



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License.

Research article

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:905CF7B3-A30F-4822-807A-FF0A1A6DAA13](https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2017.301)

Two new species of the spider genus *Pholcus* Walckenaer, 1805 (Araneae, Pholcidae) from Tajikistan, with the first description of female *Pholcus sidorenkoi* Dunin, 1994

Tingting DONG¹, Guo ZHENG^{2,*}, Abdulaziz DAVLATOV^{3,6,7},
Zhiyuan YAO⁴ & Shuqiang LI^{5,6,*}

^{1,2}College of Life Science, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, Liaoning 110034, China.

^{3,4,5}Key Laboratory of Zoological Systematics and Evolution, the National Zoological Museum, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China.

⁶University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100049, China.

⁷Institute of Zoology and Parasitology, Academy of Sciences of Republic of Tajikistan, Dushanbe 734025, Tajikistan.

¹[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:1262067F-04F9-477C-B214-F68AD0CA06C3](https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2017.301)

²[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:AFEC4482-3589-47DA-B4A1-B3BC1F10CAAB](https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2017.301)

³[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:16E8C11E-D467-4BB7-82F7-2777D076537F](https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2017.301)

⁴[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:6EBA99C6-ACF9-463F-909A-735C08D8974C](https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2017.301)

⁵[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:0968F85E-881F-43FD-8E6A-BE570F9E334F](https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2017.301)

*Corresponding authors: zhengguo@synu.edu.cn, lisq@ioz.ac.cn

¹Email: dongtt.xm@foxmail.com

³Email: abdulaziz19@mail.ru

⁴Email: yaozy@ioz.ac.cn

Abstract. Two new species of the genus *Pholcus* Walckenaer, 1805 are described from Tajikistan: *Pholcus saidovi* Yao & Li sp. nov. (♂♀) and *P. shuguanensis* Yao & Li sp. nov. (♂). The female of *P. sidorenkoi* Dunin, 1994 is reported for the first time. All belong to the *P. nenjukovi* species group.

Key words. Biodiversity, morphology, pholcid, Pholcinae, taxonomy.

Dong T., Zheng G., Davlatov A., Yao Z. & Li S. 2017. Two new species of the spider genus *Pholcus* Walckenaer, 1805 (Araneae, Pholcidae) from Tajikistan, with the first description of female *Pholcus sidorenkoi* Dunin, 1994. *European Journal of Taxonomy* 301: 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2017.301>

Introduction

The spider family Pholcidae C.L. Koch, 1850 currently contains 80 genera and 1514 species (Huber *et al.* 2016a; World Spider Catalog 2016). Members of the family are among the most diverse and abundant web-building spiders throughout the world. The family contains five subfamilies: Ninetinae Simon, 1890, Arteminae Simon, 1893, Modisiminae Simon, 1893, Smeringopinae Simon, 1893 and Pholcinae C.L. Koch, 1850 (Huber 2011a; Dimitrov *et al.* 2013). *Pholcus* Walckenaer, 1805 is the

largest genus of Pholcinae and Pholcidae, with 337 described species belonging to 32 species groups and mainly distributed in the Old World (Huber 2011b; Huber *et al.* 2016b; World Spider Catalog 2016). The genus is poorly studied in Tajikistan. Currently, only three species have been recorded: *P. nenjukovi* Spassky, 1936 and *P. sidorenkoi* Dunin, 1994 from the *P. nenjukovi* species group and *P. arkit* Huber, 2011 from the *P. ponticus* species group (Huber 2011b; World Spider Catalog 2016). In this paper, two species of *Pholcus* are newly described and the female of *P. sidorenkoi* is reported for the first time. All belong to the *P. nenjukovi* species group and were collected in Tajikistan.

Material and methods

Specimens were examined and measured with a LEICA M205 C stereo microscope. Images were taken with an Olympus C7070 wide zoom digital camera (7.1 megapixels) mounted on an Olympus SZX12 dissecting microscope, they were mounted using Helicon Focus 6.6.1 image stacking software (Khmelik *et al.* 2006). Male and female genitalia were examined and illustrated after dissection. External genitalia were previously treated in a 10% warm solution of potassium hydroxide (KOH). The left male pedipalps were studied. All specimens were preserved in 75% ethanol. All measurements are given in millimeters. Leg measurements are shown as: total length (femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus). Leg podomeres were measured on their dorsal side. The distribution map was generated with ArcView GIS 3.2. All material studied is deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS) in Beijing, China (curator: Jun Chen).

Terminology and taxonomic descriptions follow Huber (2011b). The following abbreviations are used in the descriptions:

ALE = anterior lateral eye
AME = anterior median eye
PME = posterior median eye
L/d = length/diameter

Results

Class Arachnida Cuvier, 1812
Order Araneae Clerck, 1757
Family Pholcidae C.L. Koch, 1850
Subfamily Pholcinae C.L. Koch, 1850

Genus *Pholcus* Walckenaer, 1805

Pholcus Walckenaer, 1805: 80. Type species: *Aranea phalangioides* Fuesslin, 1775 [= *Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775)].

Pholcus – Huber 2011b: 124.

Diagnosis and description

See Huber (2011b).

Pholcus nenjukovi species group

Diagnosis and description

See Huber (2011b).

Pholcus saidovi Yao & Li sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:87CC0DD5-96AF-4F51-8564-24062E686958](https://zoobank.org/act:87CC0DD5-96AF-4F51-8564-24062E686958)

Figs 1–2, 7

Diagnosis

This species resembles *P. nenjukovi* Spassky, 1936 (see Spassky 1936: 40, figs 4–6; Huber 2011b: 340, figs 1537, 1637–1641, 1659–1660) in having similar male chelicerae (Fig. 2D), appendix (Fig. 2C), and female external genitalia (Fig. 2A), but can be distinguished by the presence of a large, sclerotized retrolateral apophysis on the uncus (arrow in Fig. 2C), by a large, blunt dorsal apophysis distally on the procurus (arrow in Fig. 1D), and by distinctly visible oval pore plates (Fig. 2B). This species also resembles *P. arsacius* Senglet, 2008 (see Senglet 2008: 363, figs 40–46, 55–56) in having similar male chelicerae (Fig. 2D), procurus (Fig. 1A–D), appendix (Fig. 2C), and vulva (Fig. 2B), but can be distinguished by the presence of a large, sclerotized retrolateral apophysis on the uncus (arrow in Fig. 2C) and more elongate female external genitalia (Fig. 2A).

