

***Pholcus genuiformis* Wunderlich, 1995**

Wunderlich, J. 1995. Zwei bisher unbekannte mediterrane Arten der Gattung *Pholcus* Walckenaer 1805 (Arachnida: Araneae: Pholcidae). Beitr. Araneol. 4: 625-628.

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Pholcus genuiformis n.sp. (Abb.6-12)

Material: Algerien, 1. Wil. Bourmedes, Rhegaia, 10m (Fundort-Nr. 650), Maccie, BARBER-Fallen, Holotypus ♂ R. BOSMANS leg., Coll. R. BOSMANS, Univ. Gent; 2. W Bouira, Massif du Djardjura, Tikjda, 1450m (Fundort Nr. 399), nahe dem Hotel, unter Steinen, 2♂ (Paratypen) R. BOSMANS leg. 17.IX. 1987, 1♂ Coll. BOSMANS, Univ. Gent, 1♂ SMF; 3. Wil. Tiencen, Monte de Traras, in der Maccie, 580m (Fundort 790), 1♀ (Paratypus) R. BOSMANS leg. 24.V. 1990, Coll. BOSMANS, Univ. Gent.

Anmerkung: Wegen der abweichenden Färbung des Prosoma bin ich nicht ganz sicher, ob das ♀ konspezifisch ist; es wurde nicht zu-

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sammen mit einem ♂ gesammelt.

Diagnose: Prosoma (Abb.6) dorsal-medial mit dunkler, gegabelter Zeichnung (diese beim ♀ nur 1/3 so lang), lateral fleckig verdunkelt. ♂-Pedipalpus (Abb.8-10) mit gedrungenem Uncus und langem, knieförmig gebogenem, stumpfem Fortsatz des Procurcus prodistal. Bürstchen des Procurcus fehlen (vgl. die Arten der Kanarischen Inseln und phalangioides). ♀: Geschlechtsfeld deutlich vorstehend, mäßig stark sklerotisiert, medial hell, mit sehr kleinem "Knöpfchen".

Beschreibung:

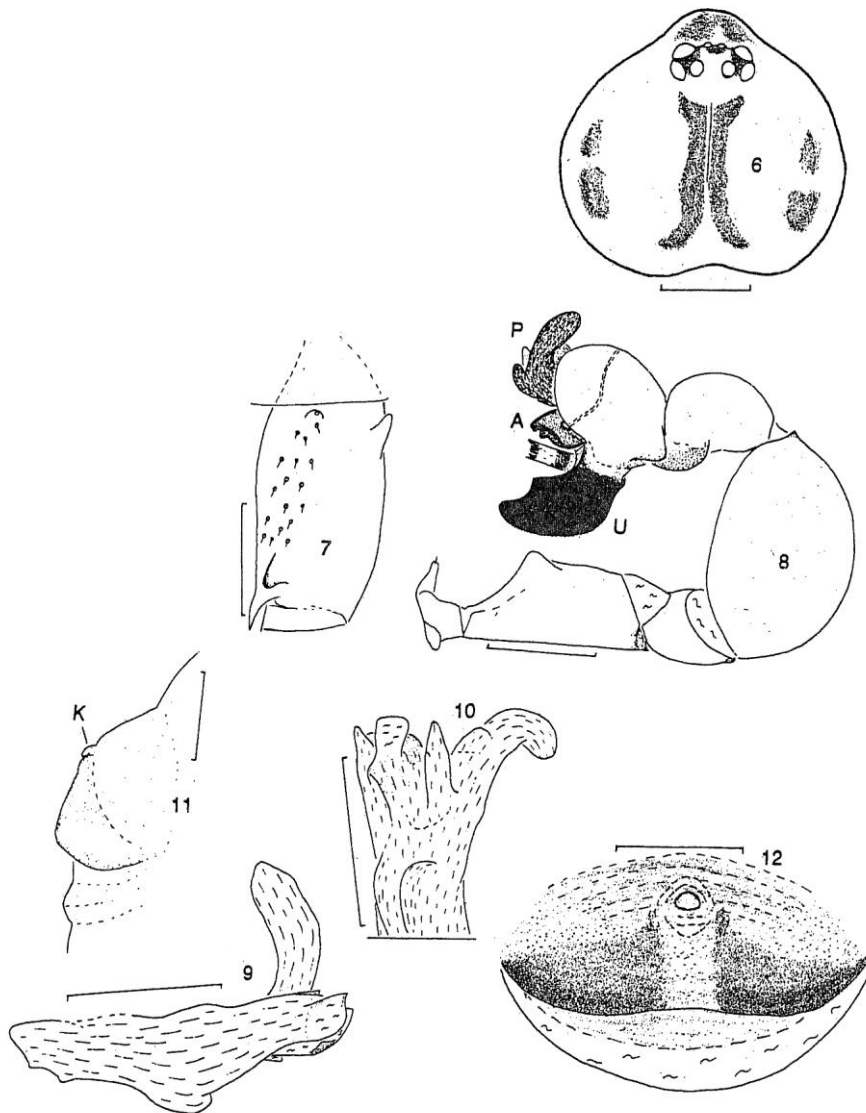
Maße (in mm): Gesamt-Länge ♂ 5.0, ♀ 4.0, Prosoma: Länge ♂♀ 1.4-1.5, Breite ♂♀ 1.25-1.4; Femur I ♂ 7.0-7.5, ♀ 5.9, Tibia I ♂ 7.2, Tibia IV ♂ 5.1, ♀ 4.1.

