Micromerys gidil Huber, 2001

Huber, B. A. 2001. The pholcids of Australia (Araneae; Pholcidae): Taxonomy, biogeography, and relationships. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 260: 1-144.

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***Micromerys gidil*, new species**
Figures 322–324

TYPE: Male holotype from Gordonvale (17°06′S, 145°47′E), Queensland, Australia; Feb. 1972 (N. Clyde Coleman), in QMB (S49772).

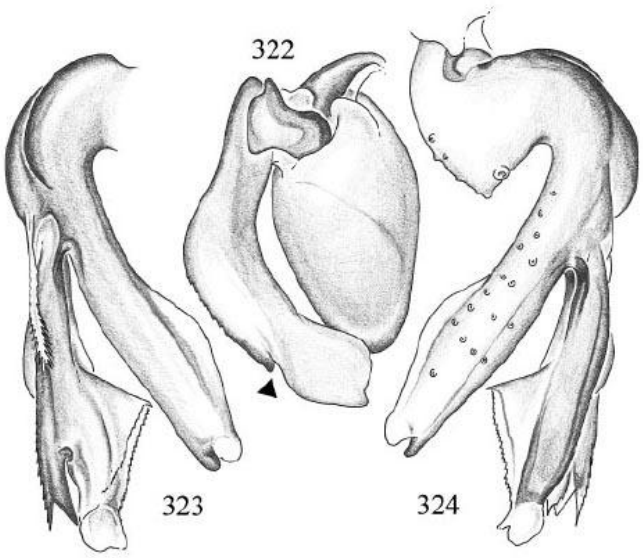
ETYMOLOGY: In Yidini, the aboriginal language of the Cairns-Yarrabah region, *gidil* means "small". This refers to the small size of this species compared to the closest known relative. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from congeners by the shape of the bulbal apophysis with its notch (arrow in fig. 322) and by the shape of the distal lobes of the main branch of the procursus (figs. 323–324). *M. wigi* is very similar in shape but has relatively and absolutely much larger palps (note that figs. 319–324 are all drawn to the same scale), and the PME are farther apart.

MALE (holotype): Total length 6.1, carapace width 0.87. Leg 1: 24.7 (6.5 + 0.4 + 5.6 + 9.7 + 2.5), tibia 2: 4.4, tibia 3: 2.9, tibia 4: 4.9. Habitus and prosoma shape similar to *M. gracilis* (cf. figs. 293, 294, 297, 298), but carapace more roundish in dorsal view. Carapace ochre, proximal part of clypeus light brown; sternum whitish. Distance PME-PME 0.185; diameter PME 0.105; distance PME-ALE 0.035; with distinct black spots in AME position, but without lenses. Chelicerae as in *M. gracilis* (cf. fig. 299). Palps in general as in *M. gracilis* (cf. figs. 295, 296), but femur ventrodistally with distinct bulge; procursus and bulb as in figs. 322–324. Legs pale ochre, patella area and tibia–metatarsus joints darker; without spines, without curved and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 1.9%; tarsi without pseudosegmentation. Opisthosoma shape as in *M. gracilis* (cf. fig. 293), pale ochre.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in 4 other males: 6.8, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5.

FEMALE: Very similar to male. Tibia 1 in



Figs. 319–324. *M. gidil* (322–324). **319, 322.** Left genital bulbs, prolateral views; unshafted arrow: diagnostic notch. **320, 323.** Left procursi, prolateral views; shafted arrow: translucent fringed projection. **321, 324.** Left procursi, retrolateral views. Scale line: 0.5 mm (319–324).

2 females: 5.9, 6.0. Epigynum extremely simple, unpigmented, roundish protruding plate (similar to *M. raveni,* cf. fig. 337); dorsal view similar to *M. daviesae* (cf. fig. 328).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the Cairns area, Queensland (map 16).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* Gordonvale: Male holotype above; Bellenden Ker Range, Cableway Base Stn (17°16′S, 145°54′E), 100 m elev., Oct. 17–24, 1981 (Earthwatch/QMB), 1♂ 1♀ 2 juveniles (QMB S27754).

