on femora subdistally, tibiae proximally and subdistally, darker marks also proximo-ventrally on femora, abdomen monochromatic (internal organs missing). Distance PME-PME 230 µm, diameter PME 135 µm, distance PME-ALE 55 µm, distance AME-AME 45 µm, diameter AME 115 µm. Ocular area moderately elevated, stronger hairs posteriorly (missing in Fig. 2254). No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 2251, distal apophyses with only one small modified hair each (Fig. 2255), small proximal apophyses frontally and larger apophyses laterally. Sternum wider than long (1.10/0.75), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 2248 and 2249, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retrolateral apophysis curving towards ventral, femur with very indistinct proximal hump dorsally, tibia with sclerotized area on prolatero-ventral side, procursus with two strong dorsal spines and row of about five small ventral spines, with light hinge-like area retrolaterally, complex distally (Figs. 2256, 2257), bulb with large uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus, without appendix (or with tiny remnant, arrow in Fig. 2259). Legs without spines, curved hairs on tibiae and metatarsi 1-3, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Tarsal pseudosegments indistinct, only dis-

tally a few visible in dissecting microscope. Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 2260); ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 2261).

Variation. Tibia 1 in 15 other males: 9.5-12.3 (mean 10.9). Most males with internal spots dorsally and laterally on abdomen.

Female. In general similar to male, triads slightly closer together (distance PME-PME 195 µm). Tibia 1 in 21 females: 6.9-9.0 (mean 8.1). Epigynum large, weakly elevated, large weakly sclerotized anterior and posterior plates, median plate with sclerotized triangular 'knob' (Figs. 2161, 2252, 2262), internal genitalia as in Figs. 2162 and 2253.

Distribution. Known from Maritime Territory, Sakhalin Island, and Kurile Islands, Russia (Fig. 2216).

Material examined. RUSSIA: *Maritime Territory*: Lazovsky Nat. Res., near Kievka: 2♂5♀ types above; same data but 5.xii.1978, 2♀ in ZIN (these might actually be two further paratypes, assuming that "1980" in Oliger 1983 is a typing error for 1978); same data but 3.viii.1976, 4♂1♀ in ZIN; winter-spring 1981, 2♂1♀ in ZIN; viii.1981, 2♂1♀ in ZIN. Lazovsky Nat. Res., Petrova (42°51.1'N, 133°47.6'E), cabin, in building, 10.ix.2003 (S. Buchholz), 4♂2♀ in ZFMK; Petrova, indoor, 8.viii.1980 (T. Oliger), 6♂6♀ (presumably including 2♂1♀ paratypes; see Note above) in ZIN. Lazovsky Nat. Res., near Glazovka [43°04'N, 134°11'E], indoor, iii.1984 (T. Oliger), 1♀ in ZIN. Khasan Vil. [42°25'N, 130°39'E], 26.vii.1976 (B.P. Zakharov), 1♂1♀ in ZMMU; near Khasan, 26.vii.1976 (B.P. Zakharov), 2♂1♀ in ZMMU. Khasan Distr., Kedrovaya Pad' Reserve [43°12'N, 131°25'E], 31.viii.1988 (L.A. Nesson), 1♂1♀ in ZMMU. Kedrovaya Balka Nat. Reserve [=Kedrovaya Pad' Reserve?], 5.xi.1976 (B. Zakharov), 1♂ in ZMMU. Chuguyevski Distr., Sokolovka R., Upper Ussuri Field Station (43°50'N, 134°10'E), summer 1991, collector not given, 3♂1♀ in ZMMU. Chuguyevka Field Station (43°50'N, 134°15'E), 31.vii.-5.viii.1998 (Yu.M. Marusik), 1♀ in ZMMU; same data, S. Koponen leg., 1♂1♀ in ZMMU. Near Anisimovka Vil. (43°10'N, 132°46'E), 24.-28.vii.1998 (Yu.M. Marusik), 6♂10♀ in ZMMU. NW part of Vladivostok [43°11'N, 131°55'E], catacombs, 21.viii.1998 (Yu.M. Marusik), 2♀ in ZMMU. Vladivostok, Akademgorod, forest park, 30.ix.1997 (Yu.M. Marusik), 1♂1♀ in USNM. Near Vladivostok, NW of Uglovoye [Uglovoye, 43°20'N, 132°06'E], "under the barn", 22.vii.1995 (Yu.M. Marusik), 6♂5♀ in ZMMU. *Sakhalin Oblast*: Sakhalin Island: nr. Sokol

