

***Micromerys gurrana* Huber, 2001**

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

p. 103

Micromerys gurrana, new species

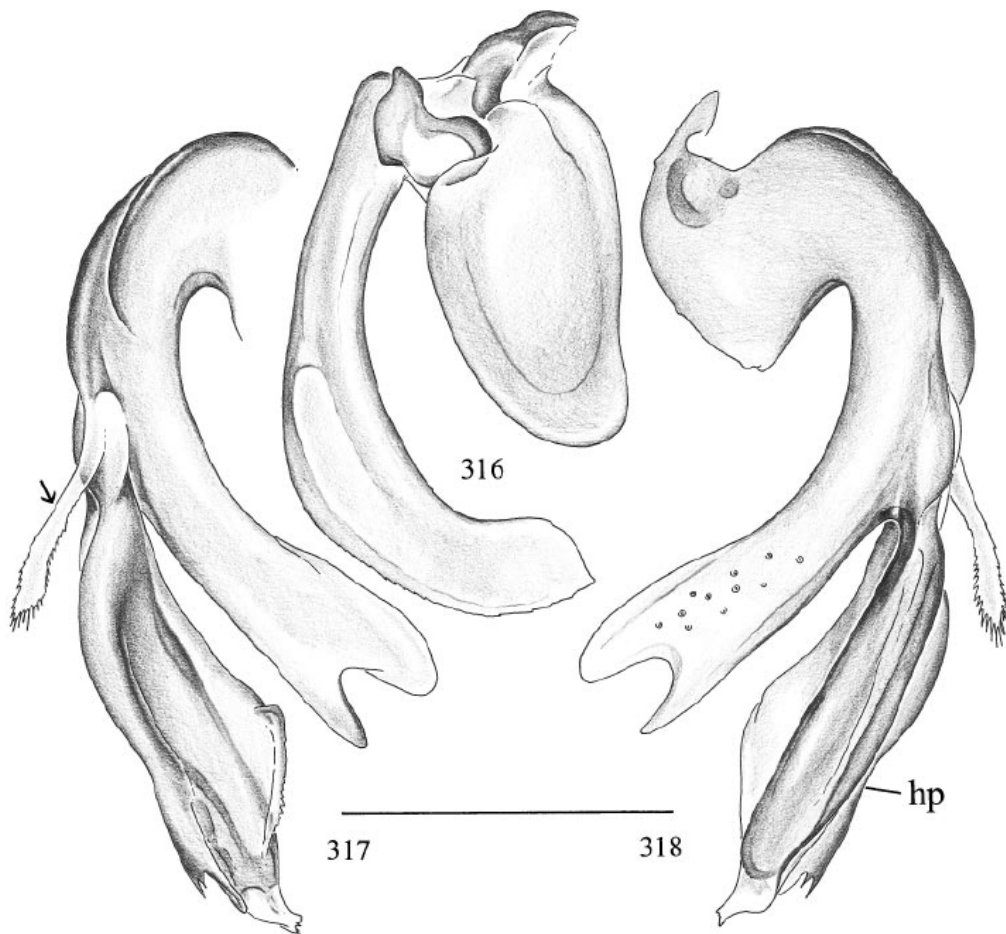
Figures 316–318

TYPE: Male holotype from Twelve Mile Scrub (15°50'S, 145°19'E), Queensland,

Australia; Nov. 22–27, 1975 (collector not given), complex mesophyll vine forest on granite), in QMB (S49763).

ETYMOLOGY: In Yidini, the aboriginal language of the Cairns-Yarrabah region, *gurrana* means “long”. This refers to the long bulbal apophysis in this species. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from congeners by the very long bulbal apophysis (fig. 316). *M. wigi* has a similar bulb, but the apophysis is closer to the globular part, and the distal



Figs. 316–318. *Micromerys gurrani*. **316.** Left genital bulb, prolateral view. **317, 318.** Left procurus, prolateral (317) and retrolateral (318) views; arrow: translucent fringed projection; “hp” = hinged process. Scale line: 0.5 mm (316–318).

lobes of the main branch of the procurus differ in shape (compare figs. 316–318 with 319–321).

MALE (holotype): Total length 8.1, carapace width 1.23. Leg 1: 33.2 (9.1 + 0.5 + 8.0 + 12.7 + 2.9), tibia 2: 6.4, tibia 3: 4.1, tibia 4: 7.2. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *M. gracilis* (cf. figs. 293, 294, 297, 298). Carapace ochre to light brown, proximal part of clypeus light brown; sternum whitish. Distance PME-PME 0.305; diameter PME 0.120; distance PME-ALE 0.045; AME with distinct black spots, 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 hump; procurus and bulb as in figs. 316–318. Legs pale ochre, coxae, patella area and

tibia–metatarsus joints darker; apparently without spines, without curved and vertical hairs (many hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 2.0%; tarsi without pseudosegmentation. Opisthosoma shape as in *M. gracilis* (cf. fig. 293), monochromous ochre-gray.

