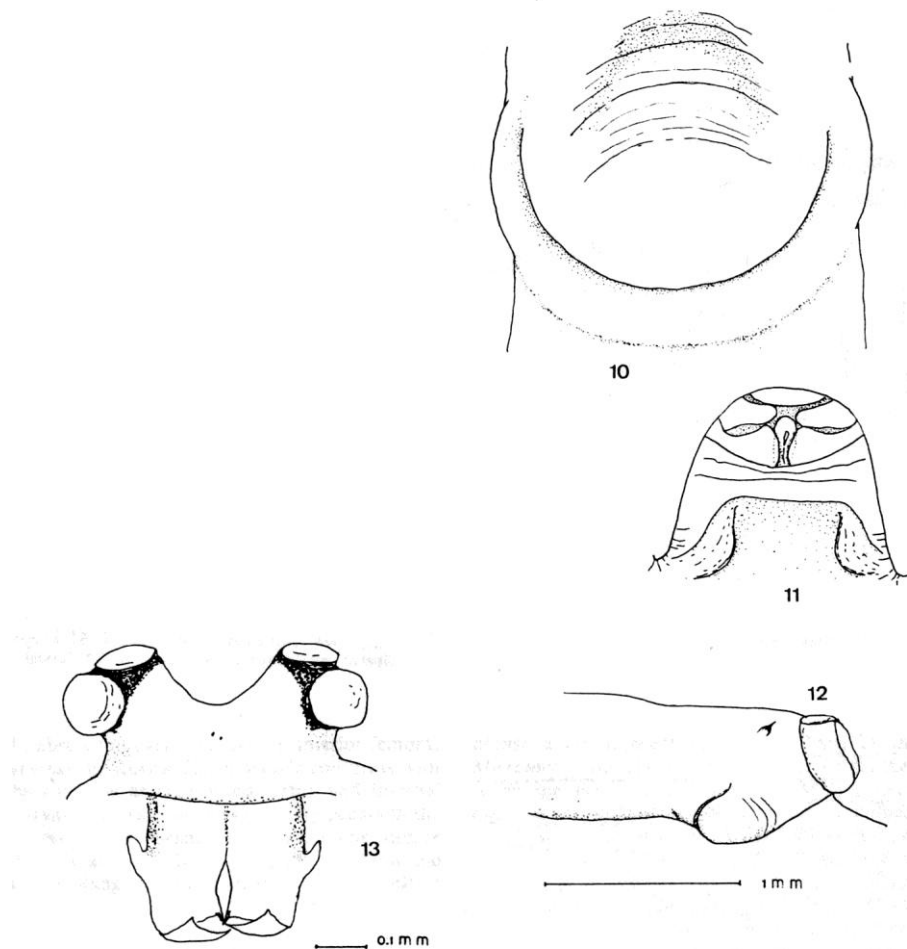


***Micromerys daviesae* Deeleman-Reinhold, 1986**

Deeleman-Reinhold, C. L. 1986. Studies on tropical Pholcidae II. Redescription of *Micromerys gracilis* Bradley and *Calapnita vermiformis* Simon (Araneae, Pholcidae) and description of some related new species. Mem. Qd. Mus. 22(2): 205-224.

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Figs 10-13, *Micromerys daviesae* n.sp. 10. ♀ Finch Hatton, anterior part of abdomen, ventral; 11. id., interior (dorsal) view of epigynal lip, turned up; 12. id. anterior part of abdomen, lateral; 13. ♂ Finch Hatton, head and chelicerae, front.

specks, cheliceral lateral horns larger than in *gracilis*. Measurements in mm : carapace 1.15×1.05 , abdomen 5.40; leg measurements are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3: Leg measurements (mm) of *Micromerys daviesae* (Holotype, ♂)

Legs:	femur	patella	tibia	meta-tarsus	tarsus
I	7.47	0.52	8.05	11.50	2.30
II	9.90	0.52	9.95	10.90	1.72
III	4.60	0.52	—	—	—
IV	8.05	0.52	7.45	12.07	1.07

Palp (Figs 15–17) : femur with basal apophysis; tarsal appendage with U-shaped bend, membranous processes lacking; embolus slightly longer than bulb, and longer than in *gracilis*.

