Pholcus crypticolens Bösenberg & Strand, 1906

Bösenberg, W. & Strand, E. 1906. Japanische Spinnen. Abh. senckenb. naturf. Ges. 30(1/2): 93-373; pl. 3-16.

p. 127

1. *Pholcus crypticolens* Bös. et Strand n. sp.

Taf. 6, Fig. 72: ♀ von oben $^1/_1$. — Taf. 15, Fig. 440: A^1 und A^2 Abdomen des ♀ von der Seite $^5/_1$, A^3 dasselbe von oben $^5/_1$, *B* Augenstellung, *C* rechter Mandibel von vorn, *D* Epigyne und Umgebung von vorn, *E* Epigyne von der Seite, *F* Tibial- und Tarsalglied der Palpen.

Gesamtlänge 5 mm. Länge eines Beines des ersten Paares 26 mm.

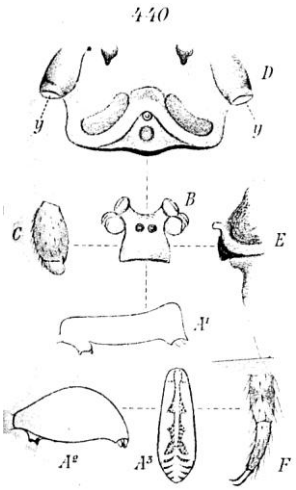
♀ Cephalothorax ist oben blaßbraun, die Muskellinien und die Mittelzeichnung des Rückens schön rötlich braun. Die hinteren Mittelaugen und die beiderreihigen Seitenaugen stehen auf sehr hohen, blaßgelben, fast weißen Hügeln. Die kleinen, vorderen Mittelaugen erscheinen in Spiritus schwarz, die übrigen Augen weiß. Sternum ist braun mit gelben Keilflecken vor den Coxen und Pars labialis, die gegen die Mitte zu gerichtet sind. Die kleinen Mandibeln sind blaßbraun oder bräunlich gelb und haben an der Innenseite vorn einen nach unten gerichteten, schmalen, schwarzen Zahn (Fig. *C* ×). Die Maxillen sind blaßbraun oder gelb, Pars labialis braun wie Sternum, aber mit hellerer Spitze. Die kurzen, zarten Palpen sind blaßgelb, das Tarsalglied ins bräunliche ziehend, viel dünner und kürzer als das Tibialglied und am Ende mit zwei langen, dicken Borsten besetzt (Fig. *F*). — Die Beine sind blaßgelb; alle Femora mit braunen, rundlichen Flecken bestreut (die beiden Vorderpaare dichter als die beiden Hinterpaare) und am Ende breit braun geringelt; die Tibien an der Basis und kurz vor dem Ende braun geringelt, sowie hier und da in der Basalhälfte mit matten, braunen Flecken bestreut.

Abdomen ist lang, fast walzenförmig, hinten ziemlich steil auf die Spinnwarzen abfallend und wenig dicker als vorn (Fig. A^1), bei trächtigen Tieren jedoch ziemlich hoch gewölbt und von der Mitte nach vorn und hinten gleich steil abfallend (Fig. A^2). Die Farbe des Rückens ist blaß graubraun oder hellbraun mit einer schön rötlich braunen, mehr oder weniger deutlich aus Punkten und Flecken bestehenden Zeichnung (Fig. A^3), an die sich an der hinteren Abdachung noch einige Winkelbinden anschließen. Die Färbung der Zeichnung scheint konstant zu sein, erscheint aber nur bei den hell gefärbten Tieren vollständig ausgeprägt. Der Bauch ist wie der Rücken gefärbt, das Mittelfeld dunkler graubraun, braun punktiert und an den Seiten dunkel begrenzt. Die wulstige Epigyne ist rotbraun, auf der Spalte dunkel rotbraun, unter dem kleinen, hellbraunen Zapfen etwas eingedrückt, oben von zwei breiten, schwärzlichen Hakenflecken begrenzt. Die Spinnwarzen sind blaßbraun.

Bei Nagasaki 30. August 1882 gefunden (Dönitz).

Pl. 6

Pl. 15

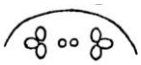


Saito 1934: 299 (*P. crypticolens*); D(f)

Uyemura, 1937b: 111, f. A-F (f)

Saito, S. 1959. The Spider Book Illustrated in Colours. Hokuryukan, Tokio. Pp. 1-194.

p. 5 (Fig. 2-11)



11. *Pholcus crypticolens* Bös. et Strand ユウレイグモ

p. 65

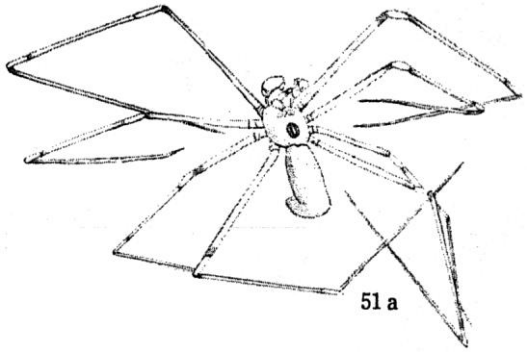
51. *Pholcus crypticolens* Bösenberg et Strand **ユウレイグモ**

pl. 7;51. a, 雄. **pl. 8;51.** b, c, 雄触肢. d, (**Fig. 2の11**), 眼. e, 口器と胸板.

