Pholcus gracillimus Thorell, 1890

Thorell, T. 1890. Studi sui ragni Malesi e Papuani. IV, 1. Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 28: 1-419.

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133. **Ph. gracillimus**, n., *cephalothorace luteo-testaceo, parte thoracica fascia media longitudinali nigra notata, parte cephalica abrupte elevata, alta, ab ano visa fere* Y*-formi; oculis mediis anticis spatio diametro sua paullo majore disjunctis, linea margines inferiores oculorum* 4 *anticorum tangenti recta; sterno nigro, testaceo-marginato; pedibus pallide olivaceis, femoribus et tibiis apice albis; abdomine longo et angusto, cylindrato fere, cinerascenti, fasciis duabus longitudinalibus nigris secundum medium dorsi aliaque fascia ejusmodi in ventre notato, in lateribus nigro-maculato; mamillis apicalibus.* — ♂ ad. *Long. circa* $4\,^3/_4$ *millim.*

Mas. — *Cephalothorax* aeque circiter longus et latus, paene orbiculatus, impressionibus cephalicis fortissimis, parte thoracica humili; pars cephalica ea abrupte multo altior est, supra inter oculos ad longitudinem profunde et in formam trianguli impressa, basi utrinque fortiter constricta, vel, si a fronte vel ab ano inspicitur, a basi ad oculos sensim fortiter dilatata, breviter Y-formis paene: a latere visa multo angustior est, tuberculum altissimum, postice praerupte declive, antice paullo reclinatum, supra rotundatum, paullo altius quam latius formans. Clypeus altissimus, duplam mandibularum longitudinem altitudine aequans. *Oculi* tres magni utriusque lateris, inter se contingentes, conjunctim triangulum formant; oculi duo medii antici minuti, inter se et cum oculis lateralibus anticis maximis paene contingentes, cum iis seriem modo paullo sursum curvatam formant: linea marginem inferiorem horum quattuor oculorum tangens recta est, quum a fronte inspiciuntur. Spatium inter oculos medios posticos eorum diametro paullo majus est. *Mandibulae* parvae, directae et parallelae,

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sub-cylindratae, duplo longiores quam latiores, femora antica (in medio) latitudine aequantes, ad ipsam basin intus dente parvo munitae, prope apicem intus quoque dente parvo acuminato armatae. *Maxillae* circum labium curvatae, apicibus sese contingentes; *labium* paullo latius quam longius, apice late rotundato-truncatum. *Palpi* crassissimi, longi, cephalothorace saltem dimidio longiores; pars trochanteralis brevis extus in procursum fortem, basi foras et deorsum, dein vero magis anteriora versus directum et hic dentem magnum acuminatum formantem producta est; pars femoralis paene duplo longior est quam latior, in latere inferiore versus basin late paullo dilatata et hic tuberculis vel dentibus paucis parvis munita; pars patellaris brevis, desuper visa aeque fere longa et lata. Pars tibialis, parte femorali paullo longior et, praesertim a latere visa, multo latior, supra fortissime arcuato-convexa est, subter multo brevior et paene recta, desuper visa in lateribus sat leviter rotundata et plus duplo longior quam latior. Pars tarsalis ea angustior est, brevis, parum longior quam latior, apice truncata: a basi ejus extus, subter, exit procursus magis anteriora versus directus longissimus et fortissimus (apice saltem ad partem trochanteralem pertinens, quum palpus deflexus est), qui fere in medio paullo angulatim sursum fractus est, angulo dentibus duobus parvis subter munito, parte ejus basali recta reliquo procursu paullo angustiore; apex hujus procursus obtusus et valde inaequalis est. Bulbus parte tarsali non parum longior et latior est, subter, magis intus, lamella magna tenui praeditus, quae ita est curvata, ut margo ejus inferior longus arcum fortiter convexo-curvatum formet, margo anterior brevis concavato-arcuatus sit. *Pedes* longissimi et omnium gracillimi; tarsi saltem 3.ii paris flexibiles sunt, articulationibus crebris praeditae. *Abdomen* longum et angustum, 4-5.plo longius quam latius, rectum et cylindratum, postice rotundatum et a latere visum modo paullo oblique truncatum, mamillis in apice, subter, sitis.

