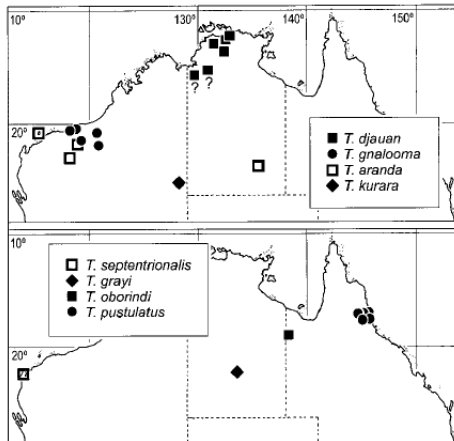


## *Trichocyclus gnalooma* Huber, 2001

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

p. 78



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

### *Trichocyclus gnalooma*, new species

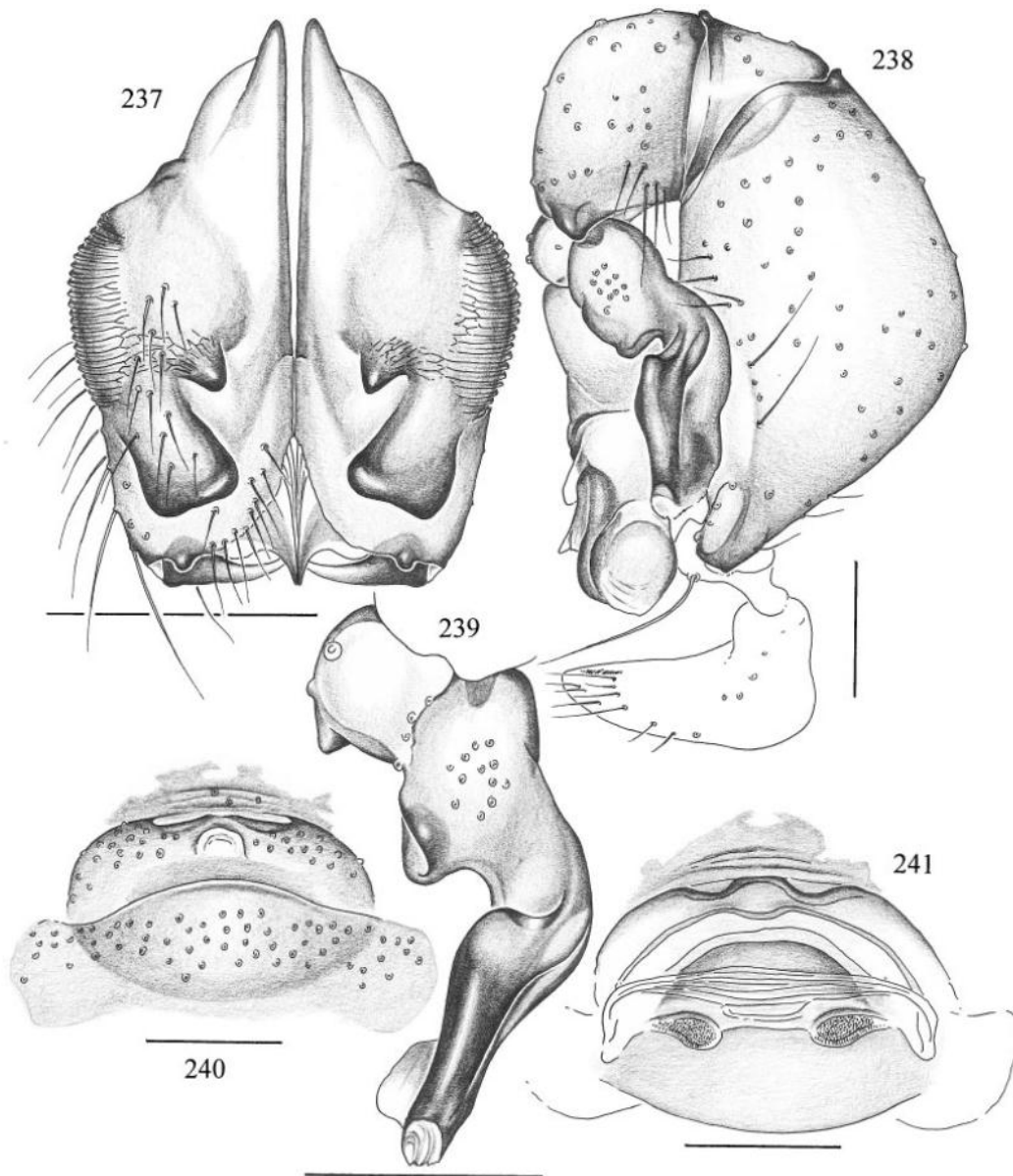
Figures 237–241

TYPE: Male holotype from Woodstock Homestead (21°37'S, 118°57'E), Western Australia, Australia; July 28, 1987 (B. Y. Main), inside house, in WAM (99/1792).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Ngaluma (also Gnalooma), an aboriginal tribe in Western Australia. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from the similar *T. aranda* by the shape of the procurus (compare figs. 232 and 239) and by the shape of the distal male cheliceral apophyses (compare figs. 230 and 237).

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.5, carapace width 1.84. Leg 1: 35.3 (9.7 + 0.7 + 9.6 + 13.2 + 2.1), tibia 2: 7.1, tibia 3: 4.9, tibia 4: 6.9; tibia 1 l/d: 58. Prosoma shape as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189); carapace ochre with wide brown median band and only two pairs of lateral spots, without radial marks; ocular area brown, posteriorly with median and lateral darker bands. Distance PME-PME 0.175; diameter PME 0.120; distance PME-ALE 0.045; diameter ALE 0.120. Clypeus with pair of brown bands converging distally; sternum brown with many yellowish speckles, larger spot near



Figs. 237–241. *Trichocyclops gnalooma*. 237. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 238. Left male palp, retrolateral view. 239. Left cymbium and procurus, retrolaterodorsal view. 240, 241. Epigynum, ventral (240) and dorsal (241) views. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.