Etymology

The specific epithet is a patronym in honor of Professor Abdusattor Saidov for his contribution on the collaborative research in Tajikistan; noun (name) in genitive case.

Material examined

Holotype

TAJIKISTAN: ♂, Tavildara Region, Hoga Pulod Village, 38°43.307' N, 70°26.907' E, 1679 m, 19 Jul. 2014, Z. Yao leg.

Paratypes

TAJIKISTAN: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype.

Description

Male (holotype)

MEASUREMENTS. Total length 4.42 (4.81 with clypeus), carapace 1.38 long, 1.73 wide, opisthosoma 3.04 long, 1.30 wide. Leg I: 35.65 (9.17 + 0.69 + 9.68 + 14.23 + 1.88), leg II: 24.08 (6.73 + 0.69 + 6.22 + 9.29 + 1.15), leg III: 17.53 (5.13 + 0.60 + 4.36 + 6.54 + 0.90), leg IV: 22.72 (6.86 + 0.60 + 5.83 + 8.27 + 1.16); tibia I L/d: 69. Distance PME-PME 0.31; diameter PME 0.10; distance PME-ALE 0.03; distance AME-AME 0.04; diameter AME 0.08.

COLOR. Carapace yellowish, with brown radiating marks extending to ocular area; ocular area yellowish, with brown median stripe; sternum brown. Legs yellowish, distal parts of femora and tibiae whitish, darker rings absent. Opisthosoma yellowish.

BODY. Habitus as in Fig. 2E–F. Ocular area elevated, without eye-stalks. Thoracic furrow absent. Sternum wider than long (1.04/0.78).

CHELICERAE. As in Fig. 2D, with pair of large proximo-lateral apophyses, pair of distal apophyses provided with two teeth each, and pair of frontal apophyses.

PEDIPALPS. As in Fig. 1A–B; trochanter with ventral apophysis; femur with dorsal apophysis proximally and distinct ventral modification; procurus simple proximally but complex distally, with two prolatero-dorsal spines; uncus distinctively ‘doubled’, each with scaly edge; appendix curved, with scales; embolus weakly sclerotized, with some transparent projections distally.

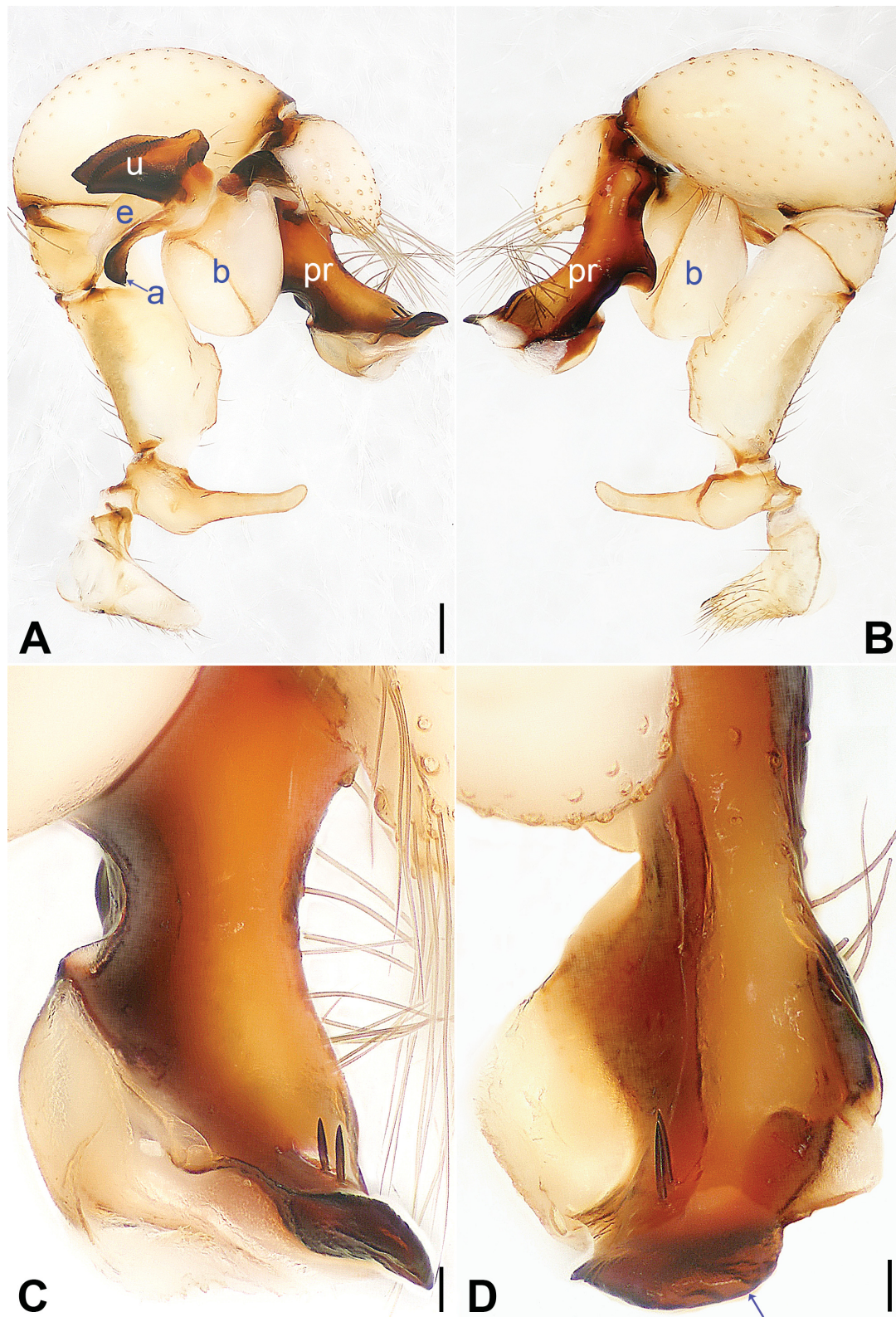


Fig. 1. *Pholcus saidovi* Yao & Li sp. nov., holotype, ♂. **A–B.** Pedipalp (A. Prolateral view. B. Retrolateral view). **C–D.** Distal part of procurus (C. Prolateral view. D. Dorsal view, arrow points at blunt dorsal apophysis distally). Abbreviations: a = appendix; b = bulb; e = embolus; pr = procurus; u = uncus. Scale bars: A–B = 0.20 mm; C–D = 0.05 mm.

