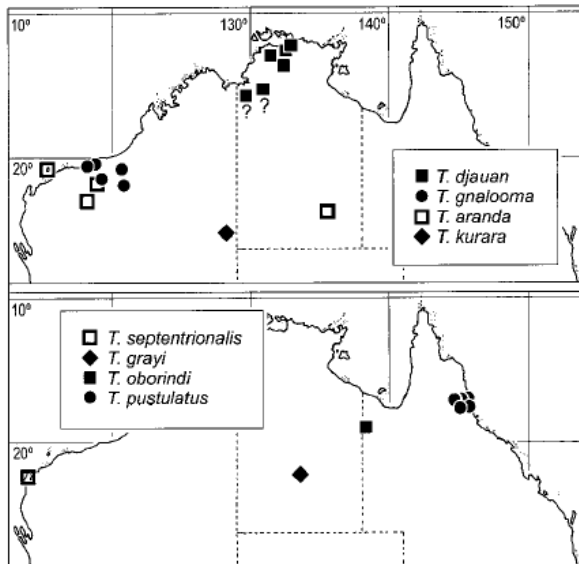


Trichocyclus kurara Huber, 2001

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

Trichocyclus kurara, new species

Figures 242, 243

TYPE: Male holotype from Glen Cummings Gorge (25°02'S, 128°18'E), Western Australia, Australia; Jan. 13–14, 1990 (M. S. Harvey, T. F. Houston), in WAM (99/1592).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Ngadadjara, an aboriginal tribe from Western Australia, whose people of the Rawlinson Ranges are also called Kurara. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from known congeners by the distinctively bifurcated bulb tip (fig. 243) and by the shape of the procurus (fig. 243); also by the shape of the male cheliceral apophyses (fig. 242), which

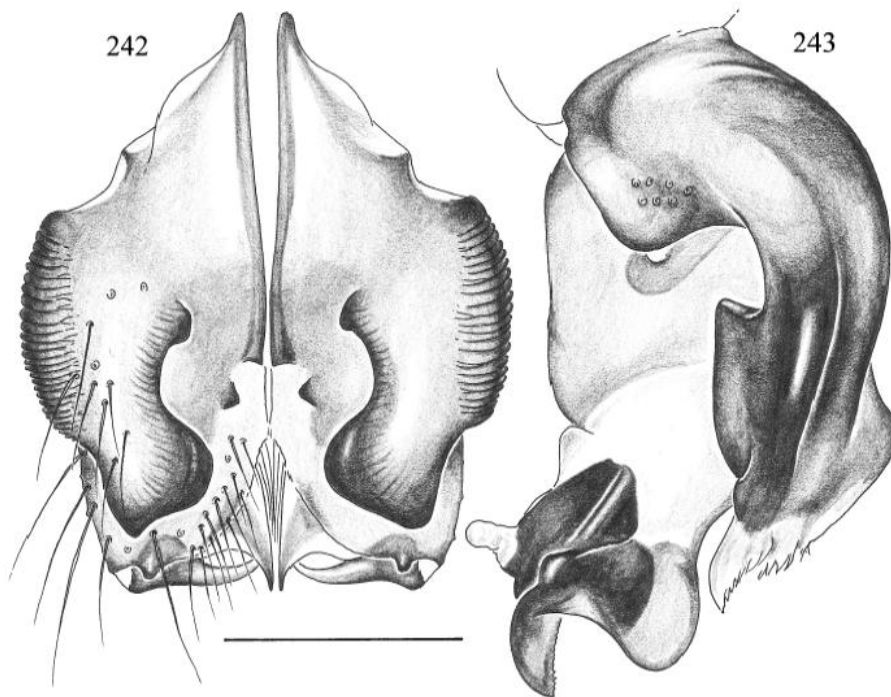
are similar to those of *T. gnalooma* (cf. fig. 237).

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.4, carapace width 1.74. Leg 1: 41.8 (10.9 + 0.7 + 11.2 + 16.5 + 2.5), tibia 2: 7.9, tibia 3: 5.1, tibia 4: 7.2; tibia 1 l/d: 70. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189); carapace ochre with three pairs of lateral spots; median and radial spots barely visible; ocular area ochre. Distance PME-PME 0.145; diameter PME 0.125; distance PME-ALE 0.045; diameter AME 0.105. Clypeus ochre; sternum pale ochre. Chelicerae as in fig. 242; brown, with black apophyses, and stridulatory ridges. Palps in general as in *T. gnalooma* (cf. fig. 238), procurus and bulb as in fig. 243. Legs ochre-yellow, with slightly darker rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally and subdistally), patellae also darker, tips of femora and tibiae whitish; almost all hairs on legs missing; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 11%; tarsus 1 distally with ~7 fairly distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation not visible in dissecting microscope. Opisthosoma roundish, gray, with many dark spots dorsally; genital plate light brown, about rectangular.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but opisthosoma much higher, though not pointed dorsoposteriorly. Tibia 1: 8.9. Opisthosoma frontodorsally with pair of fairly distinct, transparent humps. Epigynum very similar to that of *T. gnalooma* (cf. fig. 240), but instead of frontal pockets only pair of sclerotized areas.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type locality in eastern Western Australia (map 11).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia*: Glen Cummings Gorge: Male holotype above, with 1 ♀ (WAM 99/1593).



Figs. 242, 243. *Trichocyclops kurara*, male. 242. Chelicerae, frontal view. 243. Left procurus and genital bulb, retrolateral view. Scale line: 0.3 mm.