FEMALE (Finch Hatton) : patellae and adjacent segment parts only slightly darkened, tibia-metatarsal joints deep brown, the anterior femora bear a dark brown area on the prolateral surface; eye triads not raised. Halfway between the eye groups one minuscule black speck. Chelicerae lack the lateral horn, in other respects similar to the ♂. Measurements in mm : carapace 1.10×1.05 , abdomen 6.40; leg measurements given in Table 4.

TABLE 4: Leg measurements (mm) of *Micromerys daviesae* (Paratype, ♀)

Legs:	femur	patella	tibia	meta-tarsus	tarsus
I	7.00	0.50	6.50	10.55	—
II	5.00	0.50	5.40	8.15	1.70
III and IV are lost.					
palp:	0.27	0.12	0.20	—	0.15

***Micromerys daviesae* nov. spec.**
(Figs 10–17, 24, 59d, 60)

MATERIAL EXAMINED

HOLOTYPE: 1 ♂, QM S888, Finch Hatton, ME.Q., 21°09'S, 148°38'E, complex notophyll vine forest, in tangled web under leaves, 10.iv.1975, R. Kohout, V. Davies.

PARATYPE: 1 ♀, QM S888, same data as Holotype.

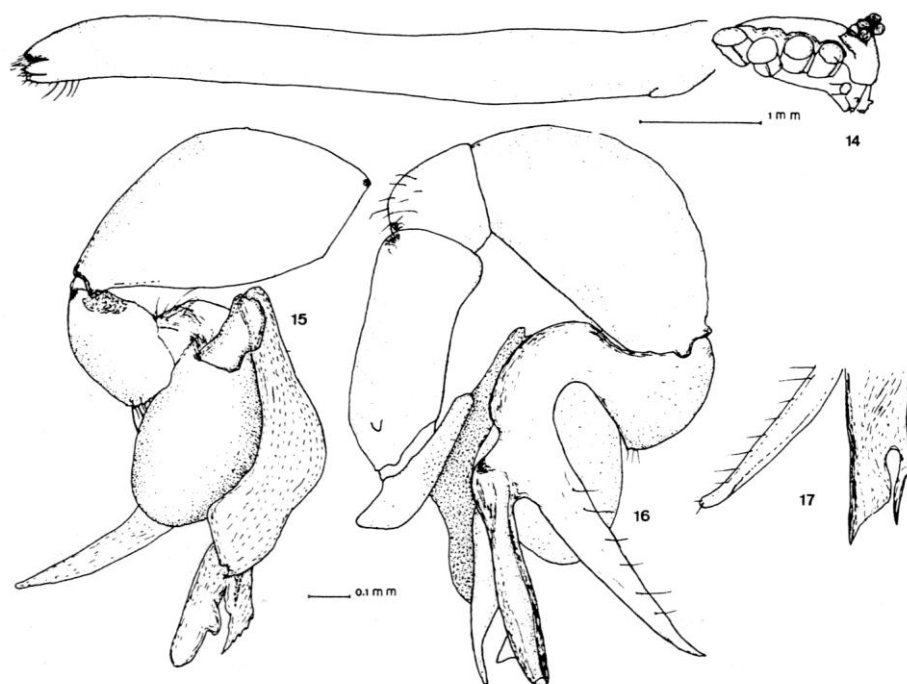
OTHER: 1 ♂, QM S889, Brandy Creek, east of Proserpine, NE.Q., 20°20'S, 148°38'E, complex notophyll vine forest, 24.iv.1975, R. Monroe, V. Davies; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, QM S890, Rundle Range, southeast of Gladstone, SE.Q., 23°40'S, 151°00'E, coastal vine thicket, on trees, 24–31. iii.1975, R. Kohout and V. Davies.

DESCRIPTION

HOLOTYPE: ♂, colour (in alcohol) pale straw yellow with dark edges on carapace and sternum, legs yellow, apical portion of femora, whole patellae, basal and apical part of tibiae and base of metatarsi darkened. Eye triads on stalks (Fig. 13), in place of the am eyes a pair of minute dark

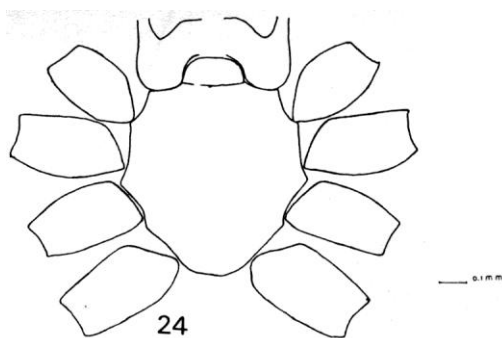
Genital organ (Figs 10–12): anterior horseshoe valve of uterus externus not so apparent as in *gracilis*, covered by the epigyne. Sculpture of the internal surface (Fig. 11, upper part) distinctly different from that in *gracilis*. Both the larger valves (lower part in Fig. 11) are weakly sclerotized at their margin, some smaller, transverse ridges in the middle are entirely membranous. Schematic longitudinal section see Fig. 59d.

