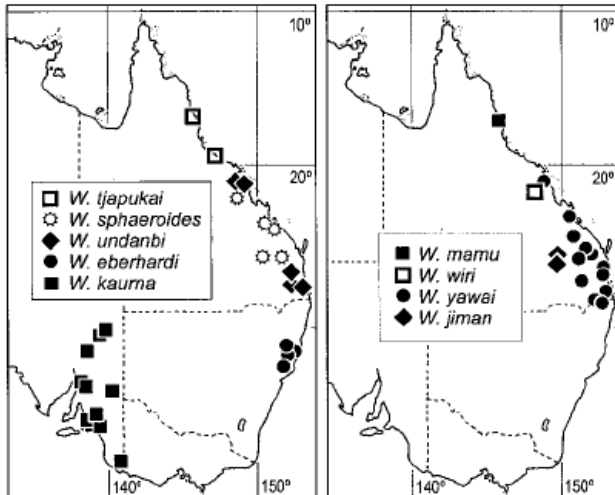


***Wugigarra eberhardi* Huber, 2001**

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

p. 18



Maps 4, 5. Distribution of *Wugigarra* species: *tjapukai* group.

*Wugigarra eberhardi*, new species

Figures 51–58

TYPE: Male holotype from Carrai Bat Cave, Stockyard Creek (30°59'S, 152°20'E), New South Wales, Australia; Feb. 4, 1995 (S. Eberhard), in cave, "space webs", in AMS (KS65697).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the collector of

the type specimen and of many more pholcids from caves in New South Wales.

DIAGNOSIS: Closely related to *W. yawai* and *sphaeroides*, distinguished from both by the low humps proximally on the male chelicerae (fig. 52) and the absence of a spine on the genital bulb (fig. 56); from the first also by the cheliceral apophyses not visible in lateral view (fig. 52) and the more slender procurus (fig. 53), from the second by the absence of a long transparent scape and lateral cones on the epigynum (fig. 57).

MALE (holotype): Total length 2.8, carapace width 1.35. Leg 1: 26.1 (6.9 + 0.5 + 7.1 + 9.7 + 1.9), tibia 2: 4.8, tibia 3: 3.5, tibia 4: 4.8; tibia 1 l/d: 67. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *W. tjapukai* (cf. figs. 1–4). Carapace ochre with dark median line and spot behind ocular area, radial marks, and light ochre spots laterofrontally. Ocular area brown; distance PME-PME 0.175; diameter PME 0.065; distance PME-ALE 0.065; diameter AME 0.055. Clypeus brown, not modified; sternum brown. Chelicerae brown with low proximal humps and black apophyses that are not visible in lateral view (figs. 51, 52); with stridulatory ridges. Palps very similar to *W. sphaeroides* (cf. fig. 35), bulb and procurus as in figs. 53–56. Legs light brown, without any rings; without spines and vertical hairs; with curved hairs on all tibiae and metatarsi, and distally on femora; retro-lateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 7%; tarsus 1 distally with ~14 distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation very indistinct. Opisthosoma shape as in *W. tjapukai* (cf. fig. 1), ochre with dark spots dorsally; genital plate light brown, trapezoidal; brown plate in front of spinnerets.