Color. — *Cephalothorax* luteo-testaceus, fascia media longitudinali aequali nigra notatus, quae a limite inter partes cephalicam et thoracicam paene ad marginem posticum hujus partis

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pertinet. *Mandibulae* testaceo-ferrugineae. *Sternum* nigerrimum, anguste testaceo-marginatum, macula transversa sub-rectangula testaceo-fusca vel fusca ad marginem anticum notatum; *labium* quoque sub-fuscum; *maxillae* testaceo-rufescentes, macula magna oblonga nigra ad latus exterius. *Palpi* ad maximam partem luteo-testacei, versus apicem magis ferrugineo-testacei. *Pedes* pallide olivacei, apice paullo obscuriores, coxis et trochanteribus testaceis; femora et tibiae apice alba sunt. *Abdomen* cinerascens, fasciis duabus inaequalibus nigris secundum medium totius dorsi extensis notatum et etiam in lateribus nigro-maculatum; venter fasciam nigram singulam (an linea tenui pallida geminatam?) secundum longitudinem ostendit.

Lg. corp. $4\,^3/_4$; lg. cephaloth. circa 1, lat. ej. circa 1; lg. abd. $3\,^3/_4$, lat. ej. paullo plus $^3/_4$ millim. Ped. I ?, II $23\,^1/_2$, III 16, IV 22 millim. longi; pat. + tib. IV $5\,^1/_2$ millim.

Singulum marem vidi, pedibus 1.i paris carentem, quem ad Sungei bulu Sumatrae invenit Beccari.

See also footnote in
Thorell, T. 1895. Descriptive Catalogue of the Spiders of Burma. British Museum, London. Pp. 1-406.

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Feminas duas ad Rangoon invenit Cel. Oates.—Hæc species præsertim *Ph. gracillimo*, Thor.*, ex Sumatra, affinis videtur.

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* Ann. Mus. Genova, xxviii. (2ª ser. viii.) p. 298.—In diagnosi hujus speciei, ibid., lin. 5, "*oculis mediis anticis*" lapsus est calami pro : *oculis mediis posticis*.

Workman, T. 1896. Malaysian spiders. Belfast, pp. 25-104.

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PHOLCUS GRACILLIMUS. Thor.

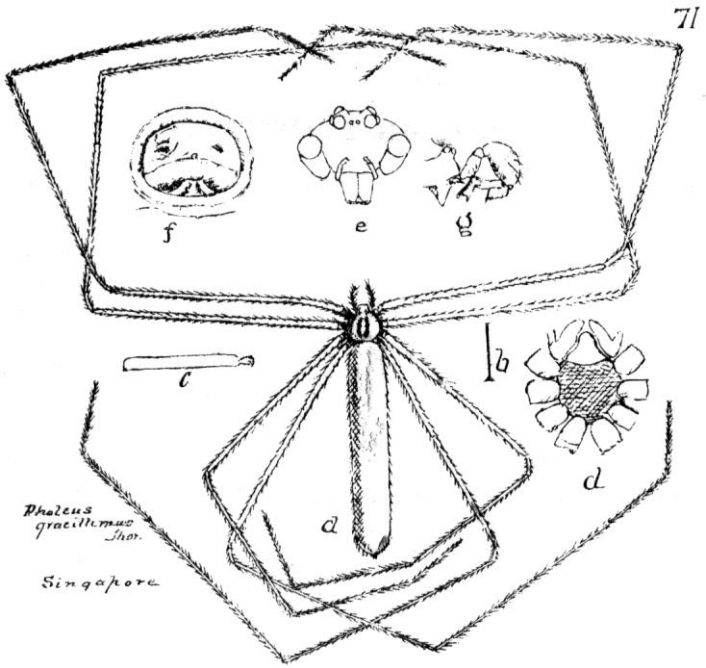
1890. *Pholcus gracillimus*, Thor. Studi., etc., iv., vol. I., p. 298.

Description of Plate 61 ♀—*a*, spider, mag. ; *b*, natural size ; *c*, profile ; *d*, cephalothorax, underside ; *e*, eyes ; *f*, epigyne ; *g*, ♂ right palpus from outside.

♀ Total length, 4¾ ; cephalothorax, about 1 ; breadth, about 1 ; abdomen, 3¾ ; breadth, scarcely ¾ millim. Leg, i.—(35) ; ii.—23½ ; iii.—16 ; iv.—22 millim Patella+tibia, iv.—5½ millim. (Thorell.)

♂ Total length, 5½ ; cephalothorax, 1½ ; breadth, 1 ; abdomen, 4 ; breadth, 1 millim. Leg, i.—? ; ii.—24 ; iii.—16 ; iv.— 24 millim. Patella+tibia, iv.—6 millim.

Makes a large reticulated snare under shrubs, somewhat tubular. Spider lives in the hollow centre back downwards, and carries its cocoon in its jaws. Cocoon contains 12 eggs.



Simon, E. 1905. Arachnides de Java. Mitt. naturhist. Mus. Hamburg 22(2): 49-73.