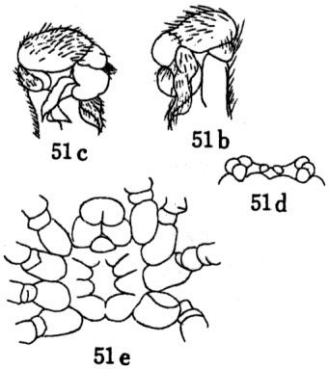
頭胸部は汚濁する白色，眼丘は黒色，胸板は淡黄褐色，上顎・下顎・下唇は共に淡褐，腹部は帯黄白色である。頭胸部は扁平で小形の頭部わずか隆起し，明らかに中窩を認められる。前中眼は小形でほぼ接し，１群をなし，他の６眼は等大で３眼宛２群をしてる。額は前中眼直径に等しく，上顎は弱小，下唇は三角形にて前端丸くかつ下顎の半に達する。胸板はほぼ梯形で前縁内彎曲し，後縁截形，第四歩脚基節は広く離れる。体繊弱で家屋内に普通見られる。体長は 0.3～0.7cm をしている。

北海道・本州・四国・九州・台湾に生息している。

Pl. 7



Pl. 8



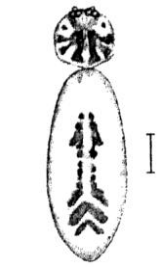
Yaginuma, T. 1960. Spiders of Japan in Colour. Hoikusha, Japan. Pp. 1-186.

p. 48

96. ユウレイグモ *Pholcus crypticolens* Boes. et Str.

体長3—5mm。野外に見られる小形のユウレイグモ。形態は前種に似ているが眼は著しく高い丘状にある。歩脚に輪紋がある。草間・低木の間に不規則な網を張る。分布：北海道・本州・四国・九州・(及び以南各地)

Pl. 15



96. ユウレイグモ

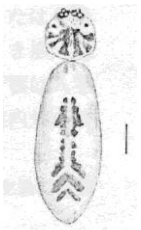
Yaginuma, T. 1970. The spider fauna of Japan (revised in 1970). Bull. natn. Sci. Mus. Tokyo 13: 639-701.

p. 646

2. *Pholcus crypticolens* Boesenberg et Strand, 1906 ユウレイグモ Hk. Hn. S. K. Ts. Rk. (F. Kr. C.)

Yaginuma, T. 1986. Spiders of Japan in Color. New Edition. Hoikusha Publ.

Pl. 6



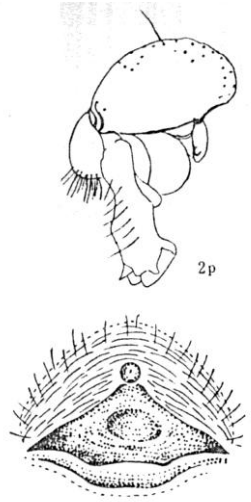
10. ユウレイグモ

p. 29

10. ユウレイグモ *Pholcus crypticolens* Bös. et Str.

体長 3－5 mm. 野外で見られる小形種. 草間や低木のうす暗いところに不規則な網を張る. 側方の各 3 眼は著しく高い丘上にある. 胸板に黄斑のある点ではタイリクユウレイグモに似るが, 歩脚に輪紋があるので区別できる. (Fig. 17). 分布：北海道, 本州, 四国, 九州.

