Pholcus nenjukovi Spassky, 1936

Spassky, S. 1936. Araneae palaearticae novae. Festschrift Embrik Strand, Riga. Pp. 37-46.

p. 40

Pholcus Nenjukovi, n. sp. (Fig. 4, 5 et 6).

Mas. Cephatlothorax 1,62 mm. — clypeo excluso 1,28 mm. — longus, 1,47 mm. latus, in lateribus rotundatus, pone emarginatus, dorso partis thoracicae in longitudinem arcuato, parte cephalicâ in tuber elevatâ pilosum, oculos gerens. Clypeus 0,69 mm. altus, valde projectus.

Oculorum series anterior 0,55 mm. lata, desuper visa fere recta, marginibus inferioribus lineam deorsum curvatam designantibus; series posterior 0,58 mm. lata, recurvata. Area ocalorum mediorum ante 0,16 mm., pone 0,37 mm. lata, 0,21 mm. longa. Oculi antici medii inter se ca. 1/3 diametri, a mediis posticis et a lateralibus anticis fere diametro suo remoti; medii postici inter se spatio duplo eorum diametro paullo majore, a lateralibus posticis fere radio suo remoti.

Mandibulae 0,58 mm. longae, conjunctim 0,47 mm. latae: mandibulae dorsum ad basim dente ornatum corneo, triangulari, anteriora versus directo et paullum deorsum curvato; in dimidio basali, extus, dens situs latus apice rotundato, anteriora versus, foras et sursum directus; in dimidio apicali dentes duo siti: dens superior crassus, oblique dispositus, anteriora versus, intus et deorsum directus, in apice oblique truncatus et minute denticulatus; ad dentem hunc, paullo inferius, setae tres sitae, in seriem dispositae; dens inferior,

in angulo mandibulae apicali interiore situs, gracilis, deorsum et paullum intus directus. — Maxillae in labium fortiter inclinatae.

Palporum (Fig. 4 et 6) pars trochanterica subter in processum producta maximum, anteriora versus directum, apicem versus sat aequabiliter attenuatum, foras et sursum curvatum. Pars femoralis non procul a basi in latere superiore exteriore*) tuberculo parvo, conico ornata; subter, paullo pone medium, pars femoralis in tuberculum inflata magnum, pallidum, antice angulum insigniter prominentem formantem. — Pars patellaris brevis, cuneiformis: pars tibialis supra in longitudinem convexa, subter paene recta. Pars tarsalis desuper visa longior quam latior, longe pilosa, apicem versus paullum angustata, apice rotundato. Subter ,in latere exteriore pars tarsalis in processum producta maximum, corneum, ferrugineum, in medio fere fractum, parte basali anteriora versus, paullo foras et deorsum, parte apicali pilis longis ornatâ, anteriora versus, paullum intus et sursum directâ; processus latus interius valde concavum, bulbo arcte adpressum; subter, in medio fere, processus hic tuberculo magno, antice excavato ornatus; processus pars apicalis supra in apice in lamellam desinit corneam, depressam, desuper visam rotundato-triangularem, anteriora versus et sursum directam et supra aculeo parvo, intus, sursum et anteriora versus directo armatam; apicis pars inferior membranacea, antice et praesertim in latere interiore in lamellas subdivisa pellucidas, laciniosas, quarum structura difficilius cernitur.

Bulbus (Fig. 4 et 6) subglobosus, albidus, postice in processum parvum, albidum, rotundatum, retro et deorsum directum productus, subter processibus tribus armatus, quorum posterior magnus corneus, lamelliformis, fere quadrilaterus, margine anteriore leviter concavo, angulo anteriore inferiore fortiter antice producto, margine inferiore convexo et minute denticulato, angulo posteriore superiore in dentem corneum, obtusum, foras et retro directum desinenti, angulo posteriore inferiore rotundato, minute denticulato. Processus medius testaceus, gracilis, triplo fere longior quam latior, anteriora versus et deorsum directus, margine superiore concavo, margine inferiore leviter convexo, in apice leviter emarginatus, angulo superiore in processum parvum, membranaceum, laciniosum producto. Processus anterior corneus margine interiore nigro, a latere visus gracilis, depressus, curvatus, parte basali anteriora versus et deorsum, parte apicali anteriora versus, sursum et paullum foras directâ. — Bulbi pars basalis subter tuberculo magno, corneo, nigro, formâ irregulari munita.

