

***Quamtana meyeri* 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.

p. 482



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*.

p. 484



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. neninsulae*.

QUAMTANA MEYERI SP. NOV.

(FIGS 6, 34, 86–92)

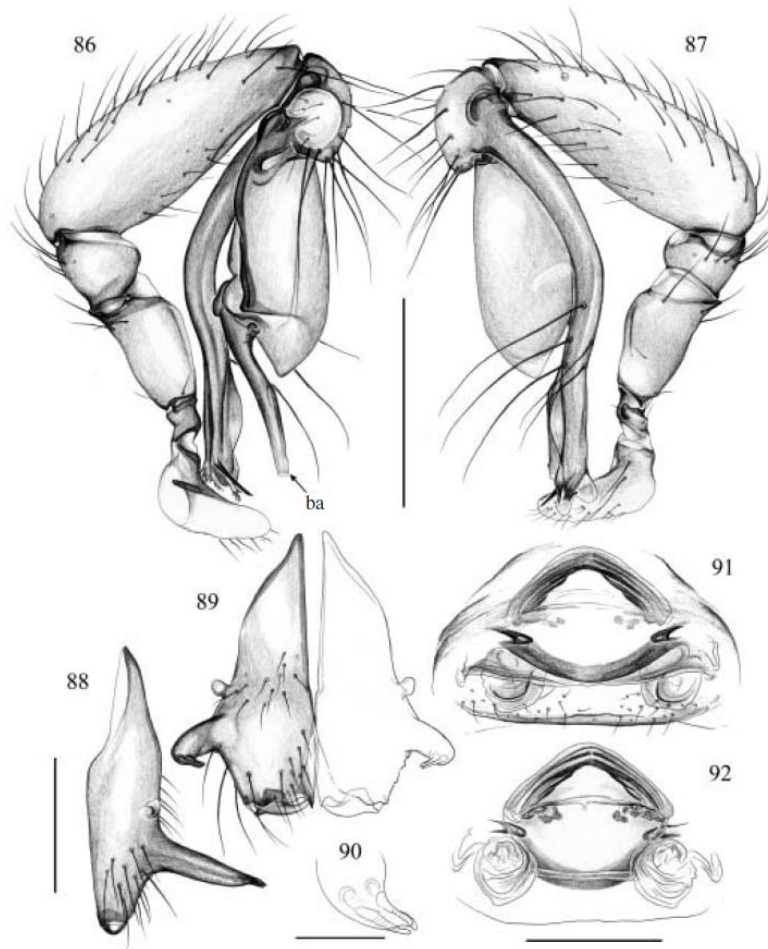
Type. Male holotype from Giant's Castle (29°20'S,

29°28'E), KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; February 3, 1982 (M. Meyer); in NCP (82/739).

Etymology. Named after the collector M. Meyer.

Diagnosis. Small species with slightly pointed opisthosoma and small but distinct AME; distinguished from similar congeners by the long and slender procursus (Fig. 87; similar to *Q. umzinto*), by the single long projection on the bulb (Fig. 86), and by the widely spread male cheliceral apophyses (Figs 88, 89; identical to *Q. nylsvley*).

Male (holotype). Total length 1.65 (1.8 with clypeus), carapace width 0.65. Leg 1: 11.7 (3.1 + 0.3 + 3.3 + 4.0 + 1.0), tibia 2: 1.8, tibia 3: 1.2, tibia 4: 1.9; tibia 1 L/d: 52. Habitus as in Figure 6. Carapace ochre-yellow, with brown band medially including ocular area and clypeus; sternum pale ochre-yellow centrally, margins brown. Legs ochre-yellow. Opisthosoma ochre-grey with dark spots shining through cuticle; genital area



Figures 86–92. *Quamtana meyeri* sp. nov. Left male palp in prolateral (86) and retrolateral (87) views, male chelicerae in lateral (88) and frontal (89) views, modified hairs on male cheliceral apophysis (90), and cleared epigynum in ventral (91) and dorsal (92) views. ba: bulbal apophysis. Scale bars = 50 μ m (90), 0.2 mm (88, 89), 0.3 mm (91, 92), 0.5 mm (86, 87).

with large, brown trapezoidal mark. Ocular area slightly elevated; distance PME–PME 115 μ m; diameter PME 80 μ m; diameter AME 30 μ m. Clypeus unmodified. Sternum wider than long (0.5/0.45). Chelicerae as in Figures 88, 89, distance between tips of modified hairs (Fig. 90) on apophyses 285 μ m. Palps as in Figures 86, 87; trochanter with retrolateral apophysis distinct in dorsal view, procursus very long but simple, only distally complex; bulb slightly pointed distally, with long sclerotized projection (containing sperm duct?) and small hump at its basis (Fig. 86). Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 10%; tarsus 1 with ~15 pseudosegments quite distinct distally.

Variation. Tibia 1 in other male: 3.2. Note that the bulbs in Figure 6 are artificially rotated out of their usual position, while Figures 86 and 87 show the usual position.

Female. In general similar to male; sternum with narrow dark margin. Tibia 1: 2.35. Epigynum as in Figures 34, 91, with pair of pockets 280 μ m apart. Dorsal view as in Figure 92.

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 262).

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: KWAZULU-NATAL: Giant's Castle: type above, together with 1♂ 1♀ (NCP 82/739).

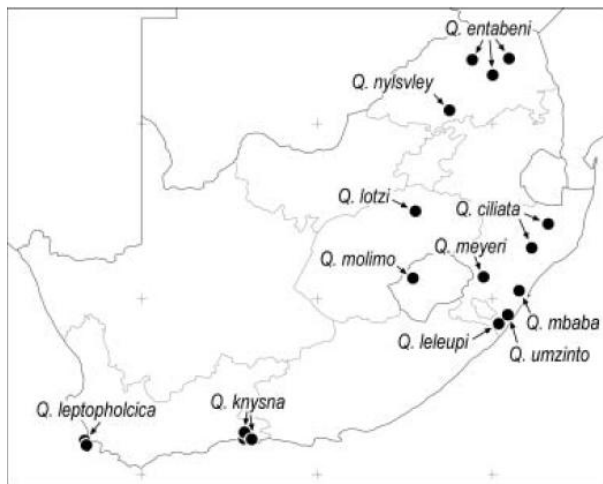


Figure 262. Known distribution of *Quamtana* gen. nov. within South Africa.