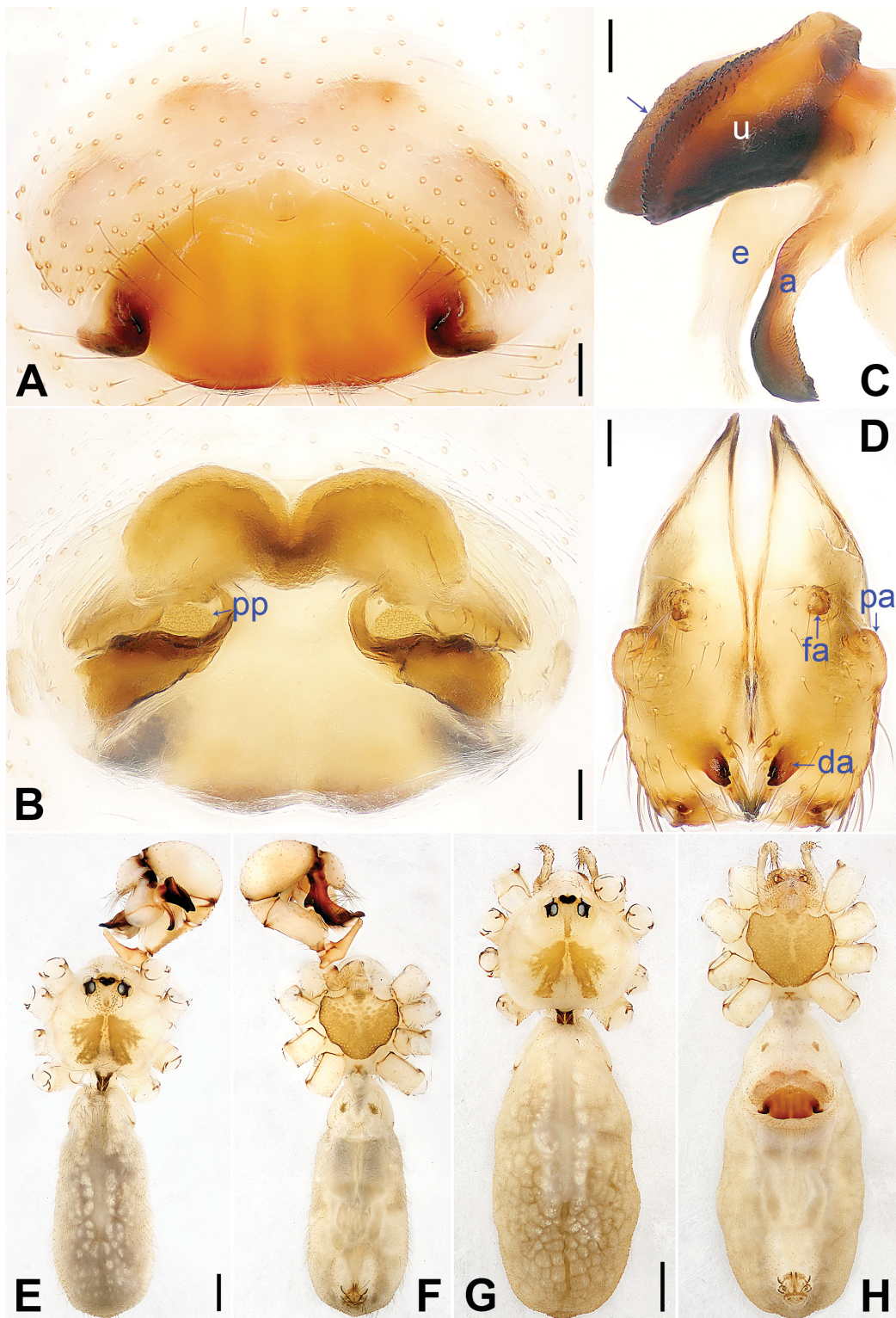


Fig. 2. *Pholcus saidovi* Yao & Li sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (C–F) and paratype, ♀ (A–B, G–H). **A.** External genitalia, ventral view. **B.** Vulva, dorsal view. **C.** Bulbal apophyses, prolateral view, arrow points at large, sclerotized retrolateral apophysis on uncus. **D.** Chelicerae, frontal view. **E–H.** Habitus (E, G. Dorsal view. F, H. Ventral view). Abbreviations: a = appendix; da = distal apophysis; e = embolus; fa = frontal apophysis; pa = proximo-lateral apophysis; pp = pore plate; u = uncus. Scale bars: A–D = 0.10 mm; E–H = 0.50 mm.

LEGS. Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia I at 8%; legs with short vertical setae on tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi; without spines and curved setae; tarsus I with approximately 10 distinct pseudosegments.

Female

Similar to male, habitus as in Fig. 2G–H. Total length 5.03 (5.64 with clypeus), carapace 1.43 long, 1.72 wide, opisthosoma 3.60 long, 1.78 wide; tibia I: 8.53; tibia I L/d: 53. Distance PME–PME 0.25; diameter PME 0.10; distance PME–ALE 0.03; distance AME–AME 0.06; diameter AME 0.08. Sternum wider than long (1.04/0.86). External genitalia (Fig. 2A) with knob. Vulva (Fig. 2B) with sclerotized anterior arch and two oval pore plates.

Variation

Tibia I in one male paratype: 10.06. Tibia I in another female paratype: 8.33.

Natural history

The species was found on the underside of rocks.

Distribution

Tajikistan (Tavildara, type locality; Fig. 7).

Pholcus shuguanensis Yao & Li sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E8EBA85C-203B-4E3C-8053-D2F0CF69643C](https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E8EBA85C-203B-4E3C-8053-D2F0CF69643C)

Figs 3–4, 7

Diagnosis

This species can be distinguished from all congeners in the *P. nenjukovi* species group by medially wide male chelicerae (Fig. 4B), by a narrow and distally blunt uncus provided with a large proximal apophysis (Fig. 4A), by a stick-shaped appendix (Fig. 4A), and by the presence of a large, prolateral membranous area distally on the procurus (arrow in Fig. 3C).

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the type locality; adjective.