p. 30



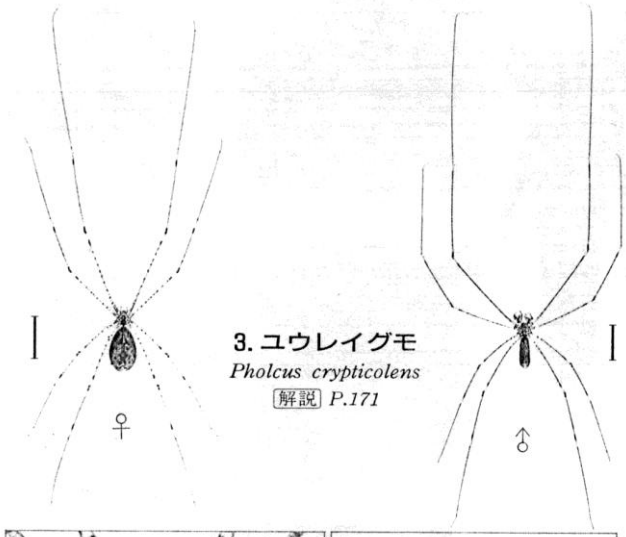
2p

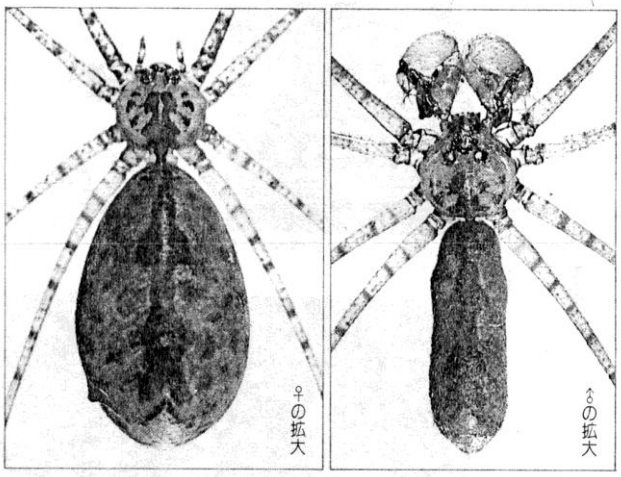
2e

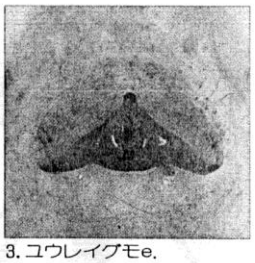
2. ユウレイグモ *P. crypticolens*

Chikuni, Y. 1989. Pictorial Encyclopedia of Spiders in Japan. Kaisei-sha Publ. Pp. 1-306.

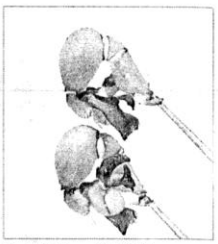
p. 28



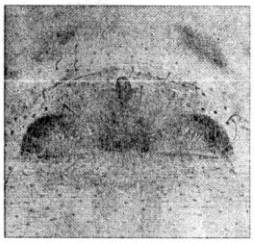




3. ユウレイグモe.



3. ユウレイグモp.



4. イエユウレイグモe.

4. イエユウレイグモp.

Irie, T. 2009. Pholcidae. In: Ono, H. (ed.) *The Spiders of Japan, with Keys to the Families and Genera and Illustrations of the Species*. Tokai Univ. Press, Kanagawa, pp. 106-111, pl. 4-5.

p. 109

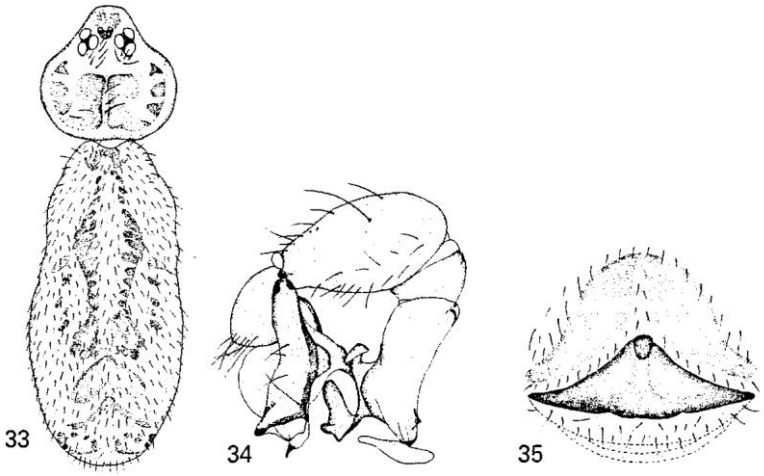


図 2-2-13-18～35.

33～35. ユウレイグモ *Pholcus zichyi*

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ユウレイグモ（図 2-2-13-33～35, Plate 5-3～4）
***Pholcus zichyi* Kulczyński, 1901**

体長雌 5～6 mm. 雄 4～5 mm. 背甲はほぼ円形で淡黄褐色. 中窩の周辺と胸部の周辺部に褐色の斑紋がある. 眼の前端線は端直. 腹部は, 円筒形で淡灰褐色. 背面には明瞭な灰褐色の斑紋がある. 雄触肢跗節の鉤状突起は褐色で, 先端部は幅広くなっている. 転節は, 靴の形になり先端部が尖っている. 歩脚は淡黄褐色. 野外性の小形のクモで, 草間や低木の薄暗い所に生息. ロシア, モンゴル, 中国, 韓国にも分布する. 北海道, 本州, 四国, 九州, 南西諸島に分布する.

