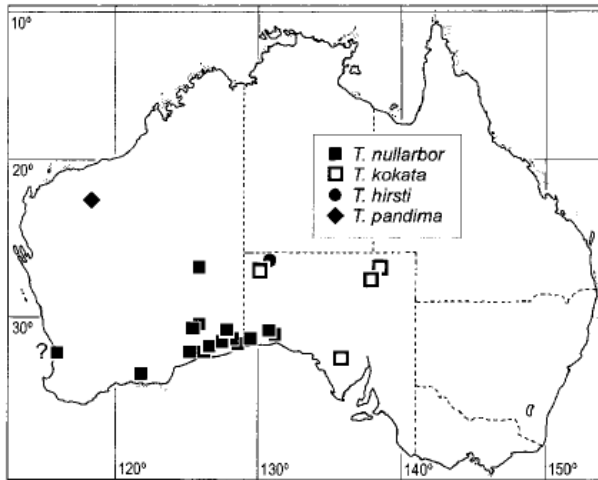


***Trichocyclus pandima* Huber, 2001**

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

Trichocyclus pandima, new species

Figures 202, 203

TYPE: Male holotype from Dales Gorge, Karijini National Park (22°28'S, 118°33'E), Western Australia, Australia; Sept. 11, 1981 (D. Hirst), in SAM (N1999/798).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Pandjima (also called Pand'ima), an aboriginal tribe in Western Australia. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Easily distinguished from most congeners by the long dorsal apophysis on the procurus (fig. 203); from *T. kokata* (which has a similar procurus; fig. 201) by the shorter and wider distal cheliceral apophyses and the shape of the bulb (figs. 202, 203).

MALE (holotype): Total length ~3.5 (opisthosoma shrunken), carapace width 2.03. Leg 1: 14.9 + 0.9 + 15.1 + 22.8; tarsus missing; tibia 2: 10.5, tibia 3: 6.8, tibia 4: 9.5; tibia 1 l/d: 81. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189); carapace pale ochre with light brown spot behind ocular area and three lateral spots hardly visible, without radial marks. Ocular area with darker median and lateral marks; distance PME-PME 0.160; diameter PME 0.135; distance PME-ALE 0.030; diameter AME 0.135. Clypeus with slightly darker median band; sternum ochre-yellow, posteriorly light brown with yellowish speckles. Chelicerae with two pairs of apophyses and stridulatory ridges (fig. 202). Palps in general

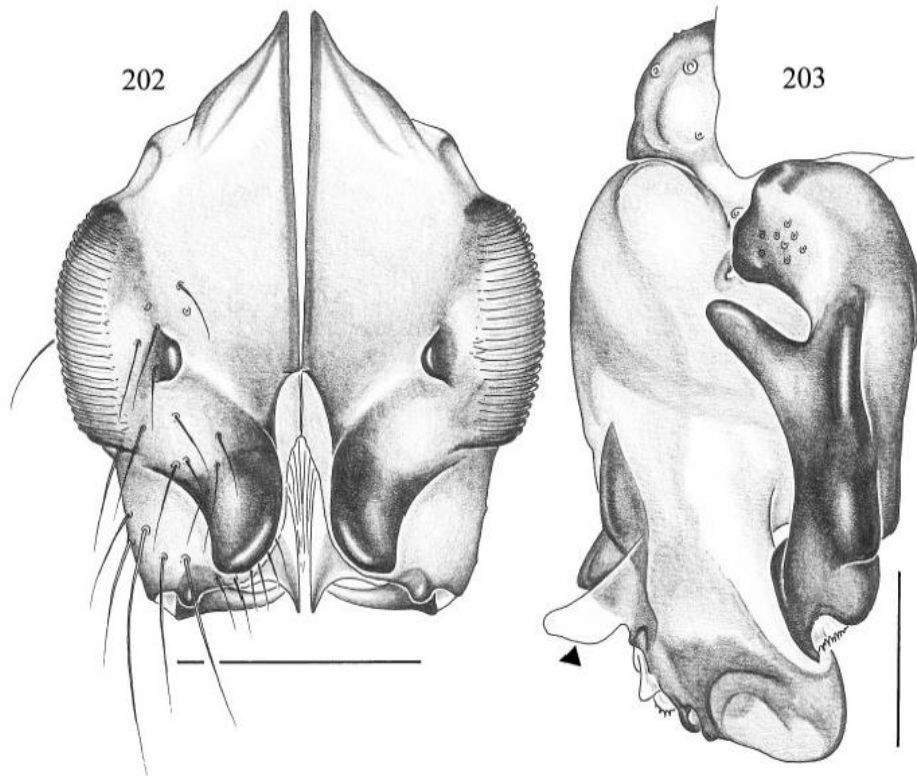
as in *T. aranda* (cf. fig. 231), but femur with distinct dark knob ventrally subdistally; procurus with long dorsal apophysis (fig. 203). Legs ochre-yellow, with barely visible darker rings on femora (subdistally); tips of femora and tibiae whitish; almost all hairs missing; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 10%; distally with ~12 quite distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation very indistinct. Opisthosoma roundish, gray, with blackish and white spots except ventrally; genital plate very light brown, about rectangular.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in other male: 11.7.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but sternum darker, with many yellowish speckles and larger light spots near bases of coxae. Tibia 1 in 2 females: 12.8, 12.7. Opisthosoma frontodorsally with pair of distinct, sclerotized humps. Epigynum externally very similar to that of *T. aranda* (cf. fig. 233), but plate in front of frontal plate wider.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type locality, Karijini National Park, Western Australia (map 9).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia*: Karijini National Park, Dales Gorge: Male holotype above, with 1♂ (and a non-conspecific female) (SAM N1999/799–800); same locality, July 24–25, 1998 (D. Hirst), 1♂ 3♀ 5 juveniles (SAM N1999/794–7).



Figs. 202, 203. *Trichocyclops pandima*, male. 202. Chelicerae, frontal view. 203. Left procurus and genital bulb, retrolateral view; arrow: transparent bulbal process. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.