

***Smeringopina fon* Huber, 2013**

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 fon* new species**

Figs. 310–317, 343–348

Type. ♂ holotype from Benin, Kpinkonzoumé sacred forest (6°20.8'N, 2°18.0'E), 25.xi.2008 (S. Tchibozo), in ZFMK (Ar 10228).

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Other material examined. SAO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE: *Príncipe*: West Coast near Maria Correia Plantation, 8.65 air km WSW Santo Antonio de Príncipe (1°36.0'N, 7°21.2'E), near beach, 22.–24.iv.2001 (C.E. Griswold), 1♂1♀ 1 juv. in CAS.

NIGERIA: Kawara, Dekina (7°42'N, 7°01'E), x.1965–v.1966 (J.H. Davis), 1♀ in USNM.

Etymology. Named for the Fon people, a major West African ethnic group in Benin and southwest Nigeria; noun in apposition.

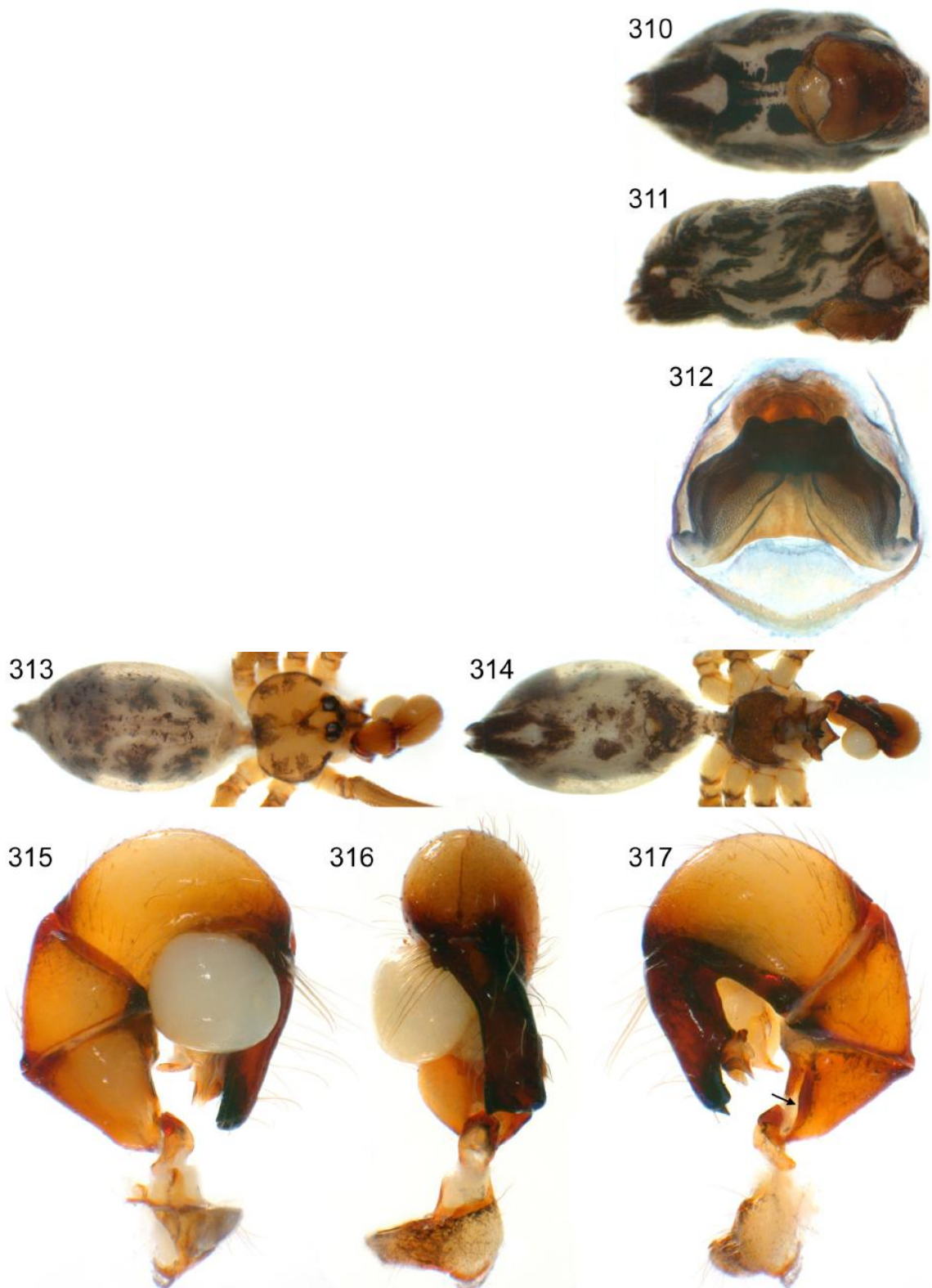
Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from known congeners by shape of procurus (distinctive ventral element; Fig. 344), male chelicerae (shapes of lateral and median projections; Fig. 345), and epigynum (shape of anterior plate with pair of processes and deep posterior indentation; Figs. 310, 347).

