Pholcus sogdianae Brignoli, 1978

Spassky, S. 1940. Araneae palaearcticae novae. V. Folia zool. hydrobiol. 10: 353-364.

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Pholcus Fagei n. sp. (Fig. 6, 7, 8).

Mas. Cephalothorax 1,69 mm. — clypeo excluso 1,51 mm. — longus, 1,73 mm. latus, secundum margines laterales sulco notatus, pone emarginatus, dorso partis thoracicae arcuato in longitudinem; pars cephalica in tuber elevata magnum, longe pilosum, antice in ramos duos anteriora versus, sursum et foras directos subdivisum. Clypeus 0,79 mm. longus, sub oculis concavus, inferius convexus, projectus. — Oculorum series anterior 0,77 mm. lata, desuper visa fere recta, marginibus inferioribus lineam fere rectam designantibus; series posterior 0,85 mm. lata, recurvata, marginibus posticis oculorum mediorum cum anticis lateralium lineam procurvam designantibus. Area oculorum mediorum ante 0,23 mm, pone 0,68 mm, lata, 0,25 mm. longa. Oculi antici medii inter se ca. diametro, a lateralibus anticis et a mediis posticis fere duplâ diametro suâ remoti; medii postici inter se fere triplâ diametro suâ remoti, cum lateralibus posticis et lateralibus anticis fere contigentes. — Mandibulae 0,56 mm. longae, conjunctim 0,54 mm. latae, ante ita impressae, ut concavitatem communem forment; mandibulae margo exterior in dimidio basali concavus, tum convexus. Mandibularum armatura: antice ad basim tuberculum obtusum, extus in dimidio basali dens triangularis, sursum, foras et anteriora versus directus situs; in mandibulae dorsi dimidio apicali dens situs corneus crassus, anteriora versus, intus et deorsum directus, in apice oblique truncatus et minute denticulatus; supra basim dentis commemorati aculei pauci breves siti; mandibulae angulus apicalis interior dente nigro-fusco, gracili, deorsum directo ornatus. Sternum 0,94 mm. longum labio excluso, in parte latissimâ 1,22 mm. latum, pone rotundatum.

Palporum pars trochanterica in latere exteriore in processum magnum, flexum, producta. Palporum pars femoralis, dorso fere recto, non procul a basi angustatâ in latere superiore*) exteriore tuberculo pallido ornata; subter in tuberculum fortem, oblique sulcatum, inflata. Pars patellaris cuneiformis dorso convexo. Pars tibialis crassa, supra in longitudinem inaequabiliter convexa, subter paene recta, desuper visa duplo fere longior quam latior. Pars tarsalis desuper visa paullum longior quam latior, antice rotundato -truncata, longe pilosa — praesertim ad apicem. Partis tarsalis

*) Palporum partem quamque speciei huius et speciei insequentis describimus libratam et apice anteriora versus directam.

latus exterius in processum productum maximum, corneum, ferrugineum, anteriora versus directum, sescuplo fere longiorem quam partis tarsalis corpus, latere interiore in dimidio basali excavato, subter tuberculo magno, in longitudinem sulcato, ornatum. Processus dimidium apicale in latere interiore carinâ obliquâ, subter in angulum corneum rotundatum productâ ornatum; processus pars apicalis, a carinâ supra dictâ impressione obliquâ, sat profundâ separata, dentibus tribus instructa, quorum exterior inferior corneus fortis, intus, supra et paullo retro curvatus; dens exterior superior gracilis, sursum et anteriora versus directus, apice excisus; dens interior, in latere interiore initium capiens, pallidus, curvatus, apice sursum et anteriora versus directus; praeterea processus pars apicalis supra angulo corneo rotundato, fortiter prominenti ornata.

Bulbus subglobosus albidus; pars palpalis bulbo et tarso interjecta — cornea, subter convexa, fusca. In bulbi latere inferiore processus tres siti, quorum posterior magnus, corneus, fortiter depressus, paene lamelliformis, duplo fere longior quam latior, deorsum et anteriora versus directus, apice rotundato, latere interiore et margine inferiore minutissime denticulato, in margine anteriore angulo obtuso et ad basim dente corneo, foras directo ornato. Processus secundus — anterior-interior — lamelliformis, triplo fere longior quam latior, a latere interiore visus basi constrictus, ceterum marginibus fere parallelis, — superiore leviter concavo, inferiore leviter convexo, — latere exteriore concavo, apice truncato, angulo inferiore rotundato, margine apicali intus et sursum deflexo. Processus tertius — anterior-exterior — gracilis, leviter curvatus, proocessu secundo brevior et ei a latere visus proximus et fere parallelus, apice leviter excisus. Processus secundus et tertius, ab imo visi, ad basim sat late inter se distantes, deinde gradatim coëuntes.

