

***Quamtana merwei* 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. gordimerae*. 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. gordimerae*. 50. *S. peninsulae*.

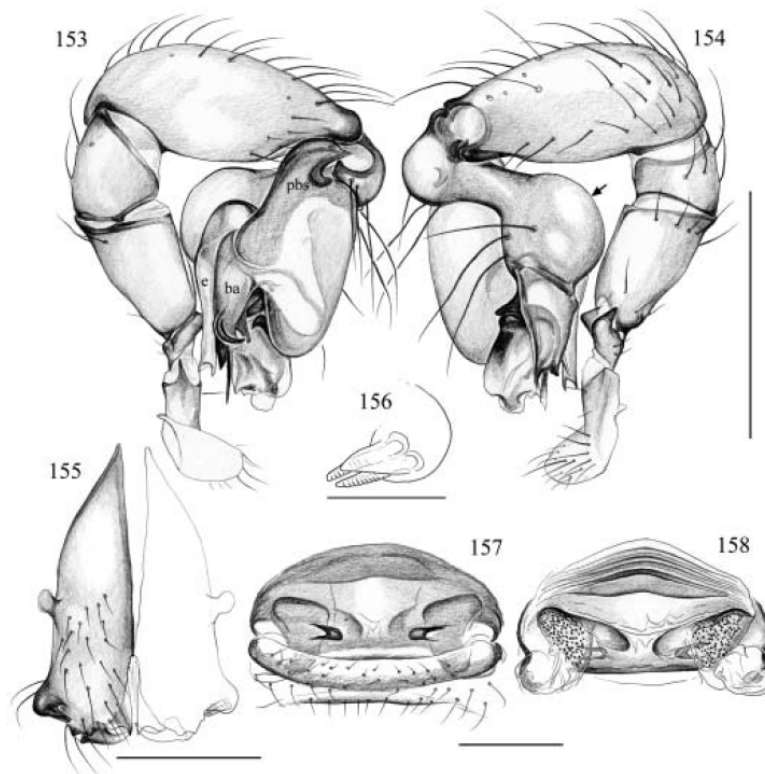
***QUAMTANA MERWEI* SP. NOV.**

(FIGS 17, 41, 153–158, 167–172)

Type. Male holotype from Ngome State Forest (27°49'S, 31°26'E), KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; 'pittrap, plantation 2 (pine)', October 1992 (M. v.d. Merwe); in NCP (94/647).

Etymology. Named after the collector Marius van der Merwe.

Diagnosis. Small eight-eyed species with high opisthosoma; distinguished from similar congeners by the shapes of procursus and bulbal apophyses (Figs 153, 154); from the very similar *Q. bonamanzi* by the inflated median part of the procursus (Fig. 154),



Figures 153–158. *Quamtana merwei* sp. nov. Left male palp in prolateral (153) and retrolateral (154) views, male chelicerae in frontal view (155), modified hairs on male chelical apophysis (156), and cleared epigynum in ventral (157) and dorsal (158) views. ba: bulbal apophysis, e: embolus, pbs: proximal bulbal sclerite. Arrowed: distinctive enlarged section of procurus. Scale bars = 50 μ m (156), 0.2 mm (155, 157, 158), 0.5 mm (153, 154).

the wider distance between the male chelical apophyses (Fig. 155), and the larger size (no overlap in tibia 1 length in specimens seen).

Male (holotype). Total length 1.33 (1.46 with clypeus), carapace width 0.65. Leg 1: 10.25 ($2.7 + 0.25 + 2.7 + 3.7 + 0.9$), tibia 2: 1.75, tibia 3: 1.1, tibia 4: 1.7; tibia 1 L/d: 51. Habitus as in Figure 17. Prosoma and legs ochre-yellow, opisthosoma grey with large spots shining through cuticle. Ocular area slightly elevated; distance PME–PME 105 μ m; diameter PME 70 μ m; diameter AME 20 μ m. Clypeus unmodified. Sternum wider than long (0.45/0.40). Chelicerae as in Figure 155, with pair of modified hairs on apophyses (Figs 167, 168), tips 185 μ m apart. Palps as in Figures 153, 154; trochanter with small but distinct retrolateral apophysis and ventral knob, procurus complex distally (Fig. 171), entire distal part appears hinged; bulb with long membranous embolus and apophysis with distal hook (Figs 153, 169). Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 6%; tarsus 1 with ~10 pseudosegments fairly distinct. Gonopore with four

epiandrous spigots (Fig. 172). ALS with several piri-form gland spigots, PMS with usual pair of two spigots (Fig. 170).

Variation. Tibia 1 in 6 other males: 2.45–2.90 ($\bar{x} = 2.58$); some specimens with light brown prosoma.

Female. In general similar to male. Tibia 1 in seven females: 2.0–2.5 ($\bar{x} = 2.21$). Epigynum as in Figures 41, 157, with pair of pockets 145 μ m apart. Dorsal view as in Figure 158. Females of this species appear indistinguishable from those of *Q. bonamanzi*, except for the longer legs. The vials below containing females only are therefore assigned tentatively.