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15. ***Pholcus gracillimus*** THORELL, St. Rag. Mal. etc., IV, I, p. 298.

Espèce caractérisée par les quatre yeux antérieurs peu séparés les uns des autres; l'abdomen étroit et long, marqué de deux bandes noires rapprochées et fractionées et d'une bande ventrale plus étroite, s'étendant du pli épigastrique aux filières ou elle se dilate légèrement.

THORELL ne décrit que le mâle, le Prof. KRAEPELIN a trouvé la femelle à Tjibodas et nous l'avions reçue antérieurement de plusieurs localités de Java ou l'espèce parait assez répandue.

La coloration du céphalothorax est variable: La partie thoracique est tantôt marquée de la bande médiane brune décrite par THORELL, tantôt entièrement brunâtre sauf aux angles antérieurs, de chaque côté de la région céphalique.

La plaque génitale, qui occupe presque toute la largeur de l'épigastre, est brun-rouge ou noire, convexe, semicirculaire, tronquée droit en arrière avec les angles un peu saillants et très aigus, largement arrondie en avant.

Tjibodas.

Répandu à Java et à Sumatra.

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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1360. *Ph. gracillimus*, male, dorsal view.

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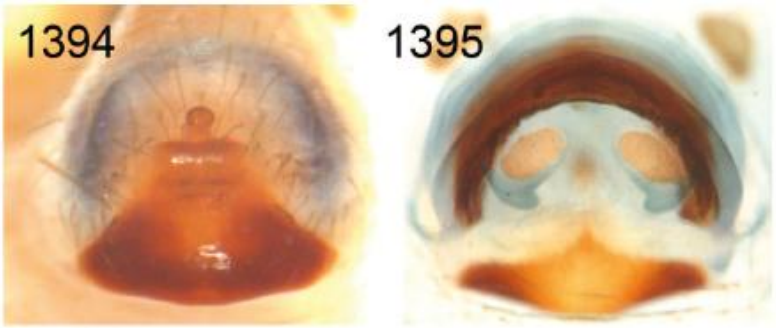

1394, 1395. *Ph. gracillimus*.

