Trichocyclus nigropunctatus Simon, 1908

Simon, E. 1908. Araneae, 1re partie. In: Die Fauna Südwest-Australiens (W. Michaelsen & R. Hartmeyer, eds.), Gustav Fischer, Jena; 1(12): 359-446.

p. 407

Trichocyclus nov. gen.

A *Physocyclo*, cui affinis est, differt oculis mediis anticis lateralibus paulo majoribus et area oculorum mediorum multo latiore postice quam longiore.

Trichocyclus nigropunctatus n. sp.

♀. Long. 3 mm. Cephalothorax luteo-testaceus, vitta fusca latissima utrinque dentata, antice pone oculos saepe dilutiore et postice acuminata et utrinque lineis nigricantibus radiantibus trinis, marginem haud attingentibus atque apice uncatis, notatum, fronte haud prominula, parte thoracica late et profunde canaliculata. Abdomen valde gibbosum, multo altius quam longius, luteo-testaceum, supra crebre et inordinate nigro-punctatum, area media magna subtriquetra et saepe postice vitta longitudinali dilutioribus (impunctatis) notatum, subtus concolor. Chelae, partes oris sternumque fusco-olivacea, hoc crebre luteo-punctatum. Pedes gracillimi, pallide lutei, patellis infuscatis, femoribus annulo subapicali fusco annuloque apicali albido, tibiis annulo apicali albido notatis, femoribus granulis nigris minutissimis seriatis nigro-setiferis munitis. Plaga genitalis medium ventris occupans, fusco-rufula, minutissime et parce rugosa, maxima, transversa, sulco transverso bipartita, parte anteriore in medio elevata et obtuse conica, altera plana. Pedes-maxillares parvi albi, tarso acuminato fusco-rufulo. Chelae spina nigra longa et curvata ad angulum sulci instructae.

Stat. 77, Yalgoo.

Deeleman-Reinhold, C. L. 1993. Description of a new cave-dwelling pholcid spider from north-western Australia, with an identification key to the genera of Australian Pholcidae (Araneae). Rec. West. Aust. Mus. 16(3): 323-329.

p. 325

Trichocyclus nigropunctatus Simon, 1908

Figure 1A-F

Trichocyclus nigropunctatus Simon 1908: 407 (description female Yalgoo, Western Australia)

Lectotype

Female, by present designation, labelled "*Trichocyclus nigromaculatus*", (lapsus Simon), Western Australia leg. Michaelsen, MNHN (Collection Simon 23021).

Other material examined

1 nonadult male (ZMH), in poor condition, labelled *Trichocyclus nigropunctatus*, in handwriting Simon, Hamburg S.W.Australien Exp. 1905, Yalgoo 77, E.Simon publ. 1908, Dr.W.Michaelsen dedit 11.VII.1908, later incorrectly added: "holotype" (Rack 1961:57).

Redescription

Measurements in mm (nonadult male, Yalgoo): total length 2 mm, carapace 0.95 long, 0.95

p. 326

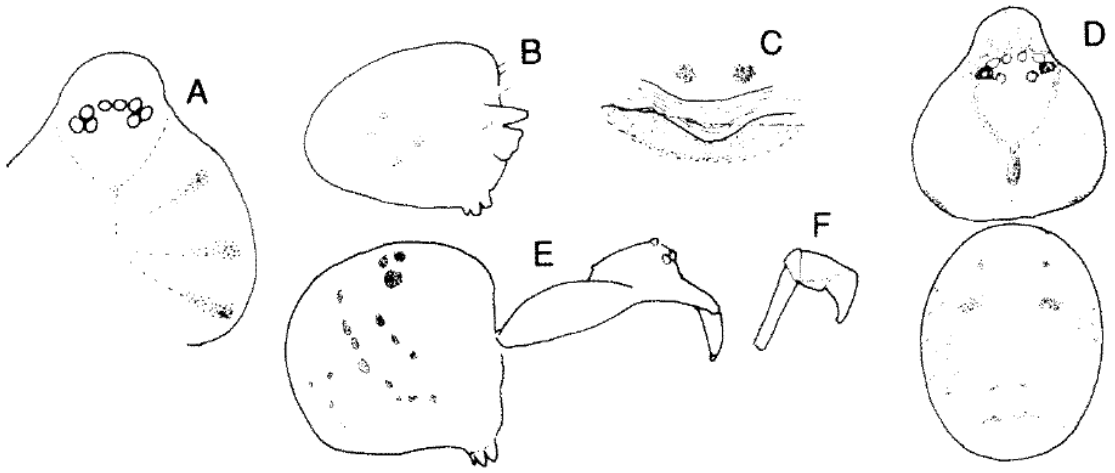


Figure 1 **A-F.** *Trichocyclus nigropunctatus*. **A-C.** Female (Lectotype MNHN 23021). **A,** eye position; **B,** abdomen, lateral; **C,** epigyne; **D-F.** Subadult male (ZMH 77, Yalgoo). **D,** carapace and abdomen, dorsal (b); **E,** id., lateral (b); **F,** palp (b).

