

## ***Trichocyclus djauan* 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. 76

### ***Trichocyclus djauan*, new species**

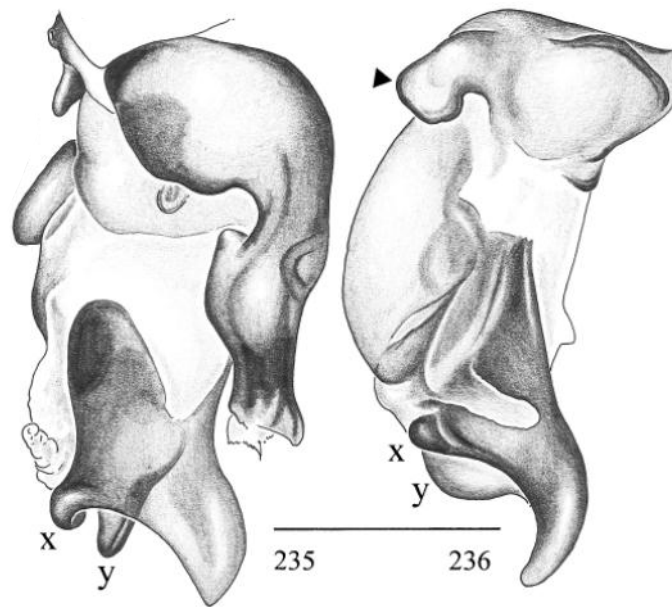
Figures 235, 236

TYPE: Male holotype from Katherine Gorge (14°19'S, 132°28'E), Northern Territory, Australia; Dec. 1980 (R. R. Jackson), in QMB (S34667).

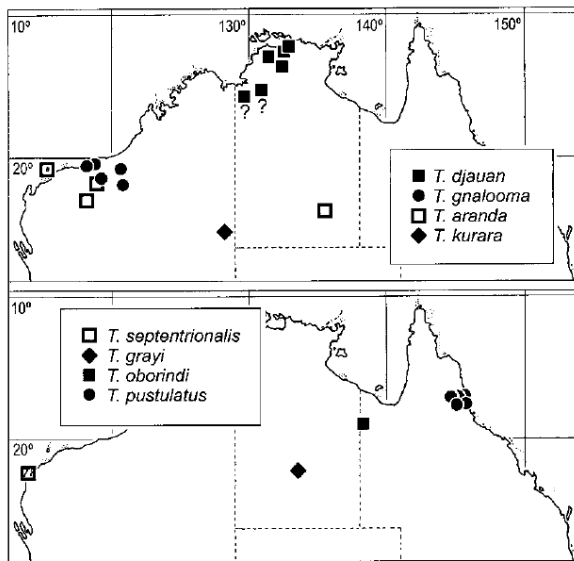
ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Djauan, an aboriginal tribe in the Katherine area of Northern Territory. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from the very similar *T. aranda* by the presence of two bulbal apophyses ("y" in fig. 235 and arrow in fig. 236). From other congeners by the apophyses on the male chelicerae, identical to those of *T. aranda* (small proximal and strong, curved distal apophyses; cf. fig. 230).

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.6, carapace width 1.55. Leg 1: 47.3 (12.0 + 0.7 + 12.3 + 19.6 + 2.7), tibia 2: 8.8, tibia 3: 5.7, tibia 4: 8.0; tibia 1 1/d: 77. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189); carapace pale ochre with light brown spots. Distance PME-PME 0.175; diameter PME 0.120; distance PME-ALE 0.055; diameter AME 0.145. Clypeus with large, distally tapering brown band; sternum brown, with light spots anteriorly and smaller ones near bases of coxae. Chelicerae identical to those of *T. aranda* (cf. fig. 230). Palps also very similar to *T. aranda* (cf. fig. 231), procurus not distinguishable, but bulb significantly different: with distinct proximal apophysis (unshafted arrow in fig. 236) and distal apophyses or crests ("x" and "y" in



Figs. 230–236. *T. djauan* (235, 236). **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).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from northern Northern Territory (map 11).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Northern Territory*: Katherine Gorge: Male holotype above, with 2♂ 1♀ (QMB S50259); Kakadu National Park, Mirrai (Mt. Cahill), under stones (12°53'S, 132°42'E), July 5–7, 1994 (M. S. Harvey, D. M. Hyder), 1♂ 1♀ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1807–9); Jabiru Residency (12°41'S, 132°53'E), May 28, 1992 (M. S. Harvey), 1♂ (WAM 99/1673); 77 km N of Pine Creek (13°07'S, 131°50'E), under rocks, July 4, 1987 (M. S. Harvey), 1♂ (WAM 99/1676). The following material is assigned tentatively: Gregory National Park, Victoria Highway (15°36'S, 131°09'E), under rock, May 25, 1999 (M. Gray, G. Milledge, H. Smith), 1♂ (AMS KS56177); Saddle Creek, Victoria Highway (15°56'S, 129°34'E), under logs, May 26, 1999 (M. Gray, G. Milledge, H. Smith), 1♂ (AMS KS56176).

figs. 235, 236). Legs ochre-yellow, with darker rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally and subdistally), patellae also darker, tips of femora and tibiae whitish; legs without spines, without curved and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 10%; tarsus 1 distally with ~12 quite distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation not visible in dissecting microscope. Opisthosoma roundish, ochre-gray, with blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate light brown, about rectangular.

VARIATION: All specimens from other localities are significantly smaller: tibia 1 in males from type locality: 11.1, 12.3; all other localities: 5.6–8.5 (N = 5). In addition, the proximal apophysis on the genital bulb in these males is less developed, and is even missing in the males from Saddle Creek and Gregory National Park. The material from the latter two localities is therefore assigned tentatively.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male; tibia 1 in 2 females: 5.1 (Kakadu Natl. Park), 11.3 (Katherine Gorge). Opisthosoma frontodorsally with pair of indistinct, transparent humps. Epigynum externally not distinguishable from that of *T. nullarbor* (cf. fig. 193).