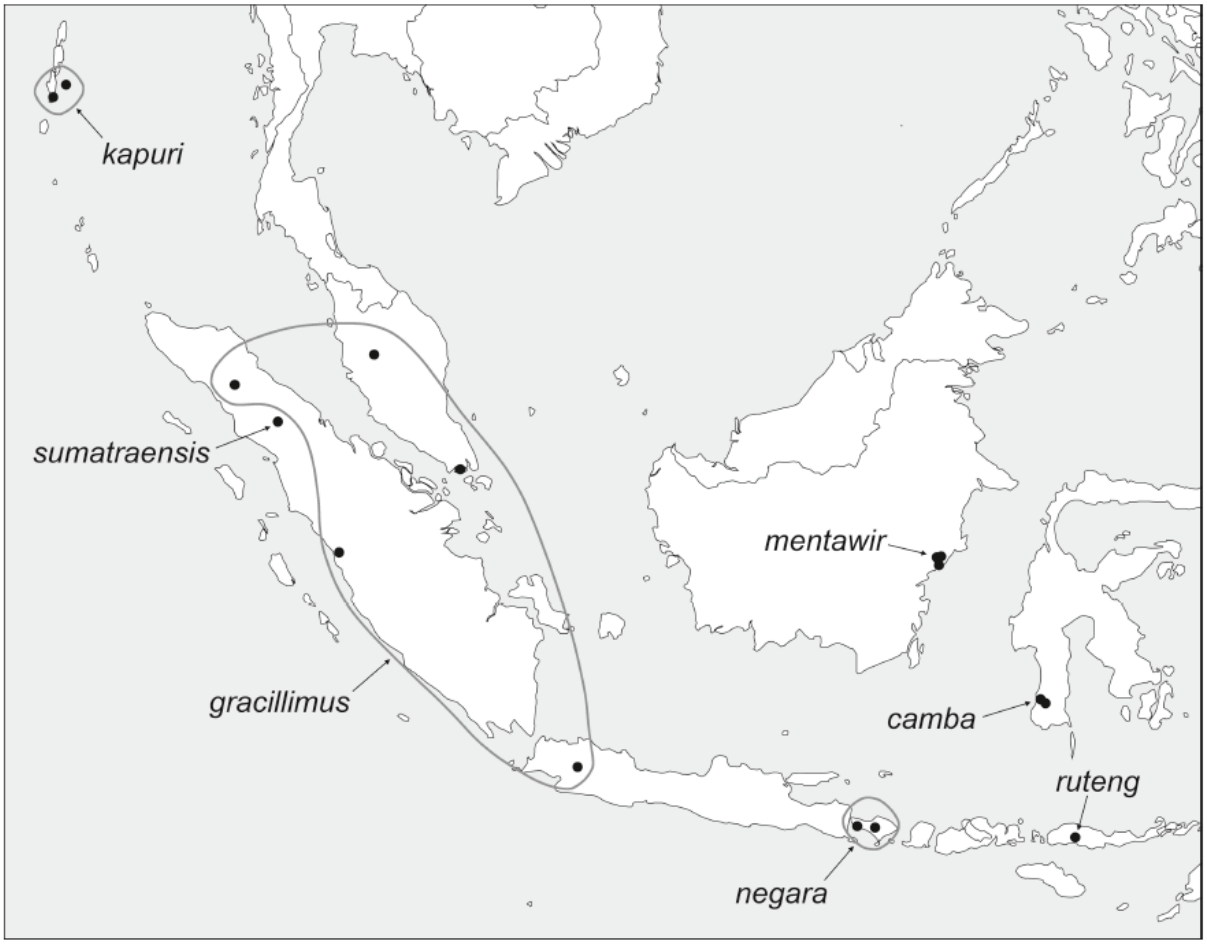

FIG. 1419. Known distribution of the *Pholcus gracillimus* species group.

Pholcus gracillimus Thorell, 1890

Figs. 1360, 1394, 1395, 1420-1424

Pholcus gracillimus Thorell 1890: 298-300. Workman 1896: pl. 71, figs. a-g. Simon 1905: 55.

Type. Male holotype from Indonesia, Sumatra, Sungei bulu [~0.9°S, 100.5°E], date unknown, col. Beccari, possibly in Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova, not examined.

