

***Pholcus beijingensis* Song & Zhu, 1999**

Song, D., Zhu, M., and Chen, J. 1999. The Spiders of China. Hebei Science and Technology Publishing House. 640 pp., 4 plates.

p. 52

***Pholcus beijingensis* Zhu et Song, sp. nov.** (figs. 22Z, A¹—C¹; 23A—C)

Holotype: male; paratypes: 4 females, Beijing, May 30, 1980, by Zhu, M. S.

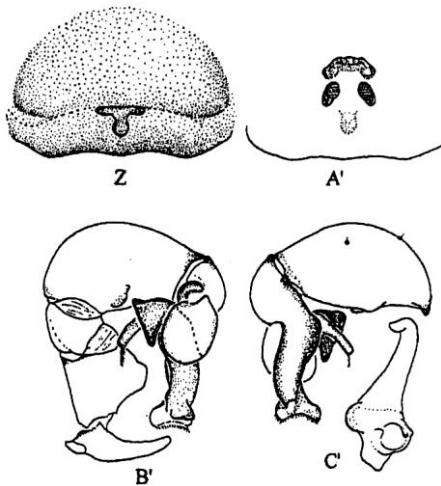
p. 57

Length of holotype 5.39mm. Cephalothorax 1.49 long, 1.78 wide; abdomen 3.90 long, 1.40 wide. Carapace cream-colored. Both sides of thoracic region with light brown spots. Two eyes rows recurved. AME-AME 0.05, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.20, PME-AME 0.03. Labium and endites yellowish brown. Sternum yellowish brown, with anteriorly center yellow. Abdomen fawn, with numerous blackish brown spots. Uncus of palpal organ triangular; spur of trochanter not forked, distal end hook-like.

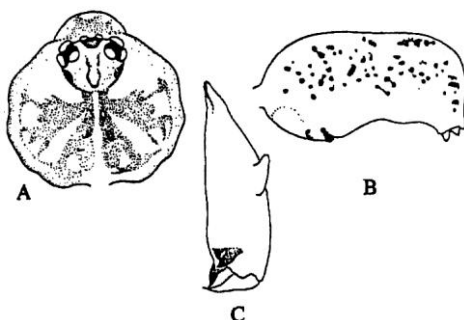
Length of female 4.56—4.12mm. Body length 4.61; cephalothorax 1.29 long, 1.39 wide; abdomen 3.32 long, 1.82 wide, 1.80 high. Color and markings as in male. Legs: I 32.40 (8.10, 8.80, 13.40, 2.10), II 22.50 (6.10, 6.20, 8.90, 1.30), III 16.55 (4.70, 4.50, 6.40, 0.95), IV 22.85 (6.60, 6.30, 8.75, 1.20). Scapus short, end enlarged.

Note: This new species is closely related to *Pholcus gaoi* Song et Ren, 1994, but differs from the latter in: 1. the end of female's scapus enlarged; 2. the end of appendage of male palp no sharp process; 3. male chelicerae only with one process on its prolateral side.

p. 60



p. 61



Chen, H., Chen, W., Li, S. 2008. Leg autotomy in *Pholcus beijingensis* (Araneae: Pholcidae). *Acta Zool. Sinica* 54: 998-1004.

Zhang, F., Zhu, M.S. 2009. A review of the genus *Pholcus* (Araneae: Pholcidae) from China. *Zootaxa* 2037: 1-114.

p. 13

***Pholcus beijingensis* Zhu & Song, 1999**

(Fig. 2)

Pholcus beijingensis Zhu & Song, in Song, Zhu & Chen 1999: 52, f. 22Z, A'–C', 23A–C. Song, Zhu & Chen 2001: 73, f. 30A–H.

Diagnosis. Among its near *Pholcus* relatives referred above (see the remark of *P. alloctospilus*), this species is very similar to *P. clavimaculatus* and *P. triangulatus* in the shapes of the palpal bulb and epigynum, all without appendices of the palpal bulb (Fig. 2G) and with a knob-shaped epigynal apophysis (Fig. 2C). It can be distinguished from these two species by the triangular uncus, the relatively simple tip of the procurus (Fig. 2H) and by the longer ventral apophysis of the trochanter (Figs. 2F and 2G), from *P. triangulatus* also by the pair of proximocentral cheliceral apophyses.

