

Pholcus diopsis

Simon, E. 1901. On the Arachnida collected during the "Skeat Expedition" to the Malay Peninsula, 1899-1900. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1901(2): 45-84.

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16. *PHOLCUS DIOPSIS*, sp. nov.

♂. *Long.* 5-6 mm.—*Cephalothorax* fere orbiculatus, luteo-rufescens, parte thoracica in medio confuse infuscata, cephalica brevi, late truncata, in medio setis erectis inordinatis munita,

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utrinque tuberculo longo (parte cephalica haud brevior) divaricato, luteo apice nigro, gracili, versus basin sensim angustiore, apice minute mucronato, oculos laterales gerente, insigniter instructa. Oculi medii antici minutissimi fere obsoleti, oculi laterales utrinque mediocres, longissime pediculati. Abdomen longum, teretiusculum, apice leviter convexum, omnino albidotestaceum. Chelæ debiles, rufule, intus prope apicem tuberculo nigro, obtuso, cariniformi et granuloso munitæ. Partes oris, sternum pedesque longissimi pallide lutea, patellis leviter infuscatis, tibus ad apicem minute fuscis. Pedes-maxillares maximi; trochantere parvo, subtus ad apicem apophysi lutea, erecta, acuta et sat longa armato; tibia longe et late ovata; tarso brevi, supra apice acuminato; apophysi fusco-rufula, longa, leviter sinuosa.

♀. *Long.* 6-7 mm.—*Cephalothorax* pallide luteus, paulo latior quam longior, utrinque ample rotundus. Oculi antici in lineam rectam, medii a sese contigui, minutissimi et punctiformes, a lateralibus late distantes (spatio interoculari oculo laterali multo latiore). Oculi laterales utrinque contigui, interior reliquis paulo minor. Tuberculum genitale magnum, latum sed apice acuminatum, postice verticale, triquetrum, planum, testaceum sed utrinque rufulum et leviter coriaceum.

Gua (Glap ("Dark Cave"), Biserat, Jalor.

A *P. podophthalmo* E. Sim. (ex ins. Taprobane), cui sat affinis est, imprimis differt, tuberculis oculiferis apice minute ampliatis haud truncatis sed minute et acute mucronatis, tarso pedum-maxillarium apice acuminato, haud truncato, etc.

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

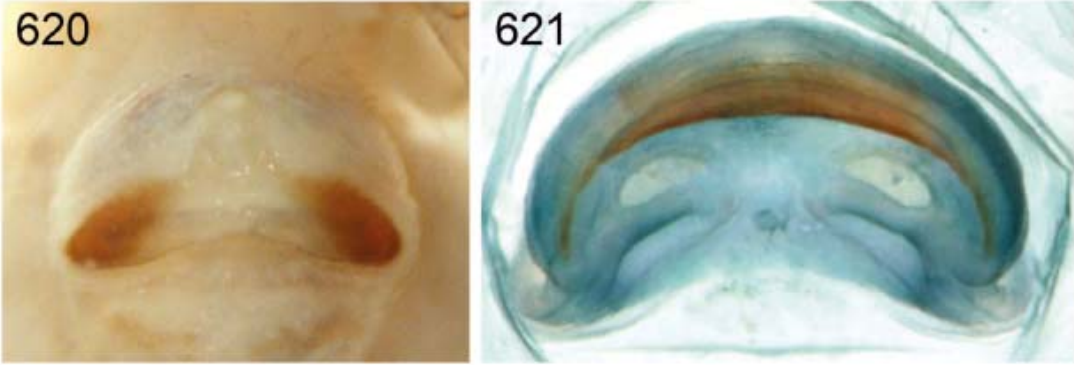
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605. *Ph. diopsis*, male syntype, prosoma, oblique view; habitus, dorsal and lateral views.

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620, 621. *Ph. diopsis*.

