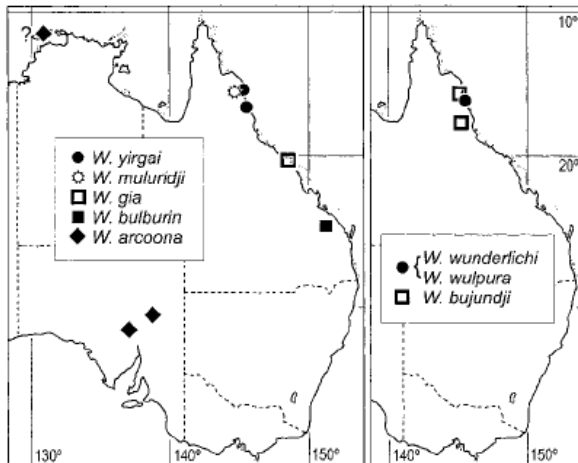


***Wugigarra bujundji* Huber, 2001**

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

*Wugigarra bujundji*, new species

Figures 131–142, 148–150

TYPE: Male holotype from Mt. Finnigan (15°49'S, 145°17'E), Queensland, Australia; Nov. 9, 1974 (L. R., V. E. Davies, D. Joffe), on tree trunks, 3200–3600' elev., in QMB (S49974).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Kokobujundji (also called Bujundji), an aboriginal tribe from the Mt. Finnigan area. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Closely related to *W. wunderlichii* and *wulpura*, distinguished by the pair of apophyses distally on the male chelicerae (fig. 134), by the tip of the procurus (compare figs. 133, 147, 155), and by the bulbal apophyses (compare figs. 131 and 135 with 114–146). The QMB also has a very close undescribed relative from Spear Creek, northeastern Queensland (QMB 50139, 50117), which differs only in details of procurus and bulb shape.

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.3, carapace width 1.58. Leg 1: 39.5 (10.0 + 0.7 + 9.9 + 16.1 + 2.8), tibia 2 missing, tibia 3: 5.1, tibia 4 missing; tibia 1 l/d: 74. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *W. tjapukai* (cf. figs. 1–4). Carapace ochre, with wide median and marginal brown bands. Ocular area brown; distance PME-PME 0.145; diameter PME 0.145; distance PME-ALE 0.095; diameter AME 0.105. Clypeus ochre, unmodified; sternum brown, lateral margins lighter. Chelicerae light brown, with pair of small apophyses distally and low humps frontally (fig. 134); stridulatory ridges as in fig. 138. Stridulatory pick is a modified hair proximally on palpal femur (fig. 140). Palps as in figs. 131 and 132, mostly ochre-yellow, only procurus and bulb partly brown to black; femur with distinct ventral apophysis (fig. 131); procurus tip and bulb distinctive, as in figs. 131–133 and 135. Legs ochre-brown, without rings, tips of femora and tibiae whitish; curved hairs on tibia 1 and all metatarsi; without spines and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 5%; tarsus 1 dis-