Material examined

Holotype

TAJIKISTAN: ♂, Gorno-Badakhshan Region, Shuguan District, Tem Village, 37°33.402' N, 71°30.564' E, 2061 m, 13 Aug. 2015, K. Meng leg.

Description

Male (holotype)

MEASUREMENTS. Total length 5.62 (5.93 with clypeus), carapace 1.65 long, 1.80 wide, opisthosoma 3.97 long, 1.74 wide. Leg I and leg IV missing, leg II: 29.23 (8.08 + 0.81 + 7.63 + 11.41 + 1.30), leg III: 21.67 (6.41 + 0.72 + 5.51 + 8.01 + 1.02). Distance PME–PME 0.32; diameter PME 0.13; distance PME–ALE 0.04; distance AME–AME 0.06; diameter AME 0.07.

COLOR. Carapace yellowish, with brown radiating marks extending to ocular area; ocular area yellowish, with brown median stripe; sternum yellowish, with brown marks. Legs yellowish, proximal parts and distal parts of femora and tibiae whitish, darker rings absent. Opisthosoma yellowish.

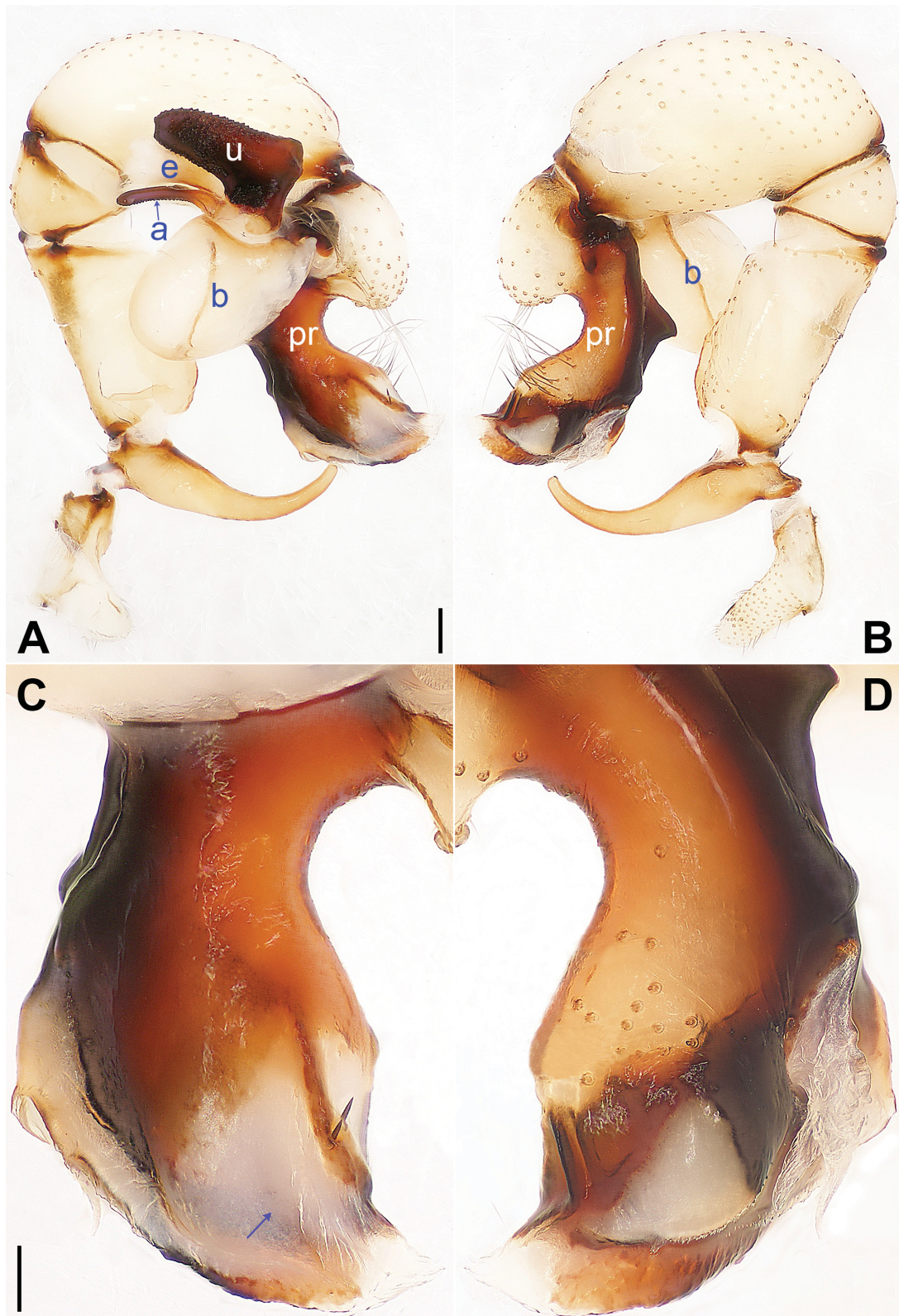


Fig. 3. *Pholcus shuguanensis* Yao & Li sp. nov., holotype, ♂. **A–B.** Pedipalp (**A.** Prolateral view. **B.** Retrolateral view). **C–D.** Distal part of procurus (**C.** Prolateral view, arrow points at large, prolateral membranous area distally. **D.** Retrolateral view). Abbreviations: a = appendix; b = bulb; e = embolus; pr = procurus; u = uncus. Scale bars: A–B = 0.20 mm; C–D = 0.10 mm.

