

***Quamtana nandi* 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 NANDI SP. NOV.

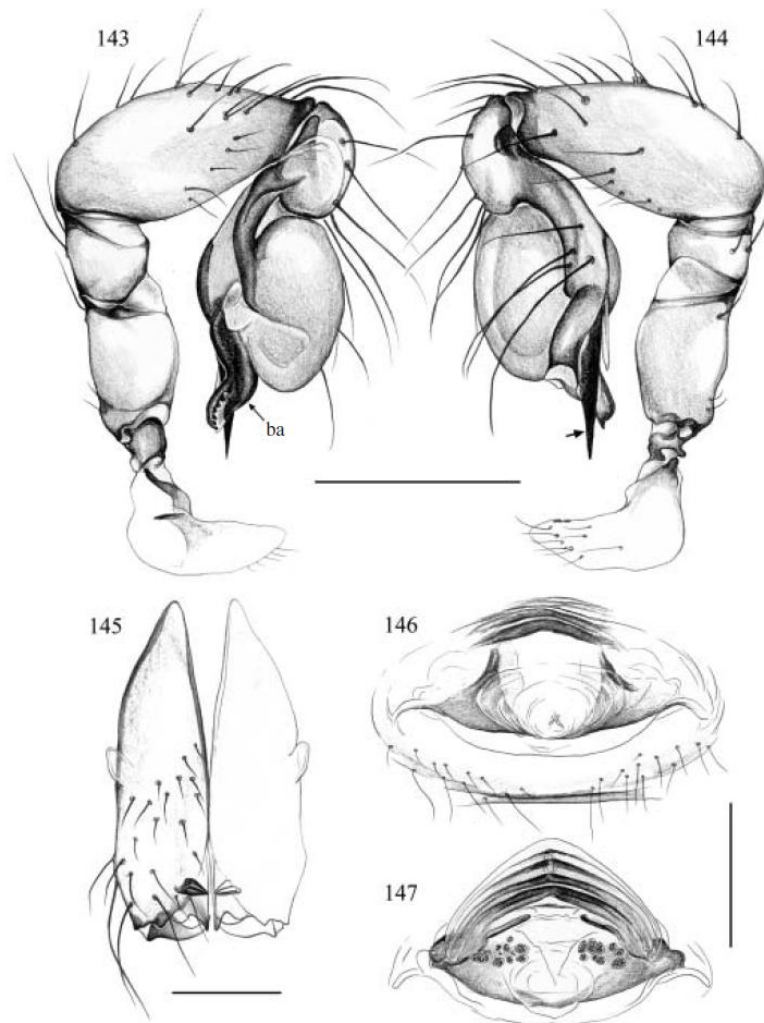
(FIGS 15, 40, 143–147)

Type. Male holotype from Botanical Garden, Durban (~30°00'S, 30°50'E), KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; on underside of leaves, April 4, 2001 (B. A. Huber); in NCP.

Etymology. Named after Nandi, Queen of Zululand (1778–1826). To this day, the Zulu people use her name to refer to a woman of high esteem.

Diagnosis. Small eight-eyed species with elevated and pointed opisthosoma; distinguished from similar congeners by the shapes of procursus and bulbal apophyses (Figs 143, 144), from most congeners also by the very close male cheliceral apophyses (Fig. 145; identical to *Q. tsui*).

Male (holotype). Total length 1.35 (1.40 with clypeus), carapace width 0.45. Leg 1: 12.1 (3.2 + 0.2 + 3.1 + 4.6 + 1.0), tibia 2: 1.6, tibia 3: 0.9, tibia 4: 1.7; tibia 1 L/d: 70. Habitus as in Figure 15. Carapace ochre-yellow with wide brown median band including ocular area and clypeus; sternum whitish. Legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints brown. Opisthosoma ochre-grey with slightly darker spots shining through cuticle. Ocular area slightly elevated and triads on short stalks; distance PME–PME 115 µm; diameter PME 70 µm; diameter AME 20 µm. Clypeus unmodified. Sternum wider than long (0.40/0.35). Chelicerae as in Figure 145, with pair of modified hairs on



Figures 143–147. *Quamtana nandi* sp. nov. Left male palp in prolateral (143) and retrolateral (144) views, male chelicerae in frontal view (145), and cleared epigynum in ventral (146) and dorsal (147) views. ba: bulbal apophysis. Arrowed: distinctive sclerite on procursus. Scale bars = 0.1 mm (145), 0.2 mm (146, 147), 0.3 mm (143, 144).

apophyses, tips 9 μ m apart. Palps as in Figures 143, 144; trochanter with retrolateral apophysis distinct in dorsal view, procursus with distinctive pointed sclerite distally (Fig. 144; arising on prolateral side); bulb with short membranous projection (embolus?) and distinctive apophysis provided with cuticular teeth (Fig. 143). Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 6%; tarsus 1 with ~10 pseudosegments quite distinct distally.

Variation. Tibia 1 in other male: 3.0.

Female. In general similar to male, but triads not on stalks. Tibia 1 in two females: 2.5, 2.55. Epigynum as in Figures 40, 146, with pair of pockets 9 μ m apart.

Dorsal view as in Figure 147. Both females were carrying egg sacs containing nine eggs each.

Distribution. Known from type locality only (Fig. 263).

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: KWAZULU-NATAL: Durban: type above, together with 1♂ 2♀ (NCP).

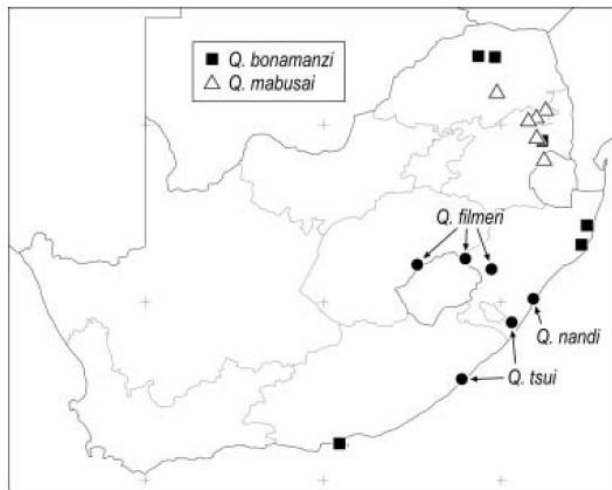


Figure 263. Known distribution of *Quamtana* gen. nov. within South Africa (contd.).