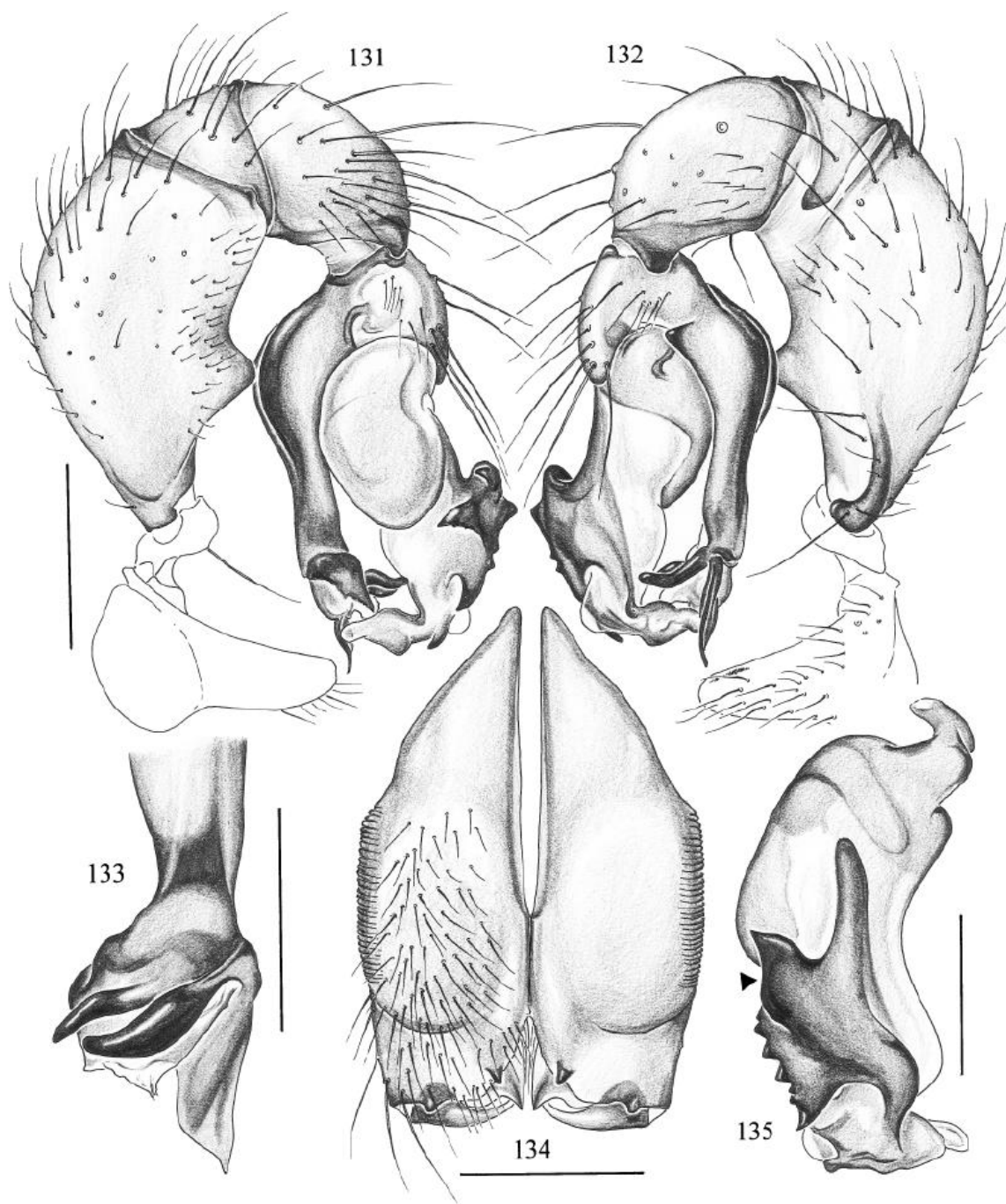
tally with ~18 quite distinct pseudosegments (fig. 136 shows two near the tip), proximally pseudosegmentation not visible in dissecting microscope. Tarsal claws as in fig. 142. Opisthosoma similar to *W. tjapukai*, slightly longer, ochre-gray, with blackish spots except ventrally. Genital plate brown, about trapezoidal; gonopore without epiandrous spigots (fig. 137). Brown plate in front of spinnerets.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in 9 males: 9.7–11.9 ( $\bar{x}$  = 10.5). Some males have an additional small spine where the arrow points in fig. 135.

