Pholcus chappuisi Fage, 1936

Fage, L. & Simon, E. 1936. Arachnida. III. Pedipalpi, Scorpiones, Solifuga et Araneae (1re partie). In: Mission scientifique de l'Omo: 3(30): 293-340.

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Pholcus Chappuis Fage, n. sp.

KÉNYA : mont Elgon : St. nº 15, Camp II, XII-1932, 3 ♂ ; Stn. nº 13 : Grotte Shimo Kapseta, zone inférieure du mont Elgon, 14-XII-1932 ; 3 ♀ immatures.

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♂♀. Céphalothorax (fig. 8, *a*) fauve clair ; partie céphalique élevée, brune ; partie thoracique marquée d'une large tache obscure arrondie, dentelée sur les bords, interrompue au milieu sur toute sa longueur par une étroite ligne longitudinale fauve et, se continuant de chaque côté, en arrière, pour rejoindre la bordure submarginale de même couleur. Abdomen cylindrique, gris fauve, orné en dessus d'une bande médiane brune dessinant une sorte d'étroit folium, irrégulier sur ses bords et divisé par des étranglements en une série de 5 taches successives. Ventre orné d'une bande médiane à bords parallèles, coupée, non loin des filières d'une étroite ligne transversale blanche. Sternum brunâtre, éclairci au milieu et sur les bords.

♂. Groupe oculaire très saillant, pédonculé ; yeux disposés comme chez *P. phalangioides*, mais plus petits et les latéraux plus écartés des médians antérieurs. Chélicères inermes en avant.

Patte-mâchoire (fig. 8, *b* et *c*) : trochanter armé d'une apophyse conique

Fig. 8. *Pholcus Chappuisi*, n. sp., ♂ : *a*, céphalothorax et abdomen vus en dessus ; *b*, patte-mâchoire ; *c*, tarse et paracymbium face interne.

dirigée en avant, à pointe aiguë, nettement plus longue que l'article ; fémur presque de même longueur que le tibia ; tarse un peu plus long que la patella ; le paracymbium environ deux fois plus long que l'article, arqué en avant et terminé par une série de processus chitineux et membraneux comme l'indique la figure 8 ; bulbe arrondi pourvu d'une seule apophyse, épaisse, noire, vaguement triangulaire à pointe antérieure, masquant du côté interne le style à pointe bifide.

Longueur : 5 mm.

Cette espèce est du même groupe que le *P. phalangioides* (Fuess.) et se rapproche beaucoup du *P. lucifugus* E. Simon et Fage qui peuple les grottes de la province de Tanga et de l'île de Zanzibar. Il s'en distingue par sa taille moindre, par la coloration différente du céphalothorax, par le groupe oculaire beaucoup plus saillant, la forme très spéciale du paracymbium et la présence d'une seule apophyse au bulbe.

Le *P. lucifugus* et le *P. Chappuisi* représentent à eux seuls le groupe du *P. phalangioides* en Afrique tropicale.

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

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13. *Pholcus chappuisi*, male, Mau Mau cave, Kenya.

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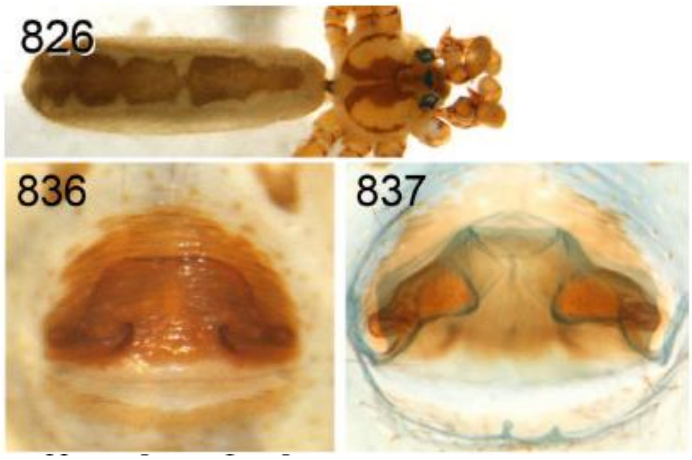

826. *Ph. chappuisi*, male, dorsal view.
836, 837. *Ph. chappuisi*.