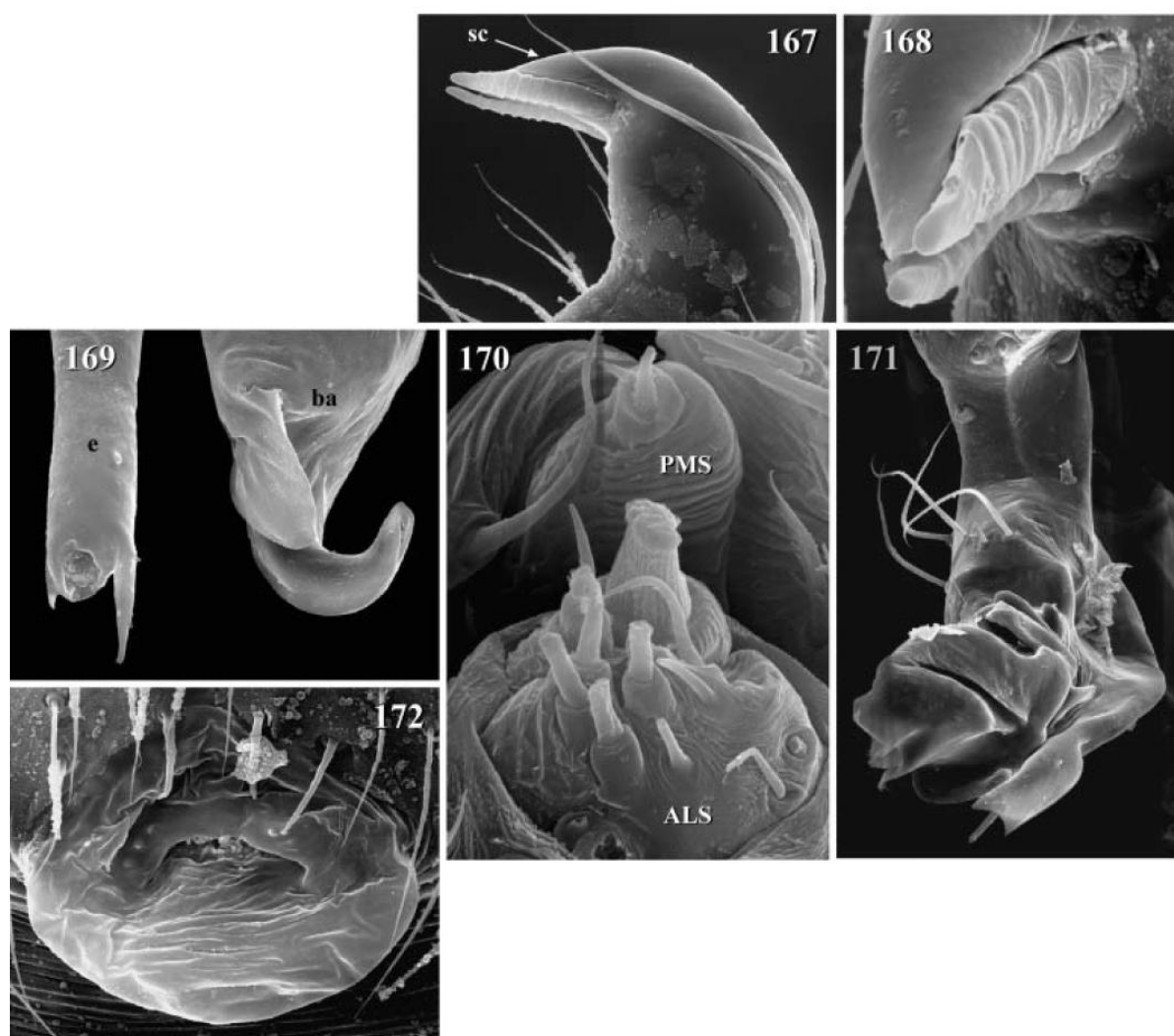
Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 264).

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: KWAZULU-NATAL: Ngome State Forest: type above; same collection data but May–November 1992, 3♂ 4♀ (NCP 94/637, 639, 653, 656); same locality, ‘pittrap, ecotone pine’, June–December 1992 (M. v.d. Merwe), 4♀ (NCP 94/640, 642, 655); same locality, ‘pittrap, plantation 1

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(pine)', July 1992 (M. v.d. Merwe), 1♂ (NCP 94/644); same locality, 'pittrap, open forest', June 1992–January 1993 (M. v.d. Merwe), 12♂ 7♀ (NCP 94/605, 609, 612, 643, 645, 646, 648, 651, 654); same locality, 'pit-trap, grass', September 1992 (M. v.d. Merwe), 1♂ (NCP 94/604).

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Figures 166–177. *Q. merwei* (167–172) 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.

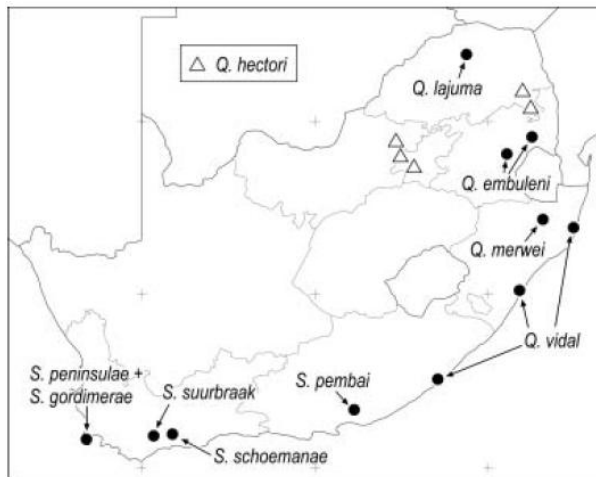


Figure 264. Known distribution of *Quamtana* gen. nov. (contd.) and *Spermophora* Hentz within South Africa.