

***Smeringopina africana* (Thorell, 1899)**

Thorell, T. 1899. Araneae camerunenses. Bihang Till Kongliga Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademien Handlingar 25: 1-105.

p. 21

S. Africanus, n., cephalothorace testaceo, parte cephalica cum clypeo et mandibulis, et limbo laterali sub-marginali areaque oblonga anguste ovata inter foveam centralem et marginem cephalothoracis posticum nigro-piceis; sterno cum labio et maxillis nigro; palpis nigro-fuscis; coxis summo apice nigro excepto luteis, pedibus præterea fusco-testaceis vel testaceo-fuscis, femoribus et tibiis annulo lato nigro versus apicem testaceum cinctis, et tibiis annulo basali ejusmodi notatis quoque; abdomine cylindrato, circa 5:plo longiore quam latiore, apice oblique acuminato (longiore infra quam supra), nigricante, lineis vel fasciis duabus albicantibus paullo flexuosis secundum totum dorsum extensis ornato, quæ interstitio nigricante bis paullo dilatato, dein brevi spatio angustissimo, in tertia longitudinis parte vero denuo non parum dilatato separatæ sunt, exteriorè harum vittarum 3 vel 4 ramos oblique retro et deorsum directos per latera ad longitudinem albicanti-striata emittente; ventre duabus vittis longitudi-

p. 22

nalibus rectis nigris ornato, quæ linea longitudinali alba per $\frac{2}{3}$ longitudinis earum extensa separatæ sunt (hac linea demum puncto albo continuata) et quarum exterior alia linea alba est limbata. — ♀ *ad.* Long. circa 9 millim.

Lg. cephaloth. 2, lat. ej. circa 2 millim., lg. abd. 7, lat. ej. c:a 2 millim. Ped. I circa 35, II ? III ? IV circa 37 millim. *Vulva* tuberculum forte nigrum format.

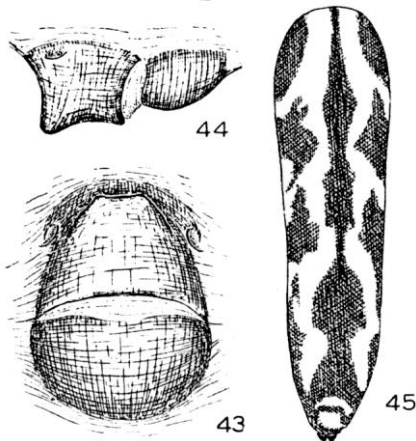
Femina adulta in Camerun a SJÖSTEDT inventa est; duas feminas juniores ad Kitta ibidem cepit quoque.

Kraus, O. 1957. Araneenstudien 1. Pholcidae (Smeringopodinae, Ninetinae). Senck. biol. 38(3/4): 217-243.

p. 230

Fig. 43-45. *Smeringopina africana* (THORELL).
43) Epigyne von ventral; 44) Epigyne von links-lateral; 45) Abdomen von dorsal.

p. 231



p. 236

Smeringopina africana (THORELL 1899).

Taf. 22 Fig. 43-45.

1899 *Smeringopus Africanus* THORELL, Bih. svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl., 25 (4; I): 21.
?1907 *Smeringopus africanus*, — SIMON, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 43: 249.

♀: Der Ceph kaum länger als breit. H des Clypeus 0.55 (= $2\frac{3}{4}$ facher Durchmesser der VS). Sternum merklich breiter als lang (0.98:0.75), lang und zart beborstet, doch glatt.

Reihe der VA recurv, die untere Tangente der VS schneidet die Zentren der VM. HA schwach recurv. VM < HM < HS < VS. VM um $\frac{1}{5}$ ihres Durchmessers voneinander und um etwa $\frac{1}{3}$ ihres Durchmessers von den VS entfernt. Abstand der HM gleich dem 1,4-fachen Längsmesser. Das von den VM+HM gebildete Trapez hinten deutlich breiter als lang (0.51:0.41).

Beine: Längenverhältnis der Fe [I]:IV:II:III.

Abd schmal, 3mal länger als breit.

Epigyne (Fig. 43-44) mit vorn-lateral liegenden Öffnungen der Vulven; die vor der Epigastralfurche gelegene Platte kegelig erweitert, wobei der nach ventral vorgezogene Abschnitt quer-abgestutzt und undeutlich-zweispitzig erscheint.

Maße: Ceph L 1.9; B 1.8. — Abd L 7.3; B 2.3. — Ges L 9.5. — Fe I ?; II 10.1; III 7.9; IV 10.4.