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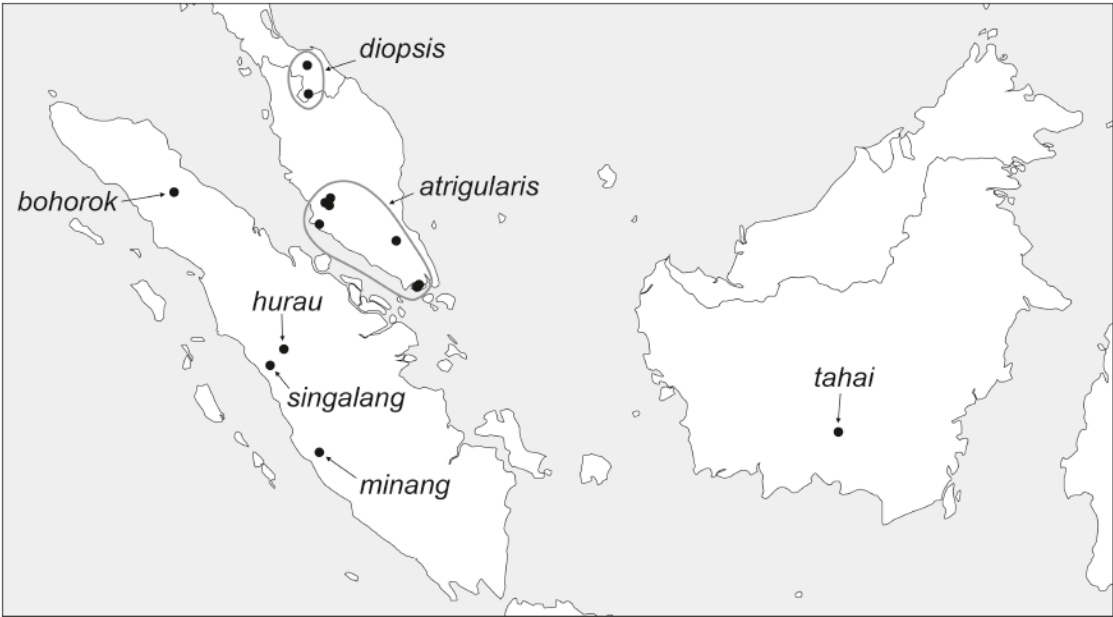


FIG. 626. Known distribution of the *Pholcus minang* species group.

Pholcus diopsis Simon, 1901

Figs. 603-605, 620, 621, 713-717

Pholcus diopsis Simon 1901: 49-50.

Types. One male and 2♀ syntypes from Thailand, Jalor [=Yala], Biserat [$-5^{\circ}50'N$, $101^{\circ}15'E$], Gua Galap (Gua G'lap, "Dark Cave"), Skeat Expedition 1899-1900, with Simon's original label "9429 *Ph. diopsis* E.S., pen. Malayana (Cb.m)" no further data, in MNHN, examined.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from most known congeners by combination of long male eye stalks with short pointed process (Fig. 603) and male cheliceral armature (divided distal apophyses, Fig. 715); from putative close relatives above by shapes of procurus and uncus (Figs. 713, 714), by presence of appendix (Fig. 713), and by distinctive female genitalia (wide pale 'knob' projecting anteriorly, Figs. 620, 716).

Male (syntype). Total body length 4.2, carapace width 1.4. Leg 1: 53.5 (12.4 + 0.7 + 12.7 + 25.2 + 2.5), tibia 2: 8.5, tibiae 3 and 4 missing; tibia 1 L/d: 103. Habitus as in Figs. 604 and 605. Carapace and legs pale ochre-yellow, apparently bleached, sternum whitish, abdomen monochromous pale gray. Distance PME-PME 750 μ m, diameter PME 70 μ m, distance PME-ALE 25 μ m, no trace of AME. Ocular area elevated, each triad on long stalk with additional small pointed process, small median projection frontally between stalks, long hairs on posterior side of ocular area. No thoracic furrow (only dark line anteriorly); clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 715, with divided distal apophyses and one pair of proximal apophyses laterally. Sternum wider than long (0.95/0.60), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 713 and 714, coxa unmodified, trochanter with simple apophysis originating retrolaterally but directed ventrally, femur with dorsal hump proximally, slightly widened ventrally, procurus relatively simple, with distinctive membranous process distally (prolatero-ventral side), bulb with uncus, weakly sclerotized pale embolus, weakly curved simple appendix. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (most hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, seen on tibia 2. Tarsal pseudosegments not seen in dissecting microscope.

