

## ***Pholcus faveauxi* (Lawrence, 1967)**

**Lawrence, R. F. 1967.** A new cavernicolous pholcid spider from the Congo. *Rev. suisse Zool.* 74(4): 295-300.

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*Spermophora faveauxi* n. sp. (Figures 1, 2)

Holotypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀, cotypes 1 ♀, 1 immature (A. 2053), Grotte Kasoma, Parc National de l'Upemba, Republic of the Congo,

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collected by F. Anciaux de Faveaux, August 13th, 1962. Material in the Natural History Museum of Geneva.

Colour in general pale yellow. Carapace with the cephalic portion light brown, becoming somewhat darker towards the cephalic angle posteriorly, a forwardly directed narrow brown stripe anterior to the group of eyes on each side; middle of thoracic area predominantly brown, the peripheral areas of the whole cephalothorax light yellow; chelicerae brown anteriorly; sternum and mouth-parts very light brown but distinctly darker than the coxae; abdomen (detached) uniformly pale, without a pattern of darker markings. Legs yellow, femora with a broad faint subapical annulation; whole of patellae dusky brown contrasting with the remaining segments, tibiae darkened a little at their extreme apices and with a very indistinct brownish subapical annulation, metatarsi slightly darkened at their extreme bases.

Eyes. The two outer eyes of each group of three, subequal, separated by about half their radius; inner eye with diameter about two-thirds that of the outer eyes.

Chelicerae normal, without processes or spines on the anterior surface (cf. *ensifera* Tullgren).

Pedipalp as in Fig. 1 seen from the outer side; the distal segments with dark brown infuscation; tibia and tarsus with fine long setae, femur with a distinct rounded process in the middle of its ventral surface.

Legs smooth, the tarsi with regular comb-like rows of fine cilia along their length.

Abdomen elongate and cylindrical, more like that of *Smeringopus* than most species of *Spermophora*.

Dimensions. Carapace 2.1, abdomen 2.3 mm.

♀ Colour. Cephalic portion of carapace brown both in front of and behind the eyes, sharply demarcated from the remainder of carapace which is pale yellow, the darkened marking posterior to the eyes almost quadratiform; thoracic area with a brown marking in the middle consisting of 2 wide arms on each side, the anterior pair directed postero-laterally, the other posteriorly, the latter enclosing a yellow bulb-shaped area between them; the uniformly yellow peripheral portion of carapace occupying two-thirds its total area. Dorsum of abdomen uniform pale cream, without darker markings, ventral surface similar except for the

chitinized structures of the epigastric area. Sternum and mouth-parts yellow brown, contrasting with the pale coxae; chelicerae brown with a reddish tinge. Pedipalpi pale brown; legs with markings similar to those of the ♂ but the patellae and the annulations on the femora, tibiae and metatarsi much darker and more clearly defined.

Eyes and chelicerae as in the ♂.

Abdomen elongate and cylindrical, its length distinctly greater than its greatest width or depth. Vulva and epigastric region as in Fig. 2, the chitinized parts for the most parts rather indistinct.

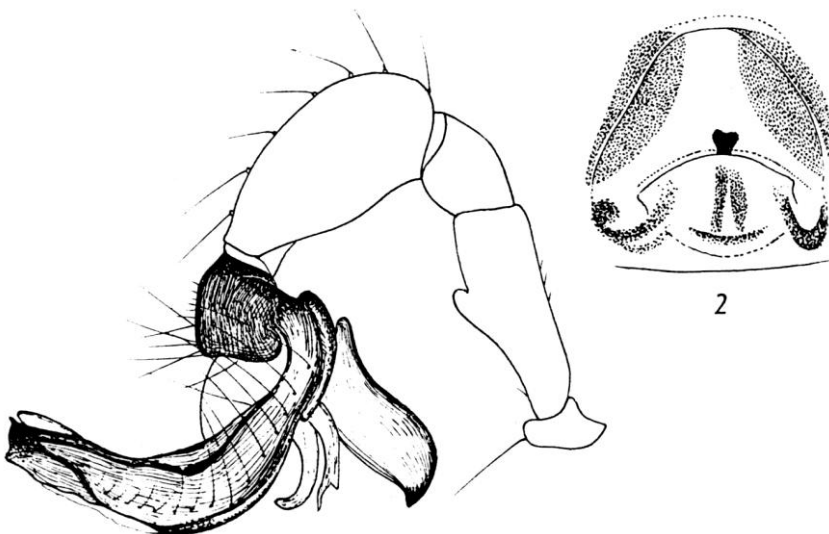
Dimensions: Total length 5.4 mm.

Apart from the species of *Spermophora* described in the present paper five others of this genus are known from Africa south of the equator; *ensifera* and *globosa* were described by TULLGREN (1910) from Kibonoto, Kilimandjaro, *minotaura* and *nigrescens* by BERLAND from Kenya (1920), while *peninsulae* was described by LAWRENCE from the Table Mountain Caves at Cape Town (1964). Thus all except one species are found in East Africa.

Of these the present species resembles *ensifera* Tullgren much more closely than any of the others in the structure of the reproductive organs of both sexes and in the more elongated, almost cylindrical abdomen.

