Pholcus chattoni Millot, 1941

Millot, J. 1941. Les araignées de l'Afrique occidentale Francaise. Sicariides et pholcides. Mémoires, Acad. Sci. Inst. France 64: 1-30.

p. 8

Pholcus Chattoni n. sp.

(*fig.* 3 et 3 *bis*).

♂. Couleur identique à celle de *Pholcus guineensis*, sauf pour la face ventrale de l'abdomen, dont la bande noire médio-longitudinale, très fortement étranglée en son milieu, ne présente pas de prolongements latéraux-antérieurs (*fig.* 3 B). Taille plus grande.

Céphalothorax nettement plus large que long. Pédoncules oculaires épais, un peu plus divergents que ceux de *Ph. guineensis* (*fig.* 3 C).

Chélicères caractéristiques (*fig.* 3 C et D) présentant : 1° au-dessous du bord inférieur du clypeus deux apophyses, l'une petite, latérale, à sommet arrondi, dirigée en haut et en dehors, l'autre antérieure, beaucoup plus développée, en forme de bec, regardant en avant; 2° au-dessus du crochet, une dent interne noirâtre, cylindro-conique, terminée par une pointe courbe très effilée dirigée en bas et en dehors (*fig.* 3 C et E).

Patte-mâchoire (*fig.* 3 F, G et 3 *bis*). Trochanter prolongé par une longue apophyse externe un peu courbée dans sa région terminale. Fémur court, élargi à sa base qui porte une apophyse antérieure assez proéminente; une autre apophyse obtuse, sur la face interne de l'article. Tibia globuleux dont le bord inférieur est beaucoup plus court que le supérieur. Apophyse du tarse fortement contournée et terminée par une forte dent noirâtre et aigu. Bulbe globuleux.

Pattes très longues, surtout celles de la première paire, colorées comme celles de *Ph. guineensis*.

