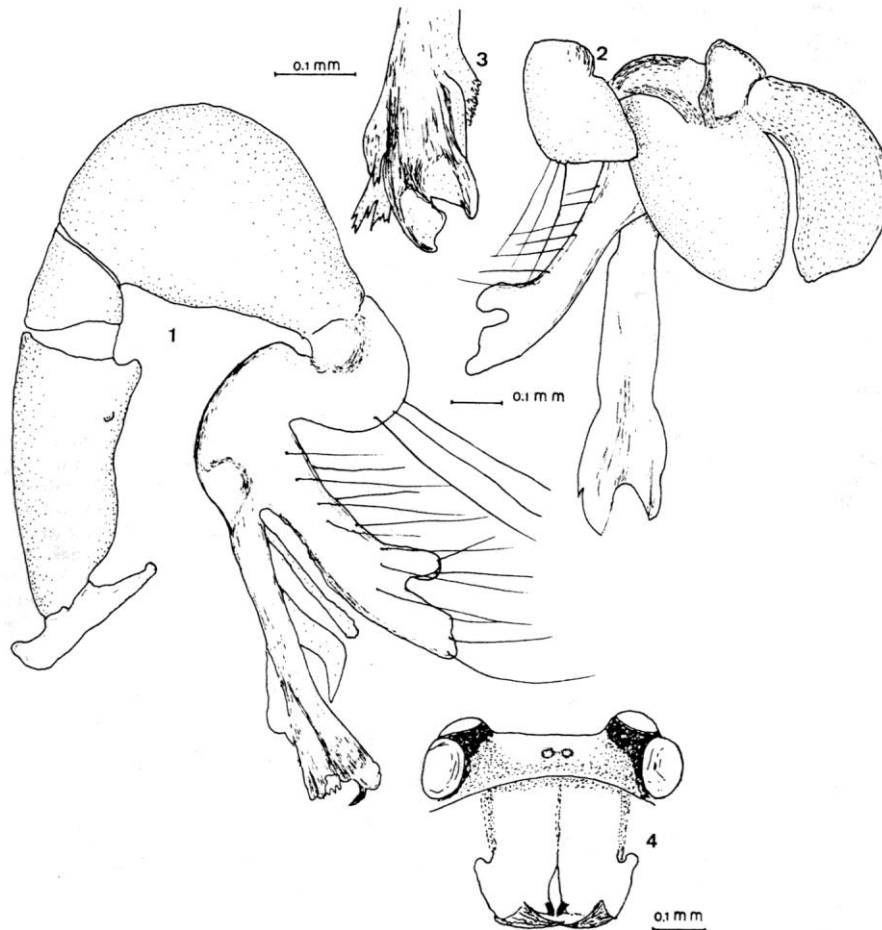


***Micromerys yidin* Huber, 2001**

Deeleman-Reinhold, C. L. 1986. Studies on tropical Pholcidae II. Redescription of *Micromerys gracilis* Bradley and *Calapnita vermiformis* Simon (Araneae, Pholcidae) and description of some related new species. Mem. Qd. Mus. 22(2): 205-224.

[misidentified male only!]

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FIGS 1-7: *Micromerys gracilis* Bradley. Figs. 1-4; ♂(QM S891) Shiptons Flat. 1. right palp, lateral; 2. id., mesal; 3. tip of tarsal appendage, mesal; 4. head and chelicerae, front.

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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5.9. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *M. gracilis* (cf. figs. 293, 294, 297, 298). Entire prosoma whitish ochre, only proximal part of clypeus light brown. Distance PME-PME 0.265; diameter PME 0.095; distance PME-ALE 0.035; AME missing, but distinct black spots present (fig. 310). Chelicerae as in *M. gracilis* (cf. fig. 299). Palps in general as in *M. gracilis* (cf. figs. 295, 296), but femur ventrodistally with distinct apophysis (fig. 314); procurus and bulb as in figs. 311–313. Legs pale ochre, patellae (and femora tips) and tibia–metatarsus joints darker; apparently without spines, without curved and vertical hairs (many hairs missing); retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 2.0% (male in SAM N1999/878); tarsi without pseudosegmentation. Opisthosoma shape as in *M. gracilis* (cf. fig. 293), monochromous pale ochre.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in 8 males: 6.4–7.4 (\bar{x} = 6.8).