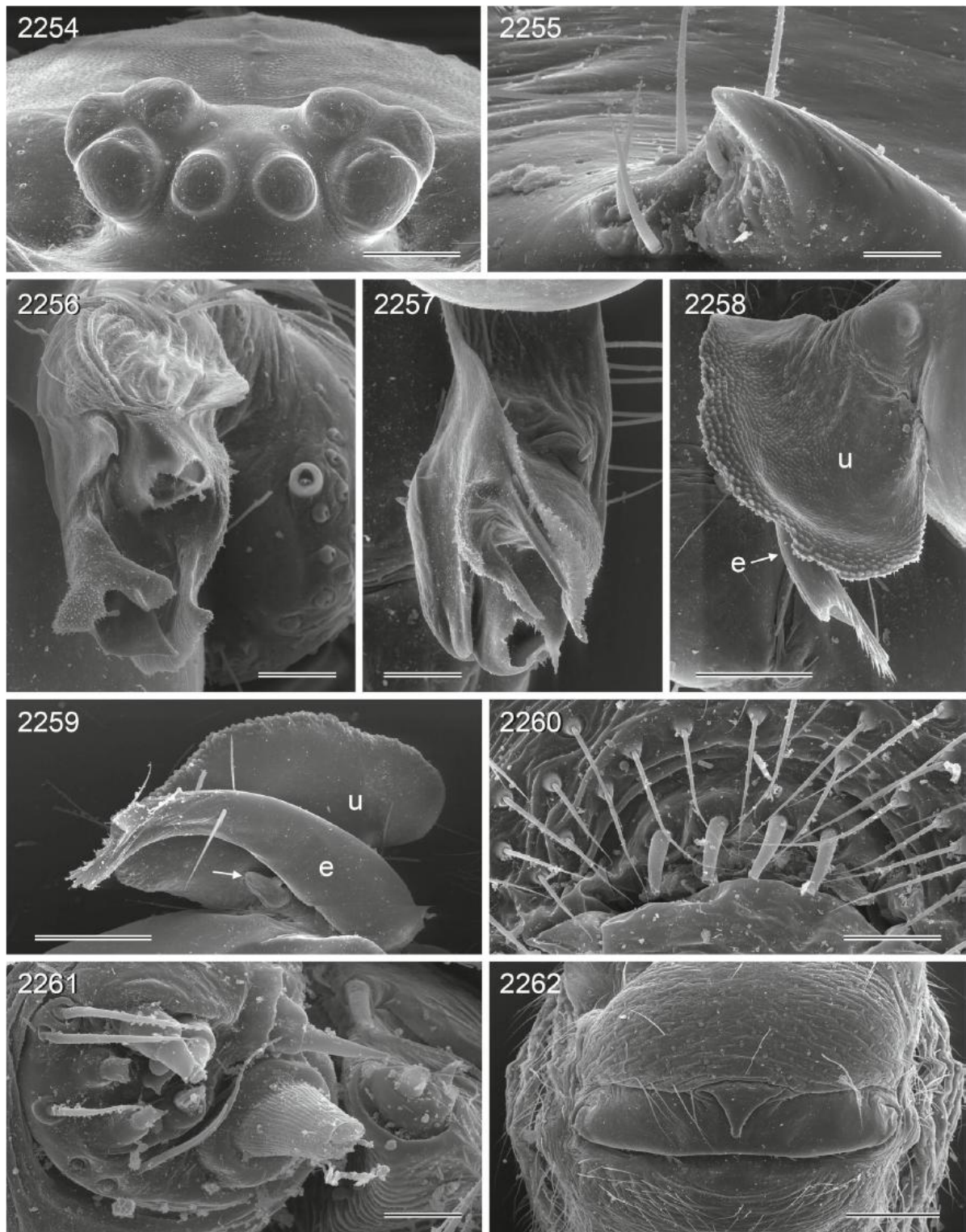


FIG. 2254-2262. *Pholcus phungiformes*. 2254. Male ocular area, frontal view. 2255. Distal male cheliceral apophysis. 2256. Right procurus, distal view. 2257. Left procurus, prolateral view. 2258. Left uncus and embolus, prolateral view. 2259. Right bulbal processes, retrolateral view (arrow points at possible remnant of appendix). 2260. Male gonopore. 2261. Male ALS. 2262. Epigynum. Scale lines: 300 μm (2262), 200 μm (2254, 2258, 2259), 100 μm (2256, 2257), 50 μm (2260), 20 μm (2255, 2261).

Field Station, Belaya River middle flow (47°14.6'N, 142°46.6'E), 16.vii.-21.viii.2001 (Yu.M. Marusik), ~7♂5♀ in ZMMU. Kuril Islands: Kunashir Isl., Yuznokuril'sk [Yuzhno-Kuril'sk, 44°02'N, 145°51'E], 16.viii.1987 (A.M. Basarukin), 1♂2♀ in ZMMU; same locality, in houses, 20.viii.-24.ix.1997 (Yu.M. Marusik), 5♂3♀ in ZMMU. Kunashir Isl., NW shore, Rudnoye Vil., Severyanka R. (44°20.5'N, 146°00'E), in unused houses, 25.-27.viii.1997 (Yu.M. Marusik), ~10♂10♀ in ZMMU. Kunashir Isl., NE shore, 1 km E Tyatina river mouth (44°16.3'N, 146°10.3'E), in house, 28.-29.viii.1997 (Yu.M. Marusik), 3♂5♀ in ZMMU. Shikotan Isl., N coast of Krabovaya Bay (43°50'N, 146°44'E), in left and broken houses, 11.-18.ix.1997 (Yu.M. Marusik), ~20♂20♀ in ZMMU. Iturup Island, Dobroye Nachalo Gulf [~44°42'N, 147°11'E], in building, 22.viii.1996 (Eskov), 1♂ in ZMMU.