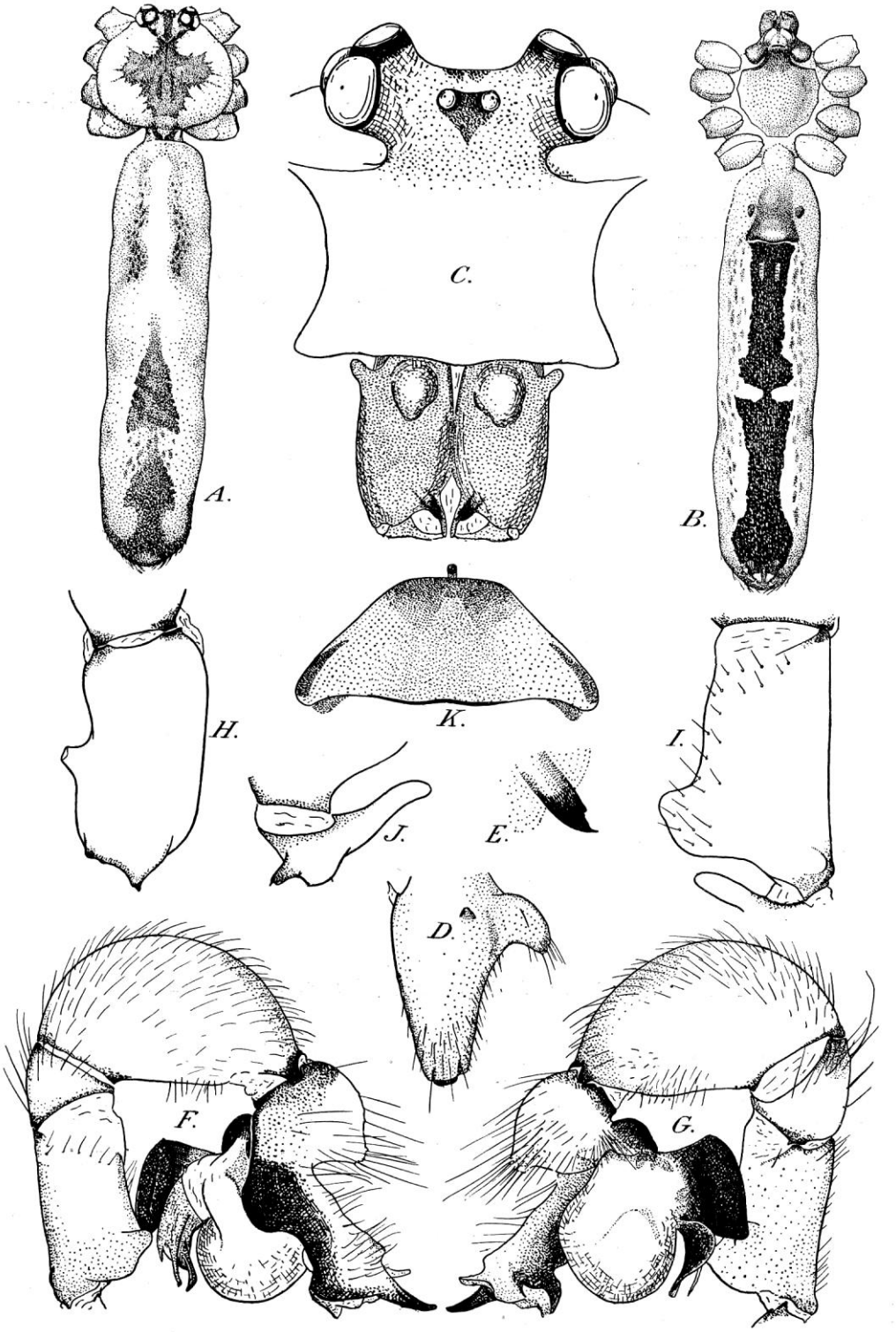


Fig. 3. — *Pholcus Chattoni* n. sp. : A, ♂, vue dorsale. B, ♀, vue ventrale. C, ♂, céphalothorax, vue antérieure. D, ♂, chélicère de profil. E, ♂, dent antéro-interne du chélicère fortement grossie. F, ♂, palpe, vue externe. G, *id.*, vue interne. H, *id.*, fémur vue postérieure. I, *id.*, vue interne. J, trochanter, vue postéro-externe. K, plaque génitale.

Mensurations. — Longueur totale, $8^{mm},2$. Céphalothorax : longueur $1^{mm},8$; largeur, $2^{mm},2$. Pattes (en millimètres) :

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Fémur.....	18	12,5	9,5	13
Tibia + patelle	17	12	8,5	11
Tarse + métatarse	30	21	14,5	19,5
Total	65	45,5	32,5	43,5

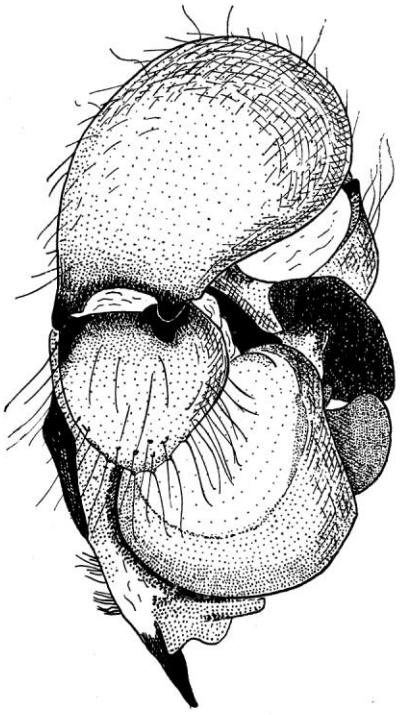


Fig. 3 *bis.* — *Pholcus Chattoni* n. sp., palpe ♂, vue antérieure.

Guinée française. — Macenta : 2 ♂. Côte d'Ivoire. — Man : 1 ♂.

♀. Nous avons capturé à Man, et retrouvé à Kindia, une ♀ de coloration identique aux ♂ précédents et qui paraît leur correspondre.

La plaque génitale, en forme de chapeau de Napoléon (*fig.* 3 K), est surmontée au milieu de son bord antérieur, par une petite languette saillante.

Longueur totale, $7^{mm},8$.

Pattes beaucoup plus courtes que chez le ♂, comme il est de règle : I, 57^{mm}; II, 36^{mm}; III, $26^{mm},5$.

