Pholcus medog Zhang, Zhu & Song, 2006

Zhang, F., Zhu, M.S., Song, D.X. 2006. A review of pholcid spiders from Tibet, China (Araneae, Pholcidae). J. Arachnol. 34: 194-205.

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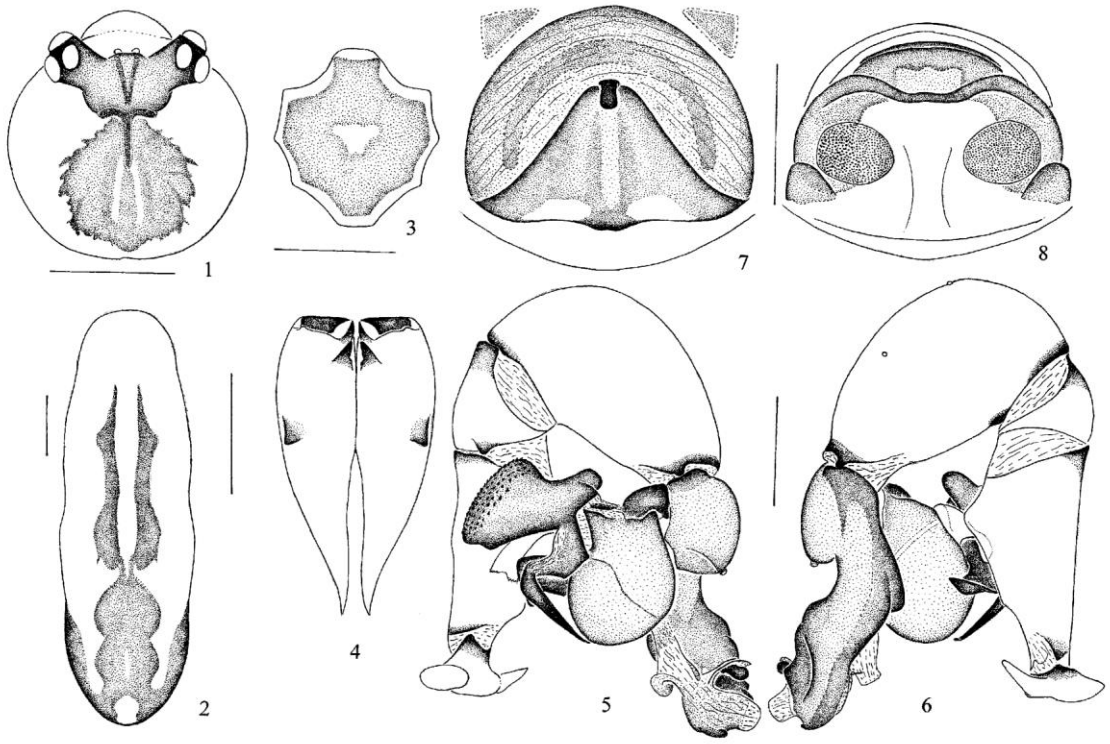
Pholcus medog new species
Figs. 1–8

Material examined.—CHINA: *Tibet*: Holotype male, Medog County (29°12′N, 95°18′E), 17 August 2003, Feng Zhang (HU). Paratypes: 5 females, 2 males, same data as holotype; 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Medog County, 10 August 2003, Feng Zhang (HU); 1 ♀, 3 juveniles, Baibung Town (29°12′N, 95°06′E), Medog County, 13 August 2003, Feng Zhang (HU).

Etymology.—The species name is a noun in apposition derived from the type locality.

Diagnosis.—This species resembles *P. podophthalmus* Simon 1893 (Song et al. 1999: 58, figs. 24O–V), but can be readily distinguished from the latter by the shape of uncus, the bifurcate appendix of the male pedipalp and the color pattern of the carapace.

