

***Pholcus spiliensis* Wunderlich, 1995**

Wunderlich, J. 1995. Zwei bisher unbekannte mediterrane Arten der Gattung *Pholcus* Walckenaer 1805 (Arachnida: Araneae: Pholcidae). Beitr. Araneol. 4: 625-628.

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Pholcus spiliensis n.sp. (Abb.1-5)

Material: Kreta, wenige km S von Spili, auf einer Wiese in einer tiefen, schmalen, feuchten und teilweise überwachsenen Bewässerungs-Rinne, 1♂ (Holotypus), 1 subad. ♂ (Paratypus) JW leg. in IV, SJW.

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Diagnose (♂; ♀ unbekannt): Kleine Spinnen, Prosoma-Länge nur 1.2mm. ♂-Pedipalpus (Abb.2-5): Sporn des Trochanters distal zum Körper gebogen, Appendix breit, wenig vorstehend, etwa hammerförmig, zum Uncus gebogen.

Beschreibung:

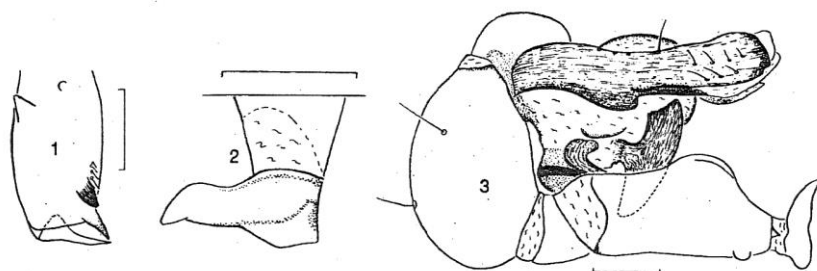
Maße (♂ in mm): Gesamt-Länge 3.3, Prosoma: Länge 1.2, Breite 1.0, Opisthosoma: Länge 2.2, Breite 0.7, Höhe 0.8; Bein I: Femur 4.3, Patella 0.4, Tibia 4.2, Metatarsus 5.2, Tarsus 1.2, Tibia IV 3.15.

Färbung (in Alkohol): Prosoma gelb, dorsal-basal mit dunkelgrauem, gabelförmigem Band, Sternum dunkelgrau, mit 3 Paar hellen Flecken. Beine gelb, ungeringelt, Opisthosoma mittelgrau, dorsal mit Spuren dunkler Flecken.

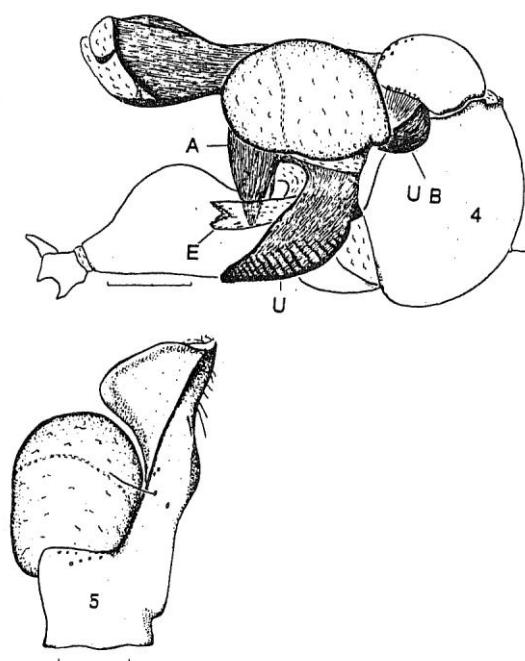
Prosoma mit deutlich erhobenem Caput. Vordere Augen-Reihe procurv, hintere Reihe recurv, hintere Mittelaugen um etwa 1 1/2 Durchmesser getrennt. Clypeus weit vorgezogen, Cheliceren ohne laterale Stridulations-Rillen; Zähne: Abb.1.- Beine lang, ohne Borsten (möglicherweise sind sie abgerieben). Femur I 19.3 mal länger als basal hoch. Position des Trichobothriums auf Metatarsus I in 0.2.- Opisthosoma 3 mal länger als breit, zylindrisch, hinten etwas höher als vorn; beim subad. ♂ ist das Opisthosoma der Halbkugelform angenähert. - ♂-Pedipalpus (Abb.2-5): Trochanter mit robustem, stumpfem Auswuchs, der distal zum Körper umbiegt; Femur retrobasal mit Höckerchen und ventral mit blasenartigem Auswuchs, dieser mit seichter Furche. Tibia sehr dick, Procurvus fast gerade, Appendix wenig vorstehend, etwa hammerförmig. Embolus nicht sklerotisiert, prolateral frei beobachtbar.