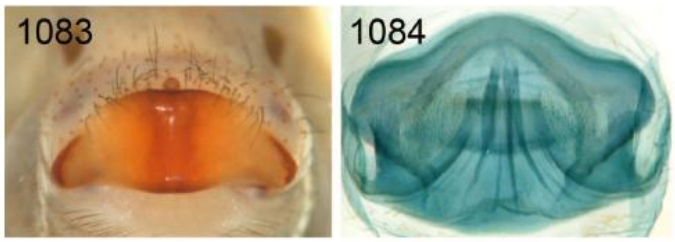
Côte d'Ivoire. — Man : 1 ♀, 5 impubères. Guinée française. — Kindia : 1 ♀ adulte.

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

p. 226

1053. *Ph. chattoni*, male, dorsal view.

p. 227



1083, 1084. *Ph. chattoni*.

p. 228

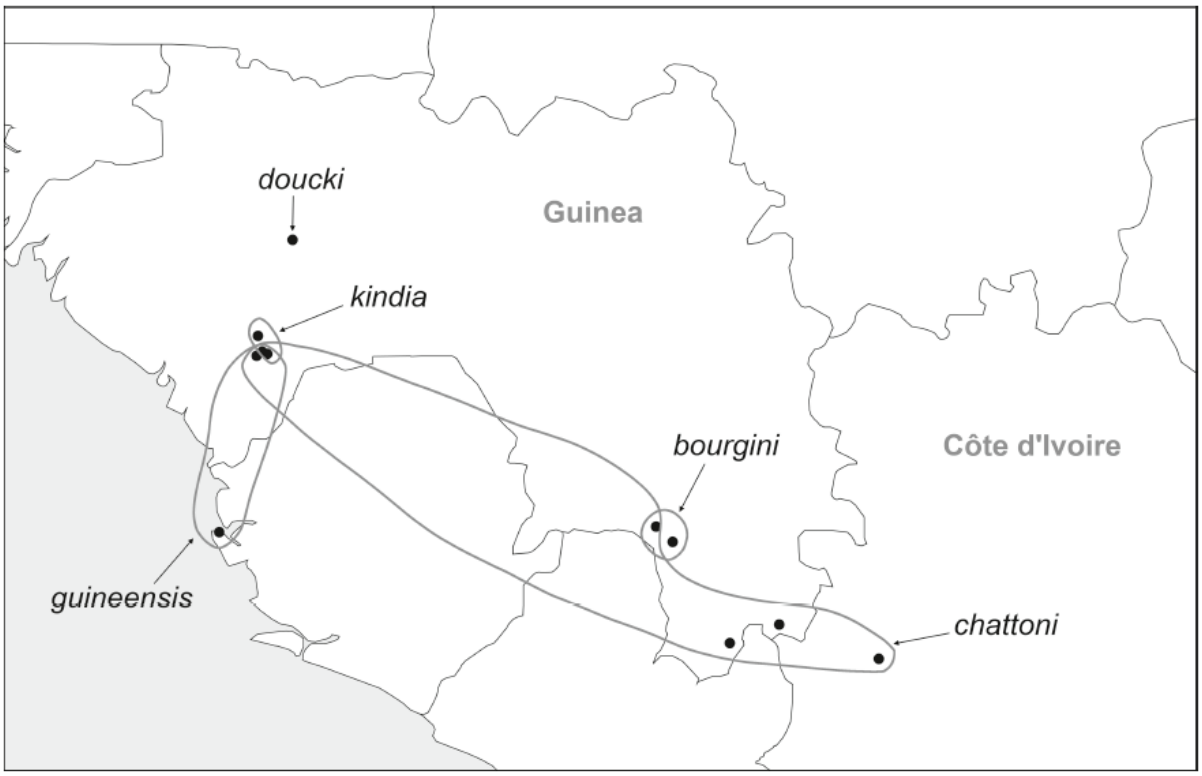


FIG. 1099. Known distribution of the *Pholcus guineensis* species group.

Pholcus chattoni Millot, 1941

Figs. 1053, 1083, 1084, 1139-1161

Pholcus chattoni Millot 1941: 8-10, figs. 3A-K, 3bis.

Types. Male holotype ("type") and 1♂ paratype ("cotype") from Guinea, Nzérékoré Region, Macenta [~8°32'N, 9°28'W], viii.1937 (J. Millot), in MNHN (AR 10200, 10203); 1♀ paratype from Kindia Region, Kindia [~10°02'N, 12°51'W], vii.1937 (J. Millot), in MNHN (AR 10199); 1♂1♀ and several juvenile paratypes from Côte d'Ivoire, Man [~7°24'N, 7°33'W], ix.1937 (J. Millot), in MNHN (AR 10192, 10198); all types examined.

