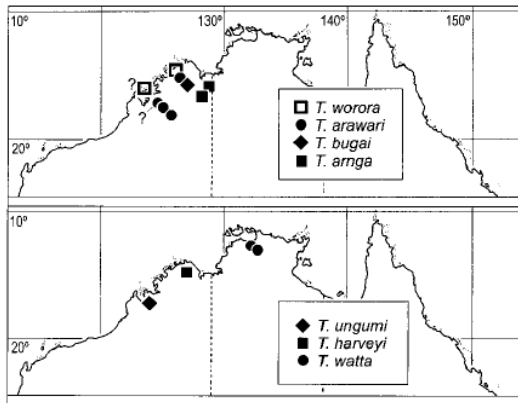


Trichocyclus bugai Huber, 2001

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

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Trichocyclus bugai, new species

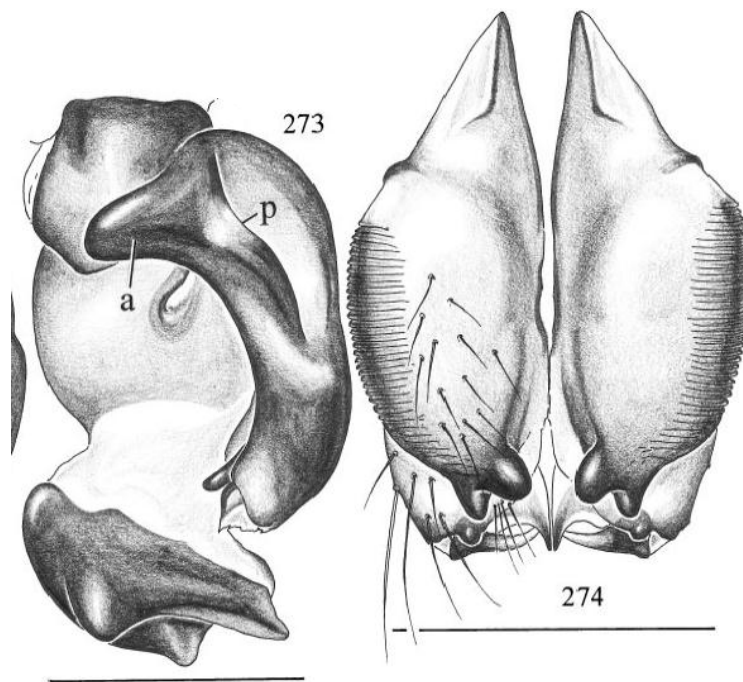
Figures 273, 274

TYPE: Male holotype from Drysdale River Station airfield (15°43'S, 126°23'E), under airfield runway marker, Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia; March 10, 1994 (A. F. Longbottom), in WAM (99/1750).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Bugai, aboriginal people of the Wenambal tribe in Kimberley, Western Australia. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from known congeners by the single pair of cheliceral apophyses that are divided into two lobes each (fig. 274), and by the shape of the procurus (fig. 273; similar only to *T. arnga*, cf. fig. 271).

MALE (holotype): Total length 2.4, carapace width 1.03. Leg 1: 18.7 (5.2 + 0.4 + 5.1 + 6.8 + 1.2), tibia 2: 3.5, tibia 3: 2.4, tibia 4: 3.5; tibia 1 l/d: 55. Prosoma shape similar to *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189); carapace ochre with pattern as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. fig. 187). Ocular area with darker median and lateral marks; distance PME-PME 0.120; diameter PME 0.080; distance PME-ALE 0.040; diameter AME 0.105. Clypeus with wide dark band tapering distally; sternum ochre, medially with light brown speckles. Chelicerae with only one pair of bilobed apophyses, as well as stridulatory ridges (fig. 274). Palps in general as in *T. arawari* (cf. figs. 259, 260, rather than



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

T. nullarbor!), with distinctive procursus (similar only to *T. arnga*) and bulb (fig. 273). Legs ochre, with darker rings on femora (subdistally), patellae + tibiae proximally, and tibiae distally; tips of femora and tibiae whitish; legs without spines, curved, and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia

1 at 16%; tarsus 1 distally with ~15 very distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation not visible in dissecting microscope. Opisthosoma probably roundish (damaged); gray, with blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate dark brown, rectangular.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but sternum with wide brown median band; tibia 1: 4.7. Opisthosoma frontodorsally without humps. Epigynum in general similar to *T. arabana* (cf. fig. 213) but with pair of distinctive, round invaginations near raised median part of frontal plate.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type locality in Kimberley, Western Australia (map 13).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia*: Kimberley: Drysdale River Station airfield: Male holotype above; same collection data, 1 ♀ (WAM 99/1749).