VARIABILITY: The Brandy Creek male has a light brown pattern on the head and clypeus. The males from Rundle Range and Brandy Creek conform with the type in genital characters and in



FIGS 14-17 : *Micromerys daviesae* n.sp. 14. ♂ Rundle Range, lateral; 15. ♂ Finch Hatton, right palp, mesal; 16. id., lateral; 17. id., tip of tarsal appendage, mesal.

the absence of dark areas on the anterior femora, whereas the Rundle Range female conforms with the paratype as regards colouring and internal epigynal sculpture. Some variability occurs in the am eyes; in the Brandy Creek male one minute speck is all there is to be found, in both the Rundle Range specimens there is nothing left at all.



FIGS 24-26 : sternum and coxae, ventral. 24. *Micromerys daviesae* n.sp. ♀ Finch Hatton;



FIG 59. Diagrammatic longitudinal section of female genital organ, ventral surface uppermost.

daviesae n.sp.;

d. *Micromerys*

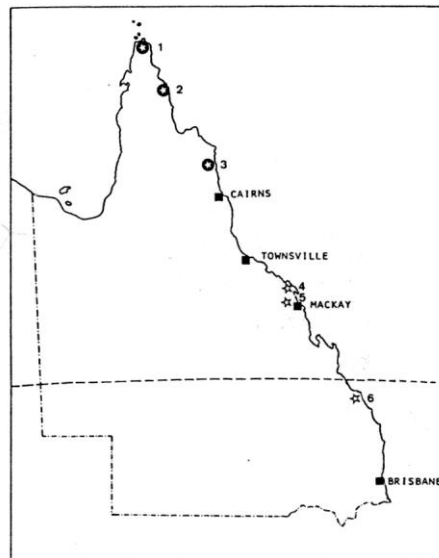


FIG. 60. Locations of *Micromerys* spp. in Queensland, Australia. *M. gracilis* Bradley. 1. Cape York; 2. Iron Range; 3. Shiptons Flat. *M. daviesae* n.sp. 4. Brandy Creek; 5. Finch Hatton; 6. Rundle Range.

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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Micromerys daviesae Deeleman-Reinhold,
1986

Figures 325–333

Micromerys daviesae Deeleman-Reinhold, 1986b:
209–210, figs. 10–17, 24, 59d, 60.

TYPE: Male holotype and female paratype from Finch Hatton (21°09'S, 148°38'E), Queensland, Australia; Apr. 10, 1975 (R. Kohout, V. E. Davies), tangled web under leaf, in QMB (S888), examined.

DIAGNOSIS: Easily distinguished from congeners by the single-pointed end of the main branch of the procursus (figs. 326, 327).

MALE (Rundle Range): Total length 6.0, carapace width 0.97. Leg 1: 26.5 (6.8 + 0.4 + 6.0 + 10.5 + 2.8), tibia 2: 4.9, tibia 3: 3.5, tibia 4: 5.6; tibia 1 l/d: 75. Habitus and prosoma shape similar to *M. gracilis* (cf. figs. 293, 294, 297, 298), but carapace more roundish in dorsal view. Entire prosoma pale ochre, proximal part of clypeus darker; sternum whitish. Distance PME-PME 0.280; diameter PME 0.105; distance PME-ALE 0.035; no trace of AME. Chelicerae as in *M. gracilis* (cf. fig. 299). Palps in general as in *M. gracilis* (cf. figs. 295, 296), but femur with ventrodistal bulge and procursus and bulb distinctive (figs. 325–327); tip of trochanter apophysis as in fig. 333; tip of hinged process as in fig. 331; palpal tarsal organ as in fig. 330. Legs pale ochre, patella area and tibia–metatarsus joints darker; apparently without spines, without curved and vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 3.5%; tarsi without pseudosegmentation (fig. 332). Opisthosoma shape as in *M. gracilis* (cf. fig. 293); monochromatic pale ochre; gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (fig. 329).