Notes. Millot (1941) did not publish type designations, but the males from Macenta are accompanied by original "type" and "cotype" labels and are thus considered holotype and paratype. The vial with the specimens from Man also included a male *Ph. kindia* (see Note under *Ph. kindia* description above).

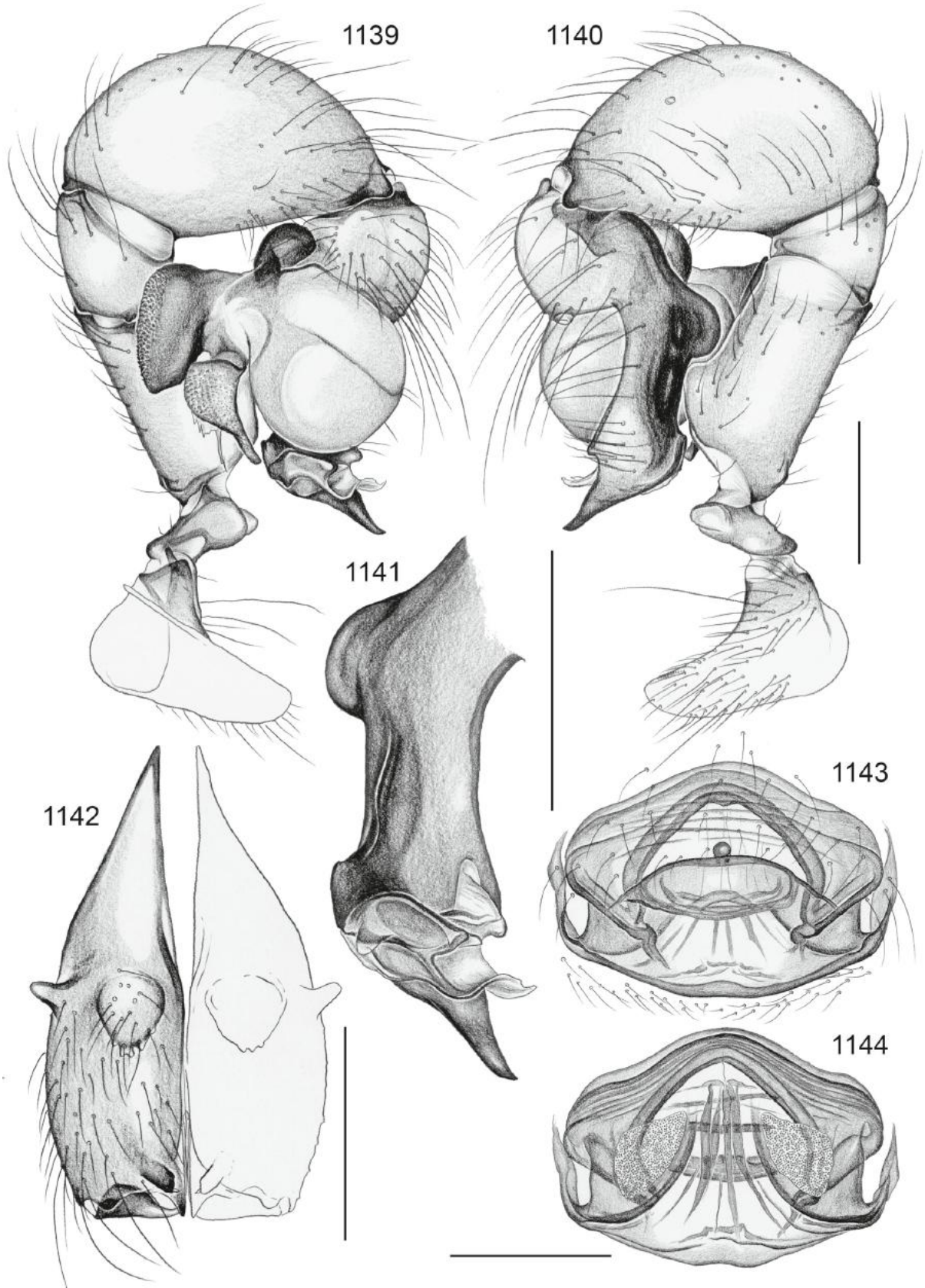


FIG. 1139-1144. *Pholcus chattoni*. 1139, 1140. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1141. Left procursus, prolateral view. 1142. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1143, 1144. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.

