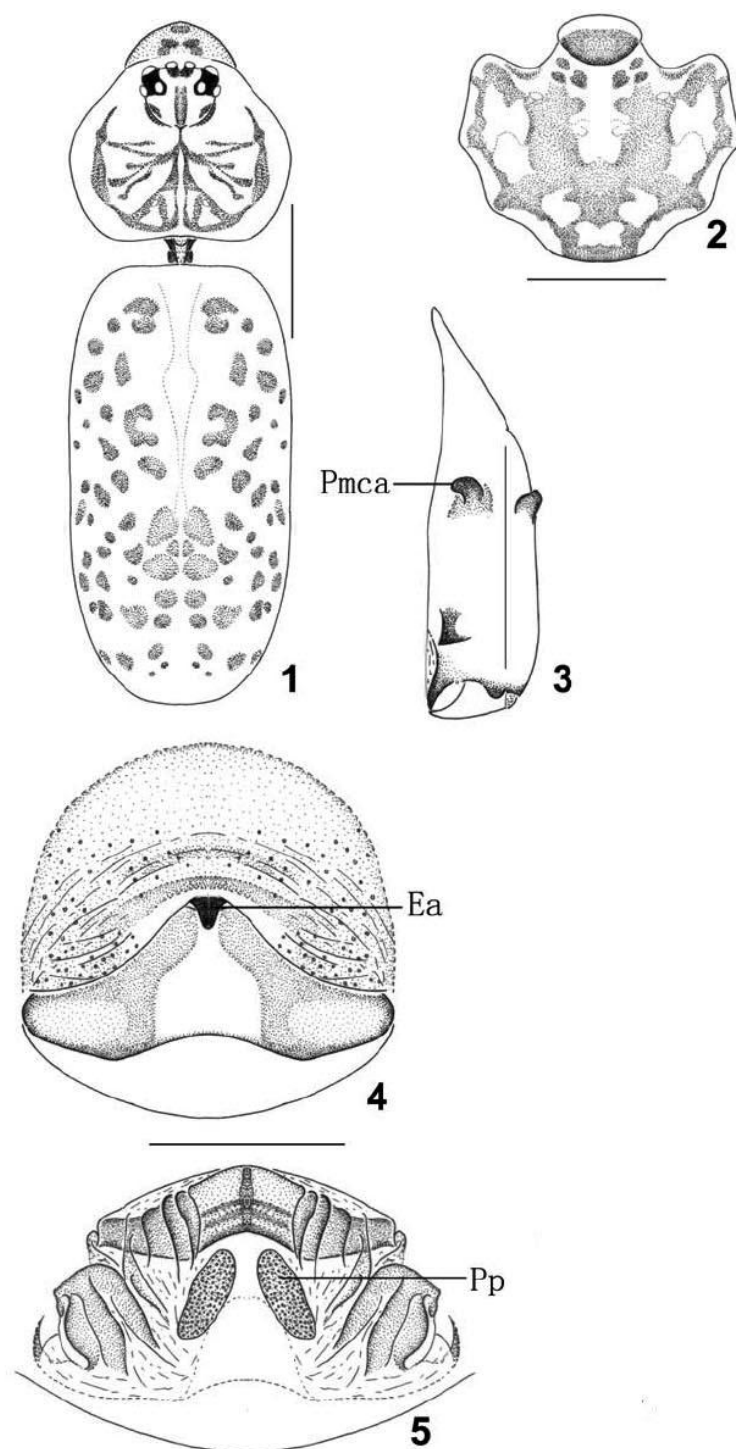


***Pholcus wangxidong* Zhang & Zhu, 2009**

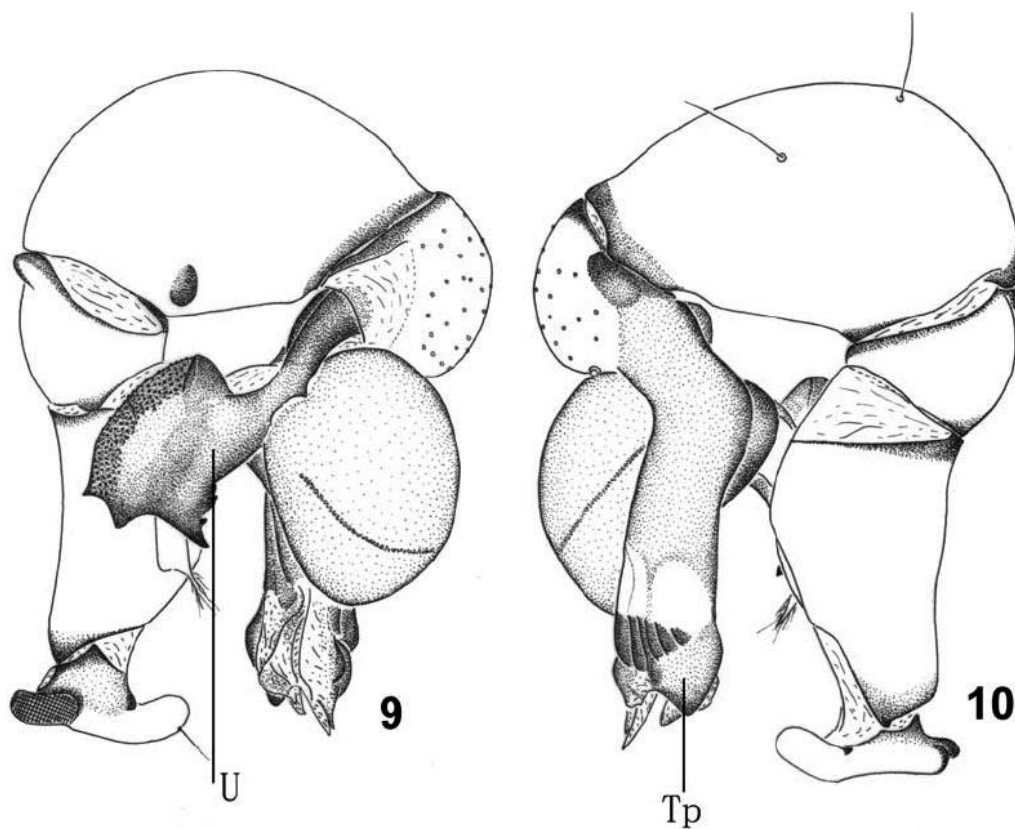
Zhang, F., M. S. Zhu. 2009. A new species of *Pholcus* (Aranei, Pholcidae) spider from a cave in Hebei province, China. *Arthropoda Selecta* 18: 81-85.

p. 82



Figs 1–8. *Pholcus wangxidong* sp.n. (1–5) and *P. triangulatus* (6–8): 1 — male body, dorsal view; 2 — male sternum, ventral view; 3, 8 — male left chelicera, frontal view; 4, 6 — epigynum, ventral view; 5, 7 — vulva, dorsal view. Figs 6–7 after Zhang & Zhu [2009]. Scale line: 1.0 mm (1), 0.5 mm (2–7). Abbreviations: Ea — epigynal apophysis; Pmca — proximocentral cheliceral apophysis; Pp — pore plates.

Рис. 1–8. *Pholcus wangxidong* sp.n. (1–5) и *P. triangulatus* (6–8): 1 — самец, сверху; 2 — стернум самца; 3, 8 — левая хелицера самца, спереди; 4, 6 — эпигина, снизу; 5, 7 — вульва, сверху. Рис. 6–7 по Zhang и Zhu [2009]. Масштаб: 1,0 мм (1), 0,5 мм (2–7). Сокращения: Ea — отросток эпигины; Pmca — проксимокентральный отросток хелицеры; Pp — пористая пластинка.