Description.—*Male (holotype):* Total body length 6.25: cephalothorax 1.17 long, 1.71 wide; abdomen 5.08 long, 1.40 wide. Prosoma shape as in Fig 1. Carapace short, broad and



Figures 1–8.—*Pholcus medog*, new species: 1. male prosoma, dorsal view; 2. male opisthosoma, dorsal view; 3. male sternum, ventral view; 4. male chelicerae, frontal view; 5. left pedipalp, prolateral view. 6. same, retrolateral view; 7. epigynum, ventral view; 8. same, dorsal view. Scale lines: 1 mm (1–3), 0.5 mm (4–8).

almost circular, ochre, with brown mark broadly connecting to ocular area. Cephalic region raised, with two brown slender central marks, ocular area dark yellow. Clypeus 0.43 high, ochre, without marks. Except AMEs, other six eyes in two triads, each triad on the top of a relatively longer eye stalk. Distance AME-AME 0.05. Diameter AME 0.09, ALE 0.26, PME 0.18, PLE 0.23. Chelicerae shaped as in Fig. 4, with pair of black apophyses distally and pair of unsclerotized rounded apophyses proximolaterally. Labium light yellow. Endites gray. Sternum (Fig. 3) dark gray, with irregular yellow patches centrally. Legs exceedingly long and slender, femora, patellae and tibiae ochre, with dark rings, metatarsi and tarsi brown. Measurements of legs: I 52.51 (13.05 + 13.50 + 22.95 + 3.01); II 34.23 (9.00 + 9.21 + 14.4 + 1.62); III 23.47 (6.49 + 6.30 + 9.23 + 1.45); IV 32.11 (8.89 + 8.68 + 12.83 + 1.71). Leg formula: 1243. Abdomen cylindrical, pale ochre, dorsum with large brown pattern as in Fig. 2, venter with central long brown stripe. Spinnerets yellowish brown. Uncus of male pedipalp large and slightly triangular, heavily sclerotized and provided with many teeth on the edge; appendix spilt into two parts; embolus lying between the uncus and appendix, soft and transparent (Fig. 5); procursus with ventral boss (Fig. 6).

Female: In general very similar to male. Total body length 4.86–6.23. One specimen measured: total length 5.95: cephalothorax 1.45 long, 1.53 wide; abdomen 4.50 long, 1.31 wide. Clypeus 0.55 high. Both eye rows recurved. Except AMEs, other six eyes in two triads, each triad on a slightly elevated tubercle. Distance AME-AME 0.05, AME-ALE 0.13, PME-PME 0.30, PME-PLE 0.04. Diameter AME 0.08, ALE 0.18, PME 0.15, PLE 0.17; MOA 0.26 long, front width 0.19, back width 0.56. Measurements of legs: I 40.81 (10.07 + 10.21 + 18.00 + 2.53); II 24.53 (6.75 + 6.03 + 10.13 + 1.62); III 17.58 (4.97 + 4.82 + 6.66 + 1.13); IV 24.08 (6.93 + 6.53 + 9.00 + 1.62). Leg formula: 1243. Epigynum roughly triangular, with a knob-shaped apophysis on the top of it (Fig. 7).

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Habitat.—Untidy webs are made under cliff or rock crevices. Generally, a male and a female hang upside down in the same web.

Distribution.—Known from Medog County, Tibet.

Zhang, F., Zhu, M.S. 2009. A review of the genus *Pholcus* (Araneae: Pholcidae) from China. Zootaxa 2037: 1-114.

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***Pholcus medog* Zhang, Zhu & Song, 2006**
(Fig. 27)

Pholcus medog Zhang, Zhu & Song 2006: 195, f. 1–8.

Diagnosis. This species resembles *P. zham*, but can be readily distinguished from it by the shape of the uncus of the male palp (Fig. 27F), by the appendix that is split into two parts (Fig. 27F), and by the chelicerae without a pair of unsclerotized round apophyses proximocentrally (Fig. 27D).