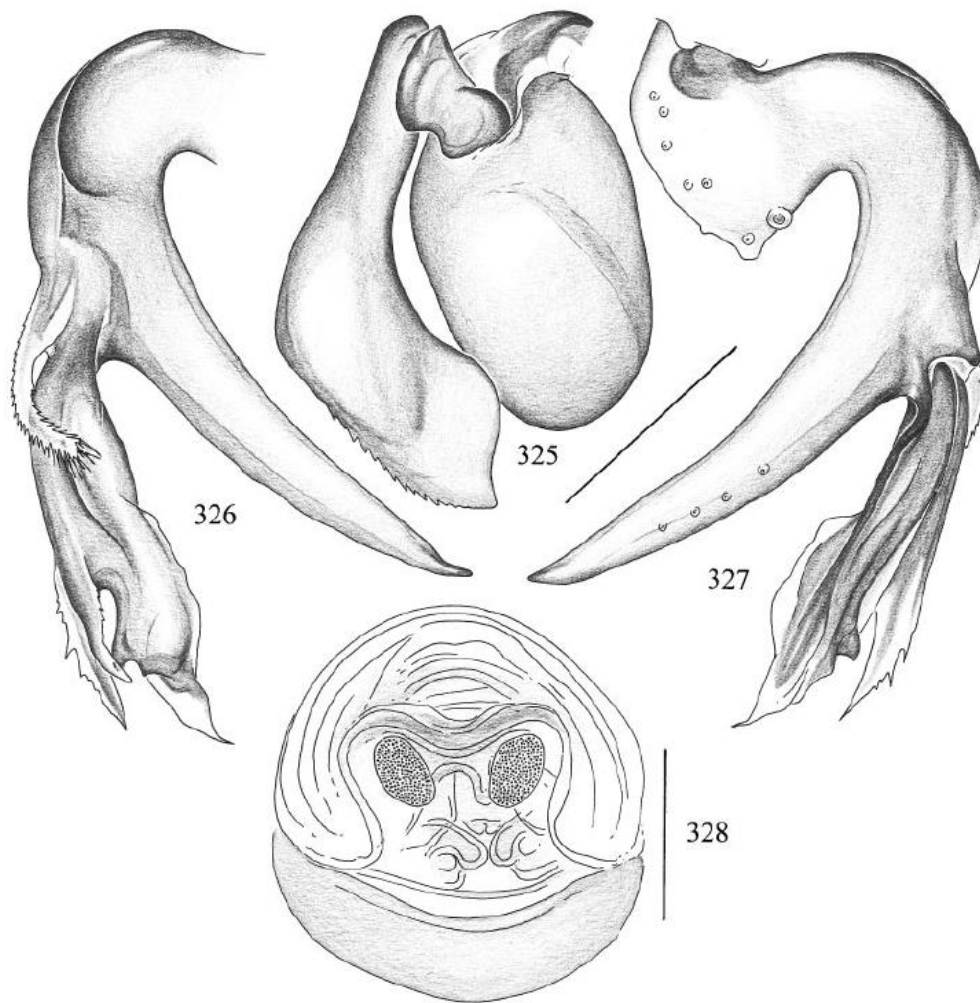
VARIATION: Tibia 1 in 3 other males: 5.7, 6.7 (holotype), 6.9. (Note that the original measurements are mostly wrong, based on miscalibration and mismeasurement; e.g., tibia 1 is 8.1 instead of 6.7, tibia 1 is shorter than tibia 2; etc.)

FEMALE: In general very similar to male, but clypeus proximally not darker. Tibia 1 in female paratype: 6.0. Epigynum very simple, unsclerotized, similar to *M. raveni* in ventral view (cf. fig. 337); dorsal view as in fig. 328.