Pedum II. femur 7,6 mm., patella cum tibiâ 7,7 mm., metatarsus 8 mm., tarsus 1,3 mm.; pedum III. partes: 6,1 mm., 5,8 mm., —, —; IV.: 7,6 mm., 7,8 mm., 8 mm., 1,3 mm. longae. — Abdomen 3,7 mm. longum, 1,6 mm. latum, 1,5 mm. altum, formx ordinariâ.

Cephalothorax testaceus, in parte thoracicâ vittâ mediâ longitudinali nigricanti, pone paullo angustatâ, lineâ mediâ longitudinali pallidâ, parum expressâ persectâ, ornatus. Mandibulae et maxillae flavidae. Sternum fulvum, utrimque maculis tribus parvis, pallidis, coxis sex posterioribus oppositis notatum. Pedes testacei. Abdomen testaceo-cinereum, immaculatum.

F e m i n a. Cephalothorax 1,62 mm. — clypeo excluso 1,4 mm. — longus, 1,54 mm. latus, parte cephalicâ in tuber elevatâ pilosum, oculos gerens. Clypeus 0,62 mm. altus. Mandibulae formâ ordinariâ, in apice intus dente forti armatae.

Epigynes e laminâ constat 0,23 mm. — tuberculo antico, parvo incluso 0,29 mm. — longâ, 0,54 mm. latâ, corneâ, crassâ, triangulari, fuscâ, nitidâ, in medio leviter impressâ, apice anteriora versus directâ; ante laminam hanc tuberculum situm parvum durum, palli-

dum, deorsum et retro leviter curvatum. Area, ante epigynes laminam sita, convexa, semicircularis, subtiliter concentrice rugosa, antice fasciâ recurvatâ nigrofuscâ, plus minusve expressâ, limitata.

Color feminae similis atque in mare.

P a t r i a: Kasachstan; in vicinis urbis Alma-Ata 3 ♂ et 2 ♀, omnes valde laesos, VII. 1929 V. 1929 V. N. Schnitnikov legit. — Speciem hanc in honorem Cel. Doctoris L. F a g e, demominavi.

Species haec Ph. p o n t i c o Thorell sat similis, sed facile distinguitur formâ et situ processuum bulbi maris, quorum processus I. in Ph. p o n t i c o aeque fere longus ac latus, apice sat longe producto et angustato; in Ph. F a g e i processus hic duplo fere longior quam latior, apice late rotundato. Praeterea processus II. et III. a latere interiore adspecti in Ph. p o n t i c o, basi et apice exclusis, inter se sat late disjuncti, in Ph. F a g e i inter se contingentes videntur.

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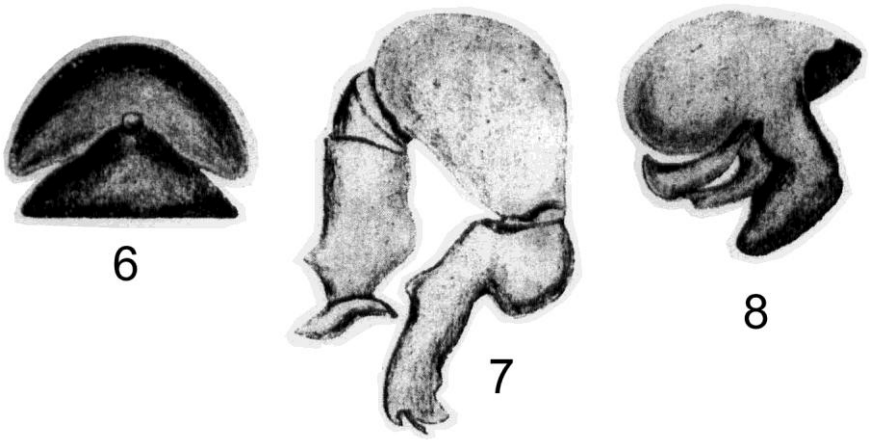
Figurae 6—8. Pholcus Fagei n. sp. Fig. 6. Epigyne. — Fig. 7. Palpus dexter maris a latere exteriore visus. — Fig. 8. Palpi dextri maris bulbus a latere interiore visus.

Pl. 7



Brignoli, P. M. 1978. Ragni di Turchia V. Specie nuove o interessanti, cavernicole ed epigee, di varie famiglie (Araneae). Rev. suisse Zool. 85(3): 461-541.