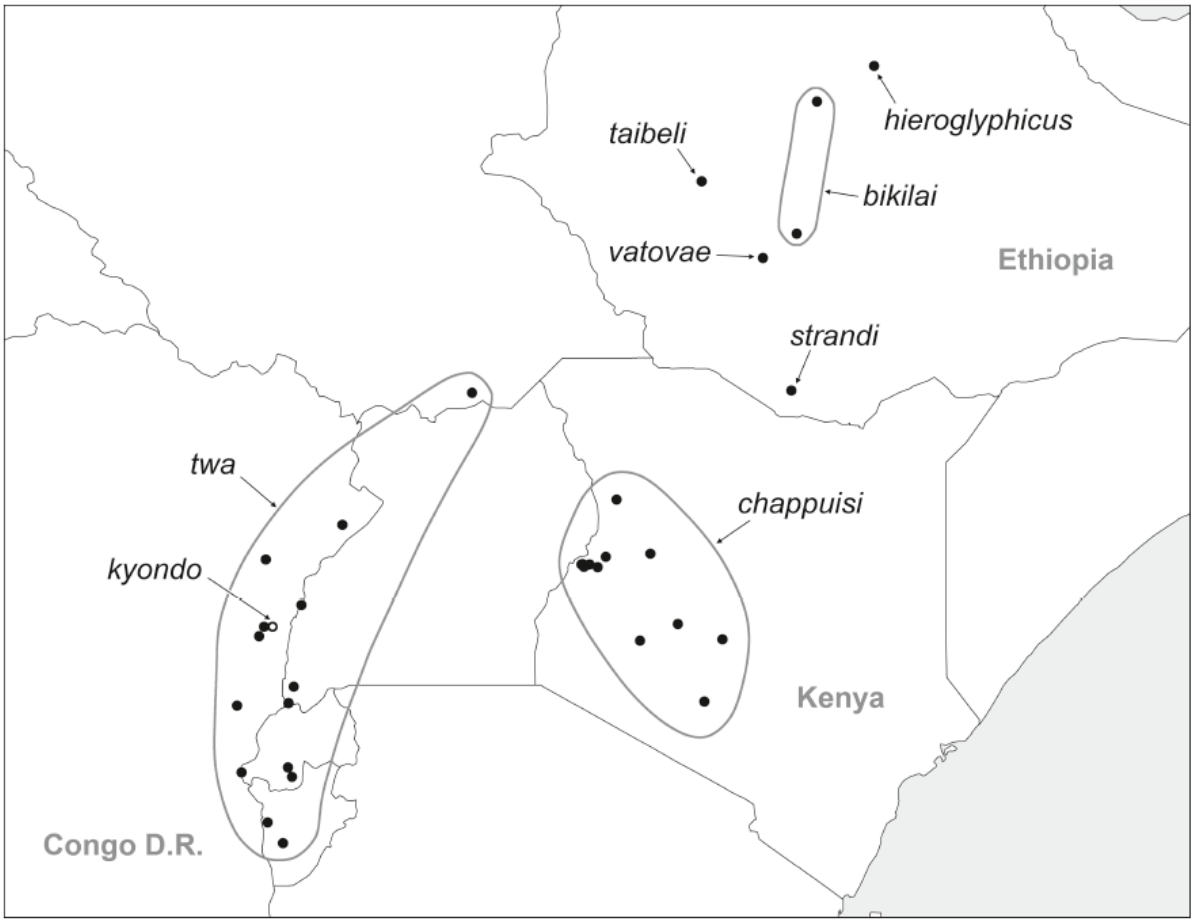

FIG. 846. Known distribution of the *Pholcus chappuisi* species group.