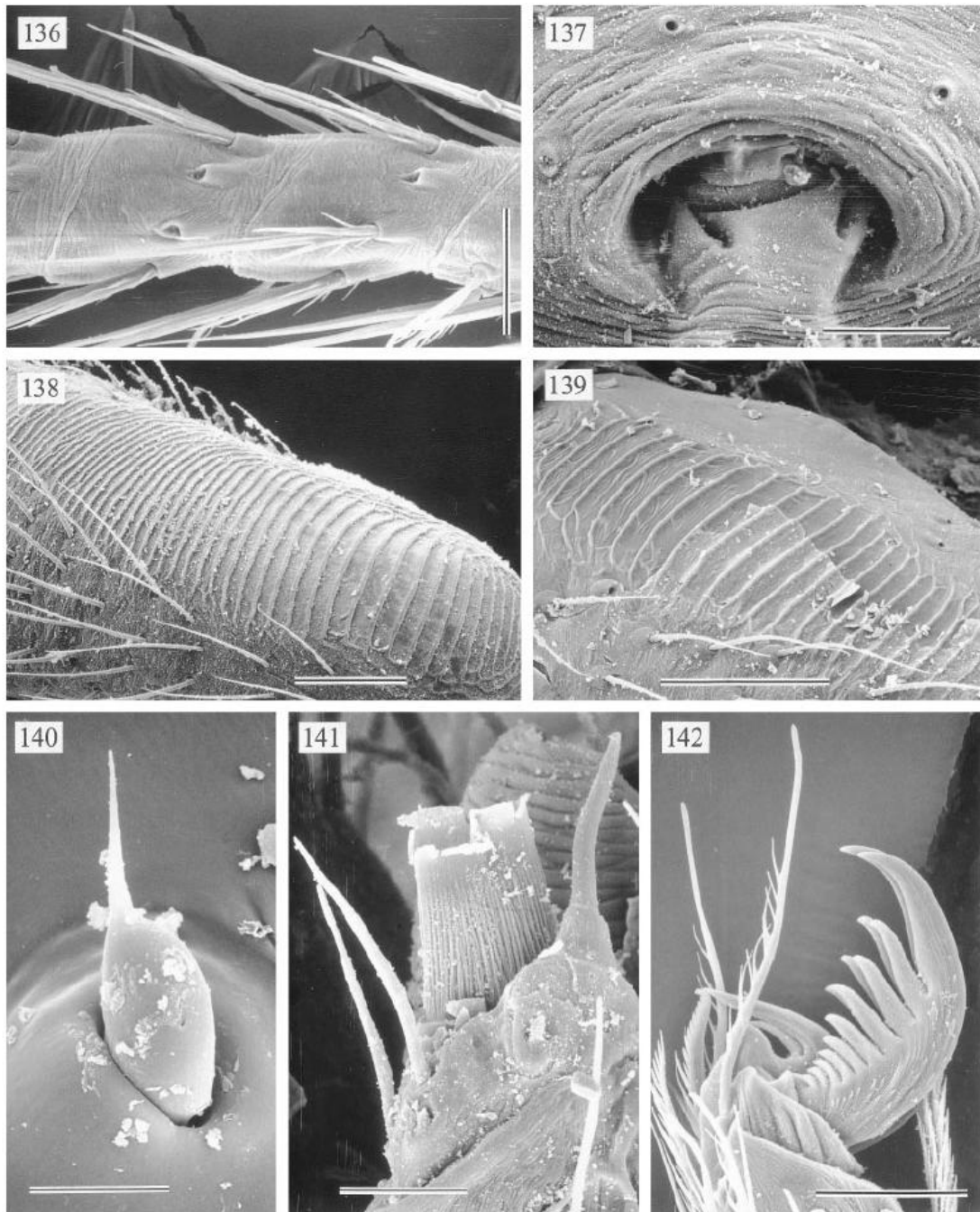
FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but chelicerae and palps darker brown; fewer stridulatory ridges than male (fig. 139). Tibia 1 in 13 females: 7.3–10.0 ( $\bar{x}$  = 8.7). Epigynum as in fig. 148, light to dark brown; dorsal view and cleared ventral view as in figs. 149 and 150. Two spigots on ALS (fig. 141).

DISTRIBUTION: Known from several localities in the Cairns area, northeastern Queensland (map 7).