A-Durchmesser: VM 0.15; VS 0.20; HM 0.16; HS 0.19. — Abstände: VM 0.03; VM-VS 0.05; HM 0.23.

Färbung: Ceph bleich hornbraun, eine dunkle Medianbinde in der Region der Thorakalfurche völlig eingeschnürt, davor und dahinter keilartig verbreitert; Marginalbinden deutlich, doch keine Submarginalflecke. Auf dem Clypeus sehr breite, diffuse, dunkle Längszonen. Sternum und Labium dunkel rotbraun. Abd dorsal Fig. 45, ventral eine fast parallelsseitige, dunkle Längsbinde, die in den drei vorderen Vierteln durch eine helle Medianzone geteilt ist.

Material und Vorkommen: „Camerun“ (1♀ Lectotypus, 2♂ juv. Paratypoiden, Slg. THORELL. 281a-b, RMS).

Huber, B. A. 2013. Revision and cladistic analysis of the Guineo-Congolian spider genus *Smeringopina* Kraus (Araneae, Pholcidae). *Zootaxa* 3713: 1-160.

p. 36

***Smeringopina africana* (Thorell, 1899)**

Figs. 494–498, 519–520, 530, 581–586

Smeringopus africanus Thorell 1899: 21–22 (♀).

Smeringopina africana: Kraus 1957: 236, figs. 43–45 (♀).

Misidentification: Simon (1907); see *S. etome* n. sp. above.

Types. ♀ lectotype (designated by Kraus 1957) from Cameroon, no further locality data, 1891 (Y. Sjöstedt), in

p. 37

NHRS (284b), examined. Two probably misidentified juvenile (subadult male) paralectotypes (see Note below) from Cameroon, Kitta [4°39'N, 8°58.8'E], 1891 (Y. Sjöstedt), in NHRS (284a), examined.

Note. Considering the distributions of closely related species whose juveniles cannot be distinguished from those of *S. africana* (*S. etome*, *S. simplex*, *S. camerunensis*; Fig. 468), it seems quite probable that the juvenile paralectotypes are not conspecific with the female lectotype.

Other material examined. CAMEROON: *South Region*: between Kribi and Campo, “site 1” (2°42.2'N, 9°51.8'E), 10 m a.s.l., near ground, 10.iv.2009 (B.A. Huber), 5♂10♀ in ZFMK (Ar 10276); same data, 3♀ 2 juvs. in pure ethanol, in ZFMK (Cam 83). “Campo 2” [near Campo; 2°20'N, 9°52'E], forest, by hand, 11.iii.2004 (R. Jocqué), 1♂ in MRAC (214959).

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar congeners (large species with long abdomen, cone-shaped modified hairs on male chelicerae, simple unbranched procurus) by shape of pointed procurus (Figs. 581–582; similar *S. bioko* but without proximal ventral process), shapes of male cheliceral apophyses (Fig. 584; similar *S. camerunensis* but distal apophyses not rounded), and anterior epigynal plate with distinctive central projection in lateral view (Fig. 520; larger than in *S. camerunensis*; similar to *S. essotah* whose epigynum is very different in ventral view, compare Figs. 519 and 680).

