

***Smeringopina etome* Huber, 2013**

Simon, E. 1907. Arachnides recueillis par L. Fea sur la côte occidentale d'Afrique. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova 43: 218-323.

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47. **S. africanus**, Thorell, in Bih. t. K. Sv. Vet. Akad. Handl. XXV, IV, n. 1, 1889 p. 21. — ♂ long. 8 mm. — Cephalothorax latior quam longior, laevis, fulvus, utrinque sat late nigricanti-marginatus, parte cephalica inter sulcos infuscata, thoracica vitta media nigra, postice ampliata et subtriquetra, notata. Oculi laterales sat prominuli. Clypeus latus, valde proclivis, ad marginem convexus. Abdomen angustum, cylindraceum et longissimum, supra utrinque nigricans et oblique fulvo-striatum, vitta media nigra, albido-marginata, in parte basali angusta et subparallela, pone medium coarctata, postice ampliata et leviter sinuosa, ornatum, subtus nigrum; utrinque linea alba integra marginatum et, pone rimam genitalem, linea media tenui abbreviata, medium haud superante, notatum. Sternum latius quam longius, laeve, fusco-castaneum, nigro-marginatum. Partes oris fusco-castaneae. Chelae fuscae, tuberculo maximo erecto et divaricato laevi sed intus granulis nigris paucis munito, apice nigro et leviter inflexo, insigniter instructae. Pedes longissimi, pallide fusei, femoribus tibiisque versus apicem leviter obscurioribus sed annulo apicali albido notatis, patellis basiue tibiatarum anticarum fere nigris. Pedes-maxillares fulvi; trochantere fusco, subtus, ad apicem, apophysi sat longa et leviter curvata munito; femore crasso, latiore quam longiore, basi attenuato, dente parvo nigro et acuto extus, prope basin, munito; patella crassa; tibia femore cum patella circiter aequilonga, late ovata et convexa, subtus ad marginem anteriorem, apophysi nigra laminiformi longissima, basin femoris fere attingente, leviter sinuosa et acutissima armata; tarso transverso, apice obtuso et setis spiniformibus penicillatis hirsuto, extus apophysi laminiformi fulva

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longissima, secundum apophyseam tibialem ducta, sed paulo brevior et obtusior; bulbo magno, flavo et nitidissimo, longiore quam latiore, conico.

Camerun: Buea.

NOTA. Découvert au Camerun par le Dr. Sjöstedt et décrit par Thorell d'après la femelle seulement.

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 etome* new species**

Figs. 489–493, 517–518, 529, 575–580, 609–614

Smeringopus africanus Thorell (misidentification): Simon 1907: 249–250.

Type. ♂ holotype from Cameroon, Southwest Region, Fako Div., Limbe Subdiv., 1.4 km NE Etome (4°03.0'N, 9°07.5'E), ~400 m a.s.l., 13.–19.i.1992 (Larcher, Hormiga, Coddington, Griswold, Wanzie), in CAS.

Other material examined. CAMEROON: *Southwest Region*: Fako Div., Limbe Subdiv., 1.4 km NE Etome, same data as holotype, 4♂6♀ in CAS; same data, 12♂22♀ 1 juv. (2 vials) in USNM; same locality but 4°02'N, 9°07'E, 11.i.1992 (Hormiga, Larcher), 1♂1♀ in USNM. Mamfe [5°45.0'N, 9°18.6'E], 7.–11.i.1949 (B. Malkin), 1♂1♀ in CAS. Buea [4°09.0'N, 9°13.9'E], 1902 (L. Fea), 1♂1♀ in MSNG [this is presumably the material identified by Simon (1907) as *Smeringopus africanus*, even though he mentioned only the male specimen].

Etymology. The name is a noun in apposition, derived from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from similar congeners (large species with long abdomen, cone-shaped modified hairs on male chelicerae, simple unbranched procurus) by distinctive male cheliceral apophyses (directed slightly upwards rather than downwards; Figs. 578, 609). Females are not easily distinguished from similar species: anterior epigynal plate straight in lateral view but strongly protruding toward posteriorly (Fig. 518; similar in *S. bwiti* which differs by presence of transversal light element ventrally on abdomen).