Beziehungen: Von *Pholcus creticus* SENGLET 1971 (ebenfalls Kreta) unterscheidet sich *spiliensis* außer nach den Bulbus-Strukturen nach dem wesentlich größeren ventralen Auswuchs des Femurs des ♂-Pedipalpus. Bei *ponticus* THORELL 1875 - vgl. WUNDERLICH (1980) - ist der ventrale Auswuchs des Femurs des ♂-Pedipalpus flacher als bei *spiliensis* und der Appendix steht weiter vor.

Verbreitung: Kreta.

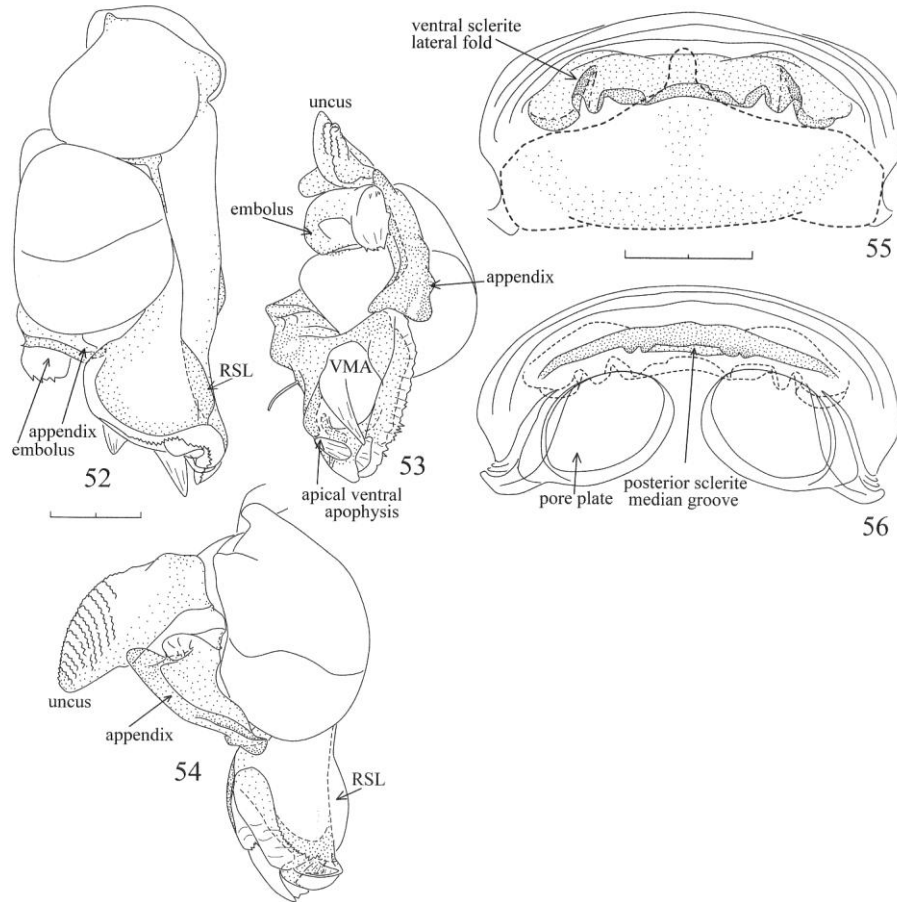


Figs.1-5: *Pholcus spiliensis* n.sp., ♂; 1) r. chelicera frontally; 2) trochanter of the r. pedipalpus ventrally and stightly prolaterally; 3-5) r. pedipalpus retrolaterally, prolaterally and dorsally (A = appendix, E = embolus, U = uncus, UB = basal part of the uncus); M = 0.2mm.



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.

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Figs 52-56: *Pholcus spiliensis*; 52: Left procursus and bulbus, dorsal view; 53: Id., apical view; 54: Id., prolateral view; 55: Vulva, ventral view; 56: Id. dorsal view.

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Pholcus spiliensis WUNDERLICH, 1995b (Figs 52-56)

Material: GREECE, Crete, Chania: Frangokastello, 35°11'N, 24°14'E, 4/10/99, under Carex, 2♂, 3♀ (last molt 1-12/11); Rethimnon, Koxare /Spili, 35°14'N, 24°28'E, 3/10/99, under irrigated vegetation, 1♀ (last molt 31/12); Lassithi, Kato Metochi Lassithiou, 900 m, 35°11'N, 25°26'E, 25/9/99, under stone, 1♂, 4♀ (last molt of 1♂, 3♀ on 13-28/10).