Figs 9–12. Male palp of *Pholcus wangxidong* sp.n. (9–10) and *P. triangulatus* (11–12): 9, 11 — left palp, prolateral view; 10, 12 — left palp, retrolateral view. Figs 11–12 after Zhang & Zhu [2009]. Scale line: 0.5 mm. Abbreviations: Tp — tip of the procurrus; U — unculus.

Рис. 9–12. Пальпы *Pholcus wangxidong* sp.n. (9–10) и *P. triangulatus* (11–12): 9, 11 – левая пальпа, пролатерально; 10, 12 – левая пальпа, ретролатерально. Рис. 11–12 по Zhang и Zhu [2009]. Масштаб: 0,5 мм. Сокращения: Tp — вершина прокурзуса; U = ункус.



Fig. 13. Type locality of *Pholcus wangxidong* sp.n., Wangxi Cave.

Рис. 13. Типовое местообитание *Pholcus wangxidong* sp.n., пещера Ваньси.

The abbreviations used in the text and figures are:
ALE: anterior lateral eyes, AME: anterior median eyes;
PLE: posterior lateral eyes PME: posterior median eyes.

Taxonomy

Pholcus wangxidong sp.n.

Figs 1–5, 8–10.

MATERIALS. Male holotype, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ paratypes, CHINA: Hebei Province, Yu County, Mt. Xiaowutai, Wangxidong Forest Farm [39°36'N, 114°48'E], Wangxi Cave, May 2, 2009, leg. by F. Zhang and Y.L. Yan; one juvenile, leg. by C.L. Han, same data as type material (MHBV). The type specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University [MHBV], Baoding, China.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is very similar to *P. triangulatus* Zhang & Zhang, 1999 (Figs 6–8, 11–12) in the shapes of the palpal bulb and epigynum, both without appendices of the palpal bulb (Figs 9, 11) and with a knob-shaped epigynal apophysis (Figs 4, 6). It can be distinguished from the latter by the cleaver-shaped uncus, the relatively simple tip of the procurus (Fig. 9), the pair of proximocentral cheliceral apophyses (Fig. 3), also by the oval pore plates (Fig. 5).

ETYMOLOGY. The species name is a noun in apposition, taken from the type locality, Wangxi Cave, Wangxidong Forest Farm, Mt. Xiaowutai, Hebei Province.

DESCRIPTION. Male (holotype). Total body length 4.59: cephalothorax 1.44 long (including clypeus 1.63), 1.56 wide; abdomen 3.15 long, 1.35 wide. Prosoma shape as in Fig. 1. Leg I: (8.55+0.55+9.00+13.95+2.34), tibia II: 6.07, tibia III: 4.05, tibia IV: 5.35; tibia I L/D: 58. Carapace short, broad and almost circular, ochre, with brown marks broadly connecting to ocular area (Fig. 1). Cephalic region raised, with brown central marks and pair of brown stripes laterally, ocular area dark yellow. Clypeus height 0.37, ochre, with some brown small marks (Fig. 1). Diameter AME 0.08, ALE 0.13, PME 0.12, PLE 0.14. Distance AME–AME 0.05, PME–PME 0.23. Chelicerae shape as in Fig. 3, with pair of black distal apophyses, pair of unsclerotized nipple-shaped apophyses proximolaterally and pair of sclerotized, long apophyses proximocentrally. Labium and endites light yellow. Sternum dark gray, with yellow small patches as in Fig. 2. Legs ochre, femora, patellae and tibiae with dark rings. Tarsal organ of tarsus I capsulate. Abdomen cylindrical, pale ochre, dorsum with small brown patterns as in Fig. 1. Venter pale brown. Male gonopore epandrous spigots not visible with an optical dissecting

microscope. Palps as in Figs. 9 and 10, femur without a dorsal projection retrolaterally; tibia spindle-shaped, with two trichobothria laterally and dorsally, also with an ear-shaped projection ventrally; bulb with nearly cleaver-shaped, flat, sclerotized uncus, which with serrated edge; without appendix; embolus long and transparent, with a brush-shaped tip; complex procurus with three small membranous, pointed processus.