Male (holotype). Total body length 3.9, carapace width 1.3. Leg 1: 40.6 (9.8 + 0.6 + 9.8 + 18.6 + 1.8), tibia 2: 6.3, tibia 3: 4.2, tibia 4 missing; tibia 1 L/d: 79. Distance PME-PME 160 µm, diameter PME 125 µm, distance PME-ALE 45 µm, distance AME-AME 35 µm, diameter AME 95 µm. Carapace ochre-yellow with darker mark posteriorly, lateral margins and two pairs of lateral marks; ocular area with dark ventral mark, clypeus with brown pattern, sternum dark brown; legs ochre-yellow, with dark rings subdistally on femora and tibiae and in patella area, tips of femora and tibiae whitish; abdomen gray with darker pattern dorsally, laterally, and ventrally. Habitus as in Figs. 313–314, ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with very indistinct 'pseudo-lenses'; clypeus with pointed apophysis near rim (Fig. 314); deep thoracic pit and pair of shallow furrows diverging behind pit. Chelicerae as in Fig. 345, with three rows of ridges (on lateral apophyses, on median projections, and in-between), without modified hairs. Palps as in Figs. 315–317; coxa unmodified; trochanter with ventral sclerotized hump; femur with whitish ventral area bordered retrolaterally by sclerotized flap, without prolateral modification; prolateral femur-patella joint strongly shifted toward ventrally; tarsus with some slightly stronger hairs dorsally; procurus with distinctive ventral element, complex prolateral structures, without hinge (Figs. 343, 344); bulb with weakly sclerotized simple process (Fig. 346; sperm duct apparently opens at base of this process). 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.

Variation. Tibia 1 in other male: 9.2; tibia 2/4: 5.9/5.8.

Female. In general similar to male; clypeus unmodified. Tibia 1: 7.0 (missing in second female). Epigynum with large anterior plate with pair of processes and deep posterior indentation (Figs. 310–311, 347); weakly curved posterior plate; internal genitalia as in Figs. 312 and 348.