I could not find them in the same habitat (irrigation ditch) as before, as sprinkling is generally used nowadays. Like *P. opilionoides*, this small species is living in small shelters under low vegetation; in higher altitudes, stone shelter are used. Only one adult female and various inadult specimens were collected and reared to maturity. Striking in female and juveniles are the blackish legs and light coxae; the legs of male are rather brownish.

The genital plate is sclerotized in the center and along its posterior margin, both lateral sides are whitish. In one well preserved specimen the lateral folds of the ventral vulval sclerite (Fig. 55) can be seen as stains. The dorsal vulval sclerite (Fig. 56) is simple, with a posterior median groove.

The male pedipalp, shown in Figs 52-54 (dorsal, apical and prolateral, respectively), has a rather massive appendix. Contrary to the original description, the embolus is partially sclerotized (Fig. 53). The ventral membranous area of the procursus is situated postero-medially.

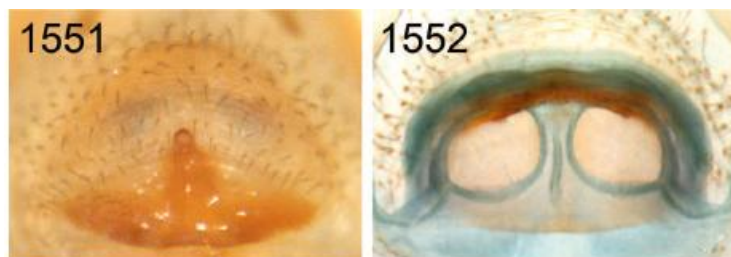
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

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1528, 1529. *Ph. spiliensis*, male, dorsal and lateral views.

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spiliensis.