Färbung: Prosoma dorsal-medial beim ♂ mit langer, frontal und aboral divergierender Zeichnung (Abb.6) (diese beim ♀ nur 1/3 so lang, lateral fleckig verdunkelt. Clypeus außer medial und Grundglieder der Cheliceren beim ♂ verdunkelt. Sternum dunkelgrau, beim ♂ medial längs hell und lateral mit 3 Paar hellen Flecken ähnlich vielen Teegenaria-Arten, beim ♀ in den frontalen 2/3 halb-kreisförmig aufgehellt. Beine gelb, Patellen ganz, Femora und Tibien distal variabel verdunkelt, Opisthosoma hellgrau, ohne Zeichnung.

Prosoma: Abb.6, 8 Augen, vordere Seitenaugen am größten, vordere Mittelaugen am kleinsten. ♂-Cheliceren: Abb.7.- Beine lang, mäßig lang behaart; Position des Trichobothriums auf Metatarsus I in 0.19, auf IV in 0.14.- Opisthosoma kurz behaart, langoval, bei einem ♂ schlank, 3 mal länger als breit.- ♂-Pedipalpus (s. auch die Diagnose): Auswuchs des Trochanter (Abb.8) nur mäßig lang, Auswuchs des Femur mäßig verschmälert, ungeteilt, in basaler Position.

Beziehungen: Ich kenne keine nahe verwandte Art; der Procurcus besitzt einen ganz ungewöhnlichen Fortsatz (Abb.9).

Verbreitung: Algerien.



Figs.6-12: *Pholcus genuiformis* n.sp.; 6) ♂-prosoma dorsally; 7) l. ♂-chelicera frontally; 8) r. ♂-pedipalpus prolaterally (A = appendix, P= procursus, U = unculus); 9) r. procursus retrolaterally; 10) distal part of tzhе r. procursus ventrally; 10-11) ♀, genital area (K = knob); M = 0.2mm in fig.7,11-12), 0.5mm in the other figs.

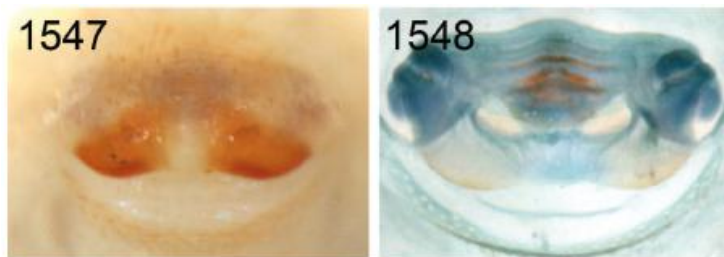
Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

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1524, 1525. *Ph. genuiformis*, male, dorsal and lateral views.

