

Trichocyclus hirsti 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. 62

Trichocyclus hirsti, new species

Figures 198–200

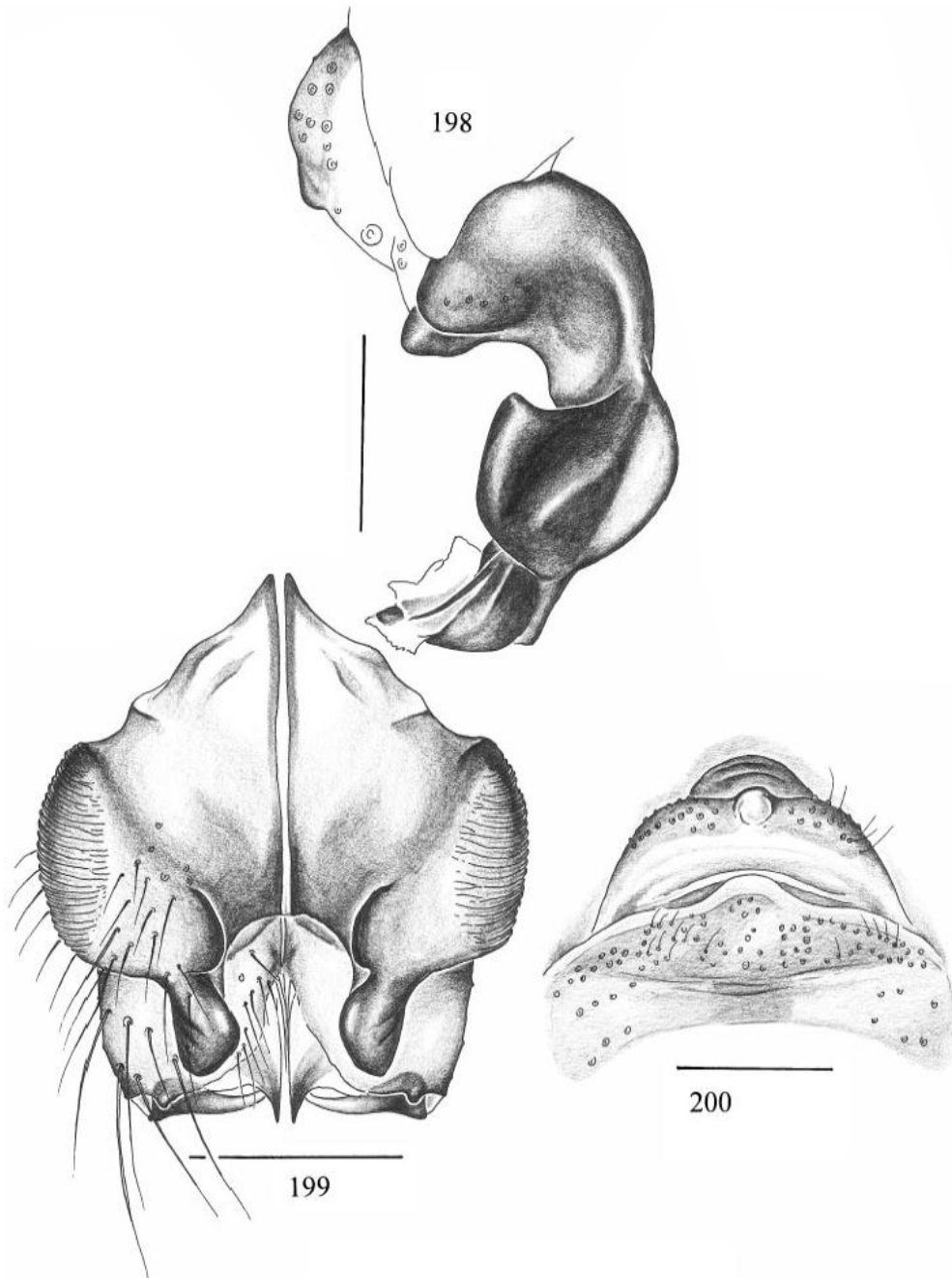
TYPE: Male holotype from rocky cliff face near ephemeral waterfall, 8 km SE of Mitchell Nob, Musgrave Ranges (26°11'S, 131°53'E), South Australia, Australia; Oct.

18, 1994 (D. Hirst/Pitlands Survey), in SAM (N1999/837).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the collector of this material and of many more pholcids in the South Australian Museum.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from the very similar *T. nullarbor* by the much stronger dorsal apophysis on the procurus (compare figs. 197 and 198) and by the apophyses on the male chelicerae (distal apophyses wider; proximal apophyses larger; compare figs. 190 and 199).

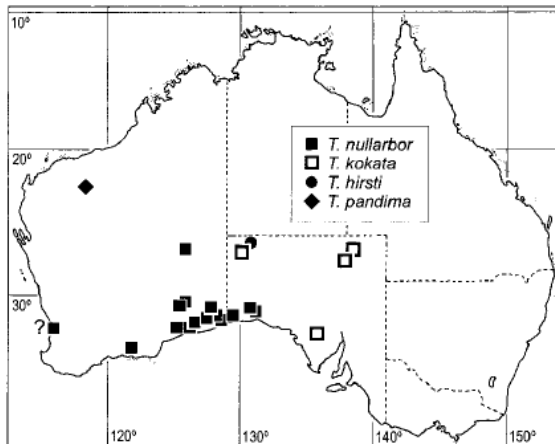
MALE (holotype): Total length 3.7, carapace width 1.84. Leg 1: 44.8 (11.9 + 0.8 + 11.7 + 17.7 + 2.7), tibia 2: 8.5, tibia 3: 6.0, tibia 4: 8.3; tibia 1 l/d: 68. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189); carapace pale ochre with light brown pattern as in *T. nullarbor*, but less distinct. Distance PME-PME 0.160; diameter PME 0.145; distance PME-ALE 0.045; diameter AME 0.120. Clypeus with wide, distally ta-



Figs. 197–201. *T. hirsti* (198–200), **197, 198, 201.** Left procursi, retrolaterodorsal views; “a”, “p” = apophysis and pocket; asterisk: weak zone on cymbium; unshafted arrow: more prominent in other male studied. **199.** Male chelicerae, frontal view. **200.** Epigynum, ventral view. Scale lines: 0.3 mm (197–199, 201), 0.5 mm (200).

pering light brown band; sternum light brown, with light speckles and larger spots near bases of coxae. Chelicerae ochre with pair of strong, black apophyses distally and another pair of shorter apophyses more prox-

imally, and stridulatory ridges (fig. 199). Palps in general very similar to *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 191, 192), but procursus with much stronger dorsal apophysis (fig. 198). Legs ochre-yellow, with indistinct darker rings on



Map 9. Distribution of *Trichocyclus* species: *nullarbor* group.

femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally and subdistally), patellae also darker; legs without spines, without curved and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 10%; tarsus 1 distally with ~13 quite distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation very indistinct. Opisthosoma ochre gray, covered with blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate gray-brown, about rectangular.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in other male: 9.7; carapace width in this male: 1.61.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male; tibia 1 in 2 females: 8.2, 8.8. Opisthosoma frontodorsally apparently without humps. Epigynum as in fig. 200, dorsal view not distinguishable from *T. nullarbor* (cf. fig. 194).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type locality in Musgrave Ranges, South Australia (map 9).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *South Australia*: Musgrave Ranges: Male holotype above, with 1 ♂ 2 ♀ (SAM N1999/838–40).