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but clypeus proximally not darker. Tibia 1 (N = 3) 5.9–6.1. Epigynum very simple, unpigmented roundish plate; dorsal view as in fig. 315.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the Cape Tribulation area and one suspicious locality in New South Wales (map 15; see Note below).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: Queensland: Spear Creek: Male holotype above, with 1♂ (QMB S49740); Cape Tribulation National Park, near beach (16°05'S, 145°28'E), July 24, 1992 (J. Coddington, G. Hormiga), 3♂ 4♀ 2 juveniles (3 vials) (USNM); Fritz Creek N of Bloomfield (15°52'S, 145°21'E), Dec. 1975 (M. Gray), rainforest foliage, 1♂ 2♀ 5 juveniles (AMS KS457); Twelve Mile Scrub (15°50'S, 145°19'E), Nov. 22–27, 1975 (collector not given), complex mesophyll vine forest, 1♂ 1 juvenile (QMB S49739); Shiptons Flat (15°48'S, 145°15'E), Nov. 16–21, 1975 (R. Monroe, V. E. Davies), vine forest on basalt, 2♂ 1♀ (QMB S887, 891); Home Rule, Mt Hartley (15°44'S, 145°18'E), Nov. 11, 1974 (V. E. Davies, D.J.), on leaves, 2♂ 2♀ 1 juvenile (QMB S49742). New South Wales: Bruxner Park, Coffs Harbour (30°10'S, 153°05'E), May 18, 1979 (D. Hirst), 1♂ (SAM N1999/878), see Note below.

NOTE: The single record from New South

Micromerys yidin, new species

Figures 310–315

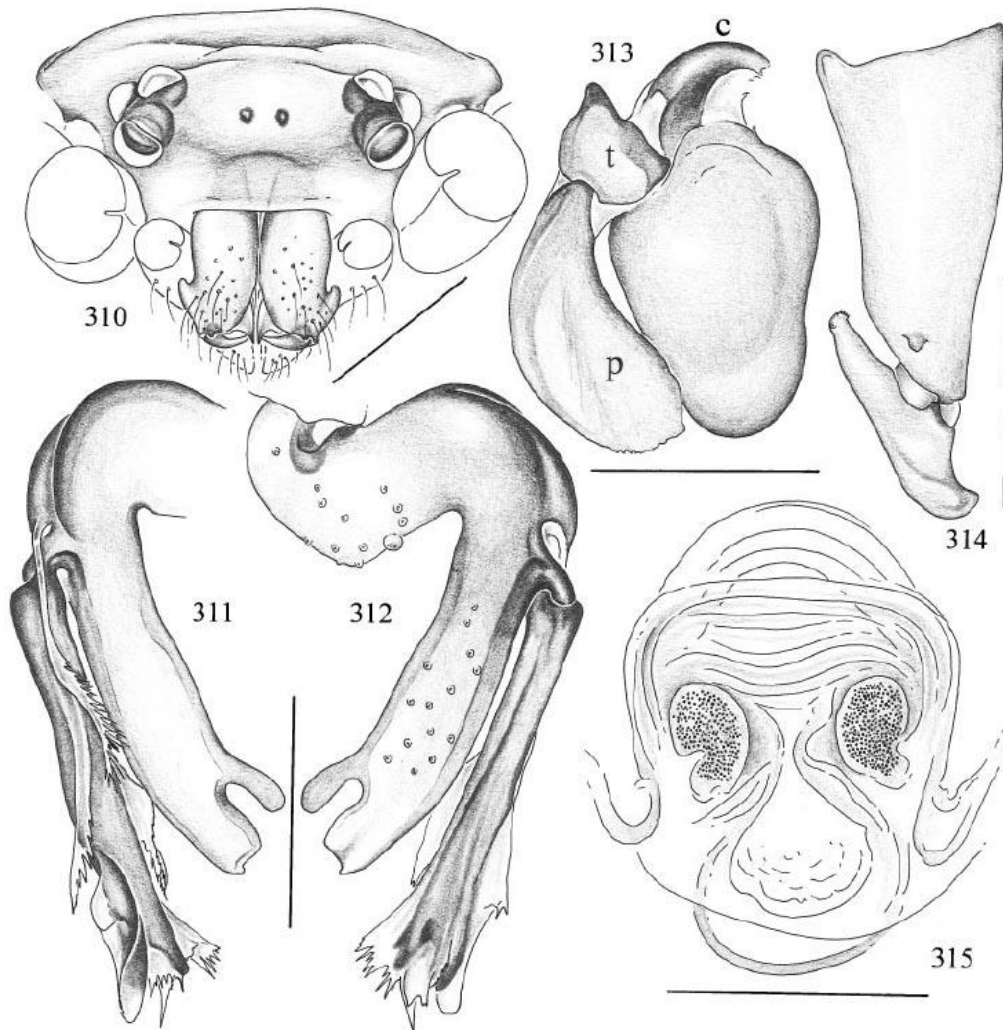
Micromerys gracilis: Deeleman-Reinhold, 1986b: 206–209, figs. 1–4 (male misidentified).

