

***Smeringopina armata* (Thorell, 1899)**

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

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21. *S. armatus*, n., cephalothorace luteo, spatio triangulo inter foveam centralem et marginem cephalothoracis posticum fusco, clypeo alto utrinque inter oculos spina forti paullo deorsum curvata armato, et in margine, supra mandibulas, spinis tribus porrectis; sterno lævi, fusco; mandibulis pæne directis, in latere interiore tuberculo magno sub-bifido sive apice impresso præditis; palpis luteis vel luteo-testaceis, crassissimis, parte femorali apicem versus sensim fortiter incrassata et vix longiore quam latiore apice, parte patellari crassissima, supra convexa, subter brevissima; parte tibiali non parum longiore quam latiore et apice in procursum fuscum et multo angustiorem producta, qui apice oblique truncatus, pilosus et ter incisus videtur, alioque procurso paullo brevior, et apice tridentato, cum illo parallelo (an e latere interiore partis tarsalis excurrente?) prædita; pedibus valde longis (28—30 millim.), luteis, lævibus, annulo sub-fusco plus minus distincto paullo ante apicem anguste sub-testaceum femorum et tiliarum præditis; abdomine oblongius ovato, convexo, postice acuminato, in dorso maculis fuscis plus minus marmorato; ventre pallido, vittis duabus fuscis inæqualibus apice postice inter se conjunctis secundum medium extensis ornato. — ♂ *ad.* Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; long. cephaloth. $1\frac{1}{2}$, lat. ej. $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim., long. abd. $2\frac{1}{2}$, lat. ej. circa $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

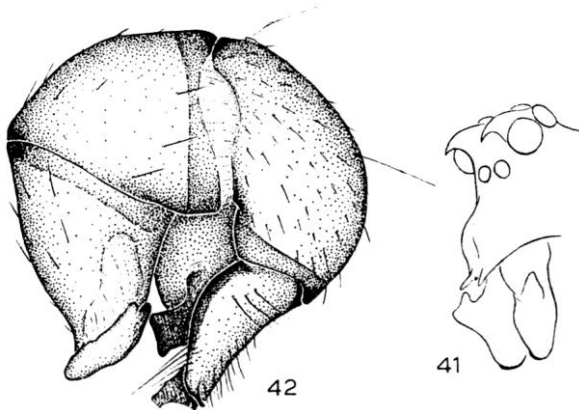
Marem singulum, altero palpo et pedibus quibusdam carentem, in Camerun invenit SjöSTEDT.

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

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Fig. 41-42. *Smeringopina armata* (THORELL).
41) Rechter Pedipalpus (♂) von medial; 42) Ceph mit Cheliceren von lateral-vorn.

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Smeringopina armata (THORELL 1899).

Taf. 22 Fig. 41-42.

1899 *Smeringopus armatus* THORELL, Bih. svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl., 25 (4; I): 22.

Ceph kaum länger als breit. H des Clypeus 0.48 (= $\sim 2\frac{1}{2}$ facher Durchmesser der VS). Unterkante des Clypeus (Fig. 42) vorgezogen und in 2 zylindrische Hörner erweitert, die zwischen sich eine unpaare, kleinere Spitze einschließen. Die seitlichen A-Gruppen tragen jeweils vorn ein kegeliges, gekrümmtes Horn. Auf den Cheliceren frontal-lateral ein trapezförmiger Fortsatz, der nach dorsal-lateral gerichtet ist. Sternum breiter als lang (0.96:0.80), zart beborstet, glatt.

Reihe der VA recurv, die untere Tangente der VS ist obere Tangente der VM. HA schwach, doch deutlich recurv. VM < HM < HS < VS. VM um knapp ihren halben Radius von sich selbst und um ihren Radius von den VS entfernt. Der Abstand der HM gleich ihrem Längsmesser. Das von den VM+HM gebildete Trapez hinten nur wenig breiter als lang (0.44:0.41).

Beine ohne Besonderheiten. Längenverhältnis?

Pedipalpen (Fig. 42): Fe, Pt und Ti ohne Besonderheiten, doch sehr dick aufgetrieben. Ta klein. Bulbus-Apophyse eine dicke, rechteckige Platte, die am Ende beiderseits leicht knopfförmig erweitert ist.