Redescription. Male (holotype), total length 6.3: cephalothorax 1.2 long, 1.7 wide; abdomen 5.1 long, 1.4 wide. Leg I: 52.5 (13.1+1.0+12.5+23.0+3.0), tibia II: 8.4, tibia III: 5.6, tibia IV: 7.9; tibia I L/D: 74. Prosoma shape as in Fig. 27C. Carapace short, broad and almost circular, ochre, with brown mark broadly connecting to ocular area. Cephalic region raised, with two brown slender central marks, ocular area dark yellow. Clypeus 0.43, ochre, without marks. Each eye triad on the top of a relatively longer eye-stalk. Distance AME–AME 0.05. Diameter AME 0.09, ALE 0.26, PME 0.18, PLE 0.23. Chelicerae as in Fig. 27D, with pair of black apophyses distally and pair of unsclerotized rounded apophyses proximolaterally. Labium light yellow. Endites gray. Sternum (Fig. 27E) dark gray, with irregular yellow patches centrally. Femora, patellae and tibiae ochre, with dark rings, metatarsi and tarsi brown. Abdomen cylindrical, pale ochre, dorsum with large brown patterns as in Fig. 27C. Venter with central long brown stripe. Spinnerets yellowish brown. The uncus of male palp large and slightly triangular as in Fig. 27F and 27G, heavily sclerotized and provided with many teeth at the edge. Appendix split into two parts. Embolus soft and transparent, between uncus and appendix. Procursus with ventral boss.

Variation. Tibia I in three male paratypes: 11.6, 11.9, 12.4. Body length in three male paratypes: 5.7, 5.9, 5.9.