Scales in brackets: 0.5 mm.

p. 327

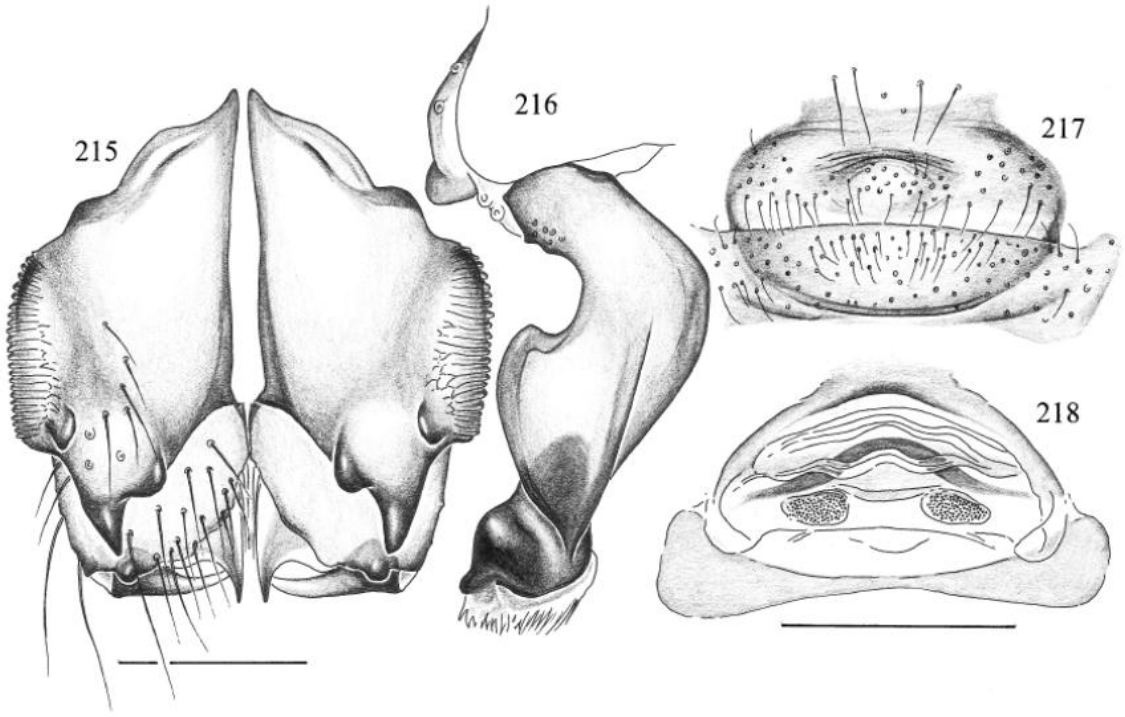
wide, width eye region 0.45, abdomen 1.20 long. Legs:

	femur	patella	tibia	metatarsus	tarsus	total
I	3.70	0.35	3.45	4.10	1.20	12.80
II	3.10	0.35	2.40	3.20	0.95	10.00
III	2.15	0.35	1.70	2.40	0.80	6.60
IV	3.15	0.35	2.40	3.40	0.80	10.10
palp	0.40	patella + tibia 0.30			tarsus 0.25	