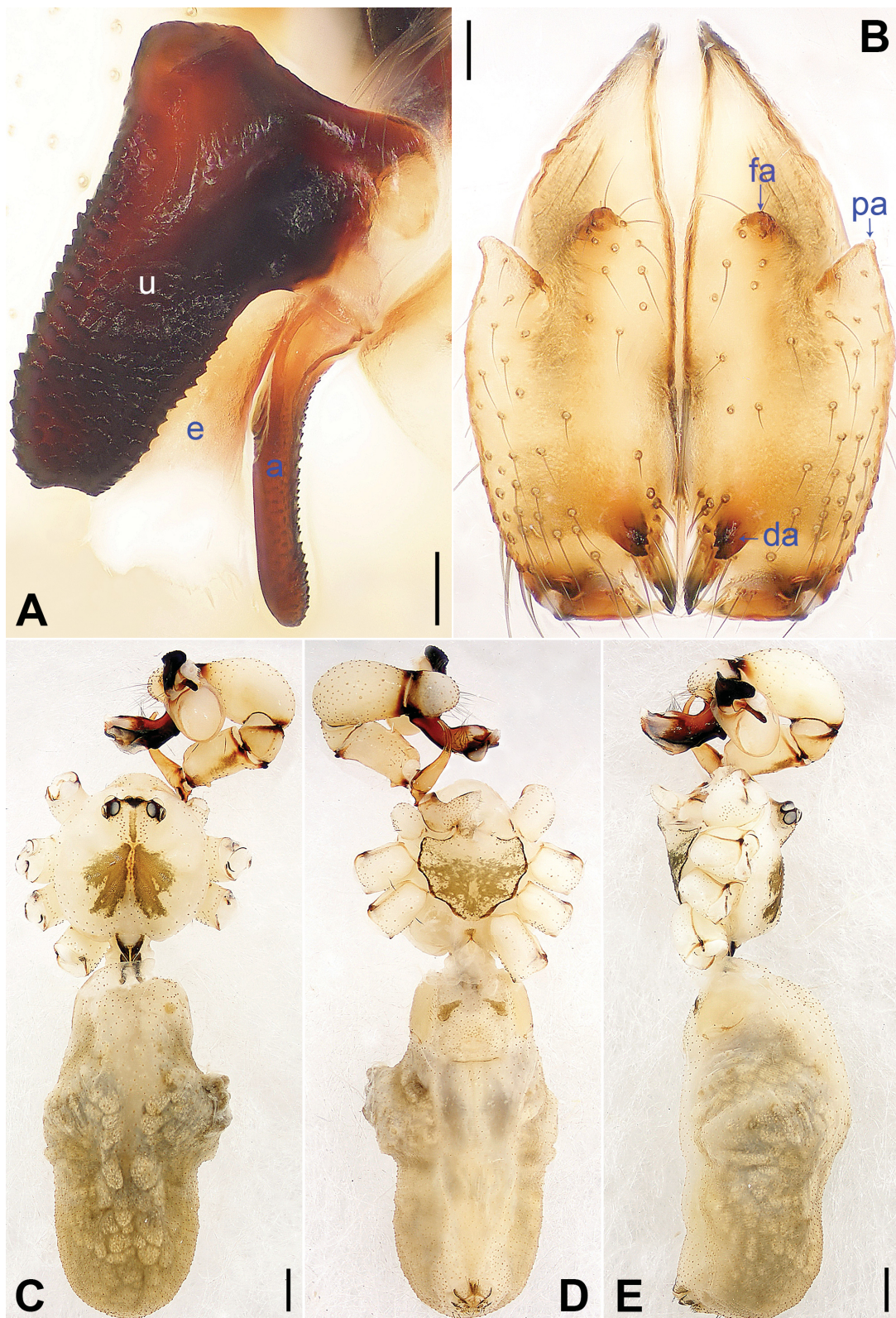


Fig. 4. *Pholcus shuguanensis* Yao & Li sp. nov., holotype, ♂. **A.** Bulbal apophyses, prolateral view. **B.** Chelicerae, frontal view. **C–E.** Habitus (**C.** Dorsal view. **D.** Ventral view. **E.** Lateral view). Abbreviations: a = appendix; da = distal apophysis; e = embolus; fa = frontal apophysis; pa = proximo-lateral apophysis; u = unculus. Scale bars: A–B = 0.10 mm; C–E = 0.50 mm.

BODY. Habitus as in Fig. 4C–E. Ocular area elevated, without eye-stalks. Thoracic furrow absent. Sternum wider than long (1.22/1.14).

CHELICERAE. As in Fig. 4B, with pair of proximo-lateral apophyses, pair of distal apophyses provided with two teeth each, and pair of frontal apophyses.

PEDIPALPS. As in Fig. 3A–B; trochanter with long and curved ventral apophysis; femur with dorsal apophysis proximally; procurus simple proximally but complex distally, with two prolatero-dorsal spines; uncus with scales; appendix stick-shaped, with scales; embolus weakly sclerotized, with some transparent projections distally.

LEGS. Legs with short vertical setae on tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi; without spines and curved setae.

Female

Unknown.

Natural history

The species was found on the underside of rocks.

Distribution

Tajikistan (Gorno-Badakhshan, type locality; Fig. 7).

Pholcus sidorenkoi Dunin, 1994

Figs 5–7

Pholcus sidorenkoi Dunin, 1994: 136, figs 1–7.

Pholcus sidorenkoi – Huber 2011b: 340, figs 1538, 1642–1644.

Diagnosis

This species resembles *P. cophenius* Senglet, 2008 (see Senglet 2008: 365, figs 57–65) in having similar male chelicerae (Fig. 6D), appendix (Fig. 6C), and female external genitalia (Fig. 6A), but can be distinguished by slightly thicker male pedipalpal trochanter (Fig. 5A–B), by absence of distal sclerites on less curved procurus (Fig. 5C–D), by more elongate uncus (Fig. 6C) (Huber 2011b), and by more elongate vulval pore plates (Fig. 6B).

Material examined

TAJIKISTAN: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Vazob Region, Hazora Village, 39°03.362' N, 68°52.273' E, 2584 m, 21 Jul. 2014, Z. Yao leg.

Description

Male

MEASUREMENTS. Total length 5.26 (5.71 with clypeus), carapace 1.66 long, 1.88 wide, opisthosoma 3.60 long, 1.48 wide. Leg I: 40.16 (10.13 + 0.66 + 10.78 + 16.35 + 2.24), leg II: 29.28 (7.95 + 0.80 + 7.69 + 11.54 + 1.30), leg III: 18.05 (6.54 + 0.72 + 5.64 + 5.15 + 1.06), leg IV: 28.91 (8.40 + 0.77 + 7.56 + 10.90 + 1.28); tibia I L/d: 64. Distance PME–PME 0.34; diameter PME 0.11; distance PME–ALE 0.06; distance AME–AME 0.05; diameter AME 0.08.

