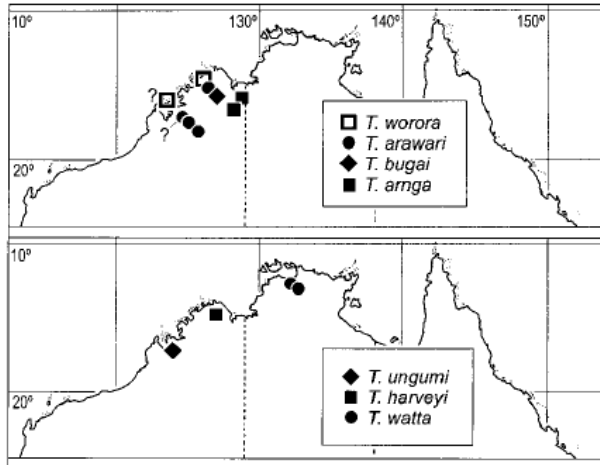


Trichocyclus arnga Huber, 2001

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

p. 89



Maps 13, 14. Distribution of *Trichocyclus* species: *arawari* group (map 13, top); species of unknown affinities and *T. watta* (map 14, bottom).

Trichocyclus arnga, new species

Figures 269–272

TYPE: Male holotype from Jeremiah Hills (15°26'S, 128°44'E), Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia; May 4, 1994 (R. D. Brooks), cave KJ-8, in WAM (99/2047).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Arnga, an aboriginal tribe in Kimberley, Western Australia. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Easily distinguished from known congeners by the huge median apophyses on the male chelicerae (figs. 269, 270).

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.9, carapace width 1.65. Leg 1: 41.7 (11.3 + 0.7 + 11.5 + 16.1 + 2.1), tibia 2: 8.3, tibia 3: 5.4, tibia 4: 7.6; tibia 1 l/d: 78. Prosoma shape similar to *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189); carapace ochre with dark median band and wider spot behind ocular area, without lateral marks. Ocular area dark brown; distance PME-PME 0.175; diameter PME 0.120; distance PME-ALE 0.040; diameter AME 0.120. Clypeus with large brown spot; sternum ochre with yellowish speckles. Chelicerae ochre with two very distinctive pairs of apophyses, as well as stridulatory ridges (figs. 269, 270). Palps in general as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 191, 192), with distinctive procurus (similar only to *T. bugai*) and bulb (figs. 271, 272). Legs ochre, with darker rings on femora (subdistally) and patellae + tibiae proximally; legs without spines, without curved and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 7%; tarsus 1 distally with ~20 quite distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation not

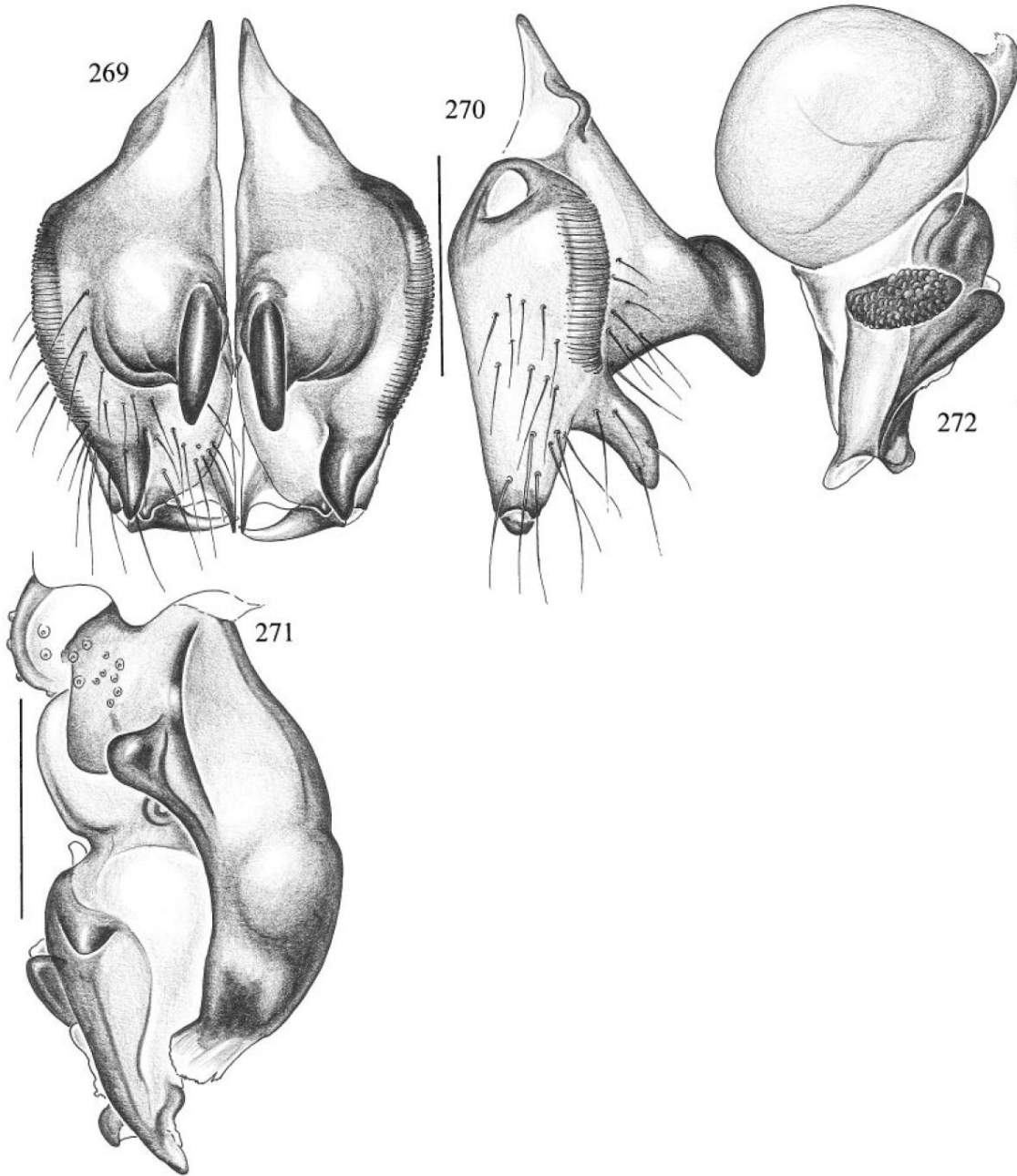
visible in dissecting microscope. Opisthosoma roundish, but higher than long (2.7/2.4); gray, with blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate not darker than surrounding area.

VARIATION: The other known male (see below) is much smaller (carapace width: 1.00; tibia 1: 5.6), but the shapes of chelicerae and palpal structures appear identical.

FEMALE: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from two localities in Kimberley, Western Australia (map 13).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia*: Jeremiah Hills: Male holotype above; Great Northern Highway, 52 km N of Turkey Creek (16°38'S, 128°12'E), June 7, 1999 (M. Gray, G. Milledge, H. Smith), in webs, cave wall, 1♂ (AMS KS56182).



Figs. 269–274. *Trichocyclops arnga* (269–272), males. 269, 270, 274. Chelicerae, frontal and lateral views. 271, 273. Left procrursi and genital bulbs, retrolateral views; “a”, “p” = apophysis and pocket. 272. Left genital bulb, prolateral view. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.