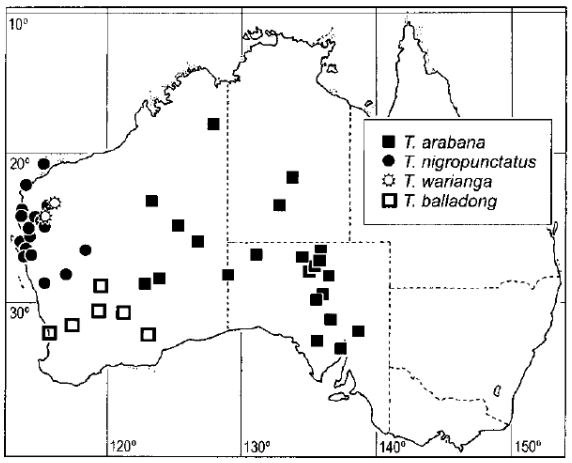
Carapace (Figure 1A,D) with darkened clypeus and foveal area, from the latter radiating dark bands, almost reaching the margin; sternum probably darkened in the middle. Abdomen (Figure 1B,D,E) with irregular groups of black spots. Eye region relatively wide, eyes approximately of equal diameter, AME slightly smaller than ALE or equal, AME ½ diameter apart, touching ALE, posterior eyerow procurved, PME 2 diameters apart, touching PLE. Chelicerae probably without stridulatory ridges. Epigyne Figure 1B,C.

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

p. 69



Figs. 211–218. *T. nigropunctatus* (215–218). **211, 215.** Male chelicerae, frontal views. **212, 216.** Left procursus, retrolaterodorsal views. **213, 217.** Epigynum, ventral views. **214, 218.** Epigynum, dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (213, 214, 217, 218), 0.2 mm (211, 212,



Map 10. Distribution of *Trichocyclus* species: *nigropunctatus* group.

Trichocyclus nigropunctatus Simon, 1908
Figures 215–225

Trichocyclus nigropunctatus Simon, 1908: 407.—Deeleman-Reinhold, 1993: 325–327, figs. 1A–F.

TYPE: Female lectotype (designated by Deeleman, 1993) from Yalgoo (28°21′S, 116°41′E), Western Australia, Australia; 1905 (W. Michaelsen), in MNHN (collection Simon 23021; examined).

NOTES: As already noted by Deeleman-Reinhold (1993), the penultimate male in the Zoological Museum Hamburg that was collected at the same locality during the same expedition, and was identified by Simon himself as *T. nigropunctatus,* is not a holotype (contra Rack, 1961), but a paralectotype.

Unfortunately, I could not study any new material collected at the type locality. Because females of *Trichocyclus* species are hardly or not at all distinguishable, the material described herein is only tentatively identified as *T. nigropunctatus,* based primarily on geographic proximity. Yalgoo is only 120 km from the nearest locality of the material listed below, while it is 270 km from the nearest locality of the next species (*T. balladong*). Collecting males at and around Yalgoo should easily solve this problem.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from congeners by the distal male cheliceral apophyses that appear divided into two parts each (fig. 215), and by the tip of the procursus (fig. 216).

MALE (Bush Bay): Total length 3.1, carapace width 1.35. Leg 1: 26.0 (7.3 + 0.5 + 7.2 + 9.5 + 1.5), tibia 2: 5.2, tibia 3: 3.5, tibia 4: 5.9; tibia 1 l/d: 54. Prosoma shape, colors, and pattern as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189); ocular area with dark median mark posteriorly. Distance PME-PME 0.145; diameter PME 0.095; distance PME-ALE 0.045; diameter AME 0.120. Clypeus with large brown mark tapering distally; sternum ochre, with brown speckles medially and posteriorly. Chelicerae as in figs. 215 and 223; ochre, with distinctive distal apophyses that appear divided into long lateral and shorter medial part. Palps in general as in *T. arabana* (cf. figs. 205, 206), only procursus different, with much wider dorsal apophysis (fig. 216); with brush of hairlike structures (fig. 221). Bulb very similar to *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 191, 192); distal view as in fig. 220. Legs ochre, with brown rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally), patellae also darker; legs without spines, without curved and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 14%; tarsus 1 distally