Male (holotype). Total body length 7.0, carapace width 1.6. Leg 1: 66.8 (15.5 + 0.7 + 14.9 + 32.5 + 3.2), tibia 2: 10.5, tibia 3: 7.3, tibia 4: 9.5; tibia 1 L/d: 96. Distance PME-PME 220 µm, diameter PME 160 µm, distance PME-ALE 70 µm, distance AME-AME 45 µm, diameter AME 140 µm. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown triangular mark posteriorly and brown lateral margins; ocular area slightly darker, clypeus with pair of brown marks distally, 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. 489–490, ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with distinct 'pseudolenses'; clypeus unmodified except longer than usual hairs; deep thoracic pit and pair of shallow furrows diverging behind pit. Chelicerae as in Fig. 578, with distinctive apophyses directed slightly upwards and carrying proximally the lateral proximal apophyses, the former provided with several modified (cone-shaped) hairs, one pair of modified hairs close to fang joints. Palps as in Figs. 491–493; coxa unmodified; trochanter with retrolatero-ventral apophysis; femur proximally with ventral sclerotized ridge but apparently without pocket, with retrolateral apophysis, without prolateral modification; prolateral femur-patella joint shifted toward ventrally (though not extremely); tarsus with some stronger hairs dorsally; procurus with fairly distinct hinge dividing proximal from distal part, with slightly rounded sclerotized tip (Figs. 575–576); bulb with widened but weakly sclerotized proximal part of embolus (Fig. 577). Legs without spines and curved hairs, with few vertical hairs, retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 1%; prolateral trichobothrium present on all tibiae; pseudosegments barely visible. ALS with seven spigots each (Fig. 612); gonopore with two epiandrous spigots (Fig. 611).

Variation. Distinctive cheliceral apophyses slightly longer in male from Mamfe. Tibia 1 in 12 other males: 15.3–18.9 (mean 16.9).

Female. In general similar to male; clypeus with shorter hairs and variably dark. Tibia 1 in 21 females: 11.7–14.7 (mean 13.2). Epigynum relatively small, consisting of semicircular anterior plate straight in lateral view but strongly protruding toward posteriorly, large posterior plate (Figs. 517–518, 614); internal genitalia as in Figs. 529 and 580. ALS as in male (Fig. 613).

Distribution. Known from three localities in southwestern Cameroon (Fig. 468).

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FIGURES 489–498. *Smeringopina etome* n. sp. (489–493) 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.

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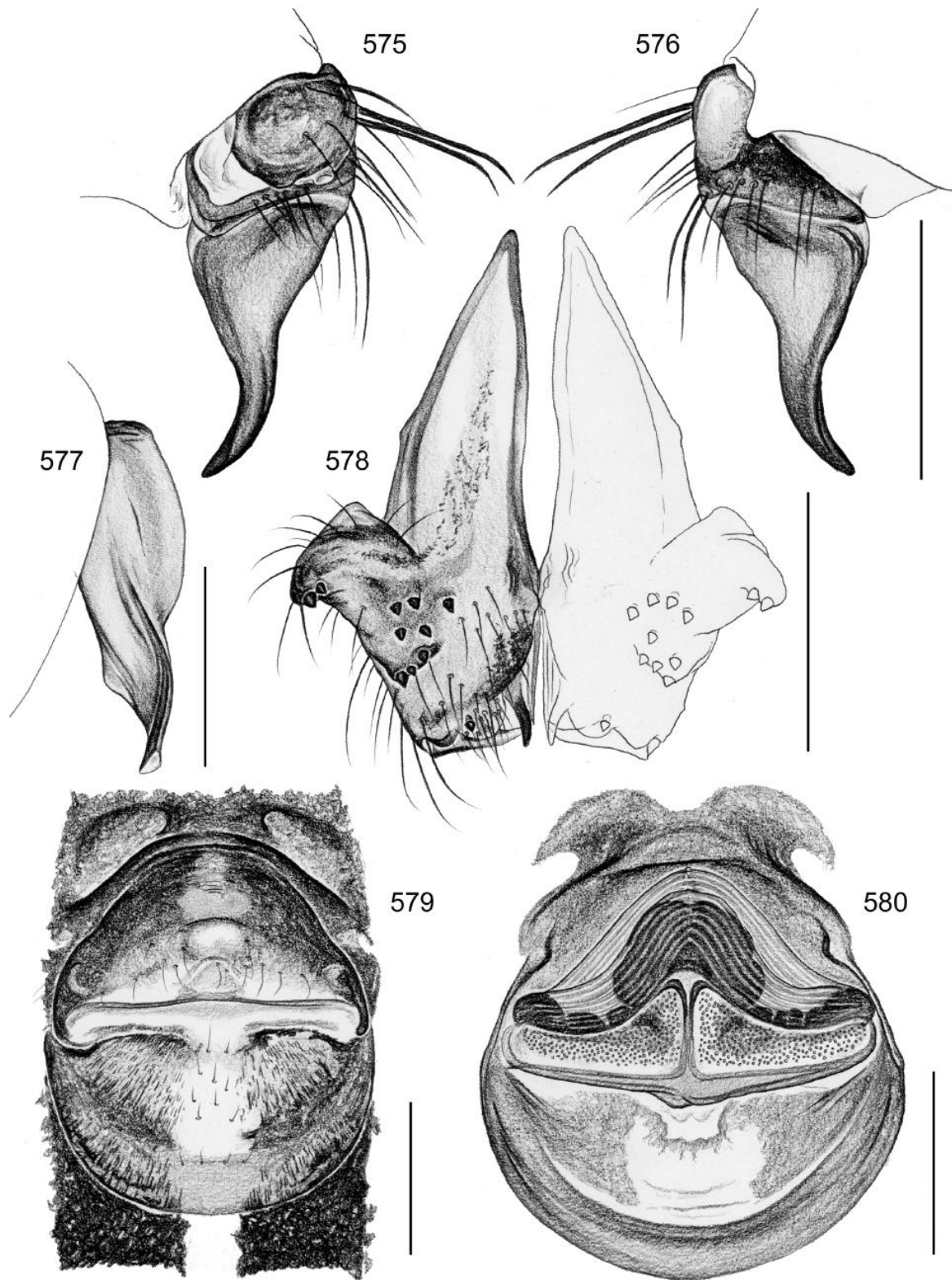
517–518. *S. etome* n. sp.