. 1551, 1552. *Ph.*

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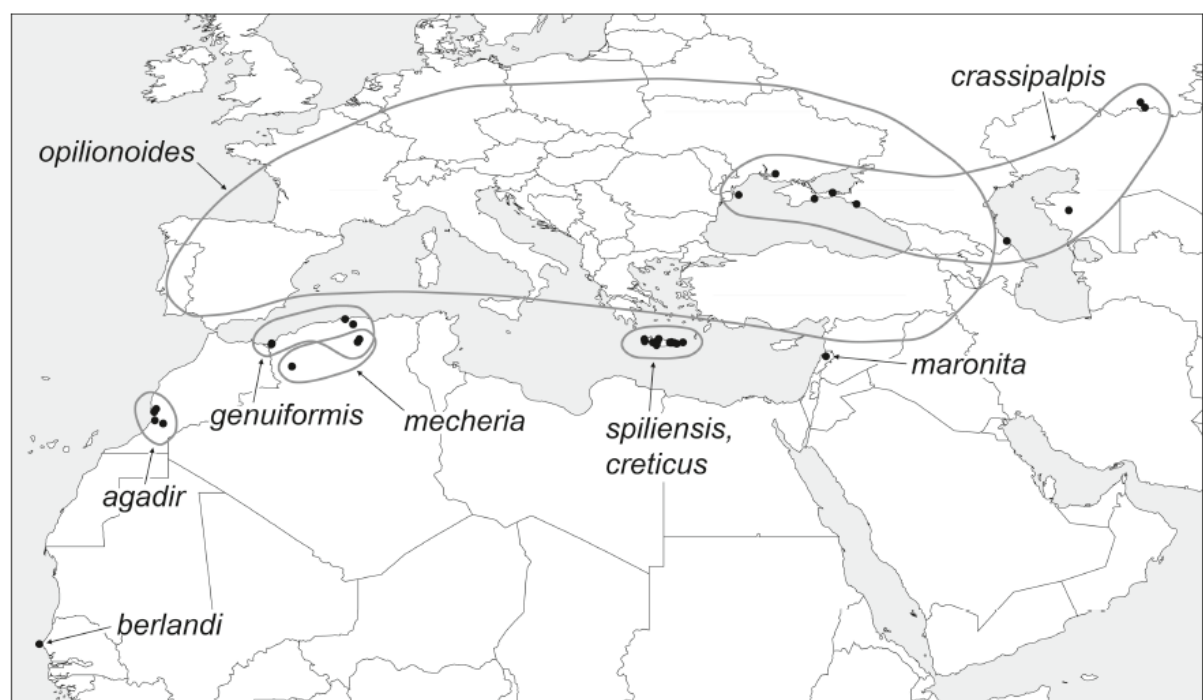
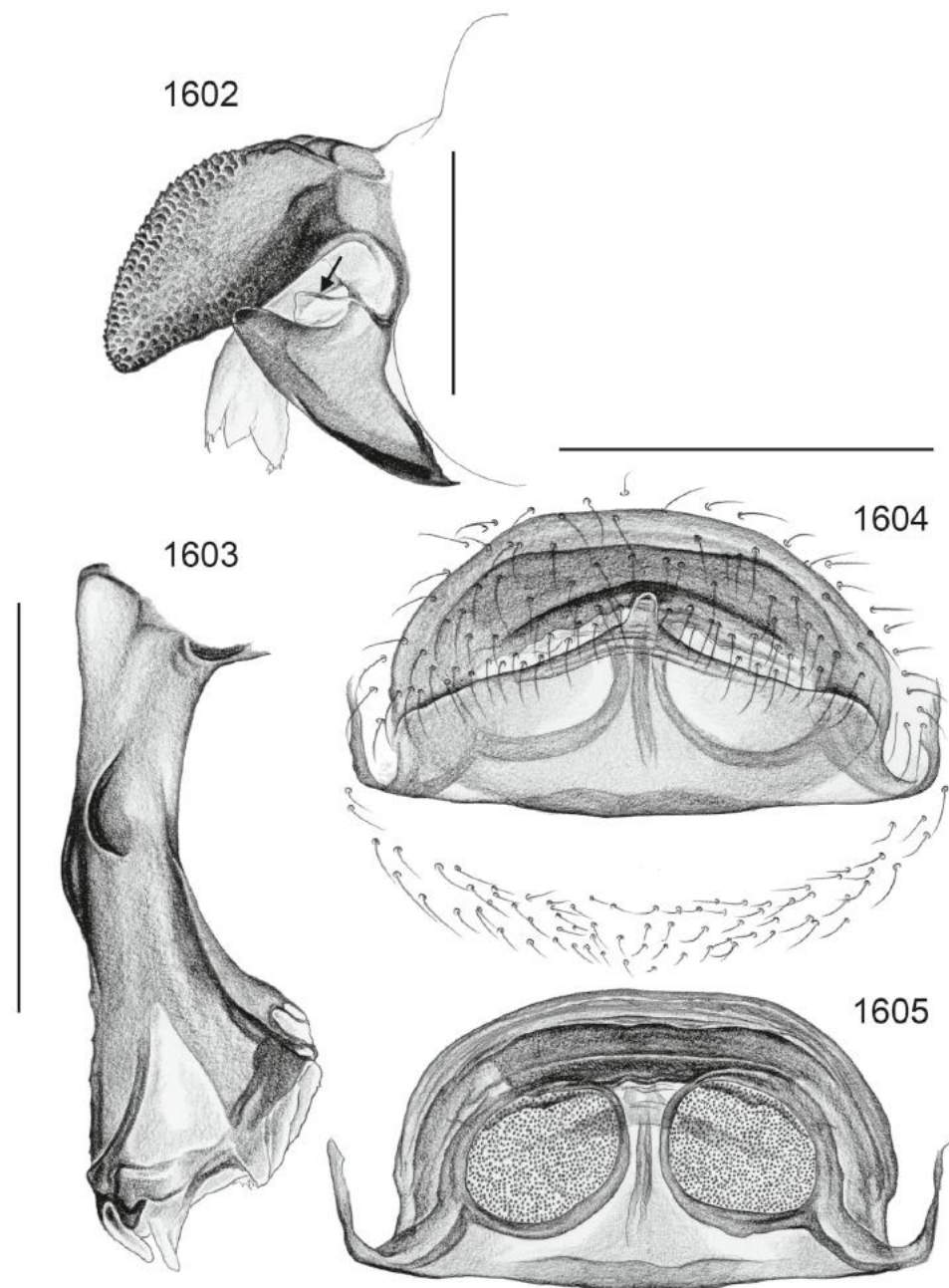


FIG. 1585. Known distribution of the *Pholcus opilionoides* species group; for *Ph. opilionoides*, only a rough estimate of its geographic range is shown.