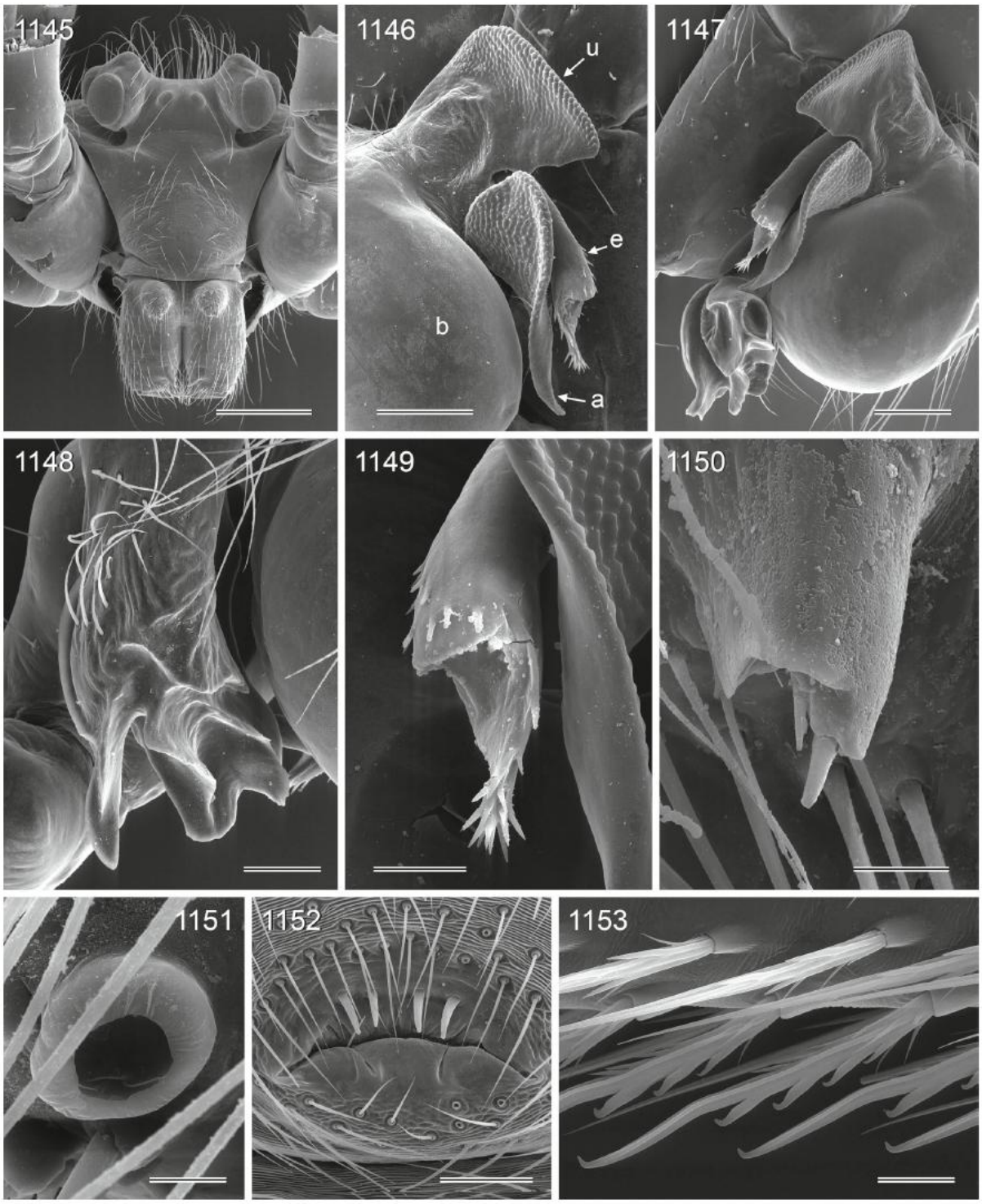


FIG. 1145-1153. *Pholcus chattoni*. 1145. Male prosoma, frontal view. 1146. Right bulbal processes, prolateral view. 1147. Left bulb, prolatero-dorsal view. 1148. Right procursus, dorsal view. 1149. Left embolus tip. 1150. Distal male cheliceral apophysis. 1151. Male palpal tarsal organ. 1152. Male gonopore. 1153. Comb-hairs on male right tarsus 4. Scale lines: 500 µm (1145), 200 µm (1146, 1147), 100 µm (1148), 80 µm (1152), 60 µm (1149), 20 µm (1150, 1151, 1153).

