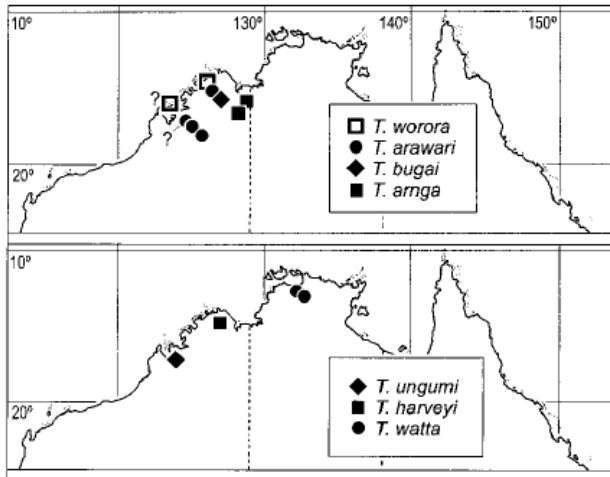


## *Trichocyclus ungumi* Huber, 2001

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

p. 89



Maps 13, 14. Distribution of *Trichocyclus* species: *arawari* group (map 13, top); species of unknown affinities and *T. watta* (map 14, bottom).

*Trichocyclus ungumi*, new species

Figures 283, 284

TYPE: Male holotype from 30 miles E of Derby (17°19'S, 124°05'E), Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia; June 8, 1970 (Hemley Exped.), in WAM (99/1719).

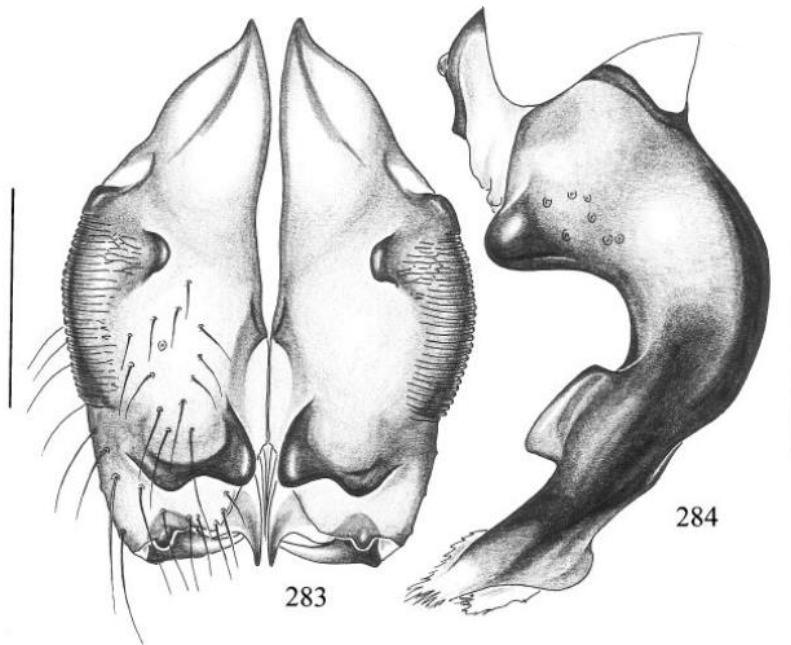
ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Ongkomi (also called Ungumi), an aboriginal tribe from Kimberley, Western Australia. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Small species, distinguished from congeners by the two-lobed distal male cheliceral apophyses and the position of the proximal apophyses (very proximal: fig. 283), and by the shape of the procurus (slightly similar to *T. aranda*, compare figs. 232 and 284).

MALE (holotype): Total length 1.6, carapace width 0.97. Leg 1: 19.2 (5.2 + 0.4 + 5.2 + 7.2 + 1.2), tibia 2: 3.5, tibia 3: 2.5, tibia 4: 3.5; tibia 1 l/d: 52. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189), but much smaller; carapace ochre-yellow with brown mark behind ocular area, black in thoracic groove, two pairs of lateral brown marks posteriorly, without radial marks. Ocular area with median dark band posteriorly. Distance PME-PME 0.095; diameter PME 0.085; distance PME-ALE 0.040; diameter AME 0.095. Clypeus with pair of brown bands under ALE, distally converging into large spot; sternum medially light brown with yellowish spots, laterally ochre-yellow. Chelicerae ochre with pair of

two-lobed distal apophyses and another pair very proximally, and stridulatory ridges (fig. 283). Palps in general as in *T. harveyi* (cf. fig. 277), femur medioventrally with distinct brown knob, bulb similar to that of *T. aranda* (cf. fig. 231), procurus as in fig. 284. Legs

ochre-yellow, with darker rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally and subdistally); patellae also darker; tips of femora and tibiae whitish; most hairs on legs missing; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 14%; tarsus 1 distally with ~7 barely visible



Figs. 279–284. *T. ungumi* (283, 284). 279. Left genital bulb, prolateral view. 280, 284. Left cymbia and procursi, retrolaterodorsal views. 281, 282. Epigynum, ventral (281) and dorsal (282) views. 283. Chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: 0.2 mm (279–284).

pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation not visible in dissecting microscope. Opisthosoma roundish, only slightly higher than long, ochre-gray, with many blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate relatively large, brown, trapezoidal.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, with three pairs of lateral spots on carapace; tibia 1: 4.5. Opisthosoma frontodorsally without humps. Epigynum in ventral view as in *T. aranda* (cf. fig. 233).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type lo-

cality in Kimberley, Western Australia (map 14).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia*: Kimberley, 30 miles E of Derby: Male holotype above, with 1 ♀ (WAM 99/1720).