

***Pholcus sveni* Wunderlich, 1987**

Wunderlich, J. 1987. Die Spinnen der Kanarischen Inseln und Madeiras. Triops Verlag. Pp. 1-435.

p. 80

Pholcus sveni n.sp. (Abb.93-101)

Material: La Gomera, Valle Gran Rey, etwa 200m vom Strand entfernt, an einem kleinen Bach im Schilf unter Steinen; 2♂ 3♀ 2 juv. JW leg. in VII; Holotypus (♂), 1♂ 3♀ 2 juv. SMF.

Diagnose: ♂ : Pedipalpus (Abb.94-99): Procursus mit 2 kurzen Börstchen schräg hintereinander, Lamella mit 2 Zähnen. Appendix mit sehr langer, schlanker, rechtwinklig gebogener und wenig sklerotisierter krallenförmiger Apophyse. ♀ : Hinterer Rand der Epigyne mit breiter, stark sklerotisierter Leiste (Abb.100).

Beschreibung:

Maße (♂ ♀ in mm): Gesamt-Länge (♂) 4.0-5.5, Prosoma: Länge 1.5, Breite 1.6; Bein I (♂): Femur 9.0, Patella 0.7, Tibia 9.0, Metatarsus 15.2, Tarsus 2.0; Tibia II 6.1, Tibia III 4.4, Tibia III 5.5; ♀ -Metatarsus I 12.5.

Färbung: Prosoma mit breitem dunklem Fleck, dieser seitlich und hinten aufgeheilt. Sternum gelbbraun, meist ohne helle Flecken. Beine geringelt. Opisthosoma dorsal mit 3 Paar größeren Flecken und meist 1 sehr kleinen Paar dahinter; das vordere Paar ist vorn durch ein dunkles Band verbunden.

♂ -Cheliceren (Abb.93): Position des seitlichen Zahns nahe der Basis.

♂ -Pedipalpus (Abb.94-99): Sporn des Trochanter sehr lang und dünn, Uncus distal kaum verschmälert, krallenförmige Apophyse des Appendix ungewöhnlich lang und dünn, rechtwinklig umgebogen, wenig sklerotisiert. Procursus mit 2 kurzen Börstchen schräg hintereinander, Lamella mit 2 Zähnen.

Epigyne (Abb.100) weit vorstehend, mit mäßig großem, kugelförmigem "Knöpfchen" (Durchmesser quer 0.08mm), hinten mit stark sklerotisierter Leiste, die medial nicht oder nur wenig heller ist und hier (von hinten gesehen) deutlich konkav eingebuchtet ist. Verhältnis von Breite zu Länge 2.0. Vulva: Abb.101.

Beziehungen: Sie bestehen zu *P. tenerifensis* n.sp. (Teneriffa), *P. gomerae* Wunderlich 1980 und *P. gomeroides* n.sp. (beide La Gomera), siehe dort.

Verbreitung: La Gomera.