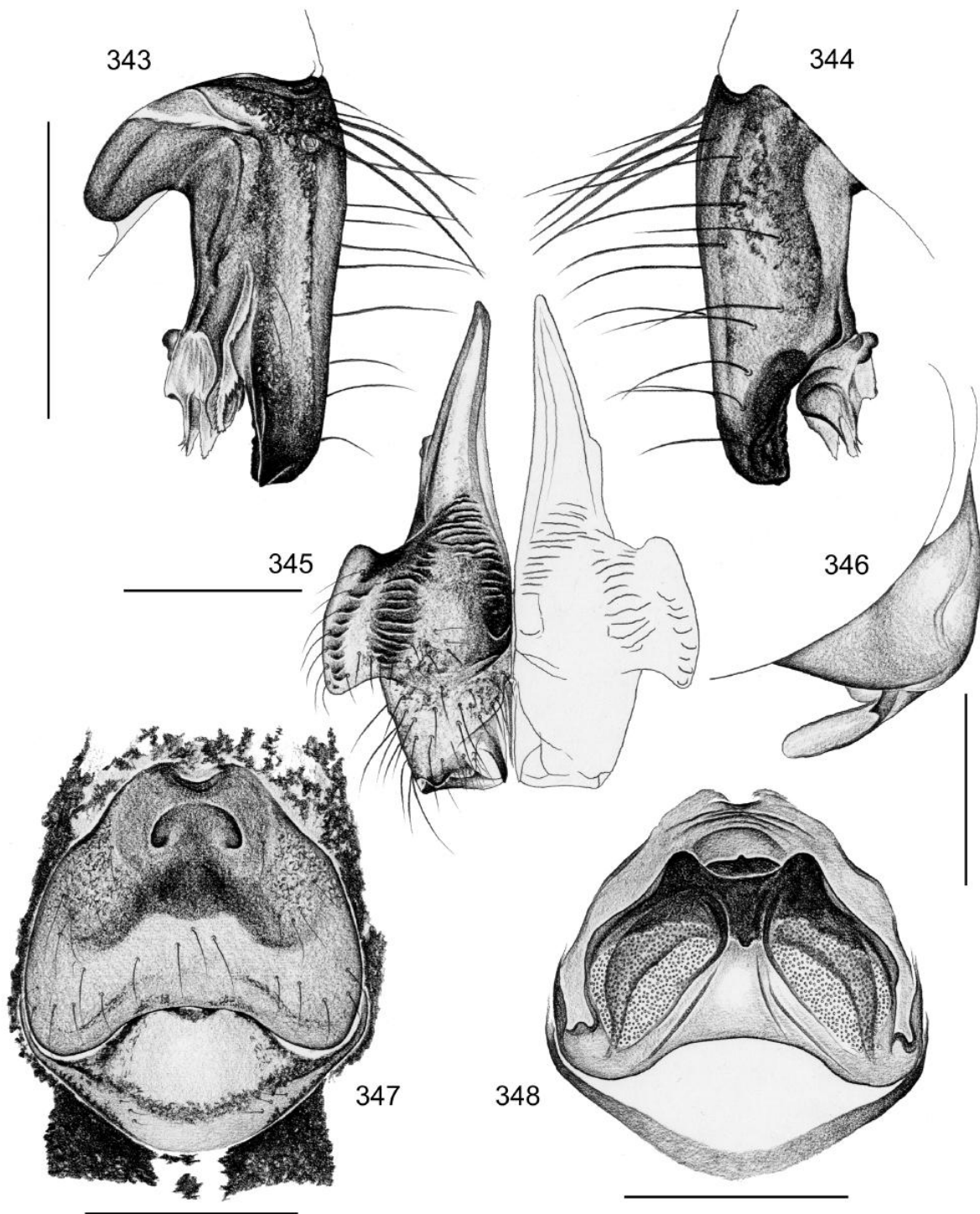
Distribution. Known from Benin, Nigeria, and Príncipe Island (Fig. 293).



FIGURES 304–317.

S. fon (310–317).

310–311. Female abdomens, ventral and lateral views. 306, 309, 312. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal views. 313–314. Male, dorsal and ventral views. 315–317. Left male palp, prolateral, dorsal, and retrolateral views. Arrow points at retrolateral ridge bordering whitish ventral area.



FIGURES 343–348. *Smeringopina fon* n. sp. 343–344. Left procurus, prolateral and retrolateral views. 345. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 346. Left bulbal process, prolateral view. 347. Epigynum, ventral view. 348. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.2 (346), 0.3 (345), 0.5 (343–344, 347–348).