Redescription. Male (holotype), total length 5.4: cephalothorax 1.5 long, 1.8 wide; abdomen 3.9 long, 1.4 wide. Leg I: 38.3 (9.7+0.7+9.8+15.6+2.5), tibia II: missing, tibia III: missing, tibia IV: 5.9; Tibia I L/D: 63. Carapace short, broad and almost circular, ochre, with brown marks broadly connecting to ocular area. Cephalic region raised, with two slender brown central marks, ocular area dark yellow. Clypeus 0.48, unmodified, slightly ochre, without marks. Distance AME–AME 0.05. Diameter AME 0.09, ALE 0.15, PME 0.14, PLE 0.14. Chelicerae as in Fig. 2E, with pair of black apophyses distally and pair of unsclerotized thumb-shaped apophyses proximolaterally. Labium and endites light yellow. Sternum ochre, with some irregular yellow marks. Femora, patellae and tibiae ochre, with dark rings, metatarsi and tarsi brown. Abdomen cylindrical, pale ochre, dorsum with numerous brown spots. Venter pale brown. Palps as in Figs. 2G and 2H, bulb with triangular uncus, without appendix; tip of procurus simple and broad; trochanter with long ventral apophysis and short retrolateral apophysis.

Variation. Total body length 5.0–5.4. Tibia I in four other males: 10.4, 10.8, 9.9, 10.0.

Female: in general very similar to male. Total length 4.2–4.7. One paratype total length 4.6: cephalothorax 1.3 long, 1.4 wide; abdomen 3.3 long, 1.8 wide. Tibia I in four females: 8.0, 6.8, 7.3, 6.8. Prosoma shape as in Fig 2A. Distance AME–AME 0.05. Abdomen cylindrical, pale ochre, dorsum with numerous brown patterns as in Fig. 2B. Epigynum roughly rectangular as in Fig. 2C, with a small T-shaped apophysis on the top. Dorsal view as in Fig. 2D, with a trapeziform sclerotized arch anteriorly and a pair of small oval pore plates.