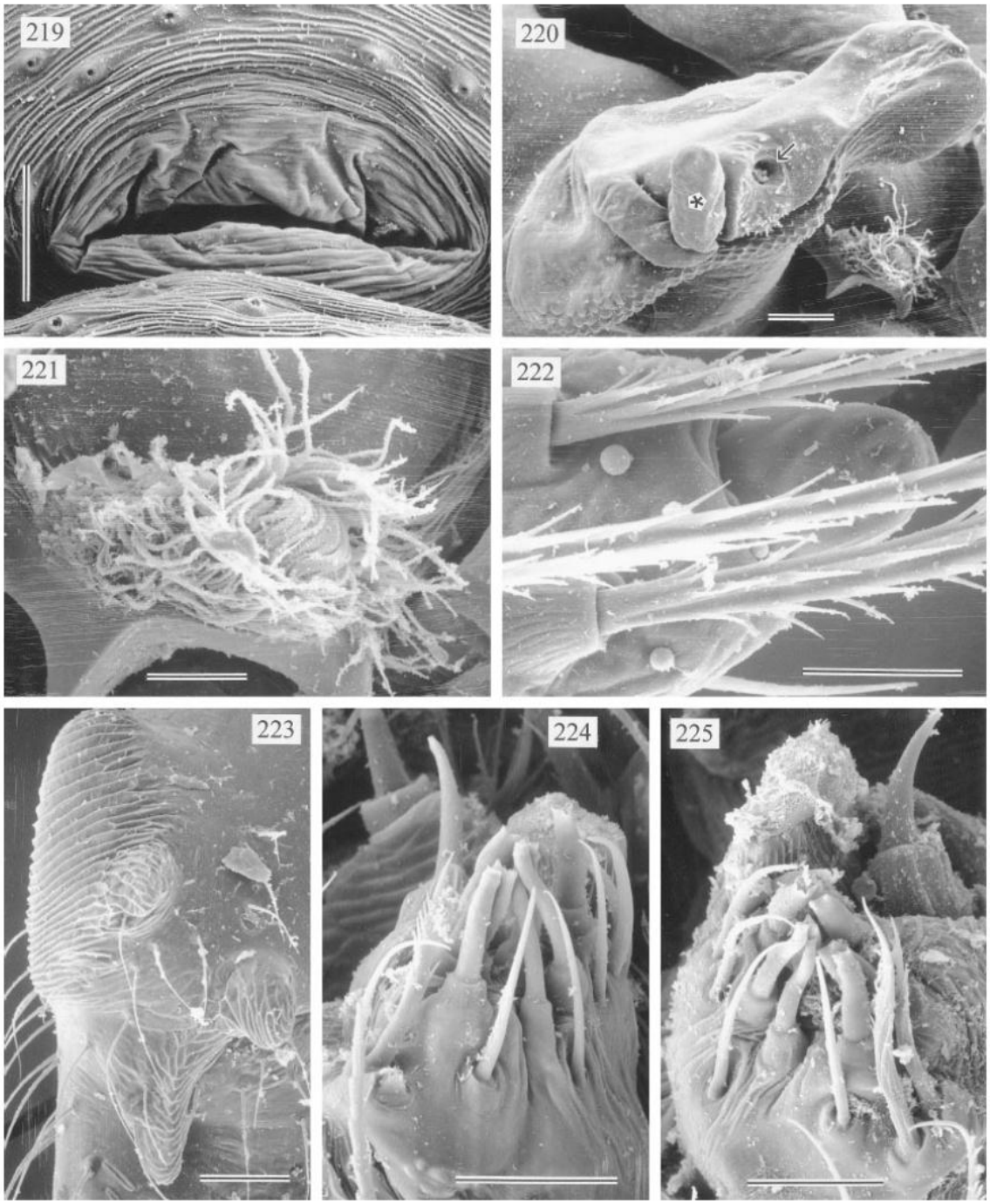
with ~9 barely distinguishable pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation not visible. Opisthosoma higher than long, but posteriorly rounded, gray, covered with many black and white spots except ventrally. Genital plate light brown; gonopore without epiandrous spigots (fig. 219). Several piriform gland spigots on ALS (fig. 224).

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in 80 males: 5.3–8.0 ($\bar{x}$ = 6.7).

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but sternum darker, and chelicerae without stridulatory ridges. Tibia 1 in 22 females: 4.1–6.5 ($\bar{x}$ = 5.4). Palpal tarsus tip as in fig. 222. Opisthosoma frontodorsally apparently without humps. Epigynum as in fig. 217, dorsal view as in fig. 218. (Note that it is hardly distinguishable from that of *T. arabana*; cf. figs. 213, 214.) Spigots on ALS as in male (fig. 225).

