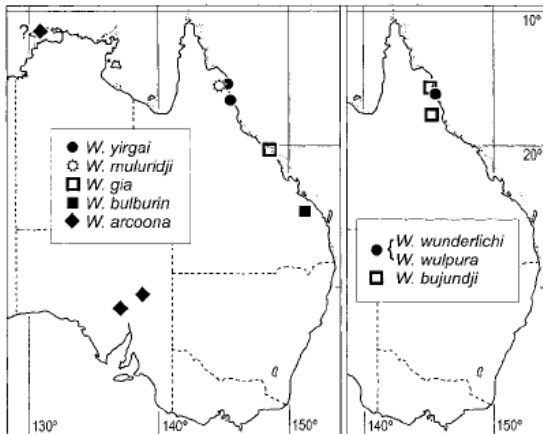


Wugigarra wulpura Huber, 2001

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

p. 36



Maps 6, 7. Distribution of *Wugigarra* species: *bulburin* group (map 6, on left), and *wunderlichi* group (map 7, on right).

Wugigarra wulpura, new species

Figures 154–157

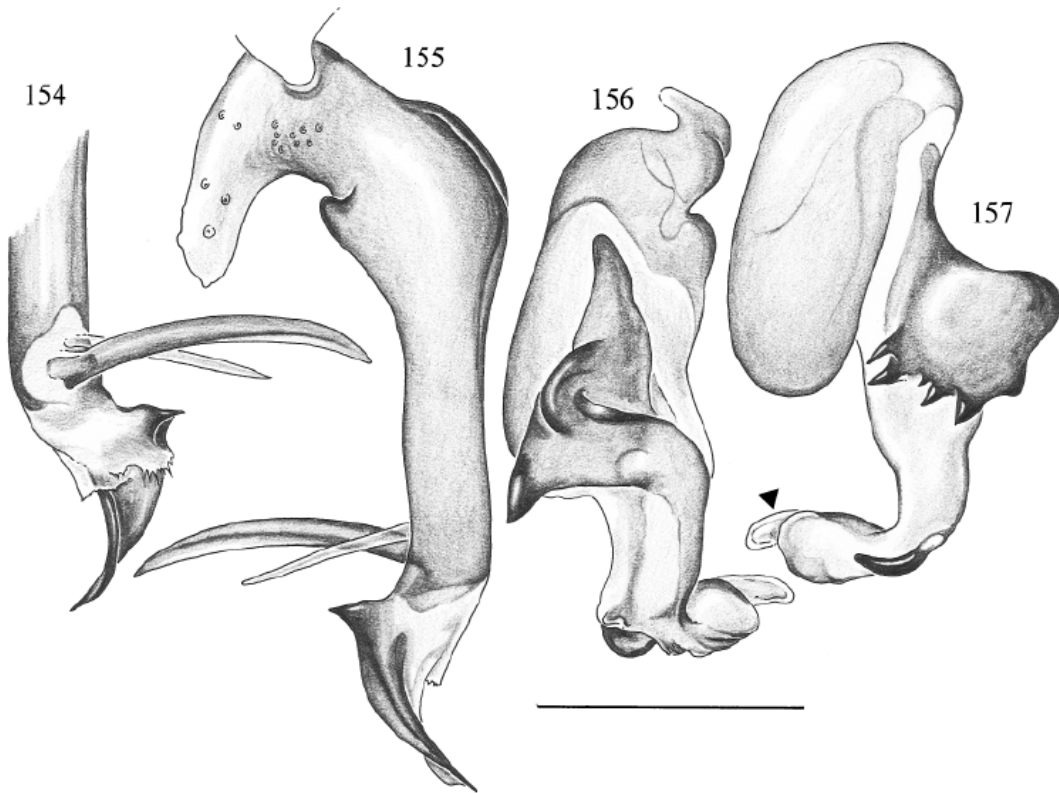
TYPE: Male holotype from 4.5–5 km W of Cape Tribulation (16°05'S, 145°26'E), Top Camp, Queensland, Australia; 760–780 m elev., Oct. 1–6, 1982 (G. Monteith, D. Yeates, G. Thompson), in QMB (S34662).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Wulpura, aboriginal rainforest dwellers in northeastern Queensland. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Closely related to *W. wunderlichii* and *bujundji*, distinguished from both by the two long dorsal projections on the procurus (figs. 154, 155), and by the bulbal apophyses (figs. 156, 157).

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.1, carapace width 1.61. Leg 1: 38.5 (9.5 + 0.5 + 9.5 + 15.9 + 3.1), tibia 2: 6.7, tibia 3: 4.8, tibia 4: 7.0; tibia 1 l/d: 68. Habitus and prosoma shape as in *W. tjapukai* (cf. figs. 1–4). Carapace ochre, with wide median and marginal brown bands. Ocular area brown; distance PME-PME 0.145; diameter PME 0.145; distance PME-ALE 0.120; diameter AME 0.095. Clypeus ochre, unmodified; sternum brown, lateral margins lighter. Chelicerae light brown, similar to those of *W. wunderlichii* (cf. fig. 143), with low humps frontally and stridulatory ridges; without apophyses. Palps in general as in *W. bujundji* (cf. figs. 131, 132), but femur more slender and ventral apophysis smaller; procurus tip and bulb distinctive, as in figs. 154–157. Legs light brown, without dark rings, tips of femora and tibiae whitish; with curved hairs on tibiae 1 and 2 and metatarsi 1–3; without spines and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 6%; tarsus 1 distally with ~25 quite distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation not visible in dissecting microscope. Opisthosoma similar to *W. tjapukai* (cf. fig. 1), slightly longer, ochre-gray, with blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate brown, about trapezoidal; brown plate in front of spinnerets.

FEMALE: In general very similar to male,



Figs. 154–157. *Wugigarra wulpura*, male. 154. Tip of left procurus, prolateral view. 155. Left cymbium and procurus, retrolateral view. 156, 157. Left genital bulb, dorsal (156) and retrolateral (157) views; arrow: worm-shaped process. Scale line: 0.5 mm (154–157).

but chelicerae and palps darker brown; tibia 1 in single known female: 8.9. Epigynum externally not distinguishable from that of *W. wunderlich* (cf. fig. 151). It is possible that this female is in fact *W. wunderlich*, which occurs in the same area.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type locality near Cape Tribulation, Queensland (map 7).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: Queensland: 4.5–5 km W of Cape Tribulation: Male holotype above, with 1♂ 1♀ 2 juveniles (QMB S50293).