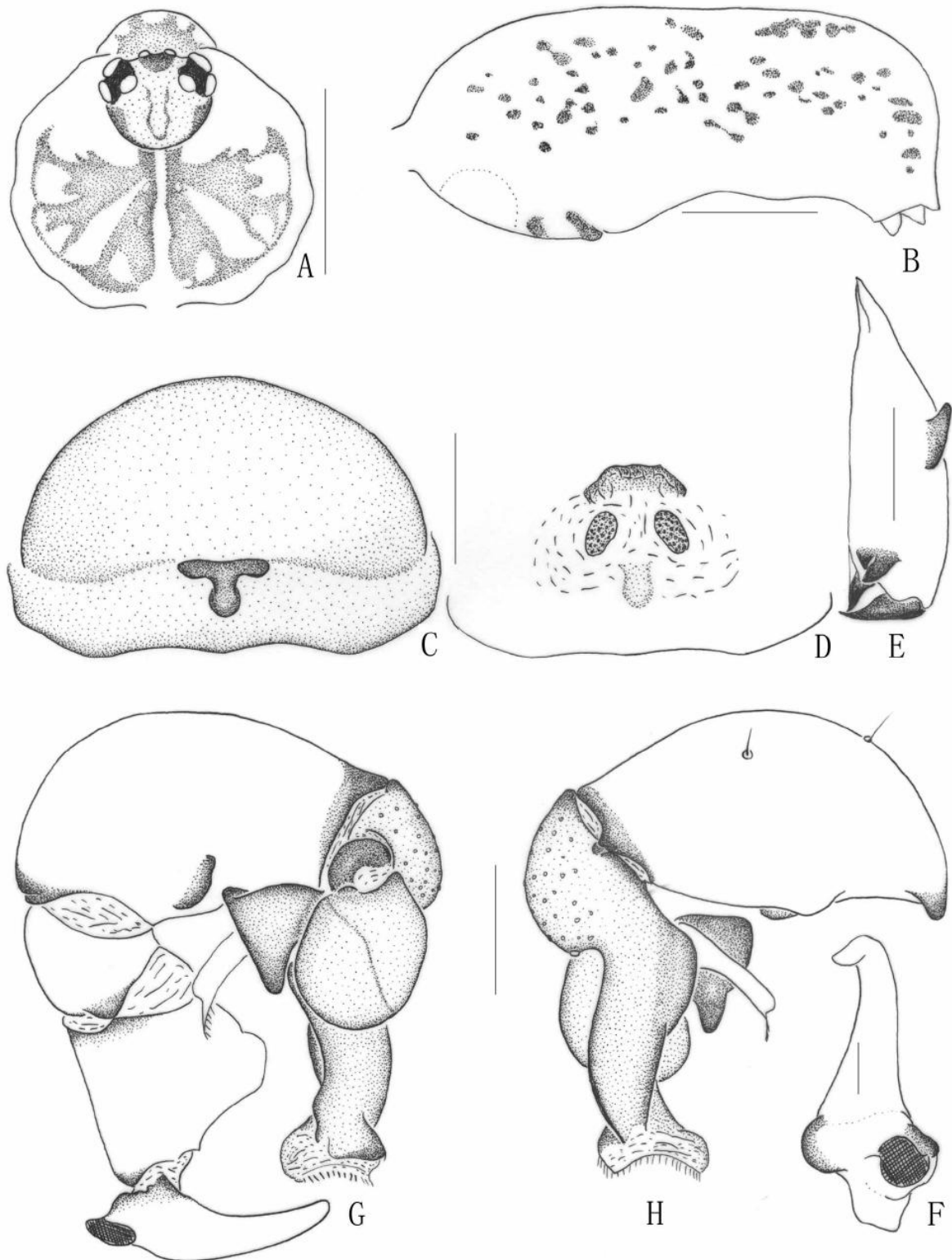


FIGURE 2. *Pholcus beijingensis* Zhu & Song, 1999 (illustrations modified from Song *et al.* 1999). A. female prosoma, dorsal view. B. female opisthosoma, lateral view. C. epigynum, ventral view. D. same, dorsal view. E. male left chelicera, frontal view. F. trochanter of male left palp, retrolaterodorsal view. G. left palp, prolateral view. H. same, retrolateral view. Scale lines: 1.0mm (A, B), 0.5mm (C–E, G–H), 0.2mm (F).

p. 15

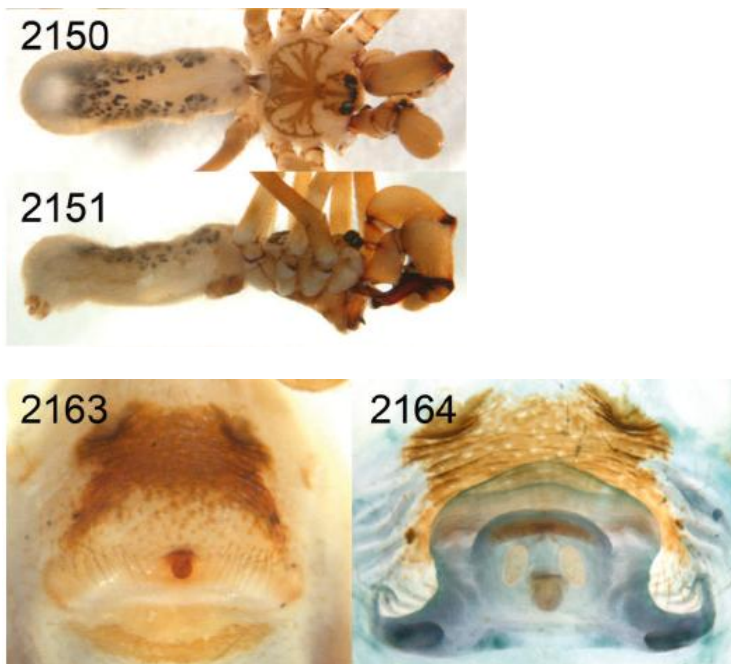
Distribution. Known from type locality and two neighboring localities in Yi County and Zhuolu County, Hebei Province, China.

Material examined. CHINA: **Beijing:** May 30, 1980, leg. M. S. Zhu, male holotype, 4♀ paratypes (MHBU). **Hebei:** Zhuolu County, Yangjiaping Village, July 4, 2004, leg. F. Zhang, 2♀, 4♂ (MHBU); Yi County, Mt. Langya, June 12, 1999, leg. F. Zhang, 3♀ assigned tentatively (MHBU).

Xiao Y., Zhang, J., Li, S. 2009. A two-component female-produced pheromone of the spider *Pholcus beijingensis*. J. Chem. Ecol. DOI 10.1007/s10886-009-9660-2.

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

p. 447



2150, 2151. *Ph. beijingensis*, male, dorsal and lateral views.
2163, 2164. *Ph. beijingensis*.

Pholcus beijingensis Song & Zhu, 1999

Figs. 2150, 2151, 2163, 2164, 2238-2242

Pholcus beijingensis Song & Zhu in Song *et al.* 1999: 52, 57, figs. 22z, a'-c', 23a-c. Song *et al.* 2001: 73-74, figs. 30A-H (copied from Song *et al.* 1999). Zhang & Zhu 2009a: 13-15, figs. 2a-h (copied from Song *et al.* 1999).

Types. Male holotype, 4♀ paratypes from China, Beijing [-40°N, 116.5°E], 30.v.1980 (M. Zhu), in MHBU, not examined.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from congeners without appendix by male palpal morphology (Figs. 2238, 2239; long trochanter apophysis, short femur, shapes of procurus and uncus) and female genitalia (Figs. 2163, 2241, 2242; distinctive epigynum and internal structures).

Male (Beijing). Total body length 4.9, carapace width 1.7. Legs 1: 9.7 + 0.7 + 9.5, metatarsus and tarsus missing, tibia 2 missing, tibia 3: 4.3, tibia 4: 6.2; tibia 1 L/d: 65. Habitus as in Figs. 2150 and 2151. Carapace pale ochre-yellow with distinct brown pattern, ocular area with lateral and median brown marks, clypeus slightly darkened, sternum light brown, lighter behind labium, legs light brown, indistinct darker rings on femora and tibiae subdistally, tips of femora and tibiae whitish, abdomen gray, many dark spots dorsally and laterally, ventrally only genital area brown. Distance PME-PME 240 µm, diameter PME 105 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, distance AME-AME 45 µm, diameter AME 95 µm. Ocular area moderately elevated, few stronger hairs posteriorly. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 2240, with tiny modified hairs in distal apophyses (not visible in dissecting microscope). Sternum wider than long (1.1/0.8), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 2238 and 2239, coxa unmodified, trochanter with retrolateral hump and long ventral apophysis distally curved towards retrolateral, femur rather short, strongly protruding ventrally, indistinct small hump proximo-dorsally, tibia with prolatero-ventral modification, procurus with distinctive membranous process retrolaterally (arrow in Fig. 2239; not shown in previous publications), without dorsal spines, bulb with medium-size uncus (slightly different view than in previous publications explains apparent different shape), weakly sclerotized embolus, without appendix (reduced to small trans-