TYPE: Male holotype from Spear Creek (16°42'S, 145°24'E), Queensland, Australia; Nov. 3–10, 1975 (R. Raven, V. E. Davies), in QMB (S34685).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Idindji (also called Yidin), aboriginal rainforest dwellers from the Cairns area, northwestern Queensland. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from congeners by the shape of the lobes distally on the main branch of the procurus (figs. 311, 312), and by the very short, slightly curved bulbal apophysis (fig. 313).

MALE (holotype): Total length 6.4, carapace width 0.71. Legs 1–3 missing, tibia 4:



Figs. 310–315. *Micromerys yidin*. 310. Male prosoma, frontal view. 311, 312. Left procurus, pro-lateral (311) and retrolateral (312) views. 313. Left genital bulb, pro-lateral view; “c” = connecting piece between bulb and cymbium; “t” = triangular element; “p” = bulbal process. 314. Left male palpal trochanter and femur, retrolateral view. 315. Epigynum, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.

Wales might be based on some labeling error and should be cited with some reservation until further material is collected from there. Revealingly, the single male shared the vial with a *Micromerys* male of another species (*M. gurrani*) that is also otherwise only known from the Cape Tribulation area.

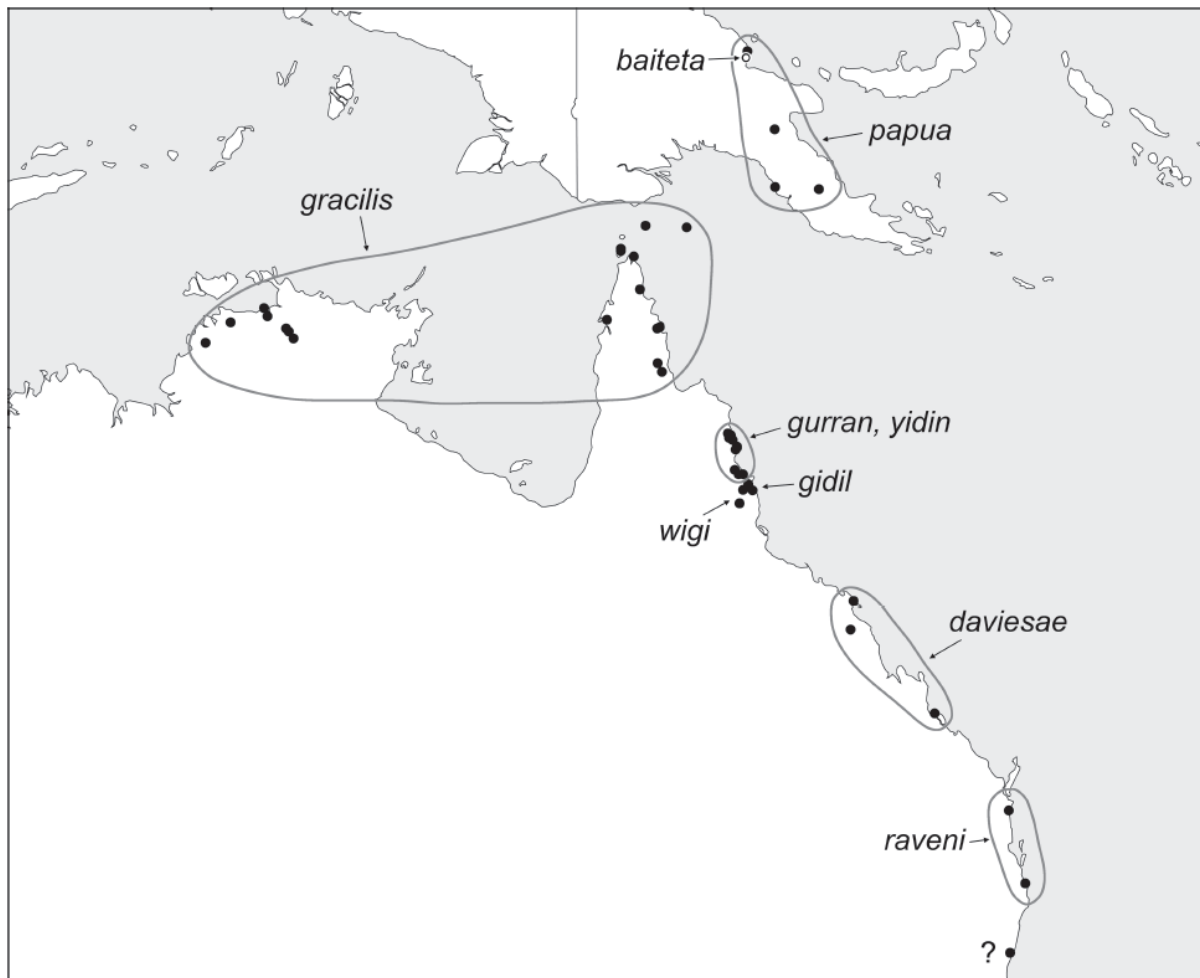


FIG. 418. Known distribution of *Micromerys*. Australian records are mostly from Huber (2001). The question mark denotes a *Mm. yidin* male that may be mislabeled (see Huber 2001).

Micromerys yidin Huber, 2001

Micromerys yidin Huber 2001: 102-103, figs. 310-315.

New records. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland:* Cape Tribulation National Park (16°04'S, 145°28'E), sea level, rainforest, 24.-25.vii.1992 (C.E. Griswold), 4♂3♀ in CAS (9027152); Marradja Botanical Walk (16°08'S, 145°26'E), sea level, rainforest, 26.vii.1992 (C.E. Griswold), 1♂1♀ in CAS (9027182); Emmagen Creek [16°02.5'S, 145°27.7'E], rainforest, sea level, 26.vii.1992 (C.E. Griswold), 1♂ in CAS (9027178). Cape Tribulation, rainforest, 5 m a.s.l., 24.vii.1992 (J. & F. Murphy), 3♂3♀ in CJFM (21053). Cape Tribulation, rainforest, from leaves,

20.-22.vii.1992 (C.L. & P.R. Deeleman), 3♂2♀ in RMNH. Kuranda [16°49'S, 145°38'E], 500 m a.s.l., dry bush, 19.x.1997 (J. & F. Murphy), 1♂ in CJFM (22611).