

***Quamtana mbaba* 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 1–15. *Quamtana* habitus, males in dorsal and lateral views. 1. *Q. entabeni*. 2. *Q. mbaba*. 3. *Q. ciliata*. 4. *Q. umzinto*. 5. *Q. lotzi*. 6. *Q. meyeri*. 7. *Q. nylsvley*. 8. *Q. molimo*. 9. *Q. hectori*. 10. *Q. leleupi*. 11. *Q. vidal*. 12. *Q. lajuma*. 13. *Q. leptopholcica*. 14. *Q. mabusai*. 15. *Q. nandi*.

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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 MBABA SP. NOV.

(FIGS 2, 32, 57–62)

Type. Male holotype from Mhlatuzana River, Jackson's Fall (29°48'S, 30°45'E), 500 m a.s.l., dense indigenous forest, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; December 18, 1990 (V. D. & B. Roth); in CAS.

Etymology. Named after Mbaba Mwana Waresa, a goddess of the Zulu people, who gave mankind the gift of beer.

Diagnosis. Relatively large species with triads far apart and small but distinct AME; distinguished from

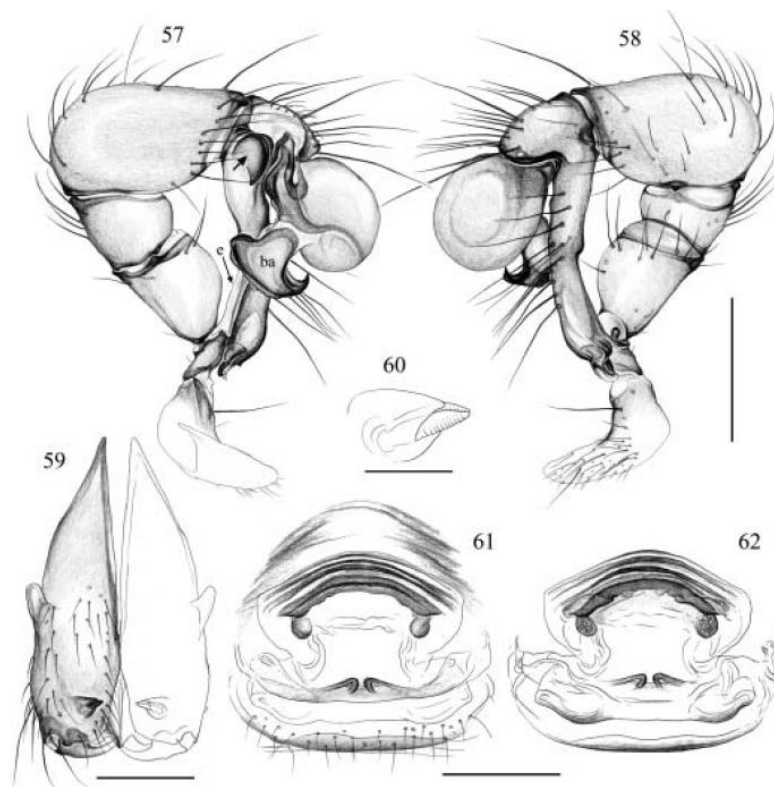
close relatives (*Q. entabeni*, *Q. ciliata*) by the T-shaped bulbal apophysis (Fig. 57).

Male (holotype). Total length 3.0 (3.3 with clypeus), carapace width 1.1. Leg 1: 27.7 (7.2 + 0.4 + 6.9 + 11.2 + 2.0), tibia 2: 4.3, tibia 3: 2.9, tibia 4: 4.3; tibia 1 L/d: 64. Habitus as in Figure 2. Entire spider ochre-grey, only carapace with faint brown pattern, patellae and tibiae-metatarsus joints brown. Ocular area slightly elevated, triads on distinct stalks; distance PME–PME 360 µm; diameter PME 100 µm; diameter AME 25 µm. Clypeus with sclerotized, hooked median projection. Sternum wider than long (0.75/0.65). Chelicerae as in Figure 59, with pair of modified hairs (Fig. 60) on apophyses, tips 70 µm apart. Palps as in Figures 57, 58; trochanter with retrolateral apophysis (distinct in dorsal view), procursus with large protuberance proximally prolaterally (Fig. 57), only distal tip complex; bulb with distinctive T-shaped apophysis and long membranous embolus (Fig. 57). Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 8%; tarsus 1 with >20 pseudosegments, distally ~10 quite distinct.

Female. In general similar to male, but median brown pattern on carapace more distinct and triads not on stalks and closer together. Tibia 1: 5.5. Epigynum as in Figures 32, 61, with pair of pockets 55 µm apart. Dorsal view as in Figure 62.

Distribution. Only known from type locality in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (Fig. 262).

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: KWAZULU-NATAL: Mhlatuzana River, Jackson's Fall: type above, together with 1♀ (CAS).



Figures 57–62. *Quamtana mbaba* sp. nov. Left male palp in prolateral (57) and retrolateral (58) views, male chelicerae in frontal view (59), modified hairs on male cheliceral apophysis (60), and cleared epigynum in ventral (61) and dorsal (62) views. ba: bulbal apophysis, e: embolus. Arrowed: prolateral projection on procursus. Scale bars = 50 μ m (60), 0.2 mm (59), 0.3 mm (61, 62), 0.5 mm (57, 58).

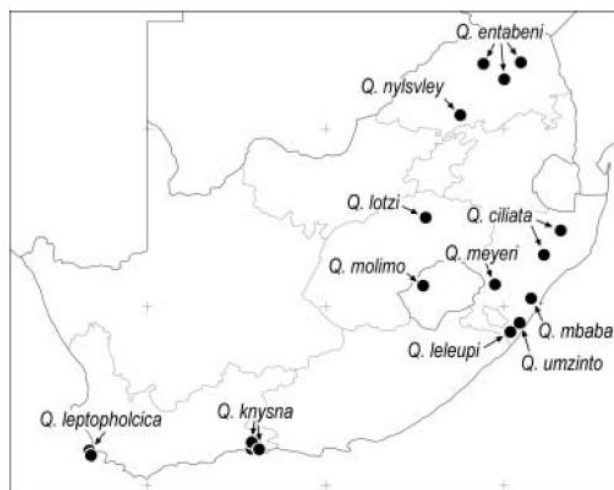


Figure 262. Known distribution of *Quamtana* gen. nov. within South Africa.