Sternum 0,72 mm. longum, labio excluso, in parte latissimâ 0,98 mm. latum.

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*) Partem palporum quamque describimus libratam et apice anteriora versus directam.

Pedum internodia longa:

	Femur	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus
I	8,5 mm.	8,6 mm.	12 mm.	1,8 mm.
II	5,9 mm.	5,5 mm.	7,3 mm.	1,1 mm.
III	—	—	—	—
IV	6,2 mm.	—	—	—

Abdomen (in exemplo nostro unico valde laesum) 3,2 mm. longum, 1,95 mm. altum.

Cephalothorax testaceus, pars cephalica pone oculos sat dense pilosa et in medio maculâ parvâ fuscâ ornata; pars thoracica praesertim in medio pilis tecta et utrimque maculâ magnâ fuscâ formâ irregulari ornata margine exteriore oblique profunde inciso; maculae hae vittâ mediâ testaceo, posteriora versus sensim dilatatâ, separatae ita ut rami macularum posteriores longi late divaricent. — Mandibulae dorsum fere ferrugineum. Sternum fulvum maculâ testaceâ mediâ obsoletâ et utrimque maculis tribus testaceis, valde indistinctis, coxis sex posterioribus oppositis, notatum. — Pedes testacei, patellae, annuli ad apicem femorum et tibiarum et annuli basales tibiarum ferruginei.

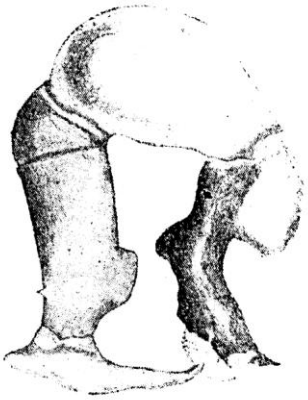


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Pholcus Nenjukovi n. sp.
Fig. 4. Palpus dexter maris a latere exteriore visus. **Fig. 5.** Epigyne.
Fig. 6. Palpi dextri maris bulbus a latere interiore visus.

Femina. Cephalothorax 1,5 mm. — clypeo excluso 1,3 mm. — longus, 1,5 mm. latus, parte cephalicâ in tuber elevatâ, clypeo

p. 43

0,6 mm. alto, projecto. — Mandibulae formâ ordinariâ, in apice, intus, dente armatae.

Pedum internodia longa:

	Femur	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus
I	6,6 mm.	6,9 mm.	11 mm.	1,6 mm.
II	4,9 mm.	4,7 mm.	6,9 mm.	1 mm.
III	4,1 mm.	3,3 mm.	5,2 mm.	0,7 mm.
IV	5,4 mm.	4,6 mm.	6,6 mm.	1 mm.

Abdomen 2,9 mm. longum, 1,5 mm. latum, 1,3 mm. altum.

Epigynes (Fig. 5) area, tuber insigniter prominens formans, e laminâ constat 0,61 mm. latâ, 0,3 mm. — tuberculo antico incluso 0,35 mm. — longâ, corneâ, triangulari, ferrugineâ, apice rotundato, margine posteriore utrimque incisurâ anteriora versus et paullum intus directâ ornato. Laminae pars media, anguste-triangularis, elevata, lateribus concavis, impressionibus duabus limitata obliquis clanioribus, posteriora versus divaricantibus. Ante epigynes laminam processus parvus situs pallidus, ligüliformis, leviter curvatus, deorsum et paullum retro directus. Area, ante epigynes laminam sita, convexa, subtiliter concentrice rugosa, fusca, antice fasciâ recurvatâ nigrofuscâ, in maculas quatuor sabdivisâ, limitata.

Color feminae similis atque in mare.

Patria. Tadshikistan, Kalay-Chumb (1340 m.): 30. VII.—2. VIII. 1935. 6 ♀ et 1 ♂, omnes valdes laesos. S. N e n j u k o v legit, in cujus honorem speciem denominavi.

Denis, J. 1958. Araignées (Araneidea) de l'Afghanistan. I. Vidensk. Medd. fra Dansk naturh. Foren 120: 81-120.

p. 112

Pholcus nenjukovi SPASSKY, 1936.

Paghman, 1 ♀, 8–VII (st. 91), dans la végétation herbacée ou sous une pierre. Kabul, 1 ♀, 13–VII (sans indication de localité).

