

***Pholcus baldiosensis* Wunderlich, 1992**

Wunderlich, J. 1992. Die Spinnen-Fauna der Makaronesischen Inseln. Taxonomie, Ökologie, Biogeographie und Evolution. Beitr. Araneol. 1: 1-619.

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75. *Pholcus baldiosensis* n.sp. (Abb. 141-144)

Material: Teneriffa, cueva (= Höhle) de los Baldios (La Laguna), 2♀ ljuv. P. OROMI leg. 3.XI. 1988, 1♀ (Holotypus), 1juv. ULT, 1♀ SJW.

Diagnose (♀; ♂ unbekannt): Mit "Hörnchen" über den vorderen Seitenaugen (Abb.141), 4 reduzierte Augen (Abb.141-142), die Mittelaugen fehlen; kein schwarzes Pigment um die Linsen-Reste. Färbung bleich, gelb, Opisthosoma ohne Zeichnung. Geschlechtsfeld des ♀ mit großem "Knöpfchen" (Abb.143-144). Vulva Abb.144 a).

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Beschreibung:

Maße (♀ in mm): Gesamt-Länge 3.5-3.7, Prosoma: Länge 1.1, Breite 1.15, Bein I: Femur 7.1, Patella 0.5, Tibia 7.3, Metatarsus 9.4, Tarsus 2.0, Tibia II 5.1, Tibia III 3.3, Tibia IV 5.0, "Knöpfchen" des Geschlechtsfeldes: Länge 0.075, Breite 0.05.

Prosoma etwa so breit wie lang, bleich gelb, dorsal mit undeutlicher graubrauner Zeichnung, Cheliceren etwas verdunkelt. 4 stark reduzierte Augen (die vorderen fehlen), Linsen groß, aber undeutlich.- Beine gelbbraun, lang und dünn, eher spärlich und nur mäßig lang behaart. - Opisthosoma langoval, spärlich kurz behaart, hell gelb, ohne dunkle Zeichnung.

Beziehungen: Ohne Kenntnis des ♂ kann ich keine nahe verwandte Art nennen. "Hörnchen" über den vorderen Seitenaugen kommen auch bei P. sp. aus der cueva S. Miguel (Teneriffa) vor.

Verbreitung: Teneriffa (La Laguna, Höhle de Los Baldios).

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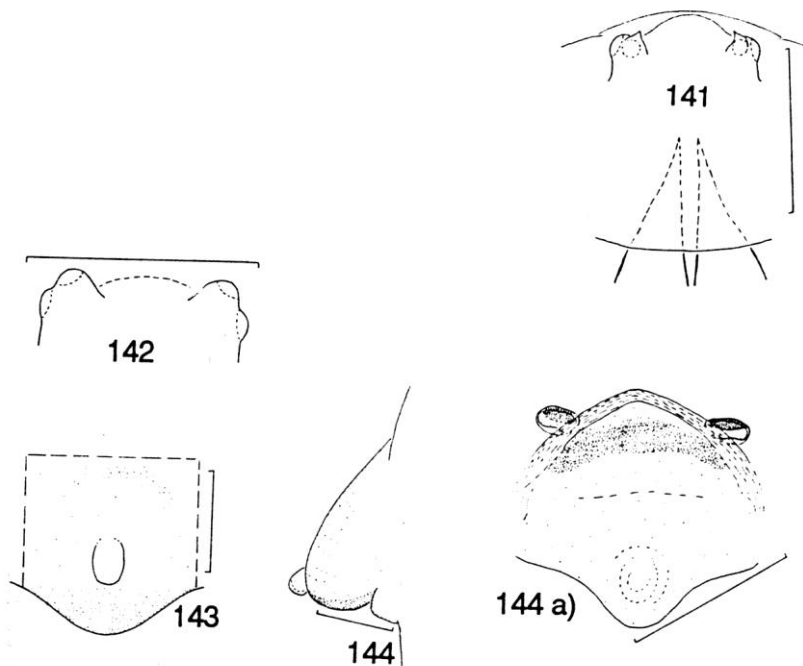


Fig.141-144 a): *Pholcus baldiosensis* n.sp., ♀, 141) prosoma frontal, 142) eyes dorsal, 143-144) genital area ventral and lateral, 144.a) vulva dorsal; M in fig. 141-142) 0.5, 143-144 a) 0.2.

PHOLCUS BALDIOSENSIS WUNDERLICH, 1992
(FIGS 269–271)

Pholcus baldiosensis Wunderlich, 1992: 318, figs 141–144a.