Pholcus chappuisi Fage, 1936

Figs. 13, 826, 836, 837, 847-858

Pholcus Chappuis [sic] Fage in Fage & Simon 1936: 315-316, figs. 8a-c. ["*Chappuis*" in the title is considered a lapsus since it is "*Chappuisi*" in figure legend and text]

Types. Three male syntypes from Kenya, Rift Valley, Mt. Elgon [~1°00'N, 34°45'E], "St. no 15, Camp II", xii.1932 ("Mission de l'Omo"), in MNHN (10239), examined. Three juvenile syntypes from Mt. Elgon ("Stn. no 13: Grotte Shimo Kapseta, zone inférieur du mont Elgon"), 14.xii.1932 ("Mission de l'Omo"), in MNHN (10231), examined.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from most African pholcids by unmodified male chelicerae (as in *Ph. twa*; cf. Fig. 861), by appendix reduced to membranous lobe (Figs. 847, 854) and simple epigynum with pair of pockets but without 'knob' (Figs. 850, 858); from close relatives (*Ph. twa*, *Ph. kyondo*) by shape of procursus (Fig. 849) and shape of internal arc in female genitalia (Figs. 850, 851).

Male (syntype). Total body length ~4.6 (abdomen deformed), carapace width 1.3. Leg 1: 37.9 (9.3 + 0.6 + 9.4 + 16.2 + 2.4), tibia 2 missing, tibia 3: 4.2, tibia 4: 5.4; tibia 1 L/d: 71. Habitus as in Fig. 826. Carapace ochre-yellow with distinctive brown pattern medially extending to ocular area and brown lateral marginal marks, clypeus with some darker spots, sternum monochromous pale ochre-yellow,