Ph. spiliensis (1602-1605). 1600, 1602. Left bulbal processes, prolateral views (same scale; arrows point at distinctive membranous flaps on appendices). 1601, 1603. Left procursi, prolateral views (same scale). 1604, 1605. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (1601, 1603-1605), 0.3 (1600, 1602).

Pholcus spiliensis Wunderlich, 1995

Figs. 1528, 1529, 1551, 1552, 1602-1605

Pholcus spiliensis Wunderlich 1995: 625-626, figs. 1-5. Senglet 2001: 63, figs. 52-56.

Type. Male holotype from Greece, Crete, a few km S of Spili [$-35^{\circ}12'N$, $24^{\circ}32'E$], in irrigation ditch, iv.1985 (J. Wunderlich), in SMF (34612), examined. *Diagnosis*. Distinguished from most congeners by male palpal morphology (very similar to *Ph. crassipalpis*; cf. Figs. 1595, 1596), and female genitalia (Fig. 1551); from very similar *Ph. crassipalpis* only by details of male bulb and procurus (Figs. 1602, 1603; shapes of uncus and appendix; membranous triangular area ventrally on procurus), and relatively larger pore plates (Fig. 1605).

Male (Chania). Total body length 3.7, carapace width 1.1. Leg 1: 18.9 (5.1 + 0.5 + 5.1 + 6.6 + 1.6), tibia 2: 3.4, tibia 3: 2.5, tibia 4: 3.7; tibia 1 L/d: 41. Habitus as in Figs. 1528 and 1529. Prosoma and legs mostly ochre-yellow, slightly darker median mark on carapace, sternum light brown with small light spots (larger near coxae), abdomen monochromatic ochre-gray, only genital area light brown. Distance PME-PME 175 μ m, diameter PME 115 μ m, distance PME-ALE 25 μ m, distance AME-AME 25 μ m, diameter AME 60 μ m. Ocular area slightly elevated, some rather normal hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in *Ph. crassipalpis* (cf. Fig. 1597), including hairs with elevated cone-shaped bases. Sternum wider than long (0.80/0.65), unmodified. Palps extremely similar to *Ph. crassipalpis* (cf. Figs. 1595, 1596) but procurus in ventral view with distinctive triangular membranous area (Fig. 1603), procurus slightly more slender, uncus and appendix shapes slightly different (Fig. 1602). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 7%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; ~20 tarsal pseudosegments, distally ~10 fairly distinct.

Variation. Tibia 1 in 3 other males: 4.1 (holotype), 5.0, 5.4. The holotype is slightly smaller than the other males and quite pale but identical in shape. Two males (including type) with rather cylindrical abdomen.

Female. In general very similar to male, even distance between PME almost identical (170 μ m). Tibia 1 in 11 females: 4.0-5.5 (mean 4.7). Epigynum large oval weakly protruding area, anterior arc visible through cuticle, posterior plate with 'knob' (Figs. 1551,

1604); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1552 and 1605. *Distribution*. Known from Crete only (Fig. 1585).

Material examined. GREECE: Crete: S of Spili: ♂ holotype above. Chania, Frangokastello ($35^{\circ}11'N$, $24^{\circ}14'E$), "sous joncs", 4.x.1999 (A. Senglet), 2♂4♀ in MHNG. Lasithi, Palekastro E., Roussolakos [$35^{\circ}11'N$, $26^{\circ}17'E$], 10 m a.s.l., herbs and stones around lagoon, 11.v.2003 (R. Bosmans), 1♂2♀ in CRB. Lasithi plateau, Mesa Potamoi [$-35^{\circ}13'N$, $25^{\circ}31'E$], 950 m a.s.l., grassland along rivulet, 10.v.2003 (R. Bosmans), 1♀ in CRB. Lasithi plateau, Agios Georgios E. [$35^{\circ}10'N$, $25^{\circ}29'E$], 800 m a.s.l., abandoned fields, 9.v.2003 (R. Bosmans), 1♀ in CRB. Lasithi, Psichro [$35^{\circ}10'N$, $25^{\circ}27'E$], stones in grassland, 21.x.1998 (R. Bosmans), 1♀ 1 juv. in CRB. Rethimno, Skaleta E., stones along Geropotamos river [$35^{\circ}25'N$, $24^{\circ}39'E$], 25 m a.s.l., 12.ix.2004 (R. Bosmans), 1♀ in CRB. Sitia Mountains, 1000 m a.s.l., Thrypti [$35^{\circ}06'N$, $25^{\circ}52'E$], 18.iv.1990 (E. Heiss), 2♀ in ZFMK.