

***Quamtana molimo* 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. gordimerae*. 50. *S. peninsulae*.

QUAMTANA MOLIMO SP. NOV.
(FIGS 8, 36, 97–102, 128–133)

Type. Male holotype from Molimo Nhtuse (~29°20'S, 27°40'E), Lesotho; in herbs and grass, April 16, 1974 (A. Russell-Smith); in ZFMK.

Etymology. Named after the type locality.

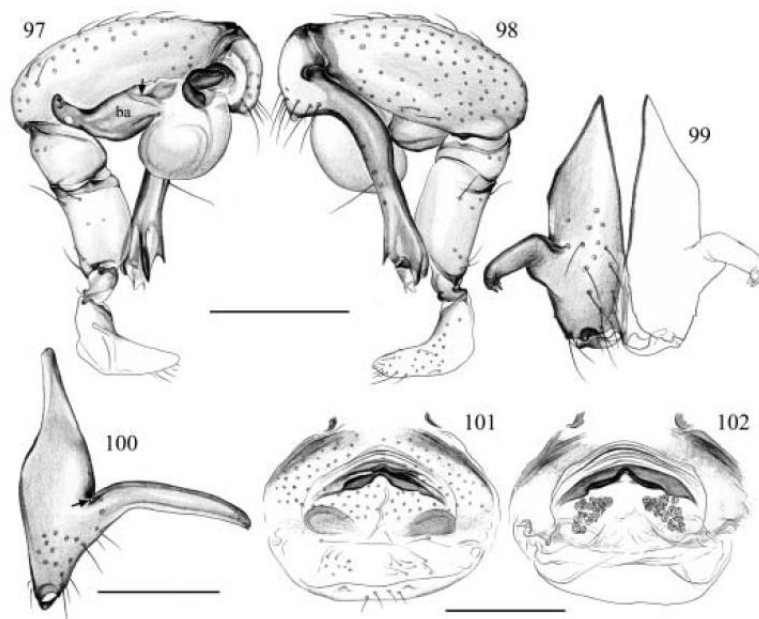
Diagnosis. Small species with rounded opisthosoma and small but distinct AME; distinguished from similar congeners by the long and widely spread male cheliceral apophyses (Figs 99, 100), and by the shapes of procursus and of bulb (distinctive bulbal apophysis; Figs 97, 98).

Male (holotype). Total length 1.65 (1.75 with clypeus), carapace width 0.67. Leg 1: 8.75 (2.3 + 0.3 + 2.4 + 2.9 + 0.85), tibia 2: 1.35, tibia 3: 0.95, tibia 4: 1.5; tibia 1 L/d: 60. Habitus as in Figure 8. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown median band; ocular area and clypeus only slightly darkened; sternum light brown with ochre-yellow spots

at bases of leg coxae and medially. Legs ochre-yellow. Opisthosoma grey with dark spots shining through cuticle except ventrally. Ocular area barely elevated; distance PME–PME 140 µm; diameter PME 70 µm; diameter AME 30 µm. Clypeus unmodified. Sternum wider than long (0.5/0.47). Chelicerae as in Figures 99, 100, each long apophyses with pair of modified hairs on tip (Fig. 133), lateral apophyses transparent and small, barely visible. Palps as in Figures 97, 98; trochanter with retrolateral apophysis distinct in dorsal view, procursus complex distally, with strong prolateral spine; bulb with prominent sclerotized projection that seems to carry opening of sperm duct (Figs 97, 131) and small transparent structure at its basis. Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 9%; tarsus 1 with ~15 pseudosegments quite distinct. Gonopore with four long epiandrous spigots (Fig. 128). ALS with several piriform gland spigots, PMS with usual pair of two spigots (Fig. 129). Palpal tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 130).

Variation. Tibia 1 in two other males: 2.4, 2.5.

Female. In general similar to male. Tibia 1 in three females: 1.8, 2.0, 2.1. Epigynum as in Figures 36, 101, apparently without pockets. Dorsal view as in Figure 102.