Abd $1\frac{3}{4}$ mal so lang wie breit, nach hinten gleichmäßig verjüngt und zugespitzt.

Maße: Ceph L 1.5; B 1.4. — Abd L 2.6; B 1.5. — Ges L 4.2. — Fe I ?; II 7.0; III ?; IV 7.0.

A-Durchmesser: VM 0.12; VS 0.18; HM 0.15; HS 0.16. — Abstände: VM 0.03; VM-VS 0.06; HM 0.15.

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Färbung: Ceph hell hornbraun, mit diffusen, schmalen Submarginalbinden, sowie einer Medianbinde, die, in der Region der Thorakalgrube beginnend, sich kräftig keilartig verbreitert. Farbe des Abd schlecht erhalten.

Material und Vorkommen: „Camerun“ (1♂ Holotypus, Slg. THORELL 282, RMS).

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

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***Smeringopina armata* (Thorell, 1899)**

Figs. 391–395, 427–431

Smeringopus armatus Thorell 1899: 22 (♂).

Smeringopina armata: Kraus 1957: 234–236, figs. 41–42 (♂).

Type. ♂ holotype from Cameroon, no further locality data, 1891 (Y. Sjöstedt), in NHRS (282), examined.

Other material examined. CAMEROON: *Southwest Region*: Mamfe [5°45'N, 9°19'E], 7.–11.i.1949 (B. Malkin), 1♂ in CAS.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar congeners (small species with male horns in ocular area) by modification of male clypeus (Fig. 427; small median process and pair of longer processes at rim), male chelicerae (Fig. 431; without modified hairs, without frontal ridges), and by shapes of procurus and embolus (Figs. 428–430).

Male (Mamfe). Total body length 4.1, carapace width 1.2. Leg 1: 10.4 + 0.5 + 11.0, metatarsus broken, tibia 2 missing, tibia 3: 5.0, tibia 4: 7.0; tibia 1 L/d: 96. Distance PME-PME 175 µm, diameter PME 135 µm, distance PME-ALE 70 µm, distance AME-AME 45 µm, diameter AME 105 µm. Carapace pale ochre with brown mark posteriorly and brown lateral margins; ocular area not darkened, clypeus distally slightly darkened, sternum brown; legs pale ochre, darker rings barely visible; abdomen ochre-gray with dark pattern dorsally, ventrally with pair of dark bands in posterior half and irregular spots in anterior half. Habitus as in Figs. 391–392, ocular area slightly elevated, each triad on additional hump, with one pair of pointed horns above ALE (Fig. 427), 'pseudo-lenses' not visible; clypeus with short (30 µm) median process and pair of longer (105 µm) processes at rim (Fig. 427); deep thoracic pit and pair of shallow furrows diverging behind pit. Chelicerae as in Fig. 431, with lateral proximal apophyses, without distal apophyses, without modified hairs. Palps as in Figs. 393–395; coxa with retrolateral apophysis; trochanter with short rounded retrolatero-ventral apophysis; femur with weakly sclerotized retrolateral flap and large whitish area ventrally, without prolateral modification; prolateral femur-patella joint strongly shifted toward ventrally; tarsus with some longer but only slightly stronger hairs dorsally; procurus without hinge, with brush of hairs retrolatero-ventrally near tip; bulb with distinctive embolus (Fig. 430; sperm duct apparently opens near basis in membranous area). Legs without spines and curved hairs, with few vertical hairs (most hairs missing), retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 1.5%; prolateral trichobothrium present on all tibiae; pseudosegments barely visible.