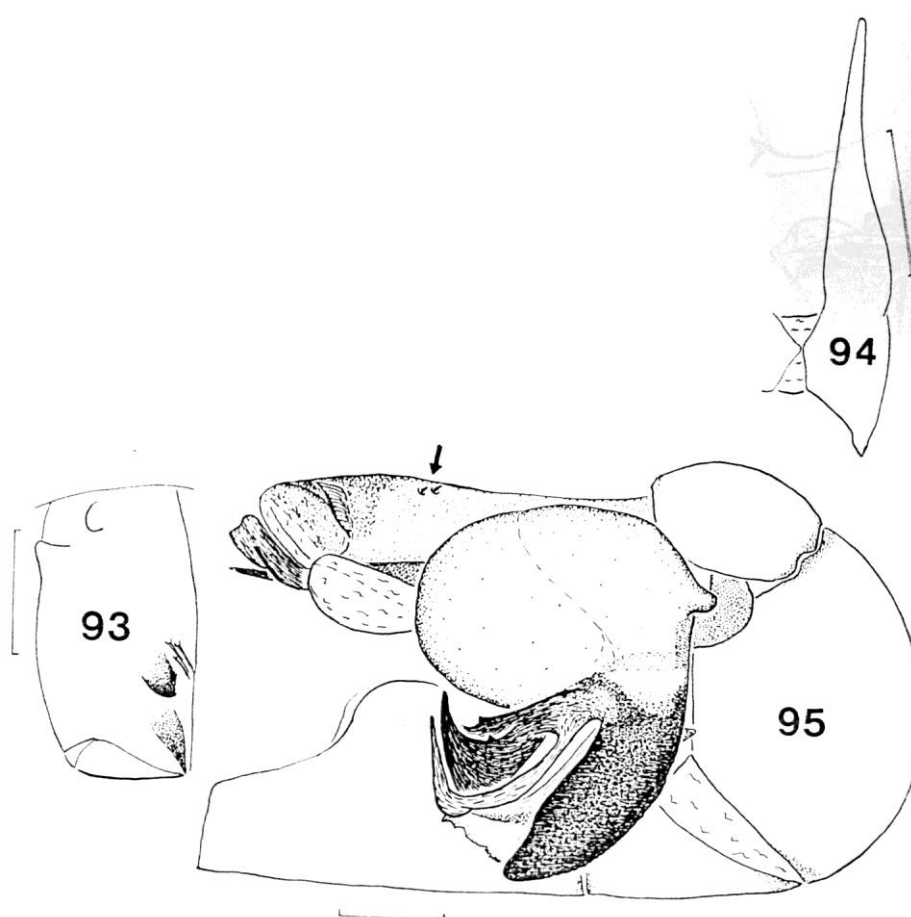
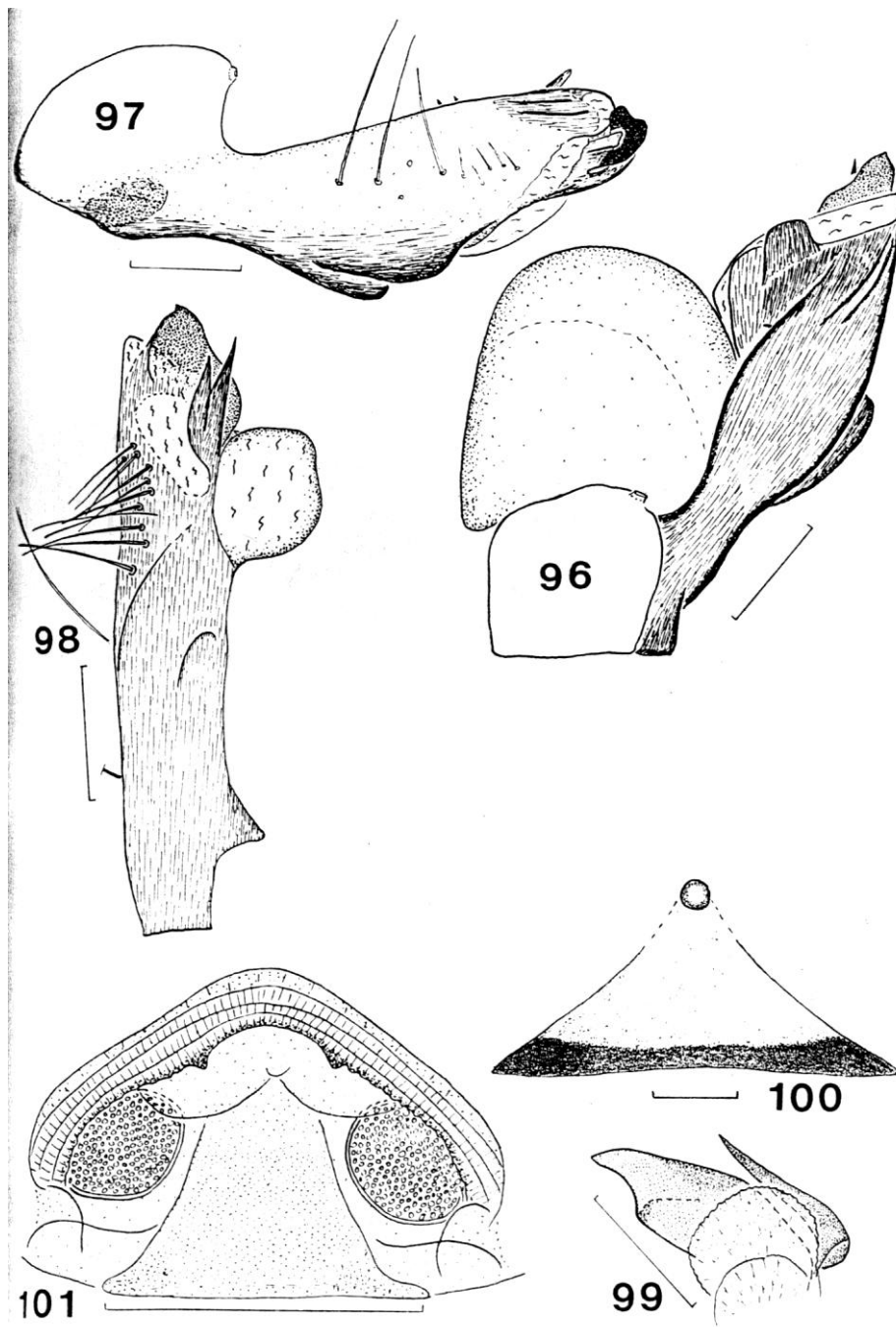


