

## *Wugigarra arcoona* 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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### *Wugigarra arcoona*, new species

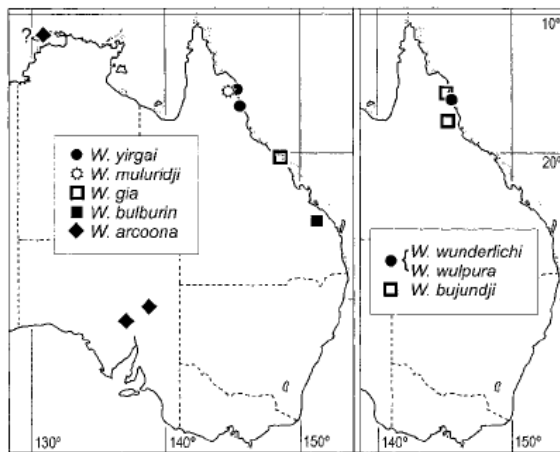
Figures 110–114

TYPE: Male holotype from Arcoona Bluff (30°26'S, 138°58'E), upper slopes at west end of bluff, Gammon Ranges National Park, South Australia, Australia; May 3, 1989 (D. C. Lee), in SAM (N1999/781).

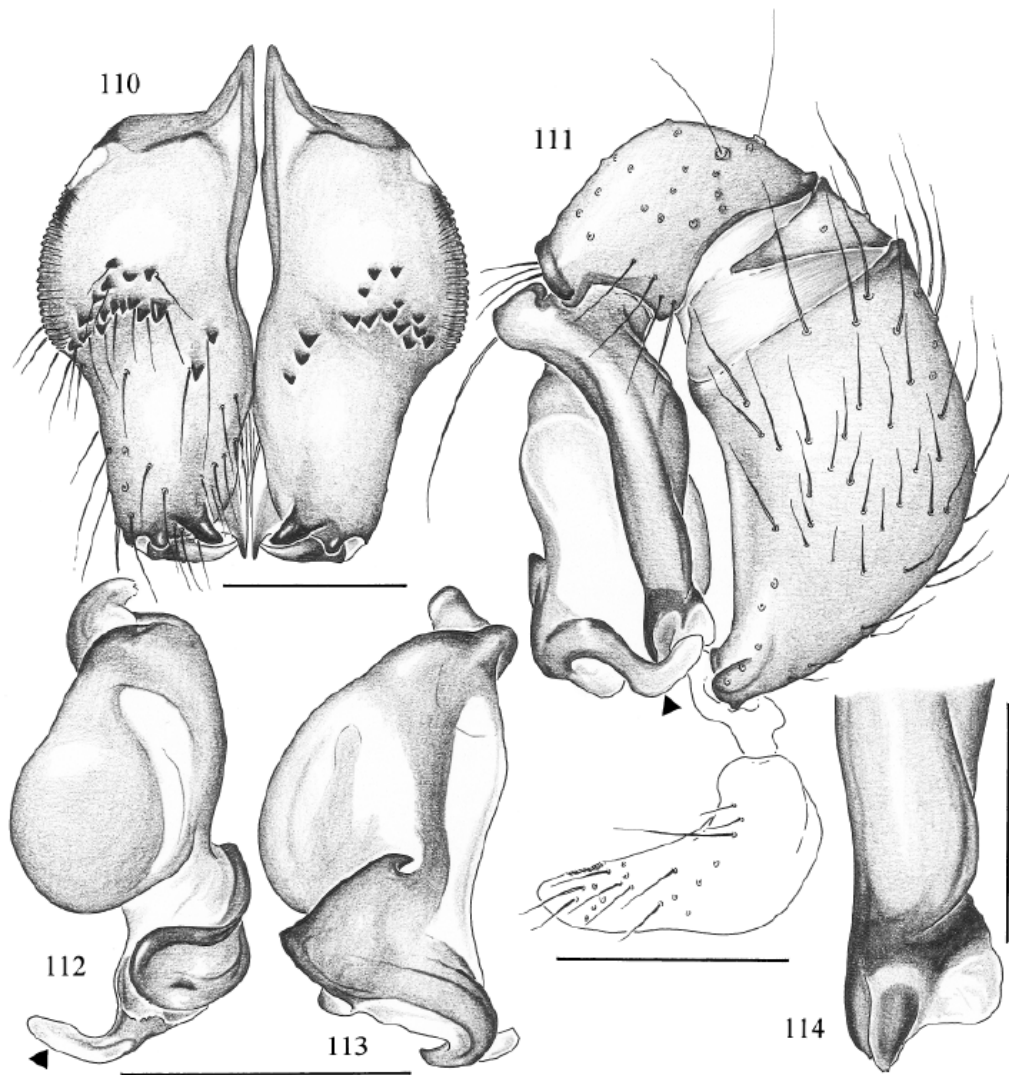
ETYMOLOGY: Named for the type locality. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Easily distinguished from all known congeners by the male chelicerae having several small cones proximally and a pair of larger apophyses distally (fig. 110), and by the shape of the procurus tip (fig. 114) and the bulb (figs. 112, 113).