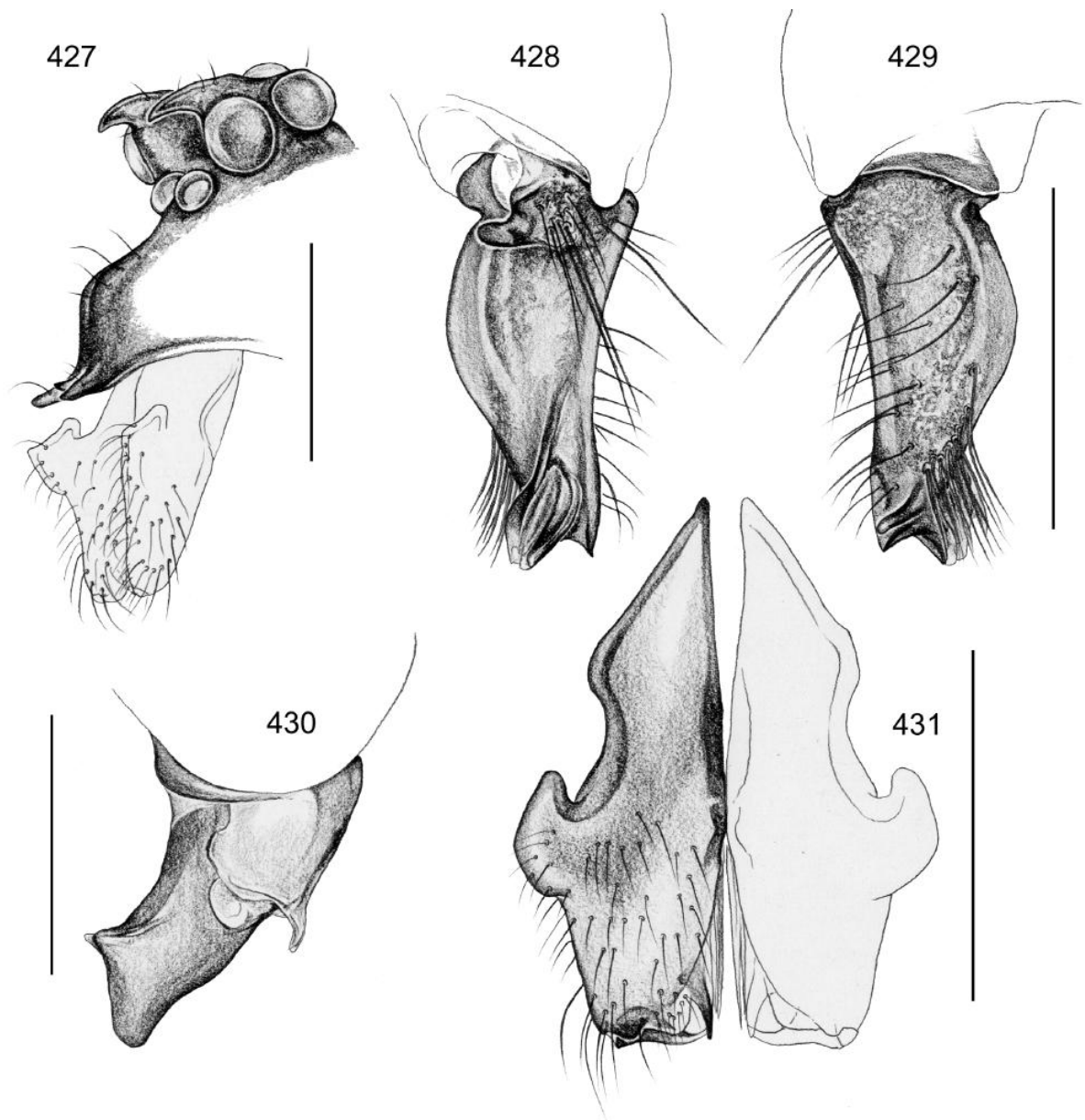
Variation. Tibia 4 in holotype: 7.3 (tibia 1 missing). The holotype is in fair condition, entire specimen artificially gray, both palps and chelicerae detached, right palp missing (illustrated by Kraus 1957).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. Known from only one locality in Southwest Region, Cameroon (apart from unspecified type locality; Fig. 390).



FIGURES 391–400. *Smeringopina armata* (Thorell) (391–395) 391–392, 396–397. Males, dorsal, lateral, and ventral views. 393–395, 398–400. Left male palps, prolateral, dorsal, and retrolateral views.



FIGURES 427–431. *Smeringopina armata* (Thorell). 427. Male clypeus and ocular area, oblique frontal view. 428–429. Left procurus, prolateral and retrolateral views. 430. Left embolus, prolateral view. 431. Male chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: 0.3 (430), 0.5 (427–429, 431).