

***Wugigarra idi* 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. 48

***Wugigarra idi*, new species**

Figures 158–163

TYPE: Male holotype from Bellenden Ker Range, Summit TV Station (17°16'S, 145°37'E), Queensland, Australia; 1560 m elev., dung trap in rainforest, Nov. 1–7, 1981 (Earthwatch/Queensland Museum), in QMB (S50235).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Idindji (also called Idi), aboriginal rainforest dwellers from the Cairns area, northeastern Queensland. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Easily distinguished from most congeners by the male chelicerae (several cones; fig. 161); from *W. burgul* (which has very similar chelicerae) by the procurus (longer and very different tip: figs. 160, 162), and especially by the bulb with its prominent prolateral armature of black apophyses (figs. 159, 163). The QMB has a very close undescribed relative from Mt. Bartle-Frere, 0.5 km N of S Peak (17°24'S, 145°49'E) (QMB S49721), with different procurus tip and bulbal apophyses.

MALE (holotype): Total length 2.0, carapace width 1.10. Leg 1: 18.3 (4.7 + 0.3 + 4.8 + 6.9 + 1.6), tibia 2: 2.9, tibia 3: 2.1, tibia 4: 3.0; tibia 1 l/d: 63. Habitus as in fig. 158. Prosoma shape similar to *W. undanbi*

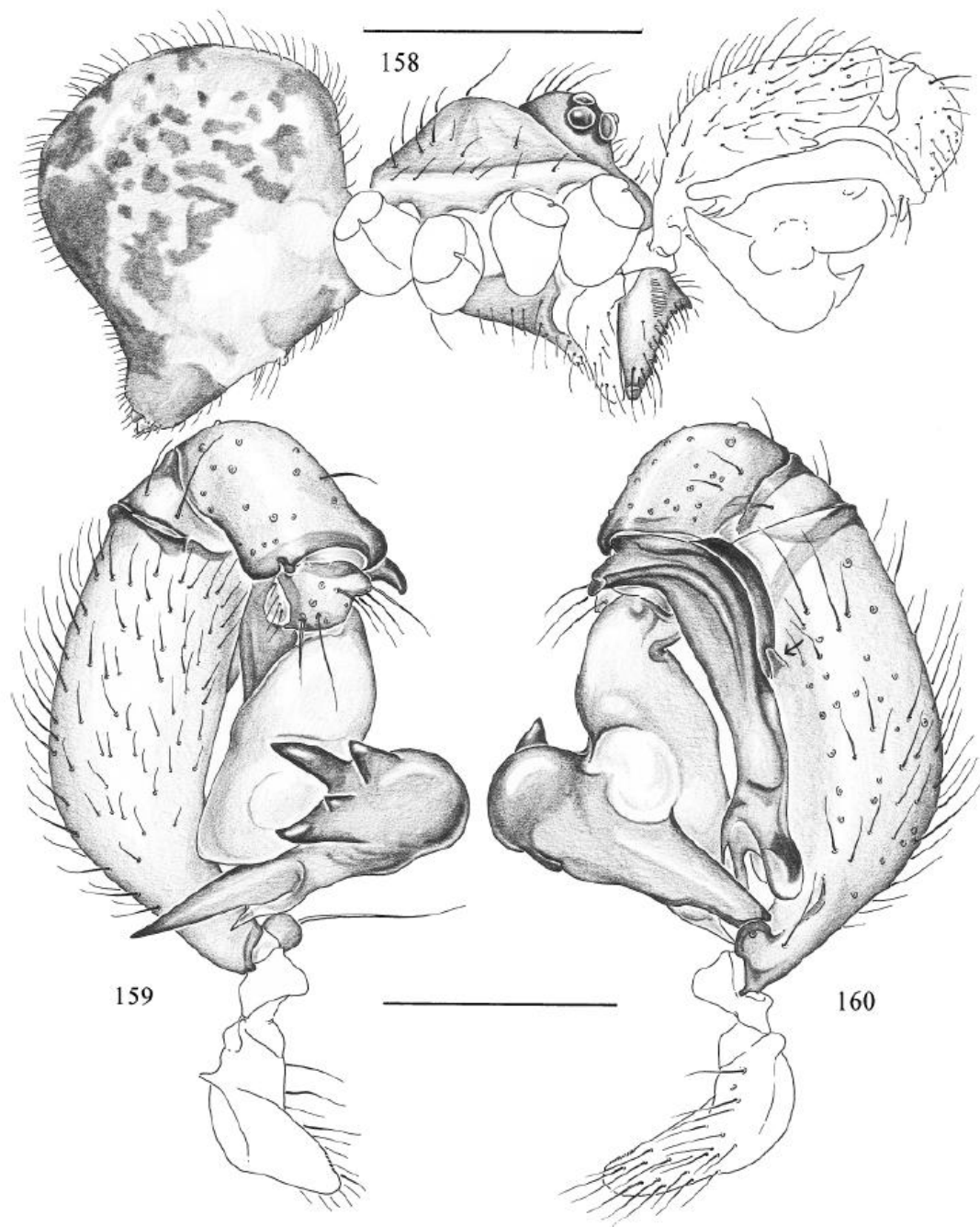
(cf. figs. 69, 70), but carapace less elevated; carapace ochre, medially with slightly darker broad band. Ocular area light brown; distance PME-PME 0.120; diameter PME 0.085; distance PME-ALE 0.040; diameter AME 0.040. Clypeus with wide brown mark; sternum dark brown. Chelicerae light brown, with several small cones (fig. 161), proximal cones on elevation (fig. 158). Palps as in figs. 159 and 160; femur with distinct retrolatero-ventral apophysis (arrow in fig. 160); bulb and procurus tip as in figs. 159, 160, 162, 163. Legs light brown, with indistinct darker rings subdistally on femora and tibiae; tips of femora and tibiae whitish; without spines, curved and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 14%; tarsus 1 with >15 pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation very indistinct. Opisthosoma shape as in fig. 158, gray with blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate large, light brown, trapezoidal; light brown plate in front of spinnerets.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in 2 other males: 5.2 (both).