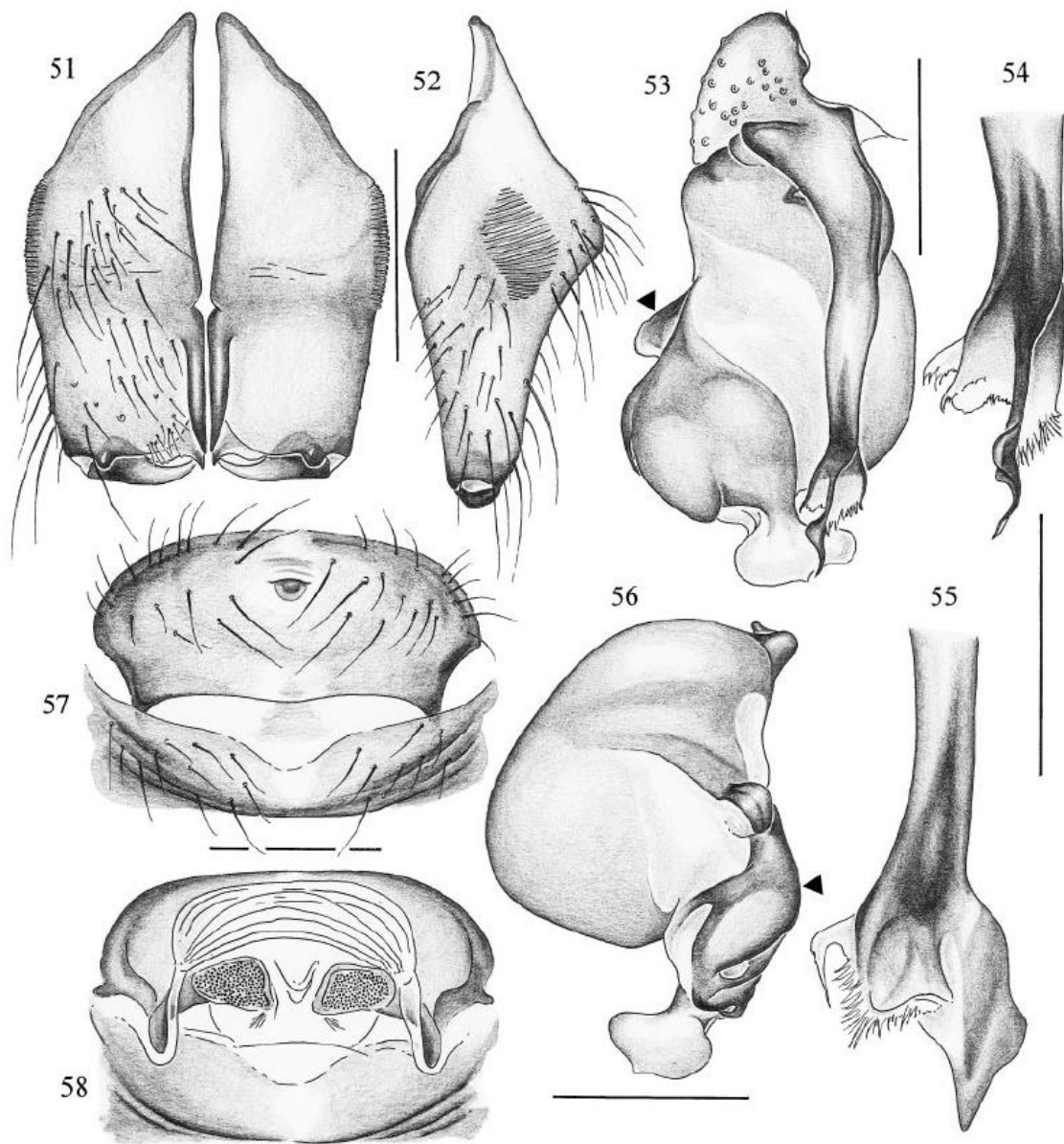
VARIATION: Tibia 1 in other males: 6.8, 7.1, 8.7, 8.8. The male from Gecko Cave, Gloucester, differs minimally with respect to the bulb (arrow in fig. 53: this process is smaller; arrow in fig. 56: more prominent hump).

FEMALE: In general very similar to male. Epigynum without lateral elevations, with median pocket (fig. 57); dorsal view as in fig. 58.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from several localities in eastern New South Wales (map 4).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *New South Wales*: Carrai Bat Cave, Stockyard

Creek: Male holotype above, with 1 ♂ (AMS KS49262); Youdale's Cave, Kunderang Brook (~31°00'S, 152°12'E), Jan. 2, 1995 (S. Eberhard), 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (AMS KS49264); Bat Cave, Yessabah (31°06'S, 152°41'E), Feb. 12, 1995 (S. Eberhard), dark zone, 2 ♂ 1 juvenile (AMS KS49259); N Plateau Rd ~3.5 km from Plateau Beach Picnic Area (31°11'S, 152°20'E), Mount Boss State Forest, Feb. 4–Apr. 9, 1993 (M. Gray, G. Cassis), 1 ♂ (AMS KS42177); Gecko Cave, Gloucester (~32°02'S, 151°58'E), May 22, 1995 (S. Eberhard), dark zone, 1 ♂ 1 juvenile (AMS KS49266).



Figs. 51–58. *Wugigarra eberhardi*, n. gen., n. sp. 51, 52. Male chelicerae, frontal and lateral views. 53. Left procursus and bulb, retrolateral view. 54, 55. Tip of left procursus, retrolateral (54) and dorsal (55) views. 56. Left genital bulb, prolaterodorsal view. 57, 58. Epigynum, ventral (57) dorsal (58) views. Scale lines: 0.3 mm (51–53, 56–58), 0.2 mm (54, 55). Arrows point to variable structures.