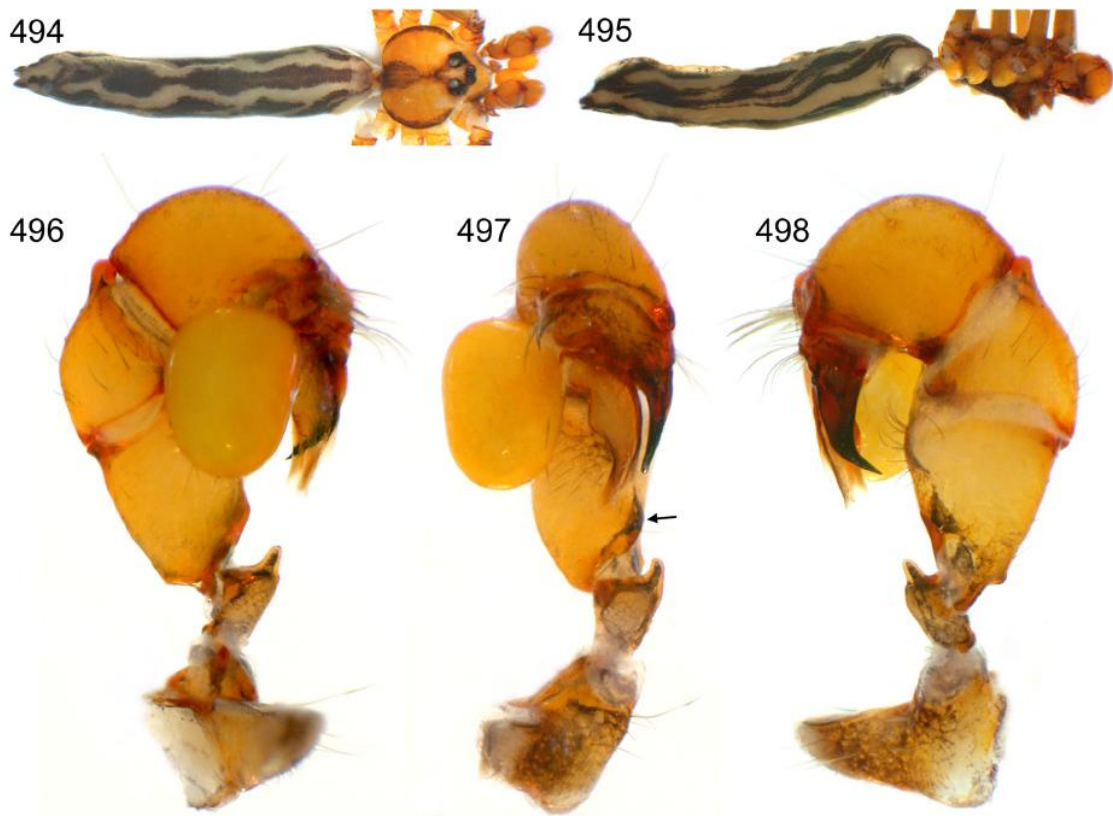
Male (between Kribi and Campo). Total body length 7.2, carapace width 1.6. Leg 1: 74.6 (17.1 + 0.7 + 16.7 + 36.9 + 3.2), tibia 2: 10.9, tibia 3: 7.7, tibia 4: 10.4; tibia 1 L/d: 114. Distance PME-PME 175 µm, diameter PME 150 µm, distance PME-ALE 70 µm, distance AME-AME 30 µm, diameter AME 135 µm. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown mark posteriorly and brown lateral margins; ocular area posteriorly brown, clypeus distally brown, sternum dark brown; legs ochre-yellow, slightly darker rings subdistally on femora and tibiae and in patella area, tips of femora and tibiae whitish; abdomen ochre-gray with distinct black pattern dorsally, laterally, and ventrally. Habitus as in Figs. 494–495, ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with distinct ‘pseudo-lenses’; clypeus unmodified except longer than usual hairs; deep thoracic pit and pair of shallow furrows diverging behind pit. Chelicerae as in Fig. 584, with lateral proximal apophyses and distal apophyses with median process, distal apophyses and frontal cheliceral face provided with several modified (cone-shaped) hairs. Palps as in Figs. 496–498; coxa unmodified; trochanter with retrolatero-ventral apophysis; femur proximally with ventral sclerotized ridge, without or with very indistinct shallow pocket, with barely visible retrolateral hump, low dorsal process proximally, without prolateral modification; prolateral femur-patella joint shifted toward ventrally (though not extremely); tarsus with some stronger hairs dorsally; procurus without or with extremely indistinct hinge between proximal and distal part, with pointed sclerotized tip (Figs. 581–582); bulb with widened but weakly sclerotized proximal part of embolus (Fig. 583). Legs without spines and curved hairs, with few vertical hairs, retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 1.5%; prolateral trichobothrium present on all tibiae; pseudosegments barely visible.

Variation. Number of modified hairs frontally on male chelicerae slightly variable (especially on frontal face: about 1–4) on each side. Tibia 1 in four other males: 14.0, 14.5, 14.7, 16.3.

Female. In general similar to male; clypeus with shorter hairs; clypeus variably dark. Tibia 1 in 10 females: 10.7–13.3 (mean 11.5). Epigynum relatively small, consisting of trapezoidal anterior plate with distinct central projection and large posterior plate (Figs. 519–520, 585); internal genitalia as in Figs. 530 and 586. The lectotype is in fair condition; tibia 1 missing; epigynal projection even more distinct than in newly collected specimens (cf. fig. 44 in Kraus 1957).

Natural history. At “site 1” between Kribi and Campo, this species was found together with the superficially very similar *S. kribi*. Both seemed to occupy the same microhabitat, i.e. sheltered spaces close to the ground.

Distribution. Known from two localities in southwestern Cameroon (apart from unspecified type locality; Fig. 468).