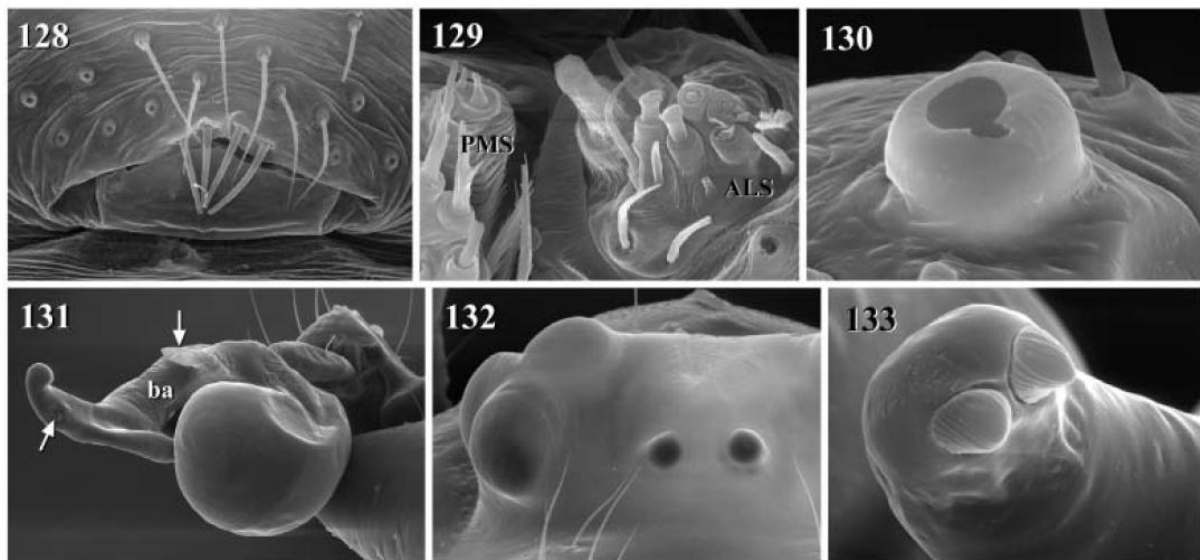
Figures 97–102. *Quamtana molimo* sp. nov. Left male palp in prolateral (97) and retrolateral (98) views, male chelicerae in frontal (99) and lateral (100) views, and cleared epigynum in ventral (101) and dorsal (102) views. ba: bulbal apophysis. Arrowed: transparent projection on bulb (97) and proximolateral tiny apophysis on chelicera (100). Scale bars = 0.2 mm (99, 100), 0.3 mm (101, 102), 0.4 mm (97, 98).

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

Material examined. LESOTHO: MOLIMO NHTUSE:
type above, together with 3♂ 3♀ (ZFMK).

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Figures 128–137. *Quamtana molimo* (128–133), 128, 135, 136, Male gonopores with epiandrous spigots. 129, Male ALS and PMS. 130, 134, Male palpal tarsal organs. 131, Genital bulb with bulbal apophysis (ba). Arrowed: putative opening of sperm duct and proximal transparent projection. 132, Male AME and lateral triad, frontal view. 133, 137, Modified hairs on male cheliceral apophyses.

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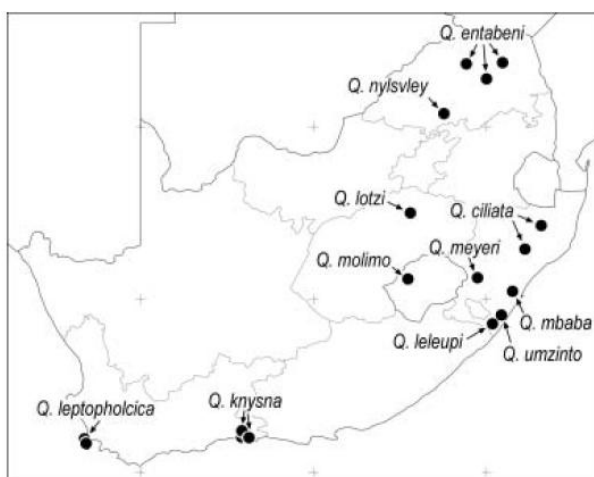


Figure 262. Known distribution of *Quamtana* gen. nov. within South Africa.