Il est probable qu'il faut rapporter à cette espèce, décrite du Tadshikistan (Kalay-Chumb), un mâle subadulte et deux jeunes de Kabul (VII et VIII-1948). C'est peut-être aussi le cas d'un autre jeune capturé à Pirzadar (22–V, st. 27, localité sèche). La trouvaille d'adultes appartenant à deux espèces différentes ne permet pas d'être affirmatif à ce sujet.

Puisque nous sommes amenés à parler des *Pholcus* décrits par SPASSKY, signalons *Ph. fagei* d'Alma-Ata dans le Kasachstan (1940, p. 357, pl. I

p. 113

fig. 6–8; paru le 5–IX–1940). Le même nom a été attribué la même année par KRATOCHVIL (1940, p. 4) à une espèce cavernicole d'Afrique orientale que l'auteur considère comme une variété de *Ph. lucifugus* SIMON & FAGE. J'ignore la date exacte de publication du mémoire de KRATOCHVIL, il ne m'est donc pas possible d'établir la priorité de l'une ou l'autre espèce et je me garderai bien de proposer un nom nouveau pour l'une d'entre elles.

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

p. 313

berlandi, male holotype, dorsal view. 1535, 1536. *Ph. creticus*, male, dorsal and lateral views. 1537. *Ph. nenjukovi*, female, dorsal view. 1538. *Ph. sidorenkoi*, male, dorsal view.

p. 339

FIG. 1636. Known distribution of the *Pholcus nenjukovi* species group. The question mark indicates the dubious type locality of *Ph. sidorenkoi* (see text).

Pholcus nenjukovi Spassky, 1936

Figs. 1537, 1637-1641, 1659, 1660

Pholcus nenjukovi Spassky 1936: 40-43, figs. 4-6. Denis 1958: 112-113 (possibly misidentification, see below).

Types. One male and 6♀ syntypes from Tajikistan, Gorno-Badakhshan Prov., Kalay-Chumb [Kalaikhum; 38°27'N, 70°47'E], 1340 m a.s.l., 30.vii.-2.viii.1935 (S. Nenjukov), in ZIN, examined.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from congeners by male palpal morphology (Figs. 1637, 1638; shapes of procursus, uncus, and appendix), and female genitalia (Figs. 1640, 1659); from the very similar *Ph. arsacius* Senglet (type specimens of *Ph. arsacius* examined) by smaller palp, slightly more slender trochanter apophysis, L-shaped appendix (in *Ph. arsacius* more gently curved), larger lateral cheliceral apophyses, and smaller and more triangular epigynal plate (much wider in *Ph. arsacius*, cf. fig. 56 in Senglet 2008).

Male (syntype). Carapace damaged, length 1.4; abdomen missing. All legs missing. Habitus as in female (cf. Fig. 1537). Prosoma pattern similar to *Ph. sidorenkoi*, including shape of mark on carapace and dark line on ocular area. Distance PME-PME 230 µm, diameter PME 115 µm, distance PME-ALE 25 µm, distance AME-AME 35 µm, diameter AME 70 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, many stronger hairs posteriorly (most missing). No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 1639, distal apophyses with modified hairs, proximally lateral and frontal apophyses. Sternum damaged, 0.75 long, unmodified. Palps as in Figs. 1637 and 1638, coxa, trochanter, and femur very similar to *Ph. sidorenkoi*, procursus also similar but with two sclerotized ridges instead of retrolateral flap, apparently with dorsal spine (only basis left), uncus shorter and more pointed distally than in *Ph. sidorenkoi*, appendix more curved than in *Ph. sidorenkoi*.

Female. Very similar to male, triads at almost same distance (PME-PME 210 µm). All tibiae 1 missing. Epigynum weakly elevated, distinctive shape of anterior internal structures and of posterior plate with lighter areas and large 'knob' (Figs. 1640, 1659); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1641 and 1660, pore plates not seen.

Distribution. The only unambiguous record is the type locality (Fig. 1636). Denis' (1958) records for Afghanistan (Paghman, Kabul) need to be checked, especially because these were based on females only and because Senglet (2008) has recently described two species with similar females from this area (*Ph. afghanus*, *Ph. cophenius*).