Fig.93-101) *Pholeus sveni* n.sp.: 93) right ♂ -chelicera frontal; 94-99) right ♂ -pedipalpus: 94) trochanter retrolateral; 95-96) pedipalpus prolateral and dorsal; 97-98) procursus retrolateral and ventral; 99) appendix apical, with claw-like apophysis (right) and transparent distal embolus-structure (in front); 100-101) ♀ , epigynum ventral and vulva dorsal. -M: Fig.101) 0.5mm, the others 0.2mm.



Dimitrov, D., Ribera, C. 2007. The genus *Pholcus* (Araneae, Pholcidae) in the Canary Islands. Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 151: 59-114.

p. 70

Diagnosis: Very similar to *P. gomerae* and *P. bimbache*. Easily distinguished from *P. bimbache* by the shorter claw-shaped apophyses of the appendix and the shape of the uncus (Figs 45, 53). Procursus with shorter, dorso-retrolateral spines (Figs 45, 54). Apical apophysis of the procurus (Fig. 57) with longer ventral outgrowth at the tip. The upper margin of the proximolateral apophyses of the chelicerae does not extend to the base of the proximal prominence (Figs 49, 51). The female valve has a more arched ridge than in *P. gomerae*, but less so than in *P. bimbache*. Pore plates are smaller than in *P. bimbache* (Fig. 47).

Description: Male: prosoma oval with brownish-yellow colouring. Dorsally, the dark markings typical of the Canarian *Pholcus* species are visible. Fovea well marked. Elevated ocular area with darker pigmentation and long dorsal hairs. Eyes surrounded by brownish colouring. Distance between AME equal to their diameter, while the distance between them and ALE slightly larger than the ALE diameter. AME diameter one-third the diameter of ALE. Sternum yellowish with darker central zone and brownish margins. Chelicerae brownish with darker distal cheliceral apophyses (Figs 49, 51, 52). Near the base of the distal cheliceral apophyses a group of modified hairs (bristles) is visible. Tip of distal apophyses carries three modified hairs (Fig. 58). Upper margin of proximolateral apophyses does not extend to the base of frontal prominences. Palps as in Figures 44, 45, 48. Procurus with robust terminal apophysis with two small, conical outgrowths (Fig. 56). Procurus' apical apophysis terminates with longer ventral, and shorter dorsal outgrowths (Fig. 57). Opisthosoma cylindrical with yellowish pigmentation. Dorsally, six darker spots distributed in two longitudinal lines are visible. Ventrally, a darker transversal line is visible over the genital area. Gonopore as in Figure 59. Spinnerets as in Figures 60, 61.