FIGURES 489–498. *S. africana* (Thorell) (494–498). 489–490, 494–495. Males, dorsal, ventral, and lateral views. 491–493, 496–498. Left male palps, prolateral, dorsal, and retrolateral views. Arrow points at ventral sclerotized ridge.



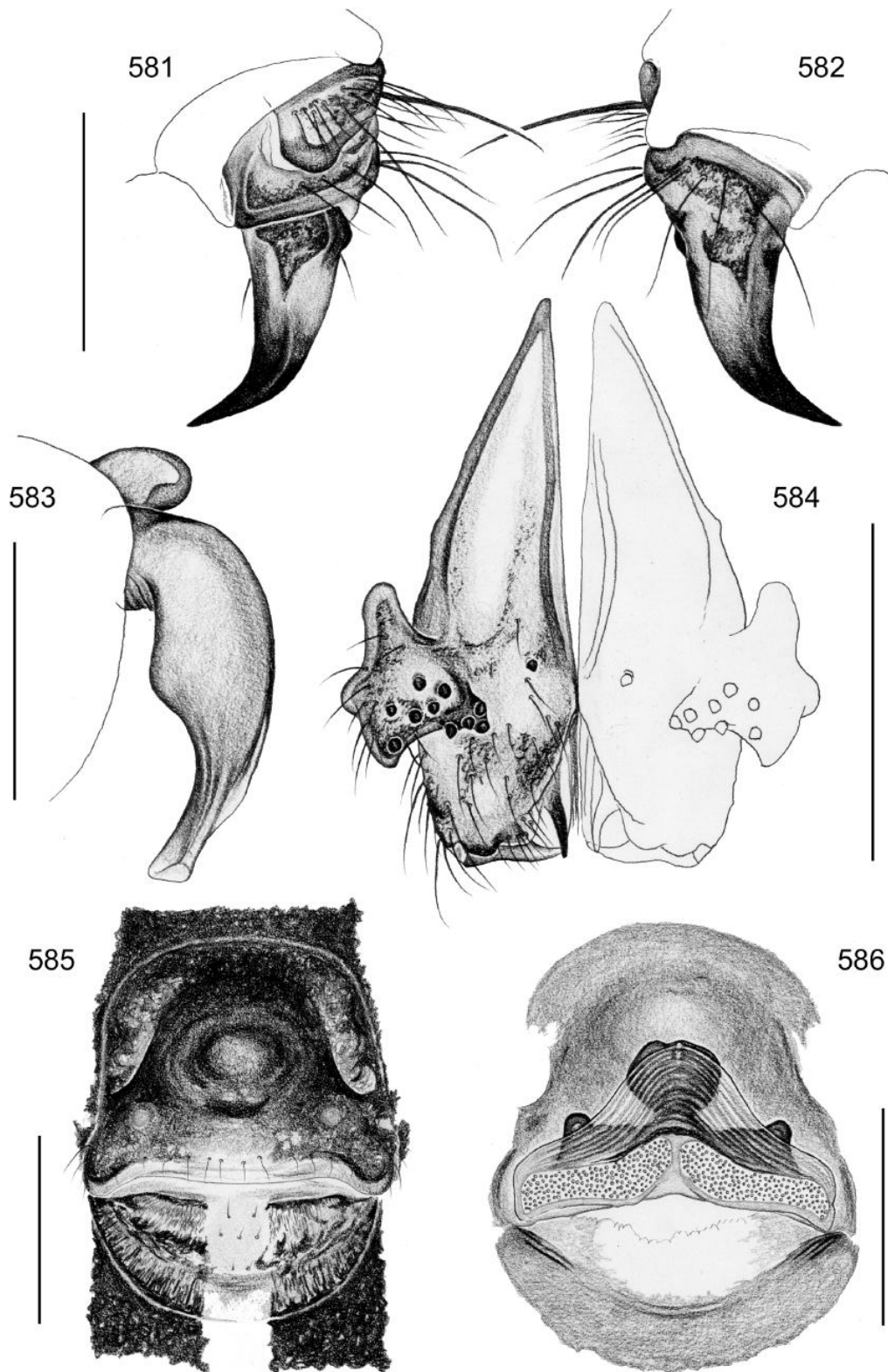
africana (Thorell).

p. 121

530



530. *S. africana* (Thorell).



FIGURES 581–586. *Smeringopina africana* (Thorell). 581–582. Left procurus, prolateral and retrolateral views. 583. Left embolus, prolateral view. 584. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 585. Epigynum, ventral view. 586. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.3 (581–583), 0.5 (584–586).