p. 601

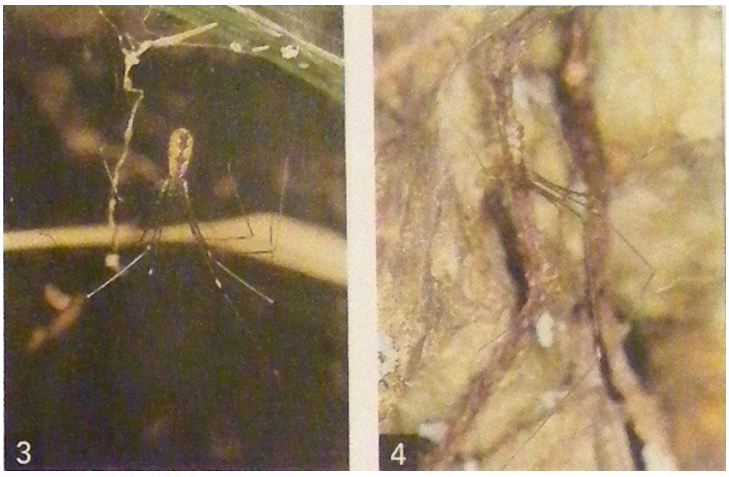
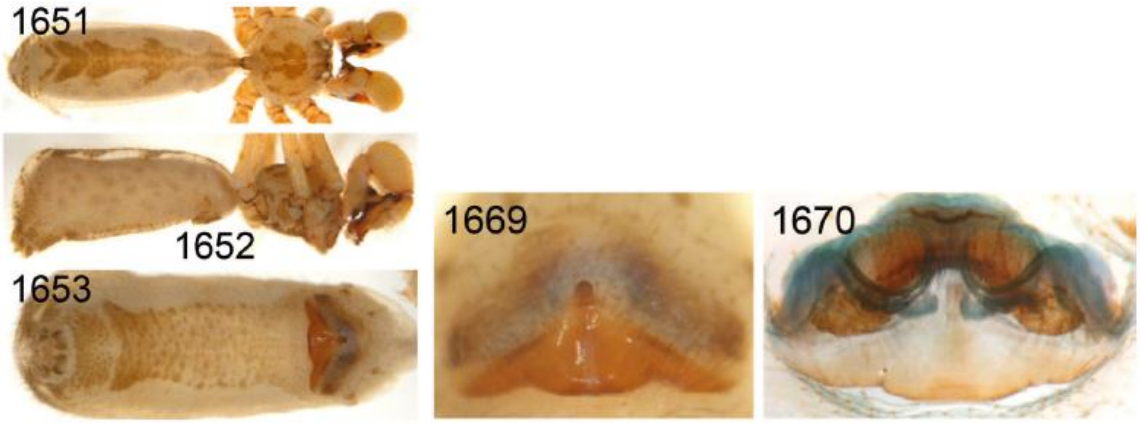


Plate 5. 単性域類（ユウレイグモ科）.
4. 同, 雄

3. ユウレイグモ *Pholcus zichyi* 雌

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

p. 343



1651-1653. *Ph. crypticolens*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view.

1669, 1670. *Ph. cryptic olens*.