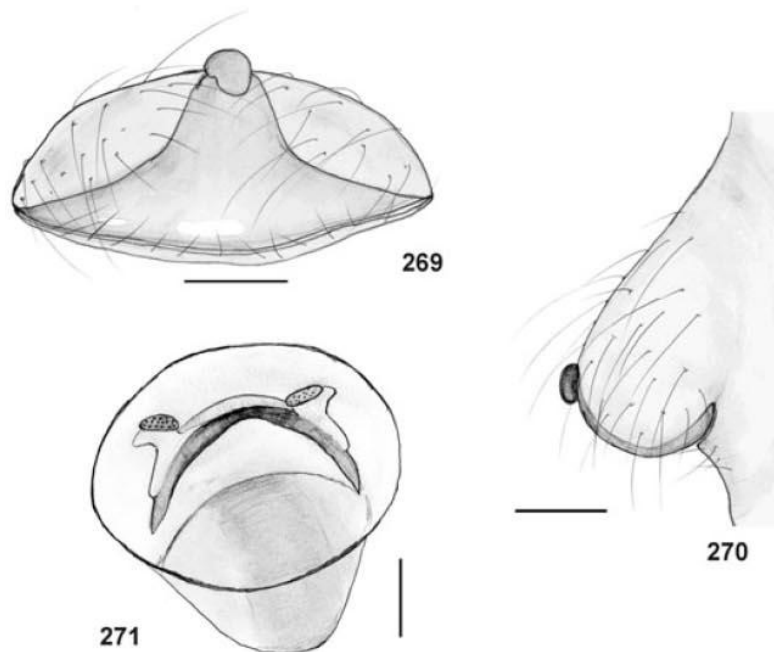
Material examined: 1 f, holotype and 1 juv., from Cueva de los Baldios, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain, 3.xi.1988, Oromí (in ULL); 1 f, from Cueva de La Puerta, Tenerife, 8.v.1993, Izquierdo (CCRUB 4564-171).

Diagnosis: *P. baldiosensis* is easily distinguished from the rest of the epigean Canarian *Pholcus* species by

such troglomorphic characteristics as the reduction in eyes and the very pale colouring. The most similar species, which also presents troglomorphies, is *P. corniger*. However, while in *P. baldiosensis* only AME and ALE are reduced, in *P. corniger* the eyes are completely lost. The epigynum and vulva's morphology are also very characteristic (Figs 269–271). The male *P. baldiosensis* remains unknown.

Description: Female: prosoma whitish with yellowish tones. Dorsally, some vestiges of thoracic pigmentation are visible. Well-marked fovea and cephalothoracic junction. Low ocular area, with eyes strongly reduced in number and size. AME and ALE absent, with the remaining eyes on two short cylindrical outgrowths. Ocular area whitish and lacking the darker pigmentation around the eyes typical of the epigean members of this genus. Sternum with brownish margins. Chelicerae and legs slightly darker than prosoma. Opisthosoma cylindrical and coloured like the prosoma. Ventrally, epigynum elevated with brownish triangular plate. Epigynum as in Figures 269, 270. Vulva as in Figure 271. Spinnerets with brownish spots.

Measurements: Female: Prosoma 1.0 long, 1.1 wide. Opisthosoma 2.2 long, 1.5 wide. Total body length 3.2. Leg I femur 7.3, patella 0.5, tibia 7.6, metatarsus 11.4, tarsus 1.9, total 28.7.



Figures 269–271. *Pholcus baldiosensis*: 269, epigynum, ventral; 270, epigynum, lateral; 271, vulva, dorsal. Scale bars 0.2 mm.

Distribution: This species is only known to inhabit the Cueva de los Baldios cave and Cueva de la Puerta on Tenerife Island (Fig. 276).

Natural history: *P. baldiosensis* is a troglobite spider found in Cueva de los Baldios and Cueva de la Puerta away from the cave entrance. It builds its web close to the cave floor under stones or under protruding parts of the cave walls.

Comments: This was the first cave-dwelling species of *Pholcus* found in the Canary Islands. Unfortunately, the male of this species remains unknown.

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.

