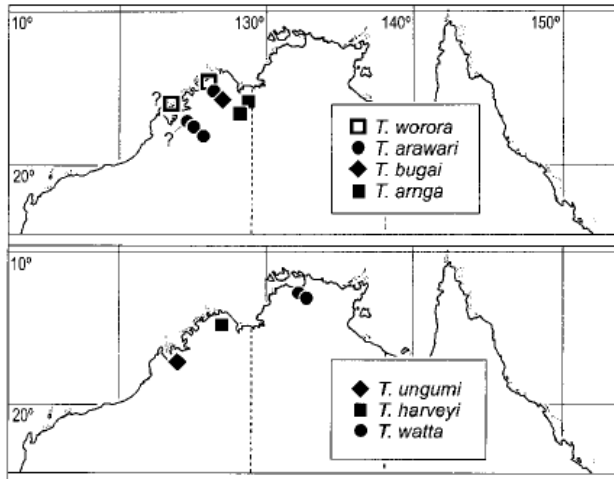


***Trichocyclus harveyi* Huber, 2001**

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 harveyi, new species

Figures 275–282

TYPE: Male holotype from N of Larryoo (14°51'S, 126°49'E), Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia; June 12, 1992 (M. S. Harvey, J. M. Waldoek), under rock, in WAM (99/1654).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the first collector of the present material and of many more pholcids in the Western Australian Museum.

DIAGNOSIS: Small species, distinguished from known congeners by the shape of the procurus (figs. 277, 280) and bulb (figs. 277, 279), and by its small size and short legs (the legs of *T. ungumi*, the second smallest known species, are more than twice as long).

MALE (holotype): Total length 1.4, carapace width 0.74. Leg 1: 8.07 (2.16 + 0.26 + 2.26 + 2.68 + 0.71), tibia 2: 1.52, tibia 3: 1.03, tibia 4: 1.65; tibia 1 l/d: 34. Habitus and prosoma shape as in figs. 275 and 276; carapace pale ochre with slightly darker spots medially and laterally. Distance PME-PME 0.075; diameter PME 0.080; distance PME-ALE 0.025; diameter AME 0.055. Clypeus slightly darker than carapace; sternum pale ochre, shape as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. fig. 189). Chelicerae pale ochre with two pairs of frontal apophyses, and stridulatory ridges (fig. 278). Palps as in fig. 277; femur ventrally with distinct brown hump (fig. 277); procurus as in fig. 280, bulb as in fig. 279. Legs ochre-gray, without rings; without spines, without curved and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 30%; tarsus 1 distally with ~7 fairly visible pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation