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1547, 1548. *Ph. genuiformis*.

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Figs. 1524, 1525, 1547, 1548, 1590-1594

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Types. Male holotype from Algeria, Wilaya Bourmedès, Réghaia [36°46'N, 3°20'E], 45 m a.s.l., "pièges en forêt dégradée de *Quercus suber*", 30.ix.1988 (R. Bosmans), in IRSB, examined; 3♂ paratypes from Wilaya Bouira, Massif du Djurdjura, Tikjda [36°26'N, 3°53'E], 1450 m a.s.l., among stones around hotel, 17.ix.1987 (R. Bosmans), in SMF (37635, 1♂), examined, and CRB (2♂, one examined); 1♀ paratype from Wilaya Tlemcen, Monts de Traras, between El Arba and El Arabienne [35°06'N, 1°39'W], 580 m a.s.l., "pièges en maquis de lentisque", 24.v.1990 (R. Bosmans), in IRSB, examined. *Note.* As noted by Wunderlich (1995), the single known female specimen may not be conspecific with the male holotype.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from congeners by long prolateral process on procurus (Fig. 1590) and numerous small cones frontally on male chelicerae (Fig. 1592); otherwise very similar to *Ph. opilionoides* (carapace pattern, palp morphology).

Male (M'Sila). Total body length 4.6, carapace width 1.3. Leg 1: 27.9 (7.6 + 0.6 + 7.4 + 10.3 + 2.0), tibia 2: 5.1, tibia 3: 3.6, tibia 4: 5.2; tibia 1 L/d: 52. Habitus as in Figs. 1524 and 1525. Carapace ochre-yellow with distinct brown median band and less distinct lateral marks, ocular area not darkened, clypeus with two indistinct brown marks, sternum brown with light spots medially and near bases of coxae 2-4, legs light brown to ochre-yellow, tips of femora and tibiae whitish, indistinct darker rings subdistally on femora and tibiae and in patella area, abdomen monochromous ochre-gray, genital area light brown. Distance PME-PME 205 µm, diameter PME 105 µm, distance PME-ALE 35 µm, distance AME-AME 35 µm, diameter AME 60 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, few hairs (most hairs missing). No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1592, distal frontal apophyses with modified hairs, with proximal frontal and lateral apophyses, several hair bases frontally elevated into small cones. Sternum wider than long (0.90/0.75), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1590 and 1591, coxa unmodified, trochanter with retrolateral apophysis curved towards ventrally, femur with low retrolatero-dorsal hump proximally, ventrally widened with indistinct apophysis, procurus with distinctive long