DISTRIBUTION: Known from several localities in western Western Australia (map 10).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia:* **Yalgoo**: Female holotype above; **Greenough River,** 2 km SW of Eradu (28°43′S, 115°02′E), under rock, Feb. 22, 1979 (M. R. Gray), 1♂ (AMS KS14914); **Zuytdorp** (27°16′S, 114°04′E), Aug. 26, 1994–May 18, 1995 (A. Sampey, M. S Harvey "et al."), 4♂ 5 juveniles (WAM 99/2026–34); **Nerren Nerren Station** (27°00′S, 114°32′E), Aug. 25, 1994–Aug. 18, 1995 (P. West, N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe, J. M. Waldock, N. Hall), 4♂ 2♀ 3 juveniles (WAM 99/1972–8); same locality at 27°03′S, 114°36′E, Aug. 25, 1994–May 28, 1995 (J. M. Waldock, P. West, N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe), 2♂ 2♀ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1979–83); **Polelle Station** (26°55′S, 118°33′E), Aug. 5, 1982 (B. Y. Main), 1♂ (WAM 99/2102); **Nanga Station** (26°29′S, 114°03′E), Aug. 23, 1994–Aug. 30, 1995 (A. Sampey, N. Hall, N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe, P. West), 11♂ 4♀ 4 juveniles (WAM 99/1952–71); **Hamelin Pool** (26°24′S, 114°10′E), Nov. 27, 1991 (M. S. Harvey, M. E. Blosfelds), 1♂ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1645–6); **Woodleigh Station** (26°12′S, 114°32′E), Oct. 11, 1994–May 17, 1995 (P. West, N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe), 8♂ 1♀ 5 juveniles (WAM 99/1993–7, 1999–2007); same locality at 26°11′S, 114°32′E, May 17–Aug. 21, 1995 (N. Hall), 1♀ (WAM 99/1998), assigned tentatively; same locality at 26°12′S, 114°31′E, Aug. 22–Oct. 10, 1994 (M. Harvey "et al."), 2♂ (WAM 99/2008–9); same locality at 26°12′S, 114°25′E, Aug. 22, 1994–Aug. 21, 1995 (N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe, P. West, N. Hall, M. S. Harvey), 9♂ 5♀ 3 juveniles (WAM 99/2010–25); same locality at 26°13′S, 114°35′E, Jan. 17–May 17, 1995 (P. West "et al."), 3♂ 1♀ (WAM 99/1989–92); same locality at 26°13′S, 114°35′E, Jan. 12–Aug. 21, 1995 (N. Hall, P. West), 3♂ 1♀ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1984–8); **Francois Peron National Park** (25°50′S, 113°36′E), Oct. 12, 1994–May 27, 1995 (M. S. Harvey, N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe), 5♂ 1♀ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1900–6); **Meedo Station** (25°43′S, 114°36′E), Aug. 22–Oct. 11, 1994 (P. West "et al."), 2♂ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1949–51); same locality at 25°37′S, 114°42′E, May 28–Aug. 21, 1995 (N. Hall), 1♂ 1 juvenile, 1 prosoma (WAM 99/1940–1); same locality at 25°41′S, 114°37′E, May 18–Aug. 22, 1995 (N. Hall), 1♂ (WAM 99/1948); same locality at 26°37′S, 114°41′E, May 16–21, 1995 (A. Sampey "et al."), 2♀ (WAM 99/1942–3), assigned tentatively; same locality at 25°39′S, 114°37′E, Aug. 22, 1994–Jan. 12, 1995 (P. West, N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe), 2♀ 3 juveniles (WAM 99/1944–7), assigned tentatively; **Bidgemia Station, Gascoyne Junction** (25°07′S, 115°26′E), Aug. 17, 1994–Aug. 20, 1995 (A. Sampey, N. Hall, J. M. Waldock), 3♂ 2 juveniles (WAM 99/1848–52); same locality at 25°10′S, 115°29′E, Jan. 16–June 4, 1995 (J. M. Waldock "et al."), 1♀ (WAM 99/1845) assigned tentatively; same locality at 25°05′S, 115°22′E, Aug. 17–Oct. 5, 1994 (A. Sampey "et al."), 1♀ (WAM 99/1853); same locality at 25°11′S, 115°29′E, Aug. 17, 1994–Jan. 13, 1995 (N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe, A. Sampey), 2♂ (WAM 99/1846–7); same locality at 25°13′S, 115°31′E, Oct. 4, 1994–Jan. 13, 1995 (N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe), 1♂ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1841–2); same locality at 25°12′S, 115°30′E, Aug. 17–Oct. 4, 1994 (A. Sampey "et al."), 1♀ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1843–4), assigned tentatively; same locality at 25°03′S, 115°18′E, Jan. 13–June 6, 1995 (J. M. Waldock "et al."), 2♂ 4 juveniles (WAM 99/1856–61); same locality at 25°03′S, 115°17′E, June 6–Aug. 20, 1995 (N. Hall), 1♀ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1862–3), assigned tentatively; same locality, Aug. 17–