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Pholcus sogdianae nom. nov. pro *Ph. fagei* Spassky non Kratochvil.
Il *nomen novum* allude all'antico nome della regione di Alma Ata.

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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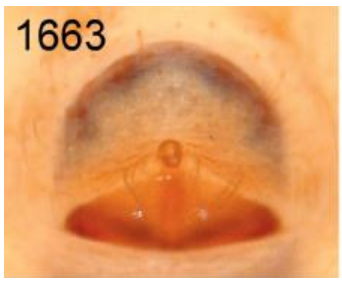

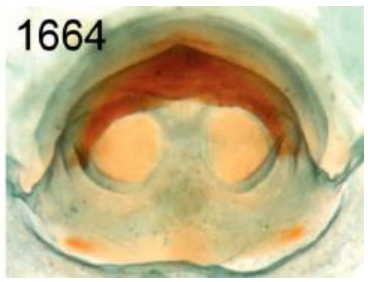

1647. *Ph. sogdianae*, male, dorsal view.
1663, 1664. *Ph. sogdianae*.

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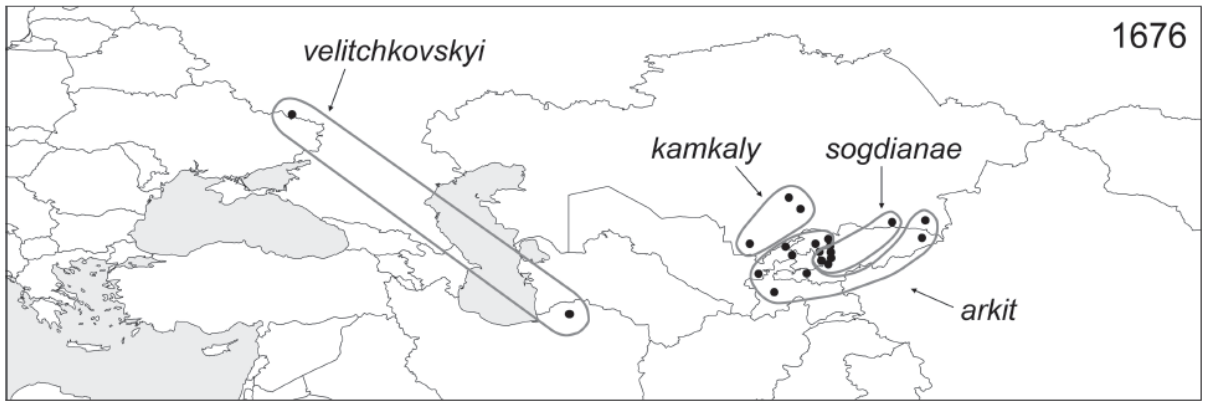

FIG. 1675, 1676. Known distributions of *Pholcus ponticus* and of the other species of the *Ph. ponticus* species group.

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Pholcus sogdianae Brignoli, 1978

Figs. 1647, 1663, 1664, 1693, 1694, 1697, 1698, 2192, 2193

Pholcus fagei Spassky 1940: 357-359, pl. 7, figs. 6-8. (name preoccupied: *Pholcus fagei* Kratochvil, 1940). [misidentification: Efimik *et al.* 1997; see *Ph. ponticus* above].

Pholcus sogdianae Brignoli 1978: 489 (new name).

Types. Three male and two female syntypes from Kazakhstan, near Almaty ["near Vernyi, Volkovski's dacha", Alma-Ata: 43°15'N, 76°57'E], vii.1919

