

Trichocyclus septentrionalis Deeleman-Reinhold, 1993

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.

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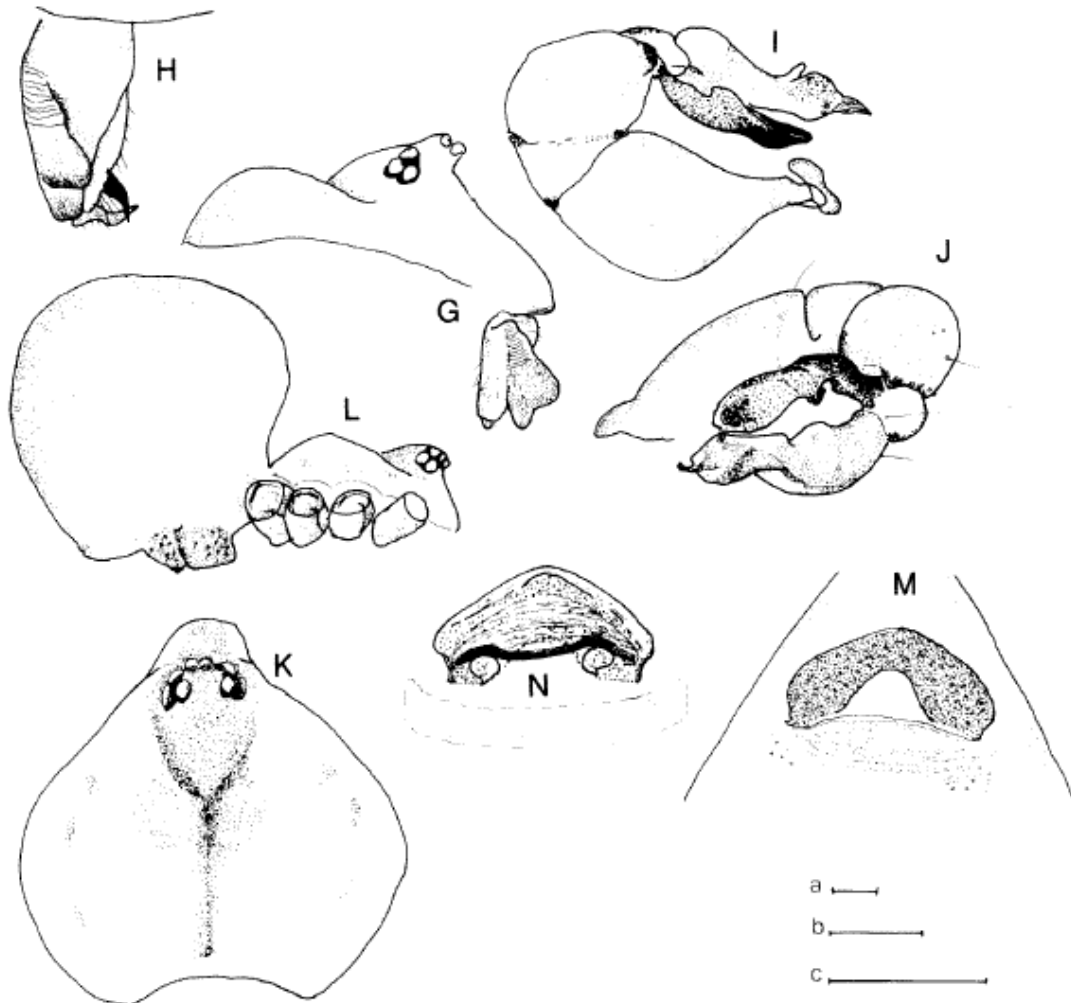


Figure 1

G-N. *Trichocyclus septentrionalis*. G-J. Male. G, carapace and chelicer, lateral (b); H, chelicer, front (c); I, right palp, lateral; J, id., anterior (b). K-N. Female. K, carapace (b); L, carapace and abdomen, lateral (a); M, epigyne (b); N, vulva, dorsal (b). Scales in brackets: 0.5 mm.

Trichocyclus septentrionalis sp. nov.

Figure 1G-N

Holotype

Male, cave C.227, Cape Range, Western Australia, 22°02'49"S, 114°00'30"E, 24 May 1990, outside cave, J.M. Waldock (WAM 92/629).