p. 354

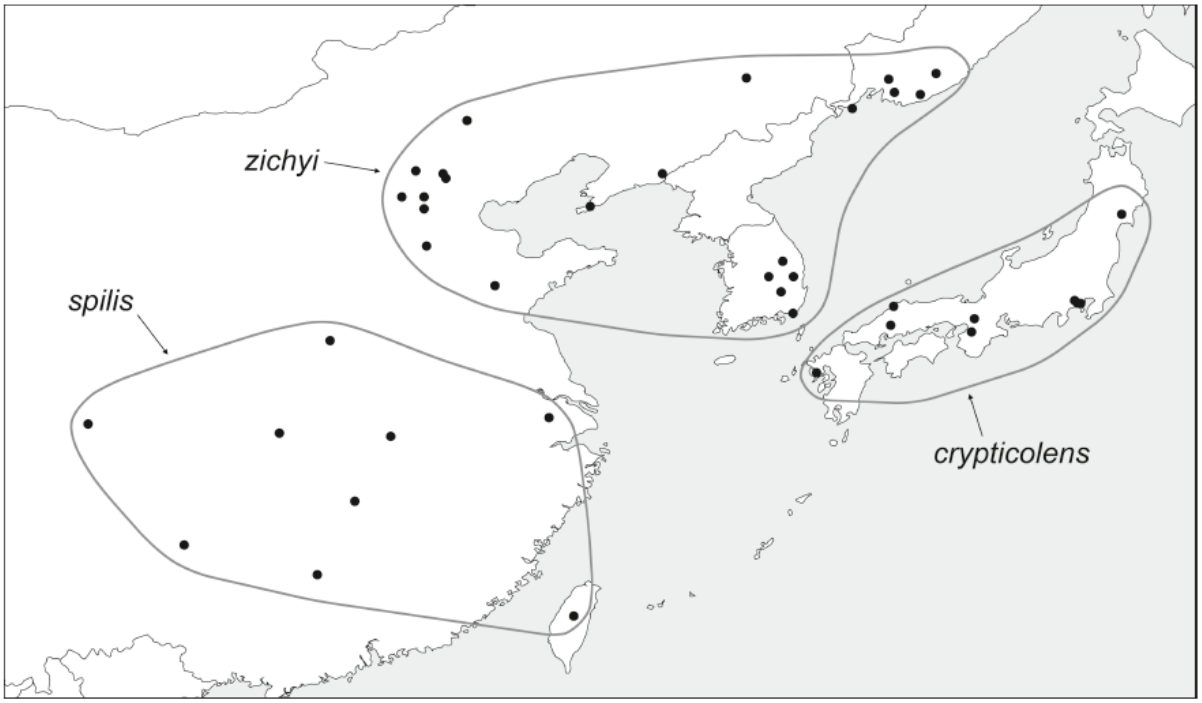


FIG. 1706. Known distribution of the *Pholcus crypticolens* species group (for *Ph. manueli* and *Ph. bessus*, see Figs. 1707, 1708).

Pholcus crypticolens Bösenberg & Strand, 1906

Figs. 1651-1653, 1669, 1670, 1709-1721, 1722-1724

Pholcus crypticolens Bösenberg & Strand 1906: 127, pl. 6, fig. 72, pl. 15, figs. 440a-f. Saito 1934: 299 (not seen). Uyemura 1937: 111, figs. A-F (not seen). Saito 1959: 65, figs. 51a-e. Yaginuma 1960: 48, fig. 96; 1970: 646; 1986: 29, figs. 2e, p, pl. 6, fig. 10. Chikuni 1989: 28, fig. 3. Misidentifications: see *Ph. zichyi* and *Ph. spilis* below.

"*Pholcus zichyi*" (misidentification): Irie 2009: 110, figs. (2-2-13) 33-35.

Note. Mainland (Russian, Chinese, Korean) specimens have traditionally been identified either as *Ph. crypticolens* or *Ph. minutus* (for references see *Ph. zichyi* below). Marusik & Koponen (2000) synonymized *Ph. crypticolens* and *Ph. minutus* with *Ph. zichyi*, but the senior synonym *Ph. zichyi* was suppressed by Platnick (2001) for lack of usage. I have compared the type series of *Ph. minutus* with Chinese specimens from near the type locality of *Ph. zichyi* and found them to be identical, in agreement with Marusik & Koponen (2000). However, Japanese specimens are consistently different from mainland specimens, so *Ph. crypticolens* and *Ph. zichyi* are both considered valid species.

Types. Two female and 5 juvenile syntypes from Japan, near Nagasaki [~32°54'N, 129°54'E], 1882 (Dönitz), in SMF (2943), examined.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from most congeners by distinctive color pattern of carapace and abdomen (dorsally and ventrally) (Figs. 1651, 1653) and of legs (sprinkled with light brown spots); also by morphology of male palp (Figs. 1709, 1710; shapes of procursus, uncus, and appendix) and female genitalia (Figs. 1669, 1712); from the very similar *Ph. zichyi* and *Ph. spilis* only by minor details of procursus, appendix, and palpal trochanter apophysis shape (Figs. 1722-1724).

Male (Hazama-cho). Total body length 4.0, carapace width 1.2. Leg 1: 34.4 (8.9 + 0.5 + 9.1 + 13.7 + 2.2), tibia 2: 5.8, tibia 3: 4.0, tibia 4: 5.3; tibia 1 L/d: 76. Habitus as in Figs. 1651 and 1652. Carapace ochre-yellow with light brown median and lateral marks, clypeus with pair of median marks, sternum pale ochre-yellow, sprinkled with light brown spots, legs pale ochre-yellow with darker rings subdistally on

