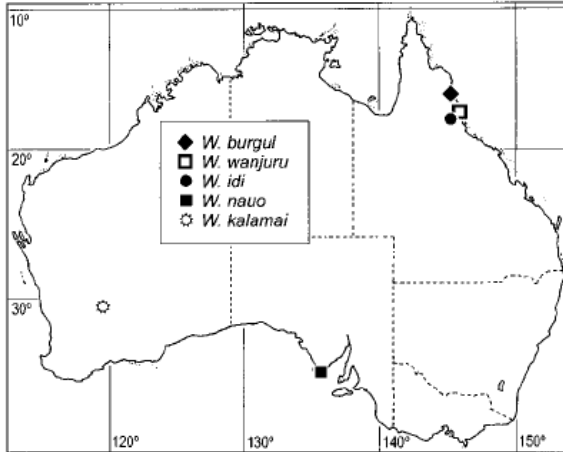


Wugigarra nauo Huber, 2001

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).

Wugigarra nauo, new species

Figures 173–181

TYPE: Male holotype from Kirton Point, Port Lincoln (34°43'S, 135°52'E), South Australia, Australia; Dec. 17, 1981 (D. Hirst), in SAM (N1999/855).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Nauo, a now extinct aboriginal tribe that originally inhabited the coastal scrub gum tree forest country in South Australia. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Distinguished from the closely related *W. kalamai* by the much larger size, by the apophyses on the male chelicerae (compare figs. 175 and 185), and by details

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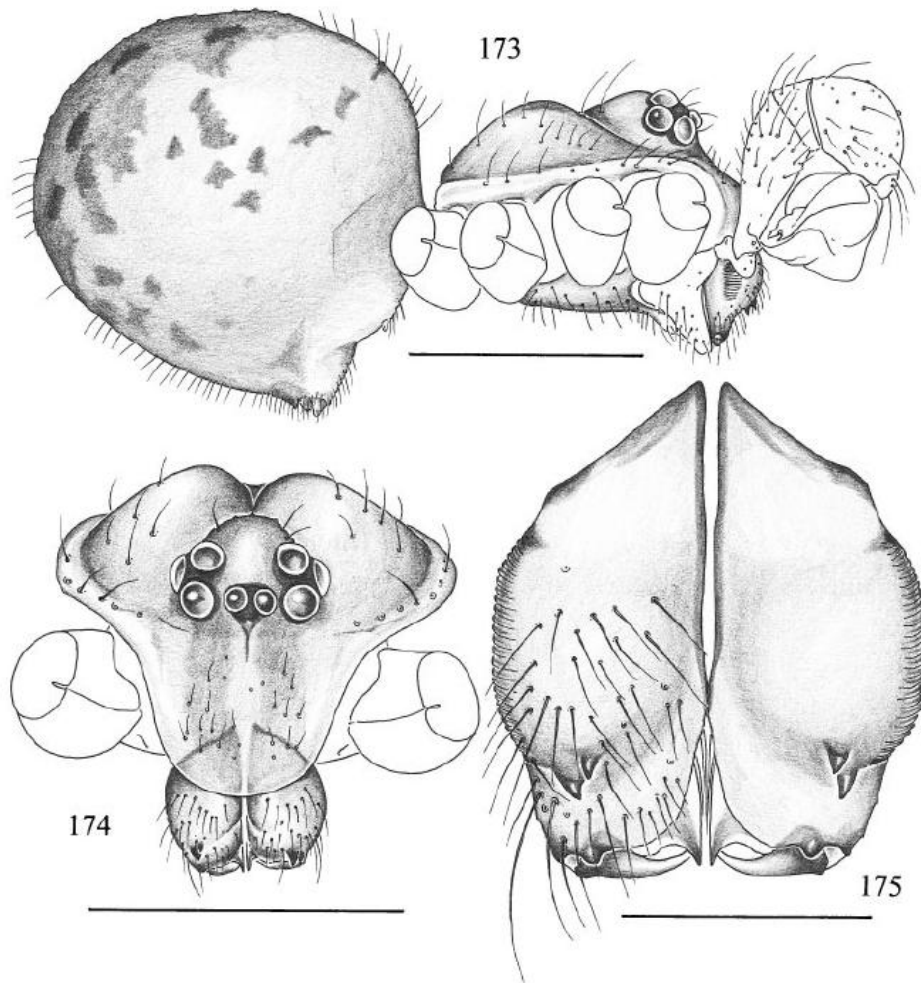
of procurus and bulb (compare figs. 177 and 184).

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.0, carapace width 1.39. Leg 1: 22.8 (6.0 + 0.5 + 6.3 + 8.4 + 1.6), tibia 2: 4.5, tibia 3: 3.1, tibia 4: 4.0; tibia 1 l/d: 53. Habitus and prosoma shape as in figs. 173 and 174; carapace brown, slightly darker medially, with radial stripes and darker mark posteriorly around ocular area. Eye pattern as in fig. 174; distance PME-PME 0.185; diameter PME 0.105; distance PME-ALE 0.055; diameter AME 0.075. Clypeus brown, unmodified; sternum ochre-brown, centrally lighter. Chelicerae brown, with two small cones on each side, with stridulatory ridges (fig. 175). Palps

as in fig. 176, procurus and bulb as in figs. 176–178. Legs light brown, dark rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally, subdistally); tips of femora and tibiae whitish; with curved hairs on all tibiae and metatarsi; without spines and vertical hairs; retro-lateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 26%; tarsus 1 with ~22 quite distinct pseudosegments. Opisthosoma gray, with some blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate slightly darker, plate in front of spinnerets hardly visible.