COLOR. Carapace yellowish, with brown radiating marks extending to ocular area; ocular area yellowish, with brown median stripe; sternum yellowish, with brownish marks. Legs yellowish, femora (subdistally)

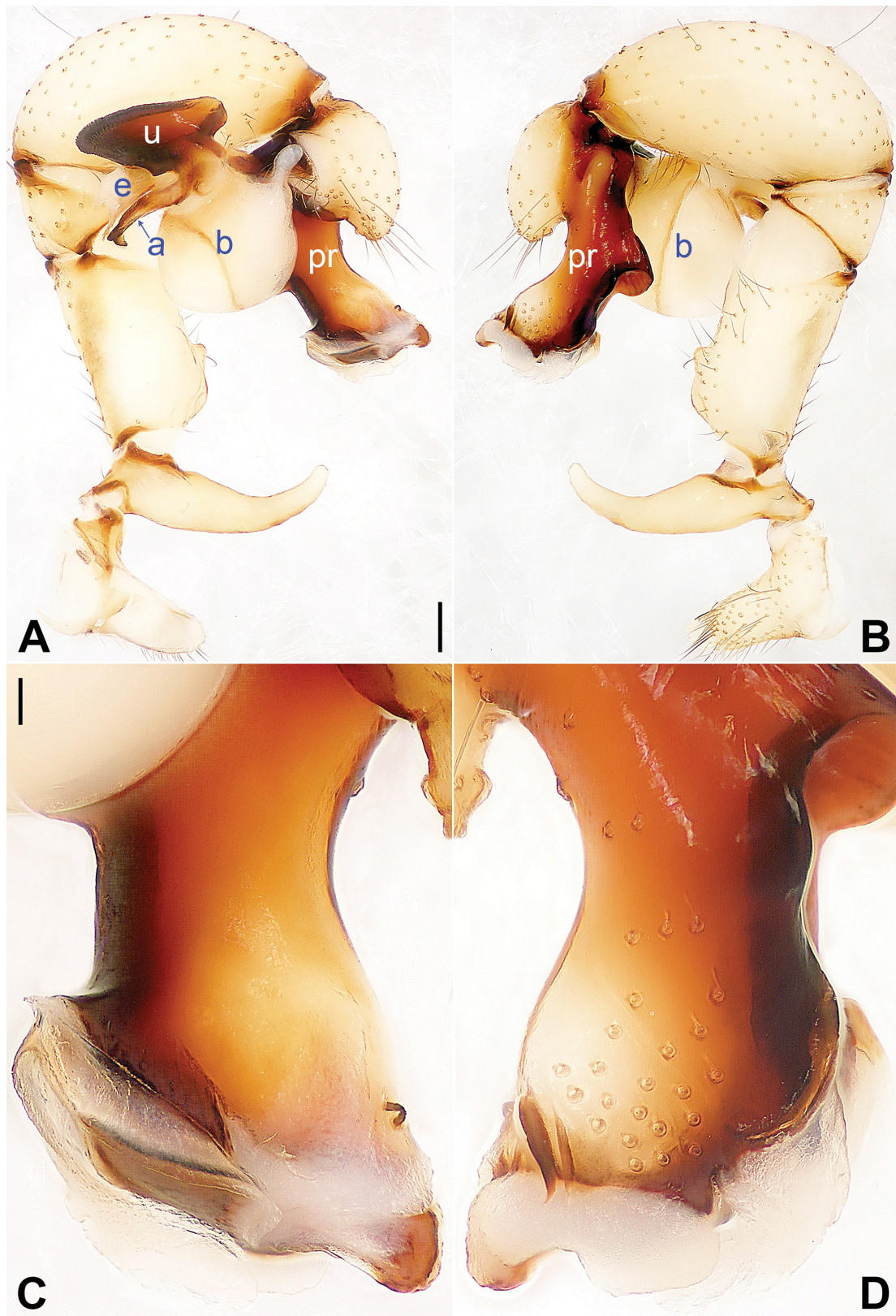


Fig. 5. *Pholcus sidorenkoi* Dunin, 1994, ♂. **A–B.** Pedipalp (**A.** Prolateral view. **B.** Retrolateral view). **C–D.** Distal part of procurus (**C.** Prolateral view. **D.** Retrolateral view). Abbreviations: a = appendix; b = bulb; e = embolus; pr = procurus; u = uncus. Scale bars: A–B = 0.20 mm; C–D = 0.05 mm.

