

***Wugigarra bulburin* 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 bulburin, new species

Figures 91–100

TYPE: Male holotype from Bulburin
(24°30'S, 151°35'E), Queensland, Australia;

Mar. 17–24, 1975 (R. Kohout, V. E. Davies), in QMB (S34671).

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

DIAGNOSIS: Easily distinguished from all known congeners by the unique set of apophyses on the male chelicerae (figs. 92, 93).

MALE (holotype): Total length 1.9, carapace width 1.00. Leg 1: 21.5 (5.3 + 0.3 + 5.5 + 8.8 + 1.6), tibia 2: 3.1, tibia 3: 1.5, tibia 4: 3.0; tibia 1 l/d: 67. Habitus and prosoma shape very similar to *W. undanbi* (cf. figs. 68–70). Carapace ochre, with slightly darker spot behind ocular area, small spot posteriorly, and darker margins. Ocular area ochre; distance PME-PME 0.120; diameter PME 0.095; distance PME-ALE 0.055; diameter AME 0.055. Clypeus with pair of brown marks, distally with unsclerotized median projection (fig. 91); sternum light brown laterally, darker longitudinal band medially. Chelicerae ochre, with set of very distinctive apophyses and stridulatory ridges (figs. 92, 93). Palps as in fig. 94, bulb and procurus as in figs. 94–98. Legs ochre to light brown, femora and tibiae with whitish tips preceded by slightly darker rings; without spines and vertical hairs; with curved hairs on tibiae and metatarsi 1–3; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 8%; tarsus 1 with >20 pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation very indistinct. Opisthosoma shape similar to *W. undanbi* (cf. fig. 68), but not as high; gray with large blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate trapezoidal, brown; brown plate in front of spinnerets.

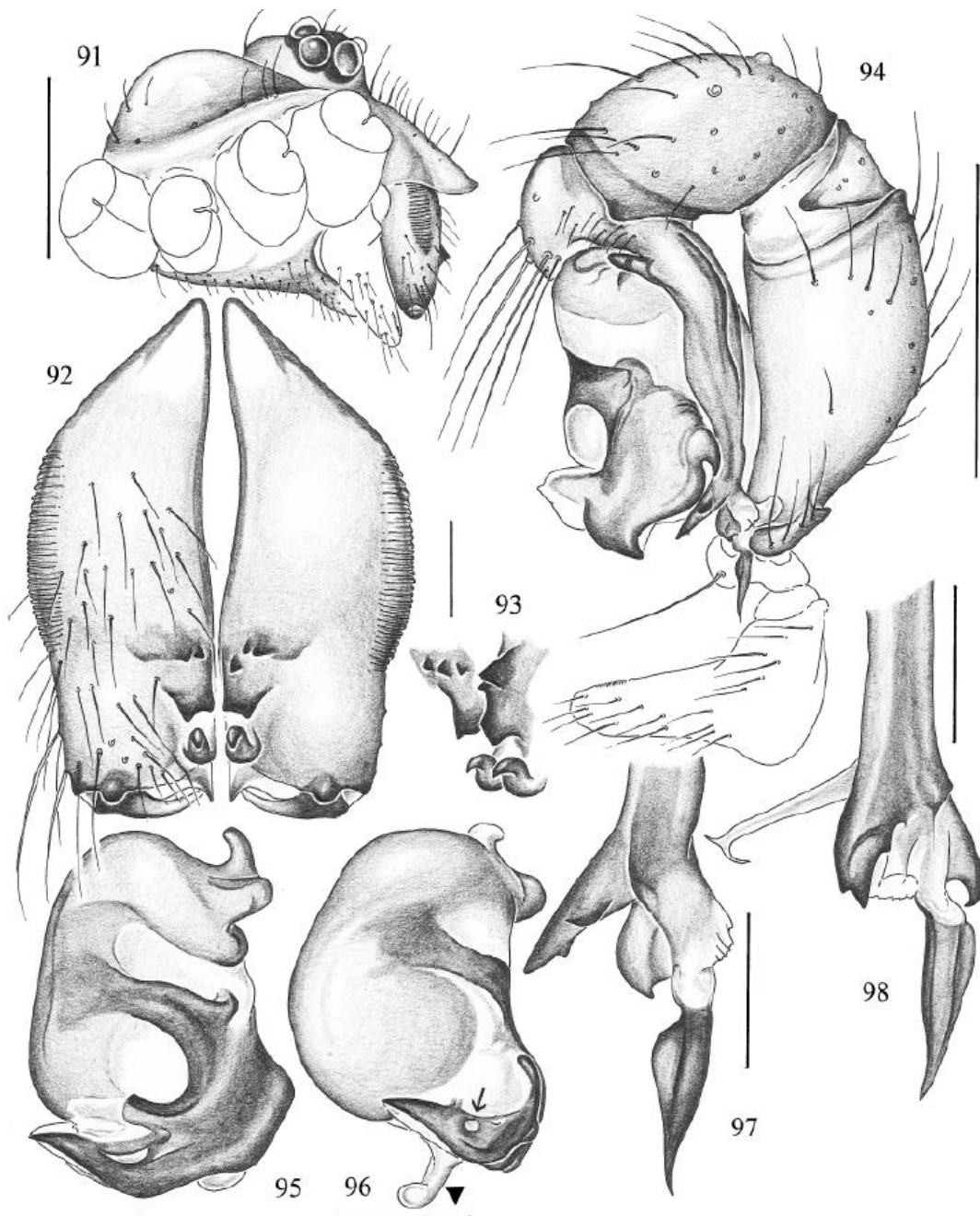
VARIATION: Tibia 1 in 9 males: 5.5–5.7 (\bar{x} = 5.6).

