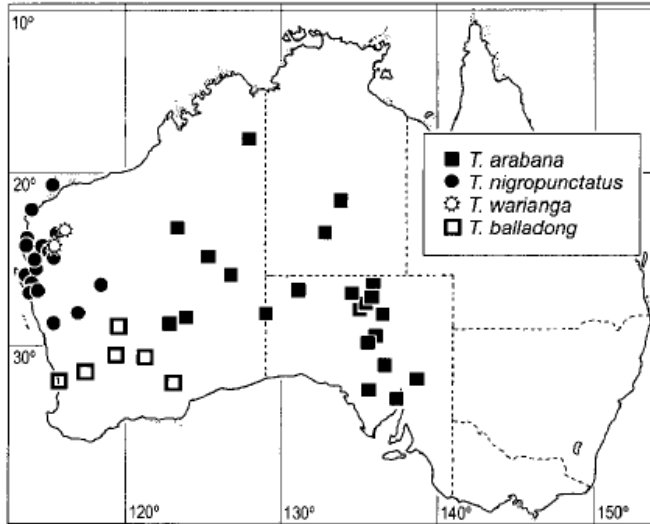


***Trichocylus balladong* Huber, 2001**

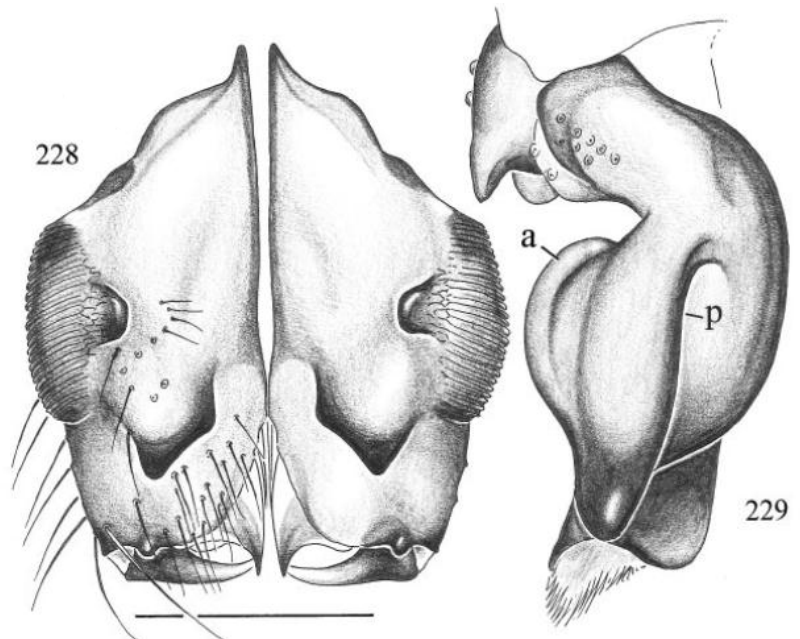
**Huber, B. A. 2001.** The pholcids of Australia (Araneae; Pholcidae): Taxonomy, biogeography, and relationships. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 260: 1-144.

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Map 10. Distribution of *Trichocylus* species: *nigropunctatus* group.

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Figs. 226–229. *T. balladong* (228, 229), male. 226, 228. Chelicerae, frontal views. 227, 229. Left procursi, retrolateral (slightly dorsal) views; unshafted arrow: diagnostic apophysis; “a”, “p” = apophysis and pocket. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.

*Trichocyclus balladong*, new species

Figures 228, 229

TYPE: Male holotype from Tammin (31°38'S, 117°29'E), Western Australia, Australia; May 1962 (B. Y. Main), in WAM (99/1698).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Balardong (also Balladong), an aboriginal tribe from the Tammin area. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from the very similar *T. arabana* by the much wider dorsal apophysis on the procurus (compare figs. 206 and 229); from all other congeners by the short but wide distal apophyses on the male chelicerae (fig. 228).

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.7, carapace width 1.77. Leg 1: 37.3 (10.1 + 0.7 + 10.0 + 14.4 + 2.1), tibia 2: 7.3, tibia 3: 4.9, tibia 4: 7.5; tibia 1 l/d: 63. Prosoma shape as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189); carapace pale ochre with light brown pattern very similar to that of *T. nullarbor* (cf. fig. 187). Distance PME-PME 0.215; diameter PME 0.120; distance PME-ALE 0.065; diameter AME 0.145. Clypeus with large brown mark tapering distally; sternum ochre-yellow with triangular dark mark posteriorly. Chelicerae as in fig. 228; ochre, with pair of short, wide distal apophyses and smaller proximal pair, with stridulatory ridges. Palps in general as in *T. arabana* (cf. figs. 205, 206), only procurus different, with much wider dorsal apophysis (fig. 229). Legs ochre, with light brown rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally and subdistally), patellae also darker, tips of femora and tibiae whitish; legs without spines, curved, and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 13%; tarsus 1 distally with ~8 distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation very indistinct. Opisthosoma dorsoposteriorly longer than in *T. nullarbor*, ochre gray, covered with many black spots except ventrally; genital plate light brown.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in 2 males from Newmans Rocks: 5.7, 5.7 (these males are in general much smaller than the holotype, but are identical in structure); tibia 1 in all other males examined (N = 5): 8.7–10.0 ( $\bar{x}$  = 9.3). Some males have also white spots on the opisthosoma.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but sternum brown with yellowish speckles. Tibia 1 in 3 females from Newmans Rocks: 4.3–4.9; in 2 females from Tammin: 7.7, 8.4. Opisthosoma frontodorsally with pair of indistinct, transparent humps. Epigynum externally not distinguishable from that of *T. arabana* (cf. fig. 213).

DISTRIBUTION: Known from several localities in southwestern Western Australia (map 10).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia*: Tammin: Holotype above, with 1♂ 2♀ (WAM 99/1699–1701); same locality, Feb. 1963 (B. Y. Main), 1♂ 1♀ (WAM 99/1686–7); same locality, 1963 (B. Y. Main), 1♂ (WAM 99/1684); Perth airport (31°58'S, 115°58'E), wet pitfalls, Jan. 6–Mar. 18, 1994 (M. S. Harvey, J. M. Waldock), 2♂ (WAM 99/2115–6); Mt. Elvire Station (29°19'S, 119°38'E), Sept. 13–17, 1994 (A. Burbidge "et al."), 1♂ (WAM 99/1783); Helena-Aurora Ranges (30°23'S, 119°38'E), Sept. 24, 1995 (R. P. McMillan), 1♂ (WAM 99/1782); Kalgoorlie (30°48'S, 121°28'E), Feb. 3–6, 1974 (T. Crawford), 1♂ (WAM 99/1570); Newmans Rocks (32°07'S, 123°10'E), Feb. 24, 1989 (M. S. Harvey, M. E. Blossfelds), 2♂, 3♀ (WAM 99/1728–32).