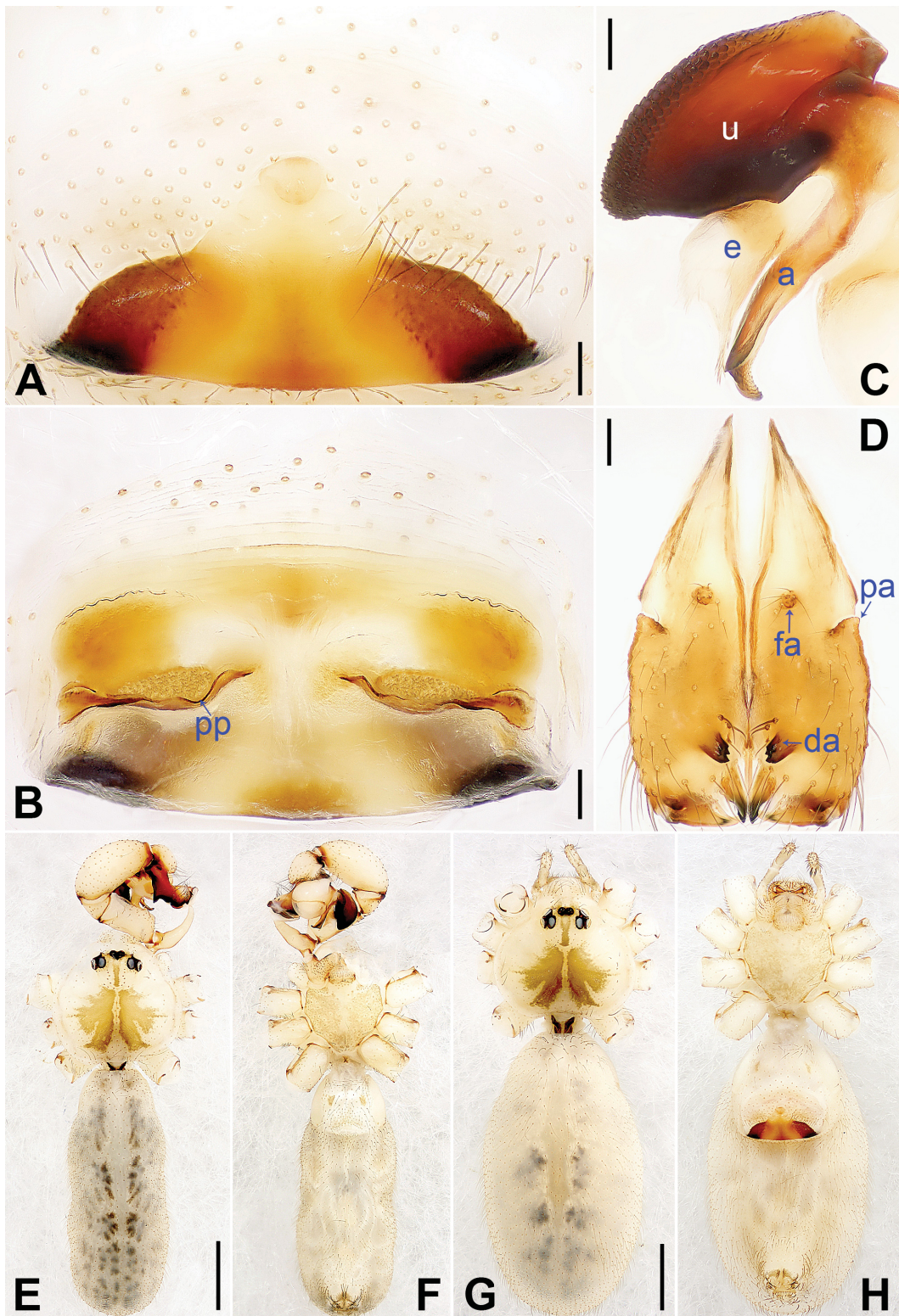


Fig. 6. *Pholcus sidorenkoi* Dunin, 1994, ♂ (C–F) and ♀ (A–B, G–H). **A.** External genitalia, ventral view. **B.** Vulva, dorsal view. **C.** Bulbal apophyses, prolateral view. **D.** Chelicerae, frontal view. **E–H.** abitus (E, G. Dorsal view. F, H. Ventral view). Abbreviations: a = appendix; da = distal apophysis; e = embolus; fa = frontal apophysis; pa = proximo-lateral apophysis; pp = pore plate; u = uncus. Scale bars: A–D = 0.10 mm; E–H = 1.00 mm.

and tibiae (subdistally) with darker rings. Opisthosoma yellowish, with brown spots dorsally and laterally.

BODY. Habitus as in Fig. 6E–F. Ocular area elevated, without eye-stalks. Thoracic furrow absent. Sternum wider than long (1.17/0.98).

CHELICERAE. As in Fig. 6D, with pair of proximo-lateral apophyses, pair of distal apophyses provided with two teeth each, and pair of frontal apophyses.

PEDIPALPS. As in Fig. 5A–B; trochanter with long curved ventral apophysis; femur with small dorsal apophysis proximally and small ventral modification; procurus simple proximally but complex distally, with two prolatero-dorsal spines; uncus with scaly edge; appendix with scales distally and flat prolateral process; embolus short and weakly sclerotized, with some transparent projections distally. Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia I at 6%; legs with short vertical setae on tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi; without spines and curved setae; tarsus I with approximately 5 distinct pseudosegments.

Female

Similar to male, habitus as in Fig. 6G–H. Total length 5.10 (5.64 with clypeus), carapace 1.50 long, 1.80 wide, opisthosoma 3.60 long, 2.03 wide; tibia I: 8.97; tibia I L/d: 56. Distance PME–PME 0.27; diameter PME 0.10; distance PME–ALE 0.05; distance AME–AME 0.05; diameter AME 0.08. Sternum wider than long (1.14/1.00). External genitalia (Fig. 6A) with knob. Vulva (Fig. 6B) with sclerotized anterior arch and two nearly elliptic pore plates.

Natural history

The species was found in an old house.

Distribution

Russia (Samara, see Huber 2011b: 339, fig. 1636) and Tajikistan (Dushanbe, see Huber 2011b: 339, fig. 1636; Vazob, Fig. 7).

Discussion

The genus *Pholcus* is highly diverse, and currently contains 337 described species (World Spider Catalog 2016). The most important contributor is Bernhard A. Huber, who divided *Pholcus* into 32 species groups and described/revised a large number of species (Huber 2011b; Huber *et al.* 2016a, 2016b). Nevertheless, the survey of *Pholcus* is very uneven. For example, most taxonomic contributions on *Pholcus* published in the past five years focused on Southeast Asia and China (e.g., Yao & Li 2012, 2013; Peng & Zhang 2013; Yao *et al.* 2015; Huber *et al.* 2016a, 2016b), which account for nearly one fifth and one third of the species, respectively. In contrast, species from Central Asia are poorly studied. So far, only 24 species have been recorded, including the two new species described in this paper. These species are rather diverse and belong to five different species groups. Furthermore, among these five species groups, the *P. nenjukovi* species group is the most diverse, including eight of the 24 species. They were mostly collected on rock walls in caves or under rocks, at elevations between 1100 and 2600 meters (Senglet 2008; Huber 2011b). Current distribution records are restricted to Tajikistan, Iran and Afghanistan. Based on the high diversity of the *P. nenjukovi* species group from these three countries, as well as the similar landforms and habitats in neighboring countries, such as Pakistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, we strongly believe that only a small fraction of the *P. nenjukovi* species group has been described and a large amount of diversity is yet to be discovered.

Acknowledgments

We thank the reviewers Peter Jäger and Bernhard A. Huber for improvements to the manuscript. This study was supported by the National Natural Sciences Foundation of China to Zhiyuan Yao (NSFC-31372170), Shuqiang Li (NSFC-31471960, 31530067) and Guo Zheng (NSFC-31672315, 31372224), the Minister of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China (2015DFR30790), and the External Cooperation Program of BIC, Chinese Academy of Sciences (GJHZ201311). Part of the laboratory work was financially supported by the Eco-Environmental Research Center Foundation of Shenyang Normal University (EERC-T-201502).