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

FEMALE: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the Cape Tribulation area and one suspicious locality in New South Wales (map 15; see Note under *M. yidin* description above).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* Twelve Mile Scrub: Male holotype above; Black Mtn (15°41'S, 145°13'E), Dec. 17, 1971 (N. Clyde Coleman), 2♂

(QMB S49746); Koah Road (16°49'S, 145°31'E), Apr. 2, 1972 (N. Clyde Coleman), 1♂ (QMB S49750). *New South Wales*: Bruxner Park, Coffs Harbour (30°10'S, 153°05'E), May 18, 1979 (D. Hirst), 1♂ (SAM N1999/877), see Note under *M. yidin* description above.

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

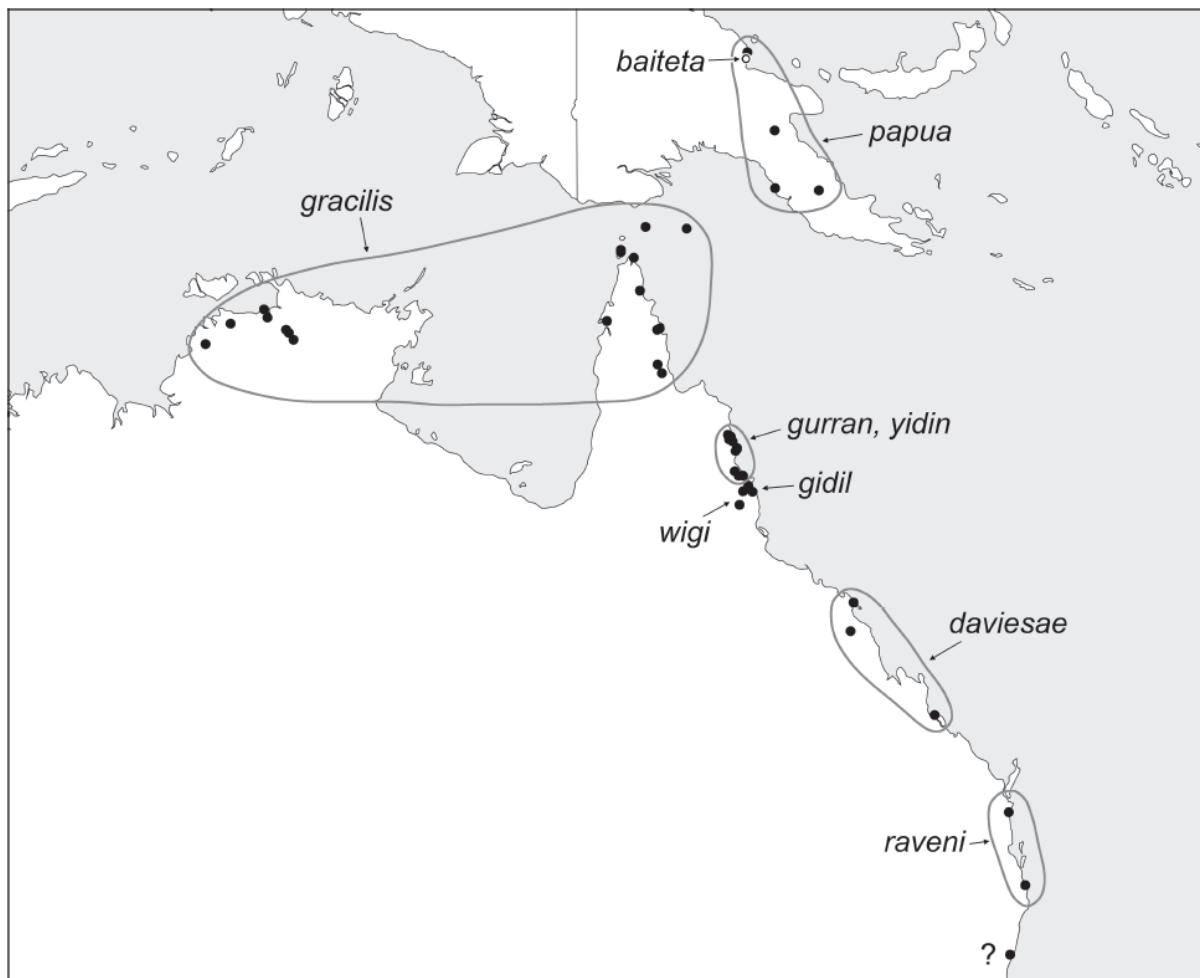


FIG. 418. Known distribution of *Micromerys*. Australian records are mostly from Huber (2001). The question mark denotes a *Mm. yidin* male that may be mislabeled (see Huber 2001).