

Micromerys wigi 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 wigi, new species

Figures 319–321

TYPE: Male holotype from Majors Mountain near Millaa Millaa (17°38'S, 145°32'E), Queensland, Australia; Apr. 14–20, 1978 (R. Raven, V. E. Davies), in QMB (S49753).

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

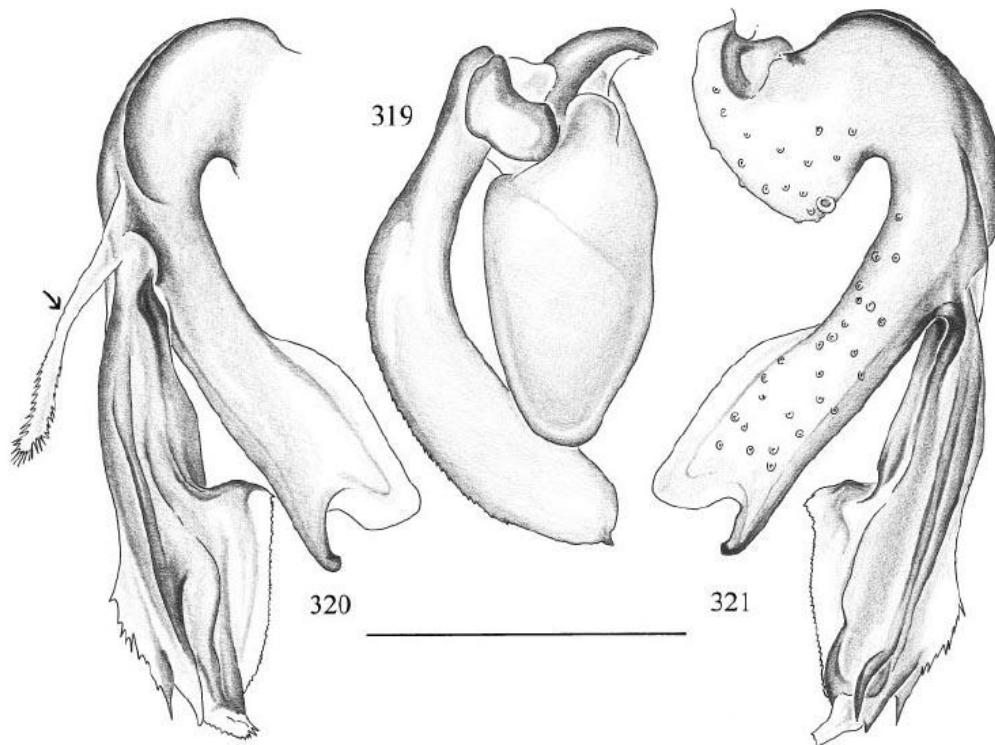
DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from congeners by the shape of the bulbal apophysis (fig. 319) and by the shape of the distal lobes of the main branch of the procurus (figs. 320–321). *M. gidil* is very similar in shape but has a notch on the bulbal apophysis, relatively and absolutely much smaller palps, and the PME are closer together.

MALE (holotype): Total length 5.9, carapace width ~1.0 (deformed). Leg 1: 28.0 (7.3 + 0.4 + 6.7 + 11.1 + 2.5), tibia 2: 5.3, tibia 3: 3.5, tibia 4: 6.2. Habitus and prosoma shape similar to *M. gracilis* (cf. figs. 293, 294, 297, 298), but carapace more roundish in dorsal view, as in *M. gidil*. Carapace ochre, clypeus light brown except distal rim, sternum whitish. Distance PME-PME 0.305; diameter PME 0.095; distance PME-ALE 0.040; with distinct black spots at 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; procurus and bulb as in figs. 319–321. Legs pale ochre, patella area and tibia–metatarsus joints darker; without spines, without curved and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 4%; tarsi without pseudosegmentation. Opisthosoma shape as in *M. gracilis* (cf. fig. 293), pale ochre.

FEMALE: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type locality, S of Cairns, Queensland (map 16).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: Queensland: Majors Mountain: Male holotype above, with 2 juveniles in same vial.



Figs. 319–324. *Micromerys wigi* (319–321), **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).