MALE (holotype): Total length 2.3, carapace width 1.03. Leg 1: 17.1 (4.7 + 0.4 + 4.9 + 5.9 + 1.2), tibia 2: 3.4, tibia 3: 2.5, tibia 4: 3.3; tibia 1 l/d: 57. Habitus and pro-soma shape as in *W. undanbi* (cf. figs. 68–70), but carapace less high. Carapace ochre-yellow, with slightly darker band around ocular area. Ocular area light ochre; distance PME-PME 0.115; diameter PME 0.085; distance PME-ALE 0.020; diameter AME 0.080. Clypeus with slightly darker wide mark; sternum whitish. Chelicerae ochre to light brown, proximally much wider than



Maps 6, 7. Distribution of *Wugigarra* species: *bulburin* group (map 6, on left), and *wunderlichi* group (map 7, on right).



Figs. 110–114. *Wugigarra arcoona*, n. gen., n. sp., male. **110.** Chelicerae, frontal view. **111.** Left palp, retrolateral view. **112, 113.** Left genital bulb, prolateral (112) and dorsal (113) views. **114.** Tip of left procurus, retrolateral view. Scale lines: 0.4 mm (111–113), 0.2 mm (110, 114). Unshafted arrows: worm-shaped process.

distally, with some black cones, with stridulatory ridges, distally with pair of inward-facing apophyses (fig. 110). Palps as in fig. 111, femur without ventral apophysis, procurus tip and bulb as in figs. 112–114. Legs ochre-yellow, darker rings hardly visible; with curved hairs on tibia 1 and metatarsi 1 and 2; without spines and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 28%; tarsus 1 distally with ~10 indistinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation

difficult to see. Opisthosoma shape as in *W. undambi* (cf. fig. 70), ochre gray with some blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate and plate in front of spinnerets not darker.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in 4 other males: 3.1, 4.3, 4.7, 4.8.

FEMALE: The SAM has a female specimen from “base of Beda Hill, South Gap Station” (31°51’S, 137°37’E) that might be conspecific (SAM N1999/784). It has a very distinctive epigynum with a sclerotized scape.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from two areas more than 2000 km apart: Gammon Ranges in South Australia, and Melville Island in Northern Territory (map 6). I personally find the Melville record dubious, and suggest that one question it until further material is found.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *South Australia*: Gammon Ranges, Arcoona Bluff: Male holotype above; same data, 1 ♂ (SAM N1999/778); Arcoona Creek near Elephant Hill (30°26'S, 138°59'E), May 5, 1989 (D. Hirst), 1 ♂ (SAM N1999/782); 3.3 km SSW of Welcome Well, Arcoona Station (31°17'S, 137°02'E), Nov. 10–14, 1996 (Stony Desert Survey), 1 ♂ (SAM N1999/783). *Northern Territory*: Melville Island, Pickertaramoor (~11°46'S, 130°53'E), Jan. 16, 1990 (M. J. Tyler), 1 ♂ in SAM (N1999/860).