

***Trichocyclus aranda* 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. 75

***Trichocyclus aranda*, new species**

Figures 230–234

TYPE: Male holotype from rocky cliff face, Glen Annie Gorge, Ruby Gap Nature Park (23°27'S, 135°00'E), Northern Territory, Australia; Mar. 21, 1993 (D. Hirst), in SAM (N1999/786).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Aranda, an aboriginal tribe from Northern Territory. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from the very similar *T. djauan* by the absence of two bulbal apophyses (fig. 231; compare fig. 235, apophysis “y” and fig. 236, arrow). From other congeners by the apophyses on the

male chelicerae (small proximal and strong, curved distal apophyses; fig. 230).

MALE (holotype): Total length 4.4, carapace width 1.87. Leg 1: 49.6 (13.6 + 0.8 + 13.5 + 19.2 + 2.5), tibia 2: 9.6, tibia 3: 6.4, tibia 4: 8.9; tibia 1 l/d: 78. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189); carapace pale ochre with light brown pattern as in *T. nullarbor*, but radial spots less complete. Distance PME-PME 0.145; diameter PME 0.145; distance PME-ALE 0.045; diameter AME 0.120. Clypeus with narrow brown band; sternum brown, with ochre speckles. Chelicerae dark ochre with pair of strong, curved black apophyses distally and another pair of small apophyses more proximally, and stridulatory ridges (fig. 230). Palps as in fig. 231, procurus as in fig. 232. Legs ochre-yellow, with indistinct darker rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally and subdistally), patellae also darker; legs without spines, curved, and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 13%; tarsus 1 distally with ~10 quite distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation not visible in dissecting microscope. Opisthosoma roundish, gray, with many blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate gray-brown, about rectangular.

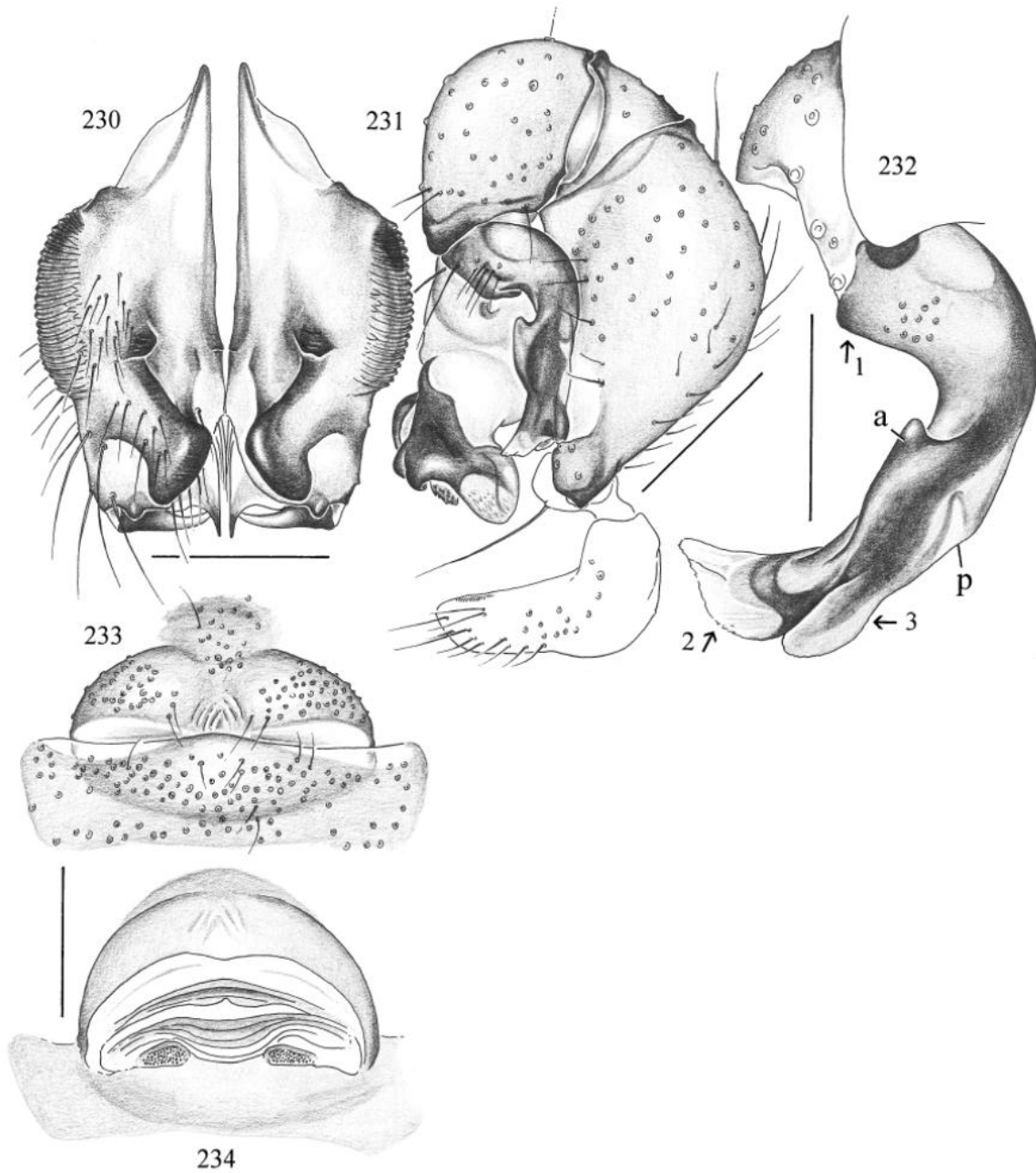
VARIATION: Some specimens from Western Australia (see below) are very similar to the type, but differ slightly with respect to the procurus (the proximal hump is more prominent: arrow “1” in fig. 232; the tip is narrower in dorsal view: arrow “2” in fig. 232; the distal ridge is smaller, and missing in the male from Barrow Island: arrow “3” in fig. 232), and the palpal femur which has a small dark ventral hump subdistally. Also, PME-PME distance is larger in these males (0.160) while PME diameter is smaller (0.120). Tibia 1 in the three known males from Western Australia: 12.7, 13.6, 14.1. More collecting is needed to decide on the taxonomic status of these specimens.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male; tibia 1 in 3 females: 9.9, 10.5, 10.7. Opisthosoma frontodorsally apparently without humps. Epigynum as in fig. 233, dorsal view as in fig. 234. ALS with several piriform gland spigots.