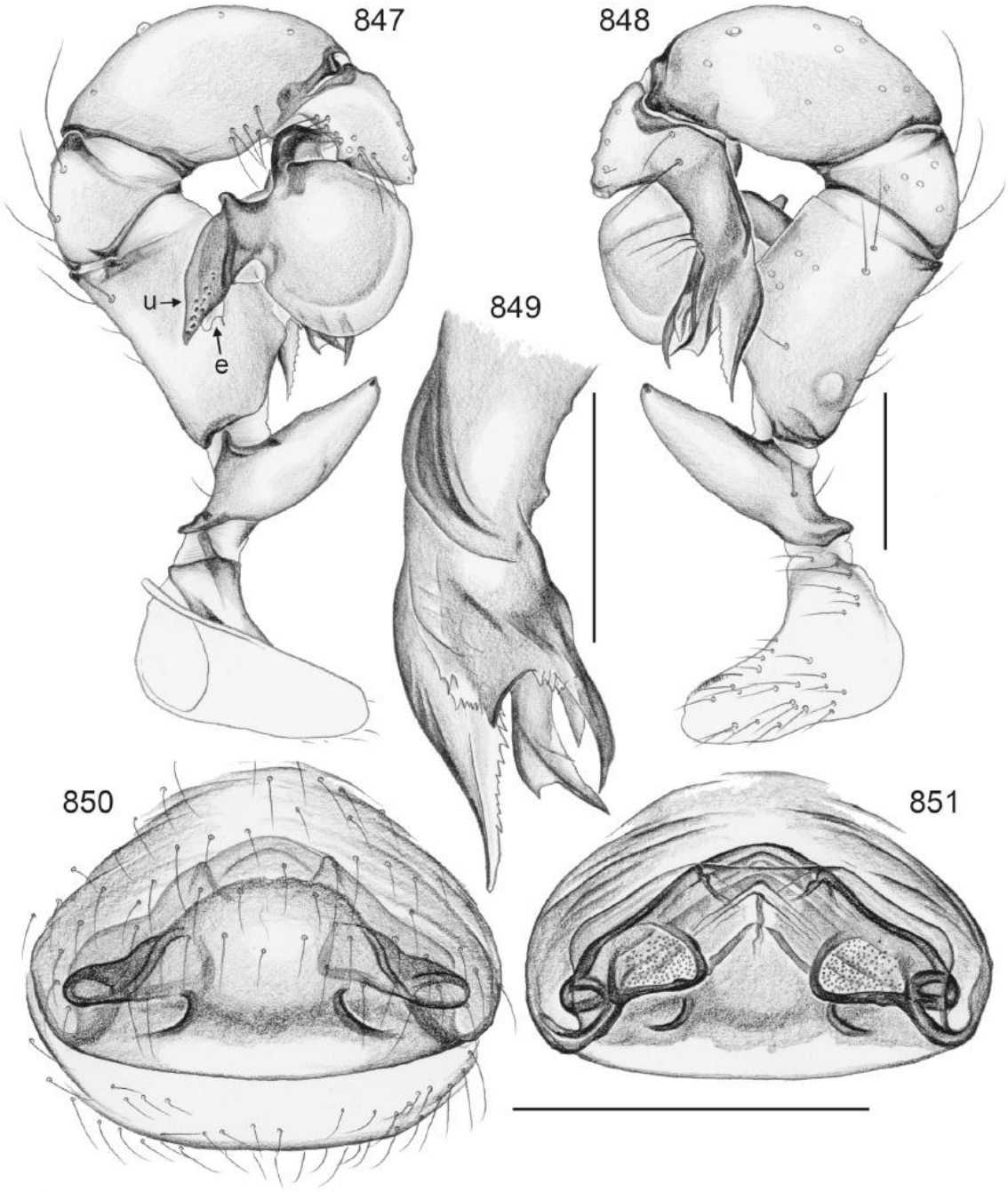

FIG. 847-851. *Pholcus chappuisi*. 847, 848. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 849. Left procursus, prolateral view. 850, 851. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (850, 851), 0.3 (847, 848), 0.2 (849).

legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibiae proximally brown, femora and tibiae with subdistal darker rings and whitish tips, abdomen ochre-gray with distinctive brown pattern dorsally, ventrally with wide brown band (cf. female of *Ph. twa*, Fig. 829). Distance PME-PME 370 µm, diameter PME 115 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, distance AME-AME 35 µm, diameter AME 80 µm. Ocular area elevated, triads on additional low elevations directed laterally, many stronger hairs on posterior side. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae unmodified, as in *Ph. twa* (cf. Fig. 861). Sternum wider than long

