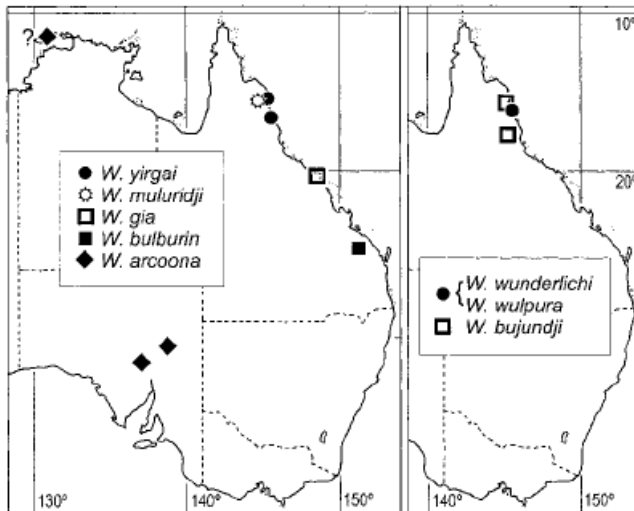


***Wugigarra gia* Huber, 2001**

**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 gia*, new species

Figures 123–130

TYPE: Male holotype from Mt. Dryander (20°15'S, 148°33'E), Queensland, Australia; Nov. 21, 1992 (G. Monteith, G. Thompson, H. Janetzki), 700 m elev., in QMB (S49559).

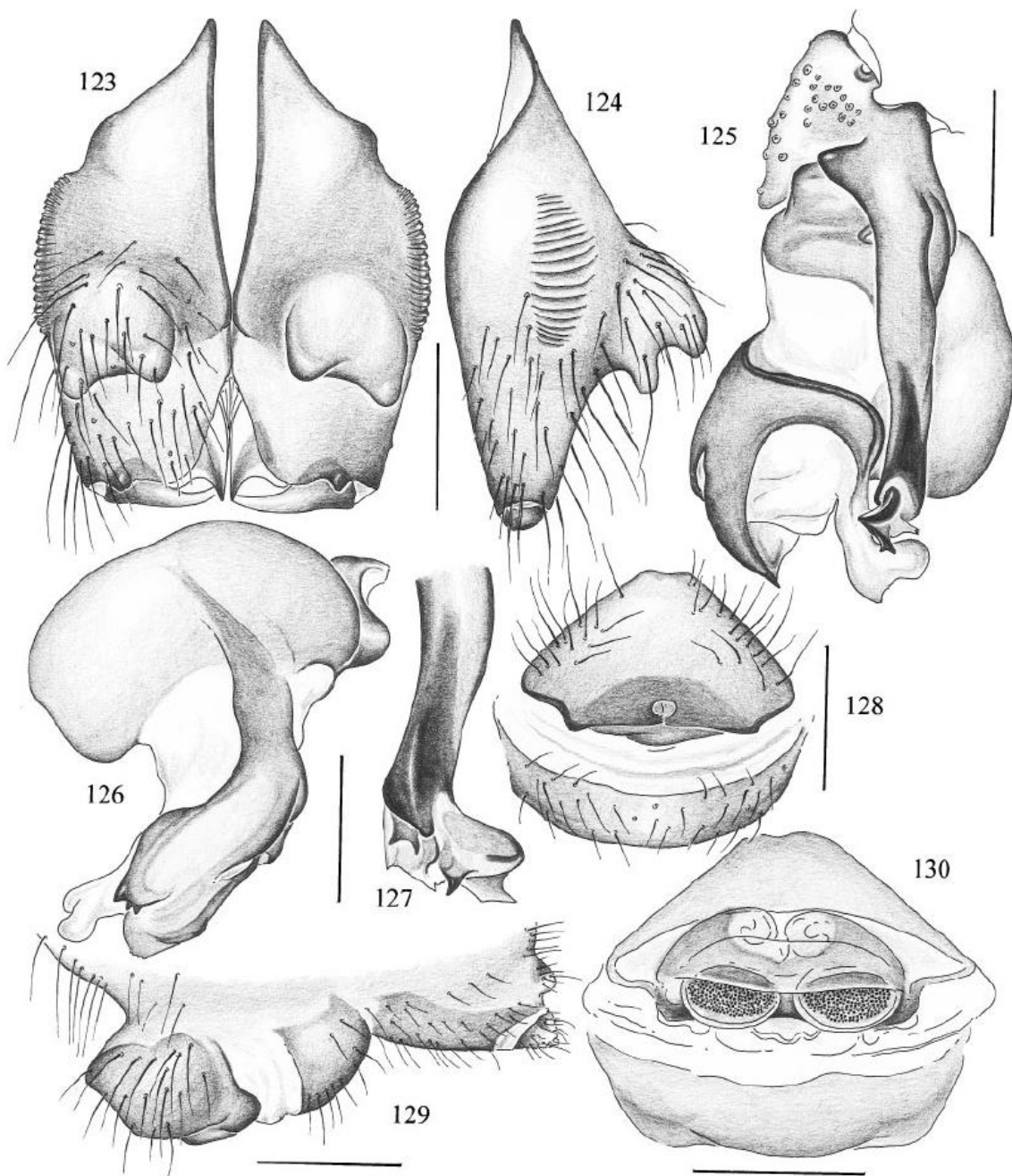
ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Gia, an aboriginal tribe from the Proserpine area. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Easily distinguished from all known congeners by the male chelicerae with their large, light, bifid protrusions (figs. 123, 124) and by the tip of the procurus and the bulb (figs. 125–127).

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.7, carapace width 1.74. Leg 1 missing, tibia 2: 7.9, tibia 3: 5.7, tibia 4: 7.7. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *W. tjapukai* (cf. figs. 1–4). Carapace ochre, medially and laterally slightly darker. Ocular area slightly darker than carapace; distance PME-PME 0.185; diameter PME 0.105; distance PME-ALE 0.055; diameter AME 0.065. Clypeus ochre, unmodified; sternum ochre-yellow. Chelicerae ochre to light brown, with pair of light protrusions and stridulatory ridges (figs. 123, 124). Palps in general similar to *W. yawai* (cf. fig. 161), but retrolateral apophysis on

femur without distal projection; procurus and bulb as in figs. 125–127. Legs light brown, without darker rings, tips of tibiae whitish; with curved hairs on tibiae and metatarsi; without spines and vertical hairs;

retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 2 at 11%; tarsus 2 distally with ~14 quite distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation difficult to see. Opisthosoma shape as in *W. tjapukai* (cf. fig. 1), ochre-gray, covered with



Figs. 123–130. *Wugigarra gia*, n. gen., n. sp. 123, 124. Male chelicerae, frontal and lateral views. 125. Procurus and genital bulb, retrolateral view. 126. Genital bulb, prolateral view. 127. Tip of procurus, dorsal view. 128. Epigynum, ventral view. 129. Epigynum and spinnerets, lateral view. 130. Epigynum, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (128–130), 0.3 (123–127).

blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate and plate in front of spinnerets light brown.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but sternum much darker; opisthosoma dor-

sofrontally with small transverse plate, but opposing side of carapace apparently not modified. Epigynum as in figs. 128, 129; dorsal view as in fig. 130.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type locality in middle-eastern Queensland (map 6).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA:  
*Queensland*: Mt. Dryander: Male holotype above, with 1 ♀ in same vial.