

***Quamtana tsui* 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.

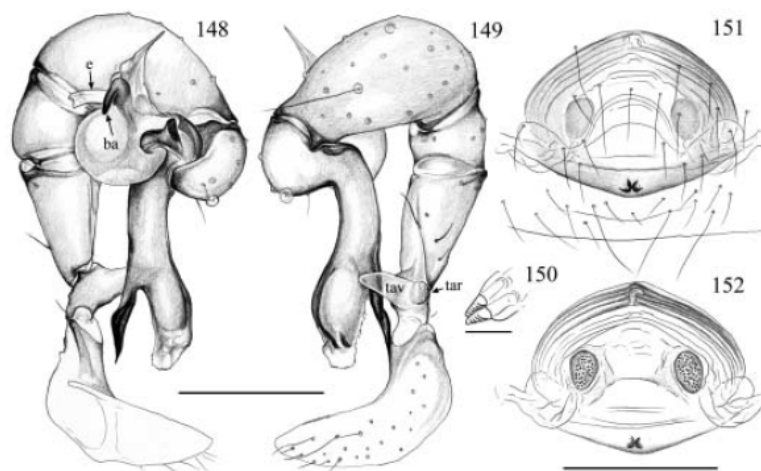
p. 483



p. 503

***QUAMTANA TSUI* SP. NOV.**
(FIGS 16, 148–152)

Type. Male holotype from Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve (30°16'S, 30°37'E), Umzinto, KwaZulu-Natal,



Figures 148–152. *Quamtana tsui* sp. nov. Left male palp in prolateral (148) and retrolateral (149) views, modified hairs on male cheliceral apophysis (150), and cleared epigynum in ventral (151) and dorsal (152) views. ba: bulbal apophysis, e: embolus, tar: retrolateral trochanter apophysis, tav: ventral trochanter apophysis. Scale bars = 20 μ m (150), 0.2 mm (148, 149, 151, 152).

South Africa; September 25, 1995 (L. Lotz); in NMSA (8008; together with penultimate male of other species).

Etymology. Named after Tsui, Khoikhoi god of rain, thunder and sorcerers.

Diagnosis. Small six-eyed species with triads far apart and pointed opisthosoma; distinguished from similar congeners by the shapes of procursus and bulbal apophyses (Figs 148, 149), from most congeners also by the very close male cheliceral apophyses (identical to *Q. nandi*; cf. Fig. 145).

Male (holotype). Total length 1.65 (1.75 with clypeus), carapace width 0.65. Leg 1: 16.5 (4.1 + 0.3 + 4.1 + 6.8 + 1.2), tibia 2: 2.35, tibia 3: 1.4, tibia 4: 2.4; tibia 1 L/d: 66. Habitus as in Figure 16. Prosoma and legs very pale ochre, opisthosoma whitish. Ocular area not elevated; distance PME–PME 240 μ m; diameter PME 55 μ m; no trace of AME. Clypeus unmodified. Sternum wider than long (0.50/0.40). Chelicerae as in *Q. nandi* (cf. Fig. 145), with pair of modified hairs on apophyses (Fig. 150), tips 10 μ m apart. Palps as in Figures 148, 149; trochanter with large ventral and smaller retrolateral projection, procursus simple, with distinctive black ventral spine (Fig. 148); bulb with short membranous embolus, triangular apophysis, and pointed membranous projection (Fig. 148). Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 11%; tarsus 1 with ~10 pseudo-segments very indistinct.

Variation. Tibia 1 in other male: 4.15.

Female. In general similar to male. Tibia 1 in two females: 4.0 (both). Epigynum as in Figure 151, with pair of pockets 12 μ m apart. Dorsal view as in Figure 152.

Distribution. Known from two localities in south-eastern South Africa (Fig. 263).

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: KWAZULU-NATAL: Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve: type above; same locality, January 14, 1992 (L. Lotz), 2♀ (NMSA 5915); same locality at 30°16'S, 30°35'E, April 28, 2001 (T. E. Crouch), 1♂ (DMSA ARA 717). EASTERN CAPE: Dwesa Forest (32°15'S, 28°49'E), sifted litter, dense forest, December 11, 1979 (collector not given), 1♂ (TMP, TM 15614).

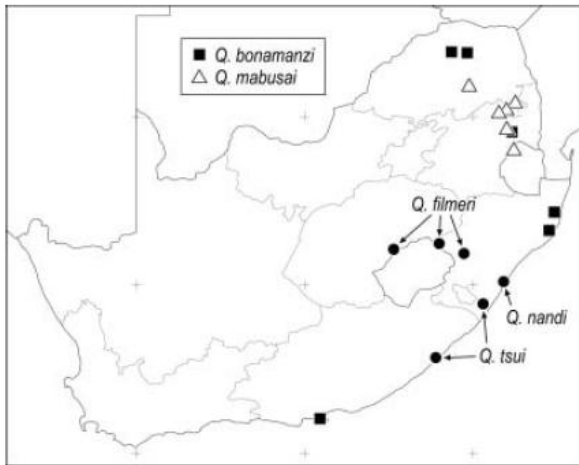


Figure 263. Known distribution of *Quamtana* gen. nov. within South Africa (contd.).