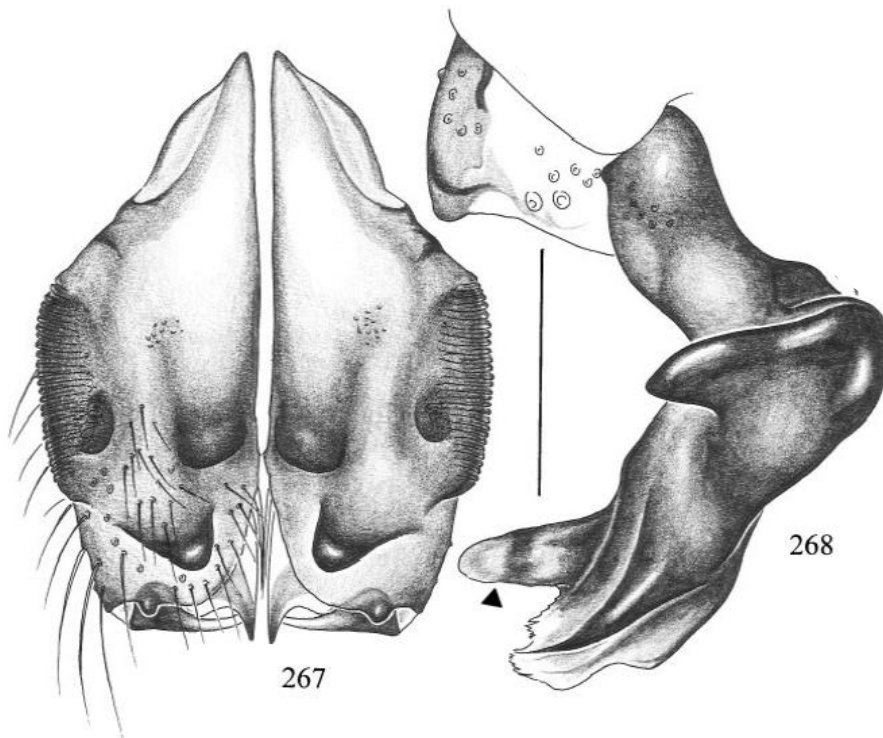


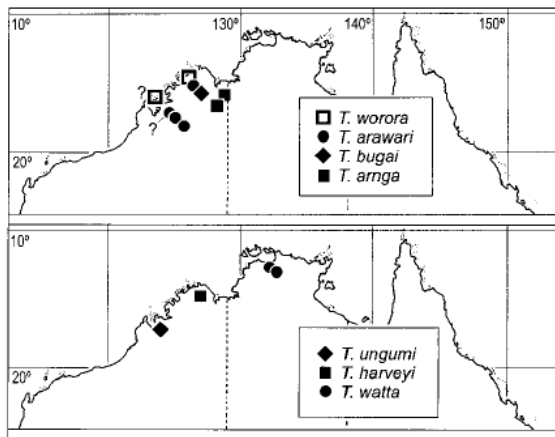
***Trichocyclus worora* Huber, 2001**

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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Figs. 264–268. *T. worora* (267, 268), males. 264, 266, 267. Chelicerae, frontal views (264: male from Three-Mile Valley, Wyndham; 266: male from Napier Range). 265, 268. Left cymbia and procursi, retrolaterodorsal views; asterisk: weak zone on cymbium; arrows: prolaterodorsal apophysis. Scale lines: 0.3 mm (264–268).



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

Trichocyclus worora, new species

Figures 267, 268

TYPE: Male holotype from Kandiwal (Camp Creek) (14°52'S, 125°42'E), Mitchell Plateau, Western Australia, Australia; Dec. 11, 1993 (A. F. Longbottom), in WAM (99/1759).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Worora, an aboriginal tribe in Kimberley, Western Australia. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from the very similar *T. arawari* by the shape of the procurus (compare figs. 265 and 268) and by the male chelicerae with their pair of strong median projections (compare figs. 264 and 267); from all other known congeners also by the high elevations on the female carapace (cf. fig. 261).

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.3, carapace width 1.52. Leg 1: 33.9 (9.2 + 0.7 + 9.0 + 13.3 + 1.7), tibia 2: 6.4, tibia 3: 4.4, tibia 4: 6.3; tibia 1 l/d: 64. Prosoma shape and pattern as in *T. nullarbor* (cf. figs. 186–189), but without radial marks; ocular area and clypeus dark brown; sternum almost black. Distance PME-PME 0.145; diameter PME 0.120; distance PME-ALE 0.045; diameter AME 0.135. Chelicerae as in fig. 267, dark brown, with pair of simple distal apophyses, pair of strong median projections, and low lateral humps, all black. Palps in general as in *T. arawari* (cf. figs. 259, 260), procurus as in fig. 268. Legs light brown, with black rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally and subdistally); patellae also darker, tips of femora and tibiae whitish; without spines, without curved and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 11%; pseudosegmentation of tarsi hardly visible. Opisthosoma posteriorly more pointed than in *T. nullarbor*; gray, with black spots except ventrally; genital plate dark brown.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in male from Cockatoo Island: 8.2. This male has a slightly more pointed prolaterodorsal apophysis on the procurus (arrow in fig. 268), and the median projection on the chelicerae is longer.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but carapace with pair of conspicuous elevations (cf. fig. 261), and opisthosoma dorso-posteriorly much longer. Opisthosoma

frontodorsally with pair of fairly distinct, transparent humps opposing elevations on carapace. Tibia 1 in 2 females: 6.5, 8.0. Epigynum ventrally as in *T. arawari* (cf. fig. 262).

DISTRIBUTION: Known from two localities in northern Western Australia (map 13). Note, however, that the locality Cockatoo Island is not certain.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia*: Kandiwal (Camp Creek): Male holotype above, with 2♀ 1 juvenile (WAM 99/1759-63); ?Cockatoo Island (16°06'S, 123°37'E), Oct. 30, 1961 (A. R. Main), 1♂ (WAM 99/1693).