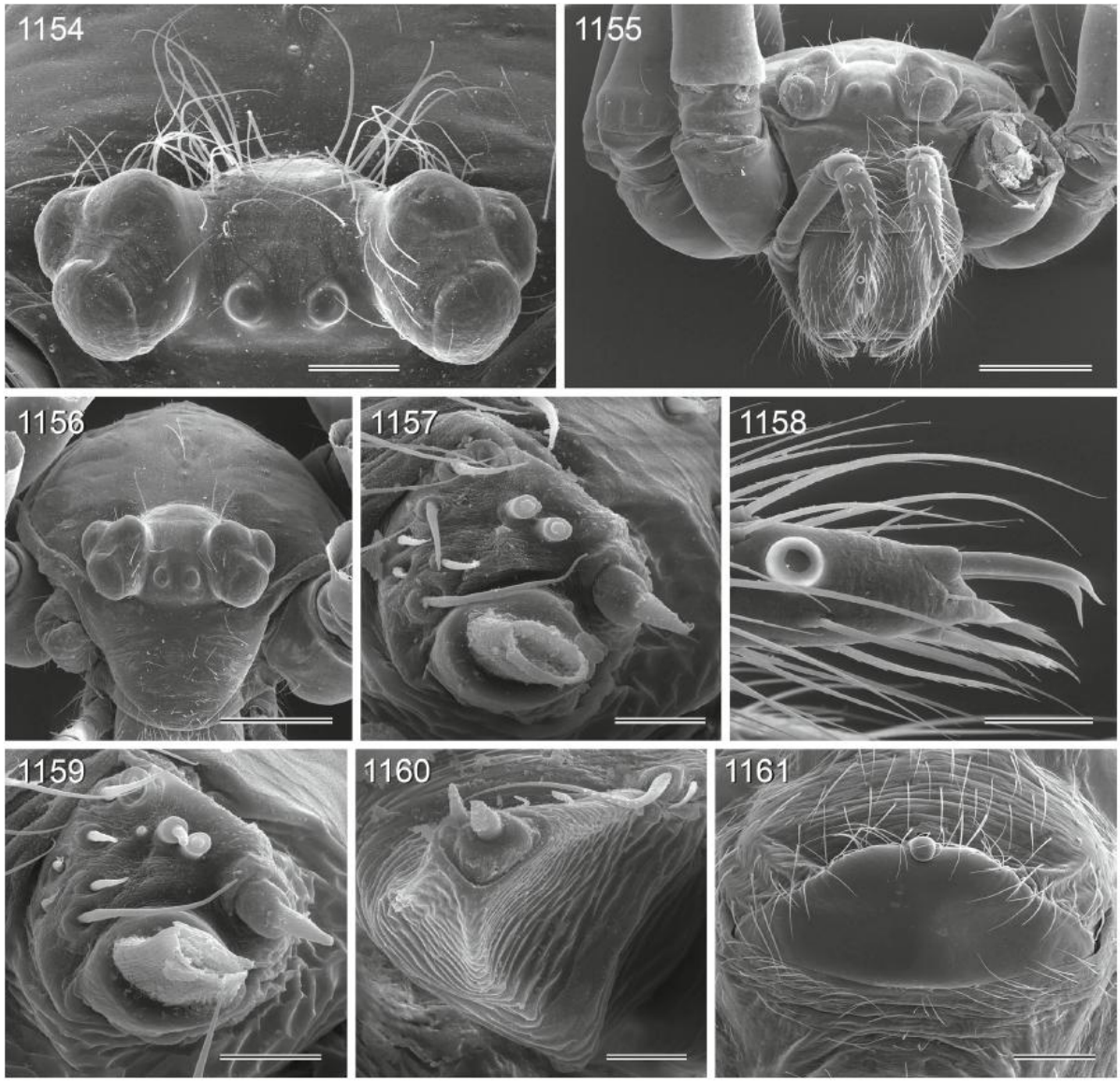


FIG. 1154-1161. *Pholcus chattoni*. 1154. Male ocular area. 1155, 1156. Female prosoma, frontal and frontodorsal views. 1157, 1159. Male (1157) and female (1159) ALS. 1158. Tip of female palpal tarsus. 1160. Female PMS. 1161. Epigynum. Scale lines: 500 µm (1155, 1156), 200 µm (1154, 1161), 60 µm (1158), 20 µm (1157, 1159, 1160).