Paratypes

Western Australia: Cape Range: 1 male, cave C.162, 22°09'00"S, 113°59'51"E, 22 September 1988, J.M. Waldock (WAM 91/549); 1 male, same data (WAM 91/551); 1 male, cave C.68, 22°05'48"S, 113°58'45"E, 17 May 1990, antechamber, J.M. Waldock (WAM 92/131); 1 male, cave C.106, 22°04'21"S, 114°00'39"E, 21 June 1989, M.S. Harvey (RMNH); 1 male, cave C.177, 22°06'S, 113°58'E, 7 July 1989, M. East (RMNH); 1 female, Bunbury Cave, 21°51'S, 114°04'E, 27 September 1988, J.M. Waldock (WAM 91/553); 1 female, cave C.60, 22°06'05"S, 113°59'09"E, 9 July 1989, M. East (WAM 92/634); 1 female, cave C.68, 17 May 1990, antechamber, J.M. Waldock (WAM 92/633); 1 female, cave C.96, 22°15'05"S, 113°57'24"E, 19 September 1988, J.M. Waldock (WAM 91/248); 1 female, cave C.111, 22°55'08"S, 114°00'17"E, 5 July 1989, (R. Wood (WAM 92/636); 1 female, id., (WAM 92/635); 1 female, cave C.147, 22°07'34"S, 113°59'31"E, 23 June 1989, R. Wood (WAM 92/637); 1 female, cave C.162, 22°09'00"S, 113°59'51"E, 22 September 1988, J.M. Waldock (WAM); 1 female, id., (WAM 91/552); 1 female, cave C.162, 20 June 1989, M.S. Harvey (RMNH); 1 female, cave C.177, 22°06'19"S, 113°57'48"E, 7 July 1989, R. Wood (WAM 92/638); 1 female, cave C.177, 7 July 1989, M. East (WAM 92/639); 2 females, cave C.215, 22°01'40"S, 113°55'55"E, 15 July 1989, R. Young (WAM 92/640-1); 1 female, cave C.215, 15 July 1989, M. East (WAM 92/642); 1 female, cave C.224, 21°56'26"S, 114°05'40"E, 30 June 1989, M. East (WAM 92/643); 1 female, cave C.227, 22°02'49"S, 114°00'30"E, 24 May 1990, outside cave, J.M. Waldock (WAM 92/629); 1 female with egg sac, cave C.295, 22°04'11"S, 114°00'53"E, 17 August 1989, M. East (WAM 92/644); 2 females, 1 juv. male, cave C.291, 22°16'01"S, 113°57'53"E, 26 May 1990, antechamber, J.M. Waldock (WAM 92/630-632).

Diagnosis

Distinct from *T. nigropunctatus* by narrower eye region, posterior eye row recurved, different markings of the carapace, larger body dimensions, longer legs and clear differences in the epigyne.

Description

Male

Measurements in mm: male holotype: total length 4.30, carapace 1.90 long, 1.90 wide,

width eye region 0.53, abdomen 2.65 long. Legs:

	femur	patella	tibia	metatarsus	tarsus	total
I	13.90	0.85	14.40	21.10	3.35	53.60
II	11.50	0.85	11.30	16.30	1.90	41.85
III	8.60	0.85	7.70	10.75	1.70	29.60
IV	11.70	0.85	10.10	14.70	1.90	39.25
palp	1.45	0.45	0.95		1.20	

Carapace and legs pale ochre, tip of femora and base and tip of tibiae lighter, head and an area on either side of the fovea dark, three pairs of lateral spots on carapace; sternum darkened in the middle. Abdomen almost white with irregular groups of black spots. Eye region (Figure 1K) relatively narrow, posterior row recurved, AME slightly smaller than ALE, on a small projection, PLE 2 diameters apart. Chelicerae (Figure 1G,H) with a proximolateral protrusion which is as large as basal segment of chelicera, proximal half with transverse grooves on the lateral surface, tip of protrusions bifid: a dorsal rounded and a ventral more or less conical tip, both darkened. Legs, particularly tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi, densely covered with stiff straight hair, 2-8 times the leg diameter. Palp as in Figure 1I,J, bulb slender, embolus in prolongation of it, paracymbium widening distally.

Female

Measurements in mm: female paratype (WAM 92/636): total length 5.30, carapace 2.15 long, 2.15 wide, width eye region 0.55, abdomen 4.10 long. Legs:

	femur	patella	tibia	metatarsus	tarsus	total
I	13.45	0.95	14.40	18.70	2.90	50.40
II	9.60	0.95	9.60	13.90	2.15	36.20
III	7.20	0.95	6.70	9.40	1.45	25.70
IV	10.10	0.95	9.10	12.75	1.90	34.80
palp	0.60	0.20	0.25		0.50	

