

***Pholcus anachoreta* Dimitrov & Ribera, 2006**

Dimitrov, D., Ribera, C. 2006. Three new species of *Pholcus* (Araneae, Pholcidae) from the Canary Islands with notes on the genus *Pholcus* in the archipelago. *J. Arachnol.* 34: 126-134.

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Pholcus anachoreta new species

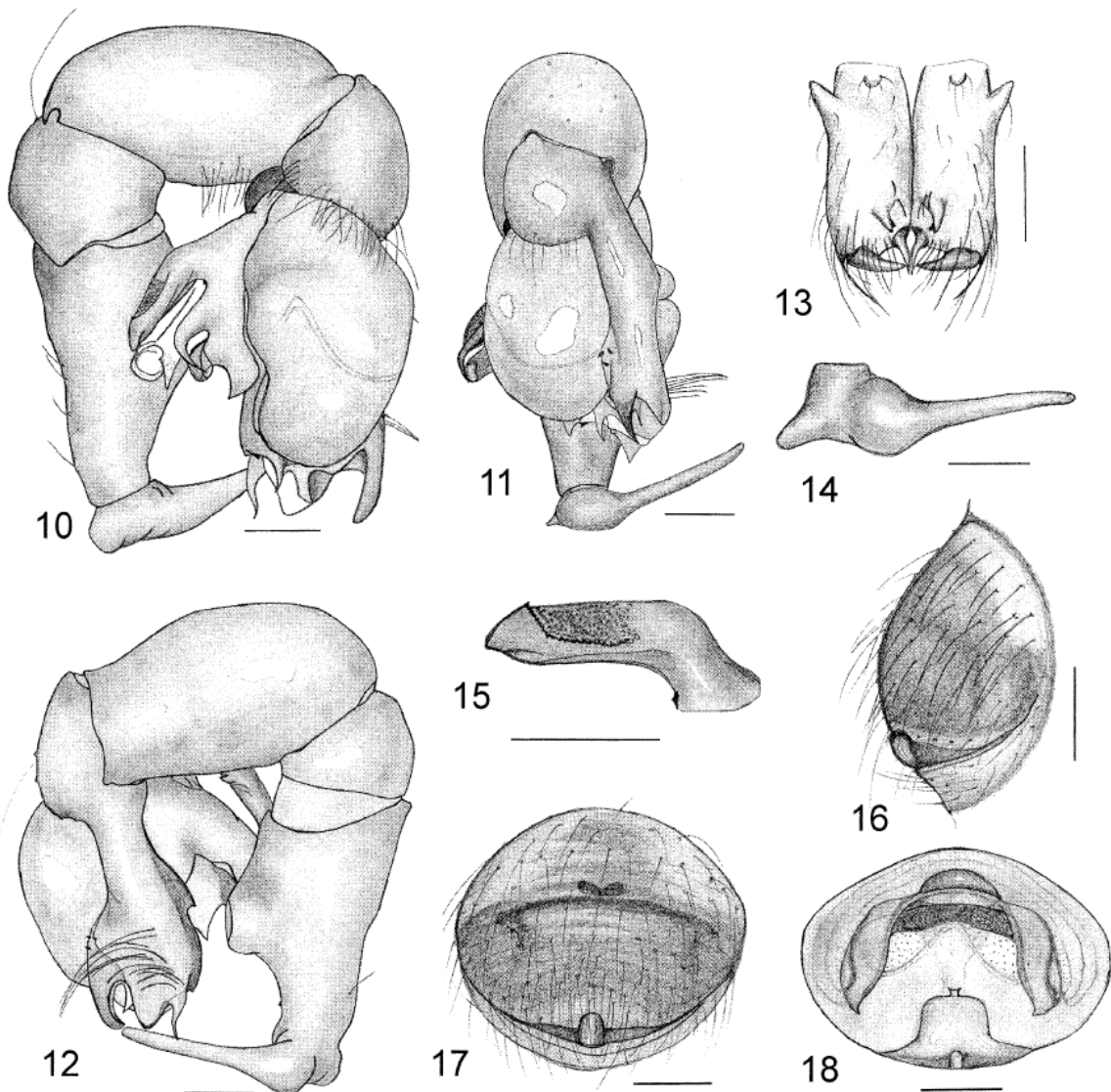
Figs. 10–18

Material examined.—Holotype male, Montaña Clara islet, Canary Islands, 29°18'N, 13°31'W, 24 April 1994, C. Ribera (CCRUB 2459–99). Paratypes: Canary Islands: 1 male, 1 female, same locality, 23–27 November 2002, A.J. Pérez (CCRUB 4502, 4503–170); 1 juvenile, from the same locality, 27 January 2002, P. Oromí (CCRUB 4504–170).

Etymology.—The name comes from the Greek word “anachoretēs” meaning person who lives in a lonely place dedicated to contemplation. This word was adopted in the Latin as *anachoreta*–ae keeping the male gender. Named after the remoteness and isolation of the type locality.

