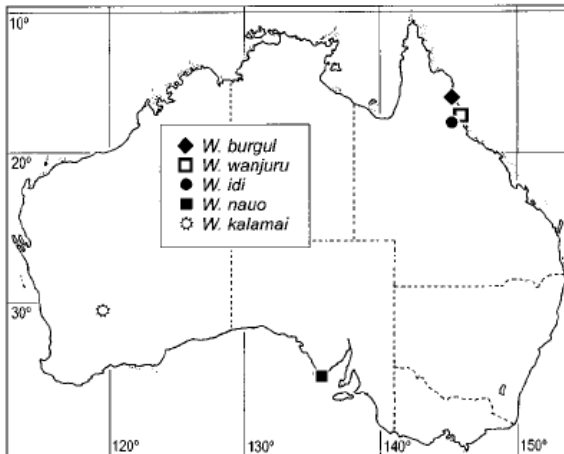


Wugigarra kalamai Huber, 2001

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

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Wugigarra kalamai, new species

Figures 182–185

TYPE: Male holotype from Helena-Aurora Ranges (30°23'S, 119°38'E), Western Aus-

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173 and 174); carapace ochre, posteriorly with single dark spot. Ocular area slightly darker; distance PME-PME 0.145; diameter PME 0.075; distance PME-ALE 0.025; diameter AME 0.080. Clypeus and sternum ochre. Chelicerae light brown, with proximal

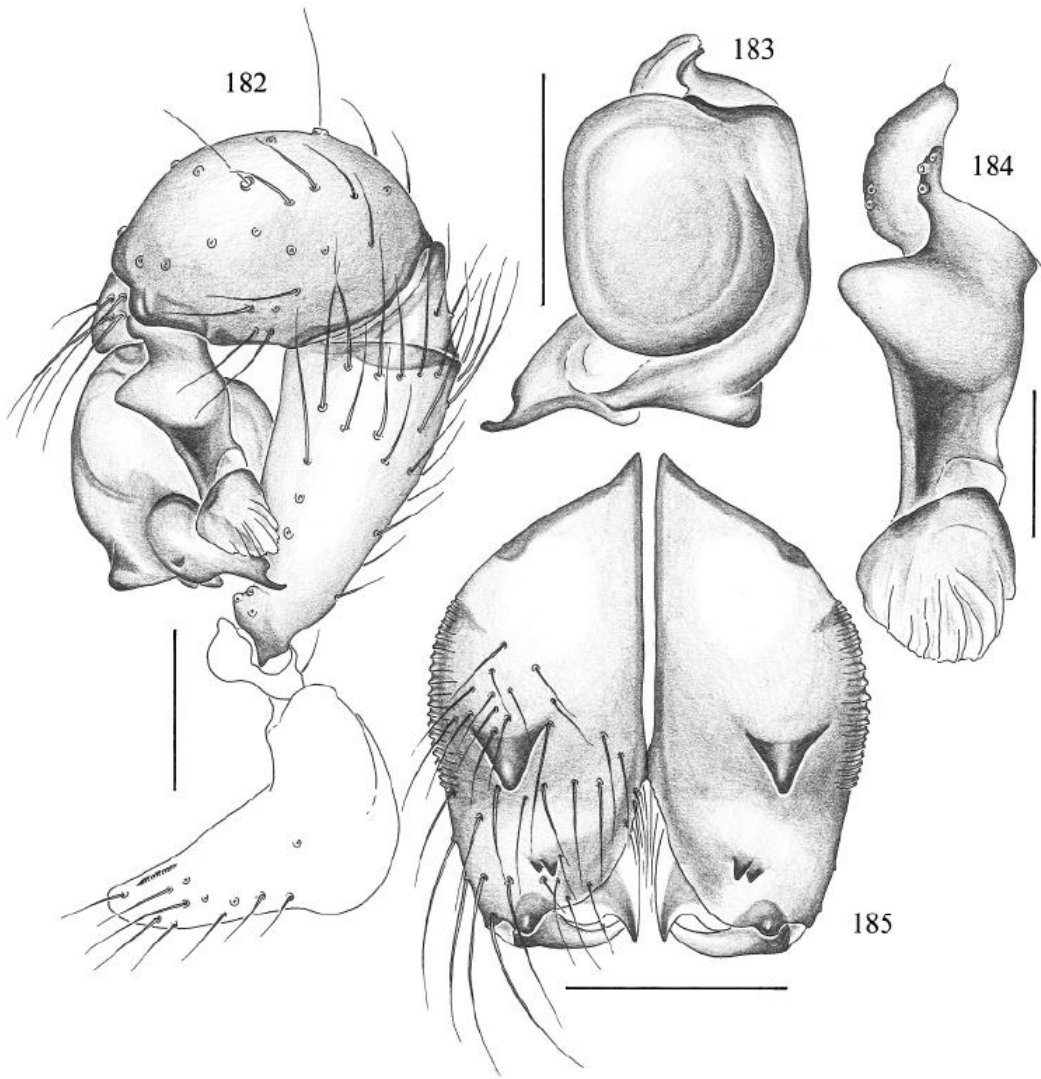
tralia, Australia; Sept. 26, 1995 (R. P. McMillan), pitfall traps, in WAM (99/1781).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Kalamaia (Kalamai is a valid short form), an aboriginal tribe in southern Western Australia. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from the closely related *W. nauo* by the much smaller size, by the apophyses on the male chelicerae (compare figs. 175 and 185), and by details of procurus and bulb (compare figs. 177 and 178 with 183 and 184).

MALE (holotype): Total length 1.7, carapace width 0.94. Leg 1: 17.3 (4.8 + 0.4 + 4.9 + 6.1 + 1.1), tibia 2: 2.9, tibia 3: 2.1, tibia 4: 2.8; tibia 1 l/d: 61. Habitus and prosoma shape very similar to *W. nauo* (cf. figs.

pair of large brown apophyses and two pairs of smaller distal, black apophyses (fig. 185). Palps as in fig. 182, procurus and bulb as in figs. 182–184. Legs light brown, without rings; with curved hairs on tibia and metatarsus 1 only; without spines and vertical



Figs. 182–185. *Wugigarra kalamai*, male. 182. Left palp, retrolateral view. 183. Left genital bulb, prolateral view. 184. Left procurus, retrolateral view. 185. Chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: 0.2 mm (182, 183, 185), 0.1 mm (184).

hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 27%; tarsus 1 distally with ~8 quite distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation not visible in dissecting microscope. Opisthosoma shape as in *W. nauo* (cf. fig. 173); gray with many blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate brown.

FEMALE: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type locality in southern Western Australia (map 8).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia*: Helena-Aurora Ranges: Male holotype above.