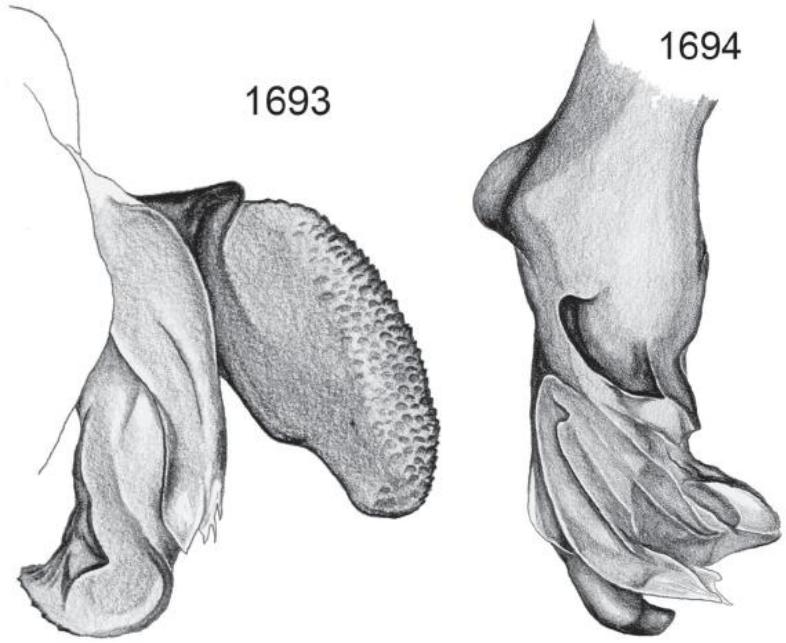

FIG. 1691-1696. Left bulbal processes, retrolateral views (same scale), and left procursi, prolateral views (same scale) *Ph. sogdianae* (1693, 1694), Scale lines: 0.3 (bulbs), 0.5 (procursi).

(V.N. Schnitnikov), in ZIN (together with numerous specimens from other localities, see Note below), examined.

Note. According to Spassky (1940), there were 3♂2♀ syntypes originating from "Kasachstan: in vicinis urbis Alma-Ata", collected by Schnitnikov in "VII. 1929 V. 1929". The ZIN has a vial where specimens from various localities were put together (see below), including an unspecified number of specimens from "near Vernyi, Volkovski's dacha", collected by Schnitnikov in "late VII. 1919". Vernyi was the name of Almaty until 1921, suggesting that this vial contains at least topotypical material. It is further likely that Spassky's published dates contain a lapsus and should have been "VII. 1919 V. 1929", which would mean that the vial contains the 3♂2♀ type specimens.

Diagnosis. Very similar to *Ph. ponticus*, distinguished by male ocular area more elevated and male palpal femur apophysis less complex (more like in *Ph. spasskyi*, cf. Fig. 1854); from *Ph. ponticus* and *Ph.*

arkit also by minor differences in procursus and bulbal processes (compare Figs. 1691-1696).

Male (N Tash-Komur). Total body length 3.8, carapace width 1.4. Leg 1: 25.6 (6.6 + 0.6 + 6.6 + 9.9 + 1.9), tibia 2: 4.7, tibia 3: 3.5, tibia 4: 4.7; tibia 1 L/d: 47. Habitus as in Fig. 1647. Spider mostly pale ochre-yellow, carapace with median brown mark divided by narrow median line, sternum light brown with lighter marks near bases of coxae and behind labium, leg femora proximally slightly darkened, abdomen rather pale-gray. Distance PME-PME 400 µm, diameter PME 95 µm, distance PME-ALE 25 µm, distance AME-AME 60 µm, diameter AME 80 µm. Ocular area elevated, many stronger hairs posteriorly, each triad on additional low elevation. No thoracic furrow; clypeus unmodified. Chelicerae similar to *Ph. manueli* (cf. Fig. 1731). Sternum wider than long (0.85/0.70), unmodified. Palps very similar to *Ph. ponticus* (cf. Figs. 1677, 1678), tip of trochanter apophysis slightly more rounded, ventral femur apophysis simpler (more like in *Ph. spasskyi*, cf. Fig. 1854), prolateral processes of procursus different shape (Fig. 1694), appendix not so widening distally (Fig. 1693), uncus tip more rounded (Fig. 1693). Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 6%; prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other tibiae; tarsal pseudosegments very indistinct, barely visible in dissecting microscope.

Variation. Tibia 1 in 5 other males: 7.2-9.0 (mean 7.8). The tip of the trochanter apophysis is variously pointed or rounded.

Female. In general similar to male, triads closer together (distance PME-PME 250 µm). Tibia 1 in 11 females: 5.7-8.6 (mean 7.2). Epigynum weakly protruding oval area, internal arc visible through cuticle

