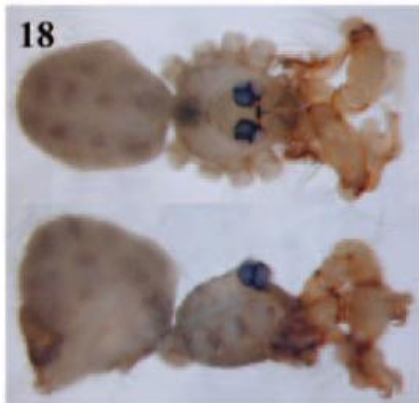


***Quamtana bonamanzi* Huber, 2003**

Huber, B. A. 2003. Southern African pholcid spiders: revision and cladistic analysis of *Quamtana* n. gen. and *Spermophora* Hentz (Araneae: Pholcidae), with notes on male-female covariation. Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 139: 477-527.

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Figures 16–30. *Quamtana* and *Spermophora* habitus, males in dorsal and lateral views. 16. *Q. tsui*. 17. *Q. merwei*. 18. *Q. bonamanzi*. 19. *Q. embuleni*. 20. *Q. filmeri*. 21. *Q. knysna*. 22. *Q. kabale*. 23. *Q. oku*. 24. *Q. kitahurira*. 25. *Q. biena*. 26. *S. schoemanae*. 27. *S. gordimeriae*. 28. *S. pembai*. 29. *S. peninsulae*. 30. *S. suurbraak*.

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Figures 31–50. *Quamtana* and *Spermophora*, female opisthosomata, ventral views with epigynum. 31. *Q. entabeni*. 32. *Q. mbaba*. 33. *Q. umzinto*. 34. *Q. meyeri*. 35. *Q. nylsvley*. 36. *Q. molimo*. 37. *Q. leptopholcica*. 38. *Q. hectori*. 39. *Q. mabusai*. 40. *Q. nandi*. 41. *Q. merwei*. 42. *Q. bonamanzi*. 43. *Q. embuleni*. 44. *Q. filmeri*. 45. *Q. kabale*. 46. *Q. oku*. 47. *Q. biena*. 48. *S. schoemanae*. 49. *S. gordimeriae*. 50. *S. peninsulae*.

QUAMTANA BONAMANZI SP. NOV.
(FIGS 18, 42, 159–165, 173–177)

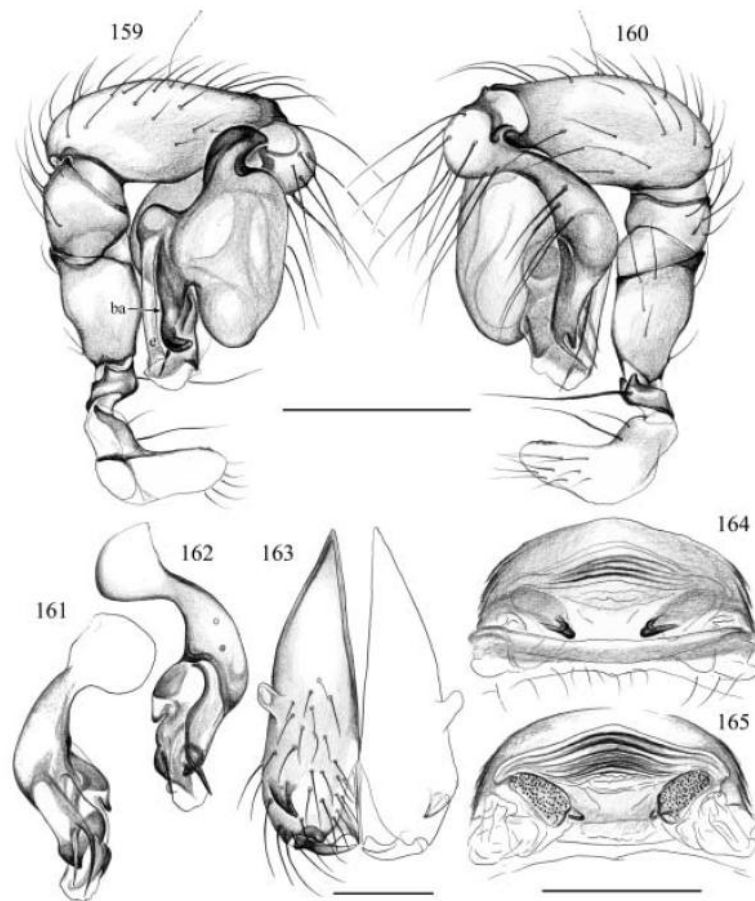
'*Spermophora*' sp. 4: Huber, 2003a,b

Type. Male holotype from Bonamanzi Reserve (28°04'S, 32°18'E), KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; from dead palm leaves, 57 m a.s.l., April 1, 2001 (B. A. Huber); in NCP.