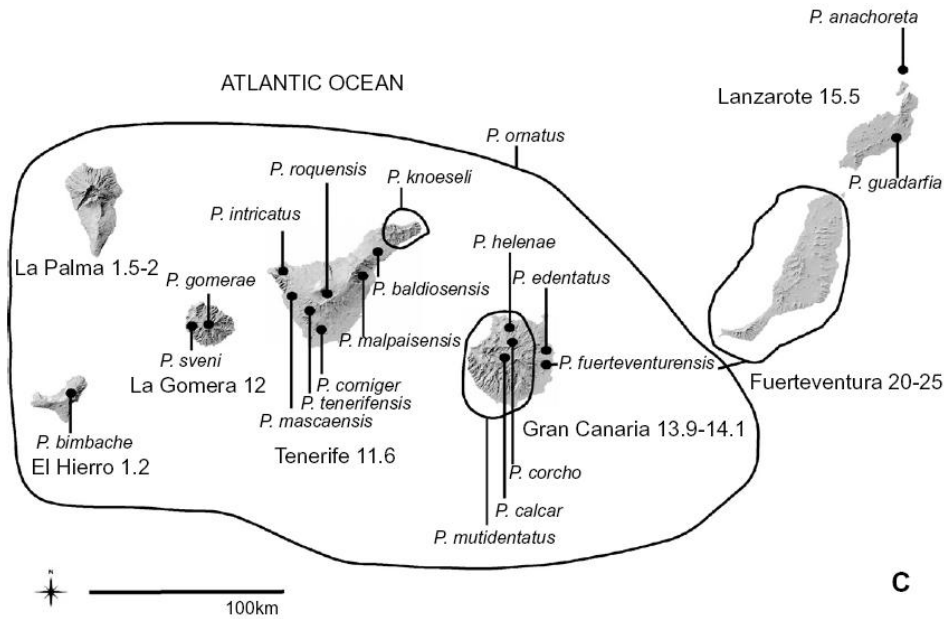


Fig. 1. (A) Map of the Macaronesian biogeographical region. (B) Known distribution of the Madeiran and north-west African *Pholcus* species. (C) Known distribution of the Canarian *Pholcus* species. Numbers following island names denote their estimated maximum age in Mya.

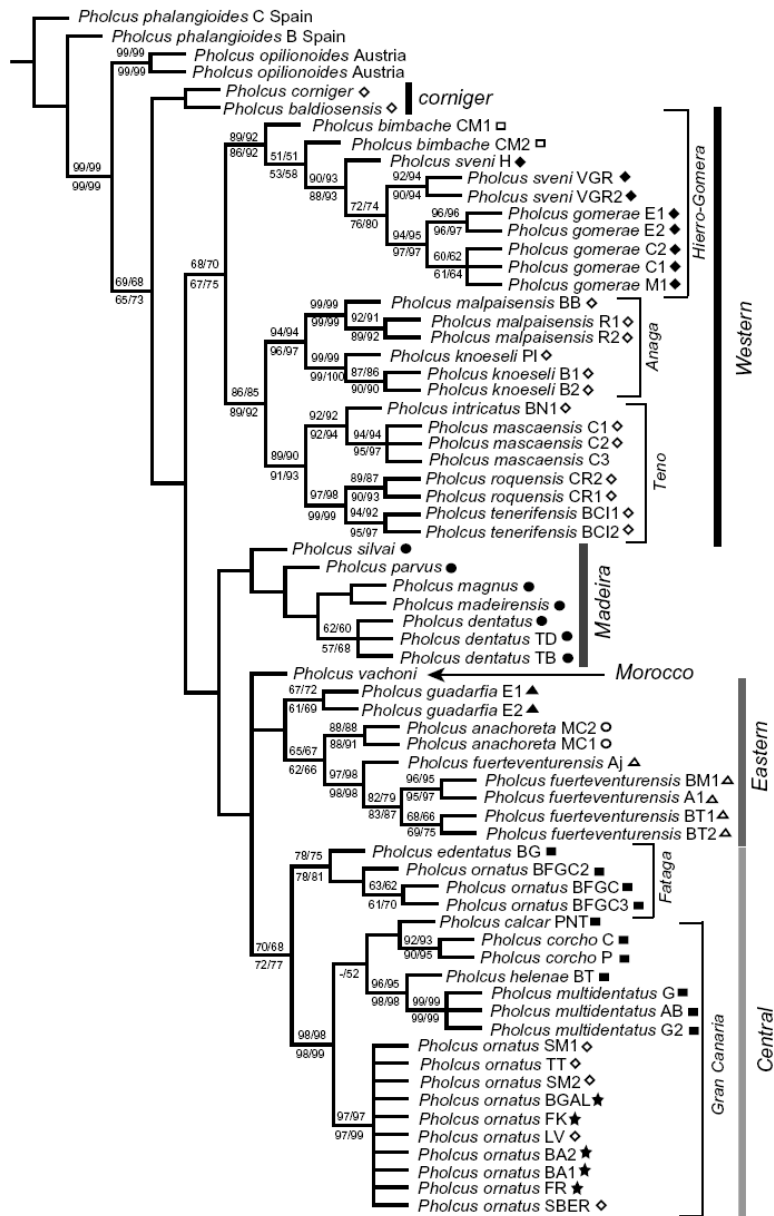


Fig. 5. Strict consensus of the 4 most parsimonious trees ($L = 2442$, $CI = 0.534$, $RI = 0.881$) found by MP analysis of the combined macaronesia data set. Support values higher than 50 are given as follows, bootstrap/Poisson bootstrap above branches and jackknife/symmetric resampling below branches.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