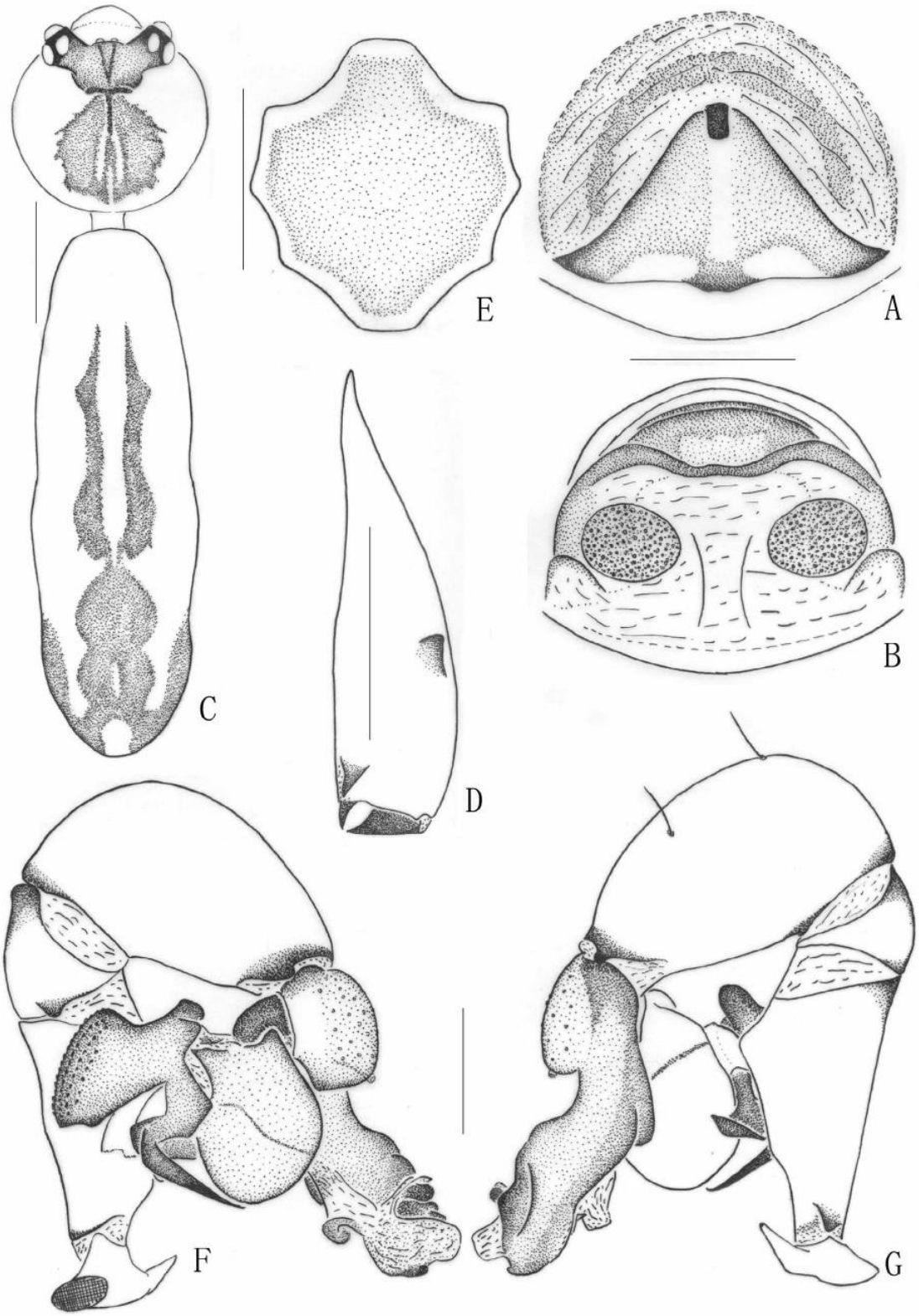

FIGURE 27. *Pholcus medog* Zhang, Zhu & Song, 2006 (illustrations modified from Zhang *et al*. 2006). A. epigynum, ventral view. B. same, dorsal view. C. male body, dorsal view. D. male left chelicera, frontal view. E. male sternum, ventral view. F. left palp, prolateral view. G. same, retrolateral view. Scale lines: 1.0mm (C), 0.5mm (A, B, D–G).

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Female: in general very similar to male. Total length of bodies 4.9–6.2. A paratype measured, total length 6.0: cephalothorax 1.5 long, 1.5 wide; abdomen 4.5 long, 1.3 wide. Tibia I: 9.4. Clypeus 0.55 high. Distance AME–AME 0.05. Diameter AME 0.08, ALE 0.18, PME 0.15, PLE 0.17. Epigynum roughly bell-shaped as in Fig. 27A, with a knob-shaped apophysis on the top. Dorsal view as in Fig. 27B, with M-shaped sclerotized arch anteriorly and a pair of oval pore plates.

Distribution. Known from several localities in Medog County.

Material examined. CHINA: **Tibet**, Medog County, August 17, 2003, leg. F. Zhang, Male holotype, 2♂, 5♀ paratypes (MHBU); Medog County, August 10, 2003, 1♂, 1♀ paratypes (MHBU); Medog County, Beibeng Town, August 13, 2003, leg. F. Zhang, 1♀, 3 juveniles paratypes (MHBU).

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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ventral view. 1763-1765. *Ph. zham*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female abdomen, ventral view. 1766, 1767. *Ph. medog*, male, dorsal and lateral views. 1768-1770. *Ph. muralicola*, male, dorsal and lateral views; female

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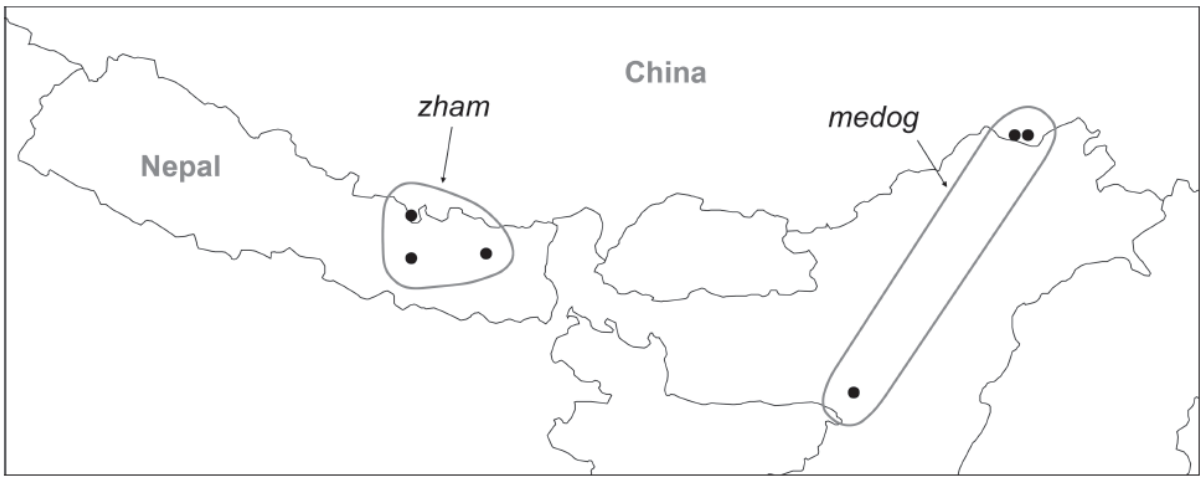

FIG. 1863. Known distributions of *Pholcus zham* and *Ph. medog*.