VARIATION: Tibia 1 in other male: 5.1.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but carapace higher with the two lobes almost touching each other. Opisthosoma fron-

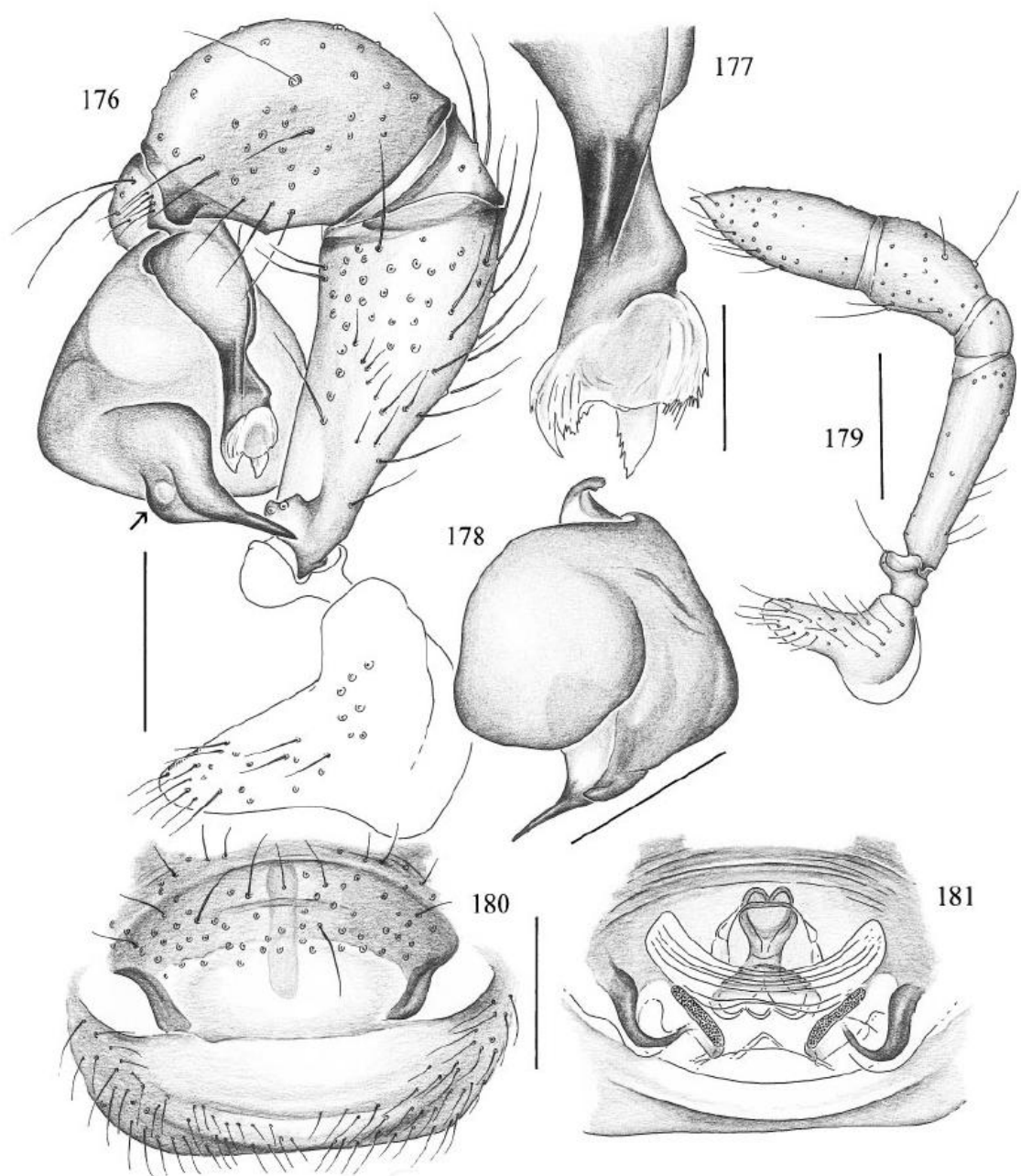


Figs. 173–175. *Wugigarra nauo*, male. 173. Habitus. 174. Prosoma, frontal view (slightly dorsal). 175. Chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: 1 mm (173, 174), 0.3 mm (175).

todorsally apparently unmodified. Chelicerae also with stridulatory files. Palpal distal segments enlarged (fig. 179). Tibia 1 in 3 females: 4.5, 4.7, 5.3. Epigynum as in fig. 180, dorsal view as in fig. 181.

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

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *South Australia*: Kirton Point, Port Lincoln: Male holotype above, with 1♂ 3♀ (SAM N1999/856–9).



Figs. 176–181. *Wugigarra nauo*. 176. Left male palp, retrolateral view; arrow: sperm duct opening. 177. Tip of left procurus, retrolateral view. 178. Left genital bulb, prolateral view. 179. Left female palp, retrolateral view. 180, 181. Epigynum, ventral (180) and dorsal (181) views. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (179), 0.3 mm (176, 178, 180, 181), 0.1 mm (177).