coxae. Chelicerae as in fig. 237; brown, with black apophyses, and stridulatory ridges. Palps as in fig. 238, procurus in retrolaterodorsal view with slender distal element (fig. 239). Legs ochre, with brown 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 12%; tarsus 1 distally with ~8 quite distinct pseudosegments, proximally they are very indistinct. Opisthosoma dorsoposteriorly very long, gray, covered with black spots except ventrally; genital plate brown, large, about square.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in 4 other males: 4.7 (Boodarie Hill), 7.1, 7.1, 7.2.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male. Opisthosoma frontodorsally with pair of indistinct, transparent humps. Epigynum as in fig. 240, with pair of distinctive indentations frontally; dorsal view as in fig. 241.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from several localities in northwestern Western Australia (map 11).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia*: Woodstock Homestead: Male holotype above, with 2 ♀ (WAM 99/1793–4); same locality, May 2, 1988 (J. M. Waldock), 1 ♀ (WAM 99/1670); Woodstock Station (21°37'S, 118°57'E), Feb. 10–17, 1989 (J. Dell, R. A. How, J. M. Waldock), 1 ♂ (WAM 99/1832); same locality, Oct. 27, 1990 (M. S. Harvey), 1 ♂ (WAM 99/1831); same locality at 21°37'S, 118°59'E, Feb. 10–17, 1989 (J. Dell, R. A. How, J. M. Waldock), 1 ♂ (WAM 99/1833); Boodarie Hill area, ~15 km SW of Port Hedland (~20°25'S, 118°28'E), Oct. 11–17, 1994 (G. Harold, J. Dell), 1 ♂ (WAM 99/1741); Mundabullangana Station (20°32'S, 118°02'E), July 21, 1981 (D. Hirst), 1 ♂ 2 ♀ (SAM N1999/869–71); Nigger Ring Rockhole, 7 km SSW of Camel Rock (22°37'S, 122°36'E), July 11, 1982 (B. Muir), 2 ♀ (WAM 99/1618–20), assigned tentatively; Lower Carawine Gorge (21°29'S, 121°02'E), June 20–30, 1986 (K. McKenna), 1 ♀ (WAM 99/1615), assigned tentatively.