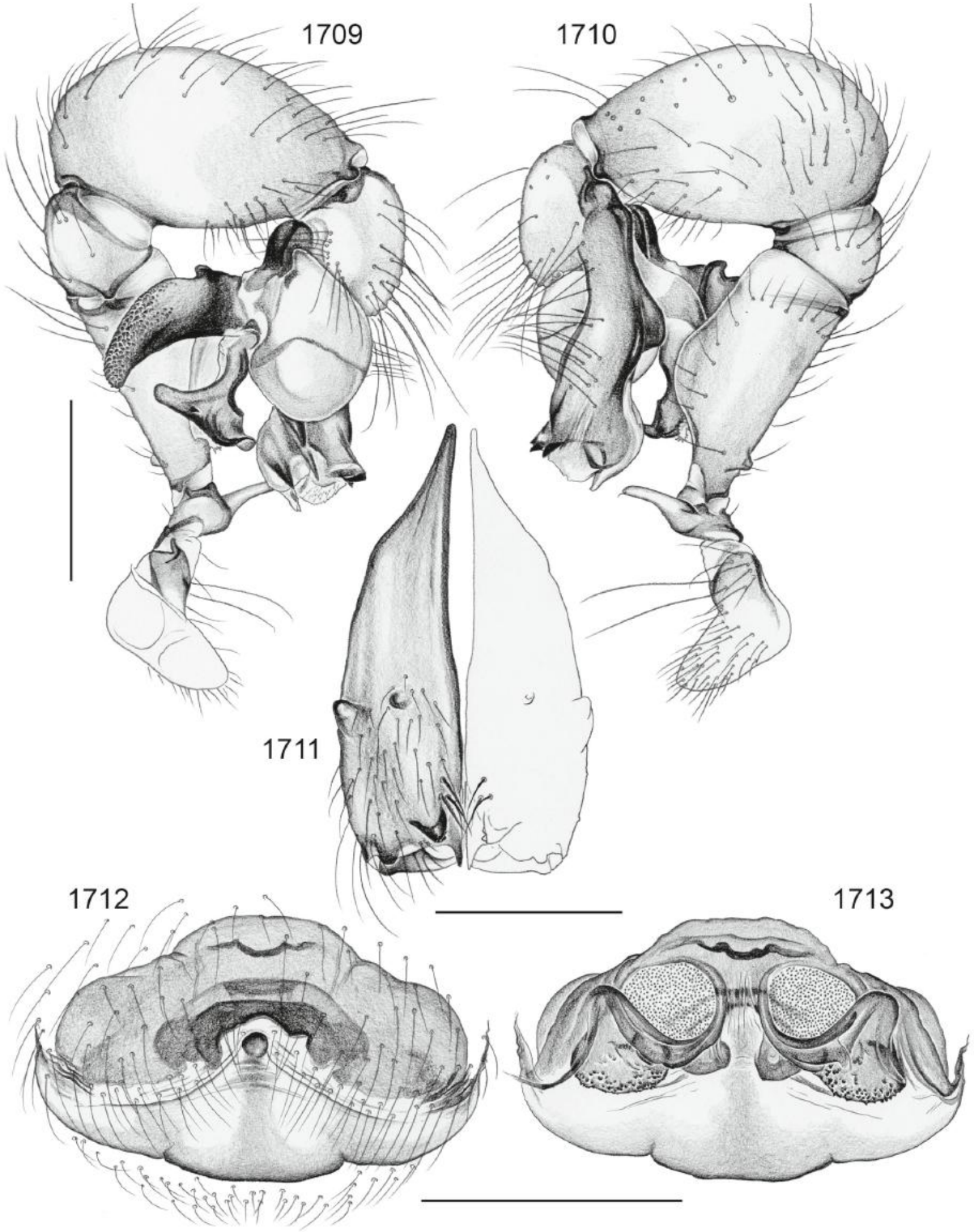


FIG. 1709-1713. *Pholcus crypticolens*. 1709, 1710. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1711. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1712, 1713. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 (1709, 1710, 1712, 1713), 0.3 (1711).