Variation. Tibia I in other male: 9.45. Body length in other male 5.54.

Female. In general very similar to male. Female paratype, total length 4.46: cephalothorax 1.31 long, 1.48 wide; abdomen 3.15 long, 2.25 wide. Tibia I: 5.63. Diameter AME 0.08, ALE 0.13, PME 0.12, PLE 0.14. Distance AME–AME 0.03, PME–PME 0.18. Anterior plate of epigynum roughly triangular as in Fig. 4, with a median knob-shaped apophysis. Dorsal view as in Fig. 5, with a sclerotized arch anteriorly and a pair of oval pore plates centrally.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from type locality only.

NATURAL HISTORY. All specimens, two males, one female and one juvenile, were collected from the light zone inside of the Wangxi cave (Fig. 13), which is small, about 50 m horizontally deep, and 1.5 m high, with a streamlet flowing out. Spiders were found underside of rock walls. Outside the cave, near the mouth of cave, we also found some irregular webs in underside of rock, which is the appropriate habitats for pholcids, but no pholcids was found. Due to the time we have not searched more pholcids in the surrounding area.

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

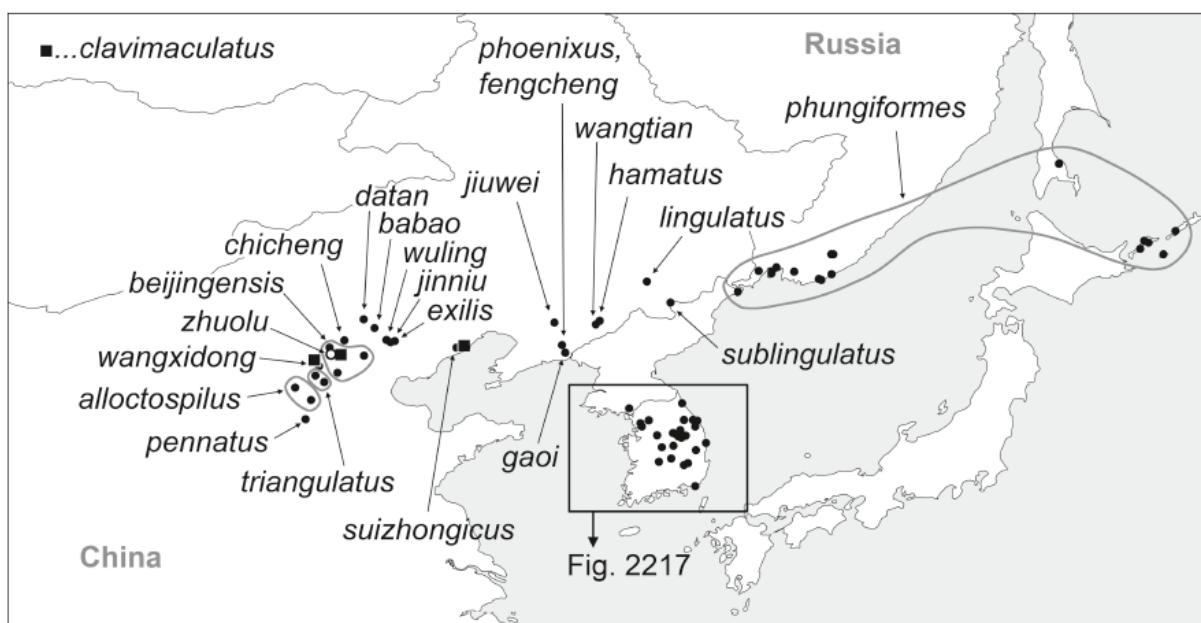


FIG. 2216. Known distribution of the *Pholcus phungiformes* species group. For Korean species, see Fig. 2217.