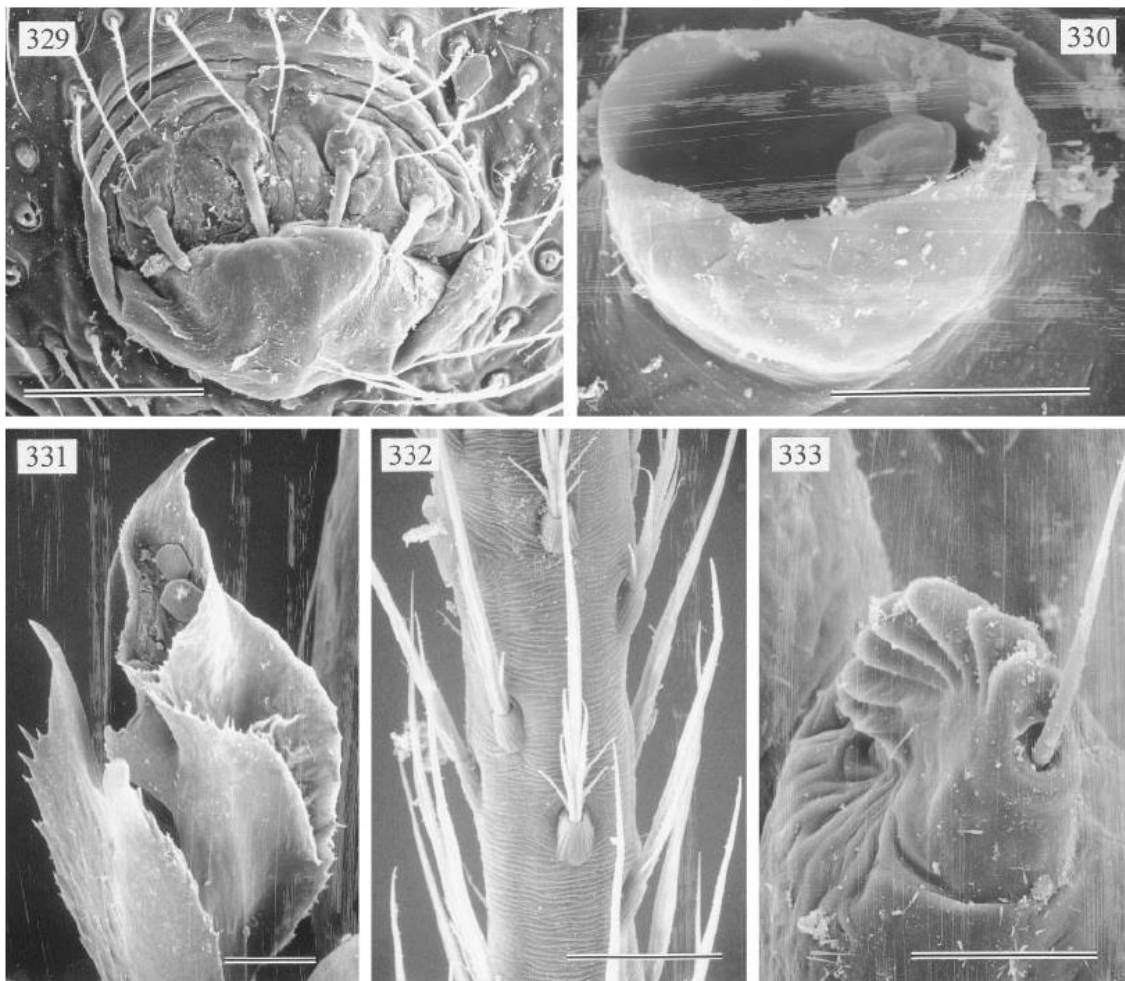
DISTRIBUTION: Widely distributed in middle-eastern Queensland (map 16).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: AUSTRALIA:

Queensland: Finch Hatton: Male holotype and female paratype above; Brandy Creek, E of Proserpine (20°21'S, 148°43'E), Apr. 24, 1975 (R. Monroe, V. E. Davies), 1 ♂ (QMB S889); Rundle Range (23°29'S, 150°59'E), on trees, Mar. 24–31, 1975 (R. Kohout, V. E. Davies), 3 ♂ 1 ♀ (QMB S49766); same data, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (QMB S890).



Figs. 325–328. *Micromerys daviesae*. 325. Left genital bulb, prolateral view. 326, 327. Left pro-cursus, prolateral (326) and retrolateral (327) views. 328. Epigynum, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.3 mm (325–328).



Figs. 329–333. *Micromerys daviesae*, male. **329.** Gonopore, showing four epiandrous spigots. **330.** Palpal tarsal organ. **331.** Tip of hinged process of right procursus, prolateral view. **332.** Male tarsus 1 near tip, showing absence of pseudosegmentation. **333.** Tip of male palpal trochanter apophysis. Scale lines: 50 μm (329, 331), 20 μm (330, 332, 333).

Huber, B. A. 2011. Revision and cladistic analysis of *Pholcus* and closely related taxa (Araneae, Pholcidae). Bonner zool. Monographien 58: 1-510.

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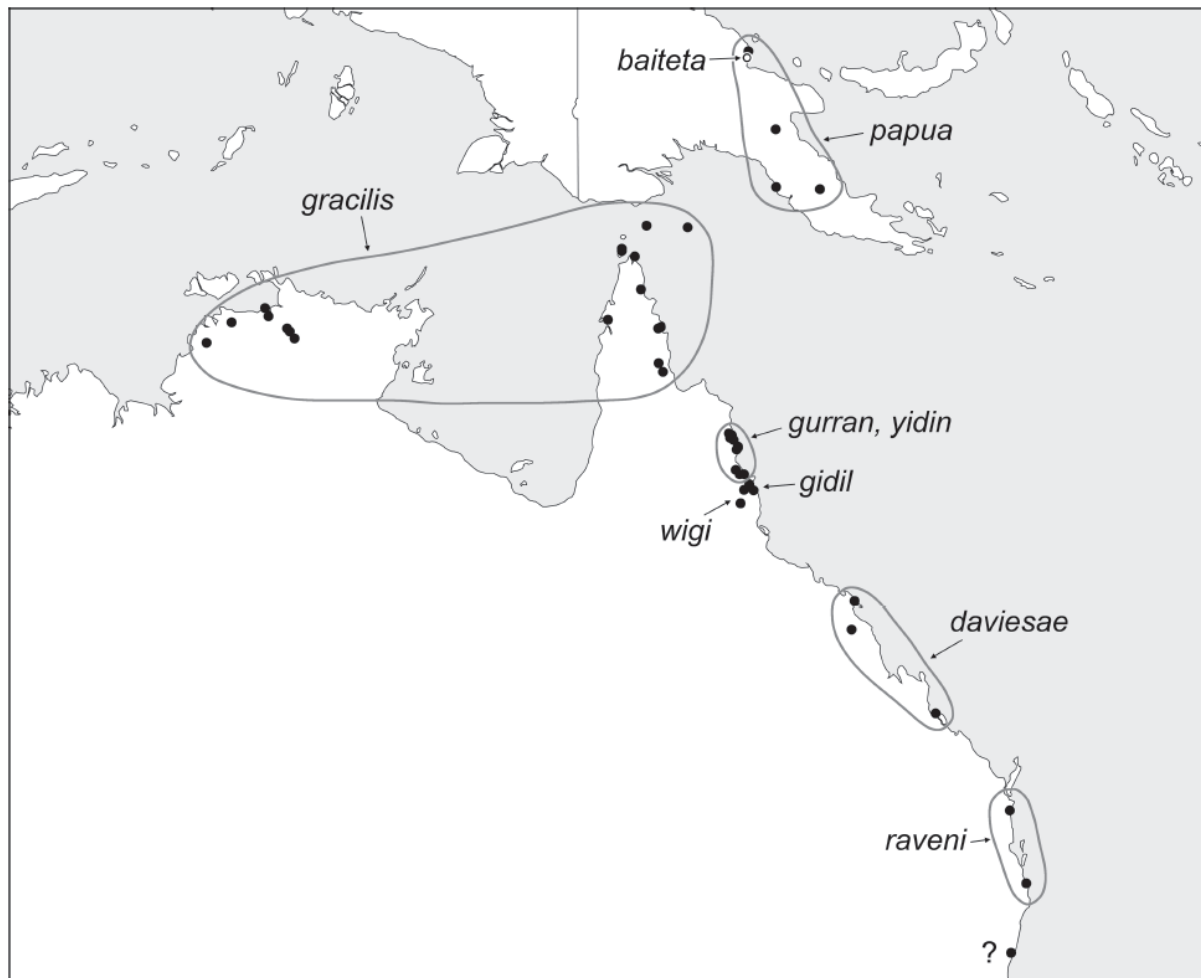


FIG. 418. Known distribution of *Micromerys*. Australian records are mostly from Huber (2001). The question mark denotes a *Mm. yidin* male that may be mislabeled (see Huber 2001).

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Micromerys daviesae Deeleman-Reinhold, 1986

Micromerys daviesae Deeleman-Reinhold 1986b: 209-210, figs. 10-17, 24, 59d, 60. Huber 2001: 107, figs. 325-333.

New record. AUSTRALIA: *Queensland*: Mt. Elliott N. Park S of Townsville [-19°24'S, 146°58'E], without date (J. Wunderlich), 1♂ in RMNH.