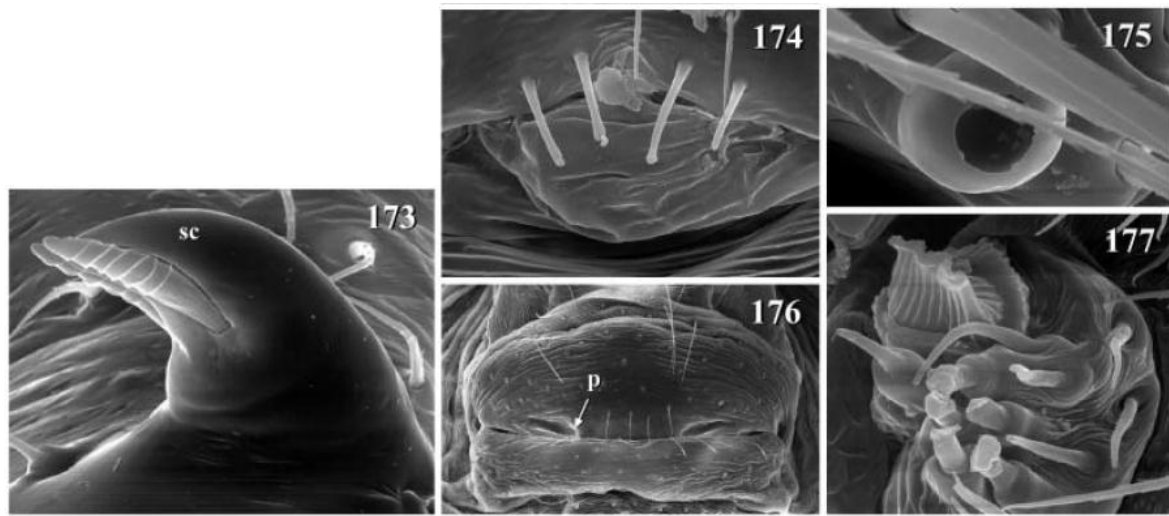
Etymology. Named after the type locality.

Diagnosis. Small eight-eyed species with high opisthosoma; distinguished from similar congeners by the shapes of procursus and bulbal apophyses (Figs 159, 160); from the very similar *Q. merwei* by the more slender procursus, the closer male cheliceral apophyses (Fig. 163), and the smaller size (no overlap in tibia 1 length in specimens seen).

Male (holotype). Total length 1.18 (1.26 with clypeus), carapace width 0.50. Leg 1: 7.7 (2.1 + 0.2 + 2.1 + 2.6 + 0.7), tibia 2: 1.2, tibia 3: 0.8, tibia 4: 1.4; tibia 1 L/d: 48. Habitus as in Figure 18. Carapace ochre-yellow, slightly darker wide band medially; sternum ochre, margin darker; legs ochre yellow; opisthosoma ochre-grey with some darker spots shining through cuticle, genital area minimally darker. Ocular area barely elevated; distance PME–PME 60 µm; diameter PME 70 µm; diameter AME 15 µm. Clypeus unmodified.



Figures 159–165. *Quamtana bonamanzi* sp. nov. Left male palp in prolateral (159) and retrolateral (160) views, procursus in prolateral (161) and dorso-retrolateral (162) views, male chelicerae in frontal view (163), and cleared epigynum in ventral (164) and dorsal (165) views. ba: bulbal apophysis, e: embolus. Scale bars = 0.1 mm (163), 0.2 mm (164, 165), 0.3 mm (159, 160).



Figures 166–177.

Q. bonamanzi (173–177) spp. nov. 166–168, 173, Modified hairs on male cheliceral apophyses (sc: sclerotized cone). 169, Bulbal apophysis (ba) and embolus (e). 170, Male ALS and PMS. 171, Procursus, dorsal view. 172, 174, Male gonopores with epiandrous spigots. 175, Male palpal tarsal organ. 176, Epigynum with pair of pockets (p). 177, Male ALS.

Sternum wider than long (0.40/0.35). Chelicerae as in Figure 163, with pair of modified hairs on apophyses (Fig. 173), tips 130 μm apart. Palps as in Figures 159, 160; trochanter with small but distinct retrolateral apophysis, procursus complex distally (Figs 161, 162), entire distal part appears hinged; bulb with long membranous embolus and apophysis with distal hook (Fig. 159). Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 11%; tarsus 1 with ~20 pseudosegments indistinct. Gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 174). ALS with several piriform gland spigots (Fig. 177). Palpal tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 175).

Variation. Tibia 1 in 28 other males: 1.52–2.44 ($\bar{x}$ = 1.89); some males with light brown sternum. The male from Enseleni Game Reserve has the cheliceral apophyses slightly farther apart and differs minimally with respect to the procursus. The males from the Lajuma area have minimally smaller genitalia, but are identical in shape.

Female. In general similar to male. Tibia 1 in 22 females: 1.2–1.8 ($\bar{x}$ = 1.51). Epigynum as in Figures 42, 164, 176, with pair of pockets 95 μm apart. Dorsal view as in Figure 165.

Distribution. Widely distributed in eastern South Africa (Fig. 263).

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: KWAZULU-NATAL: Bonamanzi: type above, together with 10♂ 4♀ (ZFMK); Enseleni Game Reserve, Lower Umfolozi 28°42'S, 31°59'E, December 12, 1994 (L. Lotz), 1♂ (NMSA 7267). LIMPOPO: Hanglip Forest, Soutpansberg, 8 km NW Louis Trichardt (23°00'S, 29°50'E), plantation, ~1300 m a.s.l., September 30, 1996 (C. E. Griswold), 1♂ (CAS); Lajuma, 30 km E Vivo (23°00'S, 29°25'E), June–July, 1997 (M. v.d. Merwe), pittraps, 15♂ 6♀ (NCP 98/16–19); Soutpansberg, Lajuma Farm (23°02'S, 29°26'E), forest, sieved leaf litter, August 9–10, 1997 (R. Jocqué), 6♂ 12♀ 8 juveniles (MRAC 206.531, 206.344, 206.532 part); Lajuma Mountain Retreat, ~50 km W Louis Trichardt (23°00'S, 29°25'E), evergreen montane forest, 1300–1400 m a.s.l., April 1–4, 2001 (P. Schwendinger), 5♂ 5♀ (MHNG). MPU-MALANGA: Agricultural College Nelspruit (25°25'S, 30°50'E), 'citrus, pittrap', November 12, 1999 (P. Stephen), 2♂ (NCP 2000/186, part). WESTERN CAPE: Maitland Dunes, 35 km W Port Elizabeth (33°45'S, 25°22'E), sieved litter, in fynbos, April 29, 1999 (R. Jocqué), 1♂ 2♀ 1 juvenile (MRAC 208.715).

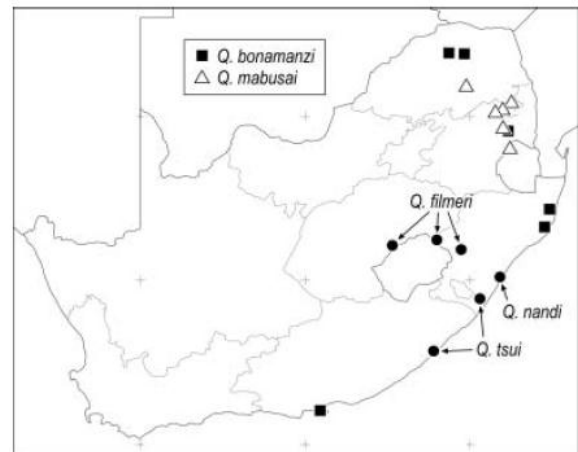


Figure 263. Known distribution of *Quamtana* gen. nov. within South Africa (contd.).