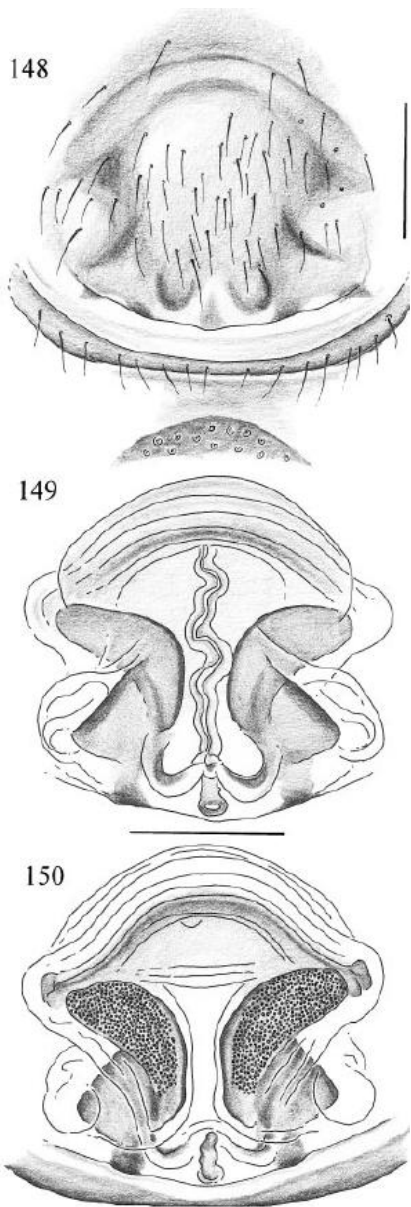
MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: Queensland: Mt. Finnigan: Male holotype above, with 1 ♀ in same vial; Mt. Finlay (15°49'S, 145°21'E), Nov. 29, 1975 (R. M., V. E. Davies), 2 ♂ 4 ♀ 1 juvenile (QMB S49978); Twelve Mile Scrub (15°50'S, 145°19'E), Nov. 22–27, 1975 (collector not given), complex mesophyll vine forest on granite, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ 1 juvenile (QMB S50140); Gap Creek (15°50'S, 145°19'E), Nov. 19, 1974 (D. Joffe), 1 ♂ 2 ♀ (QMB S50127); Mt. Hartley (15°46'S, 145°20'E), 1600 ft elev., Nov. 6, 1974 (J. C., D. Joffe, V. E. Davies), 1 ♀ (QMB S50138); Home Rule, Granites Track (15°44'S, 145°18'E), tangle web against tree trunks, 1200' elev., Nov. 16, 1974 (D. Joffe, V. E. Davies), 5 ♂ 6 ♀ (QMB S50261); same locality, Nov. 11, 1974 (J.C., D.J., K.Mc.D.), 3 ♀ (QMB S50121); Home Rule (15°44'S, 145°18'E), in base of dead palm frond, Nov. 13, 1974 (D. Joffe), 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (QMB S50115); Mt. Hedley, The Hummock (15°44'S, 145°17'E), fine shawl web in hollow, Oct. 12, 1974 (V. E. Davies), 2 ♂ 2 ♀ (QMB S50116); Mt. Fisher, 7 km SW of Millaa Millaa (17°33'S, 145°34'E), Apr. 27–29, 1982 (G. Monteith, D. Yeates, D. Cook), 1050–1100 m elev., 1 ♂ 1 ♀ 2 juveniles (QMB S50238).



Figs. 131–135. *Wugigarra bujundji*, n. gen., n. sp., male. 131, 132. Left palp, prolateral (131) and retrolateral (132) views. 133. Tip of left procursus, dorsal view. 134. Chelicerae, frontal view. 135. Left genital bulb, dorsal view; arrow: area where some males have a small additional spine. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (131, 132), 0.3 mm (133–135).



Figs. 136–142. *Wugigarra bujundji*, n. gen., n. sp. 136. Pseudosegmentation of male tarsus 1. 137. Male gonopore. 138, 139. Stridulatory ridges on male (138) and female (139) chelicerae. 140. Stridulatory pick on female palpal femur. 141. Female ALS with two spigots. 142. Tarsal claws on male tarsus 1. Scale lines: 60  $\mu\text{m}$  (138, 139), 30  $\mu\text{m}$  (136, 137, 142), 15  $\mu\text{m}$  (141), 5  $\mu\text{m}$  (140).



Figs. 148–153. *Wugigarra bujundji* (148–150) epigyna. **148, 151.**  
Ventral views. **149, 152.** Cleared ventral views. **150, 153.** Dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.3 mm (148–153).