References

- Dimitrov D., Astrin J.J. & Huber B.A. 2013. Pholcid spider molecular systematics revisited, with new insights into the biogeography and the evolution of the group. *Cladistics* 29: 132–146. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-0031.2012.00419.x>
- Dunin P.M. 1994. *Pholcus sidorenkoi* sp. n., a new species of pholcid spiders (Aranei, Haplogynae, Pholcidae) from the Volga region. *Zoologicheskii Zhurnal* 73 (3): 136–138.
- Huber B.A. 2011a. Phylogeny and classification of Pholcidae (Araneae): an update. *Journal of Arachnology* 39: 211–222. <https://doi.org/10.1636/CA10-57.1>
- Huber B.A. 2011b. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). *Bonner Zoologische Monographien* 58: 1–509.
- Huber B.A., Koh J.K.H., Ghazali A.R.M., Braima K.A., Nuñez O.M., Leh M.U.C. & Petcharad B. 2016a. New leaf- and litter-dwelling species of the genus *Pholcus* from Southeast Asia (Araneae, Pholcidae). *European Journal of Taxonomy* 200: 1–45. <https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2016.200>

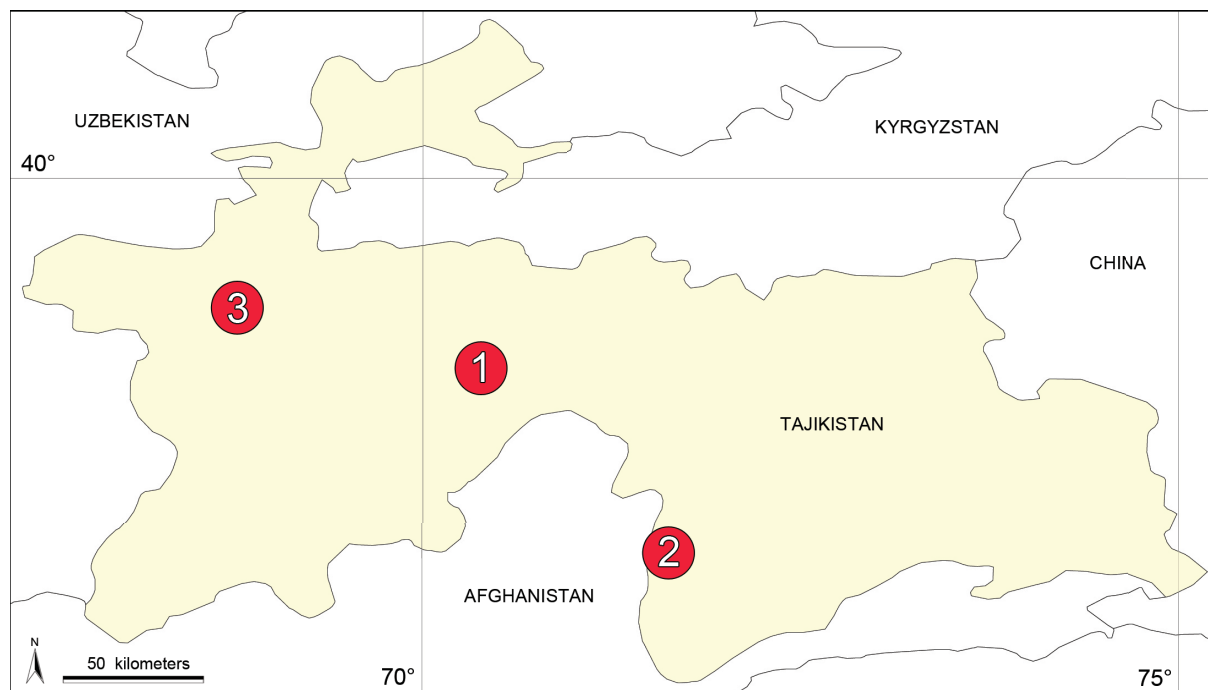


Fig. 7. New distribution records of *Pholcus* species from Tajikistan. ① *Pholcus saidovi* Yao & Li sp. nov. ② *P. shuguanensis* Yao & Li sp. nov. ③ *P. sidorenkoi* Dunin, 1994.

- Huber B.A., Petcharad B., Leh M.U.C., Koh J.K.H. & Ghazali A.R.M. 2016b. The Southeast Asian *Pholcus halabala* species group (Araneae, Pholcidae): new data from field observations and ultrastructure. *European Journal of Taxonomy* 190: 1–55. <https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2016.190>
- Khmelik V.V., Kozub D. & Glazunov A. 2006. *HeliconSoft*. Available from <http://www.heliconsoft.com/heliconfocus.html>, version 6.6.1 [accessed 20 Jun. 2016].
- Peng Y. & Zhang F. 2013. Two new *Pholcus* species from northern China (Araneae: Pholcidae). *Acta Arachnologica, Tokyo* 62 (2): 75–80. <https://doi.org/10.2476/asjaa.62.75>
- Senglet A. 2008. New species of *Pholcus* and *Spermophora* (Pholcidae, Araneae) from Iran and Afghanistan, with notes on mating mechanisms. *Revue Suisse de Zoologie* 115: 355–376. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.80432>
- Spassky S.A. 1936. Araneae palaearticae novae. *Festschrift Embrik Strand* 1: 37–46.
- Walckenaer C.A. 1805. *Tableau des aranéïdes ou caractères essentiels des tribus, genres, familles et races que renferme le genre Aranea de Linné, avec la désignation des espèces comprises dans chacune de ces divisions*. Imprimerie de Dentu, Paris.
- World Spider Catalog 2016. *World spider catalog*. Natural History Museum Bern. Available from <http://wsc.nmbe.ch>, version 17.0 [accessed 20 Jun. 2016].
- Yao Z. & Li S. 2012. New species of the spider genus *Pholcus* (Araneae: Pholcidae) from China. *Zootaxa* 3289: 1–271.
- Yao Z. & Li S. 2013. New and little known pholcid spiders (Araneae: Pholcidae) from Laos. *Zootaxa* 3709: 1–51. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3709.1.1>
- Yao Z., Pham D. & Li S. 2015. Pholcid spiders (Araneae: Pholcidae) from northern Vietnam, with descriptions of nineteen new species. *Zootaxa* 3909 (1): 1–82. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3909.1.1>

Manuscript received: 25 June 2016

Manuscript accepted: 24 August 2016

Published on: 20 March 2017

Topic editor: Rudy Jocqué

Desk editor: Kristiaan Hoedemakers

Printed versions of all papers are also deposited in the libraries of the institutes that are members of the *EJT* consortium: Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; Botanic Garden Meise, Belgium; Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium; Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium; Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark; Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands.