

***Wugigarra yirgai* 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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***Wugigarra yirgai*, new species**

Figures 101–109

TYPE: Male holotype from Clifton Beach (16°46'S, 145°40'E), Queensland, Australia; 1971–1972 (N. Clyde Coleman), in QMB (S49884).

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the Irukandji (also called Yirgay), an aboriginal tribe from the Cairns area, northeastern Queensland. The species name is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS: Easily distinguished from all known congeners by the male chelicerae provided with several modified hairs (figs. 101, 102), and by the long thin procurus (fig. 103). The QMB has a closely related undescribed species from Diamond Hill, Iron Range (northern Queensland), with identical chelicerae, but with different procurus tip, bulb, and epigynum (QMB S50263).

MALE (holotype): Total length 2.0, carapace width 0.97. Leg 1: 26.8 (6.9 + 0.4 + 6.9 + 10.7 + 1.9), tibia 2: 4.0, tibia 3: 2.8, tibia 4: 4.1; tibia 1 l/d: 74. Habitus and prosoma shape similar to *W. tjapukai* (cf. figs. 1–3). Carapace ochre, with slightly darker median and lateral bands. Ocular area ochre; distance PME-PME 0.135; diameter PME 0.085; distance PME-ALE 0.055; diameter AME 0.055. Clypeus ochre, unmodified; sternum ochre-yellow. Chelicerae ochre, with dark brown modified hairs, and stridulatory ridges (fig. 101). Palps as in fig. 103, femur without ventral apophysis, procurus tip and bulb as in figs. 103–107. Legs ochre-yellow, with slightly darker rings on femora subdistally, patellae and tibiae proximally, tibiae subdistally; tips of femora and tibiae whitish; with curved hairs on metatarsi 1 and 2; without spines and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 8%; tarsus 1 distally with ~15–20 fairly distinct pseudosegments, proximally pseudosegmentation difficult to see. Opisthosoma shape as in *W. tjapukai* (cf. fig. 1), ochre gray with some blackish spots except ventrally; genital plate

hardly darker; light brown plate in front of spinnerets.

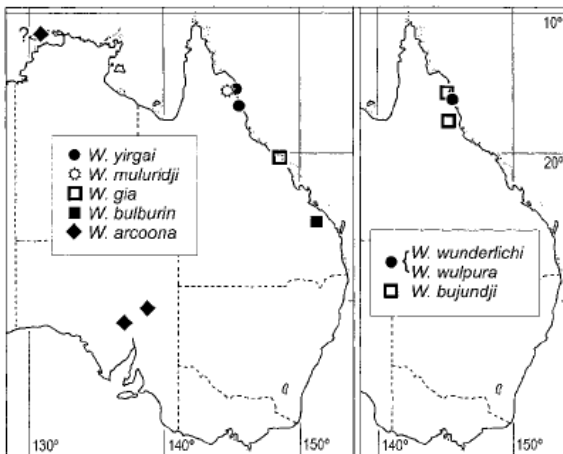
VARIATION: Tibia 1 in 2 other males: 8.1 (both). These two males are slightly larger than the holotype, but appear identical in shape.

FEMALE: In general similar to male, but dark median band on carapace extends around ocular area, clypeus and sternum darker (brown), and dark rings on legs more distinct. Epigynum very simple in ventral view (fig. 108), without pocket; dorsal view as in fig. 109.

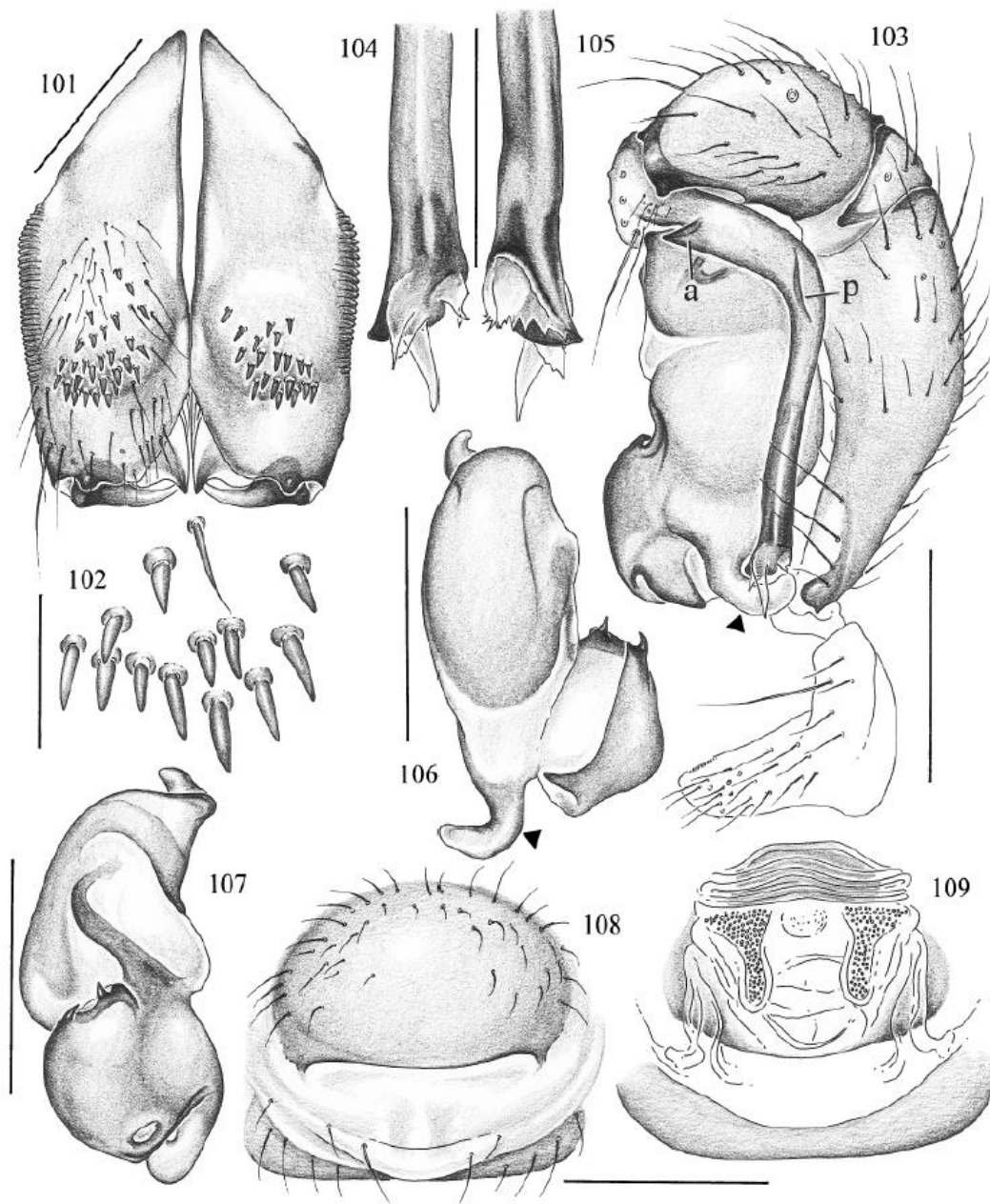
DISTRIBUTION: Known from three localities in northeastern Queensland (map 6).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA: *Queensland*: Clifton Beach: Male holotype

above, with 1♀ in same vial; Endeavour Range 11 miles W of Cooktown (15°30'S, 145°06'E), Nov. 14, 1975 (R. Raven, V. E. Davies), litter, 1♂ (QMB S50269); Mt. Cook (15°30'S, 145°15'E), Nov. 14, 1975 (R. Raven, V. E. Davies), 1♂ 3 juveniles (QMB 50144).



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



Figs. 101–109. *Wugigarra yirgai*, n. gen., n. sp. 101. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 102. Modified hairs on male chelicerae. 103. Left male palp, retrolateral view; “a”, “p” = apophysis and pocket. 104, 105. Tip of left procursus, retrolateral (104) and prolateral (105) views. 106, 107. Left genital bulb, prolateral (106) and dorsal (107) views. 108, 109. Epigynum, ventral (108) and dorsal (109) views. Scale lines: 0.4 mm (103, 106–109), 0.2 mm (101, 104, 105), 0.05 mm (102). Unshafted arrows: worm-shaped process.