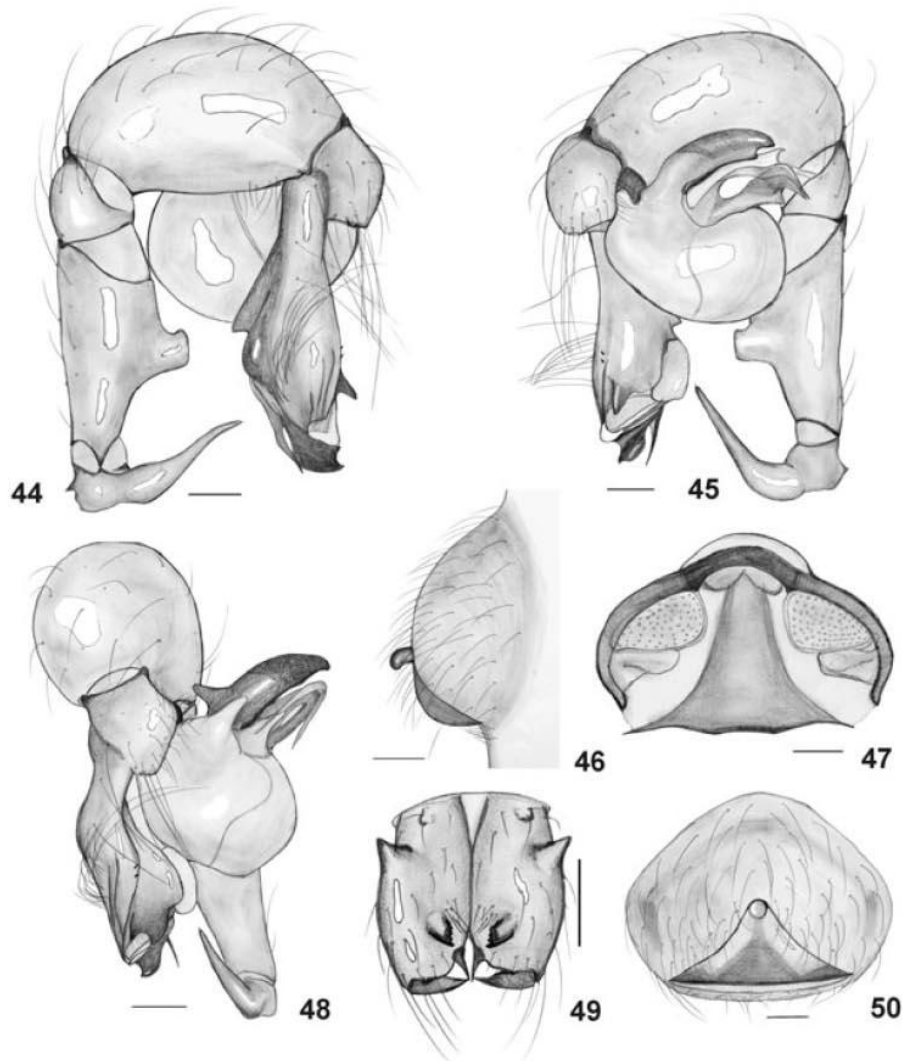
Female: prosoma as in male but with less elevated ocular area. Eyes closer together, with the distance between AME and ALE smaller than the ALE diameter. Chelicerae without apophyses. Sternum as in the male but with lighter colouring. Opisthosoma as in the male. Ventrally, a darker arching line is visible over the triangular plate. Epigynum and vulva as in Figures 46, 47, 50.

Measurements: Male: Prosoma 1.1 long, 1.3 wide; opisthosoma 2.9 long, 0.9 wide. Total body length 4.0. Leg I, femur 8.8, patella 0.5, tibia 8.8, metatarsus 14.7, tarsus 2.4, total 35.6. Palp: femur 0.7, patella 0.3, tibia 0.8, procurus 0.7. Female: Prosoma 1.5 long, 1.7 wide; opisthosoma 4.0 long, 1.5 wide. Total body length 5.5. Leg I, femur 9.0, patella 0.5, tibia 9.3, metatarsus 15.1, tarsus 1.9, total 35.8.

PHOLCUS SVENI WUNDERLICH, 1987 (FIGS 44–61)

Pholcus sveni Wunderlich, 1987: 80, figs 93–101.