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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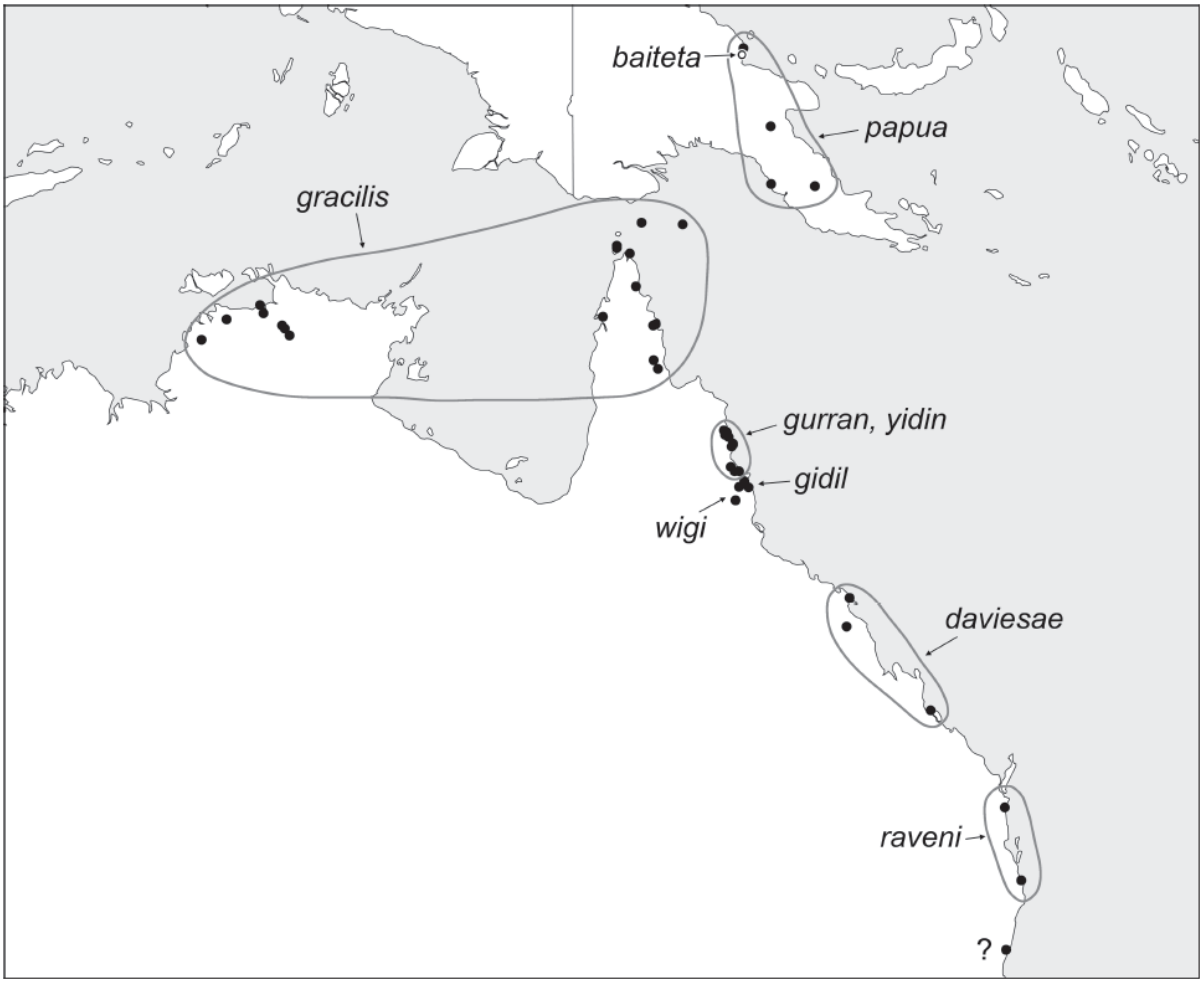

FIG. 418. Known distribution of *Micromerys*. Australian records are mostly from Huber (2001). The question mark denotes a *Mm. yidin* male that may be mislabeled (see Huber 2001).