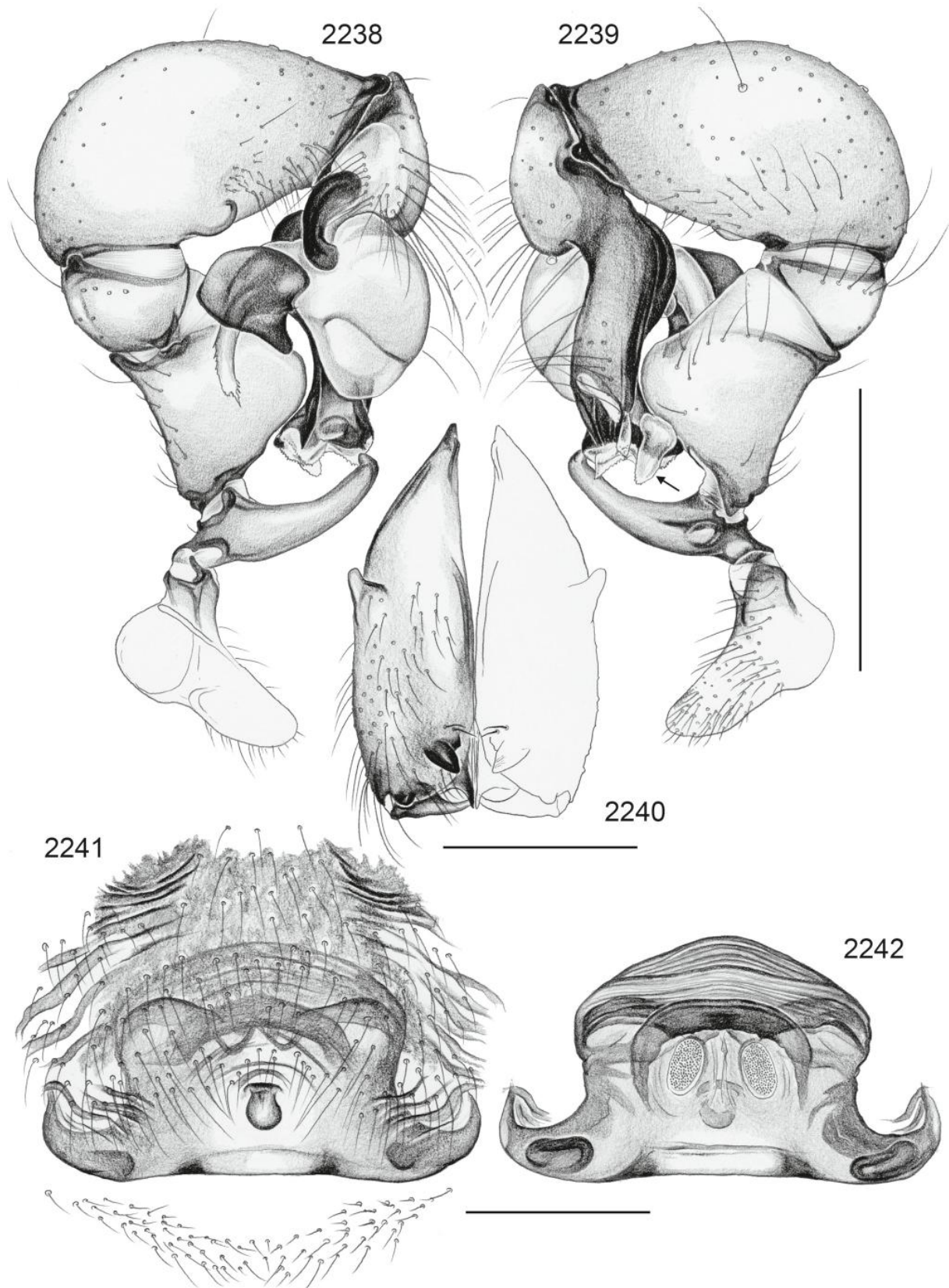


FIG. 2238-2242. *Pholcus beijingensis*. 2238, 2239. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views (arrow points at distinctive membranous process of procurus). 2240. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 2241, 2242. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (2238, 2239), 0.5 (2240-2242).

parent projection). Legs without spines, curved hairs on tibiae and metatarsi (most hairs missing), few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on tibiae 3 and 4.

Variation. The whitish area on the abdomen is present only in the photographed specimen (Fig. 2150). Tibia 1 missing in other male examined.

Female. In general similar to male, triads closer together (distance PME-PME 175 μ m), clypeus darker brown; dark rings on legs more distinct, sternum light brown with light patches near coxae and behind labium. Tibia 1: 8.2 (missing in other female examined). Epigynum slightly elevated, anterior plate with large brown mark and wide brown 'knob', posterior plate weakly sclerotized (Figs. 2163, 2241); internal genitalia as in Figs. 2164 and 2242.

Natural history. Chen *et al.* (2008) and Xiao *et al.* (2009, 2010) have studied specific aspects of the biology of this species.

Distribution. Known from Beijing and two localities in Hebei Prov., China (Zhang & Zhu 2009a) (Fig. 2216).

Material examined. CHINA: Beijing, collected by Y. Tong, no further data: 2♂2♀ in IZCAS (Ar 21799).