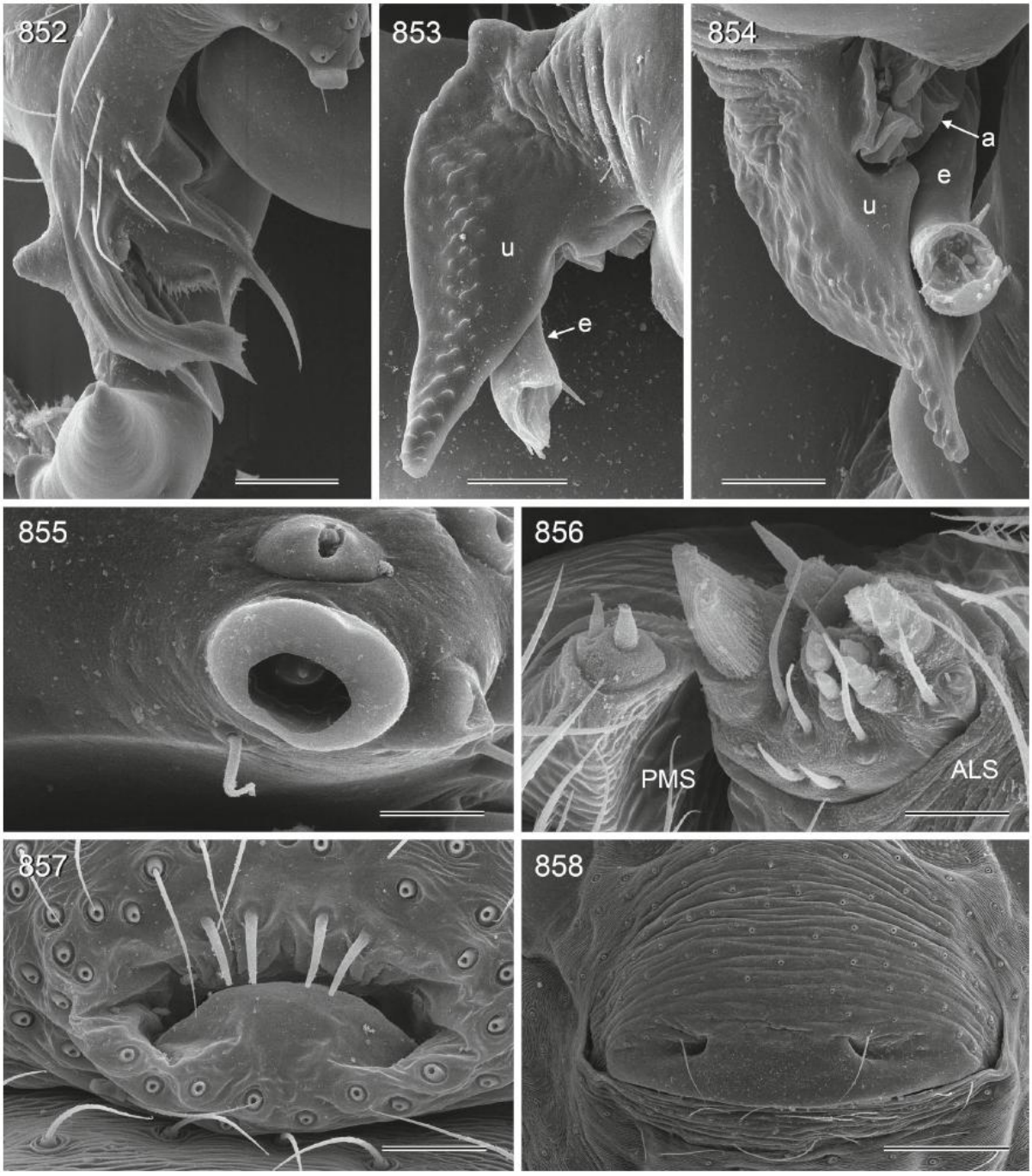

FIG. 852-858. *Pholcus chappuisi*. 852. Right procursus, retrolateral view. 853, 854. Left uncus and embolus, prolateral and distal views. 855. Male palpal tarsal organ. 856. Male ALS and PMS. 857. Male gonopore. 858. Epigynum. Scale lines: 200 µm (858), 100 µm (852), 60 µm (853), 50 µm (854, 857), 20 µm (855, 856).

(0.90/0.65), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 847 and 848, coxa unmodified, trochanter with strong retrolatero-ventral apophysis, tip apparently with small modified hair, femur with retrolateral bulge proximally, widened ventrally, tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 855), procursus relatively short, distally complex (Figs. 849, 852), with relatively short hairs retrolaterally, bulb with uncus, largely transparent short embolus, appendix apparently reduced to transparent flap (Figs. 853, 854). All hairs on legs missing; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on tibiae 3 and 4; tarsal pseudosegments not visible in dissecting microscope. Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots

(Fig. 857); spinnerets as in Fig. 856, with eight spigots on ALS.

Variation. Tibia 1 missing in other syntypes; tibia 2: 6.7/6.6, tibia 3: 4.4/4.6, tibia 4: 5.7/5.8. The syntypes are in fairly good condition but slightly bleached. The new material has a darker coloration, the sternum has a distinct star-shaped light brown mark with a light spot medially; legs without curved hairs and spines, few vertical hairs; tibia 1 in 32 other males: 8.8-10.8 (mean 9.8); tarsal pseudosegments fairly distinct distally. Distance PME-PME in male with longest legs: 415 µm.

Female. In general similar to male but ocular area less elevated, triads not on additional elevation, few normal hairs on ocular area, triads closer together (distance PME-PME 240 µm). Tibia 1 in 45 females: 7.2-10.8 (mean 8.6); in one exceptional female from Nairobi: 4.7. Epigynum a simple sclerotized plate with pair of pockets (Figs. 850, 858), internal structures visible through cuticle (Fig. 836), without 'knob'; internal genitalia as in Figs. 837 and 851.