Female. In general similar to male but triads not on stalks, closer together (distance PME-PME 300 μ m), both females with tiny AME lenses (about 20 μ m diameter). Tibia 1 in 5 females: 10.5-11.9 (mean 11.2). Epigynum weakly sclerotized except posteri-

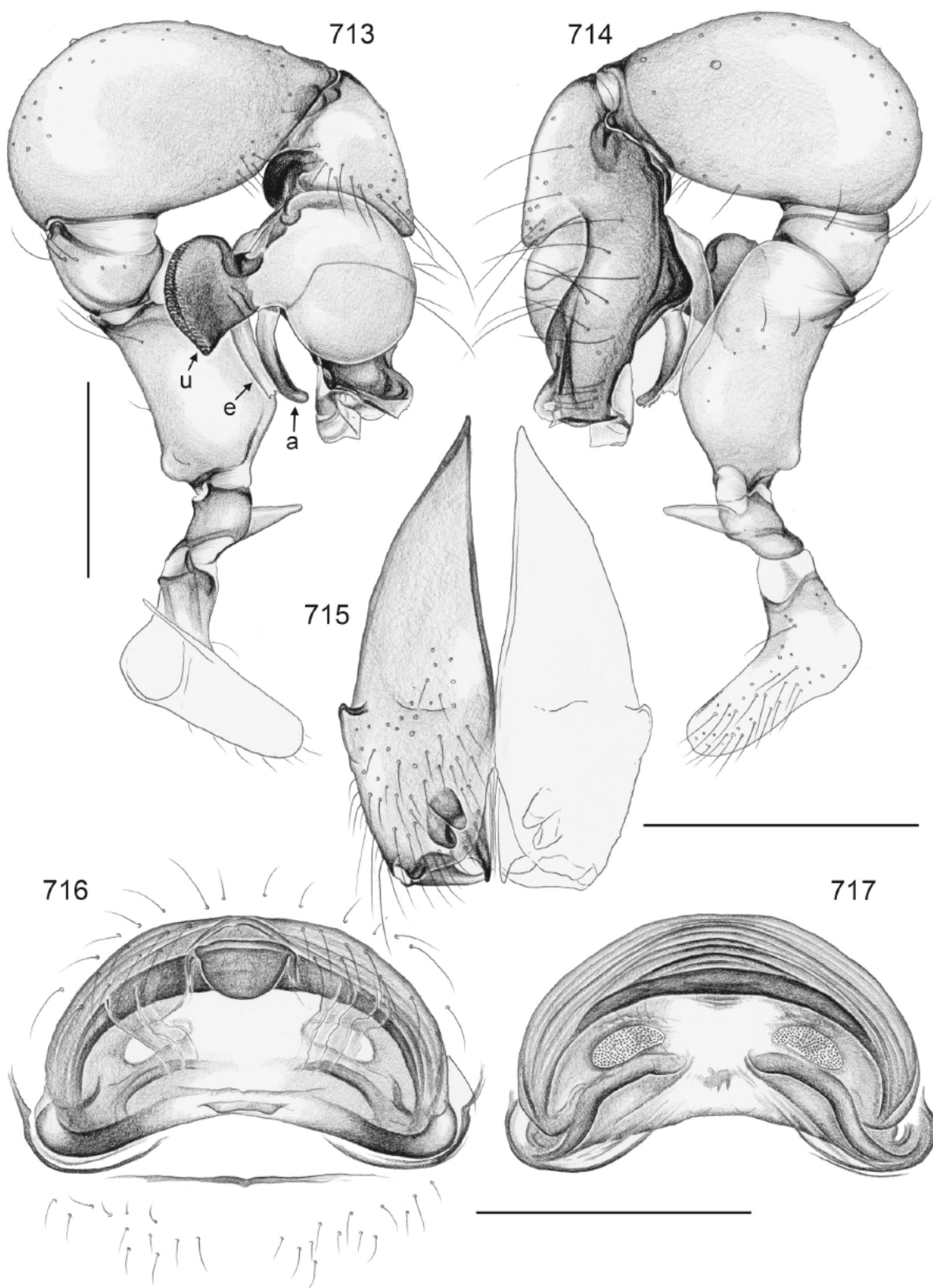


FIG. 713-717. *Pholcus diopsis*. 713, 714. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 715. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 716, 717. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.

only laterally (Fig. 620), with wide pale 'knob' projecting anteriorly (Fig. 716); internal genitalia as in Figs. 621 and 717.

Distribution. Known from two localities in Thailand, Yala Prov. (Fig. 626).

Material examined. THAILAND: *Yala:* Biserat, Gua Galap: 1♂2♀ syntypes above. Ban Na Tham [-6°30'N, 101°13'E], Tham Sam Pao To, 12.vii.1987 and 14.vii.1991 (2 vials) (P. Leclerc), 4♀ in RMNH. Ban Na Tham, Tham Meud, 15.vii.1991 (P. Leclerc), 1♀ in RMNH.