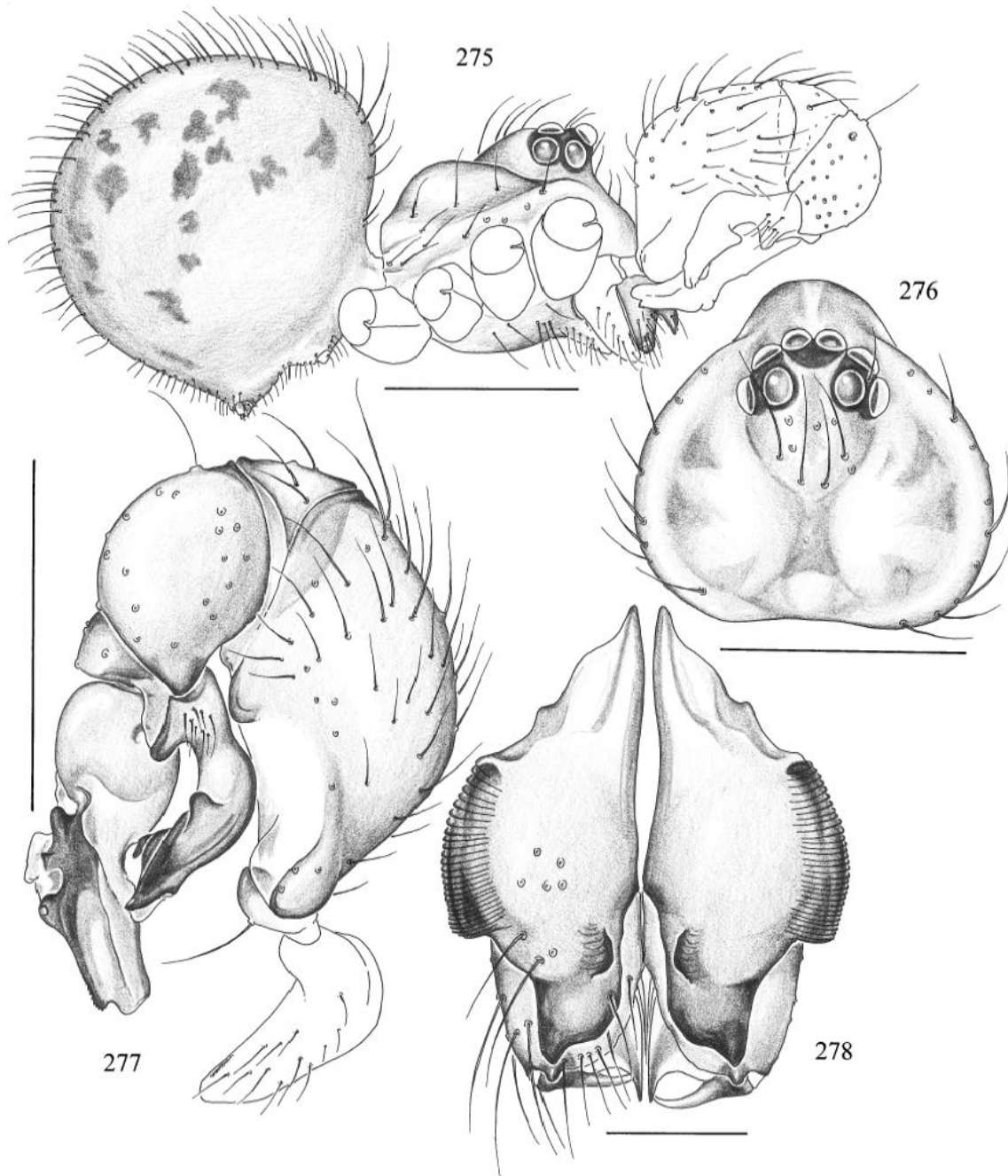
+

not visible in dissecting microscope. Opisthosoma roundish (fig. 275), pale ochre-gray, with large blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate not darker than surrounding area.

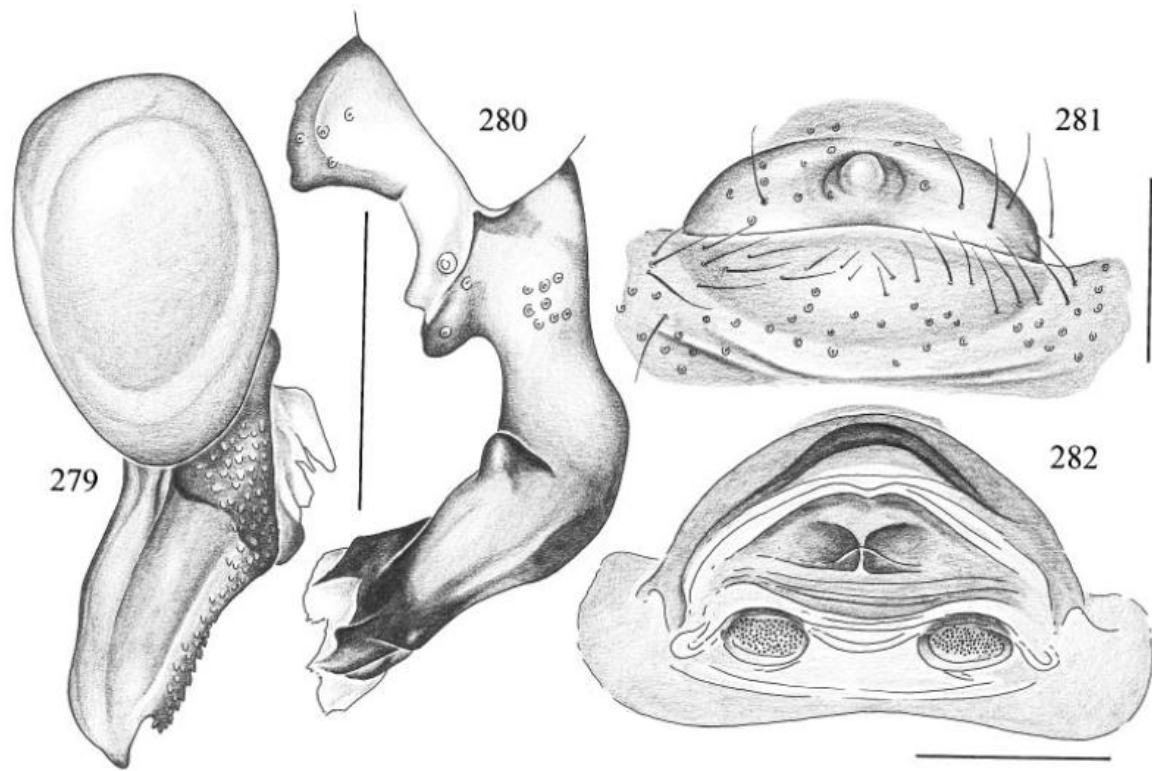
FEMALE: In general very similar to male; tibia 1 in 2 females: 1.97, 2.03; carapace width in 2 females: 0.73, 0.77. Opisthosoma frontodorsally without humps. Epigynum as in fig. 281; dorsal view as in fig. 282.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type locality in Kimberley, Western Australia (map 14).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia*: Kimberley, N of Larryoo: Male holotype above, with 2 ♀ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1655–7).



Figs. 275–278. *Trichocyclops harveyi*, male. 275. Habitus. 276. Prosoma, dorsal view. 277. Left palp, retrolateral view. 278. Chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (275–277), 0.1 mm (278).



Figs. 279–284. *Trichocyclus harveyi* (279–282), **279.** Left genital bulb, prolateral view. **280, 284.** Left cymbia and procursi, retrolaterodorsal views. **281, 282.** Epigynum, ventral (281) and dorsal (282) views. **283.** Chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: 0.2 mm (279–284).