Pholcus medog Zhang, Zhu & Song, 2006

Figs. 1766, 1767, 1872-1874

Pholcus medog Zhang, Zhu & Song 2006: 195-197, figs. 1-8. Zhang & Zhu 2009a: 54-56, figs. 27a-g (copied from Zhang *et al.* 2006).

Types. Male holotype, 2♂5♀ paratypes from China, Tibet, Medog County (29°12'N, 95°18'E), 17. viii.2003 (F. Zhang), in MHBU, 1♂1♀ paratypes examined; 1♂1♀ paratypes from same locality, 10.viii.2003 (F. Zhang), in MHBU, not examined; 1♀ 3 juvenile paratypes from Medog County, Baibung Town (29°12'N, 95°06'E), 13.viii.2003 (F. Zhang), in MHBU, not examined.

Note. The Indian specimens below are certainly very closely related to the types of this species (note distinctive shape of appendix), but considering the supposedly minor differences, the species status of these specimens warrants further collecting and study.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from congeners by male palpal morphology (Figs. 1872, 1873; shapes of procursus and uncus, distinctive appendix with long branch) and male chelicerae (Fig. 1874; distal apophyses divided; similar to *Ph. zham*). The MNHN has 1♂1♀ of a very similar undescribed species from Nepal, Libang [= Livang, Rolpa District] that differs primarily by a more strongly bent procursus.

Male (Jaintia Hills). Total body length 6.6, carapace width 1.8. Leg 1: 62.1 (14.5 + 0.8 + 14.8 + 29.2 + 2.8), tibia 2: 9.9, tibia 3: 6.1, tibia 4: 8.5; tibia 1 L/d:

86. Habitus as in Figs. 1766 and 1767. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown mark on posterior half, ocular area also brown, clypeus not darkened, sternum brown, legs pale ochre-yellow, slightly darker on femora proximally and subdistally, in patella area and on tibia subdistally, abdomen monochromous pale gray. Distance PME-PME 515 µm, diameter PME 175 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, distance AME-AME 55 µm, diameter AME 95 µm. Ocular area elevated, many stronger hairs on posterior side, each triad on short additional elevation directed laterally. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1874, with two pairs of distal apophyses apparently without modified hairs, with proximal frontal and lateral apophyses. Sternum wider than long (1.00/0.95), unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1872 and 1873, coxa unmodified, trochanter with short retrolatero-ventral apophysis, femur with small dorsal apophysis proximally, large hump ventrally, procursus complex distally, with several mem-