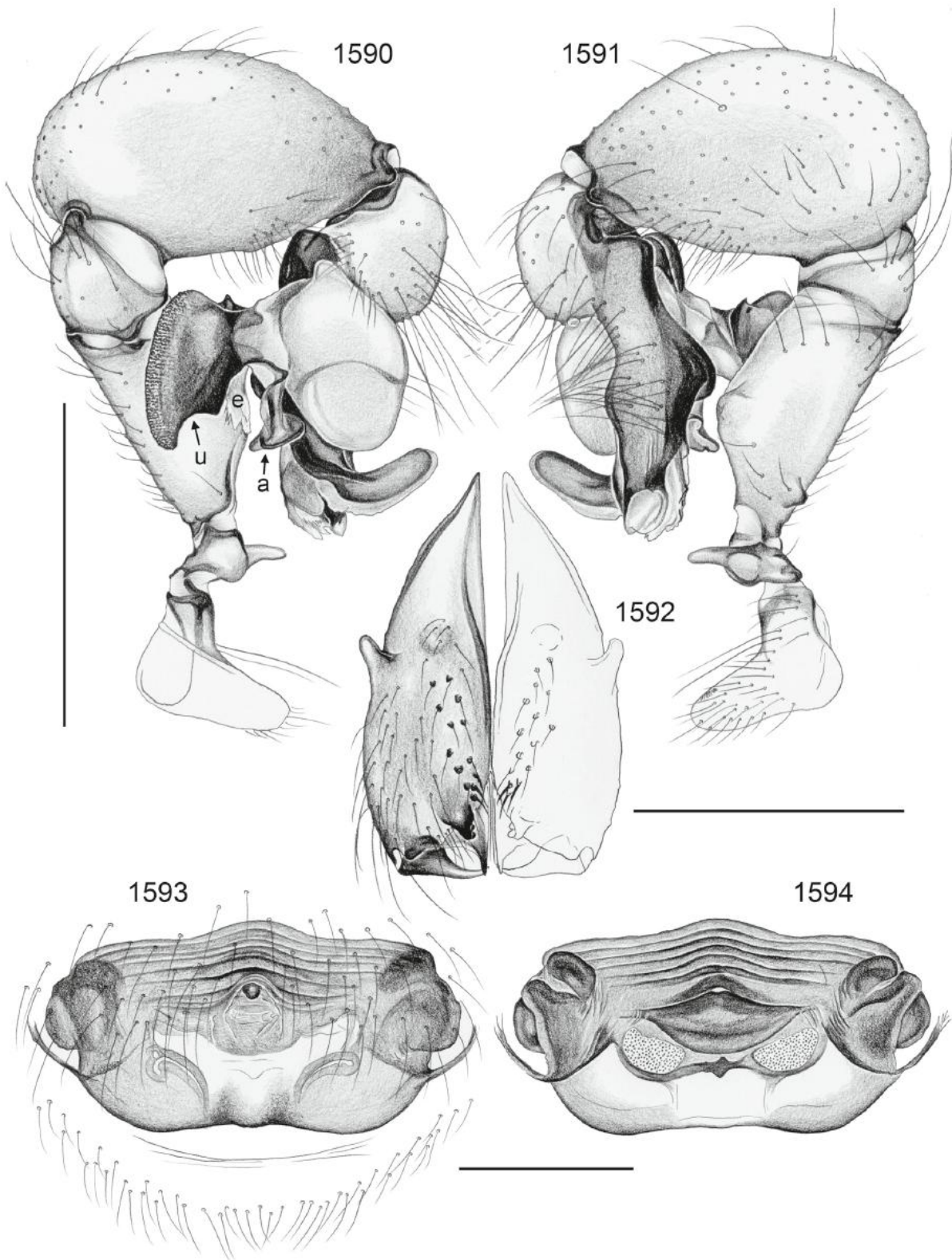


FIG. 1590-1594. *Pholcus genuiformis*. 1590, 1591. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1592. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1593, 1594. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 1.0 (1590, 1591), 0.5 (1592), 0.3 (1593, 1594).

prolateral process distally, without prolatero-dorsal spines, bulb with large uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus, appendix T-shaped in lateral view. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs (many hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 5%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsal pseudosegments very indistinct, even distally barely visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. Tibia 1 in other male: 7.2 (missing in others). The holotype is in fair condition but many legs are broken or missing; the two male paratypes examined are in poor condition, either much dissected or strongly bleached.

Female (see Note above). In general similar to male but with pair of small spots on carapace medially, lateral marks as in male, sternum rather with many small light spots; distance PME-PME 160 μm ; tibia 1 missing. Epigynum with orange-brown plate, medially weakly sclerotized, small anterior 'knob' (Figs. 1547, 1593); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1548 and 1594.

Distribution. Known from northern Algeria only (Fig. 1585).

Material examined. ALGERIA: *Wil. Bourmedès*: Réghaia, ♂ holotype above. *Wil. Bouira*: Massif du Djurdjura, Tikjda, 2♂ paratypes above. *Wil. Tlemcen*: Monts de Traras, 1♀ paratype above. *Wil. M'Sila*: Oultem [10 km E Bou Saada: 35°13'N, 4°17'E], stones in steppe, 2.xi.1987 (R. Bosmans), 1♂ in CRB.