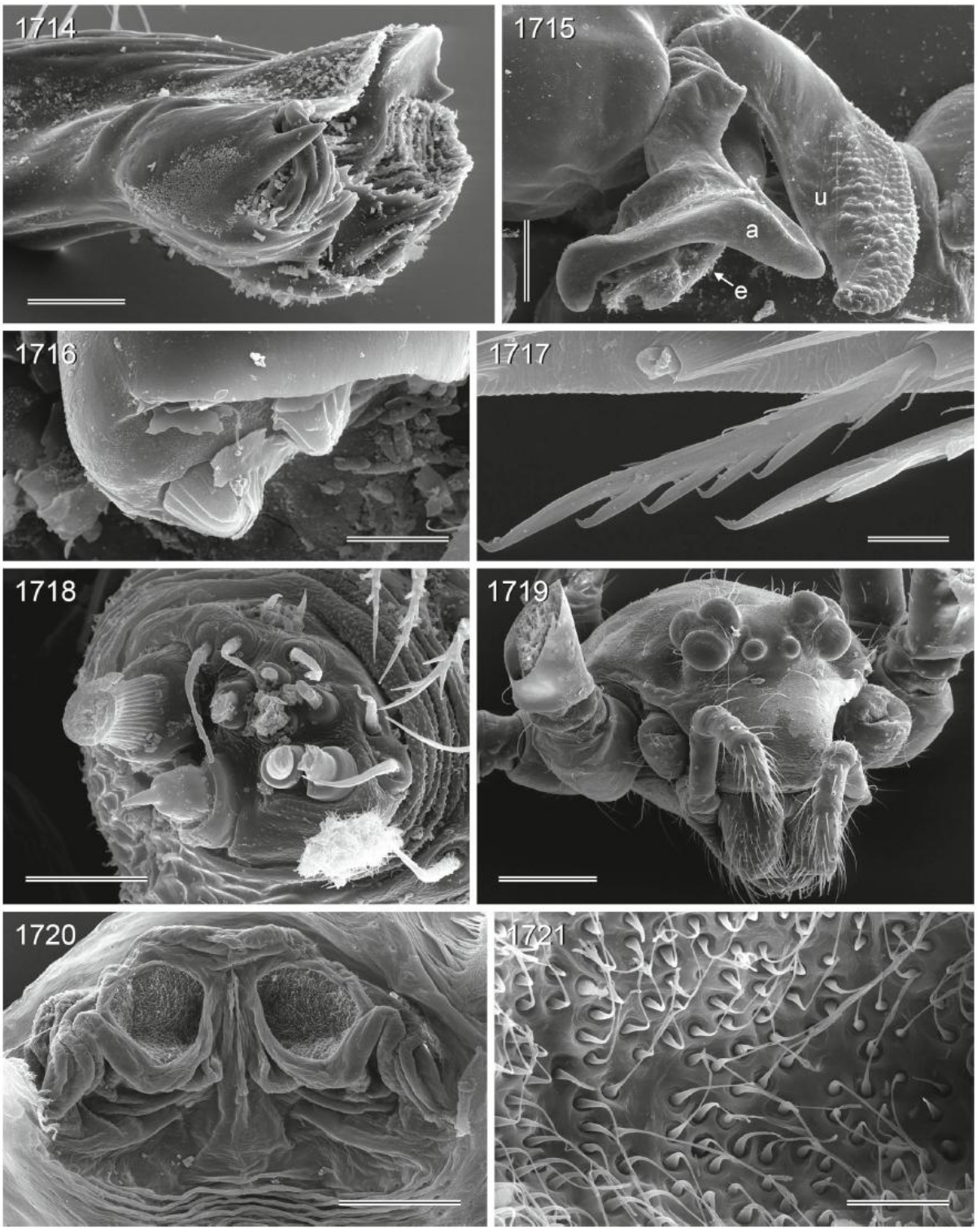


FIG. 1714-1721. *Pholcus crypticolens*. 1714. Left procursus tip, ventro-distal view. 1715. Right bulbal processes, prolatero-distal view. 1716. Distal male cheliceral apophyses. 1717. Comb-hair on female right tarsus 4. 1718. Male ALS. 1719. Female prosoma, oblique view. 1720. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. 1721. Detail of pore plate. Scale lines: 300 µm (1719), 200 µm (1720), 100 µm (1715), 80 µm (1714), 20 µm (1718, 1721), 10 µm (1716, 1717).

femora and tibiae and in patella area, many light brown spots especially on femora, abdomen ochre-gray with distinctive cuticular pattern dorsally, many indistinct darker internal spots visible through cuticle dorsally and laterally, ventrally with many brown spots arranged in median band (cf. female, Fig. 1653), genital area light brown. Distance PME-PME 265 µm, diameter PME 115 µm, distance PME-ALE 35 µm, distance AME-AME 80 µm, diameter AME 75 µm. Ocular area moderately elevated, ~20 stronger hairs posteriorly on each side. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1711, distal apophyses with two modified hairs each (Fig. 1716), stronger hairs medially, two pairs of apophyses proximally. Sternum wider than long (0.75/0.65), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1709 and 1710, coxa unmodified, trochanter with slender retrolateral apophysis curving towards ventral, femur with proximal apophysis dorsally and rounded hump ventrally, tibia ventrally unmodified, procursus with dorsodistal sclerotized ridge and prolateral pointed apophysis (Figs. 1714, 1722, 1723), apparently only one dorsal spine, bulb similar to *Ph. spilis*, *Ph. manueli* and *Ph. bessus*, only appendix different, T-shaped with small spine-like process prolaterally. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae. Tarsal pseudosegments indistinct, only distally a few fairly distinct. ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 1718).

Variation. Tibia 1 in 8 other males: 7.3-9.6 (mean 8.5).

Female. In general similar to male, triads closer together (Fig. 1719, distance PME-PME 195 µm), spots on femora more distinct. Tibia 1 in 15 females: 6.1-7.5 (mean 6.8); tarsus 4 with single row of comb-hairs (Fig. 1717). Epigynum similar to *Ph. manueli*, also with median part of anterior arc strongly curved, triangular plate with pair of posterior notches (Figs. 1669, 1712); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1670, 1713, and 1720. The syntypes of *Ph. crypticolens* are very pale, the markings are barely visible or lost; tibia 1: 6.1 (missing in other syntype).

