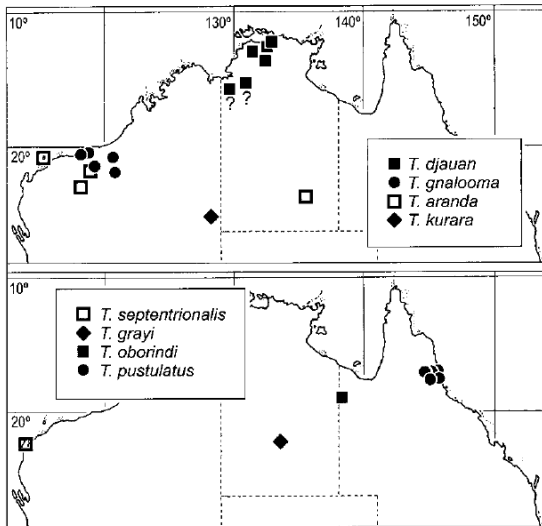


Trichocyclus oborindi Huber, 2001

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

p. 78



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

p. 83

Trichocyclus oborindi, new species

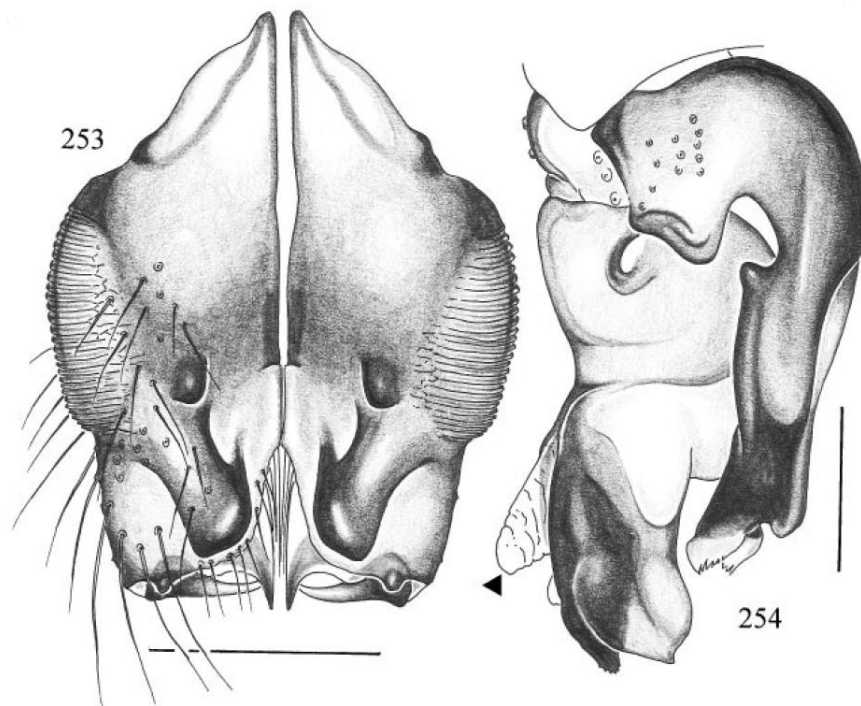
Figures 253, 254

TYPE: Male holotype from Bat Cave, Louie Creek (~18°15'S, 138°05'E), Lawn Hill National Park, Queensland, Australia; Oct. 13, 1993 (R. Drysdale), in AMS (KS37501).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Ngaborindi (also called Oborindi), an aboriginal tribe from the Lawn Hill area, Queensland. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from known congeners by the shape of the procurus with its small dorsal apophysis and long straight distal element (fig. 254) and by the apophyses on the male chelicerae (fig. 253; similar to *T. grayi*, fig. 251).

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.9, carapace width 1.77. Leg 1: 50.2 (13.3 + 0.7 + 13.6 + 20.3 + 2.3), tibia 2: 8.8, tibia 3: 5.7, tibia 4: 8.0; tibia 1 l/d: 85. Habitus and prosoma shape similar to *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189); carapace ochre with small darker spot behind ocular area and black line in thoracic furrow, without lateral and radial spots. Ocular area light brown, slightly darker laterally; distance PME-PME 0.135; diameter PME 0.135; distance PME-ALE 0.040; diameter AME 0.105. Clypeus slightly darker than carapace; sternum brown with many yellowish speckles. Chelicerae ochre with two pairs of black, frontal apophyses, and stridulatory ridges (fig. 253). Palps in general as in *T. harveyi* (cf. fig. 277), including distinct ventrodiscal hump on femur; procurus and bulb as in fig. 254. Legs ochre-yellow, with slightly darker rings on femora (subdistally), patellae + tibiae proximally, and tibiae subdistally; tips of femora and tibiae whitish; legs without spines, without curved and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 10%; tarsus 1 distally with ~13 quite distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseu-



Figs. 251–254. *T. oborindi* (253, 254), males. **251, 253.** Chelicerae, frontal views. **252, 254.** Left procursi and genital bulbs, retrolateral views. Arrows: transparent bulbal processes. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.

dosegmentation not visible in dissecting microscope. Opisthosoma shape similar to *T. nullarbor* (cf. fig. 186); gray, with many blackish spots dorsally; genital plate light brown, about rectangular.

FEMALE: The AMS has two female speci-

mens from the Lawn Hill area, one of which is probably conspecific with the male holotype. The epigynum of this female is similar to that of *T. pustulatus* (cf. fig. 258), but is medially more elevated; coloration as in male; tibia 1: 12.3.

The other female has a dark pattern on the carapace similar to *T. nullarbor* (cf. fig. 187), shorter legs (tibia 1: 7.6), and an even higher epigynum.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Lawn Hill National Park, western Queensland (map 12).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: Queensland: Lawn Hill National Park: Male holotype above; Lawn Hill National Park, Colonel Light Cave (~18°15'S, 138°05'E), Colless Ck., Oct. 28, 1993 (R. Drysdale), 1 ♀ (AMS KS37498), assigned tentatively.