Diagnosis.—*Pholcus anachoreta* is easily distinguished from canarian congeners by the serrated keel of the uncus (Fig. 15), the morphology of the apex of the procurus (number and shape of the apophyses and lamellas) and the cheliceral apophyses (Fig. 13). The female can be distinguished from the most similar canarian species (*P. fuerteventurensis* and *P. edentatus*) by the lower sclerotized plate of the epigynum (Figs. 16, 17) and the more arched ridges of the valve (Fig. 18).

Description.—*Male (holotype)*: Prosoma whitish without a clearly marked fovea and practically indistinguishable cephalothoracic junction. The prosoma does not carry hairs except for its borders and the intraocular area. Ocular area elevated. Sternum with a whitish coloring. Clypeus high and whitish. Chelic-



Figures 10–18.—*Pholcus anachoreta* new species: 10. Male palp, prolateral view; 11. Male palp, frontal view; 12. Male palp, retrolateral view; 13. Male chelicerae; 14. Trochanter of the male palp; 15. Uncus; 16. Epigynum, lateral view; 17. Epigynum, ventral view; 18. Vulva, dorsal view. Scale bar 0.2 mm.

erae (Fig. 13) whitish; cheliceral apophyses darker with conical shape and group of 2–3 thick bristles placed near the base. The proximolateral apophyses (proximal teeth) and the frontal prominence show the same coloring as the rest of the chelicerae. The upper margin of the proximolateral apophyses is higher than the lower margin of the frontal prominence. Distance between AME less than their diameter. The rest of the eyes situated in two elevated triads. AME around 50% of the size of the other eyes. Anterior eye line frontal view slightly recurved. Posterior eye line dorsal view recurved. Palps as in Figs. 10–12. Tro-

chanter (Fig. 14) with long curved retrolateral apophysis, femur with ventral bulge, procurus very complex with many apical lamellae and with three distal dorsal spines. Uncus (Fig. 15) very characteristic with serrated keel. Opisthosoma elongated and cylindrical with whitish color, dorsally darker. A longitudinal zone with darker pigmentation starting from the genital area and followed by two tear-shaped spots is observed ventrally.

Female (paratype): Prosoma: all characters as in male except for the cheliceral apophyses, which are absent. Sizes and distribution of the eyes as in the male but the elevation of the

ocular area is less conspicuous. Opisthosoma cylindrical with yellowish coloring. The genital zone is darker, with brownish pigmentation. Dorsally with two parallel lines of dark spots. The whole opisthosoma is covered with short and regularly distributed hairs. Epigynum and vulva as in Figs. 16–18.

Measurements.—*Male (type)*: Prosoma 1.2 wide, 1.0 long; opisthosoma 1.0 wide, 3.1 long; total body length 4.1. Legs: I, femur 9.5, patella 0.4, tibia 12.0, metatarsus 16.0, tarsus 2.0, total 39.9; II 6.2, 0.4, 6.0, 10.0, 1.0, 23.6; III 5.0, 0.4, 4.2, 7.0, 1.0, 17.6; IV 7.0, 0.4, 6.0, 6.5, 0.8, 20.7. Palp femur 0.8, patella 0.2, tibia 0.7, tarsus 0.3, total 2.0. Procursus 0.75

Female: Prosoma 1.9 wide, 1.5 long; opisthosoma 1.8 wide, 4.0 long; total body length 5.5. Legs: I, femur 8.3, patella 0.5, tibia 8.0, metatarsus 12.9, tarsus 1.9, total 31.6; II 6.4, 0.5, 5.6, 9.6, 1.5, 23.6; III 4.9, 0.5, 4.9, 7.3, 0.9, 18.5; IV 6.8, 0.5, 5.6, 8.8, 1.7, 23.4. Palp femur 0.34, patella 0.10, tibia 0.24, tarsus 0.24, total 0.92.

Distribution.—This species appears to be endemic to Montaña Clara and is known only from type locality, although it might occur in the neighboring islets of Graciosa and Alegranza and in Lanzarote island considering their geographical vicinity.

Remarks.—The structure of the procurus of this species is similar to that of *P. edentatus* Campos & Wunderlich 1995 and *P. fuerteventurensis* Wunderlich 1992. Similar finger-like lamellae in the procurus allow the three species to be distinguished from the rest of the Canarian *Pholcus*. Despite of this remarkable similarity the procurus and the uncus are very different and therefore very useful for specific identification.

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.

