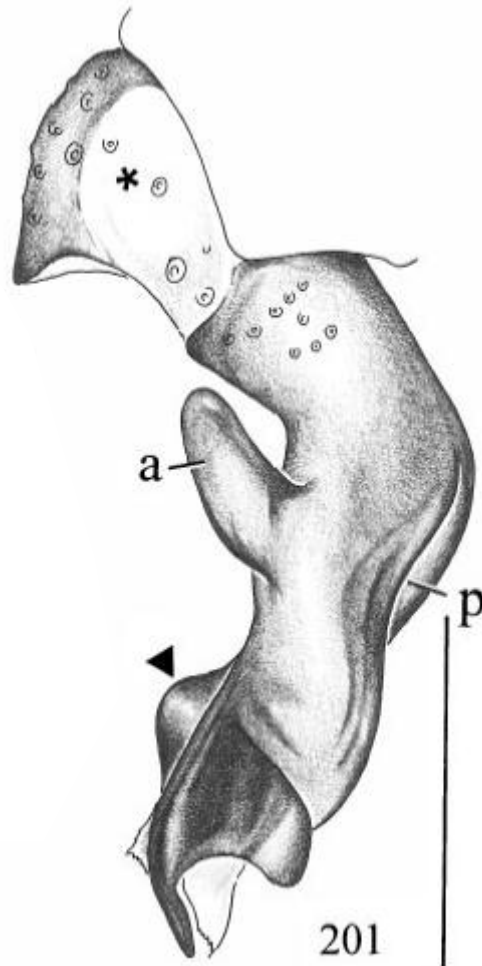


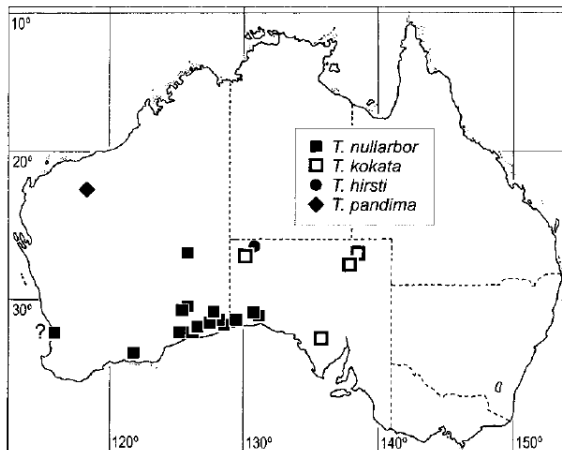
***Trichocyclus kokata* Huber, 2001**

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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Figs. 197–201. *T. kokata* (201). **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).



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

Trichocyclus kokata, new species

Figure 201

TYPE: Male holotype from Kolay Hut, Payne Station, Gawler Ranges (32°33'S, 135°36'E), South Australia, Australia; Dec. 9, 1989 (D. Hirst), in SAM (N1999/832).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Kokata, the so-called Gawler Range tribe, whose territory included some of the most inhospitable country in Australia; the water from tree

roots was a necessary source over much of the area. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Easily distinguished from most congeners by the long narrow apophyses on the male chelicerae, which are identical to those of *T. nullarbor* (cf. fig. 190); distinguished from *T. nullarbor* by the long dorsal apophysis on the procurus (fig. 201).

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.1, carapace width 1.35. Leg 1: 24.3 (6.7 + 0.5 + 6.7 + 8.7 + 1.7), tibia 2: 4.9, tibia 3: 3.3, tibia 4: 4.8; tibia 1 1/d: 50. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189); carapace pale ochre with light brown pattern similar to that of *T. nullarbor* (cf. fig. 187). Distance PME-PME 0.160; diameter PME 0.095; distance PME-ALE 0.045; diameter AME 0.120. Clypeus with wide, distally tapering light brown band; sternum pale ochre, light brown speckled. Chelicerae identical to those of *T. nullarbor* (cf. fig. 190), ochre with pair of long, narrow frontal apophyses, smaller cones at their bases, and stridulatory ridges. Palps in general as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 191, 192), but procurus with long dorsal apophysis (fig. 201). Legs ochre, 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 12%; tarsal pseudosegments very indistinct, hardly countable (apparently >10). Opisthosoma roundish, ochre gray, dorsally with many blackish spots; genital plate very light brown, about rectangular.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in male from Musgrave Ranges: 8.1; this male is in general slightly larger, the pattern on the carapace is more distinct, and the prolateral apophysis on the procurus (unshafted arrow in fig. 201) is slightly more prominent. Tibia 1 in males from Kalamurina Station and Murda Hill: 6.5, 7.1; these males differ slightly from the holotype with respect to the procurus (dorsodistal black flap missing, dorsoproximal apophysis slightly more slender).

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but dark patterns on carapace and legs more distinct. Tibia 1 in 2 females accompanying male holotype: 7.2, 7.9. Opisthosoma frontodorsally apparently without humps. Epi-

gynum externally not distinguishable from that of *T. nullarbor* (cf. fig. 193).

DISTRIBUTION: Known from four localities in South Australia (map 9).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *South Australia*: Gawler Ranges, Paney Station: Male holotype above, with 2 ♀ (SAM N1999/833–4); Musgrave Ranges, Ngarutjara (26°14'S, 131°47'E), amongst rocks, Oct. 13, 1994 (D. Hirst), 1 ♂ 1 juvenile (SAM N1999/836); 1 km E of Rat Hole Yard, Kalamurina Station (27°56'S, 138°00'E), Oct. 2–8, 1999 (D. Hirst), 1 ♂ (SAM NN9037); Simpson Desert, 1.7 km S of Murda Hill (26°58'S, 138°22'E), broad claypan between dunes, Mar. 24–29, 1998 (Sandy Desert Survey), 1 ♂ (SAM NN9038).