*Spermophora peninsulae* Lawrence has been found only in caves; *S. minotaura* has been taken from caves in Kenya (Campbell Cave) as well as in forests, while *ensifera*, *globosa* and *nigrescens* seem to be cryptic forest dwellers only. An undescribed species of *Spermophora* has also been recorded by L. FAGE (1931) from caves in Madagascar.

The genus *Pholcus* of this family appears to be more often a permanent cave dweller than *Spermophora* and at least one species, *Pholcus lucifugus* Simon et Fage (1922), occurs in the East African caves of Kenya and Zanzibar.



FIGURES 1-2, *Spermophora faveauri* n. sp: 1, pedipalp of ♂ in lateral view; 2, vulva and epigastric region of ♀.

**Huber, B. A. 2001.** The pholcids of Australia (Araneae; Pholcidae): Taxonomy, biogeography, and relationships. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 260: 1-144.

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Some *Spermophora* species are too obviously misplaced to present a serious problem. For example, judging from the existing illustrations, *S. elongata* Yin and Wang and *S. faveauxi* Lawrence are very probably *Pholcus* (the latter is close to, or is a synonym of *Pholcus circularis* Kraus); *S. baso* Roewer

**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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*bamboutos* n. sp.; *Ph. moca* n. sp.; *Ph. kribi* n. sp.; *Ph. mbuti* n. sp.; *Ph. hoyo* n. sp.; *Ph. kakum* Huber, 2009; *Ph. lualaba* n. sp.; *Ph. faveauxi* (Lawrence, 1967) n. comb. For *Ph. kakum* see Huber (2009b) and new records below; for *Ph. faveauxi* see Note below. *Note.* The male type of *Ph. faveauxi* seems to be lost. It could neither be found in MHNG (P. Schwendinger pers. comm.), nor in MNHN. Only one female

(probably the “cotype”) is deposited in MHNG (examined). The type locality is Congo Dem. Rep., Upemba National Park, Grotte Kasoma [9°25’S, 26°37’E]. A further female specimen from Congo Dem. Rep., Kamakonde, Lubudi [9°56’S, 25°59’E] is deposited in MRAC (114799). I previously considered this species close to *Ph. circularis* based on the widely curved procurus (Huber 2001), but the shape

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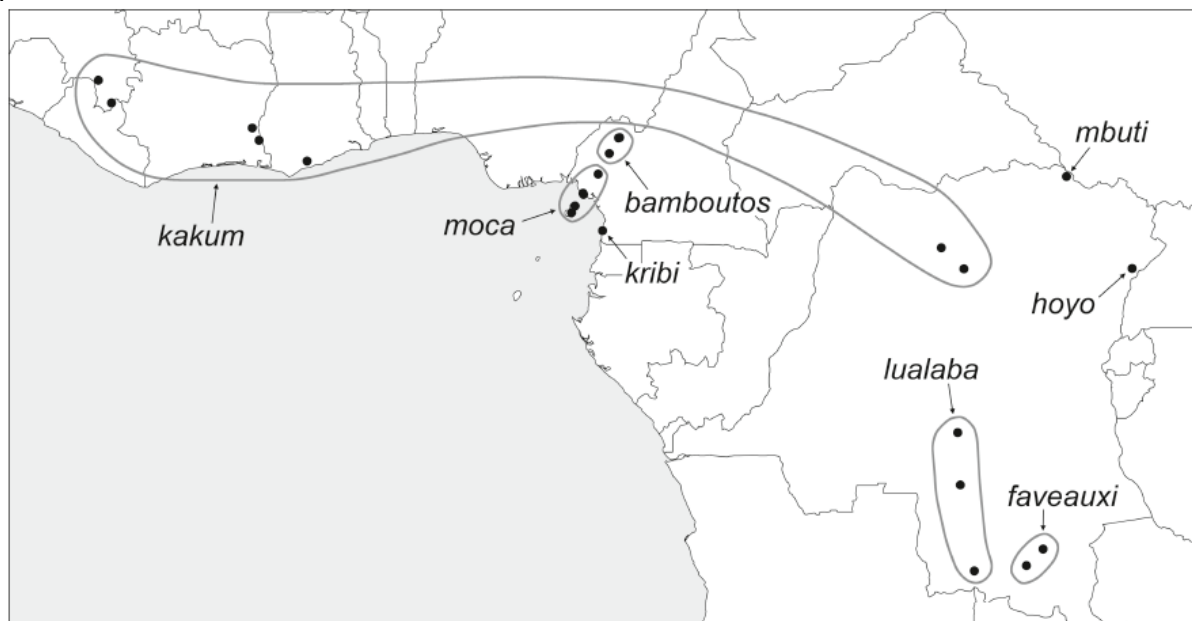


FIG. 940. Known distribution of the *Pholcus bamboutos* species group.

of the large uncus and the absence of AME suggests it may in fact be closer to *Ph. lualaba*. It is here formally transferred from *Spermophora*: *Pholcus faveauxi* (Lawrence, 1967) n. comb. The MCZ has a male specimen from Cameroon (Ebolowa) that might be close to *Ph. circularis* or *Ph. faveauxi* (or both).