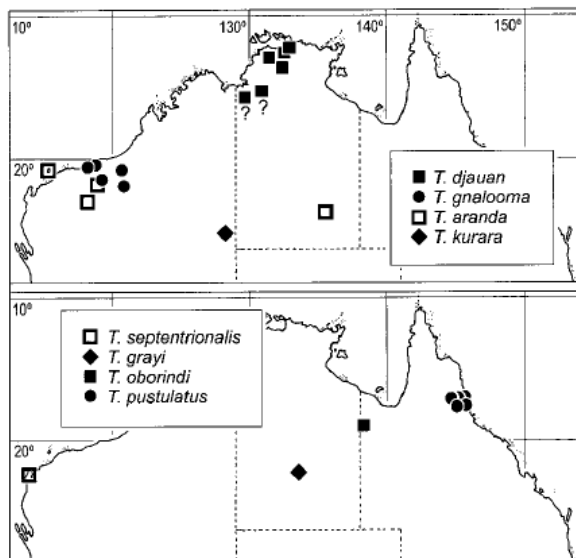
Measurements of a small female (WAM 92/643): total length 2.90, carapace 1.20 long, 1.10 wide, width eye region 0.35, femur I 6.00. Measurements of the other specimens not much disparate to the measured specimens. Markings (Figure 1K) as in the male, AME a little smaller than laterals and almost touching them, PME only one diameter apart. Chelicerae without stridulatory ridges. Epigyne (Figure 1L,M) a chitinized pre-genital transverse arch, excavated in the middle and a post-genital transverse strip; atrium membranous, with ventrally an arched transverse valve with a double rounded elevation in the middle, and internally (postero-dorsally) a transverse bar, hinged on lateral extremities of the epigynal plate and provided with a pair of reniform flexible appendages (Figure 1N).

Remarks

Another, closely related but smaller species was collected from a cave on Barrow Island. The material comprises one adult specimen only (female) which in this case I consider insufficient to describe.

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).

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Trichocyclus septentrionalis

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Figures 244–250

Trichocyclus septentrionalis Deeleman-Reinhold, 1993: 327–328, figs. 1G–N.

TYPE: Male holotype from outside cave C227 (22°03'S, 114°00'E), Cape Range, Western Australia; May 24, 1990 (J. M. Waldock), in WAM (92/629), examined. (All

other specimens treated in the original description were designated paratypes.)

DIAGNOSIS: Large species, easily distinguished from congeners by the huge protrusions (and their shape) on the male chelicerae (figs. 245, 246), by the elevation in males carrying the AME (fig. 244), by the procurus with its wide distal part (fig. 248), and by the large notch on the frontal plate of the epigynum (fig. 249).

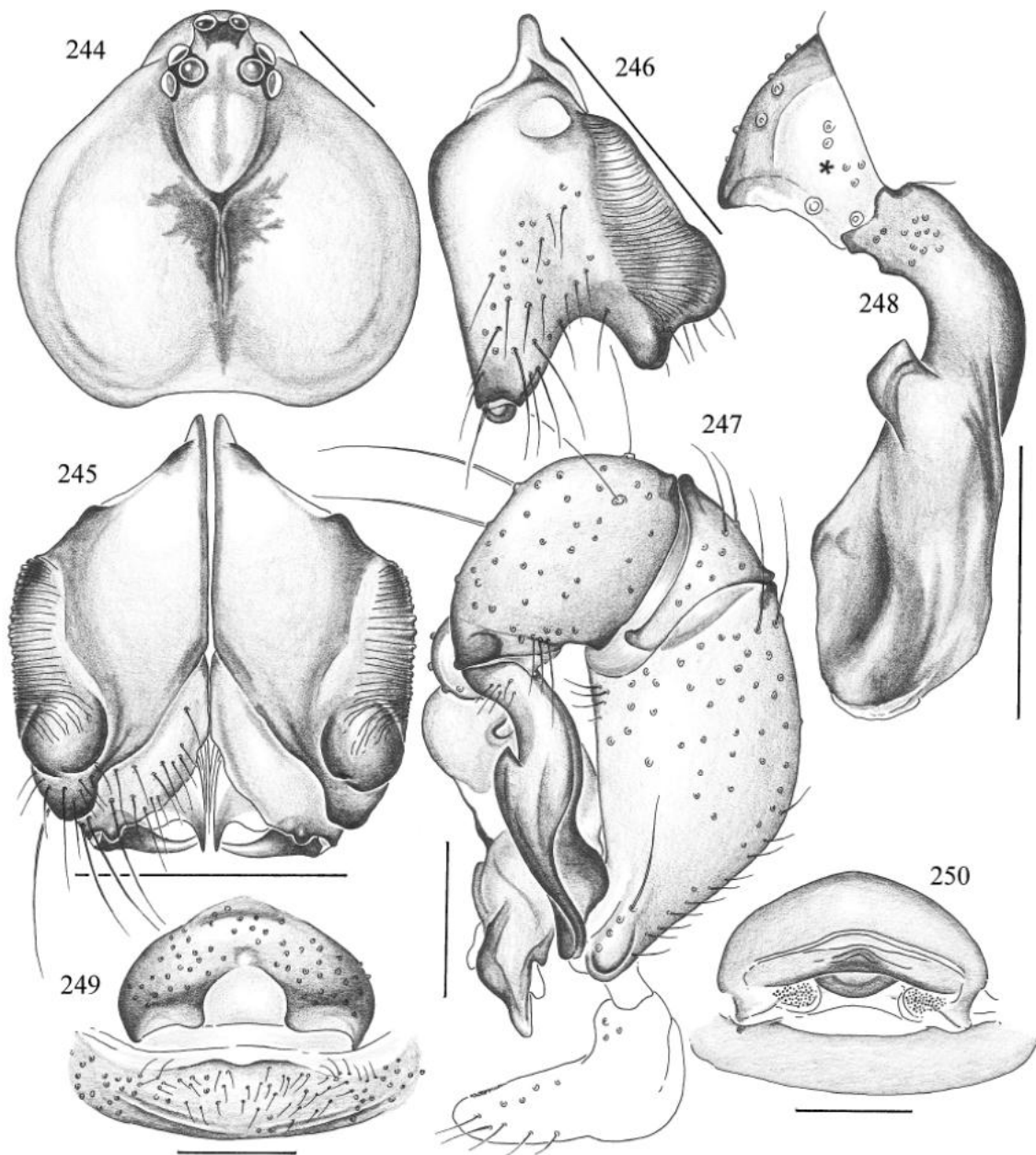
MALE (holotype): Total length 4.2, carapace width 1.77. Leg 1: 50.1 (13.2 + 0.9 + 13.6 + 19.6 + 2.8), tibia 2: 10.0, tibia 3 missing, tibia 4: 9.3; tibia 1 l/d: 73. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189), but AME on elevation (fig. 244); carapace ochre, with brown spot behind ocular area, without lateral spots. Eye pattern as in fig. 244; distance PME-PME 0.175; diameter PME 0.115; distance PME-ALE 0.055; diameter AME 0.120. Clypeus light ochre-yellow; sternum ochre yellow, with darker margins and slightly darker median band. Chelicerae brown, with prominent black apophyses and stridulatory ridges (figs. 245, 246). Palps as in fig. 247, procurus as