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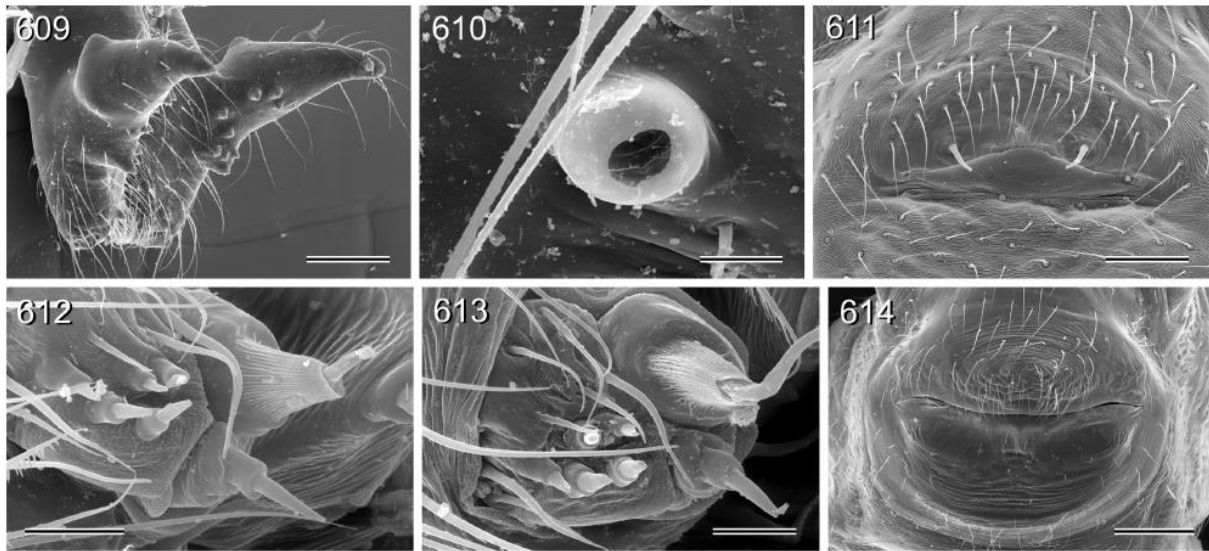
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529. *S. etome* n. sp.



FIGURES 575–580. *Smeringopina etome* n. sp. 575–576. Left procurus, prolateral and retrolateral views. 577. Left embolus, prolateral view. 578. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 579. Epigynum, ventral view. 580. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.3 (577), 0.5 (575–576, 578–580).



FIGURES 609–620. *Smeringopina etome* n. sp. (609–614) 609. Male chelicerae. 610. Male palpal tarsal organ. 611. Male gonopore. 612. Male ALS. 613. Female ALS. 614. Epigynum, ventral view.

Abbreviations: b: bulb; e: embolus; pr: procurus. Scale lines: 20 μm (610, 612–613), 40 μm (619), 50 μm (616–617), 100 μm (611), 200 μm (609, 615, 620), 300 μm (614, 618).