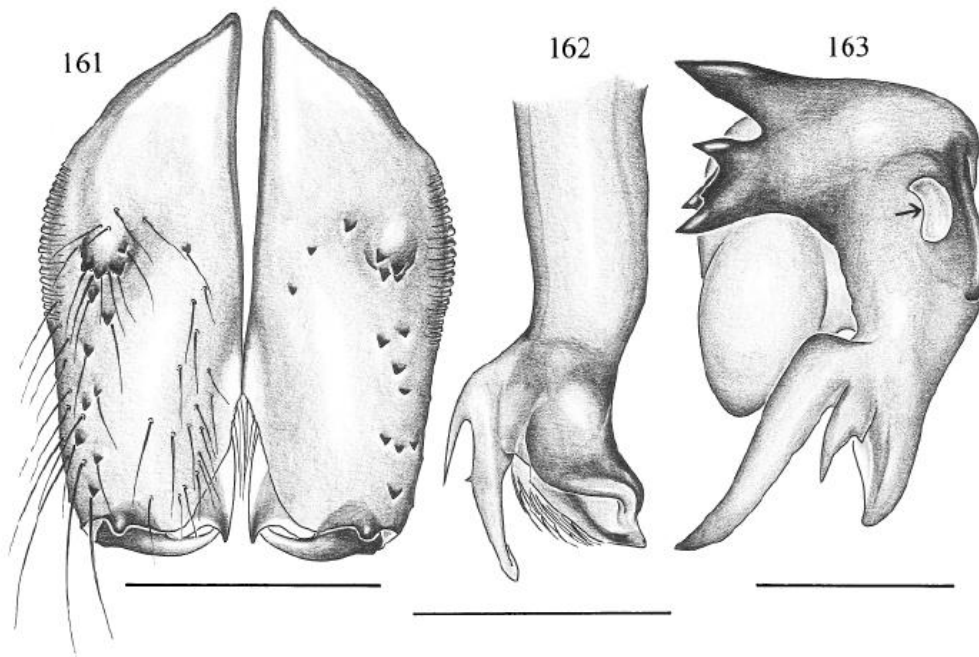
FEMALE: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Bellenden Ker Range, northeastern Queensland (map 8).

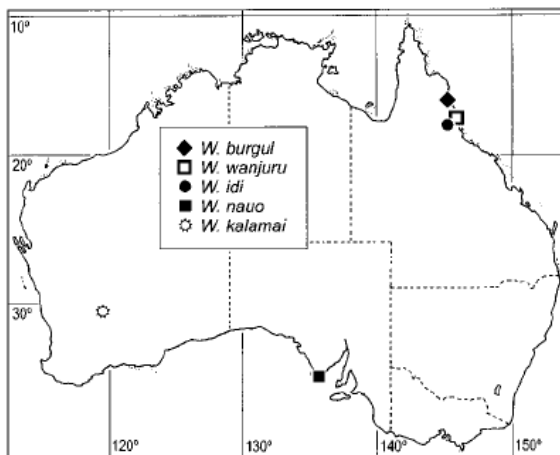
MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Queensland*: Bellenden Ker Range, Summit TV Station: Male holotype above; same data, 1♂ (QMB S50237); same locality, Oct. 28, 1983 (G. Monteith, D. Yeates, G. Thompson), 1♂ (poorly preserved) (QMB S50253); Bellenden Ker Range, Cable Tower 3 (17°16'S, 145°51'E), 1054 m elev., Oct. 25–31, 1981 (Earthwatch/Queensland Museum), 1♂ (QMB S27997).



Figs. 158–160. *Wugigarra idi*, male. 158. Habitus, lateral view. 159, 160. Left palp, prolateral (159) and retrolateral (160) views; arrow: femur apophysis. Scale lines: 1 mm (158), 0.5 mm (159, 160).



Figs. 161–163. *Wugigarra idi*, male. 161. Chelicerae, frontal view. 162. Tip of left procurus, retrolateral view. 163. Left genital bulb, “distal” view; arrow: sperm duct opening. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.



Map 8. Distribution of *Wugigarra* species: species assigned tentatively (*idi* group and *nauo* group).