Figs. 219–225. *Trichocyclus nigropunctatus*. **219.** Male gonopore. **220.** Genital bulb, distal view; shafted arrow: sperm duct opening; asterisk: transparent bulbal process. **221.** Tip of procursus with brush of hairlike structures. **222.** Tip of female palp. **223.** Stridulatory ridges and apophyses on male right chelicera. **224, 225.** ALS of male (224) and female (225), with several piriform gland spigots. Scale lines: 50 μm (219, 220, 223), 20 μm (221, 222, 224, 225).

Oct. 5, 1994 (A. Sampey "et al."), 1♀ 2 juveniles (WAM 99/1854–5), assigned tentatively; **Bush Bay** (25°07′S, 113°48′E), Sept. 27–Jan. 26, 1995 (P. West, M. S. Harvey, N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe), 3♂ 5♀ (WAM 99/1877–84); **Kennedy Range National Park** (24°30′S, 115°01′E), Aug. 18, 1994–Aug. 28, 1995 (N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe, M. S. Harvey, P. West, N. Hall), 7♂ 5♀ 3 juveniles (WAM 99/1911–24); same locality at 24°34′S, 114°57′E, Aug. 18–Oct. 8, 1994 (M. S. Harvey "et al."), 3♂ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1925–8); same locality at 24°30′S, 115°02′E, May 29–Aug. 28, 1995 (N. Hall "et al."), 2♂ (WAM 99/1908–9); **Boolathana Station** (24°25′S, 113°42′E), Sept. 27, 1994–Aug. 25, 1995 (J. M. Waldock, N. Hall, N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe, A. Sampey), 6♂ 1♀ 3 juveniles (WAM 99/1865–73, 1875); same locality at 24°24′S, 113°40′E, May 28–June 2, 1995 (J. M. Waldock "et al."), 1♀ (WAM 99/1864) assigned tentatively; same locality at 24°24′S, 113°42′E, May 28–June 2, 1995 (J. M. Waldock "et al."), 1♀ (WAM 99/1874) assigned tentatively; same locality at 24°25′S, 113°46′E, Aug. 20–Sept. 30, 1994 (A. Sampey "et al."), 1♂ (WAM 99/1876); **Mardathuna Station** (24°24′S, 114°28′E), Oct. 5, 1994–May 28, 1995 (N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe, A. Sampey), 5♂ (WAM 99/1933–7); same locality at 24°24′S, 114°27′E, Oct. 5, 1994–Jan. 14, 1995 (N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe), 1♂ 1♀ (WAM 99/1938–9); same locality at 24°30′S, 114°38′E, May 23–28, 1995 (A. Sampey "et al."), 1♀ (WAM 99/1929), assigned tentatively; same locality at 24°27′S, 114°31′E, Oct. 5, 1994–Jan. 14, 1995 (N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe), 1♂ 2 juveniles (WAM 99/1930–2); **Cape Cuvier, Quobba Station** (24°13′S, 113°30′E), Sept. 29, 1994–May 30, 1995 (N. McKenzie, J. Rolfe, A. Sampey), 8♂ 5♀ 2 juveniles (WAM 99/1885–99); **Barlee Range Nature Reserve** (23°05′S, 115°47′E), June 15–18, 1994 (P. G. & G. W. Kendrick), 1♂ 3♀ (WAM 99/2139–41); same locality at 23°03′S, 115°49′E, June 15–18, 1994 (P. G. & G. W. Kendrick), 2♂ 1♀ (WAM 99/2136–8); **Kuburu Well Cave,** near Exmouth (~21°55′S, 114°07′E), Sept. 17, 1983 (J. Lowry), 1♂ 2♀ (WAM 99/1716–18); **Barrow Island,** John Wayne Country (20°45′S, 115°22′E), Oct. 28, 1998 (M. S. Harvey, V. T. Ovtsharenko), 1♂ 1♀ (WAM 99/2092–5); same locality, WAPET camp (20°49′S, 115°27′E), Nov. 5–Dec. 3, 1993 (M. S. Harvey, J. M. Waldock), 1♂ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1738); Barrow Island, Apr. 2, 1971 (A. A. Burbidge, W. H. Butler), 1♂ 2♀ (WAM 79/334–6).