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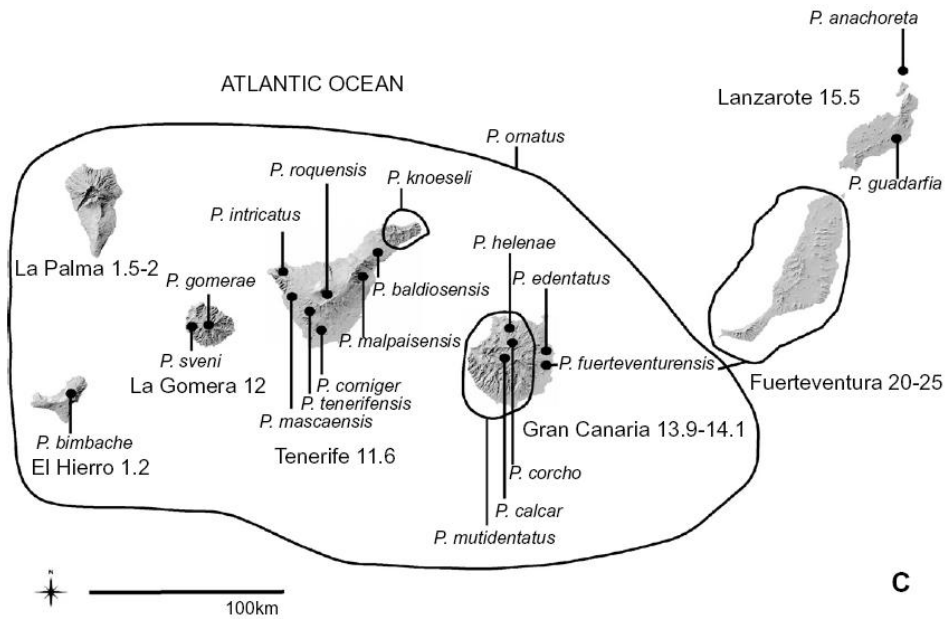


Fig. 1. (A) Map of the Macaronesian biogeographical region. (B) Known distribution of the Madeiran and north-west African *Pholcus* species. (C) Known distribution of the Canarian *Pholcus* species. Numbers following island names denote their estimated maximum age in Mya.

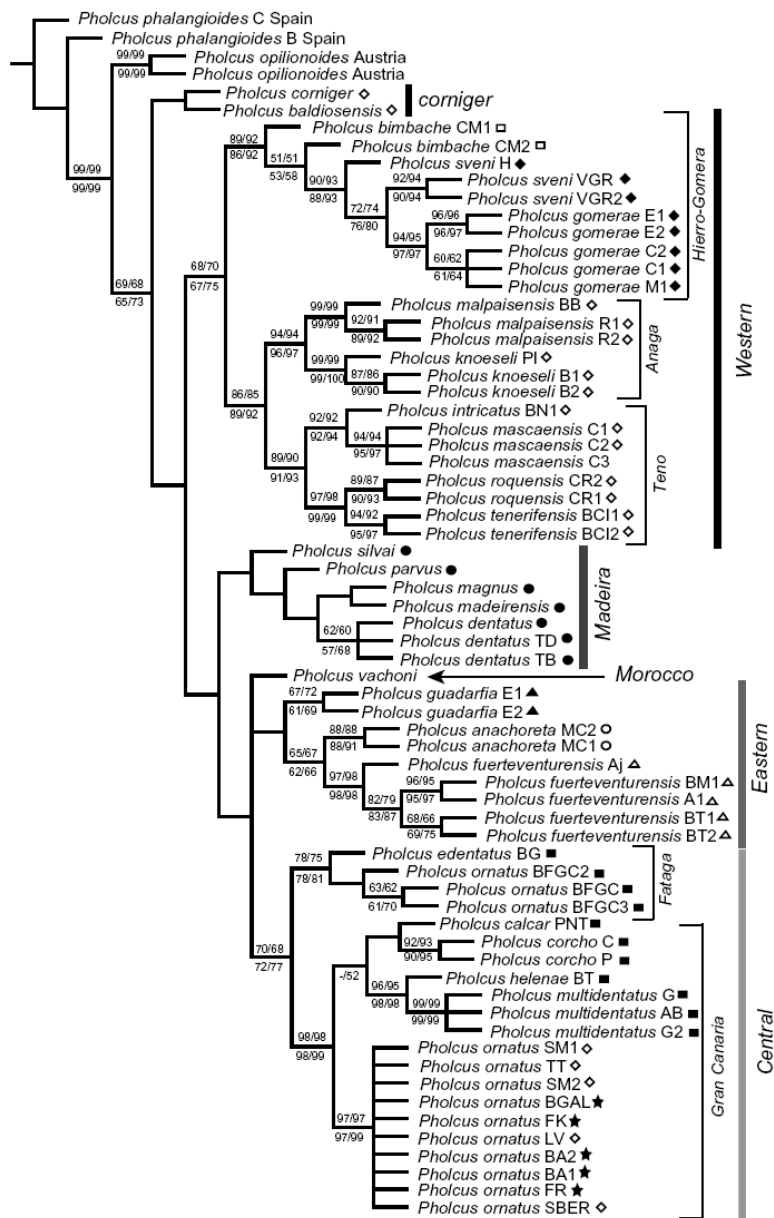


Fig. 5. Strict consensus of the 4 most parsimonious trees ($L = 2442$, $CI = 0.534$, $RI = 0.881$) found by MP analysis of the combined macaronesia data set. Support values higher than 50 are given as follows, bootstrap/Poisson bootstrap above branches and jackknife/symmetric resampling below branches. 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.