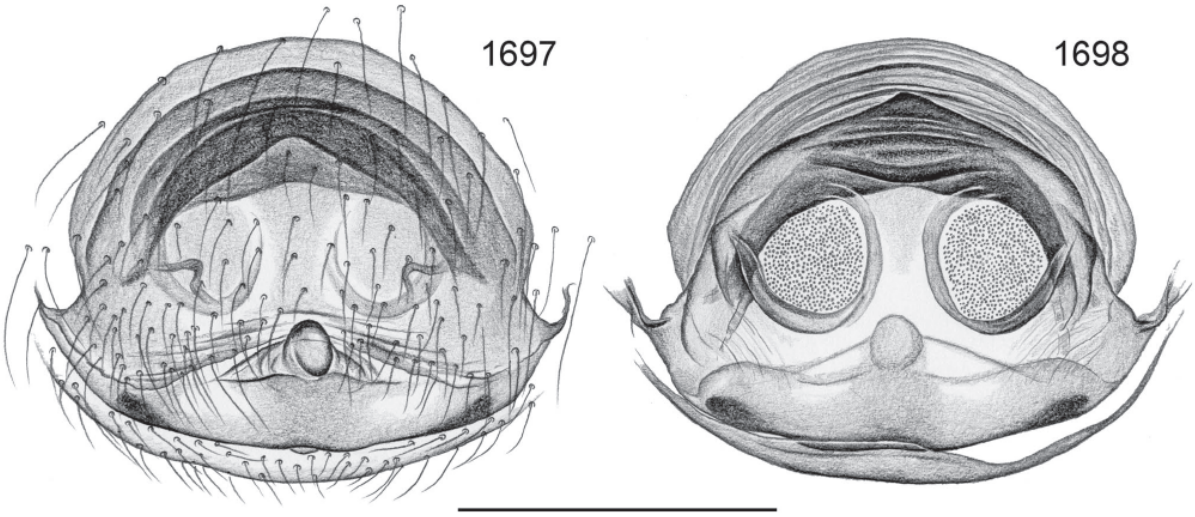

FIG. 1697-1700. Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views, *Pholcus sogdianae* (1697, 1698) Scale line (for all): 0.5.

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anteriorly, triangular plate with 'knob' (Figs. 1663, 1697, 2193); internal genitalia as in Figs. 1664 and 1698. ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 2192).

Distribution. Known from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and eastern Uzbekistan (Fig. 1676). Note, however, that the only record from Kazakhstan is from a populated area, and no new material is available from Kazakhstan.

Material examined. KAZAKHSTAN – UZBEKISTAN – KYRGYZSTAN: 7♂13♀ from several localities combined in one vial: 3♂2♀ syntypes from near Almaty, Kazakhstan, see Types above; 4♂10♀ from Andhizan [Uzbekistan; 40°47'N, 72°21'E], 1937/1938 (M. & P. Karpov); 1♀ from Osh [Kyrgyzstan; 40°32'N, 72°48'E], 1937 (M. & P. Karpov). KYRGYZSTAN: *Jalal-Abad Region*: "Osh Region; near Tashkumyr" [Tash-Komur = Tash-Kumyr, 41°21'N, 72°14'E], Sary-Kamysh-sai Vil., 13.ix.1985 (D.V. Logunov), 1♂ in ZMMU. N of Tash-Komur, 14.-15.vi.1992 (A.A. Zyuzin), 1♂ in ZMMU. Dzhalad-Abed [Jalal-Abad = Dzhalal-Abad, 40°56'N, 73°00'E], x.1979 (S.L. Zonstein), 1♂1♀ in ZMMU. Baubashata Mt. Range, surroundings of Yarodar Vil., ~3 km ESE Arslanbob town [41°19,4'N, 72°58,1'E], 1400-1450 m a.s.l., 8.vi.1981 (S.L. Zonstein), 1♂ 1 juv. in ZMMU.

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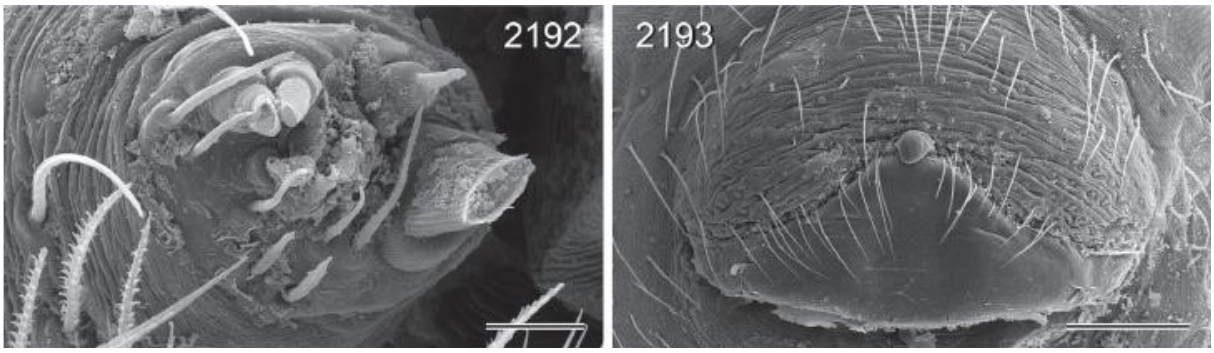

Ph. sogdianae (2192, 2193),