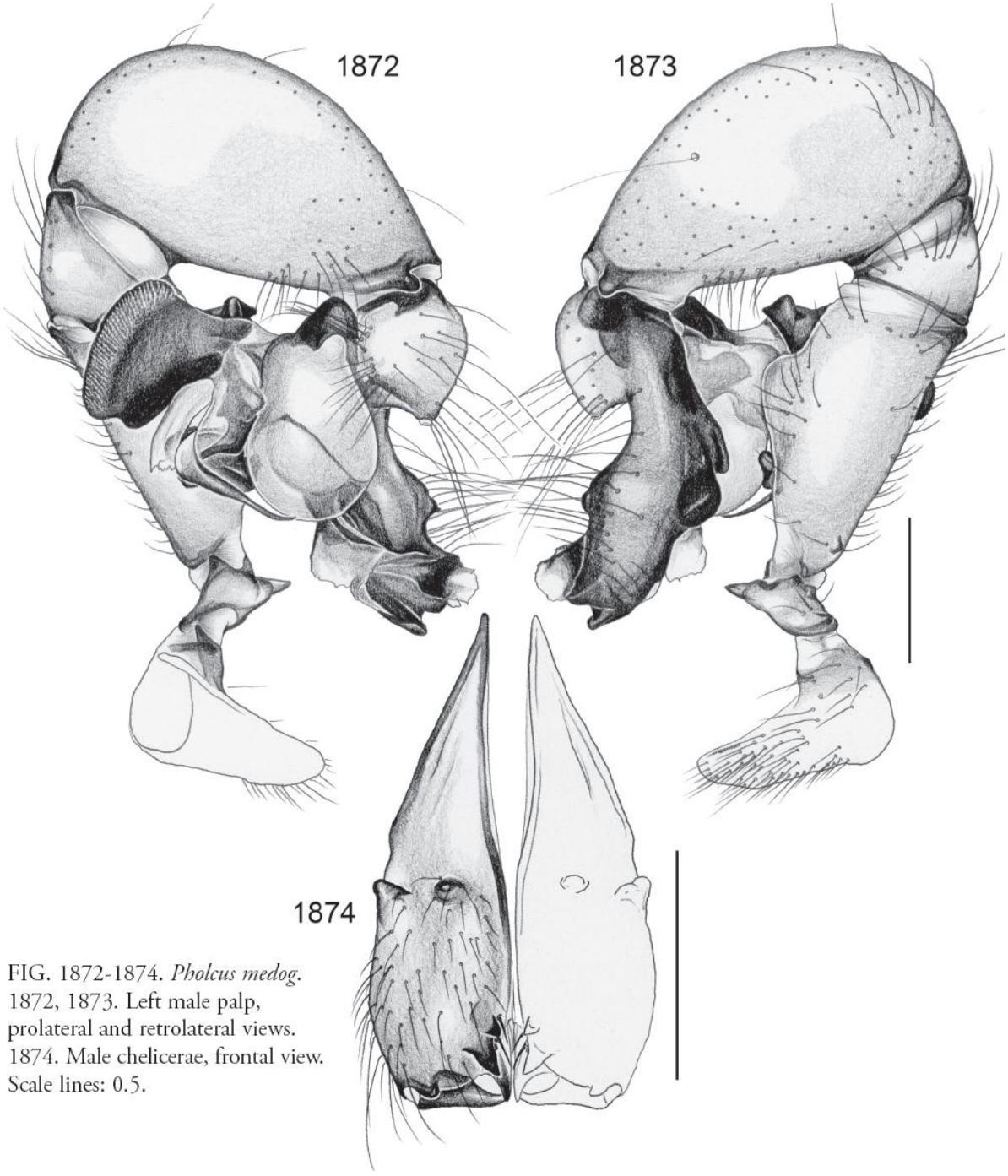

FIG. 1872-1874. *Pholcus medog*. 1872, 1873. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1874. Male chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: 0.5.

branous and sclerotized processes, with two short spines on dorsal projection, bulb with large uncus, weakly sclerotized embolus, complex branched appendix with slender proximally membranous prolateral branch and large massive retrolateral branch. 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. Tarsal pseudosegments not seen in dissecting microscope.

Variation. The male paratype examined has a slightly different brown mark on the carapace (not divided posteriorly), the eye stalks are longer, the palp is slightly smaller, the trochanter apophysis is more bent up (cf. fig. 6 in Zhang *et al.* 2006), the appendix has an additional small hook (not illustrated by Zhang *et al.* 2006, Zhang & Zhu 2009a), it differs slightly in the tip of the procursus, and it lacks frontal proximal modifications on the male chelicerae.

Female. See Zhang *et al.* (2006).

Distribution. Known from southeastern Tibet and from specimens assigned tentatively from northeastern India (Fig. 1863).

Material examined. CHINA: *Tibet*: Medog County: 1♂1♀ paratypes above.

Assigned tentatively. INDIA: *Meghalaya*: Jaintia Hills [~25°20'N, 92°40'E], Krem Pakse, Shnongrim, 15.ii.2001 (C. Fischer), 1♂ 1 juv. in ZFMK; Jaintia Hills, Shnongrim Ridge, Tongseng, Krem Brisang, 18.ii.2005 (C. Fischer), 1♀ in SMF.