Distribution. Known from several localities in western Kenya (Fig. 846).

Material examined. KENYA: *Rift Valley*: Mt. Elgon: 3♂ and 3 juvenile syntypes above. Mt. Elgon N.P., Kitum Cave (1°01.8'N, 34°45.4'E), 2410 m a.s.l., cave entrance, 31.i.2010 (B.A. Huber), 2♂5♀ in ZFMK; same data, 1♂2♀ in pure ethanol, in ZFMK. Mt. Elgon N.P., along Kimothon River (1°04.6'N, 34°43.5'E), 2510 m a.s.l., 31.i.2010 (B.A. Huber), 1♂1♀ in ZFMK; Mt. Elgon N.P., at large trees near road (1°03.8'N, 34°42.7'E), 2870 m a.s.l., 1.ii.2010 (B.A. Huber), 1♂ in ZFMK; same data, 1♂1♀ in pure ethanol, in ZFMK. Kwaisagat [2°11'N, 35°19'E], stony hillside, 2600 m a.s.l., 1.ix.1984 (Murphy), 1♂1♀ in CJFM (12208). Kitale Museum Forest (-1°01.3'N, 34°59.7'E), 1880 m a.s.l., 2.ii.2010 (B.A. Huber), 11♂7♀ in ZFMK and NMKE; same data, 1♂3♀ in pure ethanol, in ZFMK. Kitale, Kaibos [1°12'N, 35°08'E], 2000 m a.s.l., garden litter, 19.viii.1984 (Murphy), 2♂ in CJFM (11956); same locality, stones in grass, 20.viii.1972 (Murphy), 1♀ in CJFM (2032); same locality, rock garden, 15.viii.1972 (Murphy), 1♀ in CJFM (1914); same locality, garden, shrubs, 20.vii.1974 (Murphy), 1♀ in CJFM (3576); Kitale [1°01'N, 35°00'E], forest, shrubs and litter, 2000 m a.s.l., 22.vii.1974 (Murphy), 1♂ in CJFM (3636); Kitale, Monroe Farms, roadside verges, 9.viii.1972 (Murphy), 1♀ in CJFM (1703); Endebess [1°04'N, 34°51'E], "R. Suam", riverine forest, 2000 m a.s.l., 7.viii.1972 (Murphy), 1♂ in CJFM (1656); Cherangani Hills [1°15'N, 35°27'E], roadside, scrub, 2200 m a.s.l., 21.viii.1972 (Murphy), 1♀ in CJFM (2056). Thompson Falls near Nyahururu, (0°02.7'N, 36°22.1'E), 2350 m a.s.l., 30.i.2010 (B.A. Huber), 12♂32♀ in ZFMK and NMKE; same data, 2♂3♀ in pure ethanol, in ZFMK. Molo, at plants and buildings in hotel garden (0°14.5'S, 35°43.3'E), 2510 m a.s.l., 4.ii.2010 (B.A. Huber), 3♂5♀ in ZFMK; same data, 3♀ and 2 juvs. in pure ethanol, in ZFMK. *Central Prov.*: Mt. Kenya, Mau Mau Cave (0°13.0'S, 37°08.2'E), 2230 m a.s.l., 28.i.2010 (B.A. Huber), 6♂7♀ in ZFMK; same data, 2♂6♀ and 2 juvs. in pure ethanol, in ZFMK. North of Castle Forest Lodge [-0°23'S, 37°19'E], ruins of old brick huts, by hand, 2370 m a.s.l., 21.iv.2004 (R. Jocqué, C. Warui, van den Spiegel), 1♀ in MRAC (215149). *Nairobi Area*: Nairobi, Ruiru [1°08.9'S, 36°57.4'E], kei apple hedge, 1600 m a.s.l., 17.viii.1984 (Murphy), 1♀ in CJFM (11878); same locality, garden, 12.ix.1980 (Murphy), 1♀ in CJFM (9343); Nairobi, house, 1600 m a.s.l., x.1975 (Murphy), 1♂3♀ in CJFM (5532).