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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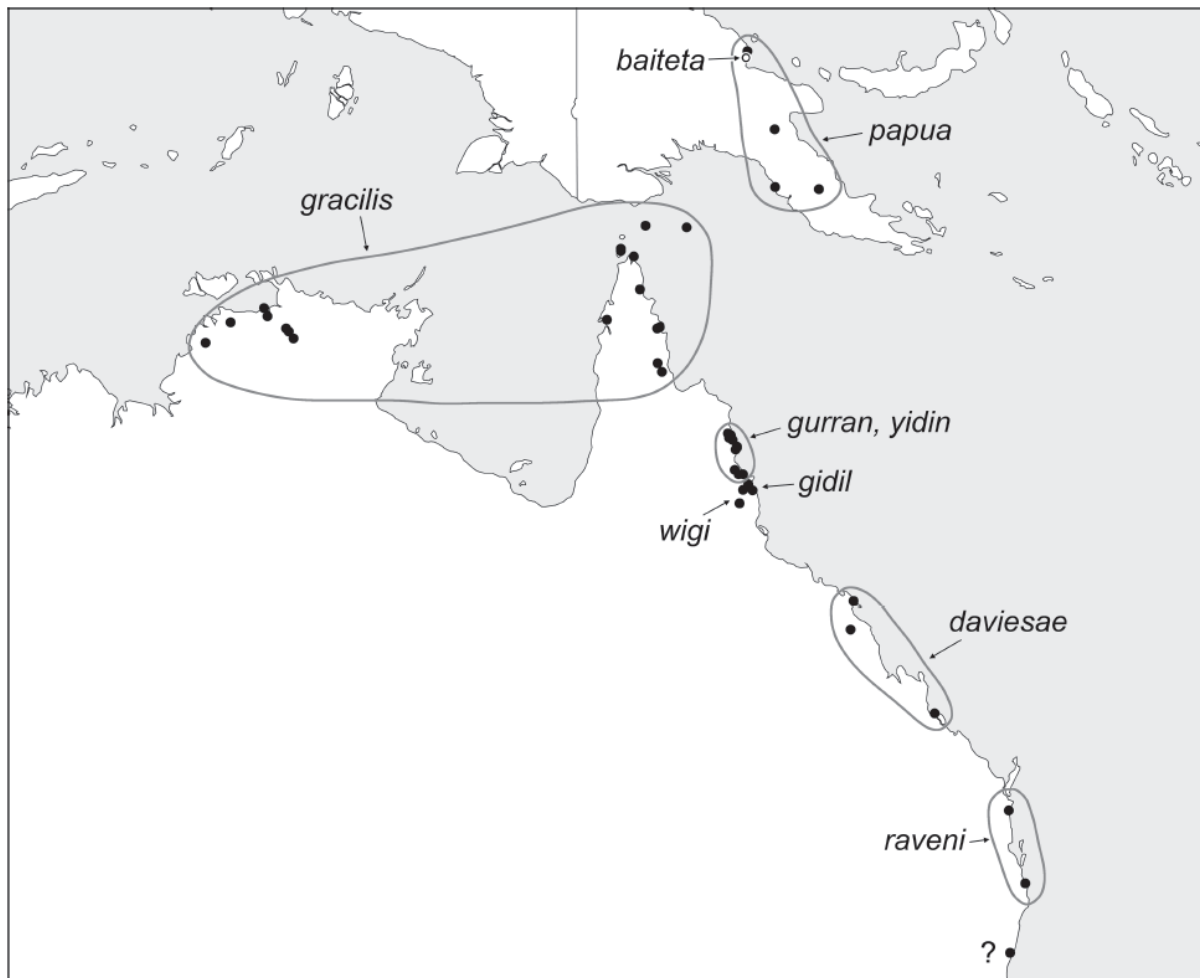


FIG. 418. Known distribution of *Micromerys*. Australian records are mostly from Huber (2001). The question mark denotes a *Mm. yidin* male that may be mislabeled (see Huber 2001).

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Micromerys wigi Huber, 2001

Micromerys wigi Huber 2001: 105, figs. 319-321.

New record. AUSTRALIA: Queensland: Lake Barrine [17°15'S, 145°38'E], remnant rainforest, 1000 m a.s.l., 8.viii.1992 (J. & F. Murphy), 1♂ in CJFM (21404).