in fig. 248, with very broad but simple distal part. Legs ochre, with indistinct darker rings on femora and tibiae (subdistally), patellae also darker; tips of femora and tibiae whitish; legs without spines, without curved and vertical hairs (most hairs missing in holotype); retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 13%; tarsal pseudosegments very indistinct, only distally ~10 visible. Opisthosoma rounded as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. fig. 186), ochre gray, dorsally with some blackish spots; genital plate light brown, about rectangular.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in 2 other males: 12.5, 12.8.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but AME not on elevation, carapace laterally with dark marks; sternum often darker than in male, chelicerae without stridulatory ridges. Tibia 1 in 16 females: 8.6–13.6 (\bar{x} = 11.6); in one exceptionally small female: 5.6. Opisthosoma frontodorsally without humps. Epigynum as in fig. 249, with distinctive large notch; dorsal view as in fig. 250.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Cape Range, northwestern Western Australia (map 12).



Figs. 244–250. *Trichocyclus septentrionalis*. 244. Male prosoma, dorsal view. 245, 246. Male chelicerae, frontal and lateral views. 247. Left male palp, retrolateral view. 248. Left cymbium and procurus, retrolaterodorsal view; asterisk: weak zone on cymbium. 249, 250. Epigynum, ventral (249) and dorsal (250) views. Scale lines: 0.5 mm.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia*: Cape Range, unnamed cave “C94”, Sept. 16–17, 1983 (J. Lowry), 1 ♀ (WAM 99/1711); near Cape Range No. 2 Well, May 1965 (G. W. Kendrick, G. & T. Hitchin), 1 ♀ (WAM 99/1708); Cape Range, July 8, 1987 (W. F. Humphreys), 1 ♀

(WAM 99/1632); Cape Range, Shot Pot Cave, Sept. 21, 1983 (J. Lowry), 1 ♀ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1709–10); Cape Range, Anomaly Cave “C96” near Learmonth (~22°15’S, 114°05’E), Sept. 16–17, 1983 (J. Lowry), 2 ♀ (WAM 99/1712–5); Cape Range, Camerons Cave “C452” (21°58’S,

114°07'E), May 21, 1995 (J. M. Waldock), entrance chamber, 1♂ 1♀ (WAM 99/1633–4).

Other than these specimens, I have seen all the material listed in the original publication (Deeleman-Reinhold, 1993), except for the three specimens deposited in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, and two specimens in the WAM (92/131, 92/629).