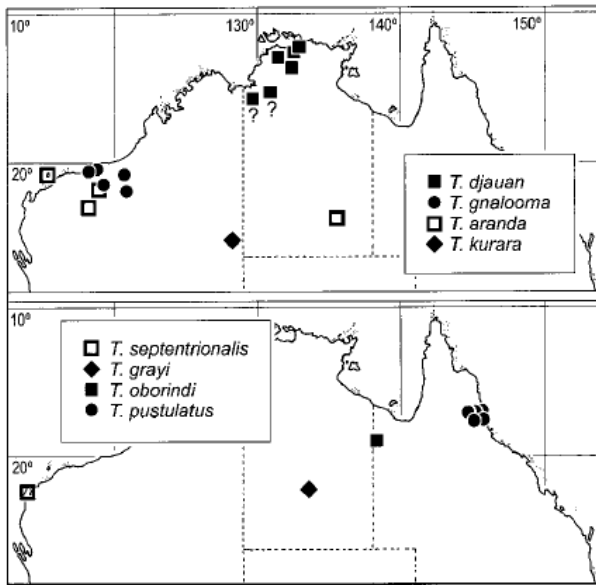
DISTRIBUTION: Known from southern

Northern Territory and northwestern Western Australia (map 11).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Northern Territory*: Ruby Gap Nature Park: Male holotype above, with 1♂ 3♀ 4 juveniles (SAM N1999/787–90). All other material is assigned tentatively. *Western Australia*: Woodstock Station, Site WS10 (21°40'S, 119°03'E), in cave, Oct. 26, 1990 (M. S. Harvey), 1♂ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1834–5); Dales Gorge, Karijini National Park (22°28'S, 118°33'E), Sept. 11, 1981 (D. Hirst), 1♂ 1♀ (SAM N1999/865–6); Barrow Island, cave B4 (20°45'S, 115°22'E), Sept. 3, 1991 (W. F. Humphreys, B. Vine), 1♂ (WAM 99/1624).



Figs. 230–236. *Trichocyclops aranda* (230–234).
 230. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 231. Left male palp, retrolateral view. 232. Left procurus, retrolaterodorsal view; “a”, “p” = apophysis and pocket; arrows “1–3”: variable structures (see text). 233, 234. Epigynum, ventral (233) and dorsal (234) views. 235, 236. Left procurus and genital bulb, retrolateral view (235), and left genital bulb, dorsal view (236); “x” and “y” = diagnostic distal bulbal structures; unshafted arrow: diagnostic proximal bulbal apophysis. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (231, 233, 234), 0.3 mm (230, 232, 235, 236).



Maps 11, 12. Distribution of *Trichocyclops* species: *aranda* group (map 11, top), and *T. septentrionalis* and *pustulatus* group (map 12, bottom).