FEMALE: In general similar to male, but sternum without light lateral areas, and chelicerae and palps brown. Opisthosoma frontodorsally with unpaired sclerotized area, opposing posterior part of thoracic furrow that is less deep and more heavily sclerotized than in male. Tibia 1 in 2 females: 4.1, 4.2. Epigynum with posterior sclerotized scape, apparently with pocket (fig. 99); dorsal view as in fig. 100.

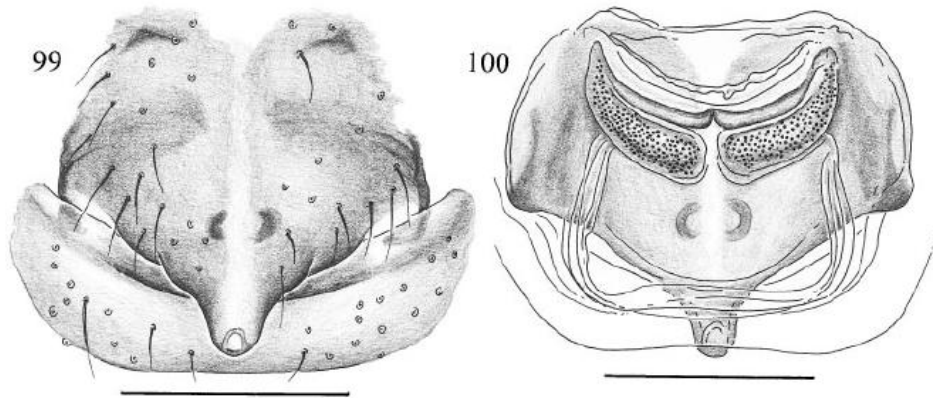
DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Bulburin area, southeastern Queensland (map 6).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: Queensland: Bulburin: Male holotype above, with 5♂ 3♀ (QMB S49818); Bulburin (For-

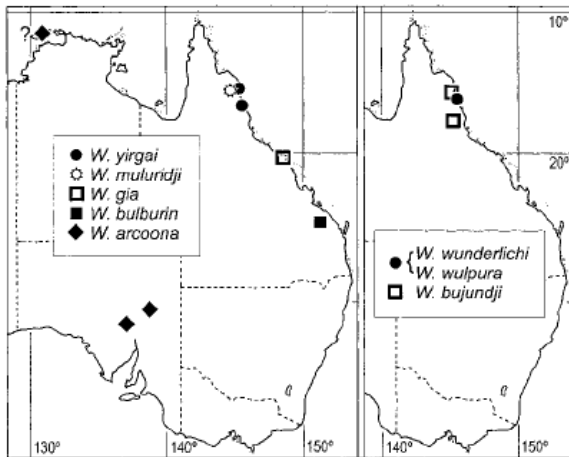
estry Nursery), NW of Bundaberg (24°31'S, 151°29'E), rainforest, 580 m elev., Mar. 1975 (M. Gray, C. Horseman), 1♂ 1 juvenile (AMS KS6571); same data, 2♀ 1 juvenile (AMS KS0099); same data, under rock and under logs, 3♂ (AMS KS6789).



Figs. 91–98. *Wugigarra bulburin*, n. gen., n. sp., male. 91. Prosoma, lateral view, showing slightly modified clypeus. 92. Chelicerae, frontal view. 93. Cheliceral armature, oblique view. 94. Left palp, retrolateral view. 95, 96. Left genital bulb, dorsal (95) and prolateral (96) views; unshafted arrow: worm-shaped process; shafted arrow: sperm duct opening. 97, 98. Tip of left procurus, retrolateral (97) and dorsal (98) views. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (91, 94–96), 0.1 mm (92, 93, 97, 98).



Figs. 99, 100. *Wugigarra bulburin*, n. gen., n. sp. Epigynum, ventral (99) and dorsal (100) views. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.



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