Material examined: 1 m, holotype, from La Gomera, Canary Islands, Spain (SMF 35555); 1 m, 2 ff, 1 juv., La Gomera, Valle Gran Rey, 28.ii.2002, Dimitrov & De Mas (CCRUB 4618-173, 4548-171, 4606-173); 1 f, La Gomera, Valle Gran Rey, 28.ii.2002, Dimitrov & De Mas (ULL AN-2154); 1 f, La Gomera, Las Hayas, 28.ii.2002, Dimitrov & De Mas (CCRUB 4616-173); 1 m, 1 f, 1 juv., La Gomera, Barranco de Agaga, 16.viii.2004, Dimitrov & Antón (CCRUB 4549–171).



Figures 44–50. *Pholcus sveni*: 44, male palp, prolateral; 45, male palp, retrolateral; 46, epigynum, lateral; 47, vulva, dorsal; 48, male palp, frontal; 49, male chelicerae, frontal; 50, epigynum, ventral. Scale bars 0.2 mm.

Distribution: This species is endemic to La Gomera where it is known to inhabit the Valle Gran Rey and Barranco de Argaga (Fig. 276).

Natural history: *P. sveni* was collected in several localities at low altitude in the Gran Rey valley. Few specimens were found in the adjacent Barranco de Argaga close to sea-level. The surroundings of these valleys are very dry with steep slopes and xerophytic vegetation. However, their lower parts are much more humid. In Valle Gran Rey almost the entire area is covered with numerous agricultural plots and houses. In both localities *P. sveni* lives in lower areas under large stones, always close to small pools of water.

Comments: *P. sveni* is very similar to *P. gomerae* and *P. bimbache* both in the morphology of the procurus' apical part and the bulb's appendix. These similarities are also common to the Tenerife species. This again underlines the close relationships among the fauna of the archipelago's occidental islands: Tenerife, La Gomera and El Hierro.

Dimitrov, D., Arnedo, M.A., Ribera, C. 2008. Colonization and diversification of the spider genus *Pholcus* Walckenaer, 1805 (Araneae, Pholcidae) in the Macaronesian archipelagos: Evidence for long-term occupancy yet rapid speciation. *Mol. Phyl. Evol.* 48: 596-614.

p. 597

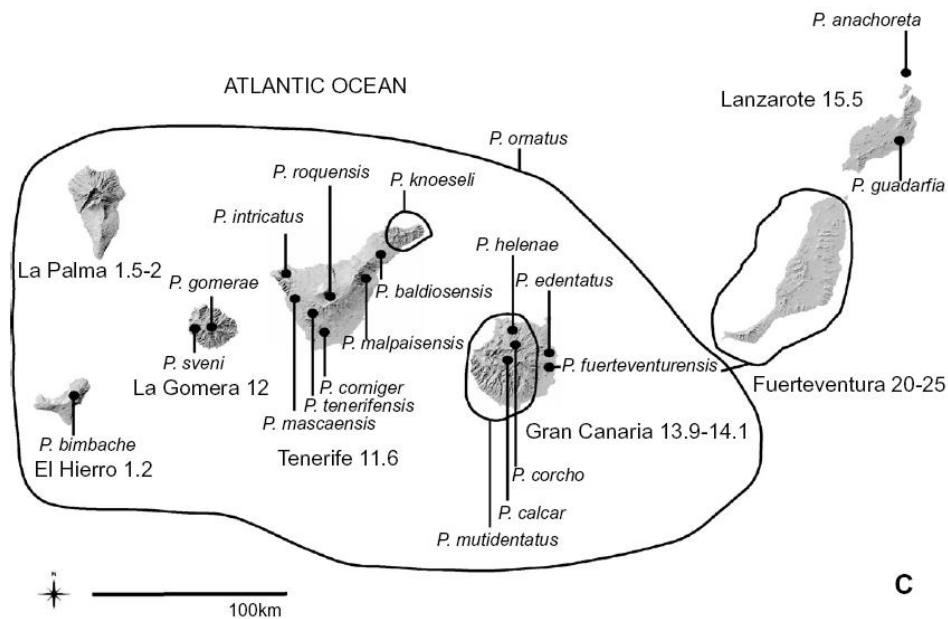


Fig. 1. (A) Map of the Macaronesian biogeographical region. (B) Known distribution of the Madeiran and north-west African *Pholcus* species. (C) Known distribution of the Canarian *Pholcus* species. Numbers following island names denote their estimated maximum age in Mya.