Material examined. TAJIKISTAN: *Gorno-Badakhshan Prov.*: Kalaikhum: 1♂6♀ syntypes above.

p. 341

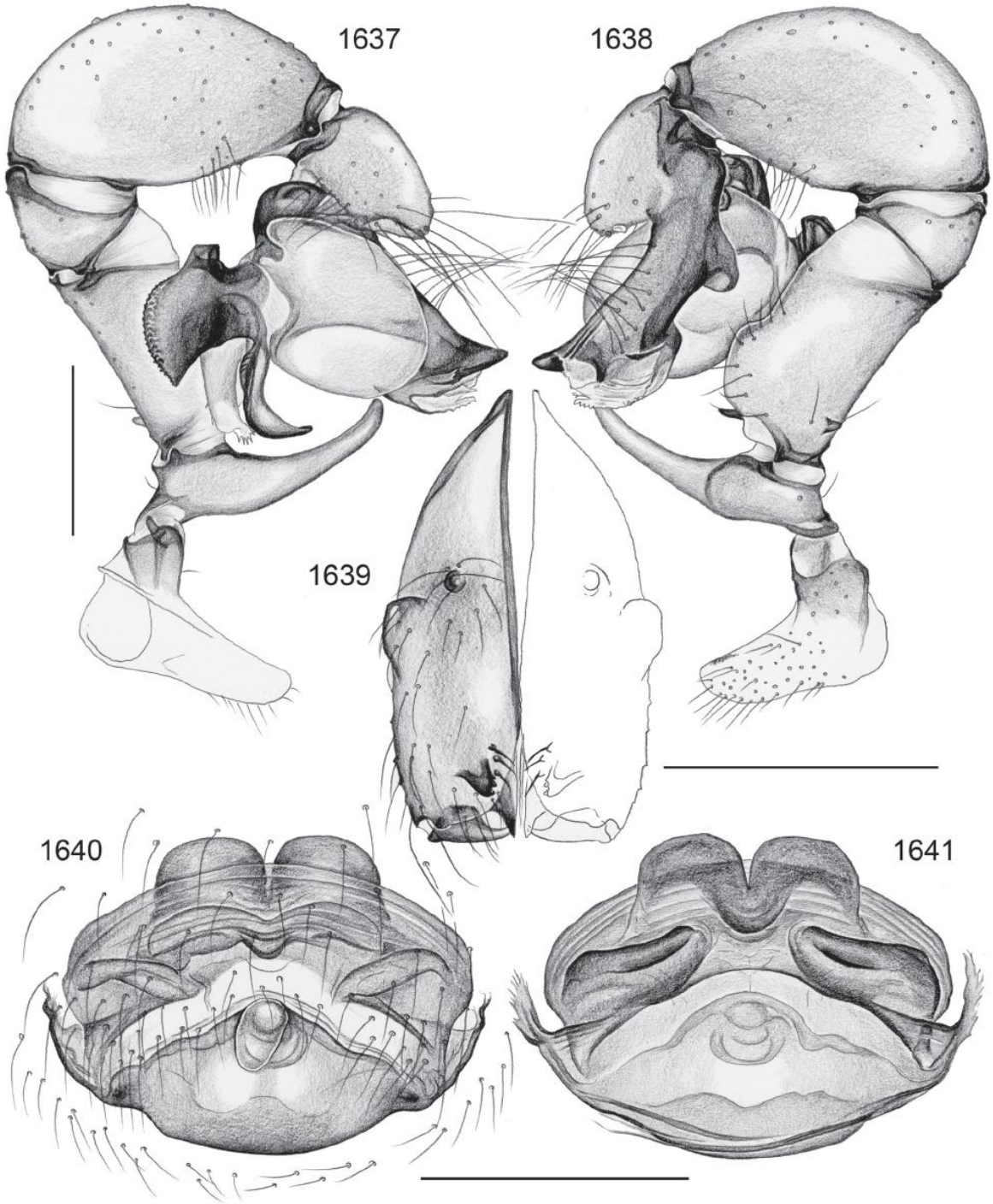
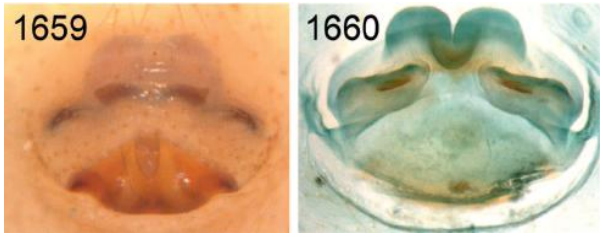


FIG. 1637-1641. *Pholcus nenjukovi*. 1637, 1638. Left male palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 1639. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 1640, 1641. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5.

p. 343



1659, 1660. *Ph. nenjukovi.*