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from most congeners by male chelicerae with large frontal processes proximally (Fig. 1142); from similar *Ph. bourgini* by shapes of procursus and appendix (Figs. 1139-1141) and by female genitalia (Figs. 1083, 1143, 1144; shapes of pore plates and frontal arc).

Male ("cotype"). Total body length 7.4, carapace width 1.9. Leg 1: 62.8 (15.2 + 0.9 + 15.1 + 28.0 + 3.6), tibia 2: 10.0, tibia 3: 6.9, tibia 4: 9.1, tibia 1L/d: 68. Habitus as in Fig. 1053. Carapace ochre-yellow with large brown mark, ocular area light brown with darker brown median band, clypeus not darkened, sternum pale ochre-orange, legs ochre-yellow, tips of femora and tibiae whitish, patella area and tibia-metatarsus joints slightly darkened, abdomen ochre with indistinct brown cuticular pattern dorsally and posterio-laterally like *Ph. guineensis*, ventral cuticular pattern as in *Ph. bourgini* (cf. Fig. 1052). Distance PME-PME 470 µm, diameter PME 185 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, distance AME-AME 65 µm, diameter AME 60 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, many longer hairs posteriorly (Figs. 1145,

1154), each triad on low hump directed laterally. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1142, with very large and distinctive proximal frontal apophyses, distal apophyses with slender modified hairs (Fig. 1150). Sternum wider than long (1.2/0.9), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1139 and 1140, coxa unmodified, trochanter with rounded retrolatero-ventral apophysis, femur with large proximal protrusion ventrally, small prolateral hump (cf. fig. 3H in Millot 1941), and indistinct retrolatero-dorsal hump, procursus distally curved inwards (similar to *Ph. bourgini* but with clearly different distal structures), complex tip (Figs. 1141, 1148), tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 1151), bulb round, with uncus and appendix similar to *Ph. bourgini* (Figs. 1146, 1147), embolus short, weakly sclerotized, with transparent distal fringed process (Fig. 1149). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs. Retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; many tarsal pseudosegments but only distally ~10 fairly distinct; tarsus 4 with single row of comb-hairs (Fig. 1153). Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 1152); ALS with only four spigots each (Fig. 1157).

Variation. Tibia 1 in 13 other males: 13.1-16.7 (mean 14.4). Like in *Ph. bourgini*, the cuticular pattern on the abdomen is very constant, but the internal spots vary from barely visible to very distinct. In most newly collected specimens the sternum is red-brown to dark brown, with lighter margins. The distal apophysis on the procursus appears slightly less sclerotized and more slender in the newly collected specimens. The types are strongly bleached, and in the holotype both palps and the chelicerae are missing.

Female. In general similar to male but triads not on humps and closer together (Figs. 1155, 1156; distance PME-PME 325 µm), entire ocular area dark brown. Tibia 1 in 11 females: 10.0-13.7 (mean 11.6). Epigynum a sclerotized plate with anterior 'knob' (Figs. 1083, 1143, 1161); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1084 and 1144. ALS with only four spigots each (Fig. 1159).

Distribution. Known from Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire (Fig. 1099).

Material examined. GUINEA: *Nzérékoré Region*: Macenta: 2♂ types above; Forêt Classée de Diéké (7°32.0'N, 8°49.9'W), 430 m a.s.l., 1.xii.2008 (B.A. Huber), 3♂2♀ in ZFMK; Mount Nimba (~7°41.5'N, 8°24.5'W), ~600 m a.s.l., forest, 29.xi.2008 (B.A. Huber), 14♂9♀ in ZFMK. *Kindia Region*: Kindia: 1♀ paratype above.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE: Man: 1♂1♀ paratypes above. Unidentified locality: Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, grotte Momi, parois, 960 m a.s.l., 15.i.1959 (collector not given), 3♂5♀ + juveniles in MNHN.