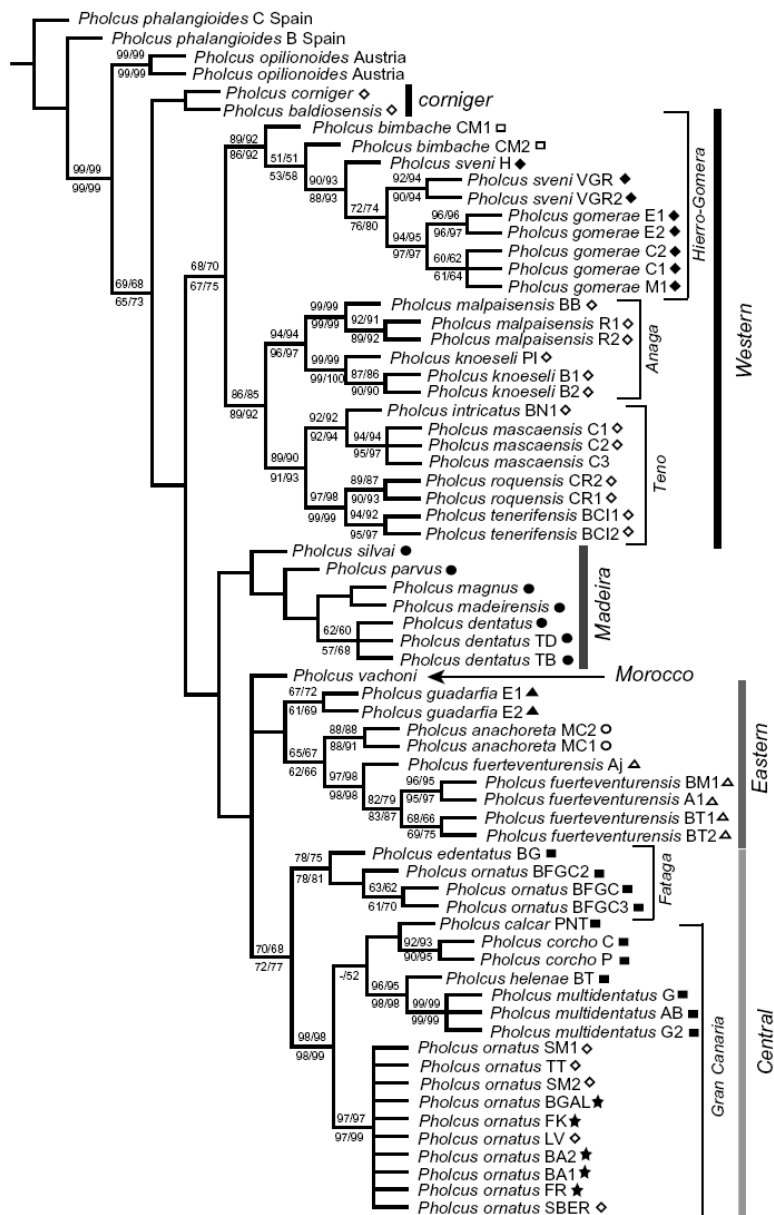


Fig. 5. Strict consensus of the 4 most parsimonious trees ($L = 2442$, $CI = 0.534$, $RI = 0.881$) found by MP analysis of the combined macaronesia data set. Support values higher than 50 are given as follows, bootstrap/Poisson bootstrap above branches and jackknife/symmetric resampling below branches. Geographic localities of the Macaronesian species are labeled as follows, Tenerife, rhomb; La Gomera, filled rhomb; El Hierro, square; Gran Canaria, filled square; Fuerteventura, triangle; Lanzarote, filled triangle; Montaña Clara, circle; Madeira, filled circle; La Palma, star.