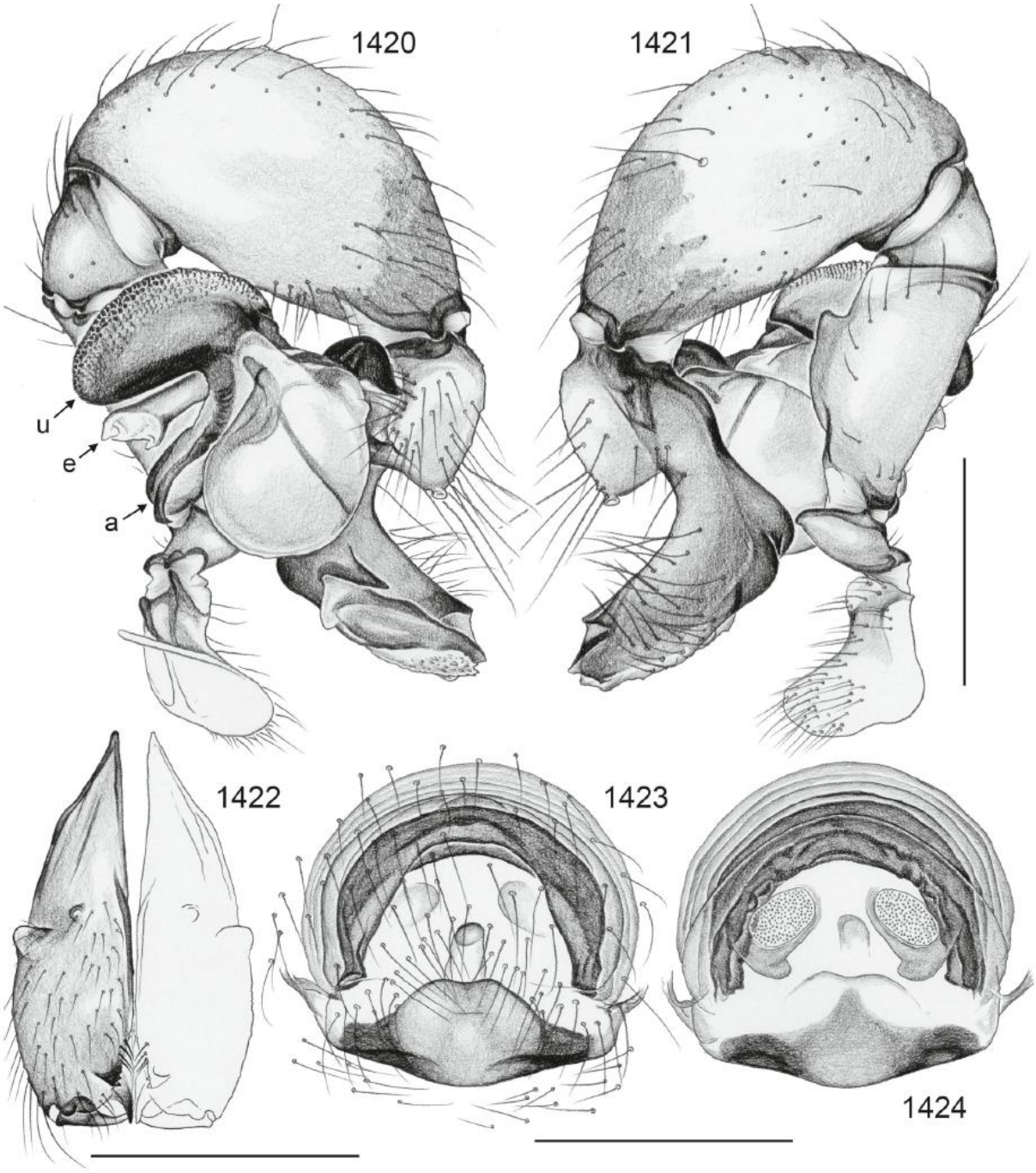

FIG. 1420-1424. *Pholcus gracillimus*. 1420, 1421. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1422. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1423, 1424. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.

Note. Since I have not been able to see the type, the assignment of the specimens below remains tentative. However, the new material seems to fit the original description well, while it does not fit the only other similar species known on Sumatra (*Ph. sumatraensis* Wunderlich, whose material seems to be lost).

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar species (*Ph. negara*, *Ph. sumatraensis*, *Ph. ruteng*) by male palpal morphology (Figs. 1420, 1421; shapes of procursus, uncus, and appendix), and female genitalia (Figs. 1394, 1423; similar to *Ph. negara*; female of *Ph. sumatraensis* unknown).

Male (Ketambe). Total body length 6.0, carapace width 1.85. Leg 1: 40.3 (10.0 + 0.6 + 9.3 + 17.9 + 2.5), tibia 2: 6.1, tibia 3: 4.0, tibia 4: 5.8, tibia 1L/d: 70. Habitus as in Fig. 1360. Carapace ochre-yellow with large brown median and lateral bands, ocular area and clypeus (proximo-medially) also darkened, sternum dark brown with small light spots, legs ochre-yellow, tips of femora and tibiae whitish, darker rings on femora and tibiae subdistally and in patella area, abdomen ochre-gray with distinct cuticular pattern dorsally and simple uninterrupted band ventrally. Distance PME-PME 320 µm, diameter PME 135 µm, distance PME-ALE 55 µm, distance AME-AME 35 µm, diameter AME 105 µm. Ocular area elevated, with stronger hairs posteriorly, each triad on low hump directed laterally. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1422, distal apophyses with two modified hairs each, proximally with lateral apophyses and low frontal humps. Sternum wider than long (0.85/0.70), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1420 and 1421, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retrolateral apophysis, femur with distinctive ventral apophysis, tibia proximo-dorsally and distally characteristically darkened, procursus strongly bent, without spines, bulb with large uncus, weakly sclerotized distally widening embolus, sickle-shaped appendix. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs. Retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 4%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; pseudosegments indistinct, only distally a few visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. Tibia 1 missing in other males. In the male from Malaysia, the appendix is more strongly bent (rather knee-shaped) and the tip of the procursus differs minimally; it is therefore assigned tentatively.

Female. In general similar to male but triads closer together (distance PME-PME 230 µm); tibia 1 missing. Epigynum a roughly triangular plate with anterior 'knob'; internal arc visible through cuticle anteriorly (Figs. 1394, 1423); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1395 and 1424.

Distribution. Known from Sumatra, Java, and possibly Malaysia (Fig. 1419). I have not seen Workman's (1896) specimens from Singapore, but judging from his drawings and the distribution of similar species, his assignment may be correct.

Material examined. INDONESIA-SUMATRA: *Aceh*: Gunung Leuser, Ketambe [3°40'N, 97°39'E], 1400 m a.s.l., foliage, 7.vii.1985 (Bugama, Yono), 1♂ in RMNH.

INDONESIA-JAVA: *Jawa Barat*: Cibodas [-6°44'S, 107°00'E], 1450-1550 m a.s.l., from leaves, 7.-8. xii.1986 (S. Djojosudharmo), 1♂1♀ in RMNH.

Assigned tentatively. MALAYSIA: *Pahang*: Cameron Highlands (4°29'N, 101°27'E), 14.-21.iv.1990 (V. & B. Roth), 1♂ in CAS.