Distribution. Apparently restricted to Japan (Fig. 1706).

Material examined. JAPAN: *Nagasaki Pref.*: Nagasaki: 2♀ syntypes above. *Miyagi Pref.*: Lake Izunuma [~38°43'N, 141°06'E], Hazama-cho, 15.vi.1986 (A. Tanikawa), 3♂2♀ in ZFMK; same data but 29. vi.1986, 2♂ in ZFMK. *Kanagawa Pref.*: Kmioshima, Sgamihara-shi [~35°33'N, 139°22'E], 13.vii.2005 (A. Tanikawa), 1♂4♀ in ZFMK; Yokohama-shi [~35°27'N, 139°36'E], Noba-cho, 7.ii.1987 (A. Tanikawa), 1♂ in ZFMK; Yamato-shi [~35°28'N, 139°27.5'E], Tsukimino, 20.vi.1993 (A. Tanikawa), 4♀ in ZFMK; Yamato-shi, Izuminomori, 20.vi.1993 (A. Tanikawa), 1♀ in ZFMK. *Kyoto Pref.*: Otokoyama [34°52.7'N, 135°41.9'E], 2.vi.2002 (H. Tanaka), 2♀ in ZFMK. *Osaka Pref.*: Amami [34°23.8'N, 135°35.7'E], 27.v.2002 (H. Tanaka), 1♂ in ZFMK. *Hiroshima Pref.*: Akitakata-shi, Haji-dam [34°38.6'N, 132°37.3'E], 17.v.2005 (Y. Ihara), 1♂ in ZFMK; same data but 21.vii.2005, 1♀ in ZFMK; same data but 19.v.2005, 1♀ in ZFMK. Takano-chô, Shôbara-shi, 7.vii.2006 (Y. Ihara), 1♂ in ZFMK. *Shimane Pref.*: Izumo-shi [~35°20'N, 132°44'E], Koryô-chô, 26.vii.2001 (Y. Ihara), 1♀ in ZFMK.

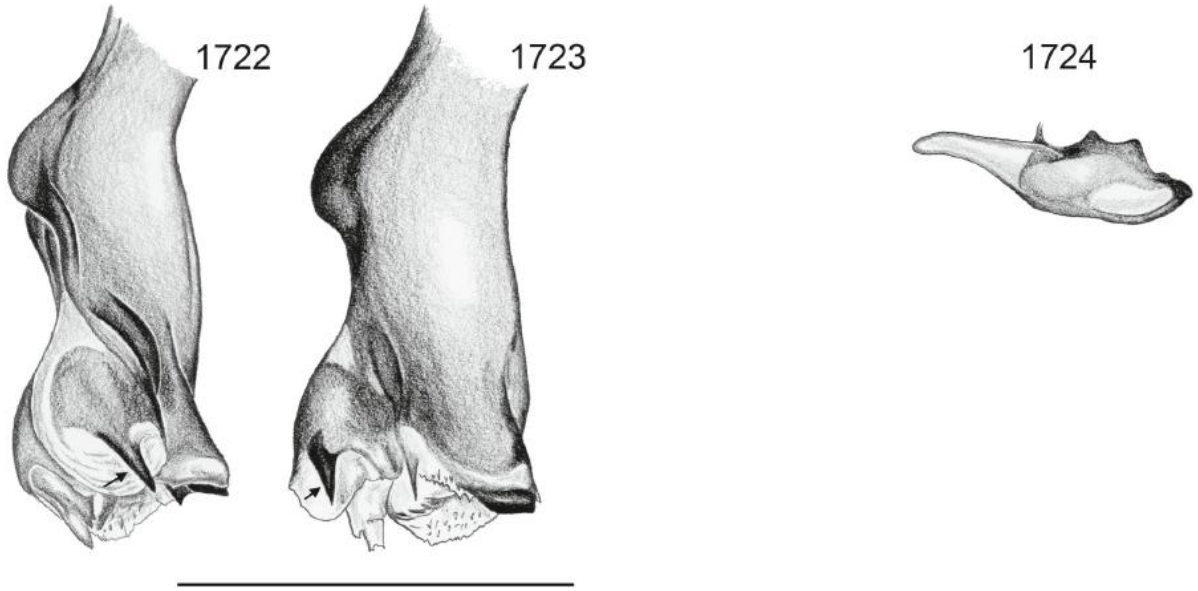


FIG. 1722-1726. *Pholcus crypticolens* (1722-1724) and *Ph. zichyi* (1725, 1726). 1722, 1723, 1725. Left procursi in prolateral (1722) and prolatero-dorsal views (1723, 1725); arrows point at distinctive apophysis. 1724, 1726. Left palpal trochanters, retrolateral views. Scale line (for all): 0.5.